

RESTAURENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM





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DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

PROJECT REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The “RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT” may be a basic program utilized in restaurants. The main aim is to perform basic function that a waiter and the owner of the restaurant can do.

As the name of the project counsel, the project is about billing but it also covers the job of a waiter who takes the order, as the program will show the menu furthermore, which is able to build user to pick out associate item to order and aspect by aspect the asking are going to be performed.

The advantage of the program is that there's no got to rent an individual for identical solely a system is needed to execute it. The client will work on the program and choose the things that he/she desires to order and consequently will delete the things if needed.

It is user friendly because it works as a calculator, a user will merely add or delete some item if needed and consequently a replacement bill is going to be generated.

INTRODUCTION

What is Restaurant Management?

Restaurant management is that the profession of managing a building. It includes the key perform of designing, organizing, staffing, directing, developing associate degree perspective in food and food management systems and to expeditiously and effectively arrange menus at profitable costs, taking into consideration constraints, preparation and other variables affecting food and beverages outlets.

Restaurant management is the profession of managing a restaurant. It includes the major function of planning, organizing, staffing, directing, developing an attitude in food and beverage control systems and to efficiently and effectively plan menus at profitable prices, taking into thought constraints, preparation and other variables affecting food and beverage outlets.

The Restaurant Management Software program is a comprehensive restaurant management tool designed for foodservice management of all types. It is easy to be told and simple to use. This system processes group action and stores the ensuing knowledge. Reports are going to be generated from the knowledge that

facilitate the manager to form applicable business choices for the building. For example, knowing the number of customers for a particular time interval, the manager can decide whether more waiters and chefs are required. Restaurant Software Systems are essential to the successful operation of most foodservice establishments because they allow the business to track transactions in real-time

In short, the program simply is definitely is well viable and may be easily accessed by a user. It is an excellent software system for the long run generation because it saves time and reduces the work of the owner of the building and also the waiter too. It will additionally facilitate the homeowners to handle their customers in a very higher and a snug approach.

Requirements definition and management is recognized as a necessary step within the delivery of sure-fire system s and software system comes, discipline is also required by standards, regulations, and quality improvement initiatives. Creating and managing necessities may be a challenge of IT, systems and product development projects or indeed for any activity where you have to manage a contractual relationship. Organization have to be compelled to effectively outline and manage necessities to confirm they're meeting wants of the client

LITERATURE REVIEW

Managers in the current restaurant market have many different options for employment. Unemployment rates have ranged from 1.5-4.5% in the last year, creating a large competition for qualified managers to successfully run any of the large number of restaurants across the United States.

According to one article, the robust economy has created such a tight labor market that restaurants will not only compete against each other for managers, but also compete against other retail and service businesses as well (Briefing, 1999).

The future success of businesses will be determined by how well they can both

attract and retain the best people in the marketplace. There will always be a competitor offering better benefits or pay to encourage quality individuals to come work for them, so organizations must be unique in what types of rewards they offer their managers.

The successful organizations will offer a total reward system rather than just a higher salary or better benefits. The organizations that are able to compliment competitive pay and benefits with such things as a better quality of life, development and advancement opportunities, and work variety and conditions will be able to attract and retain the desired individuals.

According to the study Industry of Choice, employee satisfaction should be as important as customer satisfaction to an organization. When it comes time for strategic planning and resource allocating, the organization should plan accordingly to accommodate both parties (Industry of Choice, 1997).

Many of the experts agree that the only competitive advantage in the marketplace today is the right people. Consumers are able to get basically the same or comparable product from a competitor for the same or often times, a cheaper price.

The only thing that separates organizations today is their service and their people. Le Roy Kurtz of General Motors once stated, "Unsuccessful organizations are the one who didn't realize that the only assets that could not be replaced easily were the human ones (Maxwell, 1995)."

Management turnover in the restaurant industry has a national annual average of 50% and an average cost of \$15,000 per manager (Restaurant Hospitality, 1998). When the unit manager is replaced the costs soar to about \$120,000.

This figure is derived from the disruption to the entire restaurant's operations such

as, employee turnover, lost customers, and supplier problems associated with the loss of the restaurant's leader.

In the book *Flight of the Buffalo*, it states that a business is a reflection of the person in charge, and if this person is replaced, there will be considerable costs associated with the changeover (Belasco and Stayer, 1993). Another accepted way of calculating turnover costs is used by the Gallop organization.

Gallop uses the individual person's salary and multiplies it by 1.5 to get the cost of attrition to the respective organization.

The labor market in 2006 for the restaurant industry will increase from its current 10.2 million people, to about 12 million people. Within that 1.8 million people, about 160,000 new managers will be needed, not including the additional number needed to cover annual turnover (Bernstein, Houten, Klara, & Wishna, 1999).

Many organizations will have to look outside and more importantly, within the organization, to help fulfill the staffing needs in the future. "Visionary companies have dashed to bits the conventional wisdom that significant change and fresh ideas cannot come from insiders (Collins and Porras, 1994)."

According to the 2000 Pocket Factbook from the National Restaurant Association (NRA), nine out of ten salaried employees at table service restaurants started as hourly employees (NRA website, 2000).

The organizations that are able to differentiate themselves from their competitors to attract new candidates into management and retain their current managers will be able to get or stay ahead of the competition.

ADVANTAGES

- It increases operational efficiency.

- It is designed to help you cost your recipes and track inventory saving your Money and Time and maximizing profit.
- It helps the restaurant manager to manage the restaurant more effectively and efficiently by computerizing Meal Ordering, Billing, and Sales Management.
- Accounting.
- It increases the security.
- It avoids paper work.
- It is Simple to learn and easy to use.
- It is portable.

DESCRIPTION

The Restaurant Billing Management System project is divided into different modules for better understanding of the project. The modules help us to handle with errors easily and access each and every class properly. Menu management is done by using following features:

- **Add Menu items**

In this we Add Items in a menu by assigning a unique number to each item. When we add any item we give description as category, full name and price for each item. The access of the item is given to the Owner of the restaurant.

