INTRODUCTION TO MYSQL/XAMPP

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). It is the most popular database system used with PHP. MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation.

MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL is developed, marketed and supported by MySQL AB, which is a Swedish company. MySQL is becoming so popular because of many good reasons –

- MySQL is released under an open-source license. So, you have nothing to pay to use it.

- MySQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages.

- MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.

- MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc.

- MySQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets.

- MySQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development.

- MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB).

- MySQL is customizable. The open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MySQL software to fit their own specific environments.

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server possible.

XAMPP's ease of deployment means a WAMP or LAMP stack can be installed quickly and simply on an operating system by a developer, with the advantage that common add-in applications such as WordPress and Joomla! can also be installed with similar ease using Bitnami.

XAMPP is an acronym that stands for Cross-Platform, Apache, MySQL, PHP, and Perl, with the Ps standing for PHP and Perl, respectively. It's an open-source web-solutions kit that provides Apache delivery for a variety of servers and command-line executables, as well as Apache api, MariaDB, PHP, and Perl modules.

Until releasing a website or client to the main cloud, XAMPP allows a local host or server to validate it on computers and laptops. It is a framework that provides a suitable environment for testing and verifying the functionality of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL, and PHP using the host's framework. Perl is a web creation programming language, PHP is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is MySQL's most widely used database. The following is a brief overview of these elements.

XAMPP stands for extremely Accelerated Multi-Processing Packet Processing (A) Apache server, (M) MariaDB, (P) PHP, and (P) Perl. X stands for Cross-platform, (A) Apache server, (M) MariaDB, (P) PHP, and (P) Perl. The term "cross-platform" typically refers to the ability to run on any device, regardless of operating system.

Following that, The MYSQL team created MariaDB, which is the most well-known database server. PHP usually has a section for web creation. PHP is a scripting language that runs on the computer. Perl, on the other hand, is a programming language that is used to build web applications.

The XAMPP installation procedure is straightforward and fast. XAMPP serves as a local server or localhost until it is installed on the local computer. Before adding the websites to the remote web server, you should verify them. On a local machine, the XAMPP server programme provides a suitable platform for checking MYSQL, PHP, Apache, and Perl programmes.

- **MYSQL: -** MYSQL is a free and open-source database management system. It's a relational database management system, to be precise (RDBMS). Structured Query Language (SQL) is the acronym for Structured Query Language. It is the most widely used and best RDBMS for developing web-based software applications. MYSQL allows you to organise content, handle it, retrieve it, and refresh it anytime you want.

- **PHP: -** PHP is a common backend scripting language for web creation. Users may use PHP to create complex websites and applications. It supports a range of database management systems and can be deployed on any computer. It was written in the C programming language. Hypertext Processor (PHP) is an acronym for Hypertext Pre-processor. It is said to have been inspired by Personal Home Page resources, which describes its ease of use and accessibility.

- **Perl: -** Perl is also referred to as the "universal" programming language. This Perl language is complex and interpretable. This language is actually used for web creation, GUI development, system management, among other stuff. HTML, XML, and other markup languages are all supported by Perl. It's a hybrid of Perl 5 and Perl 6, two high-level dynamic programming languages.

- **MariaDB: -** XAMPP used to have MySQL DBMS, but MariaDB has since taken its place. MySQL is one of the most commonly deployed relational database management systems. It provides data collection, manipulation, recovery, arrangement, and deletion services through the internet.

Once XAMPP installation is completed you can start and stop each module by using the **XAMPP Control Panel**. For example, by testing PHP applications on your computer, you can start the two modules' Apache and MySQL. It will allow PHP programs to run on your computer. This XAMPP software emulates a remote server like an environment on your local computer.

As an app developer, you need to test applications as many times as possible to find and fix the bugs. If you are testing in a local environment like XAMPP, it will speed up your development process.

Before XAMPP every time you need to upload files to a remote server for testing purposes. It will be quite difficult to test on the live server and it is visible to your visitors. But whereas in XAMPP you can easily test and make any updates in your local host. At any number of times, you can update and test in XAMPP. Once completed you can upload these new updated files to the remote server.

INTRODUCTION TO HTML/CSS/PHP

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g., HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.

HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in1991. The first-ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1999.

HTML is the language for describing the structure of Web pages. HTML gives authors the means to:

- Publish online documents with headings, text, tables, lists, photos, etc.
- Retrieve online information via hypertext links, at the click of a button.
- Design forms for conducting transactions with remote services, for use in searching for information, making reservations, ordering products, etc.
- Include spread-sheets, video clips, sound clips, and other applications directly in their documents.

With HTML, authors describe the structure of pages using *markup.* The *elements* of the language label piece of content such as "paragraph," "list," "table," and so on.

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is a computer language that makes up most web pages and online applications. A **hypertext** is a text that is used to reference other pieces of text, while a **markup language** is a series of markings that tells web servers the style and structure of a document.

HTML is not considered a programming language as it can't create dynamic functionality. Instead, with HTML, web users can create and structure sections, paragraphs, and links using elements, tags, and attributes.

Here are some of the most common uses for HTML:

- **Web development.** Developers use HTML code to design how a browser displays web page elements, such as text, hyperlinks, and media files.

- **Internet navigation.** Users can easily navigate and insert links between related pages and websites as HTML is heavily used to embed hyperlinks.

- **Web documentation.** HTML makes it possible to organize and format documents, similarly to Microsoft Wor

Cascading **S**tyle **S**heets, fondly referred to as **CSS**, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.

CSS is easy to learn and understood, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

Types of CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)

Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is used to set the style in web pages that contain HTML elements.

It sets the background colour, font-size, font-family, colour, … etc property of elements on a web page.

There are three types of CSS which are given below:

Inline CSS: Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attribute.

Internal or Embedded CSS: This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e., the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

External CSS: External CSS contains separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, … etc). CSS property written in a separate file with .CSS extension and should be linked to the HTML document using **link** tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

PHP code is usually processed on a web server by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module, a daemon or as 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 which 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[11] and robotic 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 evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the *de facto* standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014, work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.

PHP stands for **Hypertext Pre-Processor**. PHP is a scripting language used to develop static and dynamic webpages and web applications. Here are a few important things you must know about PHP:

1. PHP is an Interpreted language; hence it doesn't need a compiler.

2. To run and execute PHP code, we need a Web server on which PHP must be installed.

3. PHP is a server-side scripting language, which means that PHP is executed on the server and the result is sent to the browser in plain HTML.

4. PHP is open source and free.

INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT

The Online Ordering System can be defined as a simple and convenient way for customers to purchase food online, without having to go to the restaurant.

This system is enabled by the internet – it is the internet that connects the restaurant or the food company on one hand, and the customer on other hand.

Therefore, as per this system, the customer visits the restaurant's app or website, browses through the various food items, combos and cuisines available there and goes ahead and selects and purchases the items he or she needs.

These items will then be delivered to the customer at his or her doorstep at the time they choose by a delivery person.

Payments for such online orders can be made through debit cards, credit cards, cash or card on delivery, or even through digital wallets.

This system for online food delivery is completely safe, secure and is a very popular method that is revolutionizing the way in which the food industry operates.

The first online food order was a pizza from Pizza Hut in 1994.

This is a picture from a 2018 Pizza Hut pizza box, which describes the first online food sale.

The online food ordering market has increased in the U.S with 40 percent of U.S adults having ordered their food online once. The online food ordering market includes foods

prepared by restaurants, prepared by independent people, and groceries being ordered online and then picked up or delivered.

The first online food ordering service, World Wide Waiter (now known as Waiter.com), was founded in 1995. The site originally serviced only northern California, later expanding to several additional cities in the United States.

By the late 2000s, major pizza chains had created their own mobile applications and started doing 20–30 percent of their business online. With increased smartphone penetration, and the growth of both Uber and the sharing economy, food delivery startups started to receive more attention. In 2010, Snapfinger, who is a multi-restaurant ordering website, had a growth in their mobile food orders by 17 percent in one year.

The online food ordering system is one of the latest servicers most fast-food restaurants in the western world are adopting. With this method, food is ordered online and delivered to the customer. This is made possible through the use of electronic payment system. Customers pay with their credit cards, although credit card customers can be served even before they make payment either through cash or cheque.

 So, the system designed in this project will enable customers go online and place order for their food. Due to the great increase in the awareness of internet and the technologies associated with it, several opportunities are coming up on the web. So many businesses and companies now venture into their business with ease because of the internet. One of such business that the internet introduced is an online food ordering system. In today's age of fast food and take out, many restaurants have chosen to focus on quick preparation and speedy delivery of orders rather than offering a rich dining experience.

Until recently, most of this delivery orders were placed over the phone, but there are many disadvantages to this system. It is possible for anybody to order any goods via the internet and have the goods delivered at his/her doorsteps. But while trying to discuss the transfer method of the goods and services, attention is focused on the payment mode. In other words, how possible is it to pay for goods and services via the internet? This then leads to the discussion of the economic consequences of digital cash. What are the implementations from the view point of economic? Since the world is fast becoming a global village, the necessary tool for this process is communication of which telecommunication is a key player.

 A major breakthrough is the wireless telephone system which comes in either fixed wireless telephone lines or the Global System of Mobile communication (GSM). What I propose is an online ordering system originally designed for use in college cafeterias, but just as applicable in any food delivery industry. The main advantage of this system is that it greatly simplifies the ordering process for both the customer and the restaurant. The system also greatly lightens the load on the restaurants end, as the entire process of taking orders is automated. Once an order is placed on the webpage that will be designed, it is placed into the database and then retrieved, in pretty much real-time, by a desktop application on the restaurants end. Within this application, all items in the order are displayed, along with their corresponding options and delivery details, in a concise and easy to read manner. This allows the restaurant employees to quickly go through the orders as they are placed and produce the necessary items with minimal delay and confusion. The greatest advantage of this system is its FLEXIBILITY.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

This system is a bunch of benefits from various point of views. As this online application enables the end users to register to the system online, select the food items of their choice from the menu list, and order food online.

Also, the payment can be made through online mode or at the time of home delivery depending upon the customer's choice and convenience. The selection made by the customers will be available to the hotel reception or to the person handling work assignment.

Now this same person will assign the orders to the specialist chef to be completed within a fixed duration of time.

As soon as the chef prepares the food, the later person forwards the parcels to the delivery persons assigned with the location and customer identity of the customer along with the bill status.

With this application the work load of the waiter in the hotels are reduced or in some situations the work is abolished.

One of the various benefits of this is system is that if there is rush or a huge crowd present in the restaurant then in that case sometimes unavailability of tables cut downs the restaurants customer.

Also, there will be chances that the waiters are unavailable as they are busy in handling others, so the customer can directly order the food to the chef online by using this application, by checking the seat availability in the restaurant.

This system allows the staff to serve customer within less time as compared to the manual system.

To overcome the limitations of above system, an Online Food Ordering System based on Internet of Things is proposed. It is a wireless food ordering system using android devices. Android devices have gained immense popularity and have revolutionized the use of mobile technology in the automation of routine task in wireless environment.

Android is a Linux based operating system for mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets. To develop a reliable, convenient and accurate Food Ordering System is considered as a general Objective of the study.

To develop a system that will surely satisfy the customer service will be considered as an objective. One of the Objective is to design a system that is able to accommodate huge number of orders at a time and automatically compute the bill. To evaluate its performance and acceptability in terms of security, user-friendliness, accuracy and reliability is an important objective. To improve the communication between the client and customers is one of the objectives.

An Online Food Ordering System is proposed here which simplifies the food ordering process. The proposed system shows a user interface and update the menu with all available options so that it eases the customer work. Customer can choose more than one item to make an order and can view order details before logging off.

 The order confirmation is sent to the customer. The order is placed in the queue and updated in the database and returned in real time. This system assists the staff to go through the orders in real time and process it efficiently with minimal errors.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

1. It's just one click away

Today, more than ever, people can easily order online thanks to the smartphones and tablets. Studies conducted by the *Interactive Advertising Bureau and Viggle* show that about **69% of customers** order food online **using a mobile device.**

2. It's fast, easy and comfortable

In a nutshell, your customers choose to order food online because **it's** literally **at their fingertips.** Virtually anyone with a smartphone can order food online from your restaurant. And according to a <u>Harris poll</u>, in this day and age, **millennials (people under 30)** are your most important target audience.

3. Online food ordering is open 24/7

Your restaurant might not be open 24/7, but your online ordering system surely is. And it can help you **make money even while you sleep.** By using an online food ordering system, you give your clients the flexibility to place the orders whenever it's *most convenient* for them. Even if that happens outside your business hours.

4. An online menu is simpler to manage

It is much *easier* and considerably *cheaper* (or even free) to create and maintain a great looking menu that will impel your customers to order from you every time they see it. Not only do you get rid of the burden of printing and relieve yourself of the printing fees, but you also gain a great deal of **flexibility** in changing the menu whenever you want.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. **Deliverymen put themselves in danger**

Whether it is a heat wave boiling down the city or it is snowing or raining heavily, a Delivery Boy is waiting outside the restaurant to pick and deliver your order. Although we get the joy of our favourite food in any season, they are also human who forget their human rights putting themselves in danger sometimes.

2. **Disguised increased expense**

We surely get attracted by yummy-looking food's pictures on the app and a small but highlighting banner of cashback offer. However, we forget that despite cashback, it is costing us higher than the food which we can cook with the groceries available using all our magical cooking skills and spend blindly ordering the food online.

3. **Revenue conflicts between the restaurants and delivery providers**

Not every restaurant owner can afford to employ ten delivery boys and bear all the transport and remuneration expenditure; so, they choose to contract with the delivery service providers through these apps. However, despite automation in place, one can't control everything through an automated system and conflicts occur between the restaurant owner and delivery providers regarding the payments.

4. **Juggling with your health**

Another disadvantage of online ordering system for your restaurant is even though when you go to a restaurant you won't be seeing the material, they use in that mouth-watering Pasta dish that they bring at your table, still, you can get it replaced if you find any faults. However, you are again not going to know what they use, but you won't be able to get it changed or sense any faults in it. Also, due to the pressure of meeting up all the deliveries, the restaurants heat it up so quick that it kills almost all the nutrients of the food you eat.

SCOPE OF THE SYSTEM

The food industry is a combination of many diverse businesses and it is responsible for feeding the world population. This group excludes hunter-gatherers and those who do subsistence farming.

Parts of the food industry include agriculture, online food service, and much more. Since the growth of the food industry is assured, anxious promoters can invest their money in the food industry will reap benefits. Under food service, there are many places where these promoters can invest money in. Before, people used to buy food either directly from the restaurants or order over the phone. However, this has changed and people have started ordering online.

In today's world, almost all kinds of businesses have started opening shops online. You can see shoes and clothes being sold online. So, it is only a matter of time before food was sold online.

The revenue got by selling food online is going to increase in every major country. Thus, promoters who can develop a superb online food ordering software will be able to reap profits.

Ordering food online has two sides. The supplier side and the customer side.

On the supplier side, you have restaurants, fast food joints and other food outlets. These food outlets register on an **online food ordering app**. After registration, they display their goods along with the prices.

On the customer side, you have people who eat at these food outlets. These people browse through the app and choose the items they like and order them.

One of the Objective is to design a system that is able to accommodate huge number of orders at a time and automatically compute the bill. To evaluate its performance and acceptability in terms of security, user-friendliness, accuracy and reliability is an important objective.

To improve the communication between the client and customers is one of the objectives. The architectural design consists of 3 main users: - Service Consumer, Owner of Mess/Restaurant, and Employee of mess.

When a person shifted to new city, he has to find source for hygienic and quality food, so he/she will search and select restaurant or home-based food service based on his category and as well as service that is veg or non-veg.

Here the main function is, in what pattern user will search the service so for that purpose a part of Geo-Hashing Algorithm is used, and GPS system should be on. Person can have the facility to search service by location that is home location of the person is detected with GPS and according to selected option location of nearby service, get searched.

Another way for searching is by cost. Here user must give input in terms of rupees that in what range he/she need service per plate if there are any service provider within that area than the list will display. User can also search by rating.

The service that has rating is checked by user given rating and if matched it will give the list of service. Search can be done by accepting distance from user in which user need to search and displaying service provider within that distance.

User can communicate to service provider with the help of message box and get notification from provider end if any. On the other end provider has facility to add or reject request from person who wants to join the service.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

The measure of how beneficial or practical the development of informant system will be to an organization. Along this topic feasibility is measured. So far taking the feasibility study and feasibility analysis during the development of the project Online Food Ordering System we have studied on the following four major categories of feasibility study.

1. Operational Feasibility:

Operational feasibility is the measure of how well the project will support the customer and the service provider during the operational phase. It answers the question Is the project feasible to operate or not?

2. Technical Feasibility:

It measures the feasibility of the particular technical solution and the availability of technical resource and expertise. Technical feasibility looks at what is practical and reasonable It mainly addresses their major issues

Is the proposed technology or solution practical?

Do we currently possess the necessary technology and technical expertise?

3. Schedule Feasibility:

It is the measure of how reasonable the project time table is or the deadline is reasonable or not During the lack of time or the time become mandatory, we must (finish he project within a given time period. It mainly addresses

Can the project really be completed in the given period of time?

4. Economic Feasibility:

It is the measure of the cost -effectiveness of the project, which is often called cost-benefit analysis. As long as the end user's requirements and alternatives technical solution have been identified, we can identify the raw cost weight and benefit of each alternative.

During the development of online food delivery system, we have tried to address all these feasibility analysis phases seriously. That's why we think we succeed in our report.

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

HARDWARE:

Processor: Intel Core i3 & 2.00GHz

RAM: 2GB and above.

Hard Disk: 128GB

SOFTWARE:

Operating System: Windows 10

Development Language: Microsoft Visual Studio, Xampp.

FACT FINDING TECHNIQUES

Fact-finding techniques are used to gather requirements and information concerning the business and the industry it participates in.

- Interview technique is used to gather user and client requirements in depth. In addition, finding out how the current system works from the views of users, and users' expectations from the new system. Also, subjects that require depth information/ knowledge can be discussed by using interview technique such as: budget, company background and so forth.

- Observation technique is used to observe the business and current system; also, to note down requirement and facts that has not mentioned in the interviews. This is a highly successful technique, because developers have the chance of experiencing the current system themselves, not just relying on the words of the users.

