

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
JNANASANGAMA, BELAGAVI - 590018



**Mini Project
Report On**

Food Delivery Website (Food Express)

Submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of degree of

**Bachelor Of Engineering
In
Computer Science and Engineering**

Submitted By:

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Kumaraswamy (1BG19CS043)



Vidyayāmruthamashnute

B.N.M. Institute of Technology

Approved by AICTE, Affiliated to VTU, Accredited as grade A Institution by NAAC.

All UG branches – CSE, ECE, EEE, ISE & Mech.E accredited by NBA for academic year

2018-19 to 2021-22 & valid upto 30.06.2022

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering
2021 – 2022

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Department Of Computer Science and Engineering



Vidyayāmruthamashnute

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Mini Project entitled **Food Express** by **Mr Karthik Kombrenje Kumaraswamy USN 1BG19CS043** a bonafide student of V Semester B.E., B.N.M Institute of Technology in partial fulfilment for the Bachelor of Engineering in **COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING** of the **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the year **2021-22**. It is certified that all corrections /suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report. The Project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Database Management System with Mini Project Laboratory prescribed for the said Degree.

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ABSTRACT

With people practicing social distancing, self-quarantine, and staying indoors to stop the spread of the virus, food-delivery startups are in demand more than ever. They cater to more orders than ever. Food delivery companies can actually help people stay indoors and fight this pandemic. Change is a decent and obvious thing in the world of technology. So, we can expect changes in the food delivery market for a better future. According to the report from McKinsey & Company, "The worldwide market for food delivery was valued at €83 billion in 2016". In the current times, the food delivery market has already matured in most of the countries with an overall growth rate of approximately 3.5% for the next five years.

The online food-delivery has already seen much growth in the past few years, however, this market has already matured due to the overall level of funding and technology penetration. However, things are not ended here. There is another key catalyst is to increase convenience and transparency for both the ends i.e. customers as well as merchants.

To get extraordinary results from your business, it is important to get a customized website for your on-demand food delivery business. Being an owner of the food delivery business, if you want to retain your customers for a long time, then you need to focus on developing a website along with unique features and functionalities.

A website for food delivery can do a lot for your business. From enticing your website users to order their first food order to make use of coupon offers. Customers usually find it interesting and place orders. So, to get extraordinary results, it is important to consider a customized website to easily target the right audience.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Database Management System

A Database is a collection of related data organized in a way that data can be easily accessed, managed and updated. Any piece of information can be a data, for example name of your school. Database is actually a place where related piece of information is stored and various operations can be performed on it. A DBMS is a software that allows creation, definition and manipulation of database. DBMS is actually a tool used to perform any kind of operation on data in database. DBMS also provides protection and security to database. It maintains data consistency in case of multiple users. Here are some examples of popular DBMS, Sql, Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft Access and IBM DB2.

The database system can be divided into four components:

- The database system can be divided into System developer and End users.
- Database application: Database application may be Personal, Departmental, Enterprise and Internal
- DBMS: Software that allow users to define, create and manages database access, Ex: Sql, Oracle etc.
- Database: Collection of logical data.

Functions of database management system:

- Provides Recovery services
- Provides utility
- Provides data Independence
- Provides a clear and logical view of the process that manipulates data.

Advantages of DBMS:

- Segregation of application program
- Minimal data duplicity
- Reduced development time and maintenance need
- Easy retrieval of data.
- Seamless integration into the application programming languages which makes it very easier to add a database to almost any application or website.

Disadvantages of DBMS:

- It's Complexity
- Except MySQL, which is open source, licensed DBMSs are generally costly.
- They are large in size.

1.2 Problem Statement

To design a food Delivery website using Flutter Web, MYSQL ,PHP

The objective of this project is to:

- Have collaboration between the customers, drivers, restaurant with a simple database
- Getting delivery done faster, cheaper and better by applying their common knowledge through the notes.
- Bringing together a selection of resources and attainments in a project.

1.3 Dataset Description

Food express provides a Registration page for registering users and Login page for logging in the users. The details of the users are maintained in a User table in the database.

We have made use of 6 tables

1.Drivers

2.Customers

3.Restaurant

4.Food

5.Reviews

6. Order details

Users table: Contains the registered users and their passwords

Driver table:-Contains the driver details Has Driver id(Did),Driver Name(Dname),Driver Age(Dage),

Customers table: This contains the Customer id(Cid),Customer Name(Cname),Customer Address(Cadd),the type of Customer(Regular , Occasional , New Customer)

Restaurant table:-Has the restaurant details in it.This contains the Restaurant id(Rid),Name of Restaurant(Rname),Location of restaurant(Loc)

Food table: It stores the details of food available in different restaurants.This contains Restaurant id (Rid),Food id (Fid),Food Name(Fname),Cost of Food(Cost).

Reviews module: This contains all reviews given by the customer.It has Customer id(Cid),Restaurant id(Rid),Rating given by the customer from 1-5(Rating)

Order Details: Contains the order details of different customers. It has Rid,Cid,Date of Billing(Date),Bill amount(Bill)

The tables along with attributes are:

- 1) Users (Username,Password)}
- 2) Drivers(Did,Dname,Age}
- 3) Customers{ Cid,Cname,Cadd }

- 4) Restaurant {Rid,Rname,Location}
- 5) Food(Rid,Fid,Fname,Cost)
- 6) Review (Cid,Rid,Rating)
- 7) OrderDetails {Rid,Cid,Date,Bill}

Chapter 2

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Software and Hardware

Software Configuration:

- Operating System: Windows 8, 64 bit
- Front end: Flutter
- Server side language: PHP
- Frameworks used: Android Studio
- Back end: MySQL
- Web Server: Apache 2.0
- Browser: Chrome
- Application Software: XAMPP

Hardware Configuration:

- Processor: Intel Core i5
- RAM: 8GB
- Hard disk: 1TB

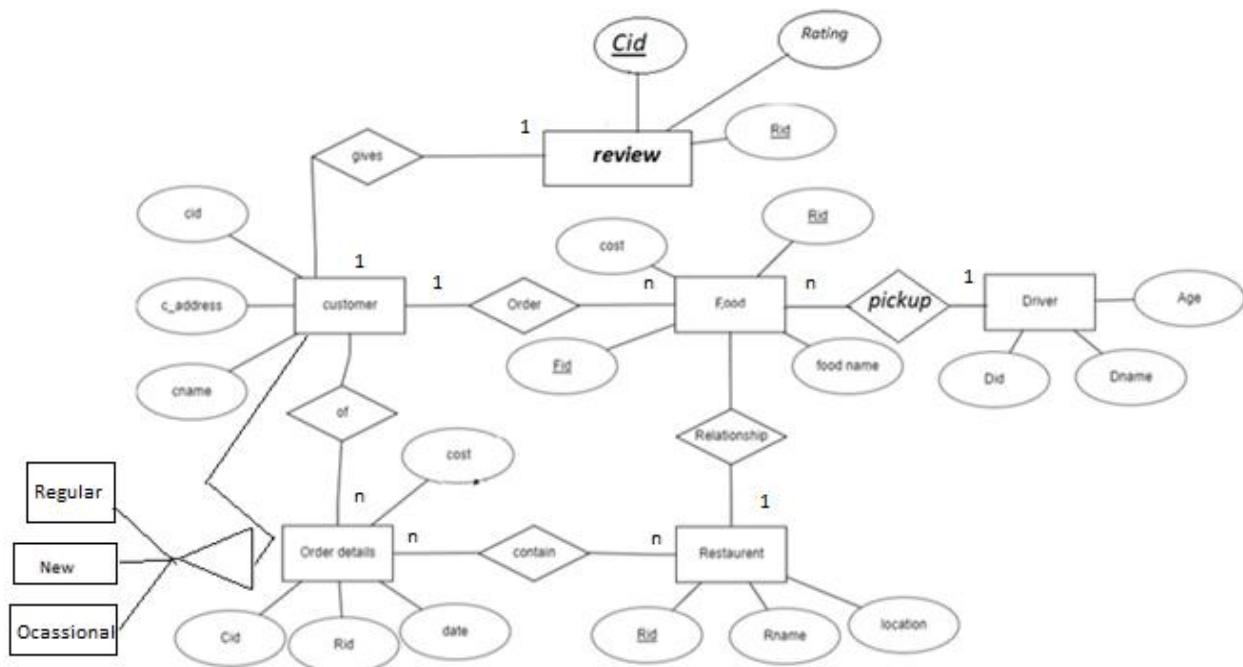
Chapter 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

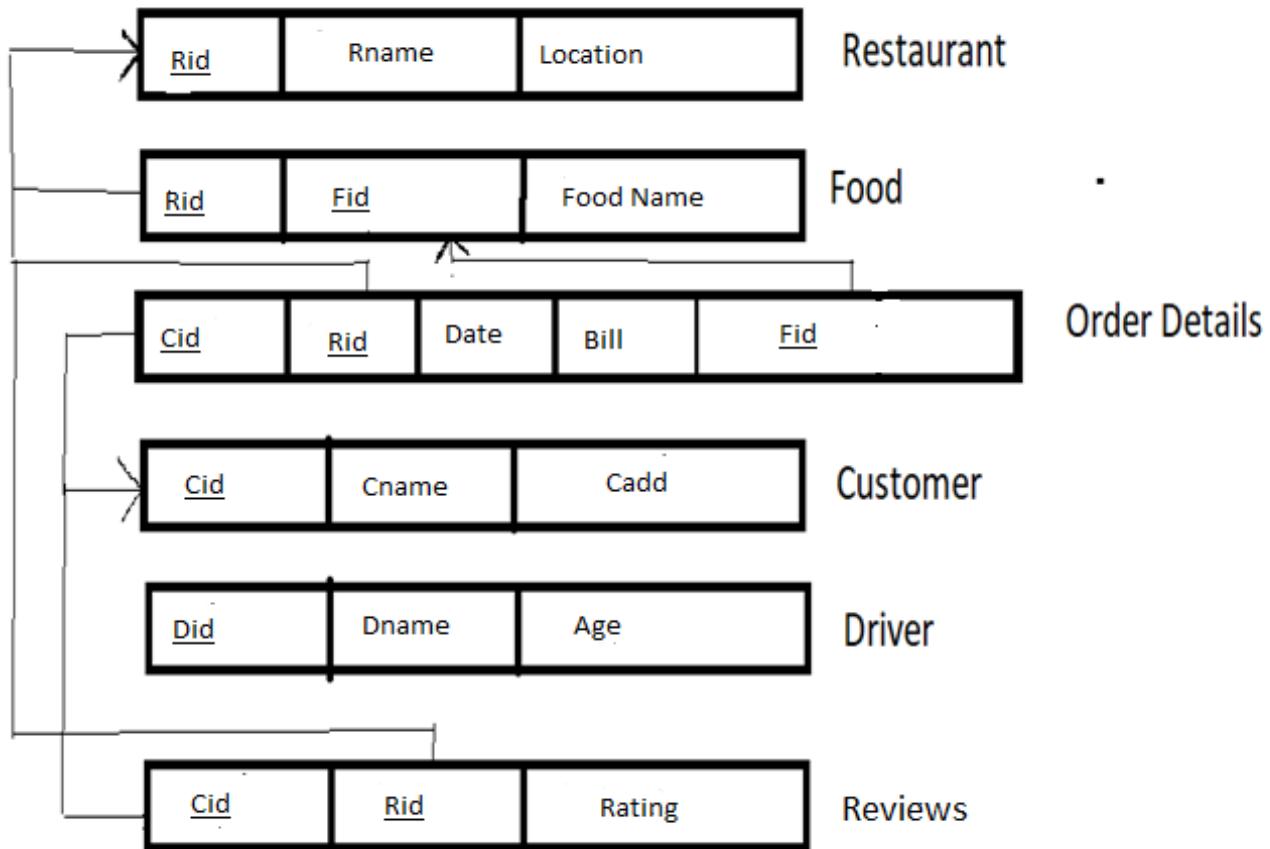
3.1 E R Diagram

An entity-relationship diagram(ERD) is a data modelling technique that graphically illustrates an information system's entities and the relationships between those entities. An ERD contains different symbols and connectors that visualize two important information: The major entities within the system scope and the inter relationships among these entities.