- **View Full Menu**

As the name indicates in this we display the full information of all the items in a menu. Only outlook of all the items is displayed, no editing is performed.

- **Selecting a category**

In this we can select different categories in our menu i.e Indian Cuisine, Chinese Cuisine, Chicken and Mutton,

Continental, Beverages, Desserts and Soups.

- **Choosing an item**

In this we can select multiple items from different categories according to the choice and respectively having a look on the price of it.

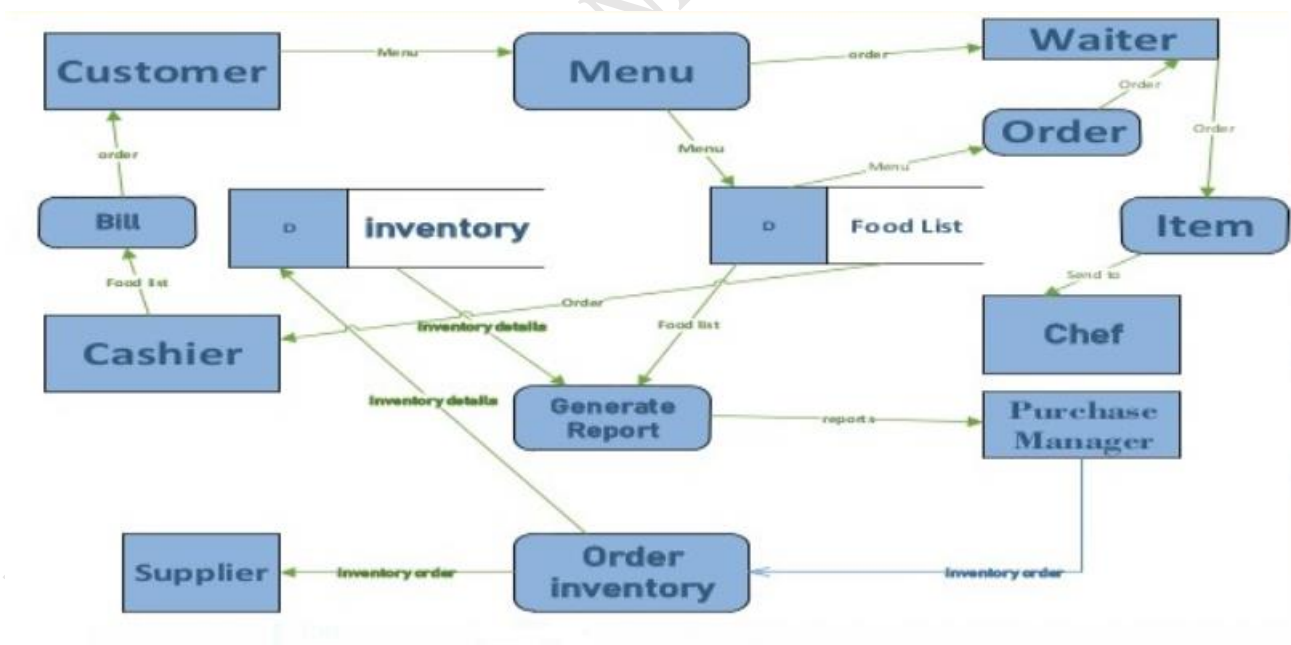
- **Deleting an item**

In this category after selecting the items from different categories we can delete an item if we want and accordingly the bill is managed at the end.

