CHAPTER 1

INTODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Food waste or food loss is food that is not been served in restaurants. The causes of food waste occur at different stages of producing, processing, retailing and even consumption. Food Waste management is one of the core concerns of modern age. Many people waste a lots of food as they don't value food since they get it so easily. On the other hand, there are even people who don't get any food to eat for days. So, there is need to create concern about this. As nations around the world are developing, their concerns and accountability for a healthier and sustainable environment is also increasing. Waste are carried and thrown improperly leading to unhealthy and inhabitable environment that costs the government insane amount of money with not at all positive impact. In this research, we proposed to design and implement an effective food waste management system. Another option can be to distribute food that is unused. Food can be donated to the charities or NGO's which will help the needy people. Food wastage is a massive problem and one of the most overlooked thing in today's world. Some restaurants/cafes have a policy to not serve food from previous day, despite being perfectly edible.

This is all thrown away as "waste", at the end of day. So, the application provides a way to bridge the gap between the wastage and deficit, by letting restaurants donate this food to NGOs, who in turn can feed the needy. In today's date, almost everyone has an android phone. So, this android application will help them a lot through food delivery. Food wastage has become an extremely tough issue in today's date. NGOs can contact food donors for food items so that poor people can at least attend two meals per day. The application has a very user-friendly interface so everyonecan use it efficiently. The basic concept of this project entitled Web based application for Food Waste Management is to collect the excess/leftover food from donors such as hotels, restaurants, hostels, marriage halls, etc. and distribute to the needy people through NGOs. NGOs will collect the leftover or excess food from above mentioned venues for the distribution to the needy people.

This web-based app for food waste management includes four modules such as Admin, Donor, NGO and Logistics (delivery system). Each module includes registration and login to the website. Donor and NGO registrations will be verified by

the admin to avoid the scam or fake requests or fake supplies. After verification, both will raise a request for donation and need. Admin can view the requests and supplies and make them communicate by exchanging the details based on the availability, type and quantity of food from the Donor to the NGOs. NGOs the donor history and send the request to the donor if they need to manage their excess/leftover food. So, using this application, the problems of food wastage can be reduced to such an extent that everyone gets two-meals per day. In this way, we can at least try to be a good cause for our society. We need to try to reduce this problem before it leads to a larger death scale due to hunger. Food waste had led to lot of costs in the economic and other sectors as well which has led to efforts in public and private sectors to reduce food wastage along the supply chain. Efforts to address food loss need to be implemented to address food waste as well.

1.2 VISION OF PROJECT

The main aim to reduce world hunger by taking advantage of the inefficiencies in food production and distribution. The system uses food waste to combat hunger, by establishing, and simplifying communication between organizations with leftover food, and charitable organizations that provide food to people that are unable to reach their appropriate nutritional needs on a daily basis.

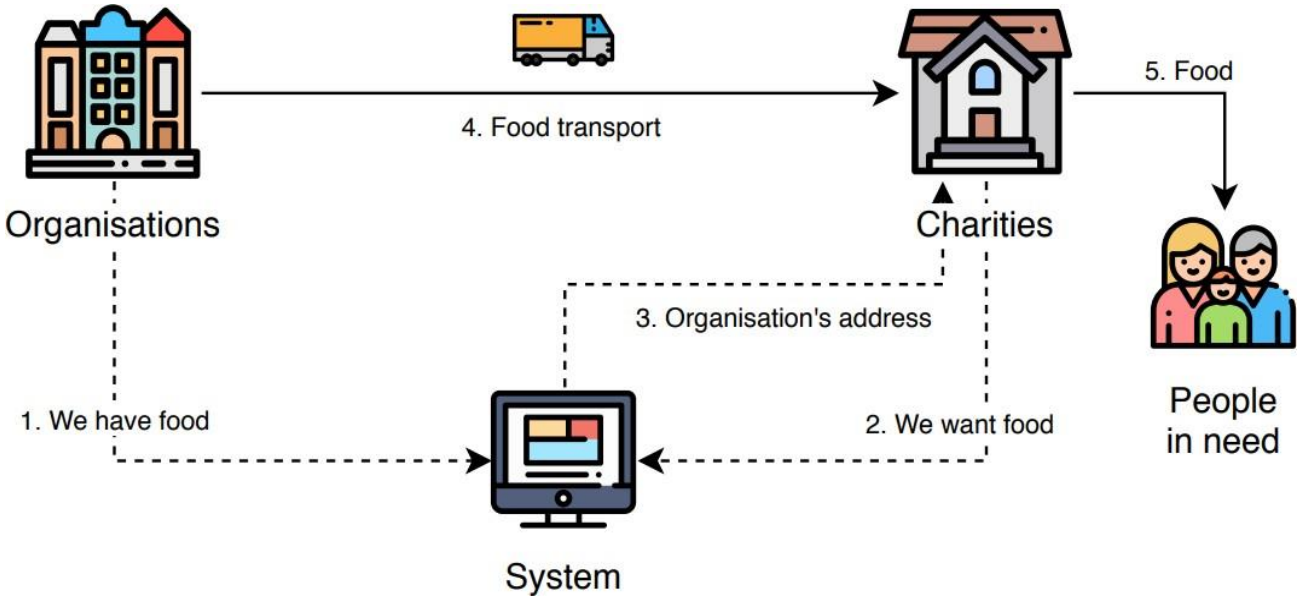

Figure 1.1 Illustration of the proposed solution.

This project will focus on creating a platform that enables a national infrastructure of redistribution of processed and unprocessed foods. The system should be globally available and have a general ease of use. The infrastructure will serve as an initiative of fighting hunger, food insecurity, and food waste.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 FOOD DONATION PORTAL

AUTHOR: NAMAN TALATI

In year 2017, Naman Talati et.al. through their research paper explained that the donation of food that continues to be edible will be seen as a selected application of urban mining as food is recovered for its original purpose – human intake. There are many projects enforced worldwide however owing to an absence of information, scientific literature concerning of food donation activities offers a medium that connects donors with NGOs. An idea for a food donation network is presented and impact on society through this medium is mentioned. The problem of food wastage has been increasing a lot from the past few years. In order to minimize the problem of food wastage, this research has been conducted. In this paper, we get to know about a food donation portal. This portal connects two groups of people; one group having excess of food and the other group which needs food items. The application has been developed through which people can donate food items as per their capacity and it also allows organizations to put up their requests that is items required by them, if any. If any institute wants to donate something, it can send a message in application. This message will be shown as notifications in donations tab to other users (NGOs). Once a message is sent, the orphanages who wish to claim the donations can reply to the donor and contact him/her. In this way, this portal can help in reducing a lot of problems related to food wastage. The advantages were that there was reduction in the food waste and there was fast and efficient delivery of the food. It would help thousands of people that suffer from starvation. For proper tracking of destination, it would require a continuous connection.