- Questionnaire is used to take the views of large number of groups. For the project a questionnaire was produced regarding on the home delivery service and handed out to the customers to understand their buying pattern.

- Prototyping and storyboard is the visual technique, which is used to conform the understanding of the system requirements that users and client required. Also, at the interface stage is the main techniques to determine the layout and navigation through windows. In addition, the technique has the ability to bring the users and developers together, which will increase the chances of success.

- Use-case diagram is the description of a particular interaction between the system and one or more of its users. The role is to show the functionality of the system from the user perspective. Also, it shows the interaction between tasks and activities., which is useful at the stage of conceptual and logical design where entities, attributes and relationships are identified, then E-R diagram produced.

DIAGRAMS
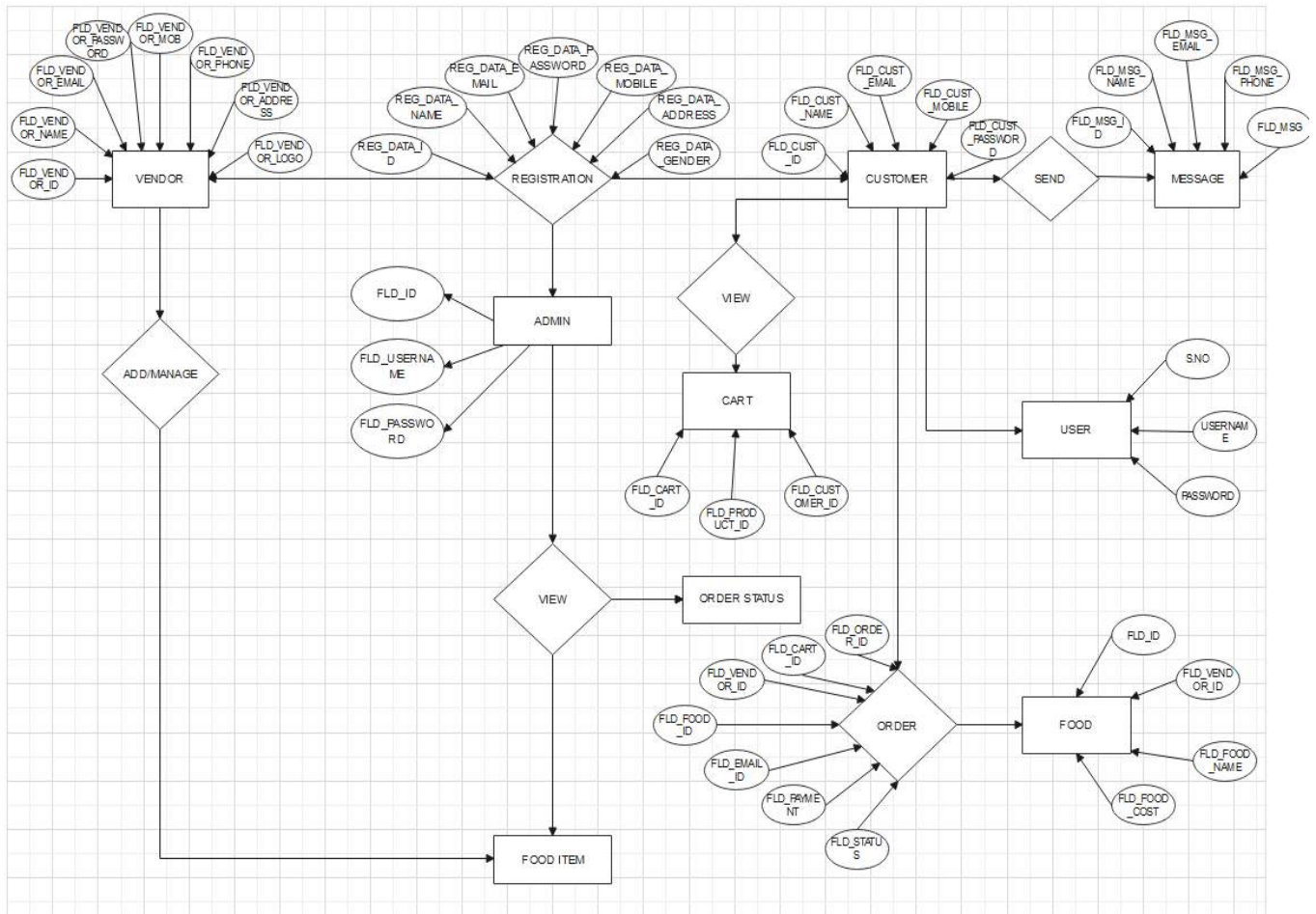
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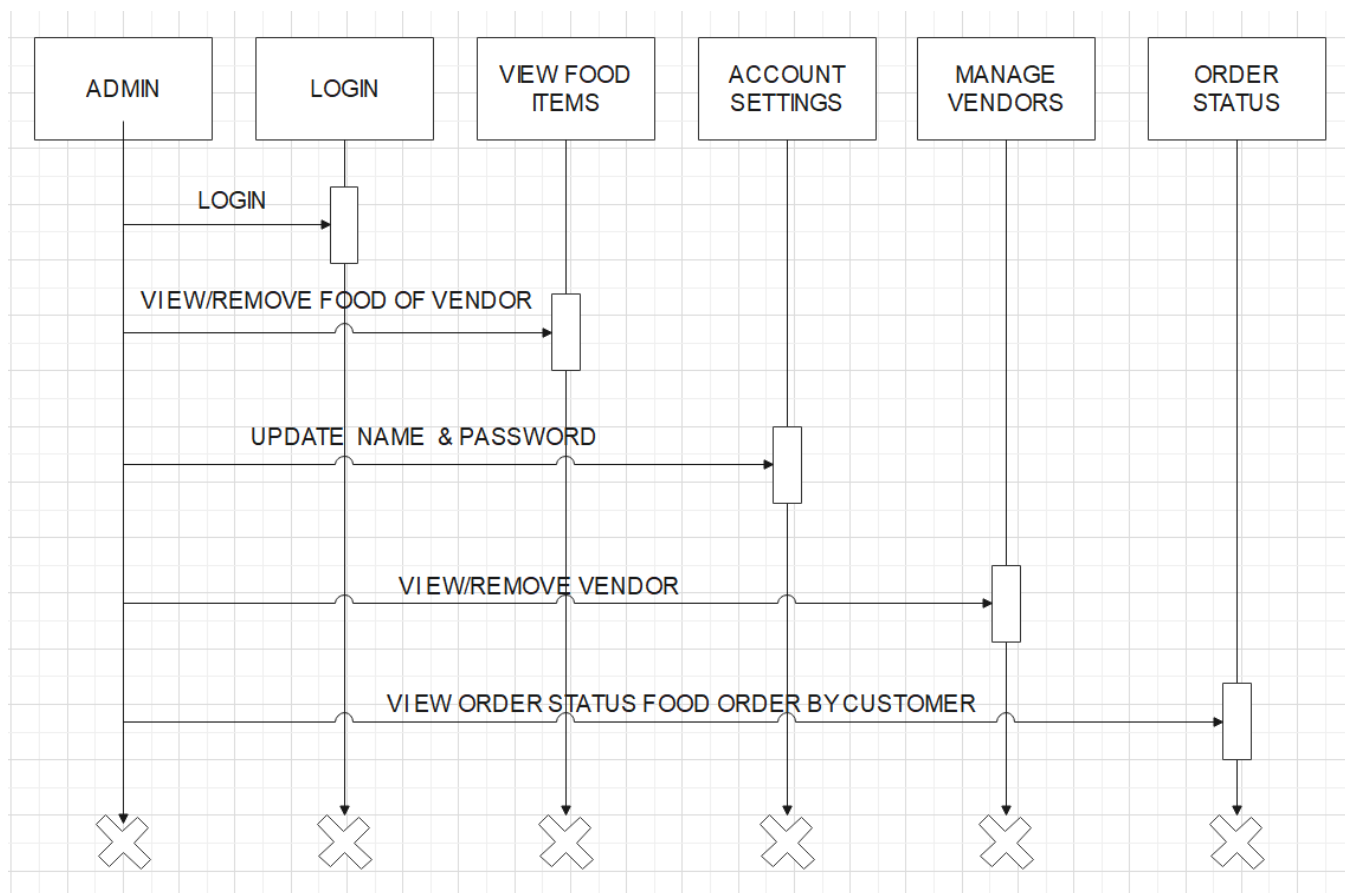
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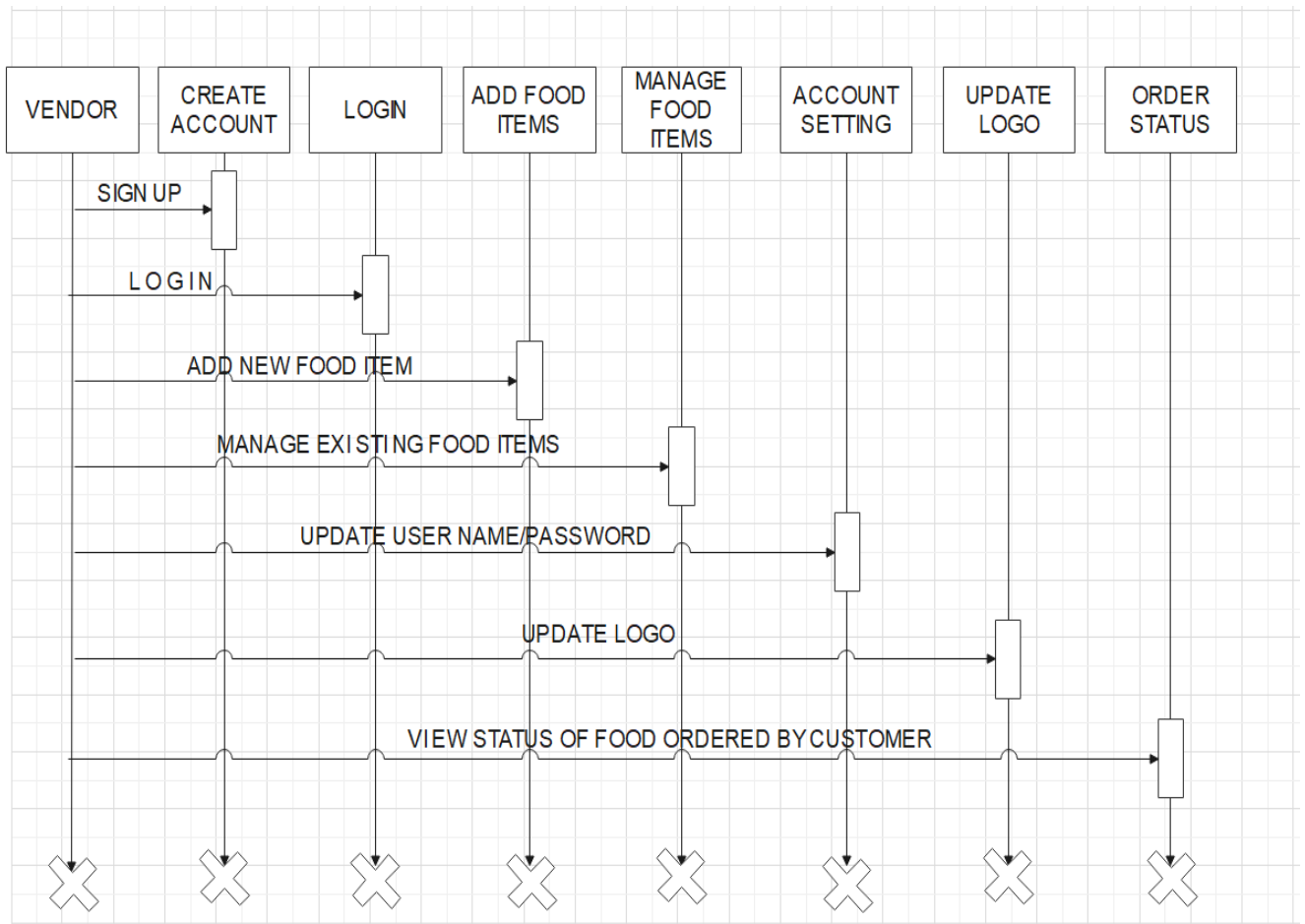
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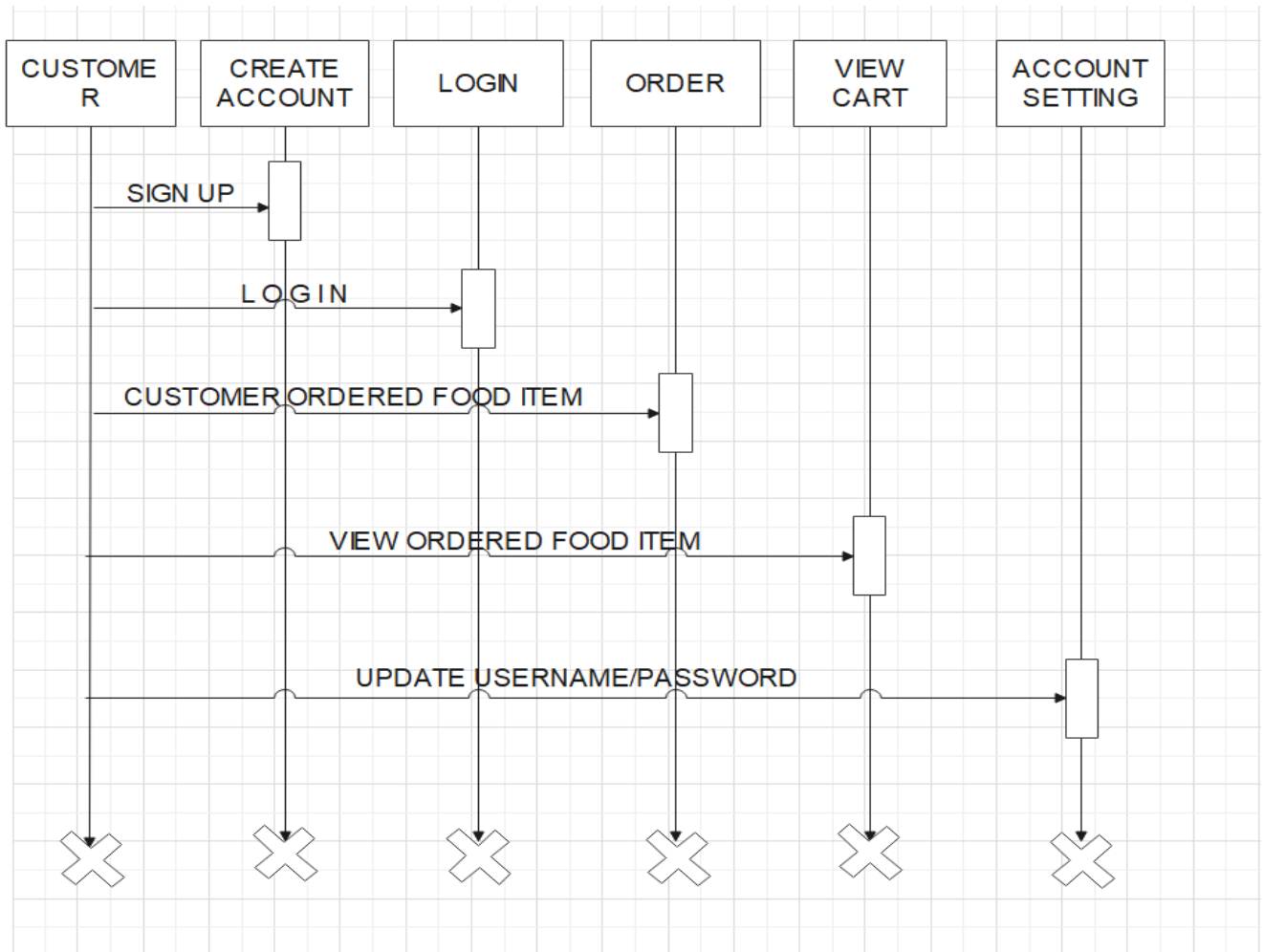
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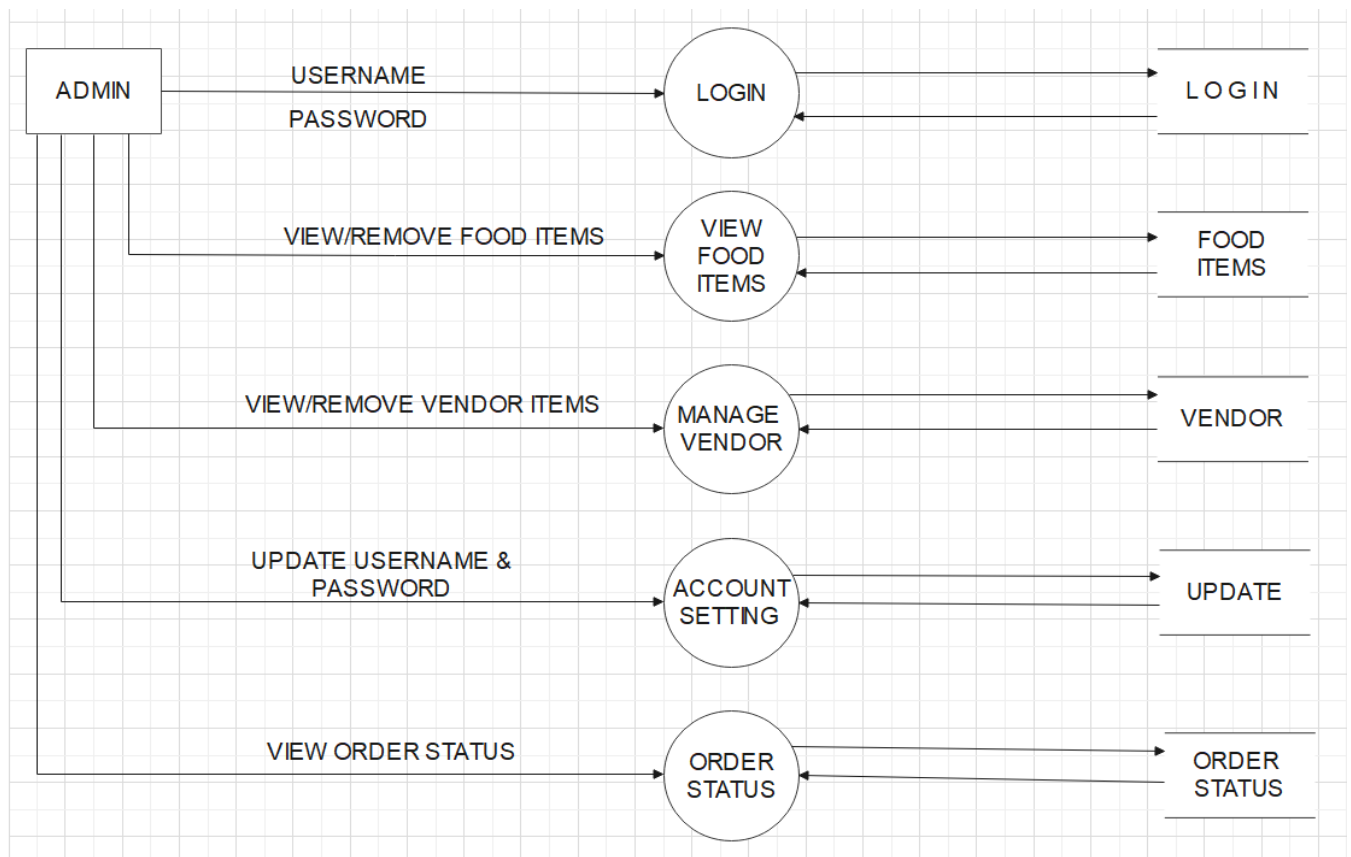
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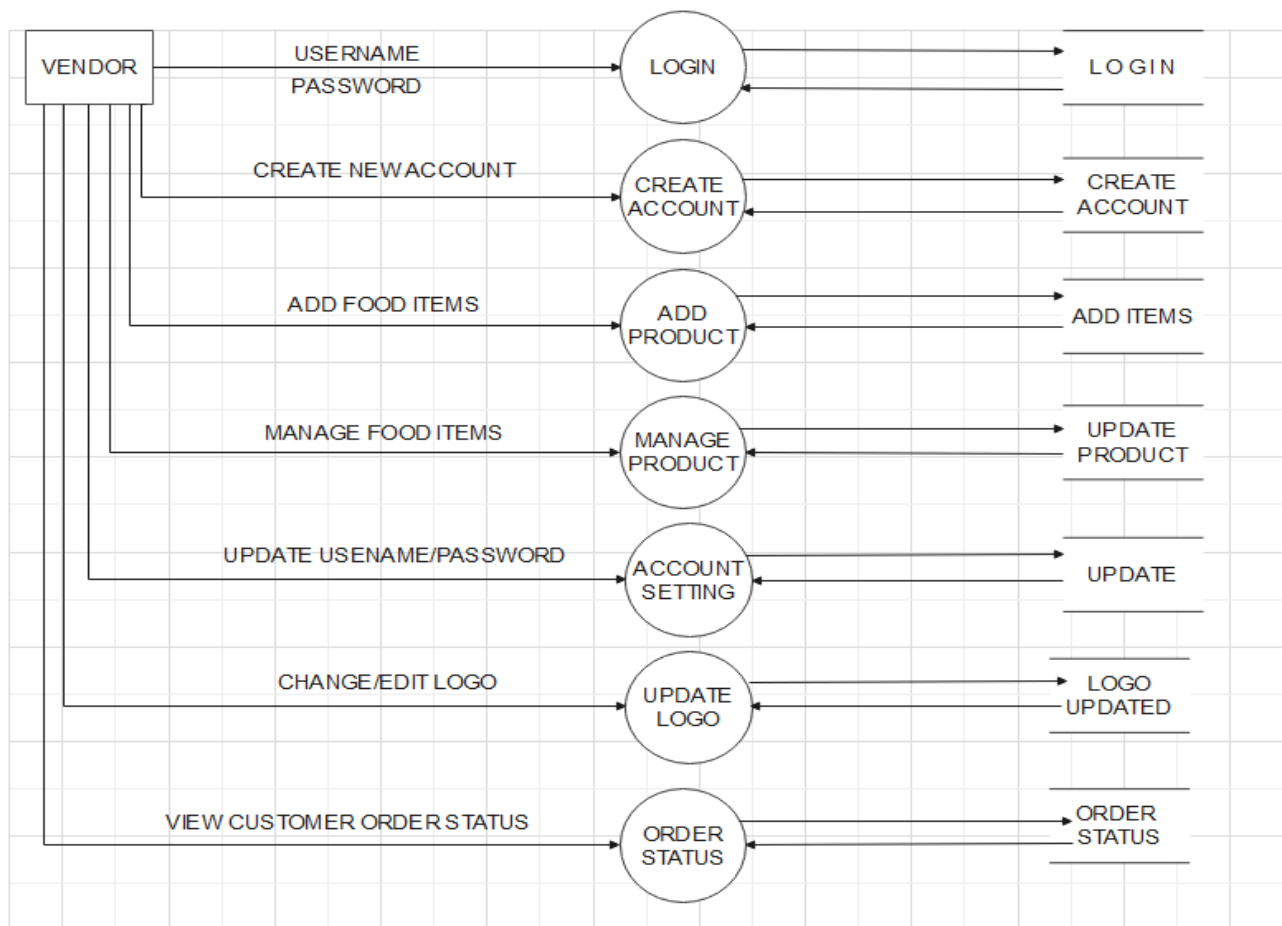
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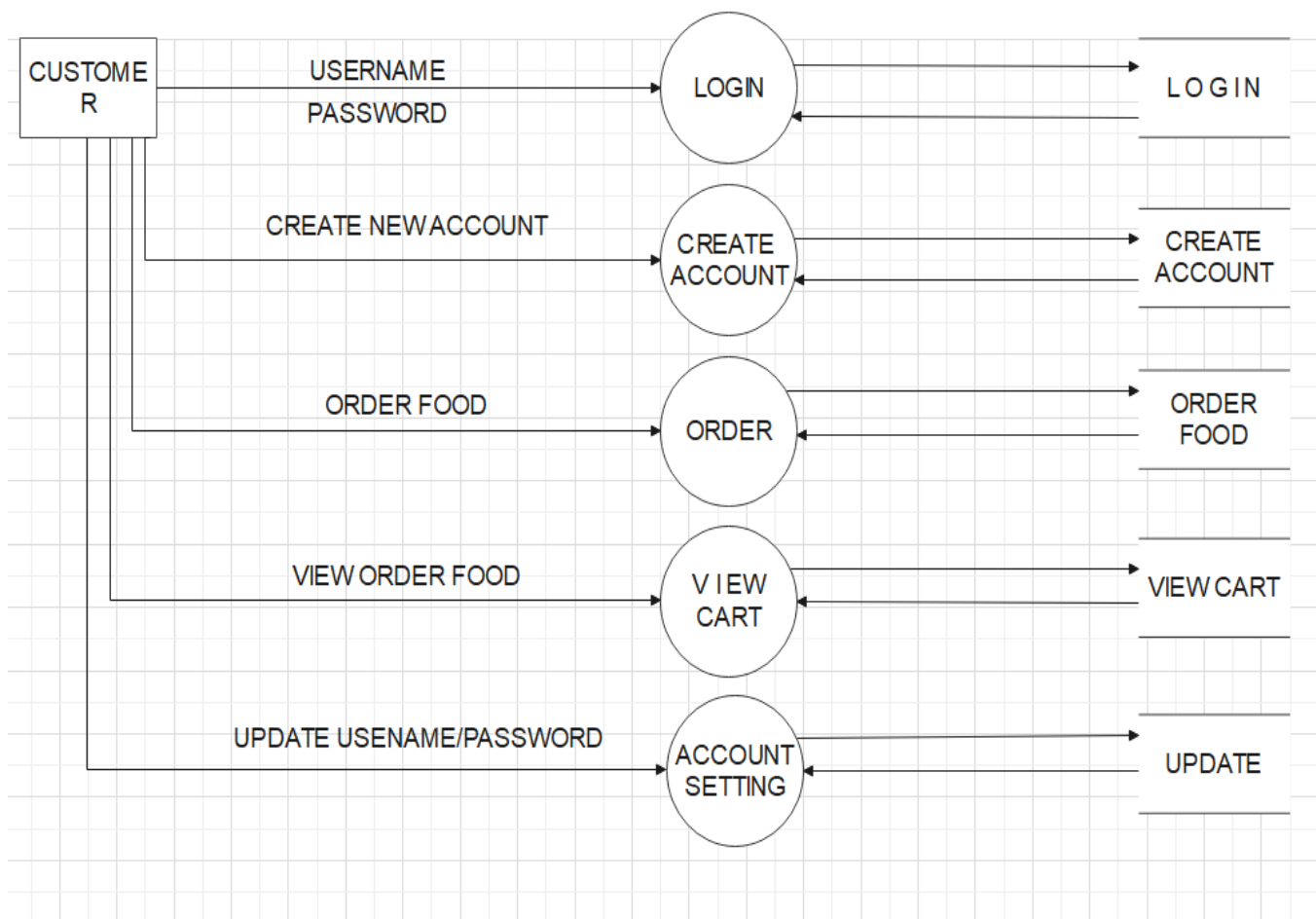
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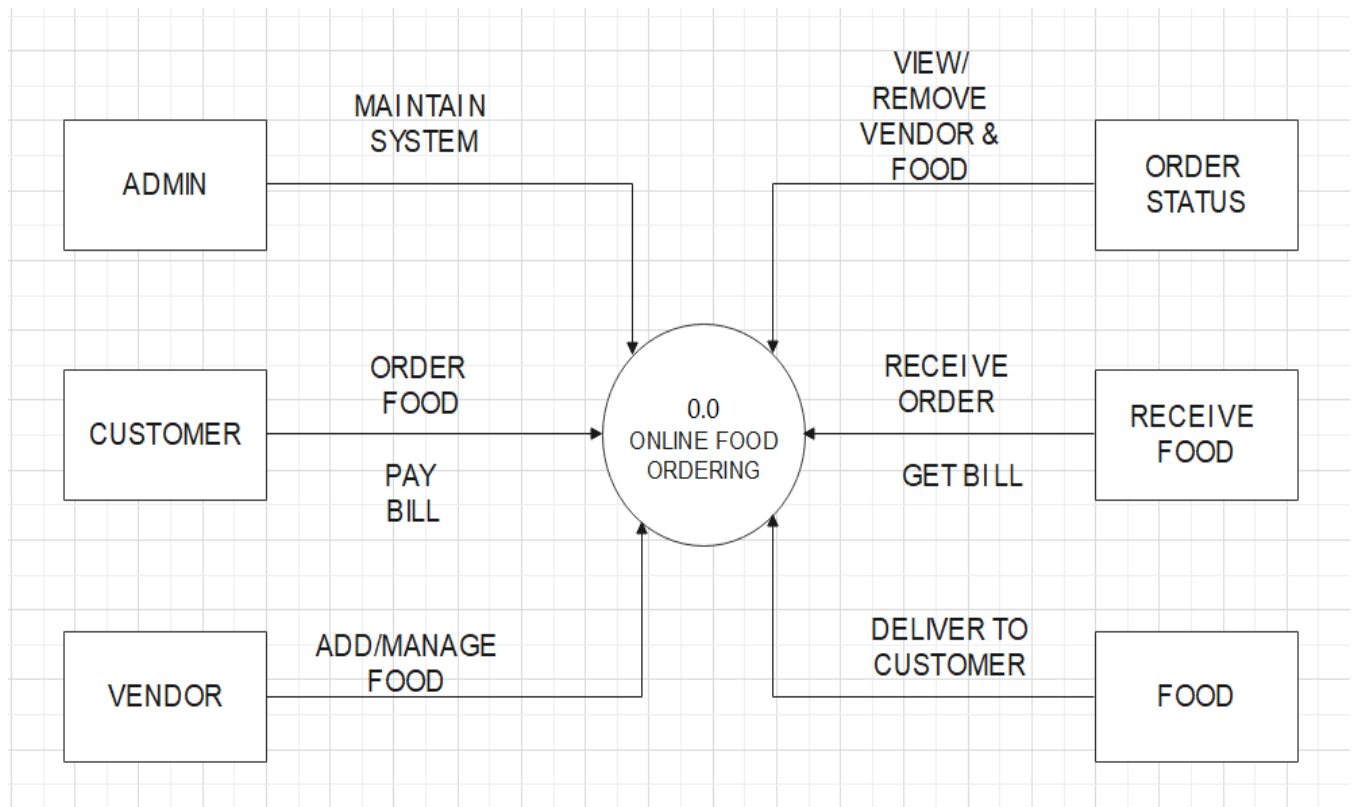
CONTEXT DIAGRAM