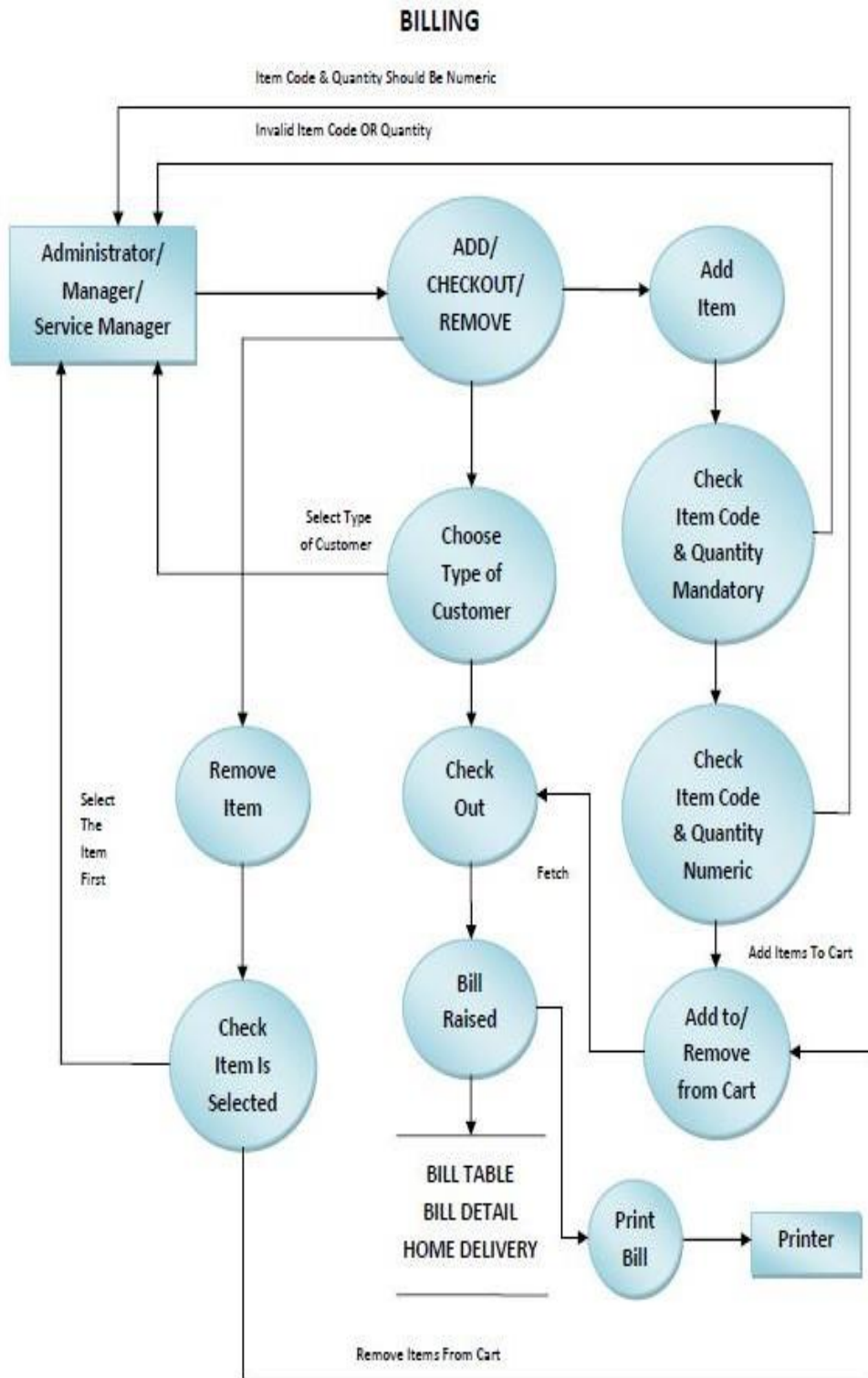
- **Billing**

In this we can see the resultant bill of the items selected by the user and accordingly the user can verify the items and the price and can be sure of no mistake.

FLOW CHART



BILLING



PROPOSED ALGORITHM

ITEM INVENTORY

In this program, integer variables are stored in the structure and the variable item[50] is used to access the integer stored in the structure. We are reading the number of variables using 'n' variable. The flush(stdin) function will flush the input buffer of a stream.

Using for loop enter the name of the item using 'item[i].name' variable, the code of the item using the 'item[i].code' variable, the price of the item using the 'item[i].price' variable, and the manufacturing date of the item using 'item[i].mfg.day', 'item[i].mfg.month', 'item[i].mfg.year' variables. Then print values in a structured way.

EXISTING ALGORITHM

1. First=new node; {create the 1st node of the list pointed by first};
2. Read(Data(first));
3. NEXT(First)=NULL;
4. Far a First; [point Far to the First]
5. For I=1 to N-1 repeat steps 6 to 10
6. X=new node;
7. Read(Data(X))
8. NEXT(X)=NULL;
9. NEXT(Far)=X; {connect the nodes}
10. Far=X; [shift the pointer to the last node of the list]
11. [end of For Loop]
12. END

ADD AN ITEM TO LIST

1. Step 1. Create a new node and assign the address to any node say ptr.
2. Step 2. OVERFLOW, IF (PTR = NULL)
3. write : OVERFLOW and EXIT.
4. Step 3. ASSIGN INFO [PTR] = ITEM
5. Step 4. IF (START = NULL)
6. ASSIGN NEXT [PTR] = NULL
7. ELSE
8. ASSIGN NEXT [PTR] = START

9. Step 5. ASSIGN START = PTR
10. Step 6. EXIT

DELETE AN ITEM AT FIRST

- 1)DELETE AT BEG(INFO, NEXT, START)
- 2)
- 3)IF(START = NULL)
- 4)
- 5)ASSIGN PTR = START
- 6)
- 7)ASSIGN TEMP = INFO[PTR]
- 8)
- 9)ASSIGN START = NEXT[PTR]
- 10)
- 11)FREE(PTR)
- 12)
- 13)RETURN(TEMP)

DELETE AT LAST

- 1) Delete End(info, next, start)
- 2)
- 3) 1. if(start = NULL)
- 4)
- 5) Print Underflow and Exit
- 6)
- 7) 2. If(next[start] == NULL)
- 8)
- 9) Set ptr = start and start = NULL.
- 10)
- 11) Set temp = info[ptr].
- 12)
- 13) Else cptr = start and ptr =next[start].
- 14)
- 15) Repeat steps(a) and (b) while(next[ptr]!=NULL)
- 16)
- 17) (a)set cptr = ptr
- 18)
- 19) (b)set ptr = next[ptr]
- 20)
- 21) [end while]
- 22)

```

23) Set next[cptr] = NULL
24)
25)     Temp = info[ptr]
26)
27) [end if]
28)
29) 3. free(ptr)
30)
31) 4. return temp
32)
33) 5. exit

```

TOMASULO ALGORITHM

Algorithm for main():

Step 1: Start.

Step 3: Display "Welcome to Departmental Store Management System".

Step 4: Call function
mainmenu().

Step 5: Stop.

Orders management

Algorithm for item inventory():

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Display "item inventory".

Step 3: Display "Enter the choices: (L) to login, (C) to create Manager/Cashier,
(E) to exit".

Step 4: Input choice1.

Step 5:

```

5.1   :   if choice1=76 or choice1=108
           Call function Verification().

```

else

```

if choice1=67 or choice1=99

```

```

    Display "Enter (M) to create Manager ID.")

```

```

    Display "Enter (C) to create Cashier ID."

```

```

    Display "Enter (R) to return to main menu:"

```

```

5.2   :   Input choice2.

```

```

5.3   :   if choice2=77 or choice2=109

```

```

        Call function CreateManager().
    else
        if choice2=67 or choice2=99
            Call function Createemployee().
        else
            if choice2=82 or choice2=114
                Call function mainmenu().
            else
                Display "Invalid Selection! Enter again:"
                Goto step 5.2.
Step 6: if choice1=69 or choice 1=101
    exit.
    else
Step 7: Stop.