2.1 BEYOND FOOD SHARING: SUPPORTING FOOD WASTE REDUCTION WITH ICTS

AUTHOR: AARON CIAGHI

In year 2016,Aaron Ciaghi et.al.[2] through their research paper explained that even if there are many charity organizations, lots of food is been wasted. Nearly 280-300 kg per person per year is wasted in Europe/NA. The food is important energy demanding product group and resource. Food wastage decreases a country's economy to an extent that most of us are unaware. If food is wasted, there is so much waste of water used in agriculture, manpower and electricity lost in food processing industries that we can't even think of it. This examines and results the availability and effectiveness of existing ICTbased tools and smart technologies for food management and waste reduction by consumers. It results that consumers are interested in apps that help in reducing food waste.Hence, we have taken care of that. This paper consists of innovative ideas and technologies for food waste management. Degree of recoverability for different type of food waste is been found and different results are found out. They have offered tools that measure food waste. They have prepared website that connects food donors with charities. Different charities use this to reduce wastage of food.

2.2 FOOD WASTAGE REDUCTION THROUGH DONATION USING MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH: HELPING HANDS

AUTHOR: KOMAL MANDAL

In 2016, Komal Mandal et.al. [3] through their research paper explained that India is a country where the economic status has reached a high level that tons of available edible food is thrown away as waste in every stage in marketing. The food waste is approximates 25% of the amount of edible food. The prevention of food waste can be done by contributing to save resources as well as to reduce environmental impact during all stages of marketing system. Nobody intends to waste food in the beginning, some situations in marketing behavior and individual lead to food waste. Food wastage is an issue which needs to be reduced to an extent to which everyone should be able to attend at two meals a day. In this paper, we get to know about an internet-based Android Application which helps in solving this issue. Organizations can register in the system and then put up their item requirements. Seekers can view the list of items put up by donors and if required, can claim the donated item by contacting the donor. However,

the application is limited Android Smart phones with Gingerbread OS and higher versions. Also, the application will be beneficial if donors and seekers are located near each other. The application has 3 actors: - Donor, Receiver and Admin. The donor can view Receiver's location and receiver can view donor's location since it is necessary for the delivery. The main objective of the proposed application is to reduce the wastage of food and make food available to old age homes, orphanages and other such organizations. It saves lots of time and even the death rate due to hunger is reduced. The only problem caused then was that the application would only run on android devices greater than 2.3.7 which now is not the concern.

2.3 A METHODOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FOOD WASTE

AUTHOR: ELLIOT WOOLLEY

In year 2016, Elliot Woolley et.al. through their research paper explained that the decision as to which is the most beneficial waste management alternative to utilise to manage food waste is usually made considering fundamentally only economic reasons and availability of waste management facilities. Furthermore, legislation delimits the range of solutions applicable to manage different types of food waste and therefore the decision is often made considering only a few alternatives. This paper seeks to add environmental and social considerations to the decision-making process so that more sustainable solutions can be achieved from the range of feasible waste management options. With this aim, the structure of the research presented in this paper is as follows: firstly, the definition of food waste used throughout this paper is provided; secondly, previous categorizations of food waste are discussed; thirdly, a categorization process is described based on the most pertinent indicators to classify food wastes; fourthly, the different types of food waste identified are linked to their most appropriate waste management alternatives, building a Food Waste Management Decision Tree; and finally, the categorization process is illustrated with two case studies from the UK food industry.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Hardware - Pentium

Speed - 1.1 Ghz

Ram - 1 Gb Hard Disk

Hard Disk - 20 Gb Floppy Disk - 1.44 Mb

Keyboard - Standard Windows Keyboard

Mouse - Two Or Three Button Mouse

Monitor - SVGA

3.1 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Operating System - Windows

Technology - PHP

Web Technologies – Html, CSS,

JavaScriptIde – Visual Studio Code

Web Server – Apache Server

Database - MySQL

CHAPTER 4

VS CODE INSTALLATION

Visual Studio Code is a lightweight but powerful source code editor which runs on yourdesktop and is available for Windows, macOS and Linux. It comes with built-in supportfor JavaScript, TypeScript and Node.js and has a rich ecosystem of extensions for otherlanguages and runtimes (such as C++, C#, Java, Python, PHP, Go, .NET).

Step 1: **Download the executable file from the link below .**

Visual Studio Code - Code Editing. Redefined
Visual Studio Code is a code editor redefined and optimized for building and debugging modern web and cloud code.visualstudio.com

Click the option Download.

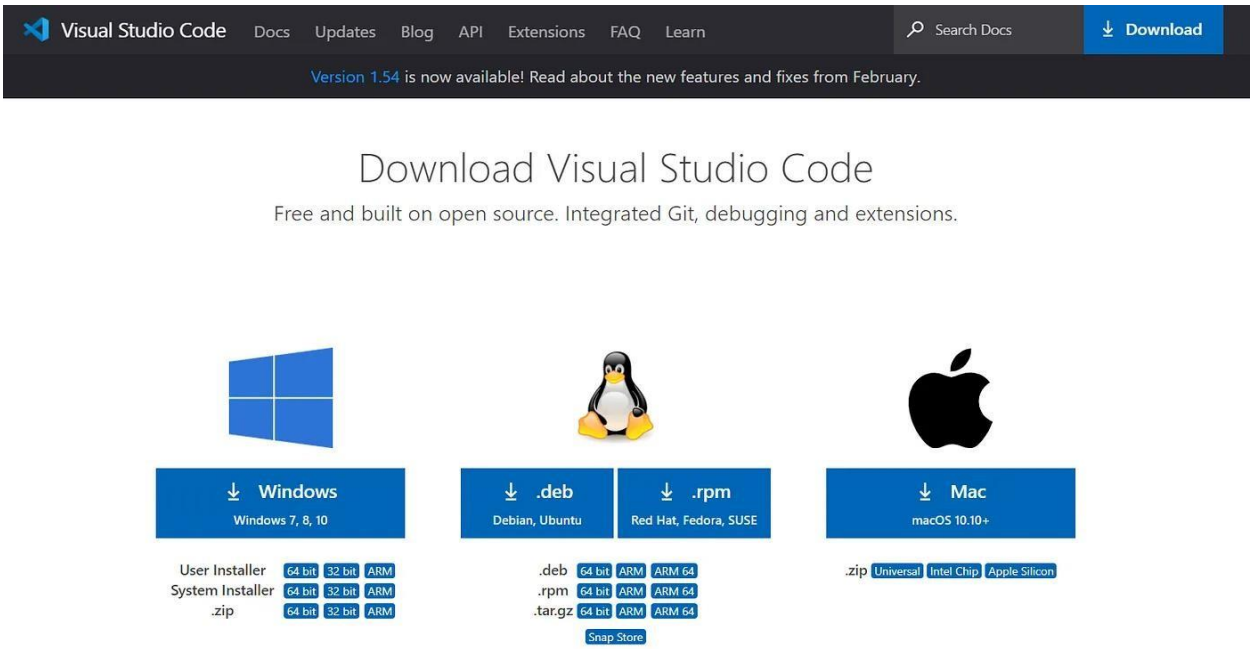

Figure 4.1 Visual Studio Installation

- Double click the downloaded file.
- Now a dialogue box appears.
- Select I accept the agreement
- Then select Next