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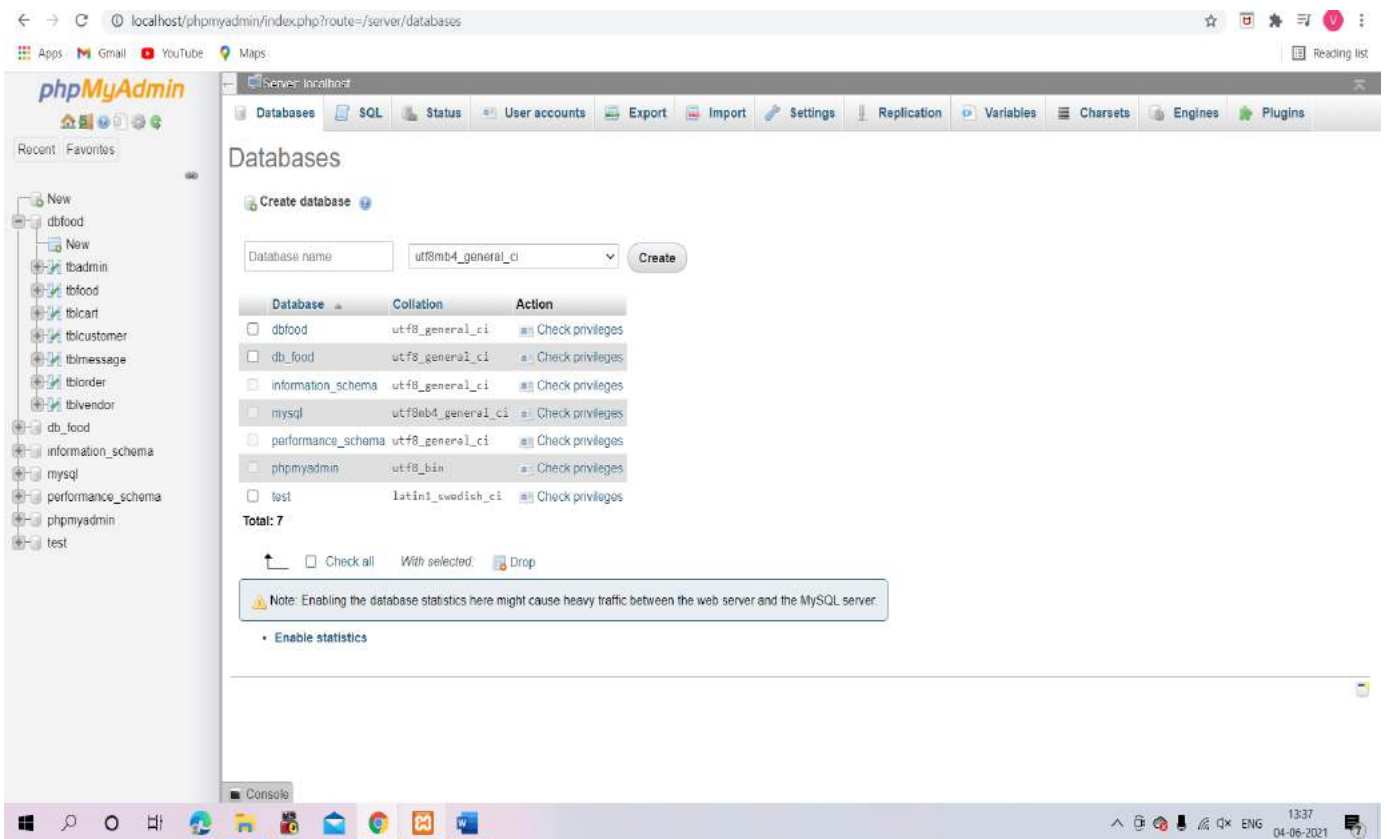
FIG. DATABASE
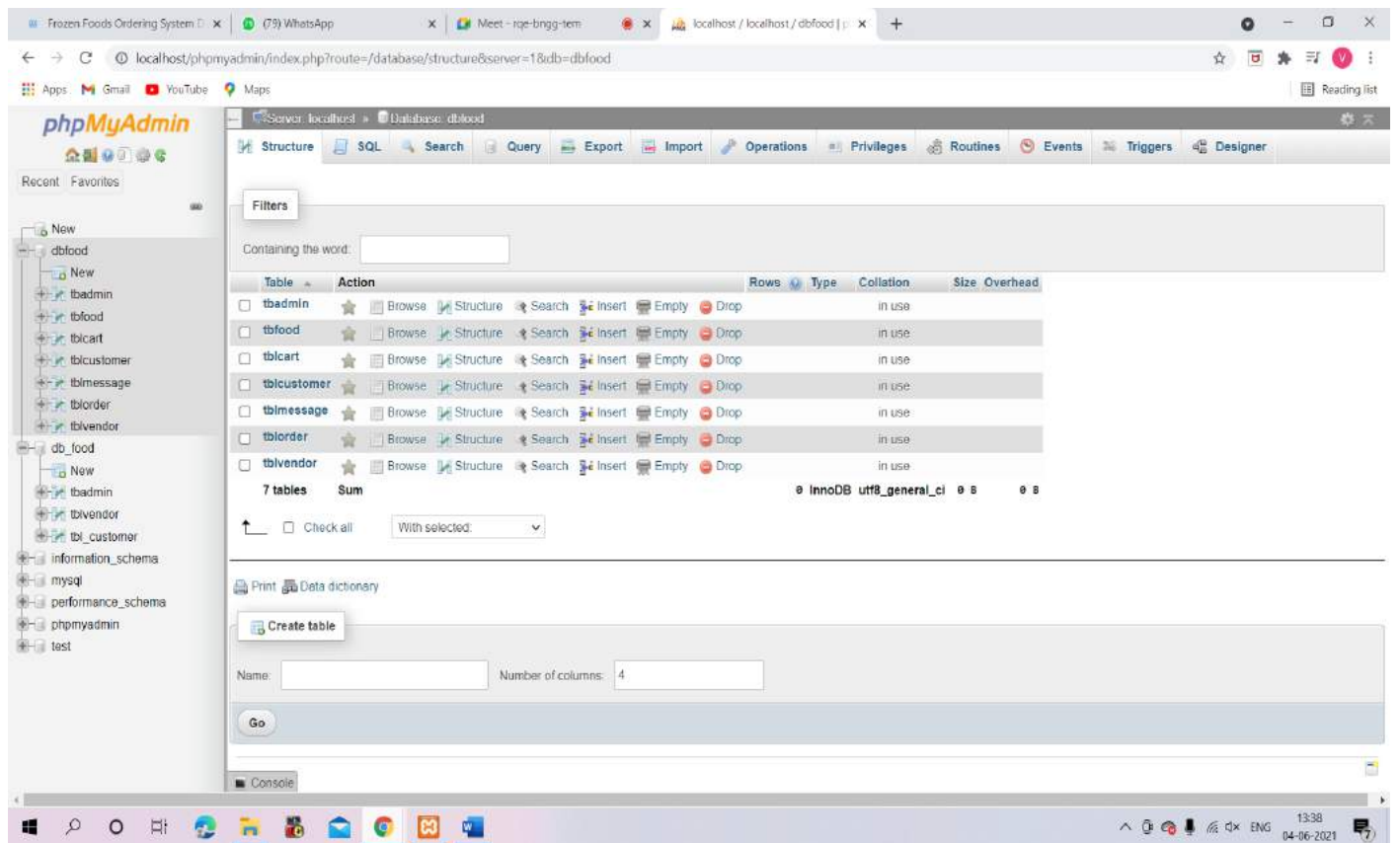
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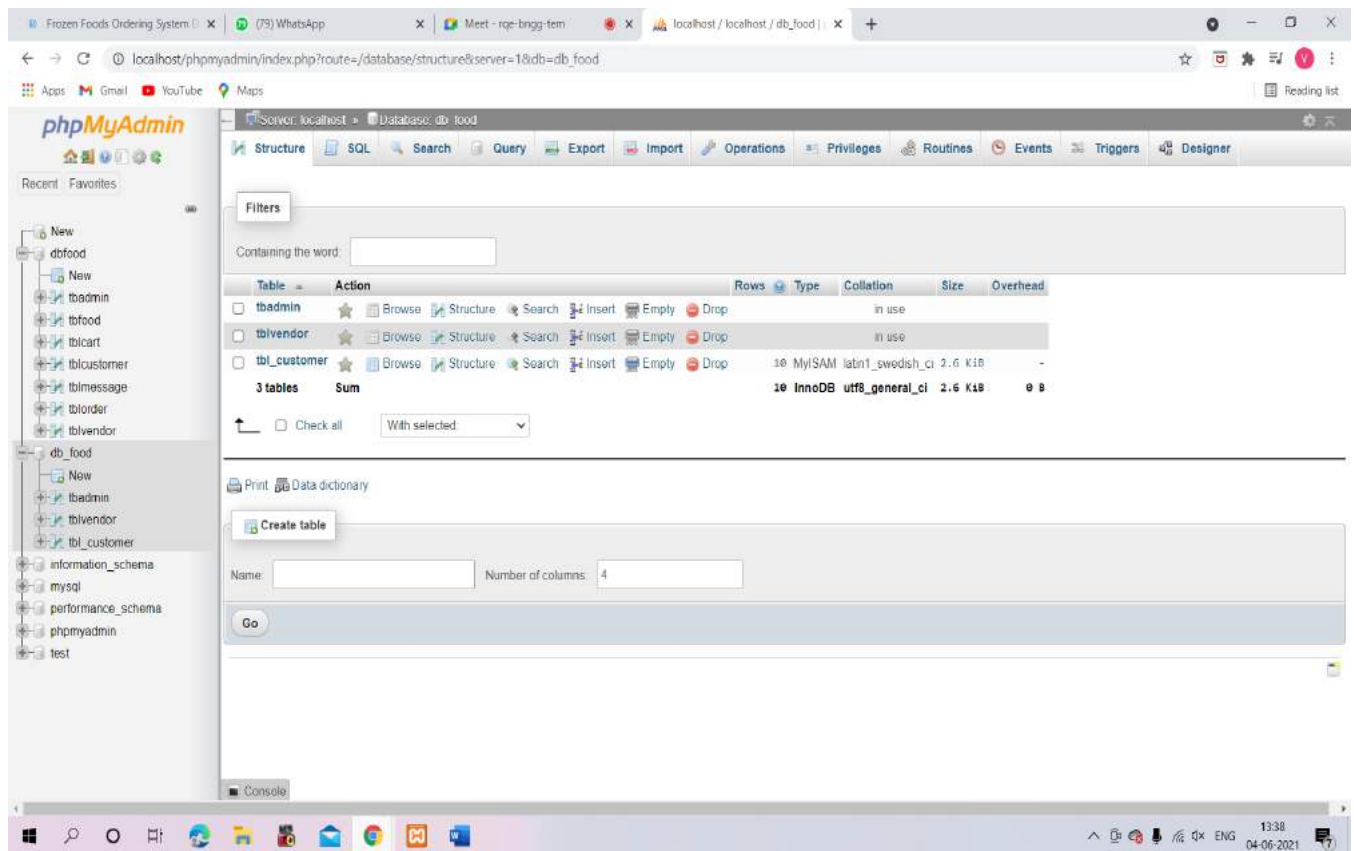
FIG.DATABASE DB_FOOD

