Mini Project Report on

ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SYSTEM

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING (2021-2025)

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List Of Abbreviations

PHP Hypertext Preprocessor(Open source scripting language).

MySQL "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's

daughter My, and "SQL" the abbreviation for Structured Query

Language.

CGI Common Gateway Interface.

CLI Command-Line Interface.

CRM Customer Relationship management.

XAMPP for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), MariaDB (M), PHP (P)

and Perl (P).(a free and open source cross-platform web

server solution).

HTTP Hypertext Transfer Protocol (set of rules for transferring files).

HTML Hypertext Markup Language.

CSS Cascading Style Sheets.

API Application Programming Interface.

SCM Source Code Management.

E-R Diagram Entity Relationship Diagram.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Online food ordering is the process of ordering food from a website. The product can either be food that has been specially prepared for direct consumption (such as vegetables straight from a farm or garden, frozen meats, etc.) or food that has not been (such as direct from a certified home, kitchen, restaurant). The effort to create an online food ordering system aims to replace the manual method of taking orders with a digital one. The ability to rapidly and correctly create order summary reports whenever necessary is a key factor in the development of this project. The potential of an online food ordering system is enormous. Any restaurant or fast food chain can use this PHP project to keep track of customer orders. This project is simple, quick, and precise. There is less disk space needed. MYSQL Server is used as the backbone by the online food ordering system, eliminating the risk of data loss and ensuring data security. Customers have the option of either having the food delivered or picked up. A customer starts by selecting the restaurant of their choice, then scans the menu, picks an item, and then decides whether they want it delivered or picked up. Then, when picking up the food, you can pay with cash at the restaurant or with a credit card or debit card using the app or website. The customer is informed by the website and app about the food's quality, how long it takes to prepare, and when it will be ready for pick-up or delivery.

1.2 Rationale

There are several good reasons to create an online food ordering application. There is a lot of demand, which is why so many restaurants are utilizing online ordering. Customers enjoy how convenient it is to purchase food online and have it delivered to their place of residence or 2 workplace. By providing the services, you may maintain your competitiveness in the restaurant business.

1.3 Objectives

The management of the information regarding item category, food, delivery address, order, and shopping cart is the system's primary goal. It oversees the management of all customer, shopping cart, and item category information. Since the project was entirely developed on the administrative end, only the administrator is assured access. The goal is to develop an

application program to simplify managing the food consumer item category. It keeps note of every delivery address requested.

1.4 Needs of Online Food Order

Helping customers in placing meal orders whenever they want. Customers will be able to order their preferred foods at any time, but as we've already mentioned, this is only a limited option. As a result, restaurants need to have a specific system in place that will allow them to serve a large number of customers while streamlining operations. One of the best platforms is ordering, which offers all of these services in addition to a host of cutting-edge features that have helped countless small and large enterprises establish themselves as market leaders.

1.5 Functionalities

- Provides search options based on a variety of criteria. like Food Item, Customer, Order, and Order Confirmation.
- Online food ordering systems also manage payment information for order details, order confirmation details, and food items online.
- It keeps track of all the data regarding Categories, Payments, Orders, etc.
- Manage the category's details.
- Displays the food item's information and description for the customer. Easy to manage the Food Item, Category more effectively.
- It focuses on keeping track of order's data and transactions.
- Manage the food item's information.
- Improvements in editing, adding, and updating records lead to proper resource management of food items data.
- Manage the order's information by combining all Confirm Order data.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Background of the Studies

The research papers we considered while doing our analysis are listed below. In a wireless meal ordering system was designed and implemented together with consumer feedback for a restaurant. It makes it simple for restaurant operators to change menu presentations and set up the system in a WiFi setting. The configurable wireless meal ordering system has linked a smart phone with realtime customer feedback implementation to enable real-time contact between patrons of restaurants and business owners [1].

The goal was investigating the variables that affect internet users' perceptions of online food ordering among university students in Turkey. Davis' Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), which he created in 1986, was used to analyze how the Web environment for ordering food was adopted. Along with TAM, three additional primary factors—Trust, Innovation, and External Influences—are included to the paradigm [2].

The research project intends to automate the restaurant meal ordering procedure and enhance the patrons' dining experience. In this study, the design and implementation of a restaurant food ordering system were covered. The wireless data access to servers is implemented by this system. All the menu information will be available on the user's mobile Android application. Wirelessly, the kitchen and cashier receive the order information from the customer's mobile device. The central database is updated with these order specifics. The proprietor of the restaurant can quickly handle menu changes [3].

This research examines the initiatives made by restaurant owners to implement ICTs—such as PDAs, wireless LANs, and pricey multi-touch screens—to improve the dining experience. In order to address some of the drawbacks of the traditional paper-based and PDA-based food ordering systems, a low-cost touch screen-based restaurant management system that uses an Android smartphone or tablet is suggested in this study [4].