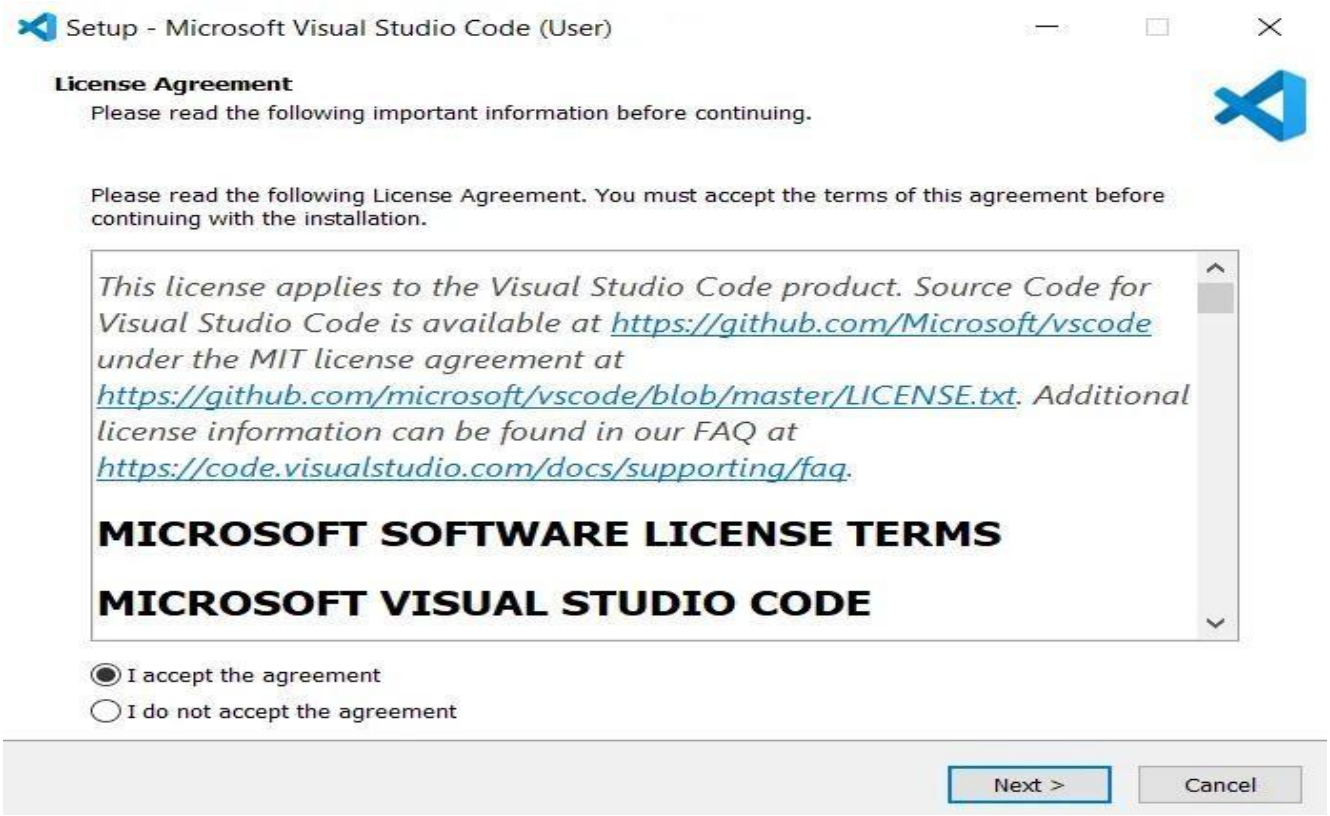

Figure 4.1.1 License Agreement

- Select a folder by clicking Browse or just follow the default path.
- Then select Next

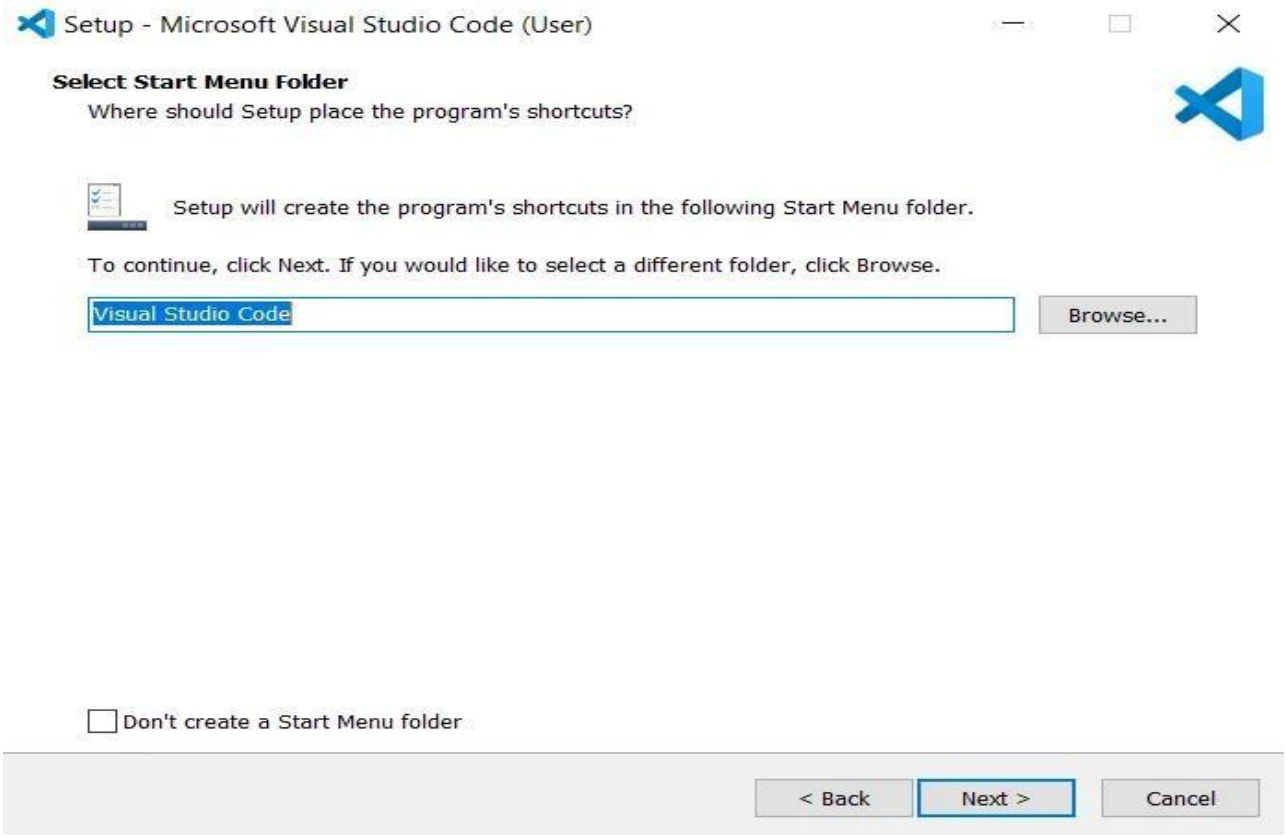

Figure 4.3

- Select the required options as per your need by clicking in the checkbox.
- Then select Next.