DATA DICTIONARY

tblcustomers

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
Password	Password of Customer	varchar	30
Customer_id	Number of Customers	int	10
Customer_Name	Name of Customer	varchar	30
Customer_email	Email of Customer	varchar	30
Customer_city	City Name of customer	varchar	10
Address	Customer Full address	varchar	100
Country	Country Name of Customer	varchar	10
Phone number	Contact number 0f Customer	Int	10
Zipcode	Customer city address zipcode	varchar	

Tbladmin

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
Admin_ID	Admin ID number	Int	10
Username	Admin Username	varchar	30
Password	Admin Password	varchar	30

Tblorder

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
Order_Id	Order ID number	Int	10
Cart_id	Cart ID number	Int	10
Vendor_ID	Vendor ID	Int	10
Food_ID	Food ID Number	Int	10
Email_ID	Email_ID	varchar	50
Payment	Payment of Food	Int	20
Food Status	Available or not available	Date	20

Tblmessage

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
Message_ID	Message ID number	Int	10
Message_Name	Name of the Messenger	varchar	50
Message_Email	Email ID of messenger	varchar	50
Message_phone	Phone Number	int	10
Message_msg	Feedback Message	Varchar	200

Tblvendor

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
Vendor_Id	vendorID number	Int	10
Vendor_Name	Name of Vendor	varchar	30
Vendor_Address	Address of Vendor	text	100
Mobile_number	Mobile number of Vendor	Varchar	50
Email_Address	Email address of Vendor	Varchar	50

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
Vendor_phone	Phone number of vendor	int	10
Vendor_password	Password of vendor	Varchar	50

Tblfood

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
Food_Id	Food ID number	Int	11
Food_name	Customer food name	varchar	100
Food_cost	Cost of food	int	15
Cuisine	Cuisine name	varchar	50
Food_image	Image of food	data	1000
Payment_mode	Payment of food	int	50
Vendor_id	Vendor id number	int	11

Tblcart

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
Cart_ID	Cart ID number	Int	11
Product_ID	Product ID number	Int	11
Customer_ID	Customer ID number	Int	50

Tblregistration

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
Reg_data_Id	Registration ID number	Int	10
Reg_data_gender	Gender	Enum	1
Reg_data_Address	Address	Varchar	70
Reg_data_mobile	Mobile number	Int	10
Reg_data_email	Email address	Varchar	50
Reg_data_password	Password of registration	Varchar	30

Tbluser

Field Name	Description	Type	Length
S.no	Serial number	Int	10
Username	Username	Varchar	20
Password	Password	Varchar	25

Table Keys

Table Name	Fieldname	Key Type
Tbladmin	Admin_Id	PK
Tblfood	Food_Id	PK
Tblcustomers	Customer_Id	PK
Tblorders	Order_Id	PK
Tblcart	Cart_Id	PK
Tblvendor	Vendor_Id	PK
Tblmessage	Message_id	PK
Tblregistration	Registration_id	PK
Tbluser	S.no	PK