The study's objective was to determine whether the application is user-centered and based on user requirements. This system developed all problems pertaining to every user that it includes. Almost anyone may use the program if they know how to use an Android smart phone. The various problems with Mess service will be resolved by this system. The implementation of an online food ordering system is done to assist and resolve significant issues for consumers. Based on the application, it can be said that: This system makes placing orders simple; it gives customers the information they need to place orders. Through the program, it is able to receive orders and change their data, and it also aids the administrator in managing all the Food system [5].

Chapter 3

Software Requirements Specification (SRS)

3.1 Introduction

The Online Food Ordering System is a web-based application designed to facilitate the ordering and delivery of food from restaurants to customers. The system aims to provide a seamless and convenient user experience while ensuring efficient order management and reliable delivery services. This document outlines the detailed requirements and specifications for the development and implementation of the Online Food Ordering System.

3.2 Functional Requirements

3.2.1 User Management

Registration: Users should be able to register with the system by providing their basic information such as name, email, and password.

Login: Registered users should be able to log in securely to access their account.

Profile Management: Users should be able to update their profile information including name, contact details, and delivery address.

Authentication: The system should authenticate users during login to ensure security and prevent unauthorized access.

3.2.2 Restaurant Management

Restaurant Registration: Restaurants should be able to register with the system by providing details such as name, address, cuisine type, and menu.

Menu Management: Restaurants should be able to update their menu items, prices, and availability.

Order Management: Restaurants should receive real-time notifications of new orders and should be able to confirm or reject orders based on availability.

3.2.3 Order Management

Order Placement: Users should be able to browse restaurants, view menus, and place orders for delivery.

Order Tracking: Users should be able to track the status of their orders in real-time, from preparation to delivery.

Order History: Users should have access to their order history for reference and reordering.

3.2.4 Delivery Management

Delivery Assignment: The system should assign delivery personnel to orders based on proximity and availability.

Delivery Tracking: Users should be able to track the location of their delivery in realtime.

Delivery Confirmation: Delivery personnel should confirm successful delivery of orders through the system.

3.3 Non-Functional Requirements

3.3.1 Performance

The system should be able to handle a large number of concurrent users and orders without significant performance degradation.

Response times for user interactions should be minimal to ensure a smooth user experience.

3.3.2 Security

User authentication and authorization mechanisms should be implemented to ensure the security of user accounts and data.

Payment transactions should be encrypted and processed securely to prevent unauthorized access or fraud.

3.3.3 Reliability

The system should be highly reliable, with minimal downtime and robust error handling mechanisms.

Data backups should be performed regularly to prevent data loss in case of system failure.

3.3.4 System Architecture

The Online Food Ordering System will follow a client-server architecture, with a web-based frontend for users and restaurants, and a backend server for processing orders and managing data. The system will be built using modern web technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript for the frontend, and Php for the backend.

3.3.5 User Interface Design

The user interface will be intuitive and user-friendly, with easy navigation and clear feedback for user interactions. The design will follow best practices for responsive web design to ensure compatibility across devices and screen sizes.

3.6 Diagrams

3.6.1 Use Case Diagram

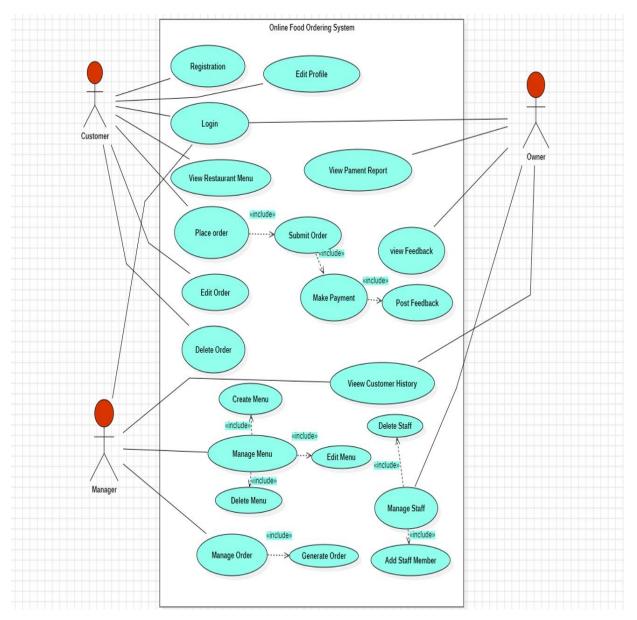


Figure 3.6.1 Use Case Diagram

Use-case diagrams describe the high-level functions and scope of a system. These diagrams also identify the interactions between the system and its actors. The use cases and actors in use-case diagrams describe what the system does and how the actors use it, but not how the system operates internally.