The above below illustrates ER diagram for the Food Express .



3.2 Schema Diagram



A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on data. A database schema defines its entities and relationship among them. It contains a descriptive detail of the database, which can be depicted by means of schema diagrams.

The figure 3.2.1 shows the schema diagram for Food Express. It shows the various relations, references between entities

3.3 Overview of GUI

GUI is a program interface that takes advantage of the computer's graphics capabilities to make the program easier to use. Well-designed graphical user interfaces can free the user from learning complex command languages. On the other hand, many users find that they work more effectively with a command-driven interface, especially if they already know the command language.

Flutter is an open-source UI software development kit created by Google. It is used to develop cross platform applications for Android, iOS, Linux, Mac, Windows, Google Fuchsia, Web platform, and the web from a single codebase.

The Flutter framework consists of both a software development kit (SDK) and their widget-based UI library.

This library consists of various reusable UI elements, such as sliders, buttons, and text inputs.

Developers building mobile applications with the Flutter framework will do so using a programming language called Dart. With a syntax like JavaScript, Dart is a typed object programming language that focuses on front-end development.

3.4 Normalization

Normalization is a process of analyzing the given relation schema based on their functional dependencies and primary key to achieve desirable properties of minimizing redundancy and minimizing insert, delete, update anomaly. The normalization process takes a relation schema through a series of tests to certify whether it satisfies a certain normal form. The normal form of a relation refers to the highest normal form condition that it meets, and hence the degree to which it has been normalized.

Normalization rule are divided into following normal form.

1. First Normal Form
 2. Second Normal Form
 3. Third Normal Form
 4. Boyce-codd Normal Form
-

3.4.1 First Normal Form

First normal form states that the domain of an attribute must include only atomic (simple, individual) values and that the value of any attribute in a tuple must be a single value from the domain of attribute.

Considering the relations of Food Express, all the relations are in 1NF as they have neither any multivalued attributes nor composite attributes. Hence the relations are said to be in 1NF.

3.4.1 Second Normal Form

Second normal form is based on the concept of full functional dependency. A functional dependency $X \rightarrow Y$ is a full functional dependency if removal of any attribute A from X means that the dependency does not hold anymore. A relation schema R is in 2NF if every nonprime attribute A in R is fully functionally dependent on the primary key of R.

3.4.3 Third Normal Form

Third normal form is based on the concept of transitive dependency. A relation schema R is in 3NF if it satisfies 2NF and no nonprime attribute of R is transitively dependent on the primary key. A relation schema R is in 3NF if every nonprime attribute of R meets both of these following conditions:

- It is fully functionally dependent on every key of R.
- It is non transitively dependent on every key of R.

The relations used in this database are fully functionally dependent on its key attribute and does not hold any transitive dependencies. Hence all the relations are in 3NF.

Chapter 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Table Creation

```
CREATE TABLE users (
    Username VARCHAR(128) PRIMARY KEY,
    password  VARCHAR(128)
    NOT NULL);
```

```
CREATE TABLE driver (
    Did INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Dname VARCHAR(128)
    NOT NULL, Age int(128)
    NOT NULL);
```

```
CREATE TABLE customer (
    Cid INT PRIMARY KEY, Cname
    VARCHAR(128) NOT NULL,Cadd
    VARCHAR(256) NOT NULL,Ctype
    VARCHAR(256) NOT NULL);
```

```
CREATE TABLE restaurant (
    Rid INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Rname VARCHAR(128)
    NOT NULL, Location
    Varchar2(256)NOT NULL);
```

```
CREATE TABLE food(
    FOREIGN KEY (Rid)
    REFERENCES
    restaurant(Rid), Fid INT
    PRIMARY KEY,
    FoodName
    VARCHAR2(128) NOT
    NULL, Cost int(128) NOT
    NULL);
```

```
CREATE TABLE orders(
    FOREIGN KEY (Rid)
    REFERENCES
    restaurant(Rid), FOREIGN
    KEY (Cid) REFERENCES
    customers(Cid), DateVARCH
    AR2(128) NOT NULL, Bill
    int(128) NOT NULL);
```

```
CREATE TABLE orders(
    FOREIGN KEY (Rid)
    REFERENCES
    restaurant(Rid), FOREIGN
    KEY (Cid) REFERENCES
    customers(Cid), Rating
    INT(128) NOT NULL);
```

4.2 Description of Table

desc user;

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	password	varchar(128)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
2	username	varchar(128)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment	
Edit	Rename	Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	username	4	A	No

Figure 4.2.1 Description of users table

desc driver;

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	Did	int(128)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	Dname	varchar(128)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	Age	int(128)			No	None			Change Drop More

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment	
Edit	Rename	Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	Did	0	A	No

desc customer;

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'customer' table. The table has four columns: Cid (int(128)), Cname (varchar(128)), Cadd (varchar(256)), and Ctype (varchar(256)). A primary key is defined on Cid. An index is also present on Cid.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	Cid	int(128)		No	None				Change Drop More
2	Cname	varchar(128)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More
3	Cadd	varchar(256)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More
4	Ctype	varchar(256)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More

Indexes:

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edit Rename Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	Cid	1	A	No	

Create an index on 1 columns [Go](#)

desc restaurant;

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'restaurant' table. The table has three columns: Rid (int(128)), Rname (varchar(128)), and Location (varchar(256)). A primary key is defined on Rid.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	Rid	int(128)		No	None				Change Drop More
2	Rname	varchar(128)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More
3	Location	varchar(256)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More

Indexes:

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edit Rename Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	Rid	4	A	No	

Create an index on 1 columns [Go](#)

desc food;

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'food' table in the 'localconnect' database. The table has four columns: Rid (int(128)), Fid (varchar(128)), FoodName (varchar(128)), and Cost (int(128)). A primary key is defined on the Fid column. An index named 'test' is also present on the Rid column.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	Rid	int(128)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	Fid	varchar(128)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	FoodName	varchar(128)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	Cost	int(128)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

[Print](#) [Propose table structure](#) [Track table](#) [Move columns](#) [Normalize](#)

Add 1 column(s) after Cost [Go](#)

Indexes

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edit Rename Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	Fid	10	A	No	
Edit Rename Drop	Test	BTREE	No	No	Rid	10	A	No	

Create an index on 1 columns [Go](#)

desc orders;

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'orders' table in the 'localconnect' database. The table has four columns: Rid (int(128)), Cid (int(128)), Date (varchar(128)), and Bill (int(128)). Primary keys are defined on both Rid and Cid. Indexes named 'test' and 'testtt' are present on the Rid and Cid columns respectively.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	Rid	int(128)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	Cid	int(128)			No	None			Change Drop More
3	Date	varchar(128)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
4	Bill	int(128)			No	None			Change Drop More

[Print](#) [Propose table structure](#) [Track table](#) [Move columns](#) [Normalize](#)

Add 1 column(s) after Bill [Go](#)

Indexes

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edit Rename Drop	test	BTREE	No	No	Rid	10	A	No	
Edit Rename Drop	testtt	BTREE	No	No	Cid	10	A	No	

Create an index on 1 columns [Go](#)

desc reviews;

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'review' table in phpMyAdmin. The table structure is defined as follows:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	Rid	int(128)			No	None		Change Drop More	Change Drop More
2	Cid	int(128)			No	None		Change Drop More	Change Drop More
3	Rating	int(128)		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More	Change Drop More

Below the table structure, there are buttons for 'Check all' and 'With selected:' followed by links for 'Browse', 'Change', 'Drop', 'Primary', 'Unique', 'Index', 'Spatial', 'Fulltext', and 'Add to central columns'. There is also a 'Remove from central columns' link.

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Print', 'Propose table structure', 'Track table', 'Move columns', and 'Normalize'. A search bar for 'Add' with a dropdown for 'column(s)' and 'after Rating' is present, along with a 'Go' button.

The 'Indexes' section shows two indexes:

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edit Rename Drop	Test1	BTREE	No	No	Rid	10	A	No	
Edit Rename Drop	Test2	BTREE	No	No	Cid	10	A	No	

A 'Create an index on' button with a dropdown for '1 columns' and a 'Go' button is available.

The 'Partitions' section shows a single partition named 'Console'.

4.3.Populated Tables

select * from user;

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'user' table in phpMyAdmin. The results of the 'SELECT * FROM user' query are displayed in a table:

| | Edit Copy Delete |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Edit Copy Delete |
| 1 | Edit Copy Delete |
| 2 | Edit Copy Delete |
| 3 | Edit Copy Delete |
| 4 | Edit Copy Delete |
| 5 | Edit Copy Delete |

Below the table, there are buttons for 'Check all' and 'With selected:' followed by links for 'Edit', 'Copy', 'Delete', 'Export', and 'Import'. There is also a 'Query results operations' section with buttons for 'Print', 'Copy to clipboard', 'Export', 'Display chart', and 'Create view'.

The 'Console' section at the bottom contains a text input field for 'mark this SQL query' and a search bar for 'Type here to search'.

select * from driver;

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'driver' table. The table has columns: Did, Dname, and Age. The data is as follows:

	Did	Dname	Age			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	1	Raj	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	2	Ram	33
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	3	Michael	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	4	Karthik	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	5	Johnny	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	6	Clinton	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	7	Johnson	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	8	Neesham	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	9	Jhonty	40
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	10	Ricky	30

At the bottom, there are buttons for Check all, With selected: Edit, Copy, Delete, and Export.

select * from restaurant;

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'restaurant' table. The table has columns: Rid, Rname, and Location. The data is as follows:

	Rid	Rname	Location			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	1	1947	Bangalore
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	2	Jame	Sydney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	3	JamesPub	Sydney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	4	Mcd	Sydney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	5	JamesPub_br	Sydney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	6	Pizza Hut	Melbourne
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	7	KFC	Sydney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	8	Eurasia	Perth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	9	KingFisher	Cape Town
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	10	JohnnyWalker	London

At the bottom, there are buttons for Check all, With selected: Edit, Copy, Delete, and Export.