```

Algorithm for items Entry():

```

Step 1: Start.
Step 2: Declare file pointer *f.
Step 3: Declare variable ques.
Step 4: Open file "items.txt" in append mode and assign to pointer f.
Step 5: Display "Enter the item code to be added:"
Step 6: Input a.itemcode.
Step 7: Display "Enter the item name:"
Step 8: Input a.itemname.
Step 9: Display "Enter the rate for unit quantity:"
Step 10: Input a.rate.
Step 11: Write structure a in f.
Step 12: Display "Enter the 'esc' key to exit or any other key to continue:"
Step 13: Input ques.
Step 14: if (ques=27)
    Goto step 15.
    else
        Goto step 5.
Step 15: Close file f.
Step 16: Call function ManagerMenu().
Step 17: Stop

```

Algorithm for items List Display():

Step 9: Call function `ManagerMenu()`.

Step 11: Close f.

Step 12: Call function ManagerMenu().

Step 13: Stop.

Algorithm for removes the items():

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Declare file pointer *f, *temp.

Step 3: Declare variable itemcode[50], size.

Step 4: Open file "items.txt" in read mode and assign to file pointer f.

Step 5: Open file "tempitems.txt" in write mode and assign to file pointer temp.

Step 6: Display "Enter the item code of the product to be deleted:"

Step 7: Input itemcode.

Step 8: Read f.

if (f=EOF)

Goto Step 9.

else

if (itemcode=a.itemcode)

Goto Step 8.

else

Write a in temp.

Step 9: Remove file "items.txt".

Step 10: Rename "tempitems.txt" to "goods.txt".

Step 11: Close f.

Step 12: Close temp.

Step 13: Call function ManagerMenu().

Step 14: Stop.

Algorithm for Billing():

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Declare structure goods b[50] and variables itemcode[50], i, j, sum, quantity[200], cost[200], tender, change.

Step 3: Declare file pointer *f, *f1.

Step 4: Open file "goods.txt" in read mode and assign to f.

Step 5: Open file "keeprecords.dat" in append mode and assign to f1.

Step 6: Initialize i=0.

Step 7: Display “Enter the item codes and enter any key when done.”

Step 8: Display “Enter the item codes:”

Step 9: Input itemcode.

Step 10:if (strlen(itemcode)=6)

 Goto Step 11.

 else

 Goto Step 16.

Step 11:Read f.

Step 12:if (a.itemcode=itemcode)

 Print a.itemname, a.rate,

 b[i].itemcode=a.itemcode,

 b[i].itemname=a.itemname,

 b[i].rate=a.rate,

 Display "Enter the quantity:"

 Input quantity[i],

 cost[i]=quantity[i]*b[i].rate,

 sum=sum+cost[i],

 c.itemcode=b[i].itemcode,

 c.itemname=b[i].itemname,

 c.rate=b[i].rate,

 c.quantity=quantity[i],

 c.cost=cost[i].

Step 13:Write c in f1.

Step 14:i++,

Step 15:Goto Step 8.

Step 16:Close f and f1.

Step 17:Display “Item code Item name Cost Qty Amount”.

Step 18:Display “ ”.

Step 19:Initialize j=0.

Step 20:if (j<i)

 Print b[j].itemcode, b[j].itemname, b[j].rate, quantity[j],

 cost[j]. j=j+1,

 Goto step 18.

Step 21:Print sum.

Step 22:Display “Tender:”

Step 23:Input tender.

Step 24:change=tender-sum.

Step 25:Print change.

RESTAURENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

CODE

```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
struct btnode
{
int year;
int cost;
int sales;
int profit;
struct btnode *l;
struct btnode *r;
}*root = NULL, *temp = NULL, *t2, *t1;
void delete1(struct btnode *t);
void insert();
void delete2();
void inorder(struct btnode *t);
void create();
void search(struct btnode *t);
void preorder(struct btnode *t);
void postorder(struct btnode *t);
void search1(struct btnode *t,int data);
int smallest(struct btnode *t);
int largest(struct btnode *t);

void particular_search(struct btnode *t,int yr)
{
if(t==NULL)
printf("\nRecord not available.\n");
if(t->year==yr)
{
printf("--%d --\n ", t->year);
printf("Cost:%d \n ", t->cost);
printf("Sales:%d \n", t->sales);
```

```

printf("Profit:%d \n", t->profit);
printf("\n");
}
if(t->year>yr)
particular_search(t->l,yr);
else if(t->year<yr)
particular_search(t->r,yr);
}
int flag = 1;
void sales_record()
{
int ch=0;
while(ch!=5)
{
printf("\n1 - Enter a New Record.\n");
printf("2 - Erase an Incorrect Record\n");
printf("3 - Chronological Order of Existing Records\n");
printf("4 - Search a particular year's Record\n");
printf("5 - Exit\n");
printf("\nEnter your choice : ");
scanf("%d", &ch);
switch (ch)
{
case 1:
insert();
break;
case 2:
delete2();
break;
case 3:
inorder(root);
break;
case 4:
int yr;
printf("Enter the year of the record to be searched");

```

```

scanf("%d",&yr);
particular_search(root,yr);
break;
case 5:
continue;
break;
default :
printf("Wrong choice, Please enter correct choice ");
break;
}
}
}
void insert()
{
create();
if (root == NULL)
root = temp;
else
search(root);
}
void create()
{
temp = (struct btnode *)malloc(1*sizeof(struct btnode));
printf("Enter the year of the Record: ");
scanf("%d", &temp->year);
printf("Enter the Cost of the Record: ");
scanf("%d", &temp->cost);
printf("Enter the sales of the Record: ");
scanf("%d", &temp->sales);
temp->profit=temp->sales-temp->cost;
temp->l = temp->r = NULL;
}
void search(struct btnode *t)
{
if ((temp->year > t->year) && (t->r != NULL))