3.6.2 ER Diagram

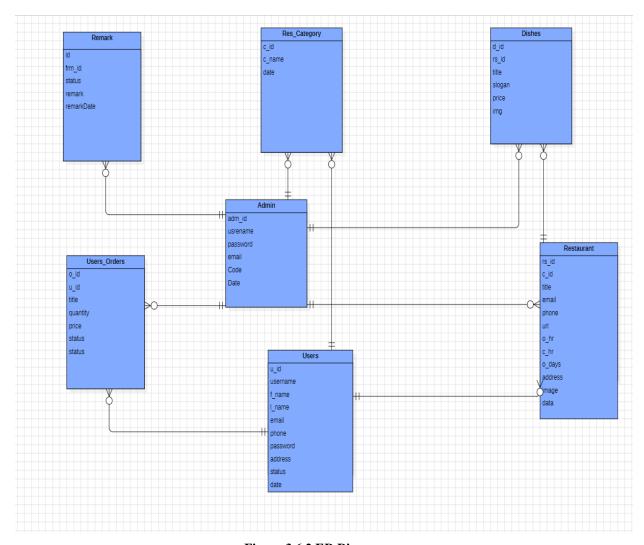


Figure 3.6.2 ER Diagram

An Entity Relationship (ER) Diagram is a type of flowchart that illustrates how "entities" such as people, objects or concepts relate to each other within a system.

3.6.3 Class Diagram

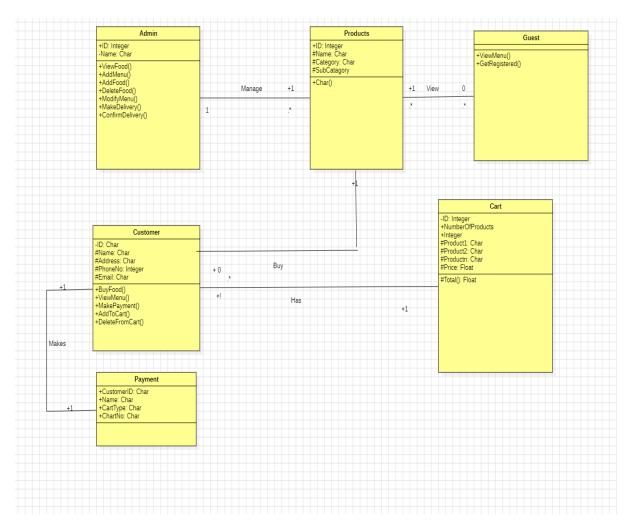


Figure 3.6.3 Class Diagram

In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among objects.

3.6.4 Sequence Case Diagram

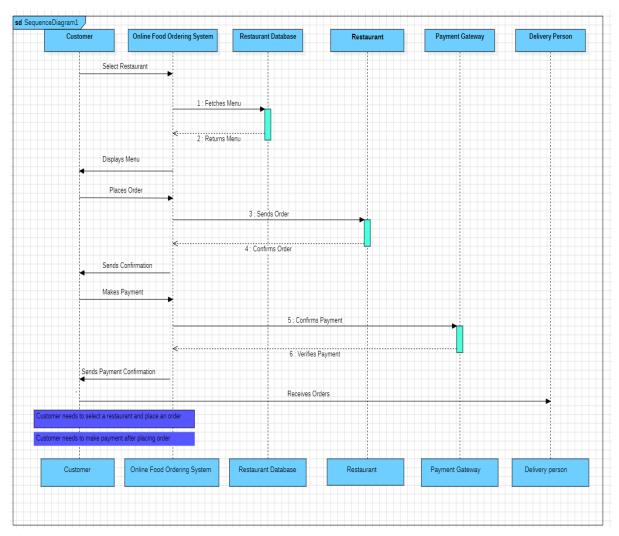


Figure 3.6.4 Sequence Case Diagram

A sequence diagram consists of a group of objects that are represented by lifelines, and the messages that they exchange over time during the interaction. A sequence diagram shows the sequence of messages passed between objects. Sequence diagrams can also show the control structures between objects.

Chapter 4

METHODOLOGY

4.1 Development Model Used

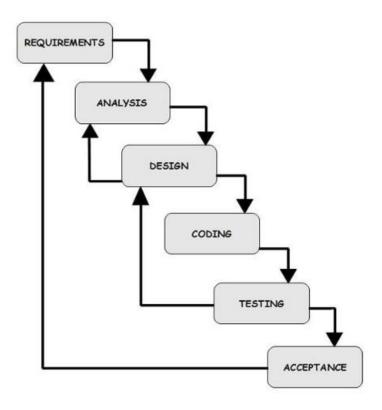


Figure 4.1.1 Iterative WaterFall Model

The Waterfall model's consecutive phases are:

Requirement Gathering and analysis – During this stage, all potential system needs are gathered and outlined in a requirement specification document.

- **System Design** The system design is created in this phase after studying the requirement specifications from the first phase. This system design aids in determining the overall system architecture as well as the hardware and system requirements.
- Implementation The system is initially built in discrete programs known as units, which are then combined in the following phase, using inputs from the system design. Unit testing is the process of developing and evaluating each unit for functionality.