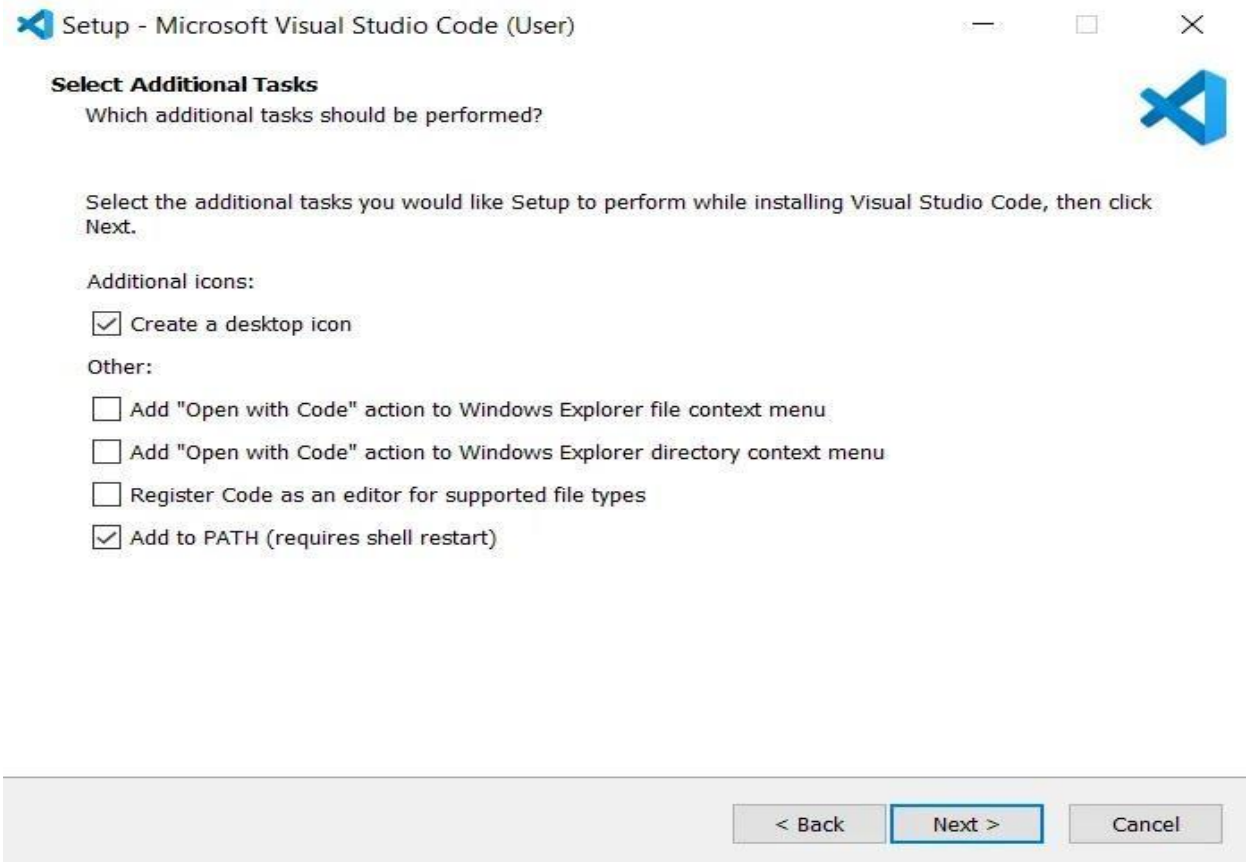

Figure 4.1.3Additional Tasks

- Select Install.
- Now a new dialogue box appears. This is VS Code IDE.
- Click New file to open a new file.