Select * from customer;

	Cid	Cname	Cadd	CType
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	1 Warner Sydney Regular Customer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	2 Maxwell Melbourne Regular Customer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	3 Abd Pretoria Occasional Customer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	4 Kane Wellington New Customer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	5 Rohit Mumbai Regular Customer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	6 Virat Delhi New Customer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	7 Shami Delhi Regular Customer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	8 Siraj Delhi Occasional Customer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	9 Faf Cape Town Regular Customer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Copy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	10 Miller Johannesburg Occasional Customer

Select * from orders;

	Rid	Cid	Date	Bill
1	1	21/01/2022	1000	
2	2	21/01/2022	1000	
3	3	21/01/2022	2000	
4	4	21/01/2022	4000	
5	5	22/01/2022	4000	
6	6	22/01/2022	4008	
7	7	22/01/2022	4010	
8	8	22/01/2022	4010	
9	9	22/01/2022	4010	
10	10	22/01/2022	4010	

Select * from review;

The screenshot shows the PHPMyAdmin interface for the 'review' table. The table has three columns: Rid, Cid, and Rating. The data is as follows:

Rid	Cid	Rating
3	1	5
3	2	5
1	3	4
2	4	5
6	5	5
3	5	5
7	5	4
8	6	4
9	7	4
10	8	4

Select * from food;

The screenshot shows the PHPMyAdmin interface for the 'food' table. The table has five columns: Fid, FoodName, Cost, Rid, and Fid. The data is as follows:

Fid	FoodName	Cost	Rid	Fid
1	Panner	1000		
10	Pulao	1000		
2	Pizza	1100		
3	Burger	1100		
4	Pasta	2200		
5	Magi	2200		
6	Wine	3000		
7	FruitBall	800		
8	Chats	900		
9	Roti_Curry	500		

4.4 SQL Triggers and Stored Procedures

4.4.1 Trigger

A database trigger is procedural code that is automatically executed in response to certain events on a particular table or view in a database. The trigger is mostly used for maintaining the integrity of the information on the database. Triggers execute when a user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language (DML) event. DML events are INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements on a table or view.

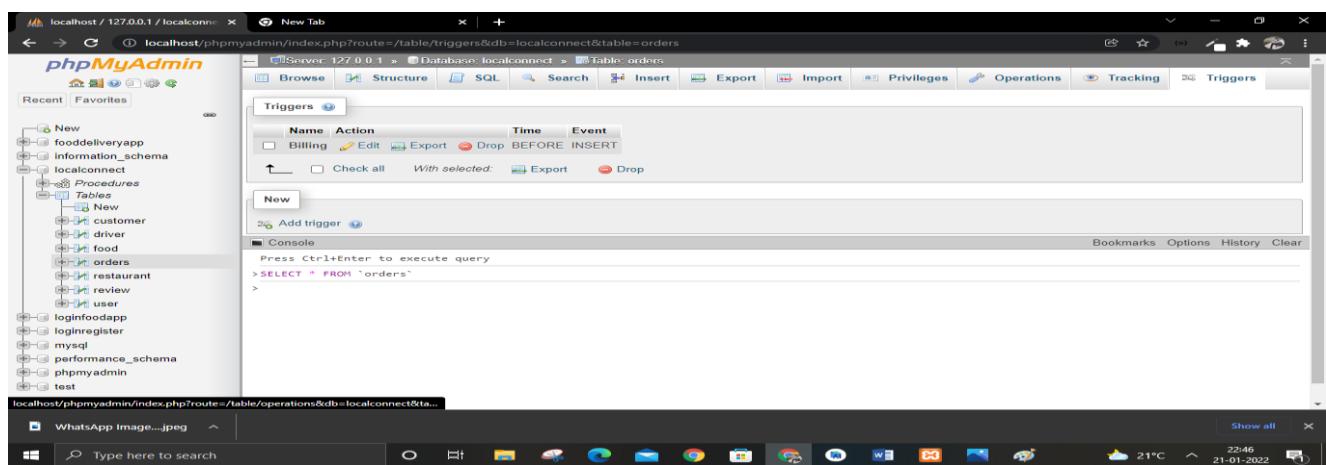
Trigger I have used is to make sure the Bill in order table is greater than 100

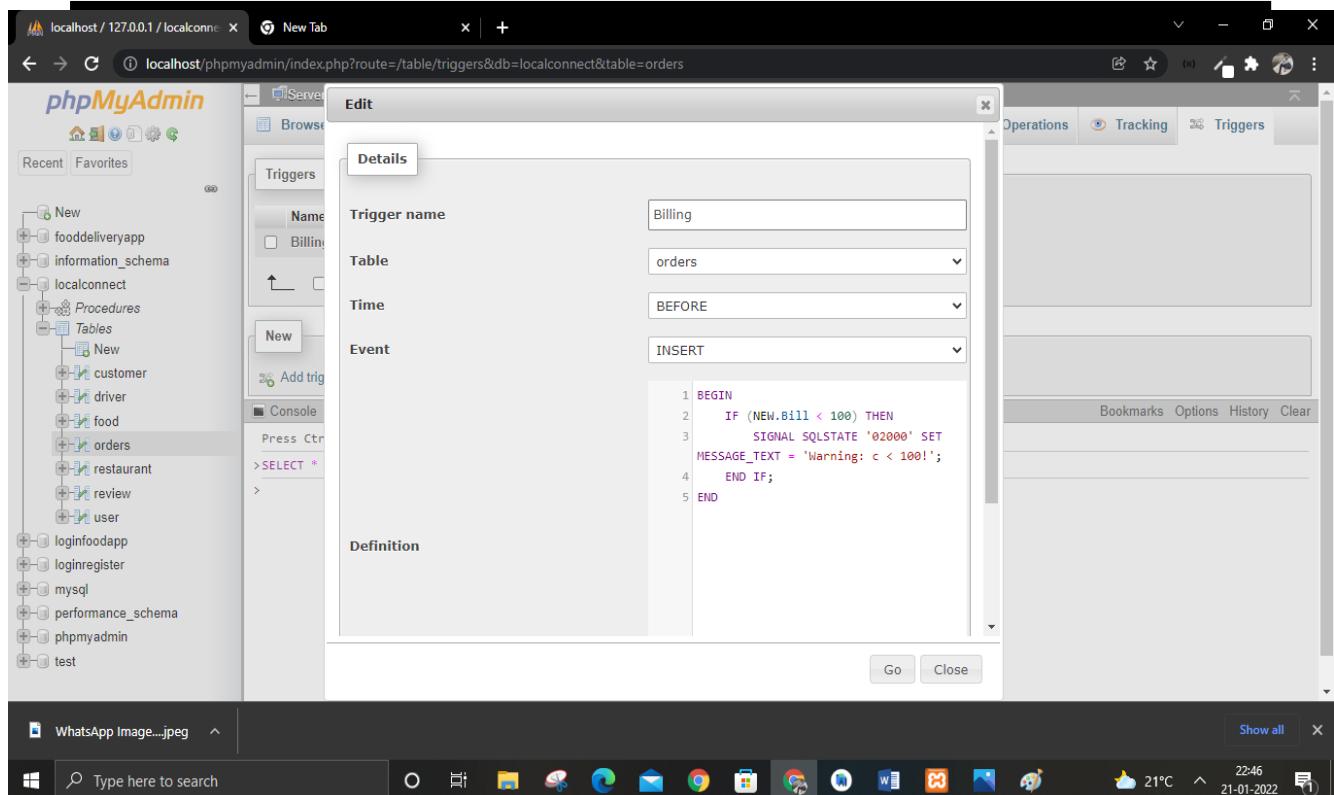
Here is the Query

```
DELIMITER $$
```

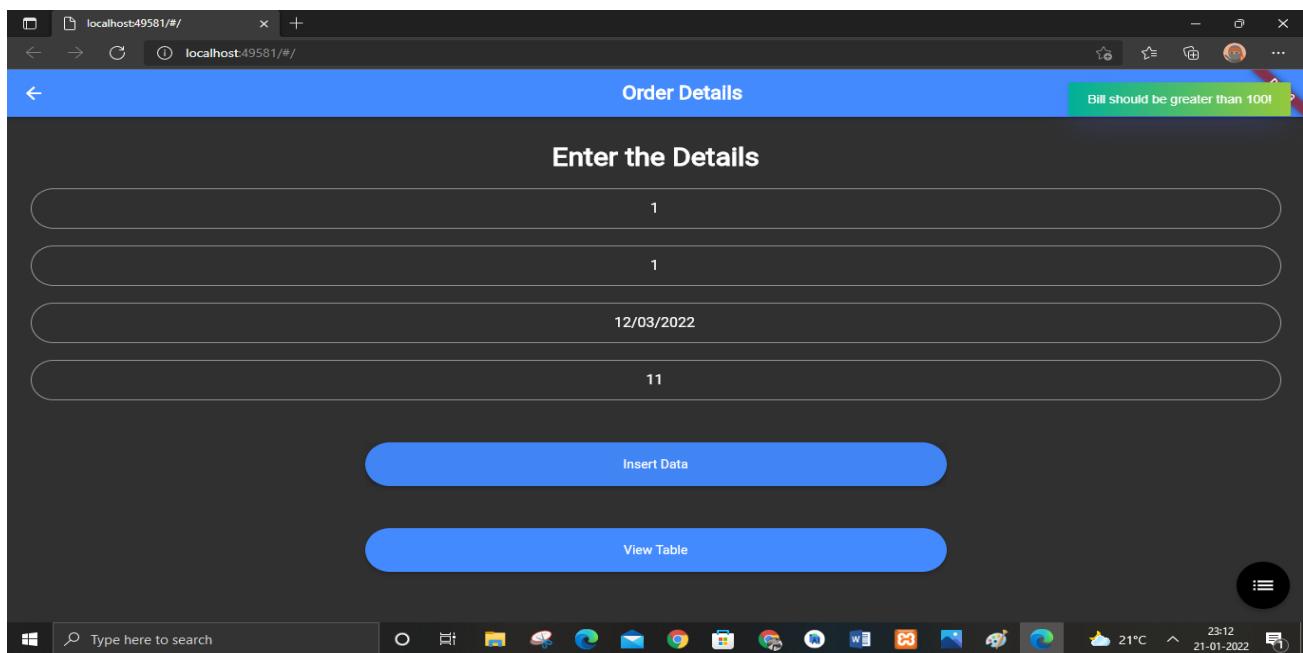
```
CREATE TRIGGER `Billing` BEFORE INSERT ON `orders`
FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
    IF (NEW.Bill < 100) THEN
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '02000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Warning: c < 100!';
    END IF;
END$$
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```





Because of this trigger we are not allowed to insert Bill less than 100 as shown in figure Below

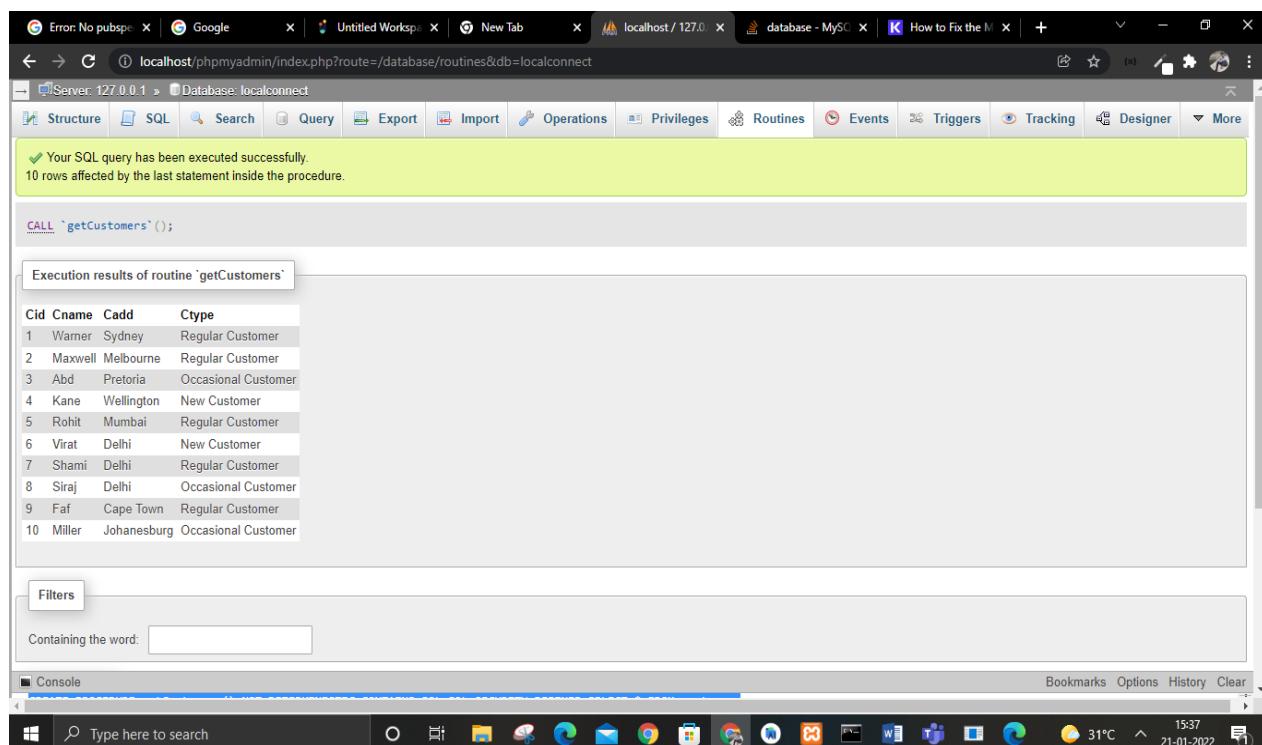


4.4.2 Stored Procedure

A stored procedure is a set of Structured Query Language (SQL) statements with an assigned name, which are stored in a relational database management system as a group. So, if a query has to be written over and over again, instead of having to write that query each time, it can be saved as a stored product and can be executed just by calling the procedure. In addition, parameters can also be passed to the stored procedure. So, depending on the need, the stored procedure can act accordingly.

Stored Procedure I have created is shown below:-