- **Integration and Testing** Following the testing of each unit created during the implementation phase, the entire system is merged. The entire system is tested for errors and failures after integration.
- **Deployment of system** Once the product has undergone functional and non-functional testing, it is either published to the market or deployed in the customer's environment.
- Maintenance Various problems can arise in a client environment. Patches are published
 to address certain problems. Additionally, improved versions of the product are issued. To
 bring about these changes in the surroundings of the consumer, maintenance is performed.

4.2 Admin workflow Process

User goes to home page of the domain. If he/she has an account then he/she can login in restaurant management system otherwise he/she need to register an account after successful registration, they can login in home page.

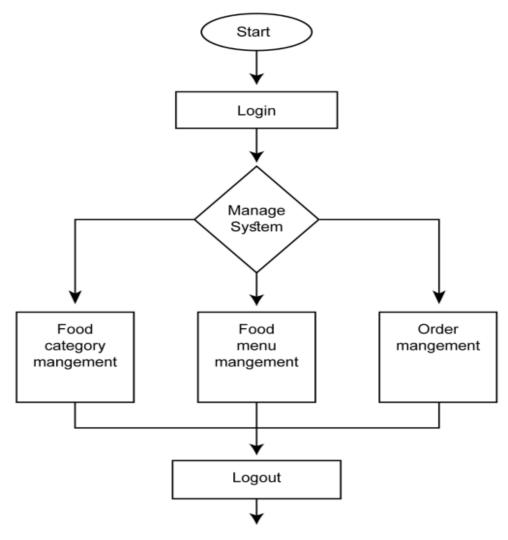


Figure 4.2.1 Admin Workflow Process

4.3 Customer Workflow Process

Initially to visit the food categories or food menu, users don't need to login/register an account. After checking out the categories and menu items, if the user finds his/her desired menu and if they want to order that particular item they can go to order page. During placing any order the customer needs to provide his/her required information mentioned the order section.

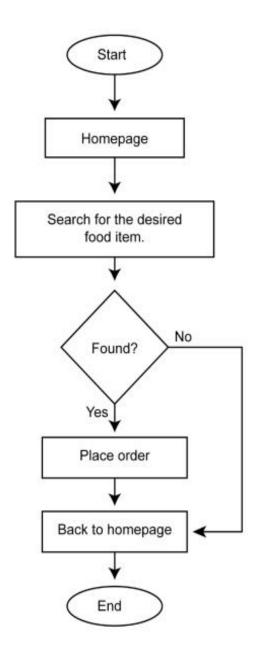


Figure 4.3.1 Customer Workflow Process

4.4 Database Design

4.4.1 Tables

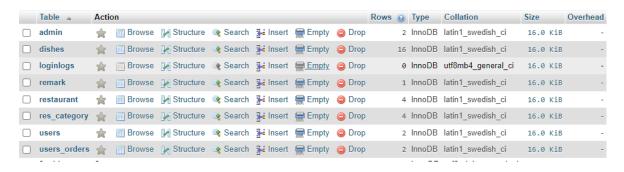


Table 4.4.1 Schema Tables

4.4.2 Dishes

CREATE TABLE `dishes` (

`d_id` int NOT NULL,

`rs_id` int NOT NULL,

'title' varchar(222) NOT NULL,

'slogan' varchar(222) NOT NULL,

'price' decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,

'img' varchar(222) NOT NULL

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

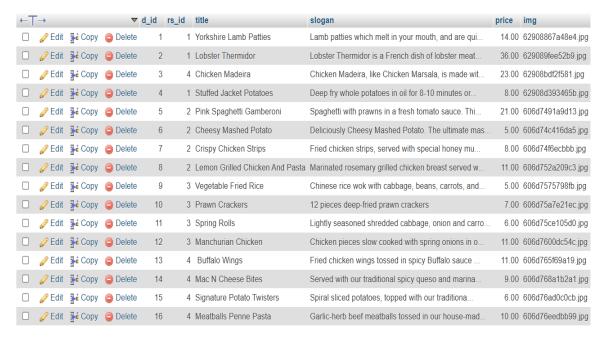


Table 4.4.2 Dishes Table

4.4.3 Restaurants

CREATE TABLE `restaurant` (

`rs_id` int NOT NULL,

`c_id` int NOT NULL,

'title' varchar(222) NOT NULL,

'email' varchar(222) NOT NULL,

`phone` varchar(222) NOT NULL,

`url` varchar(222) NOT NULL,

`o_hr` varchar(222) NOT NULL,

`c_hr` varchar(222) NOT NULL,

`o_days` varchar(222) NOT NULL,

`address` text NOT NULL,

`image` text NOT NULL,

`date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE

CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

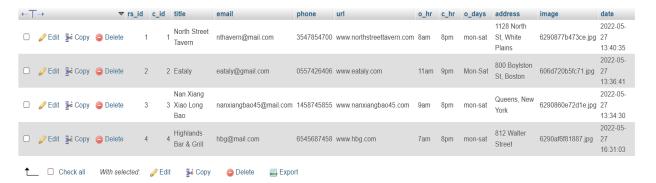


Table 4.4.3 Restaurants Table

INSERT INTO `restaurant` ('rs_id`, `c_id`, `title`, `email`, `phone`, `url`, `o_hr`, `c_hr`, `o_days`, `address`,