```

```

search(t->r);
else if ((temp->year > t->year) && (t->r == NULL))
t->r = temp;
else if ((temp->year < t->year) && (t->l != NULL))
search(t->l);
else if ((temp->year < t->year) && (t->l == NULL))
t->l = temp;
}
void inorder(struct btnode *t)
{
if (root == NULL)
{
printf("No records to display");
return;
}
if (t->l != NULL)
inorder(t->l);
printf("--%d --\n ", t->year);
printf("Cost:%d \n ", t->cost);
printf("Sales:%d \n", t->sales);
printf("Profit:%d \n", t->profit);
printf("\n");
if (t->r != NULL)
printf("\n");
}
/* To check for the deleted node */
void delete2()
{
int data;
if (root == NULL)
{
printf("No records to delete");
return;
}
printf("Enter the year to be deleted : ");

```

```

scanf("%d", &data);
t1 = root;
t2 = root;
search1(root, data);
}
/* Search for the appropriate position to insert the new node */
void search1(struct btnode *t, int data)
{
if ((data>t->year))
{
t1 = t;
search1(t->r, data);
}
else if ((data < t->year))
{
t1 = t;
search1(t->l, data);
}
else if ((data==t->year))
{
delete1(t);
}
}
/* To delete a node */
void delete1(struct btnode *t)
{
int k;
/* To delete leaf node */
if ((t->l == NULL) && (t->r == NULL))
{
if (t1->l == t)
{
t1->l = NULL;
}
else

```

```

{
t1->r = NULL;
}
t = NULL;
free(t);
return;
}
/* To delete node having one left hand child */
else if ((t->r == NULL))
{
if (t1 == t)
{
root = t->l;
t1 = root;
}
else if (t1->l == t)
{
t1->l = t->l;
}
else
{
t1->r = t->l;
}
t = NULL;
free(t);
return;
}
/* To delete node having right hand child */
else if (t->l == NULL)
{
if (t1 == t)
{
root = t->r;
t1 = root;
}

```

```

else if (t1->r == t)
t1->r = t->r;
else
t1->l = t->r;
t == NULL;
free(t);
return;
}
/* To delete node having two child */
else if ((t->l != NULL) && (t->r != NULL))
{
t2 = root;
if (t->r != NULL)
{
k = smallest(t->r);
flag = 1;
}
else
{
k = largest(t->l);
flag = 2;
}
search1(root, k);
t->year = k;
}
}
int smallest(struct btnode *t)
{
t2 = t;
if (t->l != NULL)
{
t2 = t;
return(smallest(t->l));
}
else

```



```

return (t->year);
}
int largest(struct btnode *t)
{
if (t->r != NULL)
{
t2 = t;
return(largest(t->r));
}
else
return(t->year);
}
struct node *create(struct node *start);
void display(struct node *start);
struct node *delete_func(struct node *start);
void enqueue_order();
void display_order();
void dequeue_order();
void check(struct order temp);
struct node
{
int expenditure;
char name[100];
struct node *next;
};
struct order
{
char name[100];
int month;
int year;
int date;
};
struct order queue[100];
int rear=-1,front=-1;
struct node *item_start=NULL;

```

```

struct node *employee_start=NULL;
void order_manager()
{
int choice=0;
while(choice!=5)
{
printf("\n 1.Add a New Order .\n");
printf(" 2.Display the Pending Orders\n");
printf(" 3.Remove the Upcoming Order.\n");
printf(" 4.Sales_record.\n");
printf(" 5.Exit\n");
printf("Enter your choice:\t");
scanf("%d",&choice);
switch(choice)
{
case 1:
enqueue_order();
break;
case 2:
display_order();
break;
case 3:
dequeue_order();
break;
case 5:
sales_record();
break;
case 4:
continue;
break;
default:
printf("\n Wrong Choice:\n");
break;
}
}
}

```

```

    }
    void assign(int i,struct order temp)
    {
    int j;
    for (j = rear + 1; j > i; j--)
    {
    queue[j] = queue[j - 1];
    }
    strcpy(queue[rear].name,temp.name);
    queue[i].year = temp.year;
    queue[i].month = temp.month;
    queue[i].date = temp.date;
    }
    void enqueue_order()
    {
    struct order temper;
    printf("Enter the Name of delivery Reciptant: ");
    scanf("%s",&temper.name);
    printf("\nEnter the Year of delivery: ");
    scanf("%d",&temper.year);
    printf("Enter the month of delivery: ");
    scanf("%d",&temper.month);
    printf("Enter the date of delivery: ");
    scanf("%d",&temper.date);
    if (rear >=99)
    {
    printf("\nThe Hotel takes in only 100 orders at a time.\n");
    return;
    }
    if ((front == -1) && (rear == -1))
    {
    front++;
    rear++;
    strcpy(queue[rear].name,temper.name);
    queue[rear].year=temper.year;

```

```

queue[rear].month=temper.month;
queue[rear].date=temper.date;
return;
}
else
check(temper);
rear++;
};
void check(struct order temp)
{
int i,j;
for (i = 0; i <= rear; i++)
{
if (temp.year < queue[i].year)
{
assign(i,temp);
return;
}
else if( temp.year==queue[i].year)
{
if (temp.month < queue[i].month)
{
assign(i,temp);
return;
}
else if(temp.month==queue[i].month)
{
if(temp.date<=queue[i].date)
{
assign(i,temp);
return;
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

```

strcpy(queue[rear].name,temp.name);
queue[i].year = temp.year;
queue[i].month = temp.month;
queue[i].date = temp.date;
}
void display_order()
{
int temporary=front;
if ((front == -1) && (rear == -1)|| (front==rear && front!=0))
{
printf("\nNo orders Yet.");
return;
}
for (temporary; temporary <= rear; temporary++)
{
printf("%s =>
%d.%d.%d\n",queue[temporary].name,queue[temporary].date,qu
eue[temporary].month,queue[tempemporary].year);
}
}
void dequeue_order()
{
if((rear==-1 && front==-1) || (rear<=front))
{
printf("\nNo Orders Pending.\n");
}
else
front++;
}
void employee_menu()
{
int choice=0;
while(choice!=4)
{
printf("\n 1.Appoint a New Staff Member .\n");

```