```
CREATE PROCEDURE getCustomers() NOT DETERMINISTIC CONTAINS SQL SQL SECURITY DEFINER
SELECT * FROM customer;
```



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL database named 'localconnect'. The 'Structure' tab is selected. A message bar at the top indicates that the SQL query 'CALL `getCustomers`();' has been successfully executed and affected 10 rows. Below this, the 'Execution results of routine 'getCustomers'' section displays a table with 10 rows of customer data:

Cid	Cname	Cadd	Type
1	Warner	Sydney	Regular Customer
2	Maxwell	Melbourne	Regular Customer
3	Abd	Pretoria	Occasional Customer
4	Kane	Wellington	New Customer
5	Rohit	Mumbai	Regular Customer
6	Virat	Delhi	New Customer
7	Shami	Delhi	Regular Customer
8	Siraj	Delhi	Occasional Customer
9	Faf	Cape Town	Regular Customer
10	Miller	Johannesburg	Occasional Customer

4.5 Database Connectivity

A Database connection is a facility in computer science that allows client software to talk to database server software, whether on the same machine or not. A connection is required to send commands and receive answers, usually in the form of a result set. PHP has a pretty straight forward method to working with MySQL databases.

There are five steps to make PHP database interaction

1. Create a connection
2. Select database
3. Perform database query
4. Use return data
5. Close connection

Php Code to insert data into Database

```
<?php
header("Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *");
$db = mysqli_connect("localhost", "Username", "Password", "DatabaseName");
if(!$db){
echo "Database connection failed";
}
$var1 = $_POST['Attribute name'];
$var2 = $_POST[' Attribute name'];
$var3 = $_POST[' Attribute name'];
//echo "User name $username $password";
$sql = "INSERT INTO tablename(Attribute name', Attribute name', Attribute name') VALUES('".$var1."', '".$var2."', '".$var3."')";
$query = mysqli_query($db, $sql);
if($query)
{
echo ("success");
}
?>
```

Php Code to retrieve data from DataBase

```
$connection = mysqli_connect("localhost", "Username", "Password", "DatabaseName") or
die("Error " . mysqli_error($connection));
//fetch table rows from mysql db
$sql = "select * from food";
$result = mysqli_query($connection, $sql) or die("Error in Selecting " .
mysqli_error($connection));
```

```
//create an array
$emparray = array();
while($row =mysqli_fetch_assoc($result))
{
    $emparray[ ] = $row;
}
echo json_encode($emparray);

//close the db connection
mysqli_close($connection);
?>
```

PhpCode for Updation and deletion

(Note I am writing query in my Ui to update and delete. So my Php file looks like this)

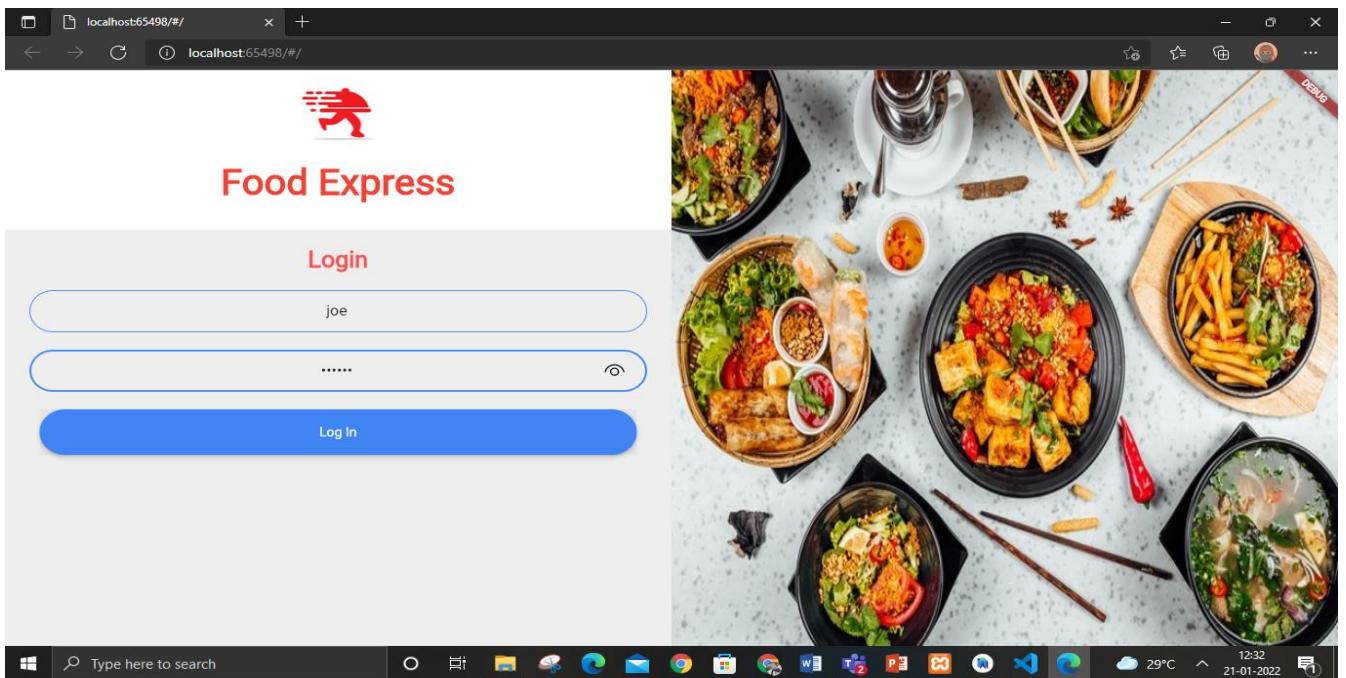
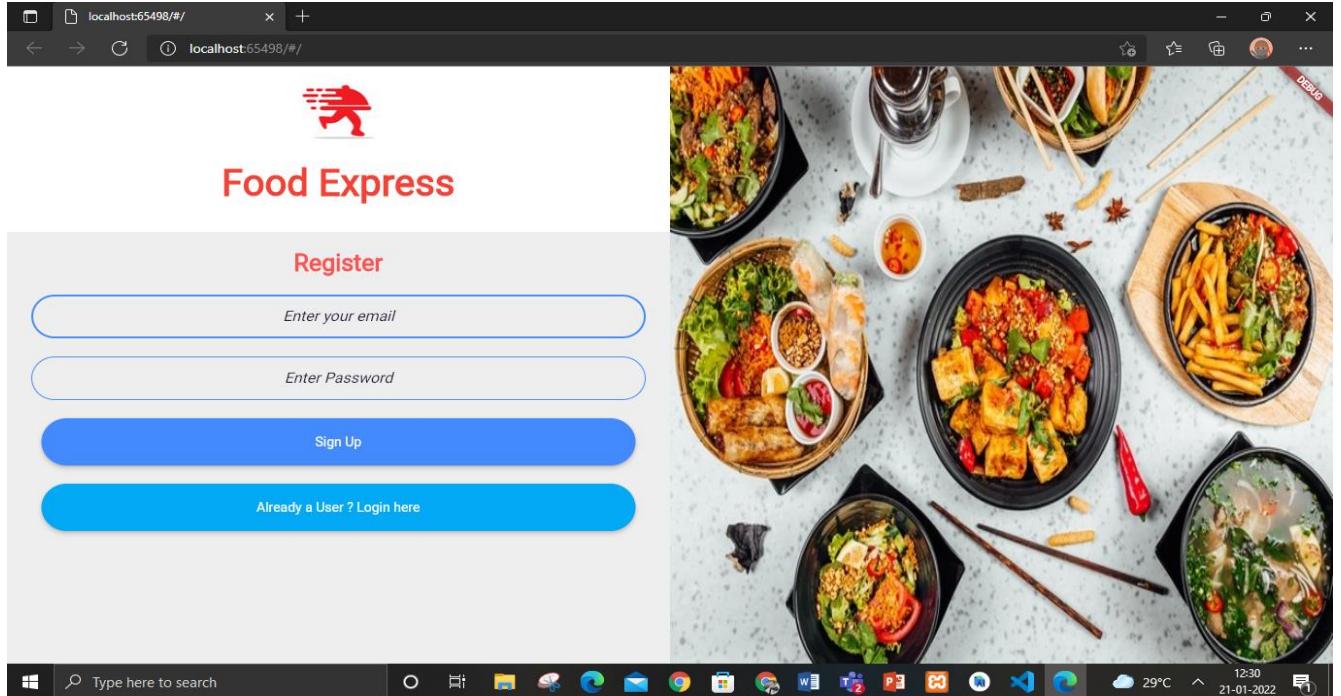
```
<?php
header("Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *");
$db = mysqli_connect('localhost','root','Pitac123','localconnect');