'image', 'date') VALUES(1, 1, 'North Street Tavern', 'nthavern@mail.com', '3547854700',

'www.northstreettavern.com', '8am', '8pm', 'mon-sat', '1128 North St, White Plains', '6290877b473ce.jpg', '2022-05-27 08:10:35'),

- (2, 2, 'Eataly', 'eataly@gmail.com', '0557426406', 'www.eataly.com', '11am', '9pm', 'Mon-Sat', '800 Boylston St, Boston', '606d720b5fc71.jpg', '2022-05-27 08:06:41'),
- (3, 3, 'Nan Xiang Xiao Long Bao', 'nanxiangbao45@mail.com', '1458745855', 'www.nanxiangbao45.com', '9am', '8pm', 'mon-sat', 'Queens, New York', '6290860e72d1e.jpg', '2022-05-27 08:04:30'),
- (4, 4, 'Highlands Bar & Grill', 'hbg@mail.com', '6545687458', 'www.hbg.com', '7am', '8pm', 'mon-sat', '812 Walter Street', '6290af6f81887.jpg', '2022-05-27 11:01:03');

4.4.4 Users

CREATE TABLE `users` (
 `u_id` int NOT NULL,
 `username` varchar(222) NOT NULL,
 `f_name` varchar(222) NOT NULL,
 `l_name` varchar(222) NOT NULL,
 `email` varchar(222) NOT NULL,
 `phone` varchar(222) NOT NULL,
 `password` varchar(222) NOT NULL,
 `address` text NOT NULL,
 `status` int NOT NULL DEFAULT '1',
 `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;



Table 4.4.4 Users Table

4.4.5 User Orders

CREATE TABLE `users_orders` (
 `o_id` int NOT NULL,
 `u_id` int NOT NULL,
 `title` varchar(222) NOT NULL,
 `quantity` int NOT NULL,
 `price` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `status` varchar(222) DEFAULT NULL,
 `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;



Table 4.4.5 User Orders Table

4.4.6 Remark

CREATE TABLE `remark` (
 `id` int NOT NULL,
 `frm_id` int NOT NULL,
 `status` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 `remark` mediumtext NOT NULL,
 `remarkDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;



Table 4.4.6 Remark Table

4.4.7 Res_Category

CREATE TABLE `res_category` (

`c_id` int NOT NULL,

`date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;



Table 4.4.7 Res Category Table

[`]c_name` varchar(222) NOT NULL,

4.4.8 Admin

CREATE TABLE `admin` (

`adm_id` int NOT NULL,

`username` varchar(222) NOT NULL,

`password` varchar(222) NOT NULL,

'email' varchar(222) NOT NULL,

`code` varchar(222) NOT NULL,

`date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE

CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;



Table 4.4.8 Admin Table

Chapter 5

Test Cases

| Test case id | Test cases | Priorit y | Preconditio ns | Input test data | Steps to be executed | Expected results | Actual Results |
|--------------|--|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 1 | Test if user is able to login successfully. | A | User must be registered already | correct username, correct password | 1)Enter input (correct)username and password on the respective fields 2)click submit/login | User must successfully login to the web page | User is logged in |
| 2 | Test if unregistered users is not able to login to the site | A | 1 | incorrect username, incorrect password | 1)Enter input(incorrect)username and password on the respective fields 2)click submit/login | Proper error must be displayed and prompt to enter login again | displays error and prompts to enter login credentials again |
| 3 | Test with valid username and empty password such that login must get failed | В | User must be registered already | valid username and empty password | 1)enter the valid username in the user id and enter no password in the password field | Proper error must be displayed and prompt to enter login again | displays error and prompts to enter login credentials again |
| 4 | Test with empty username and valid password such that login must get failed | В | Registered user's password | empty username and valid password | 1)leave the username empty in the user id and enter a valid user's password in the password field | Proper error must be displayed and prompt to enter login again | displays error and prompts to enter login credentials again |
| 5 | Test with empty username and empty password and check if login fails | A | 1 | - | 1)Enter nothing in the mail id and password field 2)click submit button | Proper error must be displayed and prompt to enter login again | displays error and prompts to enter login credentials again |
| 6 | Check of the password is masked on the screen i.e.; password must be in bullets or asterisks | В | | some passwords (can be a registered/unre gistered) | 1) Enter the password field with some characters | The password field should display the characters in asterisks or bullets such that the password is | displays the password in masked form |