```

printf(" 2.Display the Current Staff\n");
printf(" 3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase\n");
printf(" 4.Exit\n");
printf("Enter your choice:\t");
scanf("%d",&choice);
switch(choice)
{
case 1:
employee_start=create(employee_start);
break;
case 2:
display(employee_start);
break;
case 3:
employee_start=delete_func(employee_start);
break;
case 4:
continue;
break;
default:
printf("\n Wrong Choice:\n");
break;
}
}
}
void item_menu()
{
int choice=0;
while(choice!=4)
{
printf("\n 1.Add an item to the Menu.\n");
printf(" 2.Display the items in the Menu\n");
printf(" 3.Delete an item from the Menu\n");
printf(" 4.Exit\n");
printf("Enter your choice:\t");

```

```

scanf("%d",&choice);
switch(choice)
{
case 1:
item_start=create(item_start);
break;
case 2:
display(item_start);
break;
case 3:
item_start=delete_func(item_start);
break;
case 4:
continue;
break;
default:
printf("\n Wrong Choice:\n");
break;
}
}
}
int main()
{
printf("-----WELCOME TO Les-Amigos Restaurant-----\n");
int choice=0;
while(1)
{
printf("\n 1.Item Inventory.\n");
printf(" 2.Employee Database\n");
printf(" 3.Orders Management\n");
printf(" 4.Sales Records\n");
printf(" 5.Exit\n");
printf("Enter your choice:\t");
scanf("%d",&choice);

```

```

switch(choice)
{
case 1:
item_menu();
break;
case 2:
employee_menu();
break;
case 3:
order_manager();
break;
case 4:
sales_record();
break;
case 5:
exit(0);
break;
default:
printf("\n Wrong Choice:\n");
break;
}
}
return 0;
}
struct node *create(struct node *start)
{
struct node *temp,*ptr;
int count=0;
temp=(struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
if(temp==NULL)
{
printf("\nOut of Memory Space:\n");
exit(0);
}
printf("\nEnter the Name :");

```



```

scanf("%s",&temp->name);
printf("Enter the Expenditure Involved: ");
scanf("%d",&temp->expenditure);
temp->next=NULL;
if(start==NULL)
{
start=temp;
}
else
{
ptr=start;
while(ptr->next!=NULL)
{
ptr=ptr->next;
}
ptr->next=temp;
}
return(start);
}
void display(struct node *start)
{
struct node *ptr;
int count=1;
if(start==NULL)
{
printf("\nList is empty:\n");
return;
}
else
{
ptr=start;
while(ptr!=NULL)
{
printf("%d %s[ %d]\n",count,ptr->name,ptr->expenditure );
ptr=ptr->next ;
}
}
}

```

```

}
}
}
struct node *delete_func(struct node *start)
{
int i,pos;
struct node *temp,*ptr;
if(start==NULL)
{
printf("\nThe List is Empty:\n");
}
else
{
display(start);
printf("\nEnter the Serial Number to be deleted:\t");
scanf("%d",&pos);
if(pos==1)
{
ptr=start;
start=start->next ;
free(ptr);
}
else
{
ptr=start;
for(i=2;i<=pos;i++)
{
temp=ptr;
ptr=ptr->next ;
if(ptr==NULL)
{
printf("\nSerial Number not Found:\n");
return(start);
}
}
}
}

```

```

temp->next = ptr->next ;
free(ptr);
}
}
return(start);
}

```

OUTPUT

```

C:\Users\Admin\Documents\dsa proiect.exe
-----WELCOME TO Les-Amigos Restaurant-----
1.Item Inventory.
2.Employee Database
3.Orders Management
4.Sales Records
5.Exit
Enter your choice: 1

1.Add an item to the Menu.
2.Display the items in the Menu
3.Delete an item from the Menu
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 1

Enter the Name :BURGER
Enter the Expenditure Involved: 100

1.Add an item to the Menu.
2.Display the items in the Menu
3.Delete an item from the Menu
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 1

Enter the Name :PIZZA
Enter the Expenditure Involved: 125

1.Add an item to the Menu.
2.Display the items in the Menu
3.Delete an item from the Menu
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 1

Enter the Name :BIRIYANI
Enter the Expenditure Involved: 200

1.Add an item to the Menu.
2.Display the items in the Menu
3.Delete an item from the Menu
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 2
1 BURGER[ 100]
1 PIZZA[ 125]
1 BIRIYANI[ 200]

1.Add an item to the Menu.
2.Display the items in the Menu
3.Delete an item from the Menu
4.Exit
Enter your choice:

```

```
C:\Users\Admin\Documents\dsa proiect.exe

1.Add an item to the Menu.
2.Display the items in the Menu
3.Delete an item from the Menu
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 3
1 BURGER[ 100]
1 PIZZA[ 125]
1 BIRIYANI[ 200]

Enter the Serial Number to be deleted: 2

1.Add an item to the Menu.
2.Display the items in the Menu
3.Delete an item from the Menu
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 2
1 BURGER[ 100]
1 BIRIYANI[ 200]

1.Add an item to the Menu.
2.Display the items in the Menu
3.Delete an item from the Menu
4.Exit
Enter your choice:
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\Documents\dsa proiect.exe

1.Item Inventory.
2.Employee Database
3.Orders Management
4.Sales Records
5.Exit
Enter your choice: 2

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter the Name :LOHITH
Enter the Expenditure Involved: 20000

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter the Name :NIKIL
Enter the Expenditure Involved: 25000

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter the Name :ADITYA
Enter the Expenditure Involved: 15000

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter the Name :PAVAN SAI
Enter the Expenditure Involved:
1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice:
Enter the Name :Enter the Expenditure Involved: PAVANSAI
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\Documents\dsa proiect.exe