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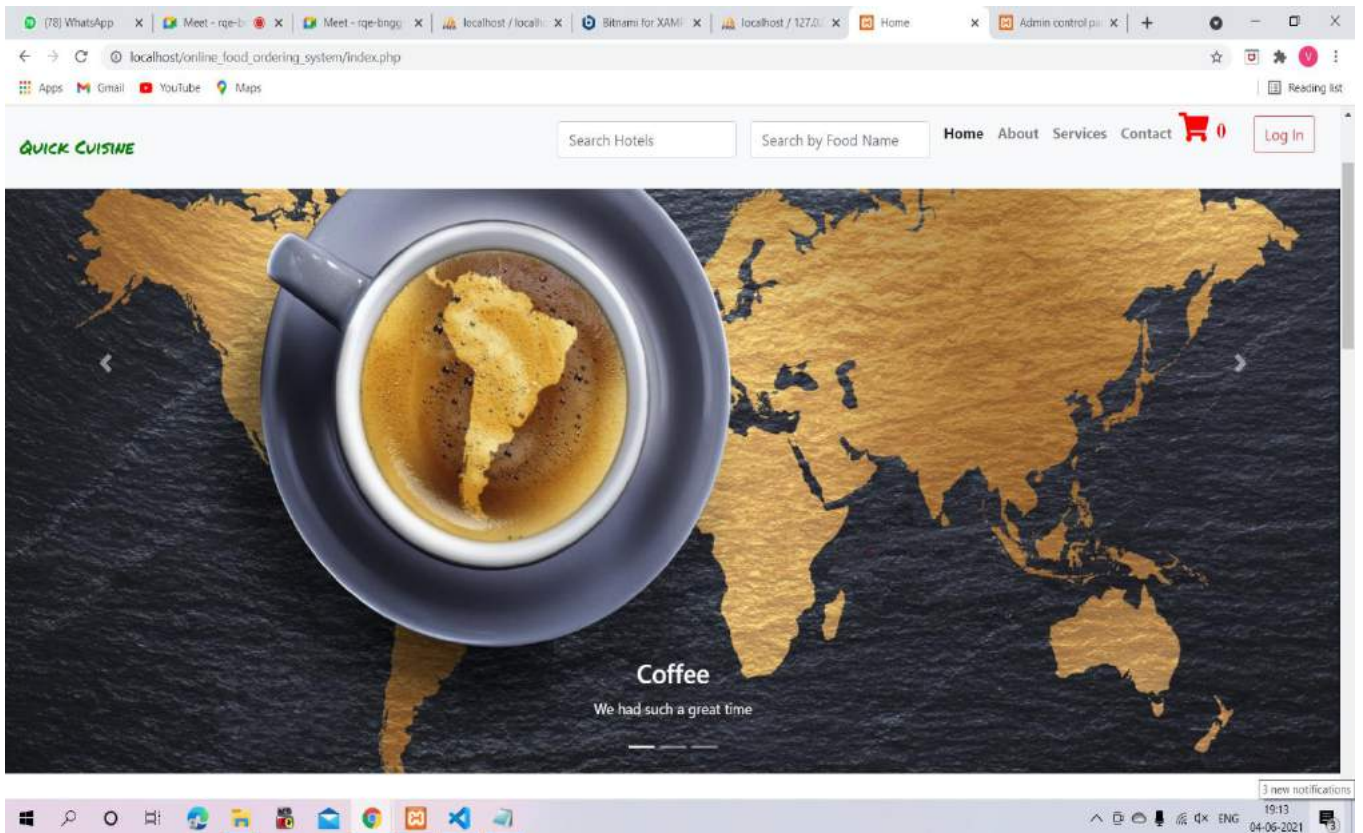
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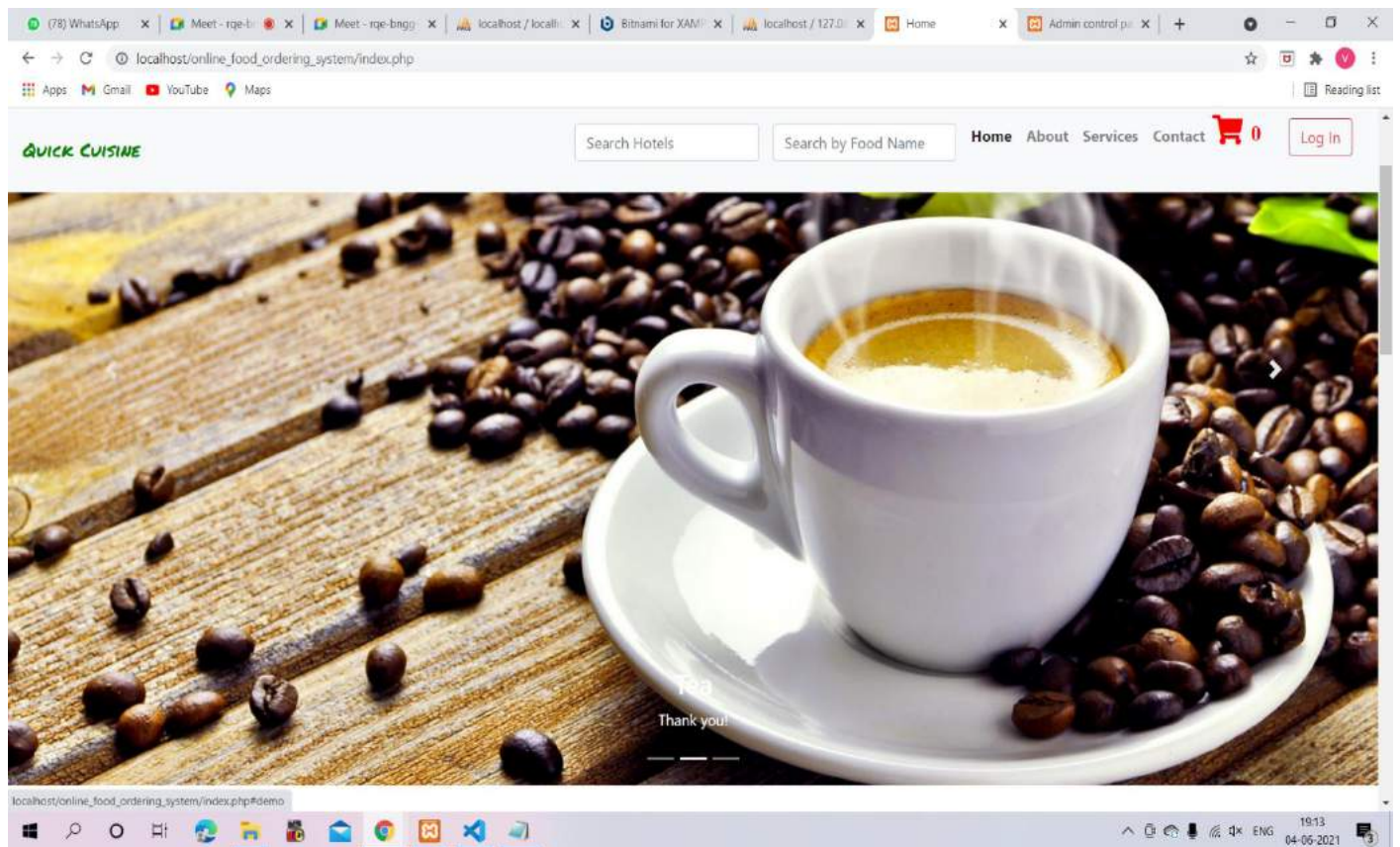
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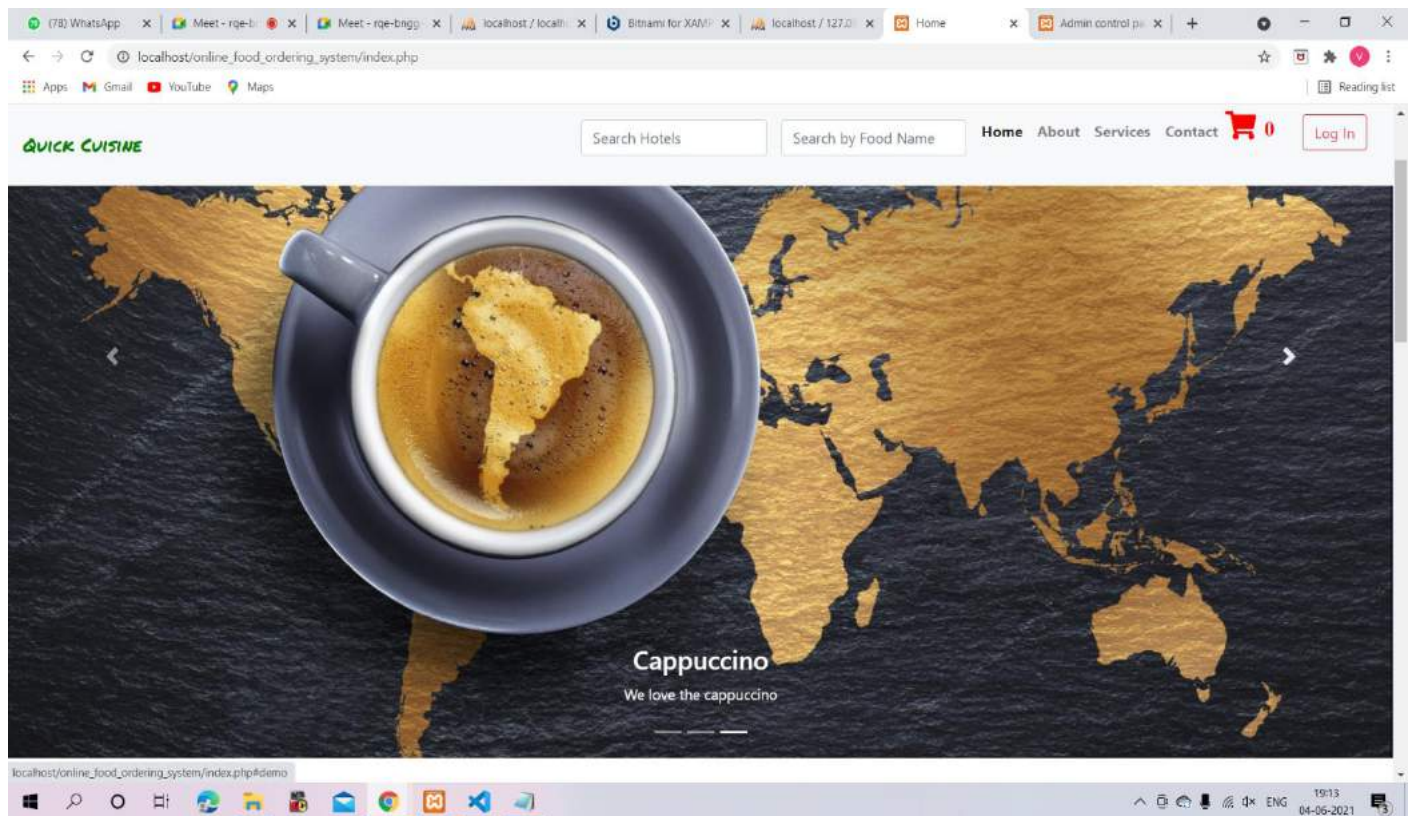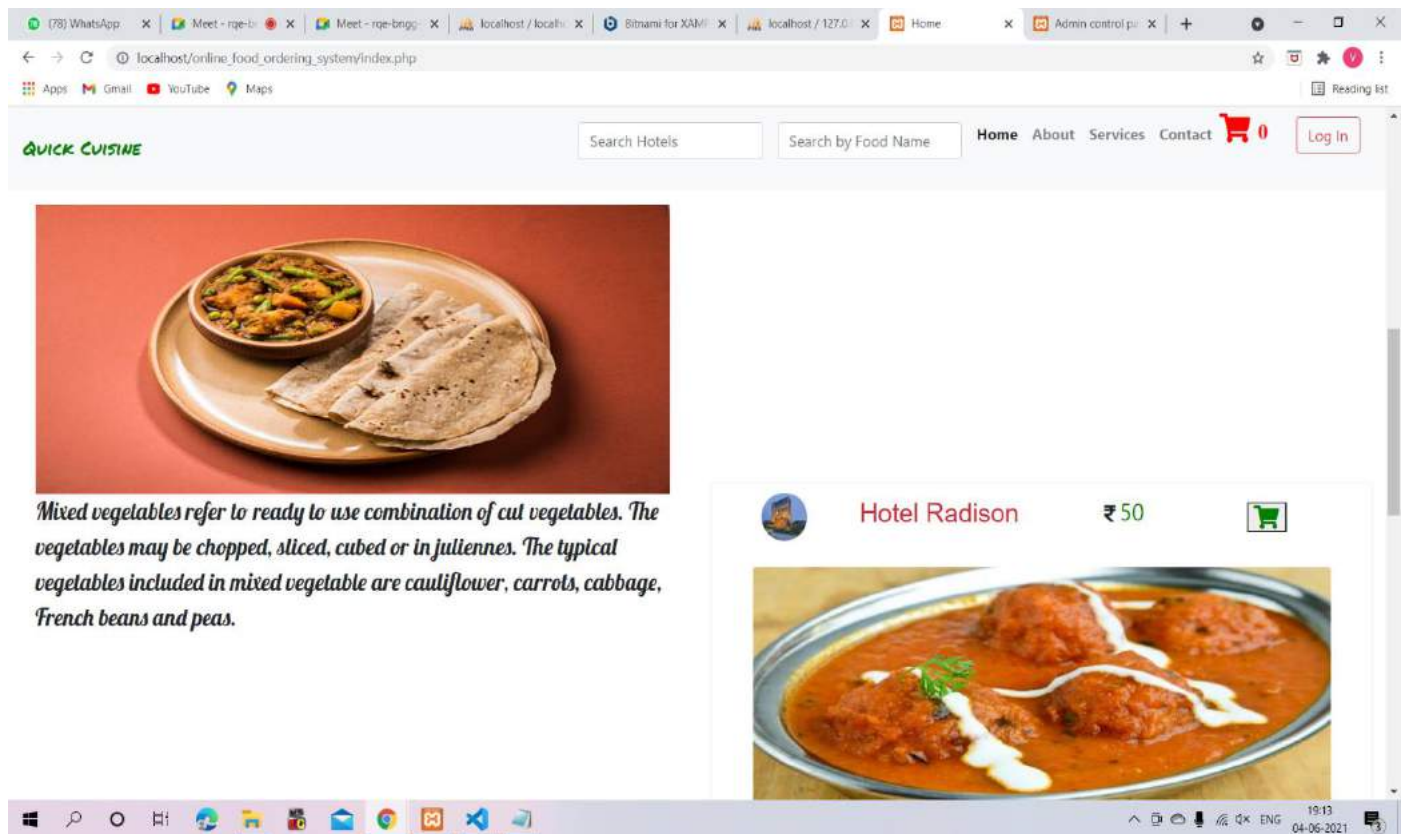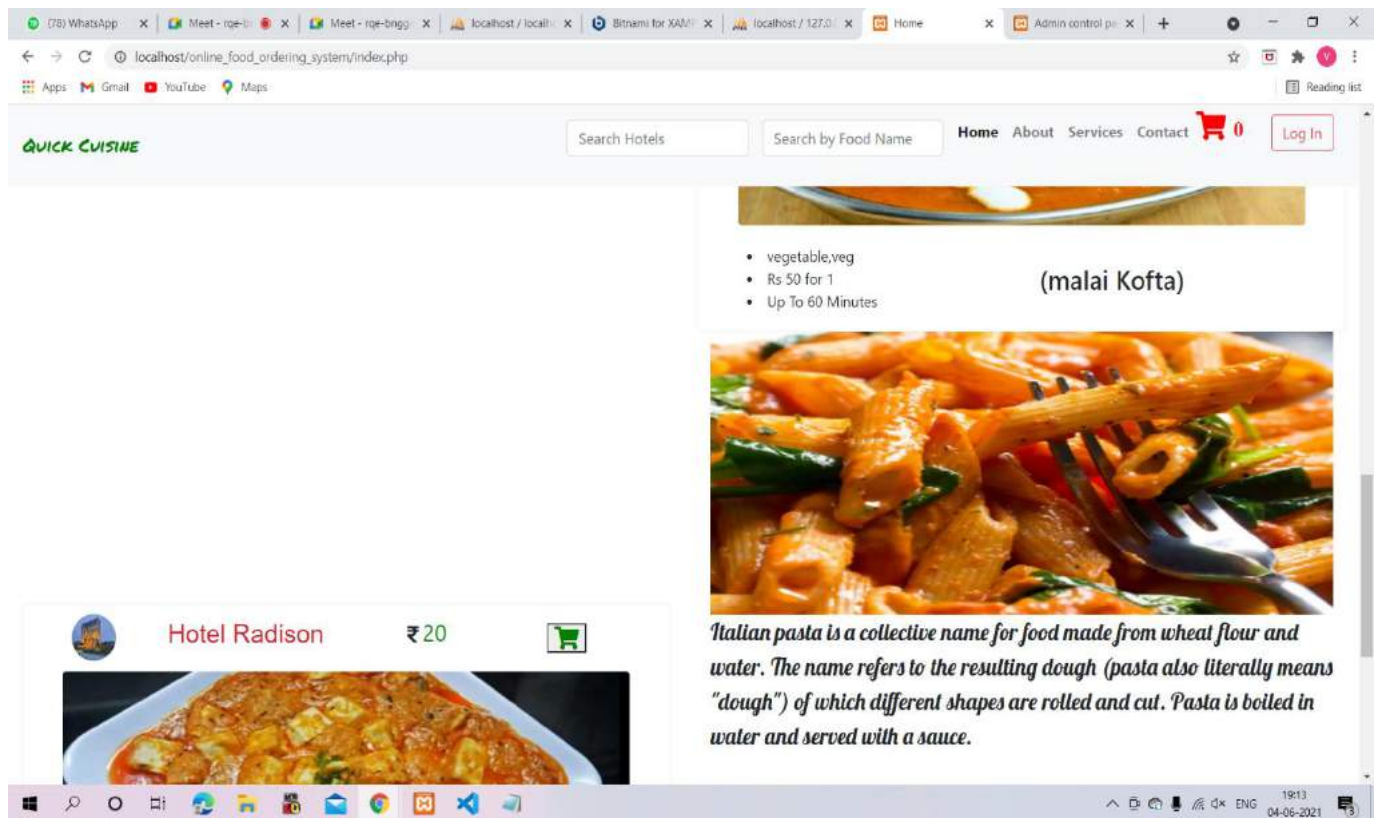
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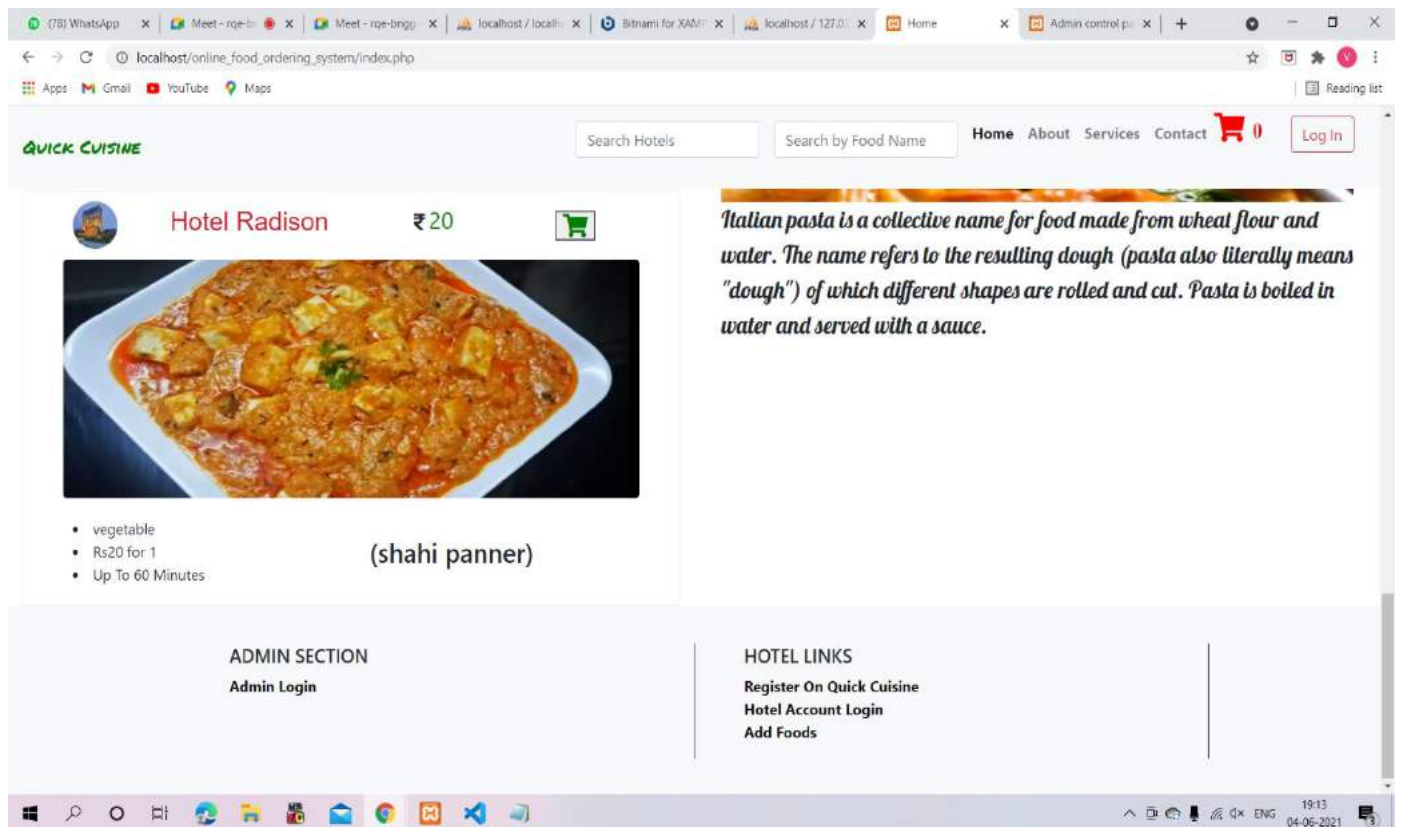
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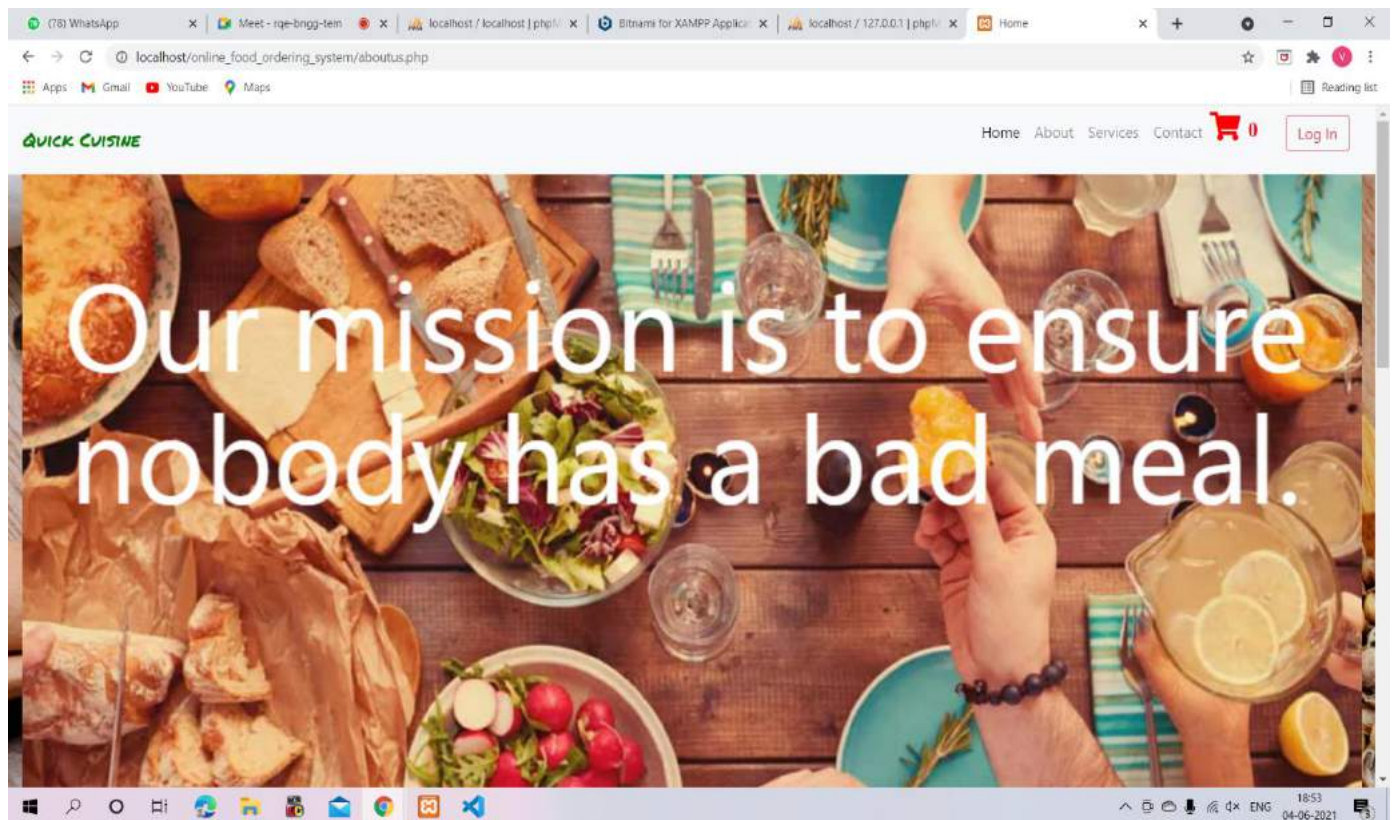