if(!$db){
    echo "Database connection failed";
}
$upd = $_POST['upd'];
//echo "User name $username $password";
$sql = "$upd";
$query = mysqli_query($db, $sql);
if($query)
{
    echo ("success");
}
?>
```

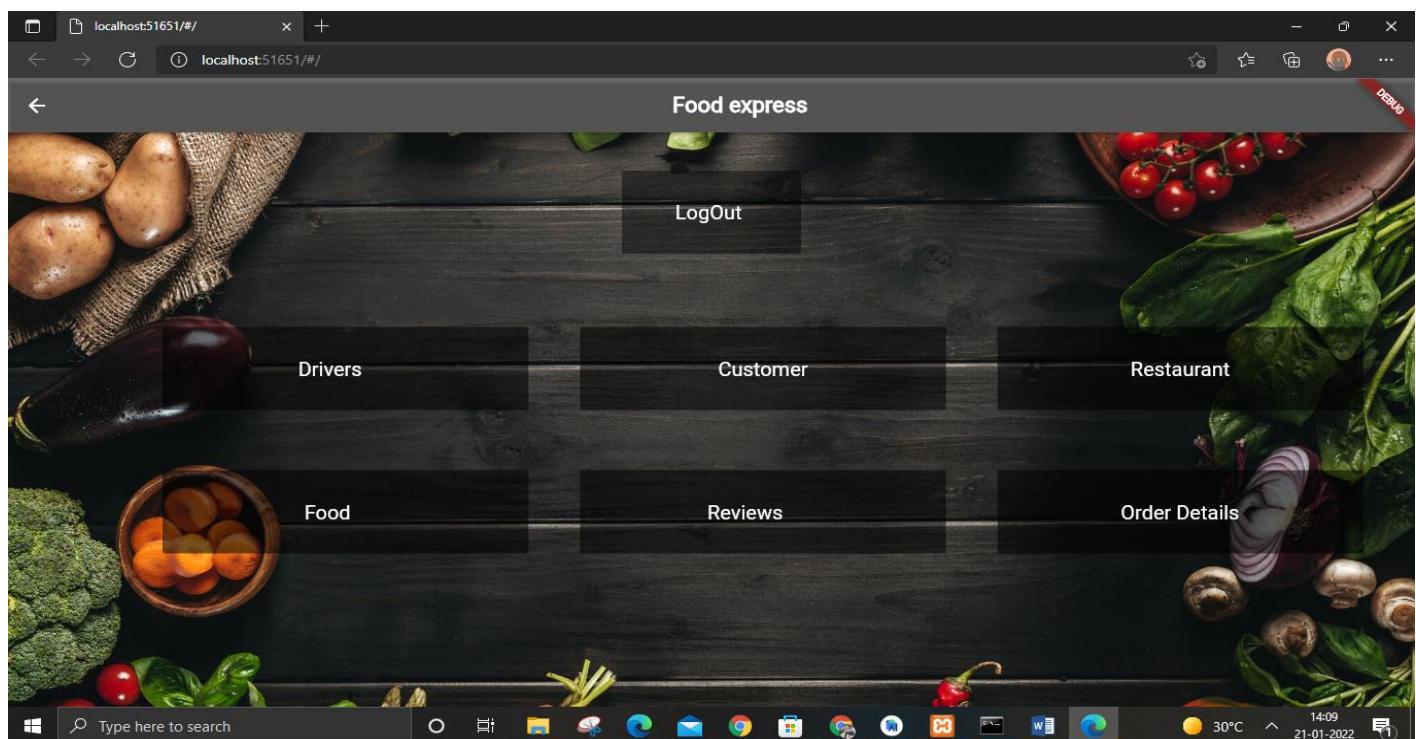
Chapter 5

RESULT

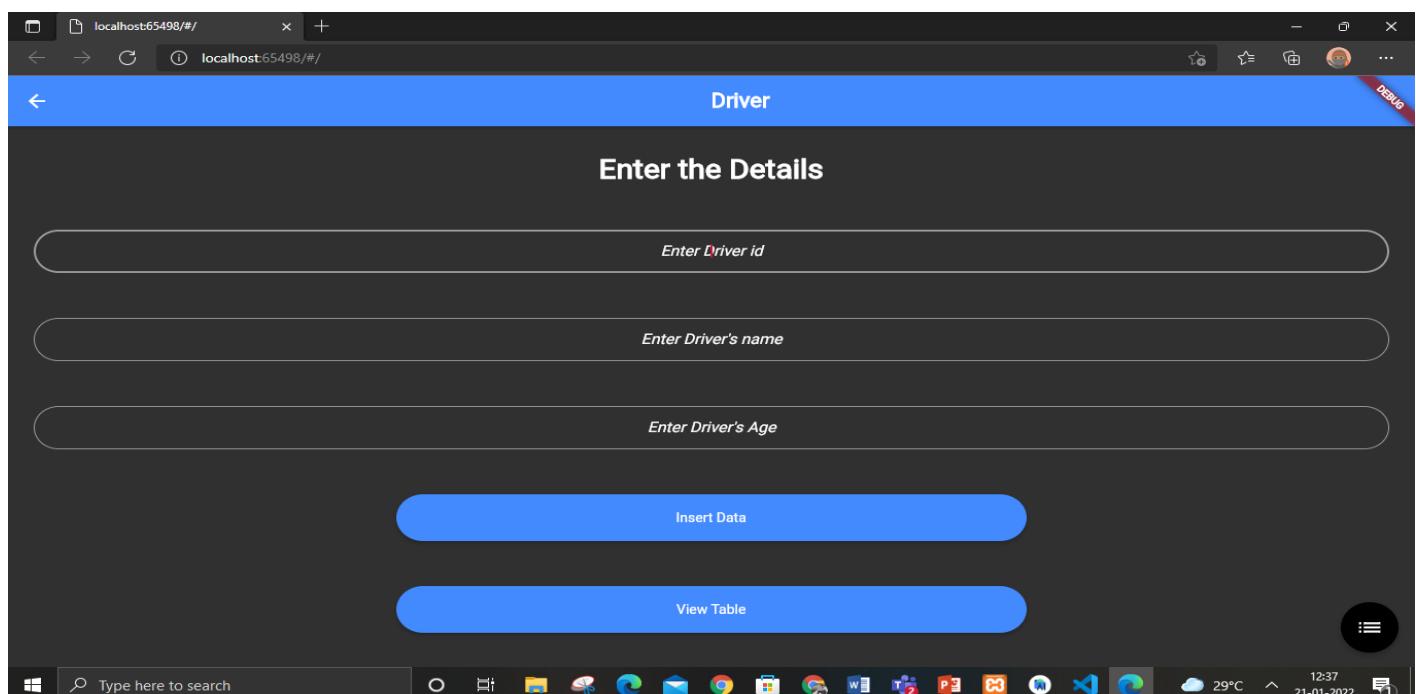
Login page which contains views for users registration and Login



Home Page contains the different tables and Logout option



Drivers Table

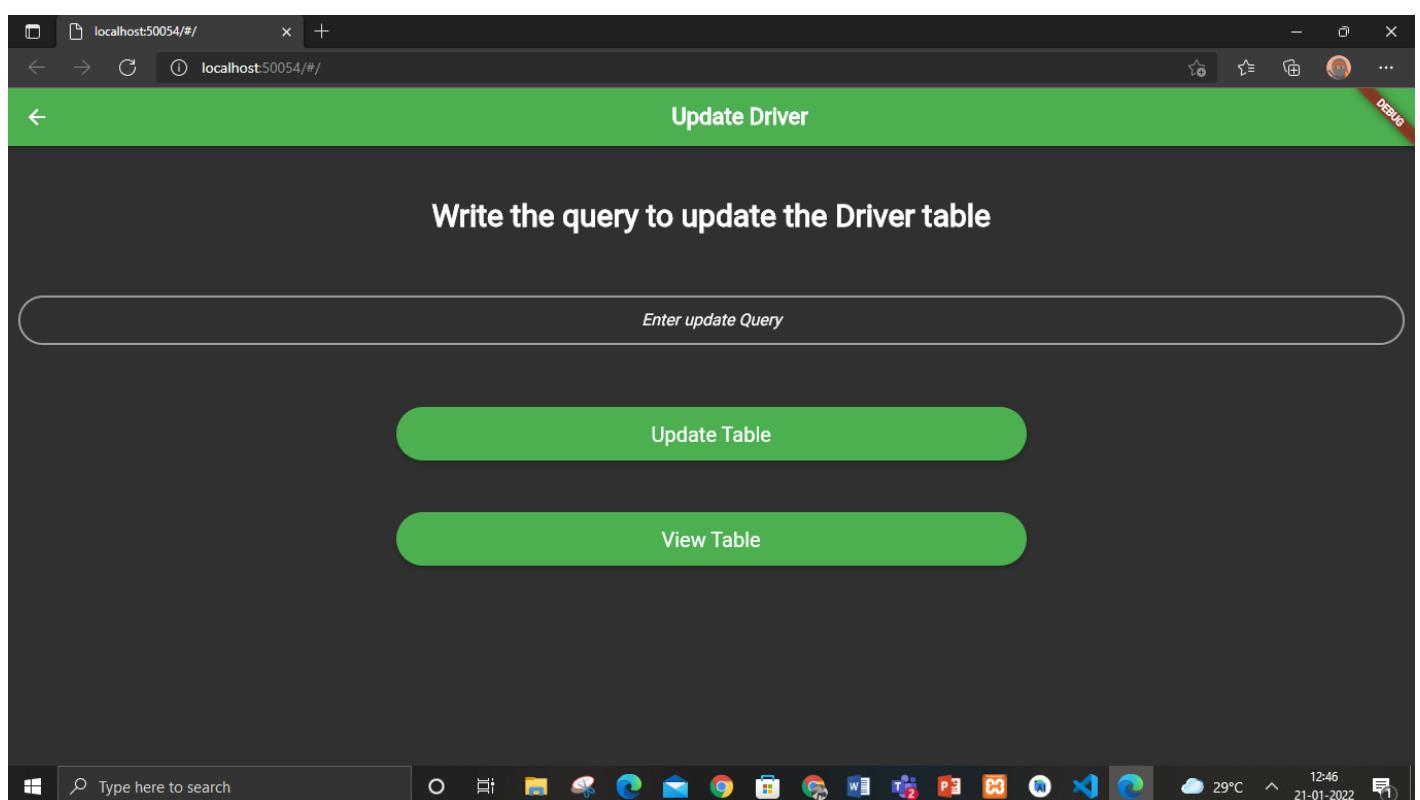
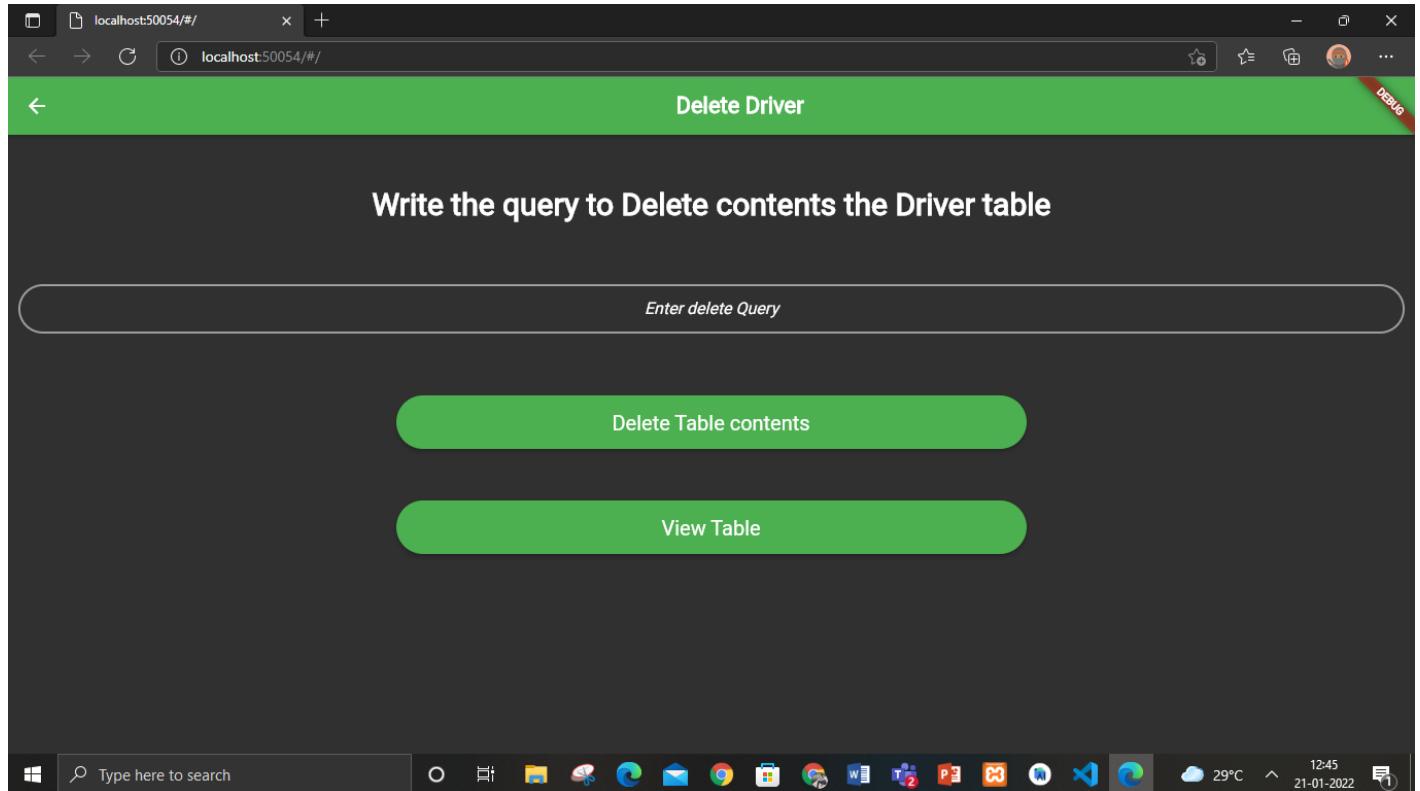


The screenshot shows a Flutter application running in a browser window titled "Driver". The title bar includes a "DEBUG" indicator. The main content area has a header "Enter the Details". Below it are three input fields with placeholder text: "Enter Driver id", "Enter Driver's name", and "Enter Driver's Age". To the right of these fields are three buttons: "Insert Data" (light blue), "View Table" (light blue), "Delete" (green), "Update" (red), and a "More" icon (black). The browser's address bar shows "localhost:65498/#/" and the taskbar at the bottom displays various Windows icons.

The screenshot shows a Flutter application running in a browser window titled "Driver Table". The title bar includes a "DEBUG" indicator. The main content area displays a table with columns "Did", "Dname", and "Age". The data rows are:

Did	Dname	Age
1	Raj	24
2	Ram	33
3	Michael	25
4	Karthik	20
5	Johnny	21
6	Clinton	21
7	Johnson	22
8	Neesham	22

The browser's address bar shows "localhost:65498/#/" and the taskbar at the bottom displays various Windows icons.



Customer Table

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Customer". The page has a dark background with light-colored input fields. At the top, it says "Enter the Details". Below are four input fields: "Customer Id", "Enter Customer Name", "Enter Customer Address", and "Select Customer Type". Below these are two large blue buttons: "Insert Data" and "View Table". A "DEBUG" badge is visible in the top right corner.

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Customer". The layout is identical to the first screenshot, featuring a dark background and light input fields for customer details. It includes "Insert Data" and "View Table" buttons. In the bottom right corner, there are three additional buttons: a green "delete" button with a trash icon, a red "Update" button with a circular arrow icon, and a black "grid" button with a grid icon.

Flutter Demo localhost:51651/#/

Customer Table

Cid	Cname	Cadd	Ctype
1	Warner	Sydney	Regular Customer
2	Maxwell	Melbourne	Regular Customer
3	Abd	Pretoria	Occasional Customer
4	Kane	Wellington	New Customer
5	Rohit	Mumbai	Regular Customer
6	Virat	Delhi	New Customer
7	Shami	Delhi	Regular Customer
8	Siraj	Delhi	Occasional Customer

Type here to search 14:10 30°C 21-01-2022

localhost:51651/#/

Update Customer

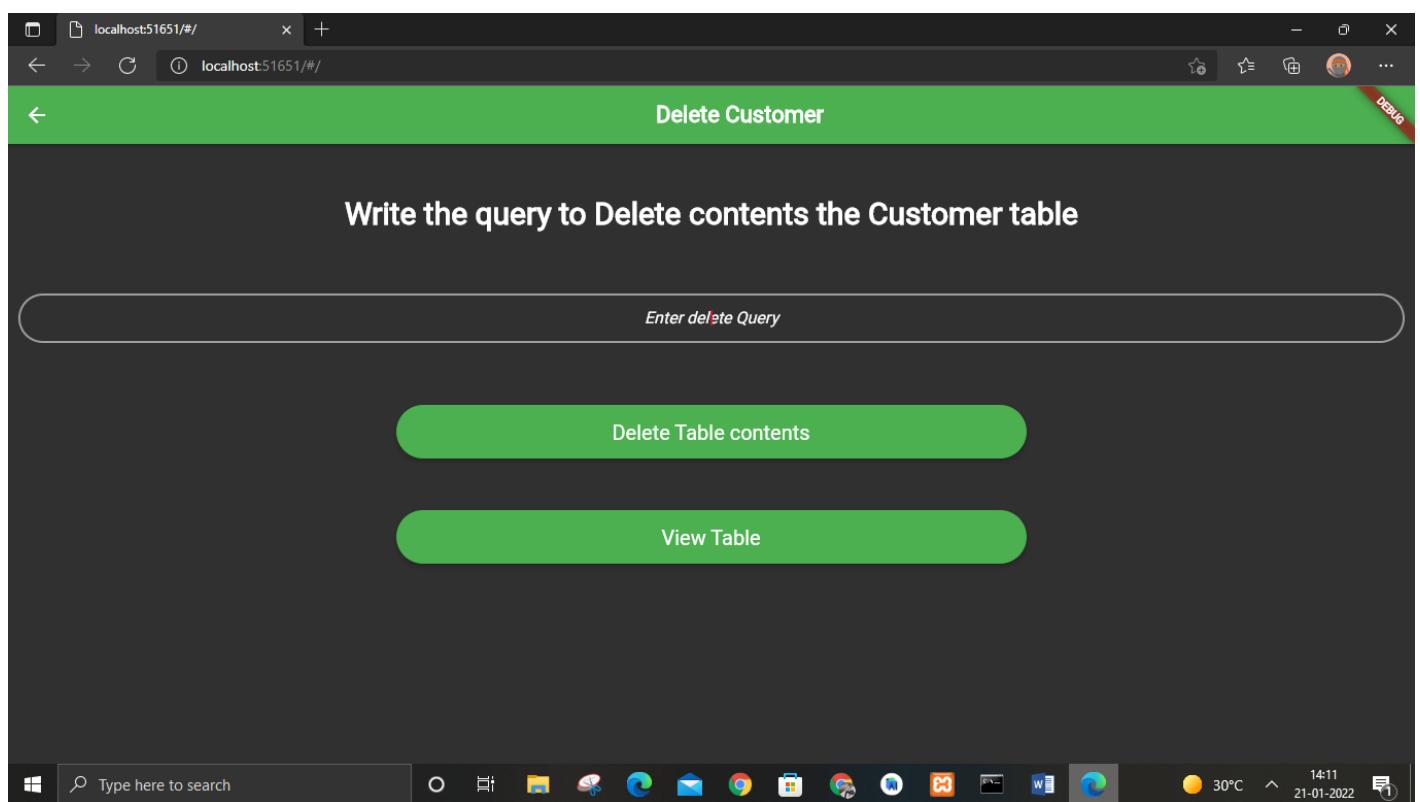
Write the query to update the Customer table

Enter update Query

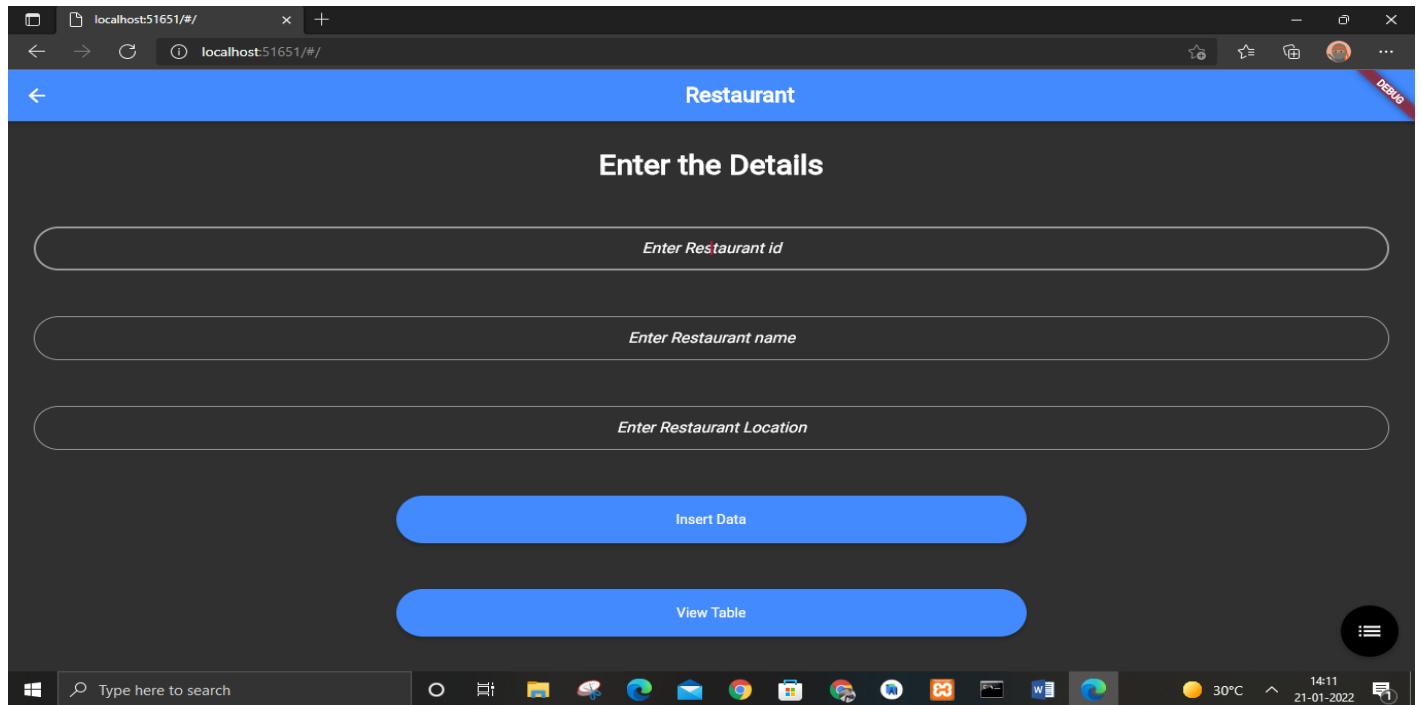