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 2
1 LOHITH[ 20000]
1 NIKIL[ 25000]
1 ADITYA[ 15000]
1 PAVAN[ 7432432]
1 SAI[ 7432432]
1 PAVANSAI[ 2]

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice:
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\Documents\dsa proiect.exe

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 3
1 LOHITH[ 20000]
1 NIKIL[ 25000]
1 ADITYA[ 15000]
1 PAVAN[ 7432432]
1 SAI[ 7432432]
1 PAVANSAI[ 2]

Enter the Serial Number to be deleted: 4

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 2
1 LOHITH[ 20000]
1 NIKIL[ 25000]
1 ADITYA[ 15000]
1 PAVAN[ 7432432]
1 SAI[ 7432432]
1 PAVANSAI[ 2]

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice: 2
1 LOHITH[ 20000]
1 NIKIL[ 25000]
1 ADITYA[ 15000]
1 PAVAN[ 7432432]
1 SAI[ 7432432]
1 PAVANSAI[ 2]

1.Appoint a New Staff Member .
2.Display the Current Staff
3.Delete a Staff Member from the DataBase
4.Exit
Enter your choice:
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\Documents\dsa proect.exe

1.Item Inventory.
2.Employee Database
3.Orders Management
4.Sales Records
5.Exit
Enter your choice: 3

1.Add a New Order .
2.Display the Pending Orders
3.Remove the Upcoming Order.
4.Sales_record.
5.Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter the Name of delivery Reciptant: LOHITH

Enter the Year of delivery: 2021
Enter the month of delivery: 05
Enter the date of delivery: 27

1.Add a New Order .
2.Display the Pending Orders
3.Remove the Upcoming Order.
4.Sales_record.
5.Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter the Name of delivery Reciptant: NIKIL

Enter the Year of delivery: 2021
Enter the month of delivery: 05
Enter the date of delivery: 27

1.Add a New Order .
2.Display the Pending Orders
3.Remove the Upcoming Order.
4.Sales_record.
5.Exit
Enter your choice: 2
NIKIL => 27.5.2021
LOHITH => 27.5.2021

1.Add a New Order .
2.Display the Pending Orders
3.Remove the Upcoming Order.
4.Sales_record.
5.Exit
Enter your choice:
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\Documents\dsa proect.exe

1 - Enter a New Record.
2 - Erase an Incorrect Record
3 - Chronological Order of Existing Records
4 - Search a particular year's Record'
5 - Exit

Enter your choice : 1
Enter the year of the Record: 2020
Enter the Cost of the Record: 200000
Enter the sales of the Record: 1000

1 - Enter a New Record.
2 - Erase an Incorrect Record
3 - Chronological Order of Existing Records
4 - Search a particular year's Record'
5 - Exit

Enter your choice : 1
Enter the year of the Record: 2021
Enter the Cost of the Record: 300000
Enter the sales of the Record: 1500

1 - Enter a New Record.
2 - Erase an Incorrect Record
3 - Chronological Order of Existing Records
4 - Search a particular year's Record'
5 - Exit

Enter your choice : 2
Enter the year to be deleted : 2021

1 - Enter a New Record.
2 - Erase an Incorrect Record
3 - Chronological Order of Existing Records
4 - Search a particular year's Record'
5 - Exit

Enter your choice : 3
--2020 --
Cost:200000
Sales:1000
Profit:-199000

1 - Enter a New Record.
2 - Erase an Incorrect Record
3 - Chronological Order of Existing Records
4 - Search a particular year's Record'
5 - Exit
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\Documents\dsa proiect.exe

1 - Enter a New Record.
2 - Erase an Incorrect Record
3 - Chronological Order of Existing Records
4 - Search a particular year's Record'
5 - Exit

Enter your choice : 4
Enter the year of the record to be searched2020
--2020 --
Cost:200000
Sales:1000
Profit:-199000

1 - Enter a New Record.
2 - Erase an Incorrect Record
3 - Chronological Order of Existing Records
4 - Search a particular year's Record'
5 - Exit

Enter your choice : _
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\Documents\dsa proiect.exe

Sales:1000
Profit:-199000

1 - Enter a New Record.
2 - Erase an Incorrect Record
3 - Chronological Order of Existing Records
4 - Search a particular year's Record'
5 - Exit