| | | | | | | not visible on the screen | |
|----|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| 7 | Check if the login function handles case sensitivity | В | registered user's password which is originally in lower case changed to upper case or vice versa | case changed username/pass word | 1)Enter the case changed username/passwo rd in the respective field 2)click login button | Login must fail saying incorrect username/pas sword | displays error and prompts to enter login credentials again |
| 8 | After logging in try to copy/cut the password and paste it on another screen(passwords are usually in * such that its not visible on the screen) | В | - | Registered user's login id and password | 1)Enter username and password in the respective fields. 2)Copy the password field's content(which is in *s) 3)paste the content on another screen | password shouldn't get pasted / password should not be visible on the screen | displays blank password field |
| 9 | Verify account lock | В | - | Registered user's login id and incorrect password | 1)Try to login with a registered username and incorrect password for more than 3 times | Account should be locked, and access should be granted only after getting certain assurance from the | account gets locked |
| 10 | Check if on selecting back button (after logging out) if the user is not signed in | В | - | Registered username and password | 1)Login with registered username and password 2)once you're logged in, sign out of the site 3)now press back button | User shouldn't be signed in to his account rather a general webpage must be visible | displays a general page |

| 11 | Verify the url without logging into to the site | В | - | Registered username and password | 1) Login to the site using registered username and password 2)copy and save the url of the logged in page 3)logout of the site 4)now paste the copied url on the browser | the url should not redirect to a logged in page but to a logged-out page of the site | displays the logged-out page |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 12 | Automatic logout of the site when pressing backspace button | В | User must be registere d already | Registered username and password | 1) Login to the site using registered username and password 2)now press backspace | User must logout of the site properly | user is logged out of the site |

Chapter 6

RESULT

In the context of an online food ordering system, the outcome of various tests are conducted to evaluate the system's functionality, usability, security, and performance. Here's some theoretical background on how results are analyzed and interpreted in the context of an online food ordering system:

6.1 Functional Testing Results:

Login Functionality: Results will indicate whether users can successfully log in with valid credentials and whether appropriate error messages are displayed for invalid credentials.

Order Placement: Results will show if users can browse restaurants, view menus, place orders, and track their order status accurately.

Profile Management: Results will demonstrate whether users can update their profile information effectively and if changes are reflected accurately in the system.

Restaurant Management: Results will assess whether restaurants can register, update their menus, and manage orders efficiently.

6.2 Usability Testing Results:

User Interface (UI): Results will evaluate the intuitiveness of the user interface, including navigation, layout, and responsiveness across devices.

User Experience (UX): Results will gauge users' satisfaction with the overall ordering process, including ease of use, clarity of instructions, and speed of interactions.

6.3 Security Testing Results:

Authentication Security: Results will verify whether the system adequately protects user credentials during login, preventing unauthorized access.

Data Protection: Results will assess whether sensitive user data, such as payment information, is encrypted and stored securely to prevent data breaches.

Authorization Controls: Results will evaluate whether the system correctly enforces access controls, ensuring that users can only perform actions appropriate to their role.

6.4 Performance Testing Results:

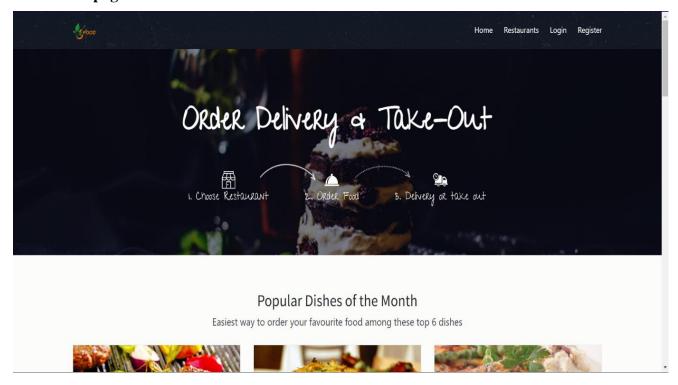
Response Time: Results will measure the system's response time for key functions such as login, order placement, and menu browsing, ensuring that users don't experience significant delays.

Scalability: Results will test the system's ability to handle increasing loads of concurrent users and orders without performance degradation or system crashes.

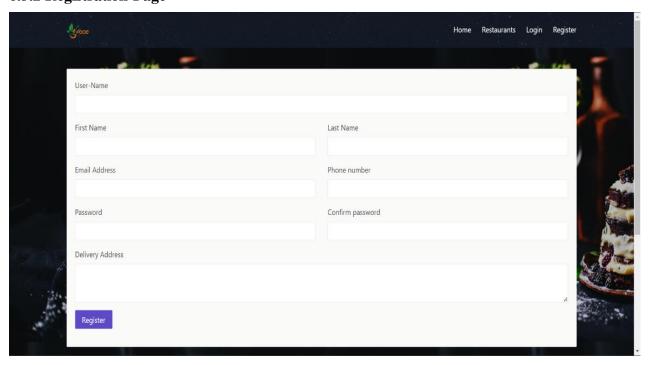
Reliability: Results will assess the system's stability and uptime, including the frequency of downtime and any errors encountered during testing.