Update Table

View Table

Type here to search 14:10 30°C 21-01-2022



Restaurant table



localhost:51651/#/ Restaurant DEBUG

Enter the Details

Enter Restaurant id

Enter Restaurant name

Enter Restaurant Location

Insert Data delete

View Table Update

localhost:51651/#/ Restaurant Table DEBUG

Rid	Rname	Location
1	1947	Bangalore
2	Jame	Sydney
3	JamesPub	Sydney
4	Mcd	Sydney
5	JamesPub_br	Sydney
6	Pizza Hut	Melbourne
7	KFC	Sydney
8	Eurasia	Perth

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Update Restaurant". The URL bar displays "localhost:51651/#/". The main content area has a dark background with white text. It says "Write the query to update the Restaurant table" and contains a text input field with the placeholder "Enter update Query". Below the input field are two green rounded rectangular buttons labeled "Update Table" and "View Table". The browser's toolbar at the top includes icons for back, forward, search, and refresh, along with a "DEBUG" button. The taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned application icons.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Delete Restaurant". The URL bar displays "localhost:51651/#/". The main content area has a dark background with white text. It says "Write the query to Delete contents the Restaurant table" and contains a text input field with the placeholder "Enter delete Query". Below the input field are two green rounded rectangular buttons labeled "Delete Table contents" and "View Table". The browser's toolbar at the top includes icons for back, forward, search, and refresh, along with a "DEBUG" button. The taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned application icons.

Food Table

The screenshot shows a Flutter application running on an Android device. The title bar says "Food". The main screen has a dark background with white text. It displays four input fields labeled "Enter Restaurant id", "Enter Food Id", "Enter the Food Name", and "Enter the Cost". Below these is a blue button labeled "Insert Data". Underneath it is another blue button labeled "View Table". A circular menu icon is visible on the right. The bottom of the screen shows a standard Android navigation bar with icons for search, home, and recent apps.

This screenshot shows the same Flutter application as above, but with additional UI elements. On the right side of the screen, there are three circular buttons: a green one labeled "delete", a red one labeled "Update", and a black one with a grid icon. The rest of the interface is identical to the first screenshot, featuring a dark background, white text, and input fields for restaurant ID, food ID, name, and cost, along with "Insert Data" and "View Table" buttons.

Rid	Fid	FoodName	Cost
1	1	Paneer	1000
10	10	Pulao	1000
2	2	Pizza	1100
3	3	Burger	1100
4	4	Pasta	2200
5	5	Maggi	2200
6	6	Wine	3000
7	7	FruitBall	800

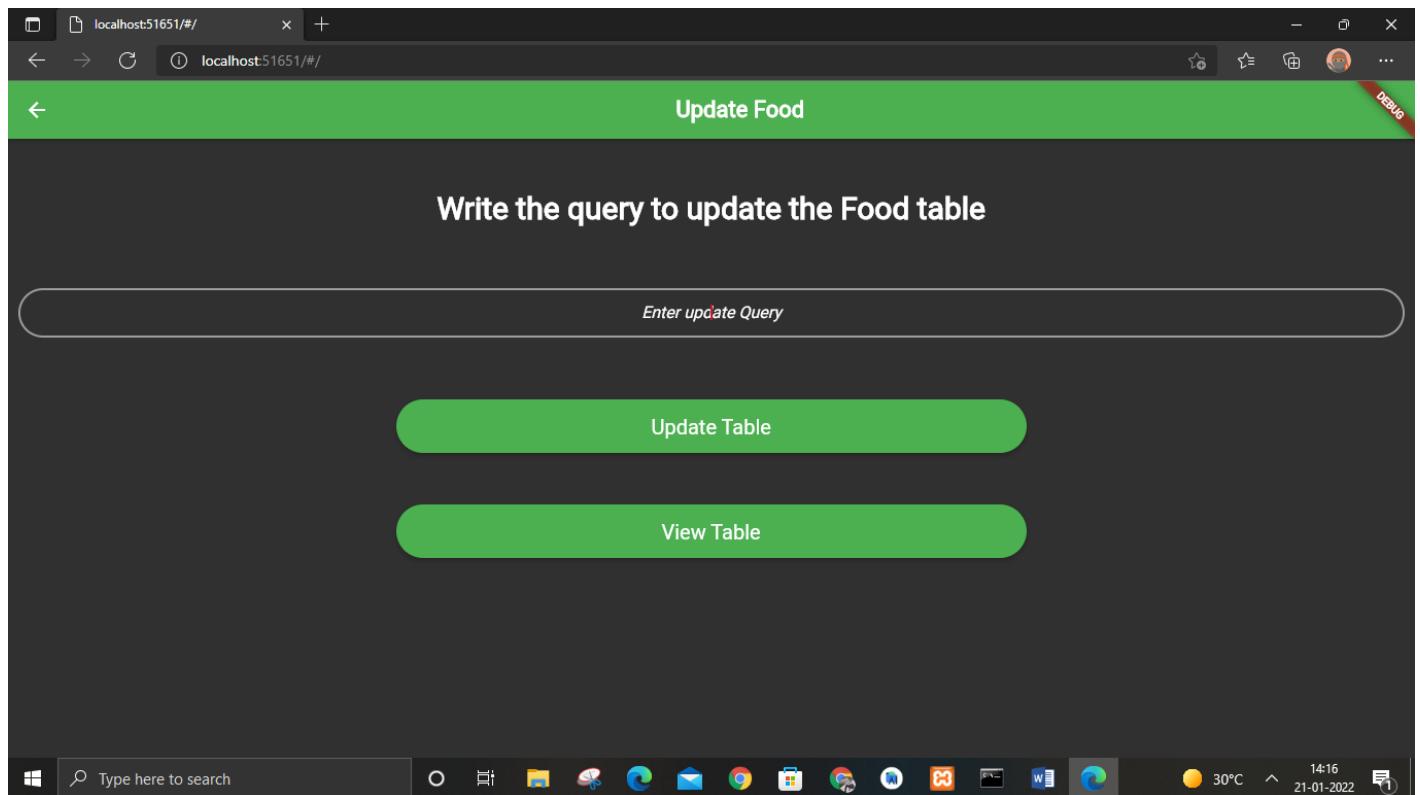
← Delete Food

Write the query to Delete contents the Food table