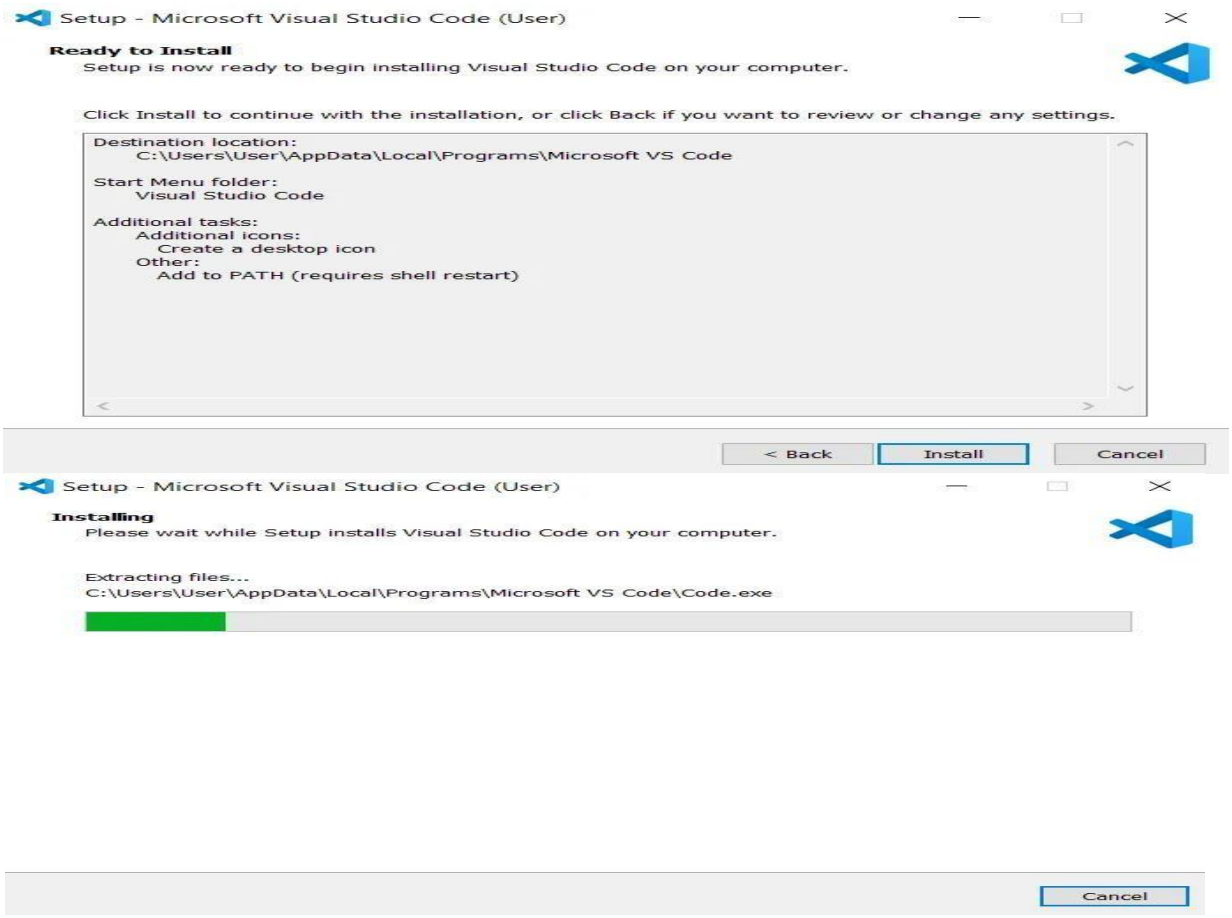

Figure 4.1.4 Ready to Install

- Click Finish to exit Setup. Check in the check box to launch VS Code right now.

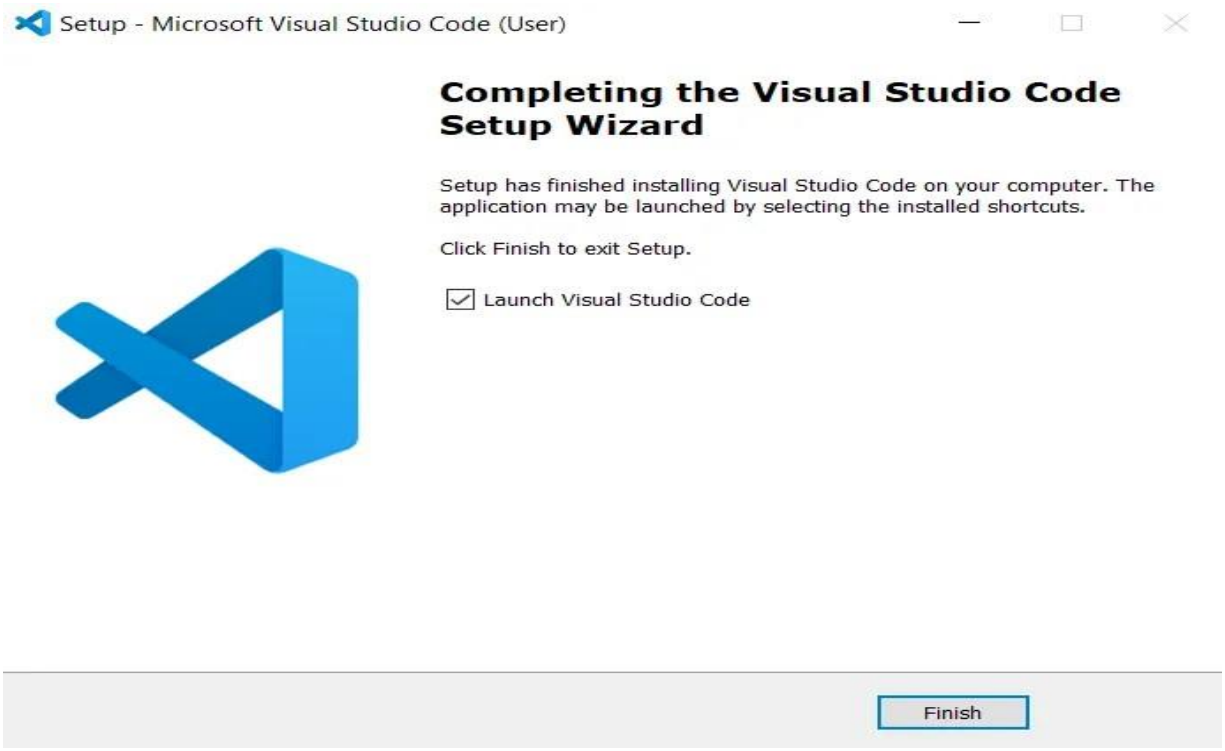

Figure 4.1.5 VS code setup

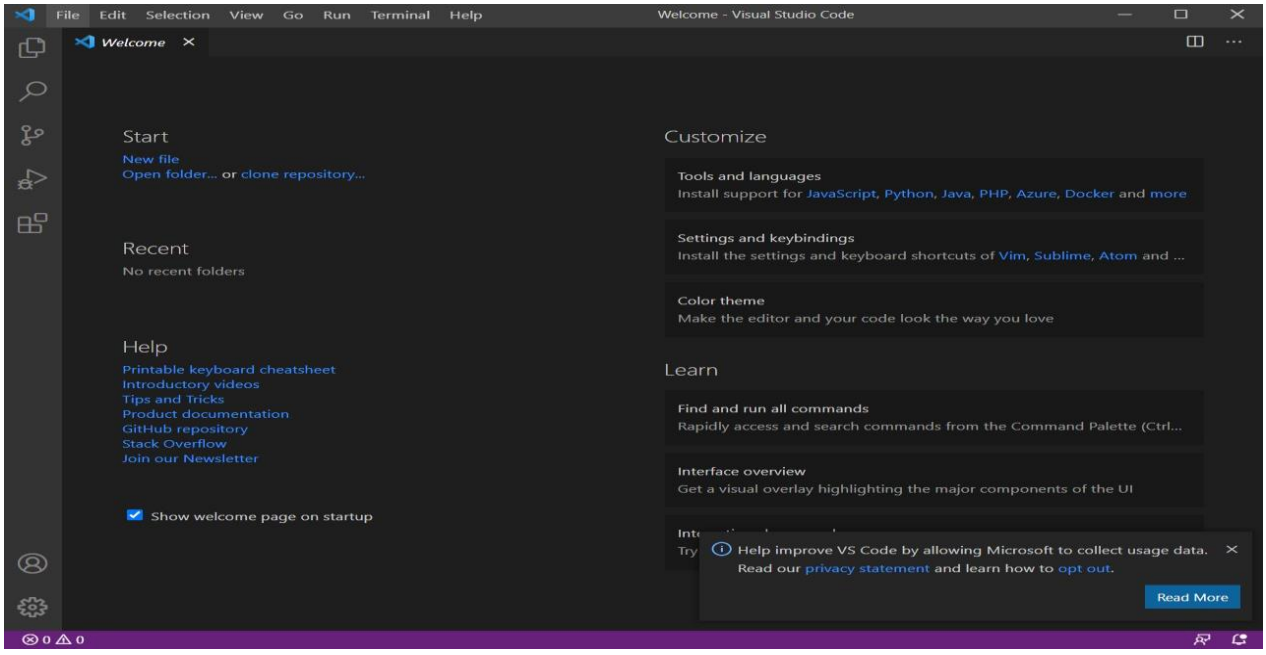

Figure 4.2 Visual Studio Code Welcome Page

CHAPTER 5

XAMPP SERVER INSTALLATION

5.1 INSTALLATION STEPS

Our XAMPP tutorial will take you through the installation process for the software package on Windows. If you're using Linux or Mac OS X, then the steps listed below for the installation process may differ.