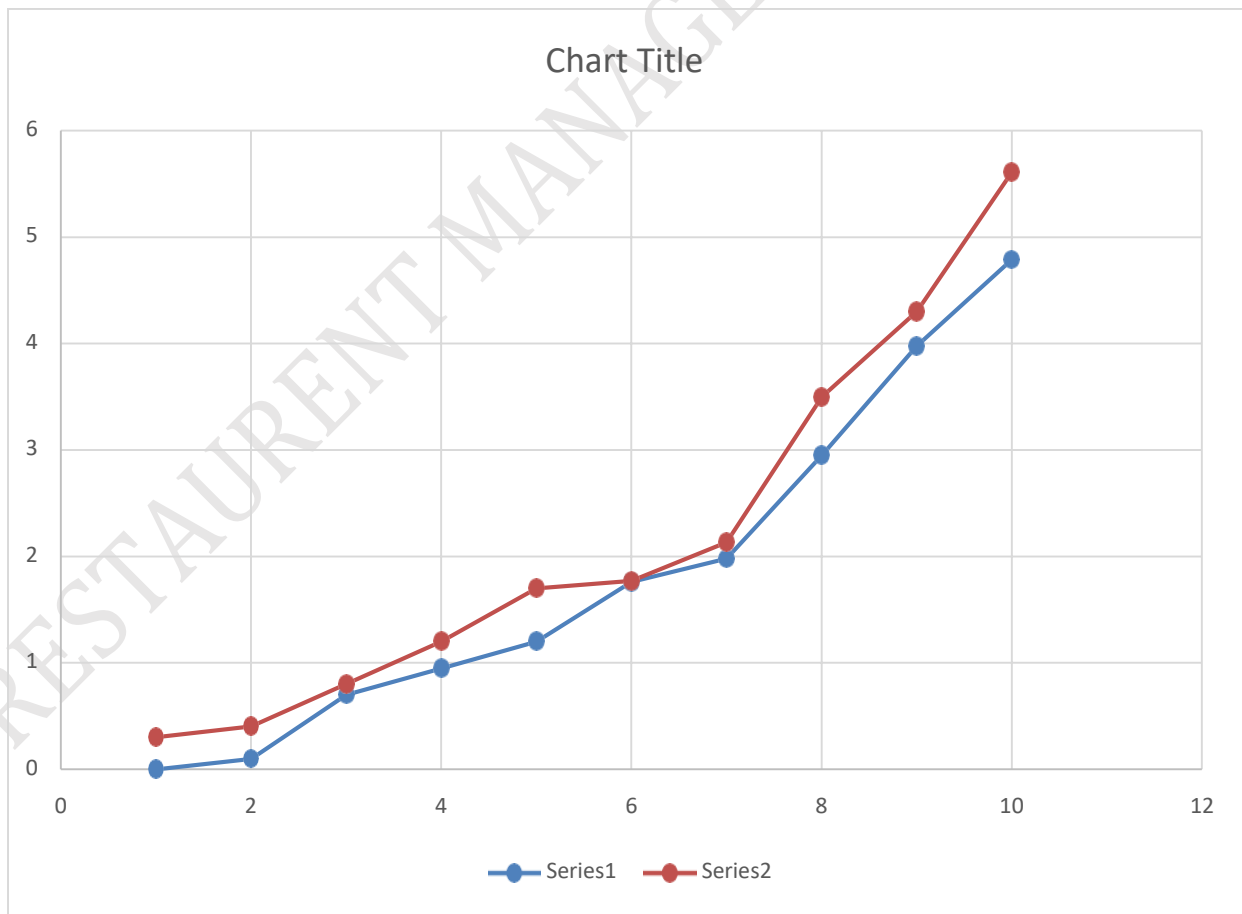
Enter your choice : 5

1.Item Inventory.
2.Employee Database
3.Orders Management
4.Sales Records
5.Exit
Enter your choice: 5

-----
Process exited after 597.7 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . . _
```

GRAPH TABULATION:

INPUTS	TIME COMPLEXITY1	TIME COMPLEXITY2
1	0	0.3
2	0.1	0.4
3	0.7	0.8
4	0.95	1.2
5	1.2	1.7
6	1.76	1.77
7	1.98	2.13
8	2.95	3.56
9	3.86	4.3
10	4.79	5.61



LIMITATIONS

Any project isn't good. each project has some limitations. Our project conjointly has some limitations. These limitations could also be as a result of it's a mini project and that we are not associate degree professional. a number of the most limitations of the project or program area unit listed as follows:

- 1) The show attraction of the program is poor. No attention-grabbing graphics area unit used as there's no use of within the program.
- 2) No use of date and time operate.
- 3) The choice of editable countersign isn't used considering the length of the program.
- 4) The program solely focuses on providing choices to a manager and cashier however it cannot give a lot of the choices for the client in an exceedingly supermarket.
- 5) so these area unit the most limitations of the comes. If these limitations will be overcome than our program would be an ideal one.

CONCLUSION

In our Project entitled "RESTAURANT asking MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" we've got tried our greatest to meet all the necessities of building.

The project being straightforward and versatile is running with success.

The main advantage of our project is that its simplicity attracts tons of users. It is simply go by a novice user.

Our software can be used in any kind of restaurant (Sandwich Shop, Pizzeria, Steak House, Deli, Buffet, and Catering business, Doughnut or Pastry Shop, Hotel restaurant/kitchen and more).

The building asking Management System helps the building manager to manage the restaurant a lot of effectively and expeditiously by computerizing meal ordering, billing and inventory control.

The system processes dealings and stores the ensuing knowledge.

Reports are generated from the knowledge that facilitate the manager to create applicable business decisions for the restaurant. For example, knowing the number of customers for a selected amount, the manager can decide whether more waiters and chefs are required.

This project once enforced it'll take away all the protection problems.

Also, there will be speedy and secured authentication procedure for the

maintenance of records. Data entry is fast and simple. Therefore, our computer code will certainly convince be a made stepping stone in replacing the obsolete manual methodology of maintaining secure records. The work plan also includes the elaborate options of the technology utilized in the project shaping the front end and back end. The objectives and scope of the project in future have been elaborated.

FUTURE SCOPE

Although the building business is extremely competitive, the life-style changes created by trendy living still fuel its steady growth.

More and additional individuals have less time, resources, and skill to cook for themselves.

Trends are important and our package is well positioned for the present interests. So whereas we have a tendency to confine mind the very fact that there's no package that's excellent, which might additionally mean there's no excellent building package, we have a tendency to place in an endless effort to improve our restaurant management software.

There are a unit luxuriant options that don't seem to be enclosed during this project, thus we tend to area unit mentioning those options that may be additional in our project in future.

Those features are listed below-

- The Software can be used with a Web Based Interface.
- We offer flexible tax (VAT) for every item separately; our restaurant software can also supports multiple sales taxes in

future which have the need to tender more than just one tax with their restaurant software.

Speaking of taxes, this building system will accommodates multiple excise systems (i.e. USA, VAT, PST, ST, HST and much more).

- In future, when speaking of international features, our restaurant software can accommodates all world currencies. And if by any chance, your currency is not readily available in this restaurant software, you can simply add it yourself.
- In future, our restaurant software can be of “multilanguage” and “self translating” as well.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1) “ANSI C” by Balaguruswami.
- 2) Turbo C by Moolish Cooper.
- 3) Let Us C by Yashwant Kanetkar.
- 4) Working with C by Yaswant Kanetkar.
- 5) Programming in C by Hemant Goyal.

THANK YOU