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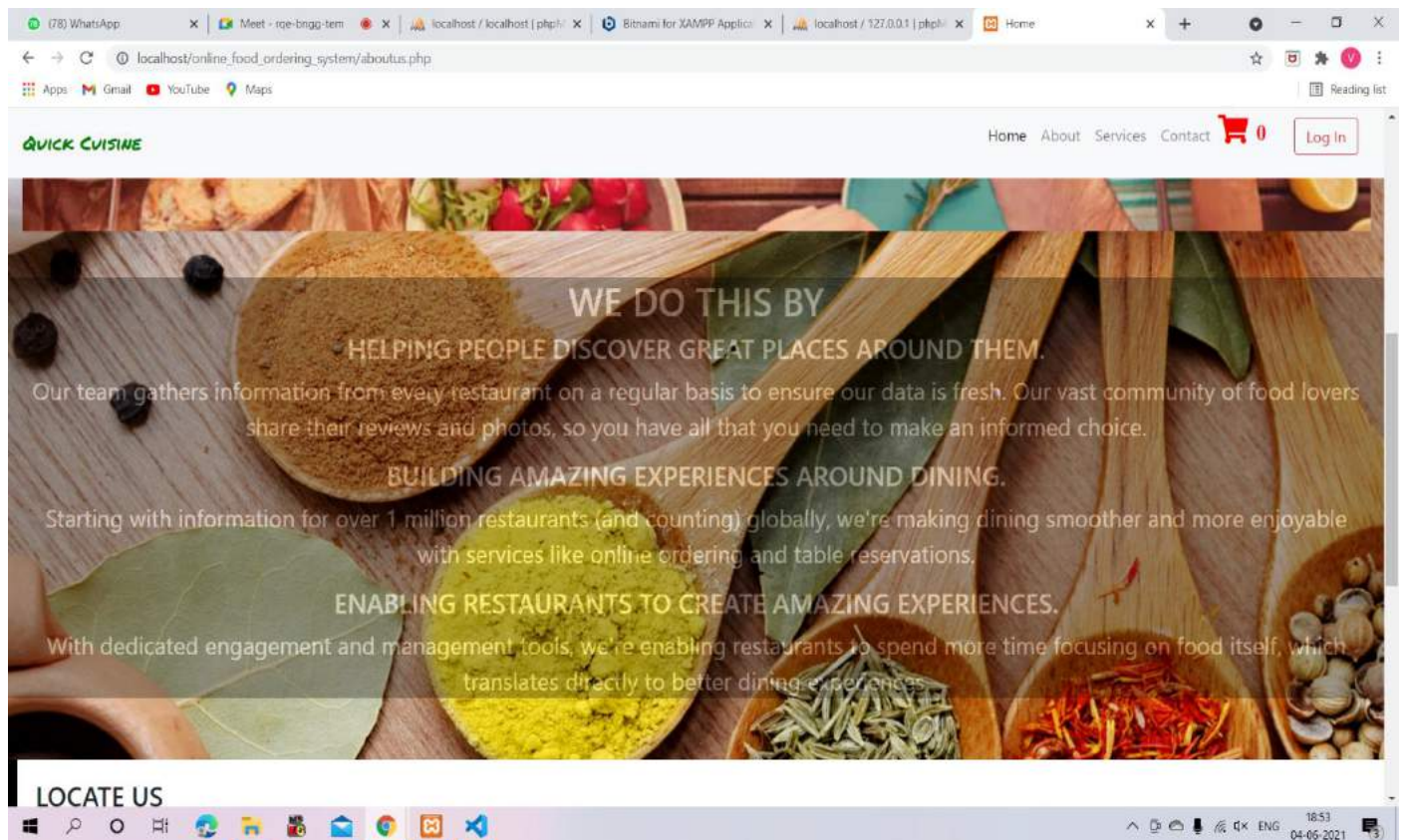
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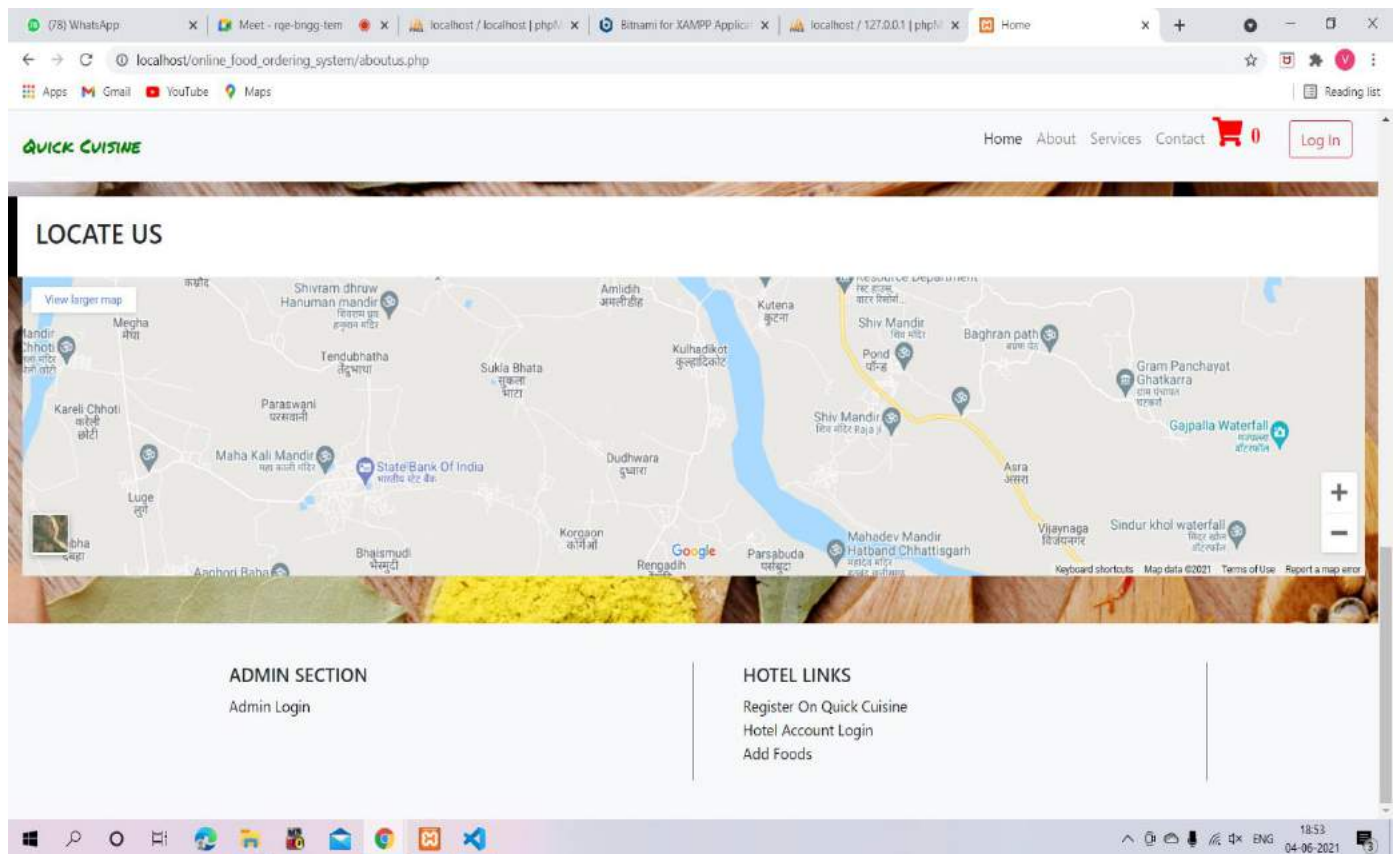
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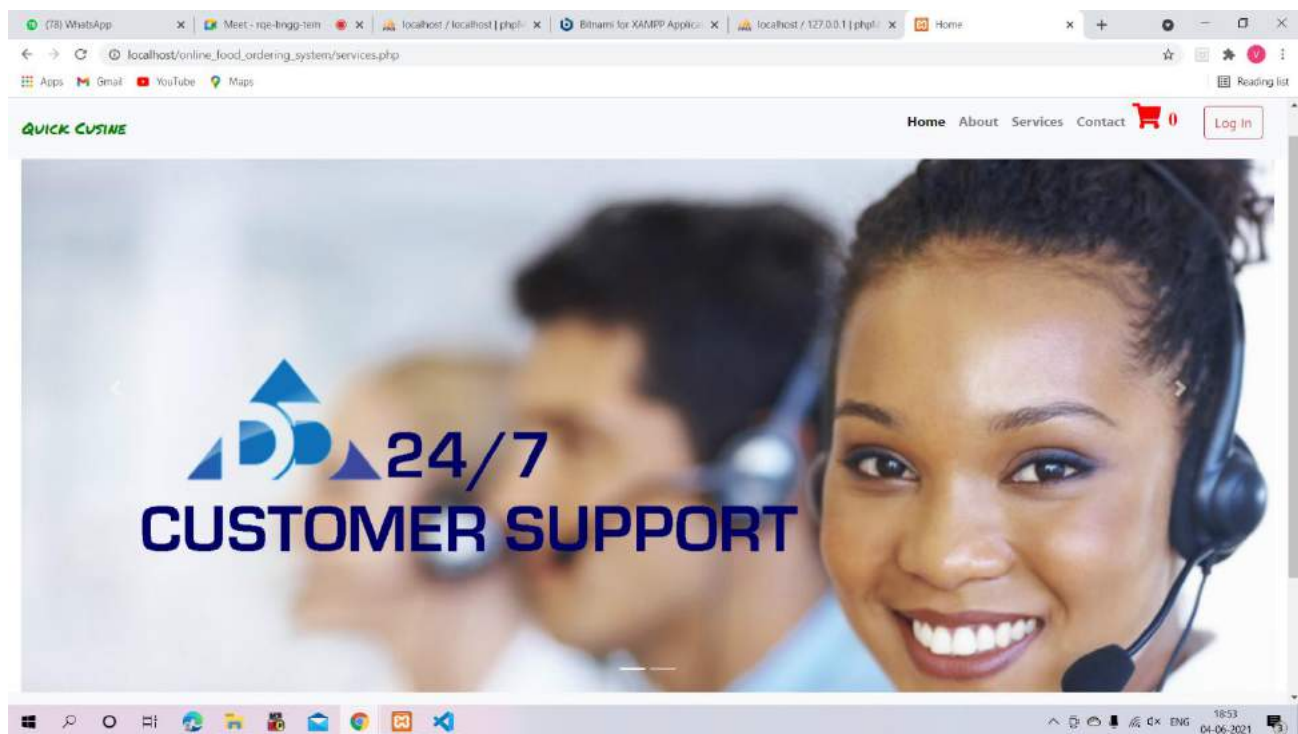
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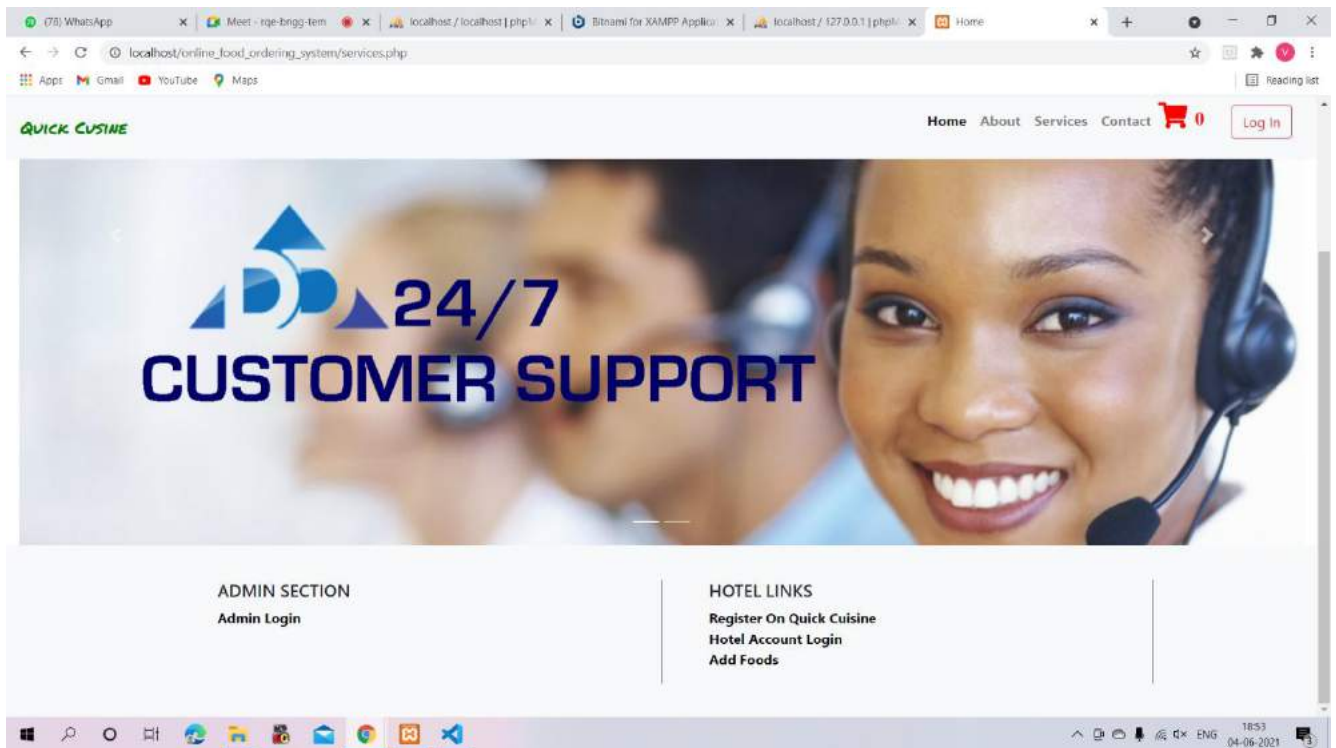
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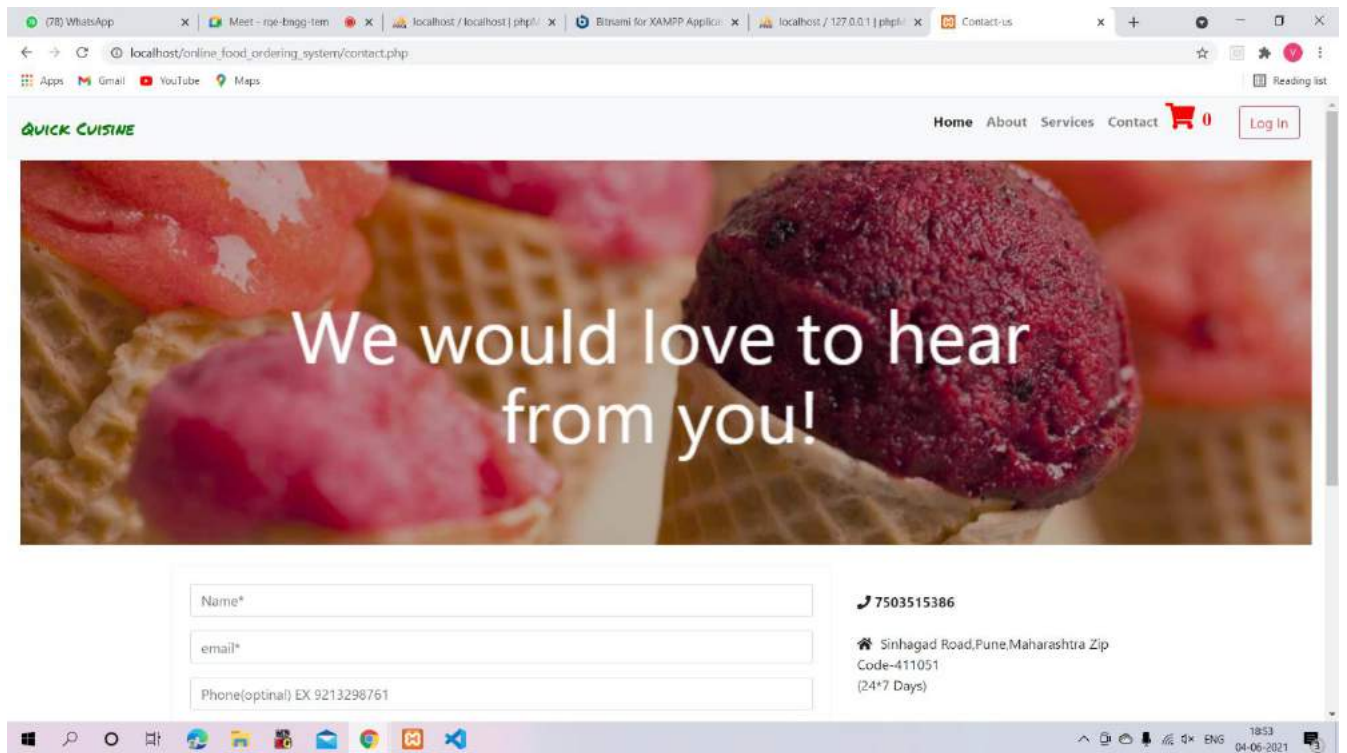
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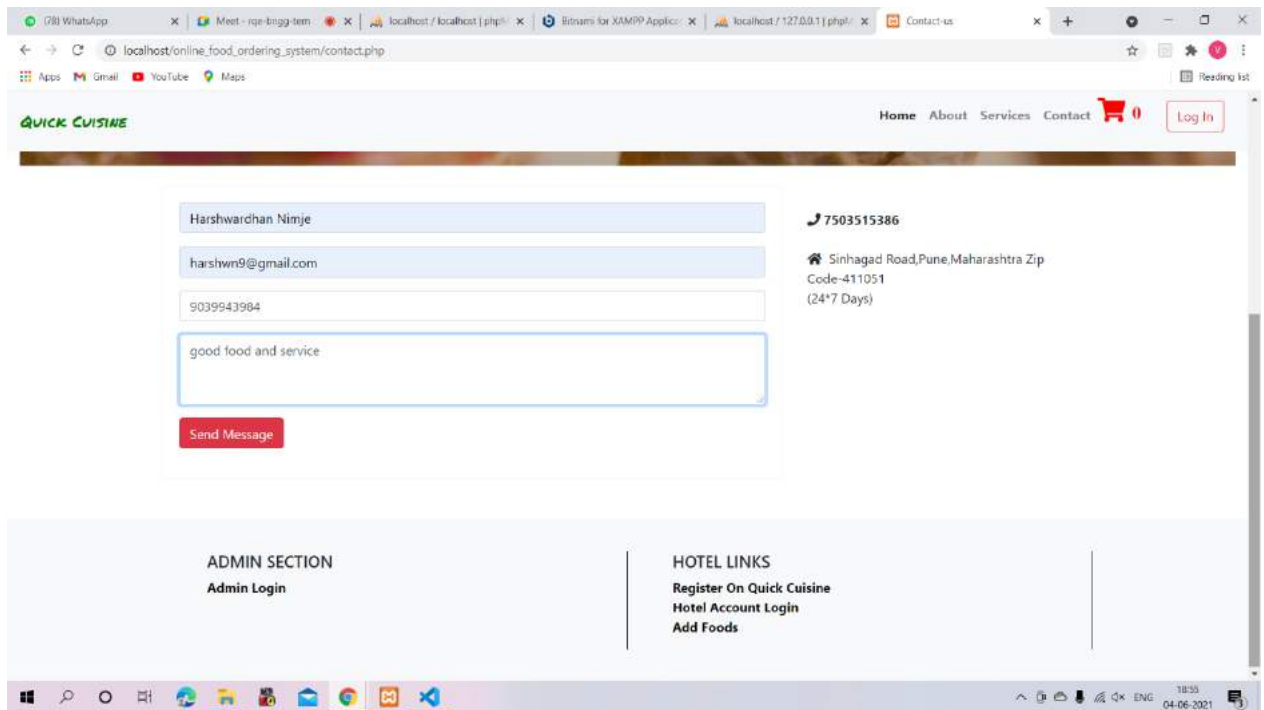
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ADMIN LOGIN