Step 1: Download

XAMPP is a release made available by the non-profit project Apache Friends. Versions with PHP 5.5, 5.6, or 7 are available for download on the Apache friends website.

Step 2: Run .exe file

Once the software bundle has been downloaded, you can start the installation by double clicking on the file with the ending .exe.

Step 3: Deactivate any antivirus software

Since an active antivirus program can negatively affect the installation process, it's recommended to temporarily pause any antivirus software until all XAMPP components have successfully been installed.

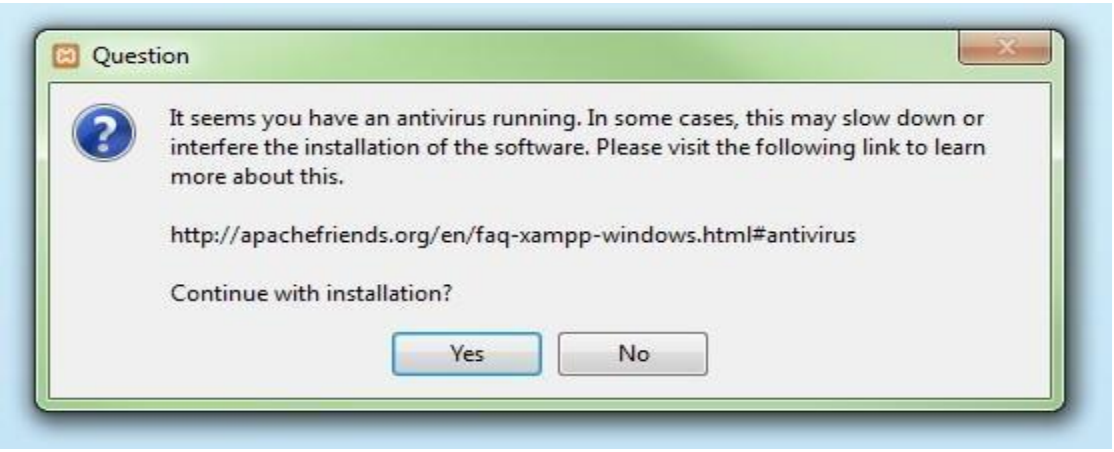

Figure 5.1 XAMPP Installation

Before installing XAMPP, it is advisable to disable the anti-virus program temporarily.

Step 4: Deactivate UAC

User Account Control (UAC) can interfere with the XAMPP installation because it limits writing access to the C: drive, so we recommend you deactivate this too for the duration of the installation process. To find out how to turn off your UAC , head to the

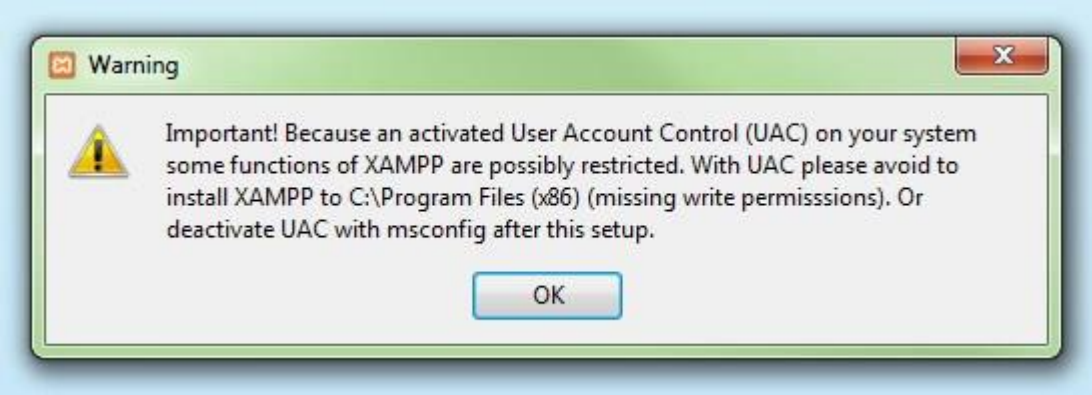

Figure 5.1.1 Warning

User account control can affect the installation of XAMPP.

Step 5: Start the setup wizard

Figure 5.2 XAMPP Setup

You can start the setup on the startup screen.After you've opened the .exe file (after deactivating your antivirus program(s) and taken note of the User Account Control, the start screen of the XAMPP setup wizard should appear automatically. Click on 'Next' to configure the installation settings.

Step 6: Choose software components

Under 'Select Components', you have the option to exclude individual components of the XAMPP software bundle from the installation. But for a full local test server, we recommend you install using the standard setup and all available components. After making your choice, click 'Next'.