6.5 Outputs

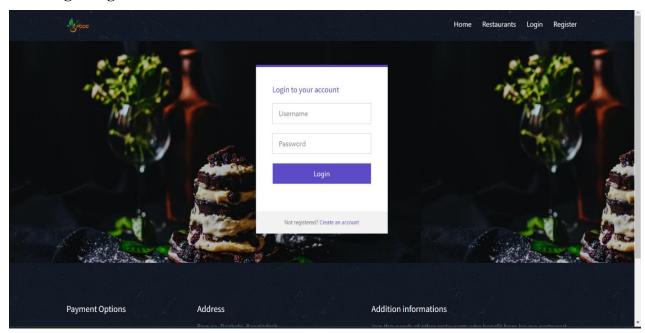
6.5.1 Homepage



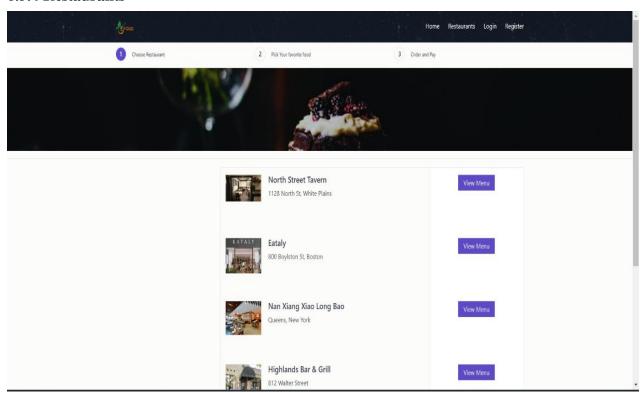
6.5.2 Registration Page



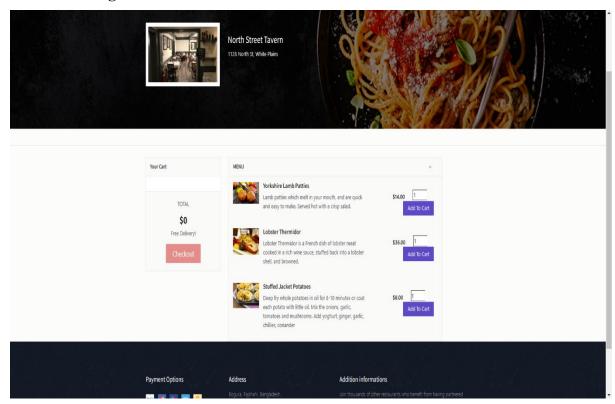
6.5.3 Login Page



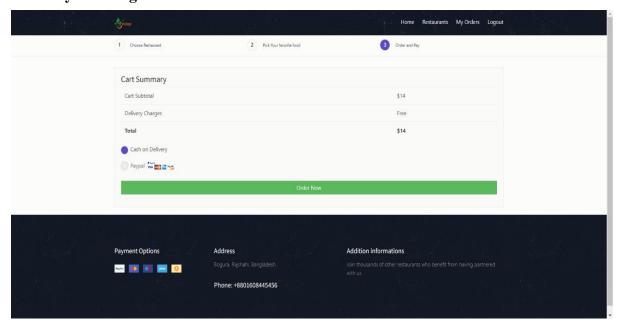
6.5.4 Restaurants



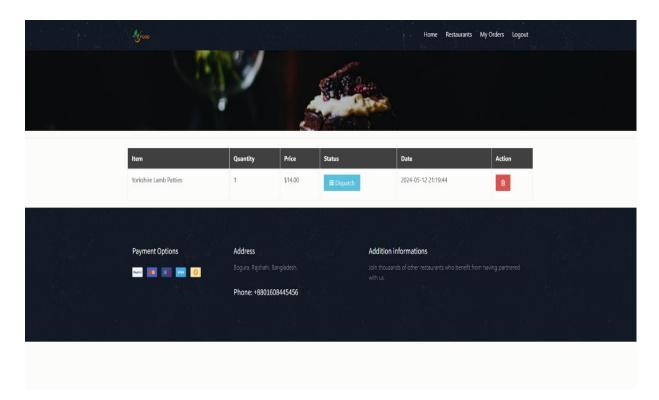
6.5.5 Menu Page



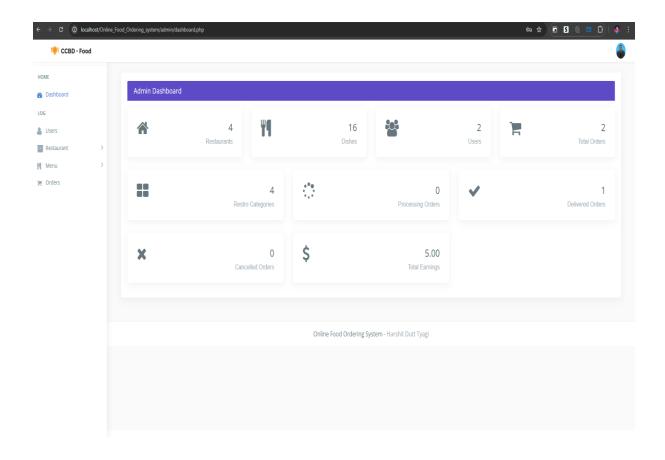
6.5.6 Payment Page



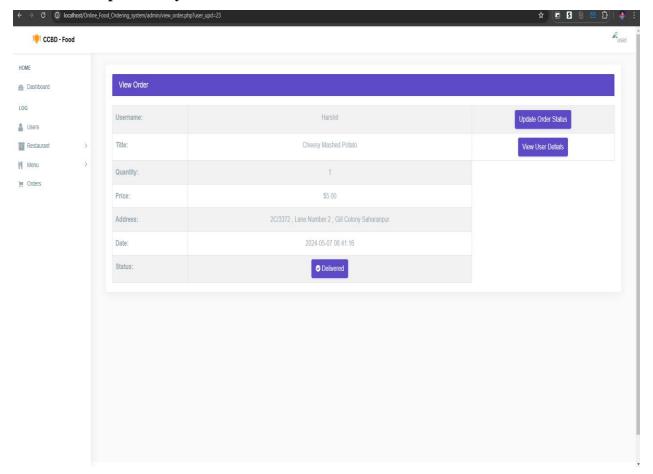