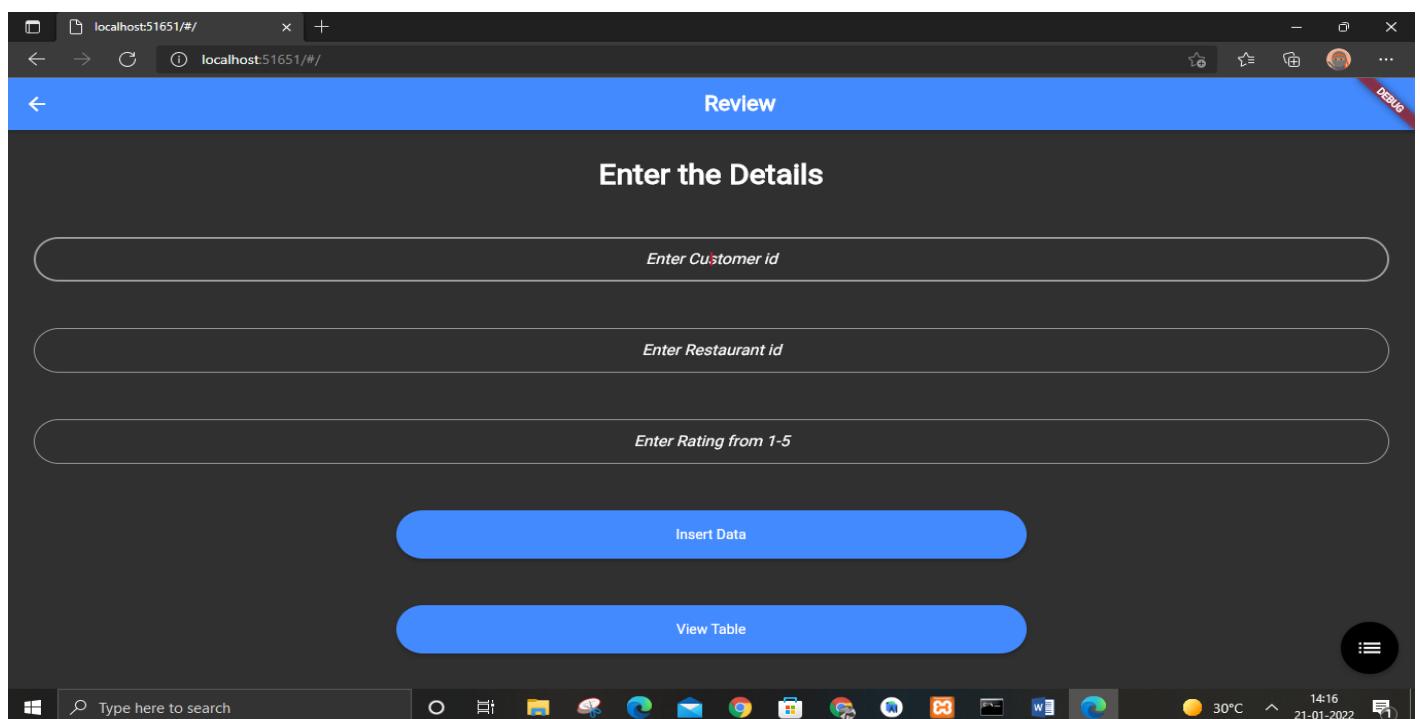
Enter delete Query

Delete Table contents

View Table



Reviews Table



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:51651/#/`. The page title is "Review". The main content is titled "Enter the Details" and contains three input fields with placeholder text: "Enter Customer id", "Enter Restaurant id", and "Enter Rating from 1-5". Below these fields are two buttons: "Insert Data" and "View Table". To the right of the "Insert Data" button are three icons: a green "delete" icon, a blue "refresh" icon, and a red "Update" icon. A black circular icon with a grid pattern is also present. The browser's address bar shows the same URL, and the taskbar at the bottom includes the Windows Start button, a search bar, and various pinned application icons.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:51651/#/`. The page title is "Review Table". The table has three columns: "Rid", "Cid", and "Rating". The data is as follows:

Rid	Cid	Rating
3	1	5
3	2	5
1	3	4
2	4	5
6	5	5
3	5	5
7	5	4
8	6	4

The browser's address bar shows the same URL, and the taskbar at the bottom includes the Windows Start button, a search bar, and various pinned application icons.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:51651/#/`. The title bar says "Delete Reviews". The main content area has a dark background with a green header bar containing the text "Write the query to Delete contents the Reviews table". Below this is a white input field with the placeholder "Enter delete Query". At the bottom are two green rounded rectangular buttons: "Delete Table contents" and "View Table". The browser's address bar and taskbar are visible at the bottom.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:51651/#/`. The title bar says "Update Review". The main content area has a dark background with a green header bar containing the text "Write the query to update the Review table". Below this is a white input field with the placeholder "Enter update Query". At the bottom are two green rounded rectangular buttons: "Update Table" and "View Table". The browser's address bar and taskbar are visible at the bottom.

Orders Table

The screenshot shows a web application titled "Order Details". The page has a dark background with light-colored input fields. There are four input fields labeled "Enter Restaurant id", "Enter Customer Id", "Enter OrderDate in dd/mm/yyyy format", and "Enter the Bill". Below these fields are two blue rounded rectangular buttons: "Insert Data" and "View Table". In the bottom right corner of the page, there is a small circular icon with three horizontal lines. The browser's address bar shows "localhost:51651/#". The taskbar at the bottom contains various icons for Windows applications like File Explorer, Edge, and Mail. The system tray shows the date as 21-01-2022, the time as 14:24, and the temperature as 30°C.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the "Order Details" page with its four input fields, two main buttons, and the small circular icon. The key difference is the presence of three additional buttons on the right side of the page: a green square button labeled "delete", a red circle button labeled "Update", and a black square button with a white refresh symbol. The rest of the interface, including the browser title, taskbar, and system tray, remains the same.