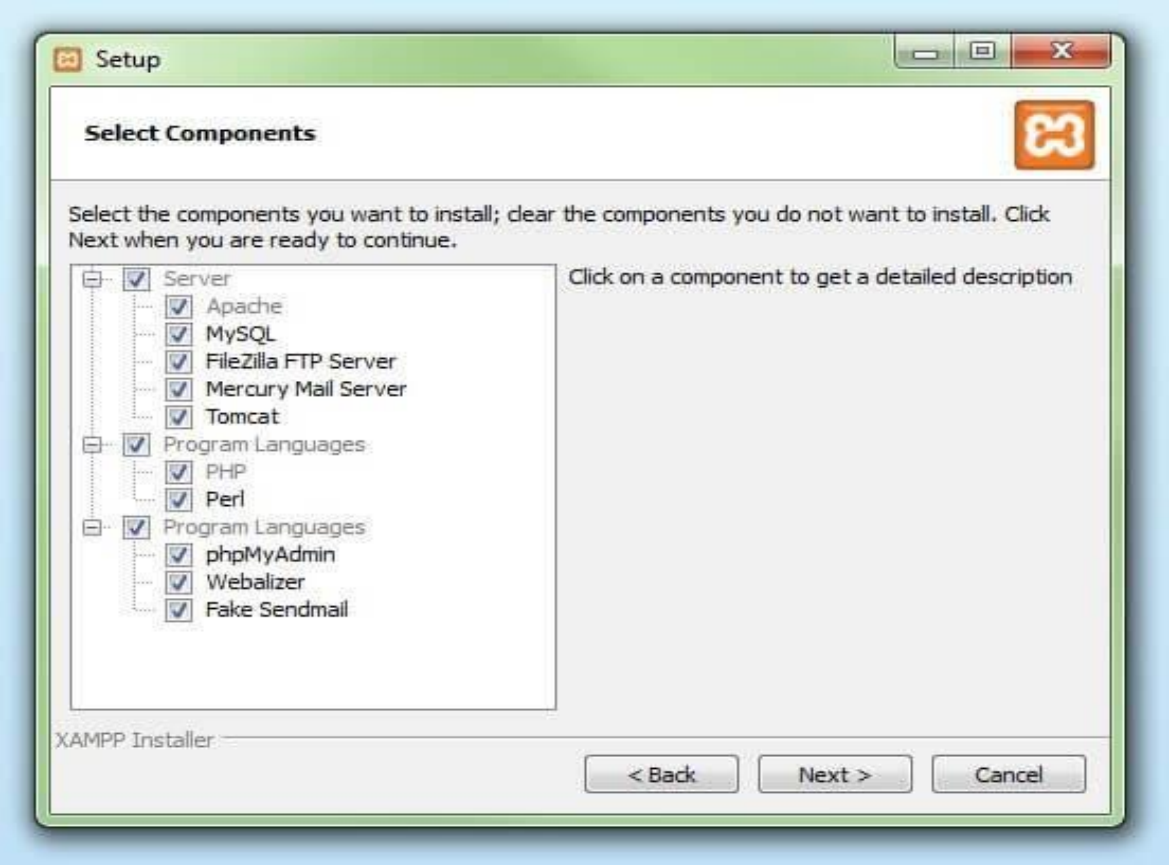

Figure 5.2.1 XAMPP Setup

In the dialog window entitled 'select components', you can choose the software components before installation

Step 7: Choose the installation directory

In this next step, you have the chance to choose where you'd like the XAMPP software packet to be installed. If you opt for the standard setup, then a folder with the name XAMPP will be created under C:\ for you. After you've chosen a location, click 'Next'.

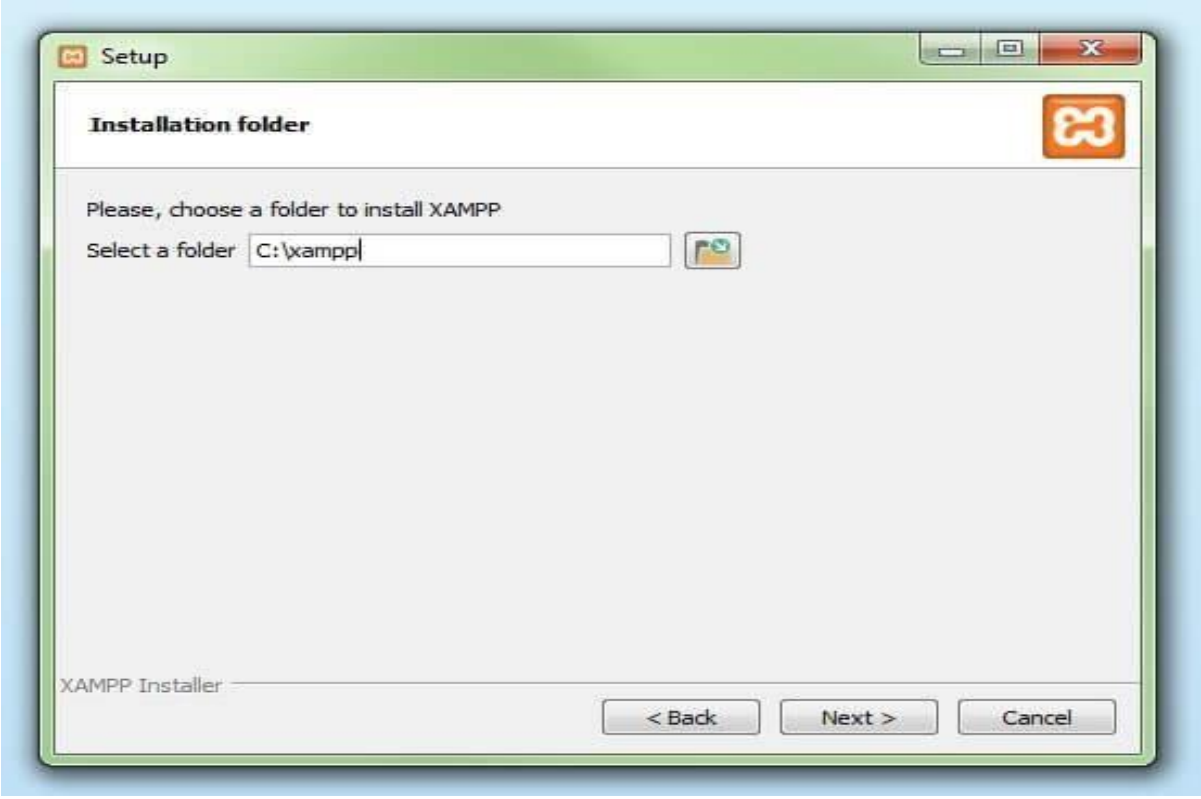

Figure 5.2.2 XAMPP Setup

For the next step, you need to select the directory where XAMPP should be installed.

Step 8: Start the installation process

Once all the aforementioned preferences have been decided, click to start the installation. The setup wizard will unpack and install the selected components and save them to the designated directory. This process can take several minutes in total. You can follow the progress of this installation by keeping an eye on the green loading bar in the middle of the screen.

According to the default settings, the selected software components are unpacked and installed in the target folder.