ADMIN PAGE

ADMIN PAGE

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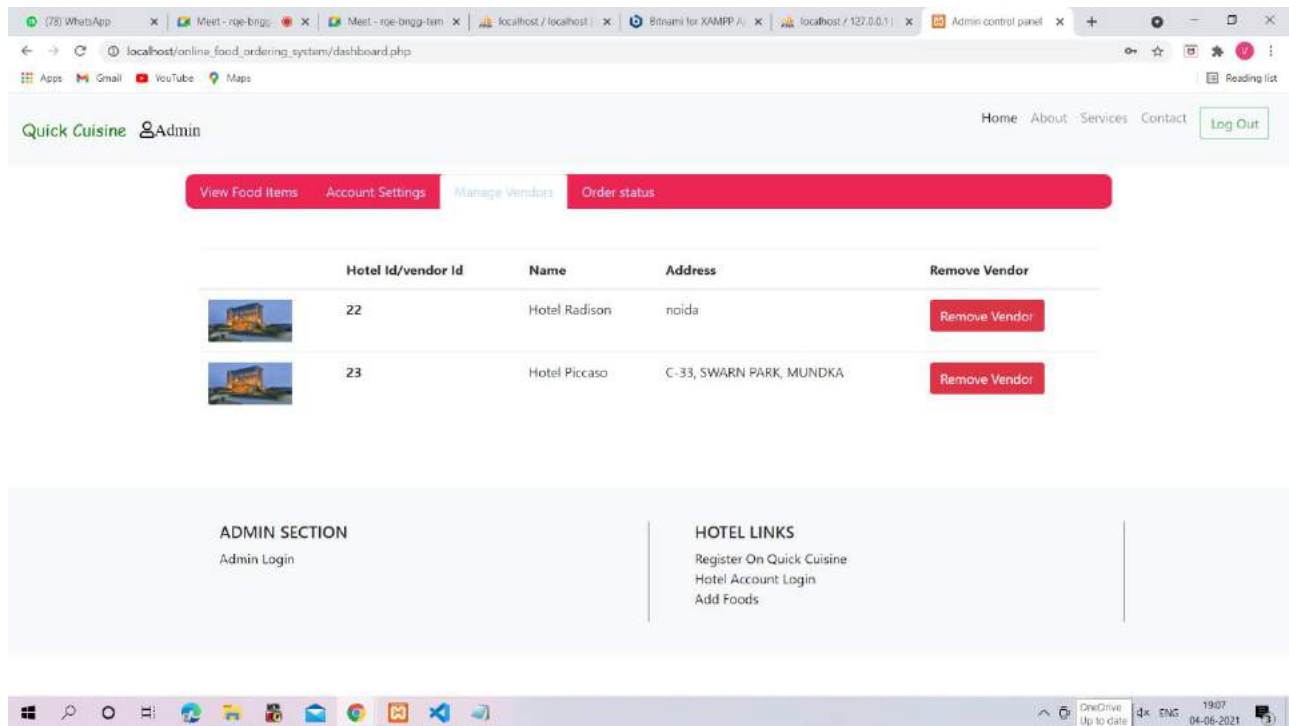
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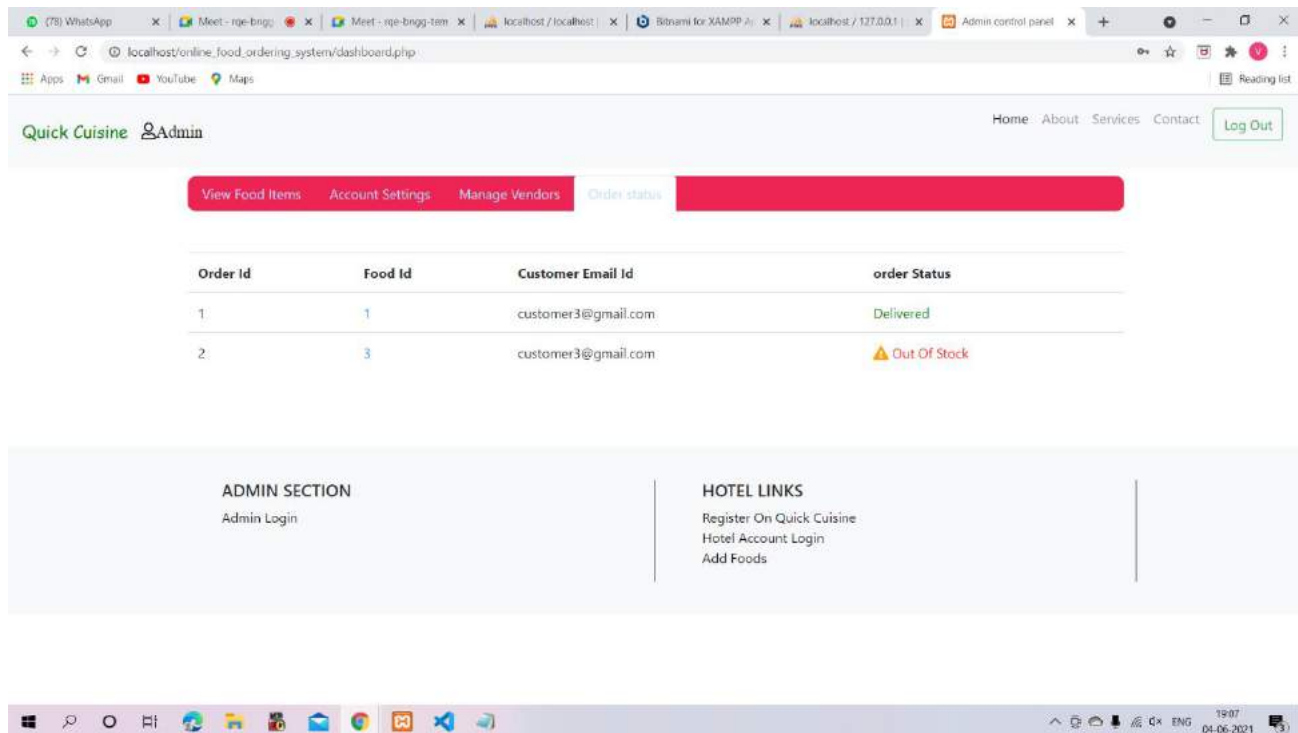
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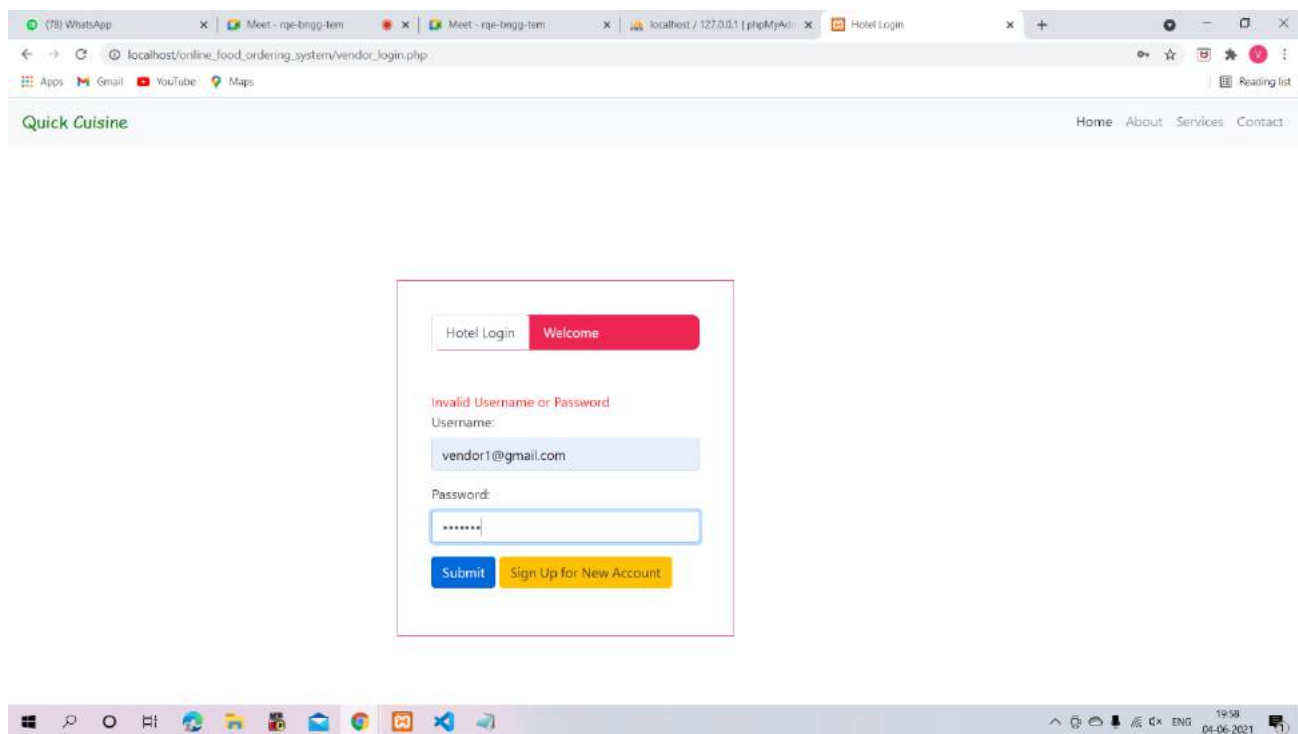
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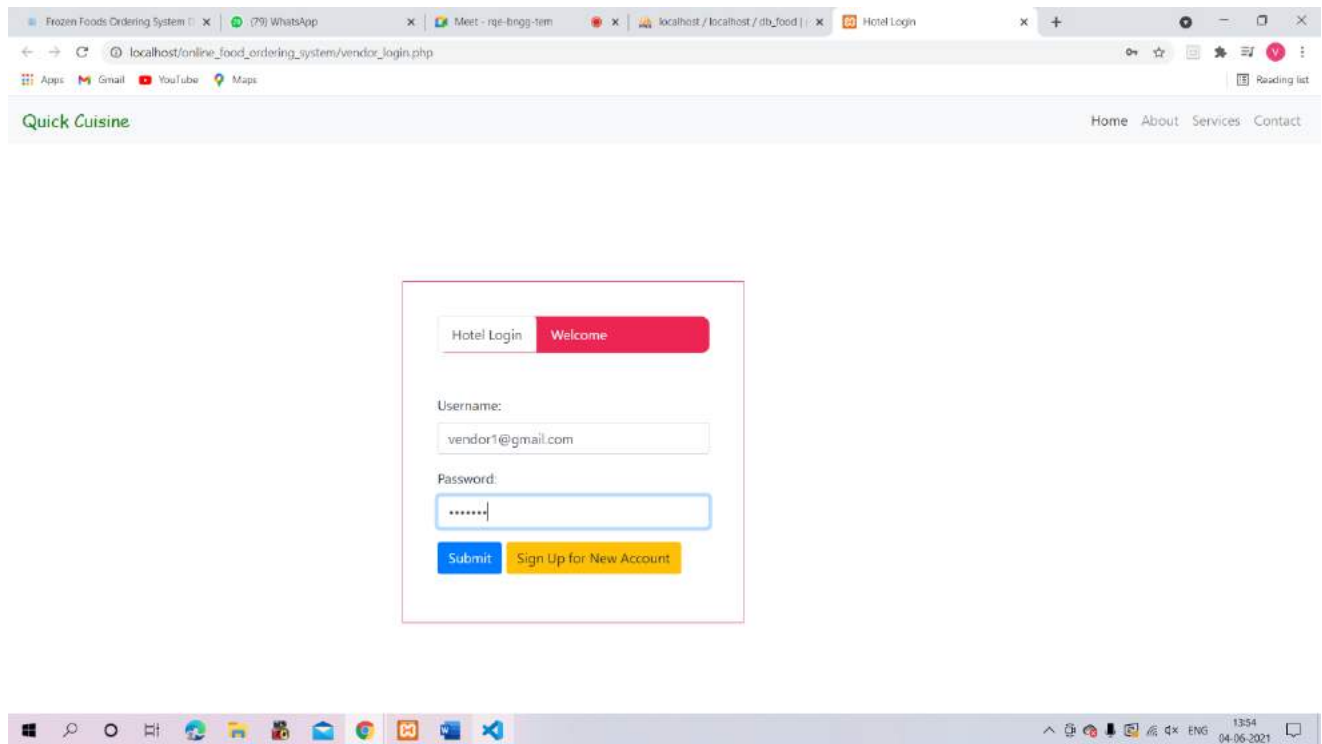
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VENDOR ADD PRODUCTS PAGE