6.5.7 Order Status and History



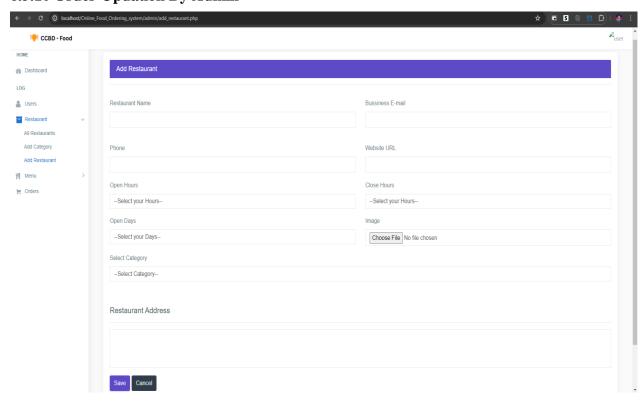
6.5.8 Admin Dashboard



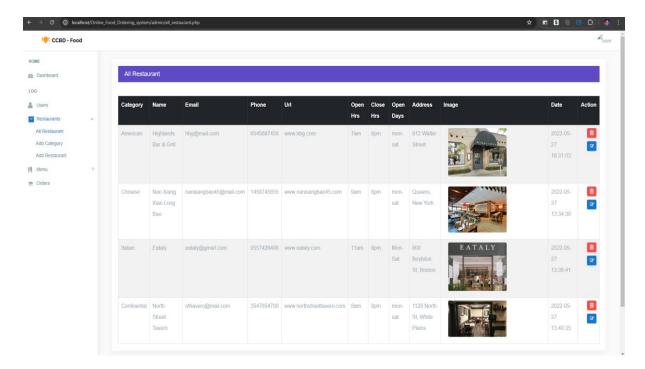
6.5.9 Order Updation By Admin



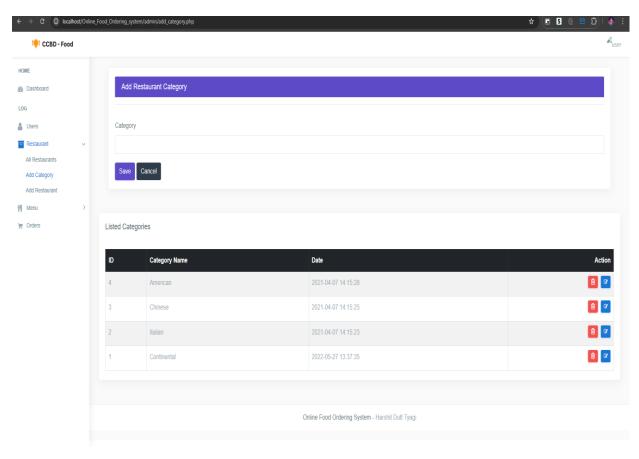
6.5.10 Order Updation By Admin



6.5.11 Restaurant details by admin panel



6.5.12 Restaurant Category Creation by Admin



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