Rid	Cid	Date	Bill
1	1	21/01/2022	1000
2	2	21/01/2022	1000
3	3	21/01/2022	2000
4	4	21/01/2022	4000
5	5	22/01/2022	4000
6	6	22/01/2022	4008
7	7	22/01/2022	4010
8	8	22/01/2022	4010

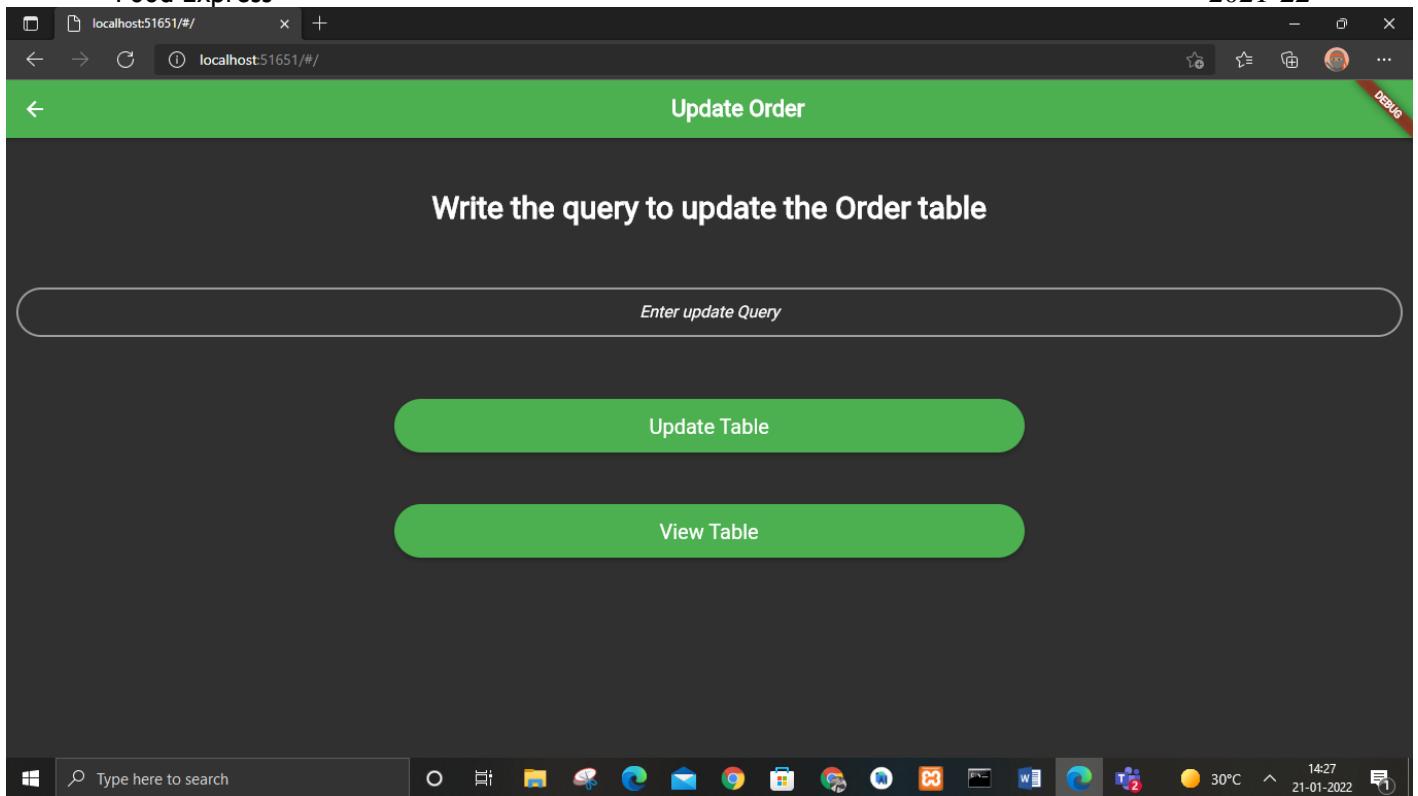
← Delete Orders

Write the query to Delete contents the Orders table

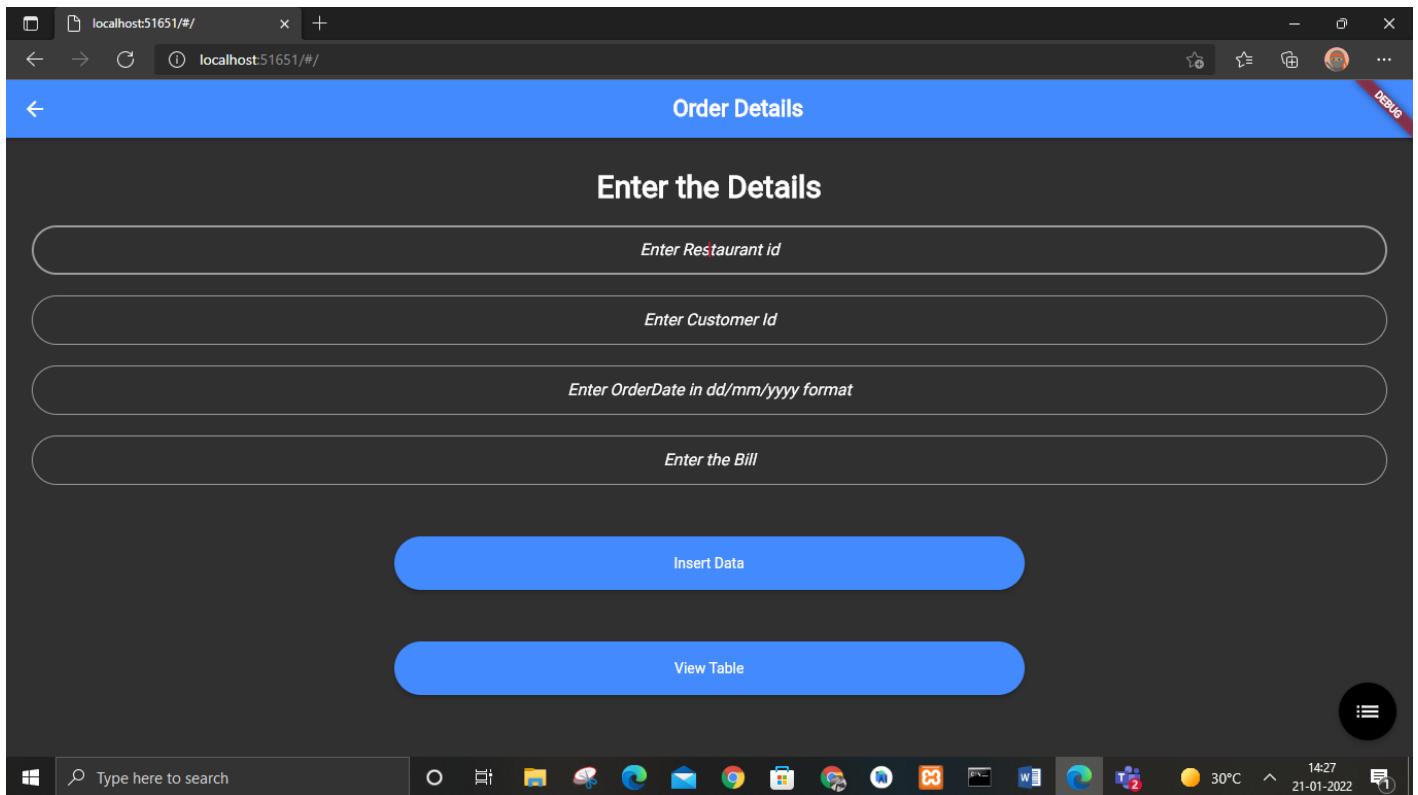
Enter delete Query

Delete Table contents

View Table



Order Details Table



Order Details

Enter the Details

Enter Restaurant id

Enter Customer Id

Enter OrderDate in dd/mm/yyyy format

Enter the Bill

Insert Data

View Table

delete

Update

refresh

Rid	Cid	Date	Bill
1	1	21/01/2022	1000
2	2	21/01/2022	1000
3	3	21/01/2022	2000
4	4	21/01/2022	4000
5	5	22/01/2022	4000
6	6	22/01/2022	4008
7	7	22/01/2022	4010
8	8	22/01/2022	4010

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:51651/#/`. The title bar says "Delete Orders". The main content area has a dark background with white text. It displays the instruction "Write the query to Delete contents the Orders table". Below this is a text input field with the placeholder "Enter delete Query". At the bottom are two green rounded rectangular buttons: "Delete Table contents" and "View Table". The browser's address bar and taskbar are visible at the top and bottom respectively.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:51651/#/`. The title bar says "Update Order". The main content area has a dark background with white text. It displays the instruction "Write the query to update the Order table". Below this is a text input field with the placeholder "Enter update Query". At the bottom are two green rounded rectangular buttons: "Update Table" and "View Table". The browser's address bar and taskbar are visible at the top and bottom respectively.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

6.1 Conclusion

- The give Food delivery website helps in fast delivery of food from different restaurants to the customers .It allots drivers to deliver the food from restaurants to customers.There is a provision for reviews aswell for further improvement of restaurants.
- Overall it is a very simple handy website that can be used by restaurant owners and Customers

6.2 Future Enhancement

This system is designed in such a way that provisions can be given for further enhancements without affecting the system presently developed. The enhancements that can be incorporated are:

- There can be a module to check the if driver or Restaurant workers are sanitized
- Ui can be made more attractive by including animations
- Inserting User and Admin views separately during login
- Adding a cart option for all the sales items.