Please Wait While We Are Updating You Details
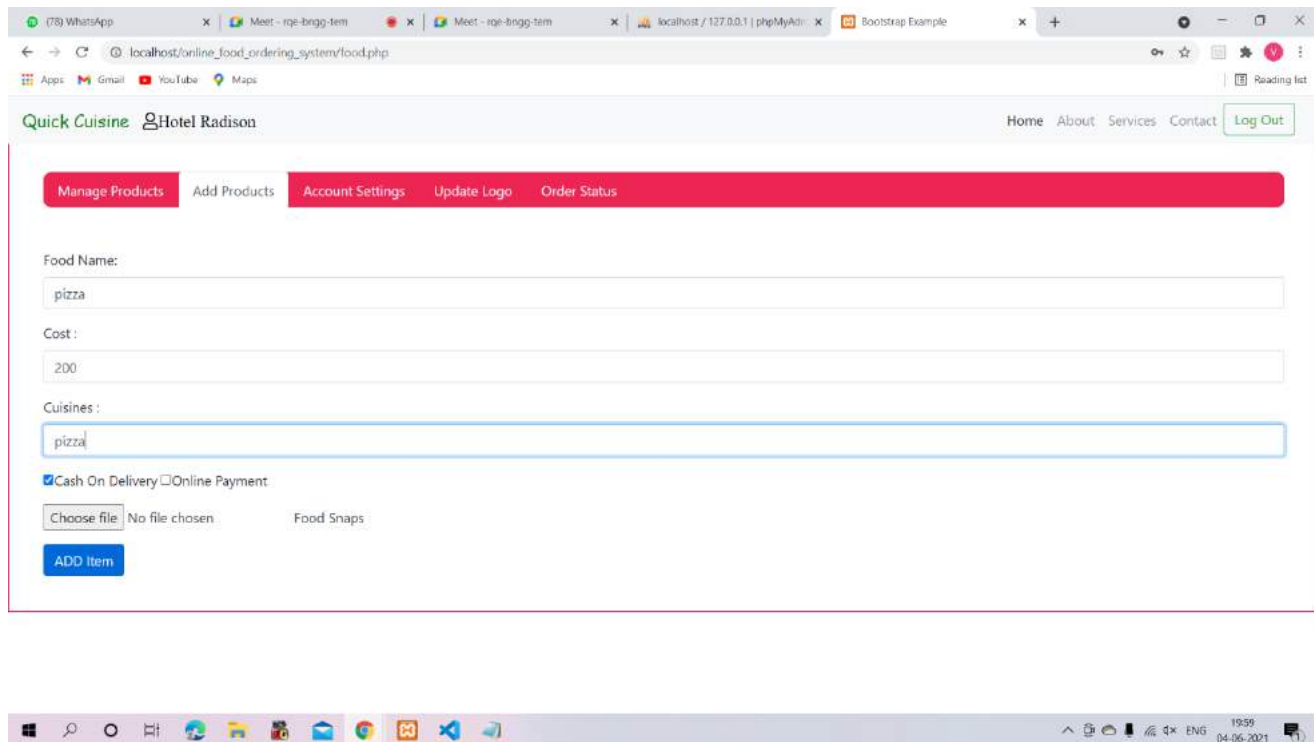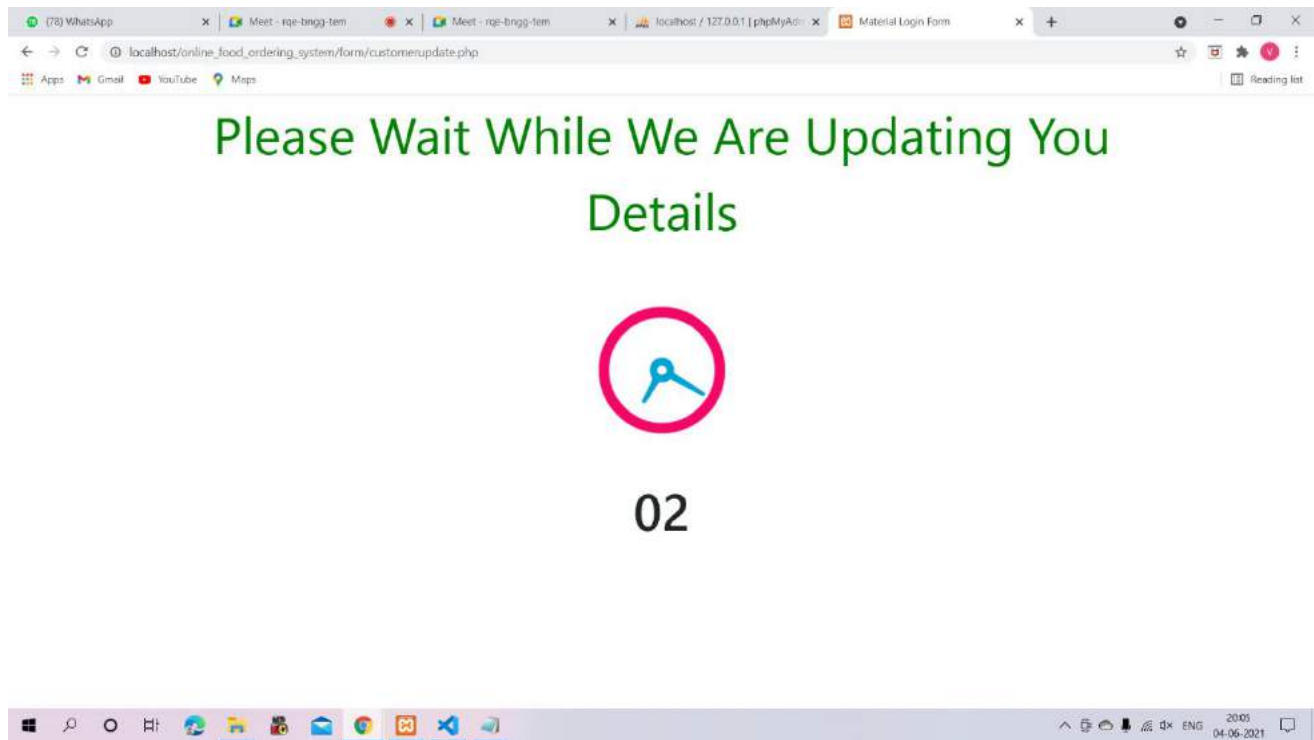
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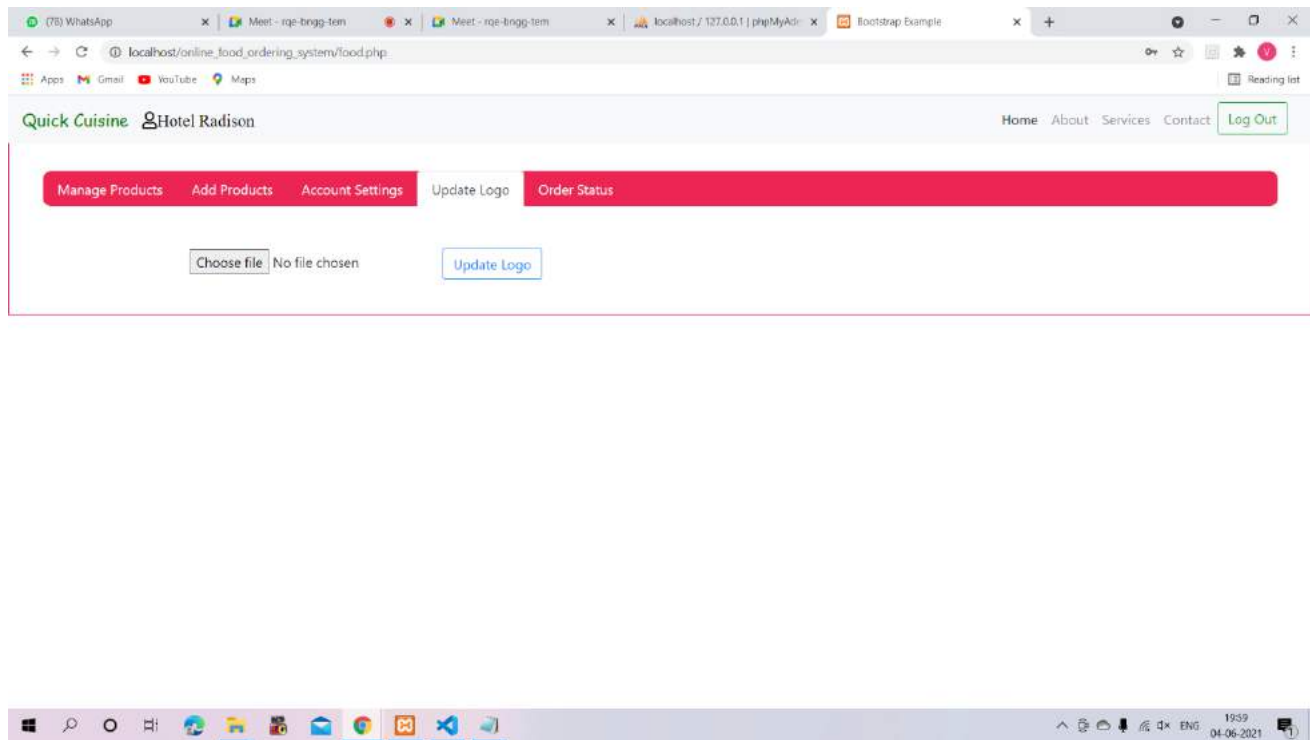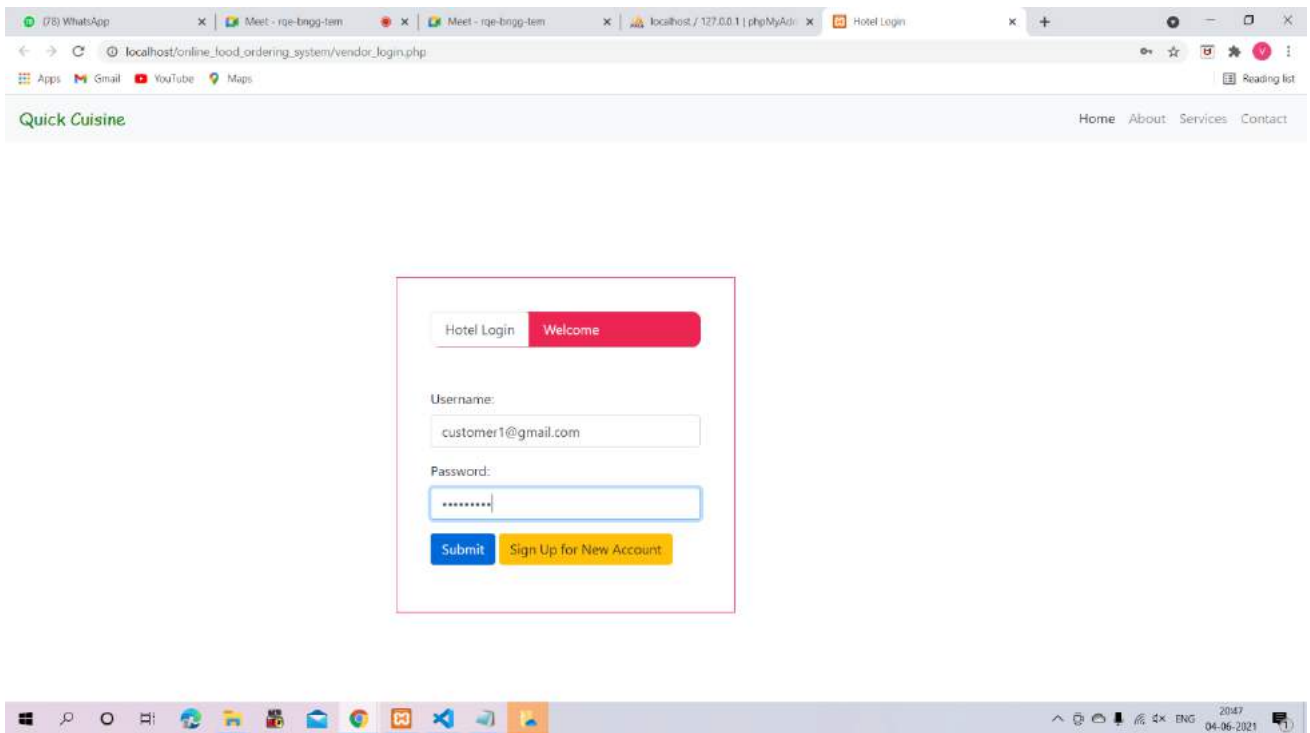
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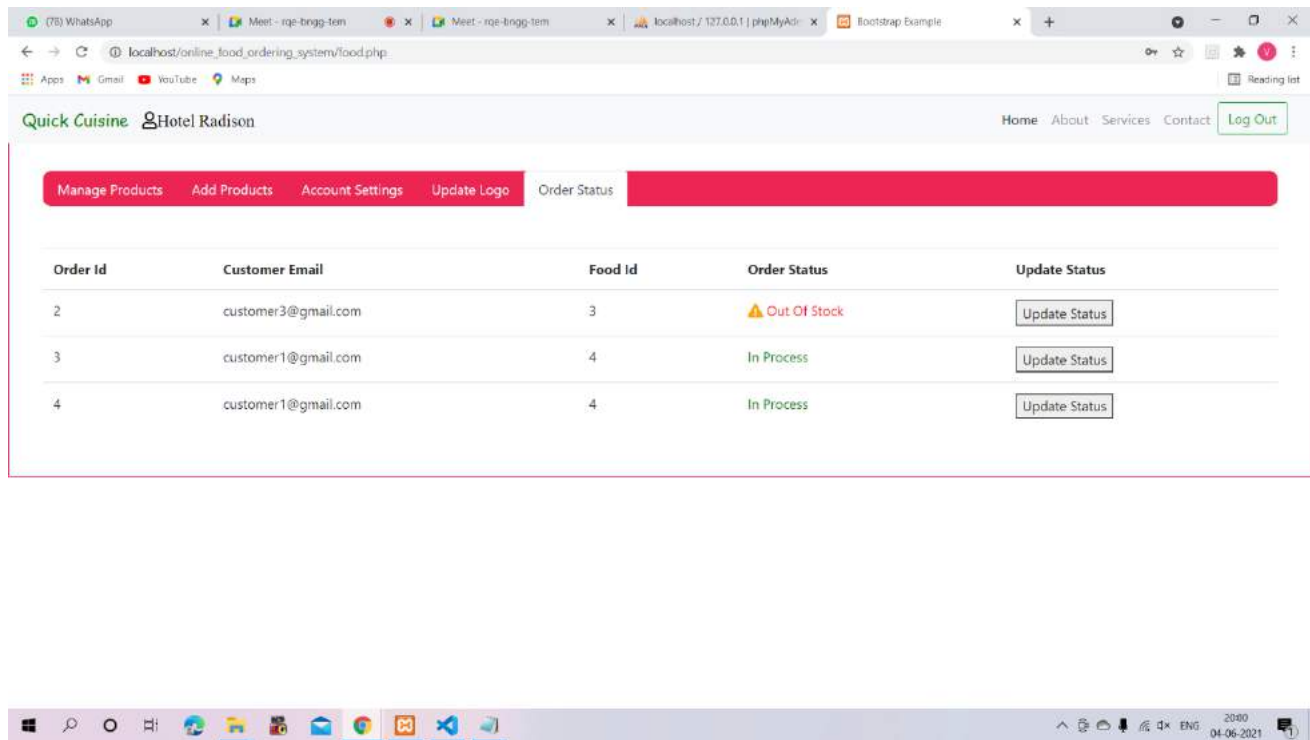
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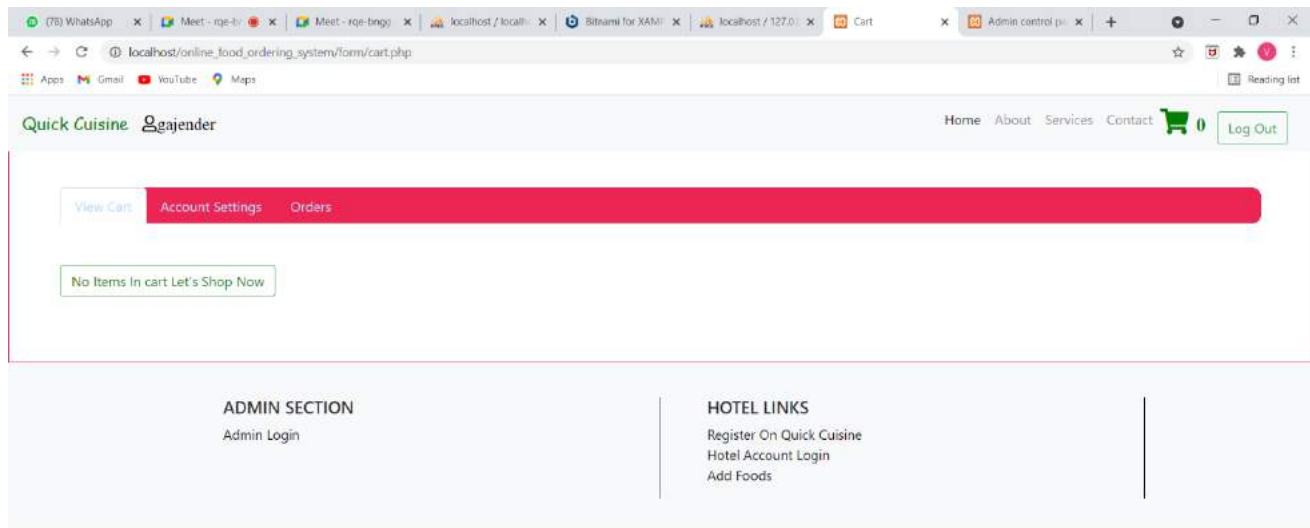
CUSTOMER VIEW EMPTY CART LOGO

CUSTOMER ACCOUNT SETTING PAGE
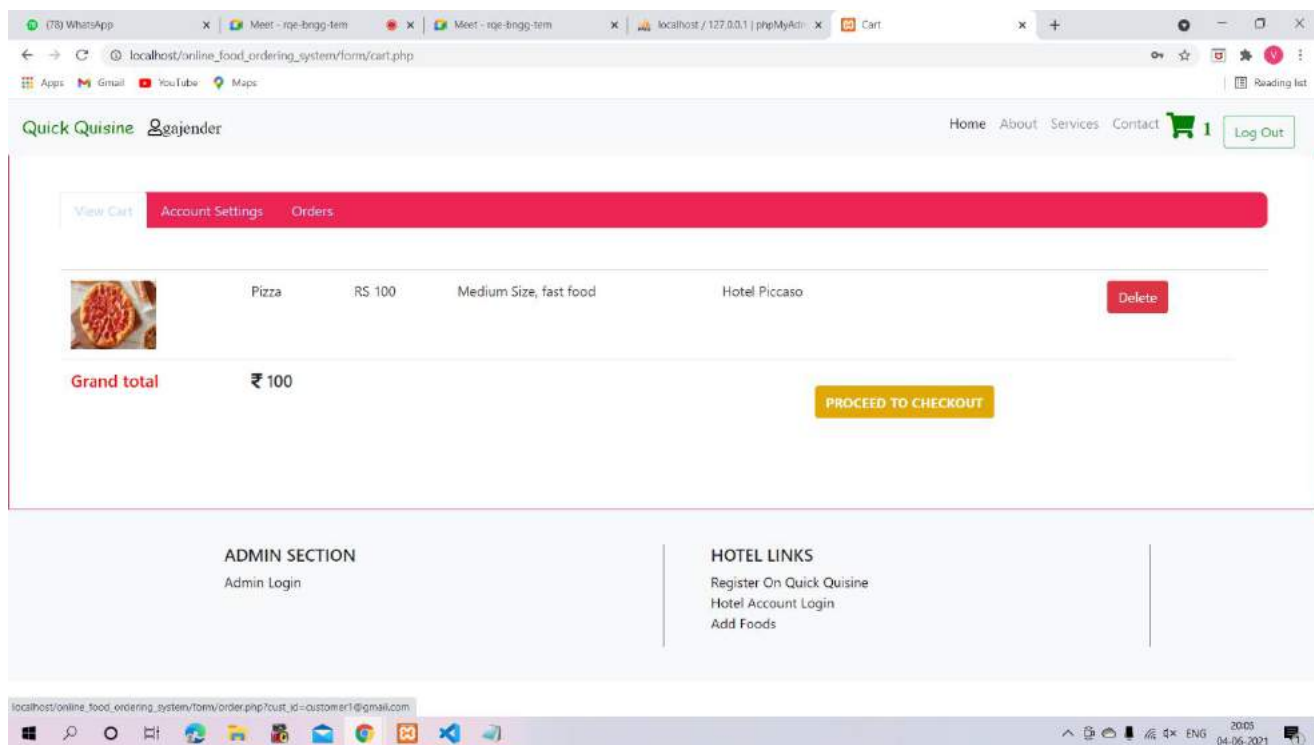
CUSTOMER ORDER STATUS PAGE

REPORT

The aim of the project was to build a responsive online application for restaurant which helps customers to order foods online. Along with this, the application needs to be responsive as the application can be accessed through devices with different size of screens.

One of big problem while ordering online is trust. Social media websites play a vital role to attract customers and make trust on their mind. Hence, Facebook API is integrated too the application.

So, customers trust the quality and attract to order online when they see the reviews and likes of their friends and relatives who used the service earlier. To address this functionality, deep research has been made on the earlier works for automating the food ordering processes. Laravel 5.4 PHP framework has been used to develop the backend of the system and html/CSS framework used for developing the responsive frontend.

After developing the system, different testing methods have been used to find bugs in the system and ensure the quality.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

This order food online system project aimed at developing an online food ordering system which can be used in small places, and medium cities firstly and then on a large scale. It is developed to help restaurants to simplify their daily operational and managerial task as well as improve the dining experience of customers. And also helps restaurants develop healthy customer relationships by providing good services.

The system enables staff to let update and make changes to their food and beverage list information based on the orders placed and the orders completed. Evolving at a fast and impressive rate, the trend in food delivery and ordering shows that the consumers will be increasingly more inclined toward using quick and convenient mobile apps.

 The once dine-in culture has been complemented with takeaway counters and door step delivery in almost all reputed food joints. The future tendency is expected to be more dependent on food orders and door delivery.

Drive Sales with social media

The popularity of smartphones and the usage of social media platforms using smartphones is known to the world. So, it must not be a surprise that food chains are now including provisions of using their mobile application for ordering to promote their sales.

Food chains like Domino's and Pizza Hut even have the provision to create a profile for customers where their contact info and preferring to store the pizza menu. Hence, customers can order a pizza using their smartphone by texting emojis. What can be easier than this? What does it mean to be successful on social media?

Focus on what matters to your restaurant brand. As a restaurant owner, you need to understand the ROI of your social presence. You need to get more orders and traffic into your food business. That's the bottom line. Let's take a look at how to use social media to boost sales for your restaurant.

Mobility and Ease

With the online mobile payment feature ordering food using restaurant-based apps has become easier these days. There occurs no requirement to make use of cash. One can order food online using online payment modes right from the restaurant ordering app.

Customers can also save up payment-related information in their profiles. Hence, ordering repeatedly is hassle-free; there is no need to add their account details, again and again. With a single button, one can order food online!

Phone Orders Outstripped

The ease and convenience of online food ordering using restaurant mobile apps make sure that Tele calling is no longer used for ordering. The reason behind this is the user-friendly interface of the food ordering app provides a smooth ordering experience to customers.

While placing orders, customers can select their preferred order type; if it's a takeaway or a home delivery. Next, the food ordering app prompts customers to choose their location with an easy drop-down button. It allows customers to select their city and the local outlet before they proceed to the menu and place their order.

Hence there is no potential chance of a communication mishap. The restaurant mobile apps use the Translation system, and hence, language is no longer a problem.

Home Deliveries Increased

The more the population is increasing with their increased purchasing power, the more are the situations of online food ordering occurring. Home deliveries are a matter of daily system nowadays for every restaurant, big or small in the town.

In areas where the population is dense customers prefer having food within the comforts of their home. Provisions of home delivery increase sales. The online ordering system using apps also access this feature.

Food Pre-Ordering Using Restaurant App

There is a feature called 'Advance Order' or 'Food Pre-Ordering' which allows users to schedule their order's delivery time. With the help of the **food pre-ordering feature**, customers get the freedom of choosing delivery or pickup time, at the time of placing their orders. Customers can select their usual order to be delivered immediately or set a particular time for future delivery. The restaurant is immediately notified about your customers' preferred schedule.

Price Drops

More and more restaurants are using mobile platforms for food ordering. This means competitiveness is high in the market. As a result, the price of food gets lowered, and it is a blessing for the customers.

One engages customers online, offers promotions, rebates, and discounts, and these make sure your customer is loyal to the brand. Using restaurant management data analytics, entrepreneurs now can know a lot about the ordering trend of customers.

Food ordering over a smartphone using a mobile app is going to see a boom in the year 2016. Ordering things online will be the second habit of individuals. If we speak about more futuristic ways of delivery of food, then we must talk about something called the driverless delivery of food.

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