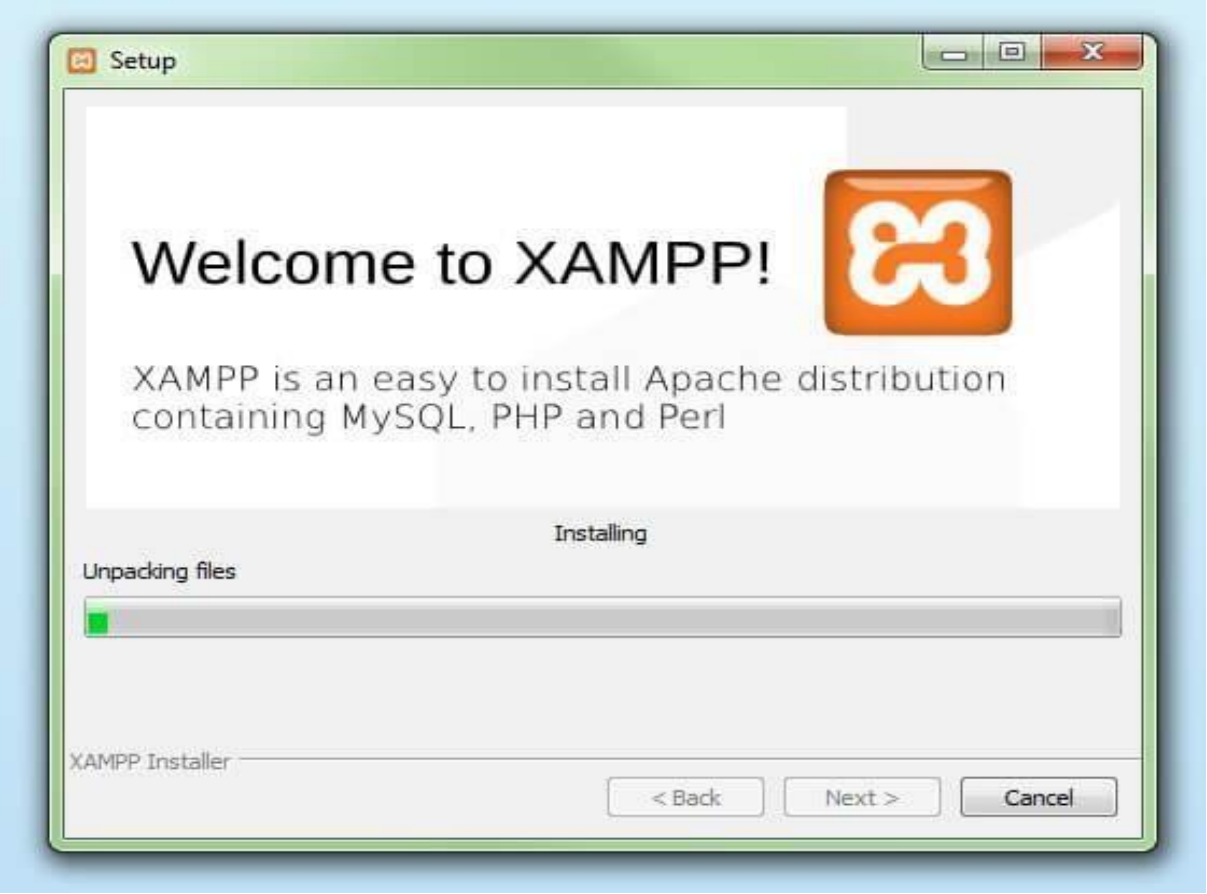

Figure 5.3 XAMPP welcome Page

Step 9: Window Firewall blocking

Your Firewall may interrupt the installation process to block the some components of the XAMPP. Use the corresponding check box to enable communication between the Apache server and your private network or work network. Remember that making your XAMPP server available for public networks isn't recommended.

Step 10: Compile installation

Once all the components are unpacked and installed, you can close the setup wizard by clicking on 'Finish'. Click to tick the corresponding check box and open the XAMPP Control Panel once the installation process is finished.

Figure 5.3.1 Completing XAMPP Setup

By clicking on 'finish', the XAMPP Setup Wizard is completed.

5.1.1 The XAMPP Control Panel

Controls for the individual components of your test server can be reached through the XAMPP Control Panel. **The clear user interface** logs all actions and allows you to start or stop individual modules with a single. The XAMPP Control Panel also offers you various other buttons, including:

- **Config:** allows you to configure the XAMPP as well as the individual components
- Netstat**:** shows all running processes on the local computer
- **Shell:** opens a UNIX shell
- **Explorer:** opens the XAMPP folder in Windows Explorer
- **Services:** shows all services currently running in the background
- **Help:** offers links to user forums
- **Quit:** closes the XAMPP Control Panel

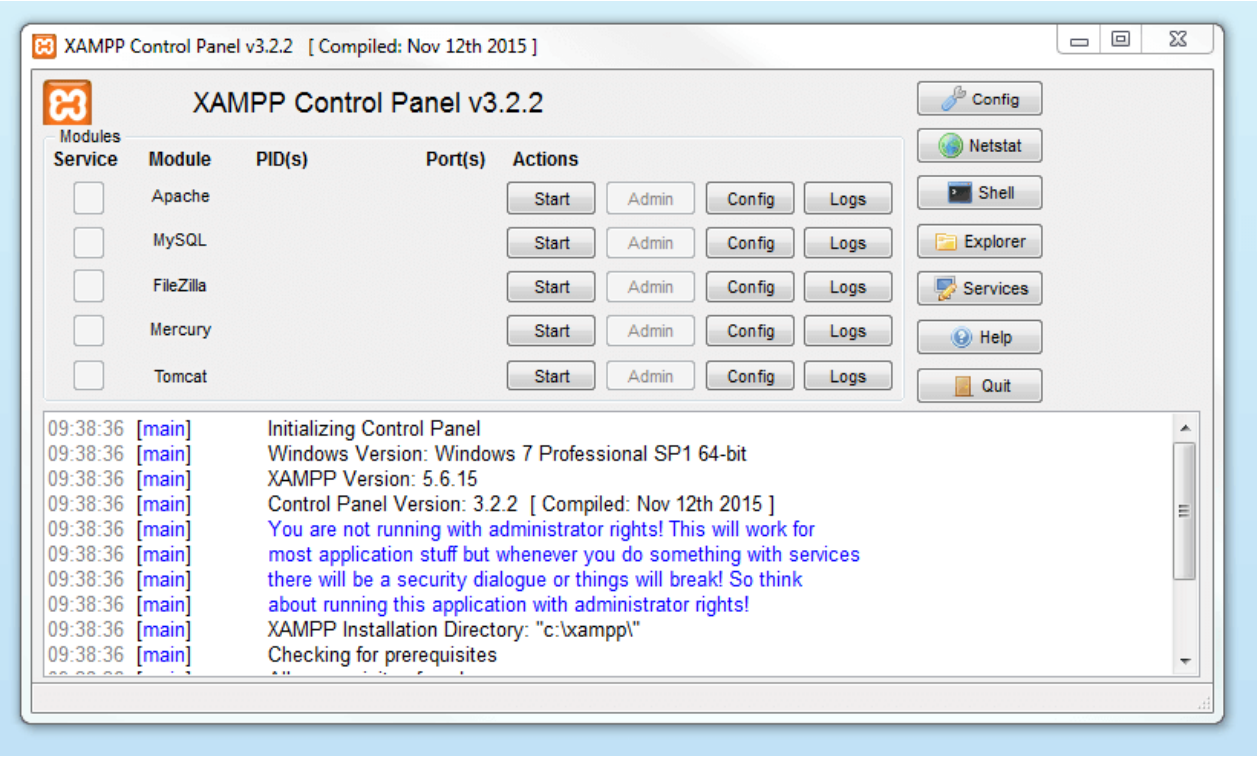

Figure 5.3.2 XAMPP Control Panel

In the Control Panel, you can start and stop individual modules.

5.1.2 Starting modules

Individual modules can be started or stopped on the XAMPP Control Panel through the corresponding buttons under ‘Actions’. You can see which modules have been started because their names are highlighted green under the ‘Module’ title.

An active module is marked in green in the Control Panel. If a module can’t be started as a result of an error, you’ll be informed of this straight away in red font.

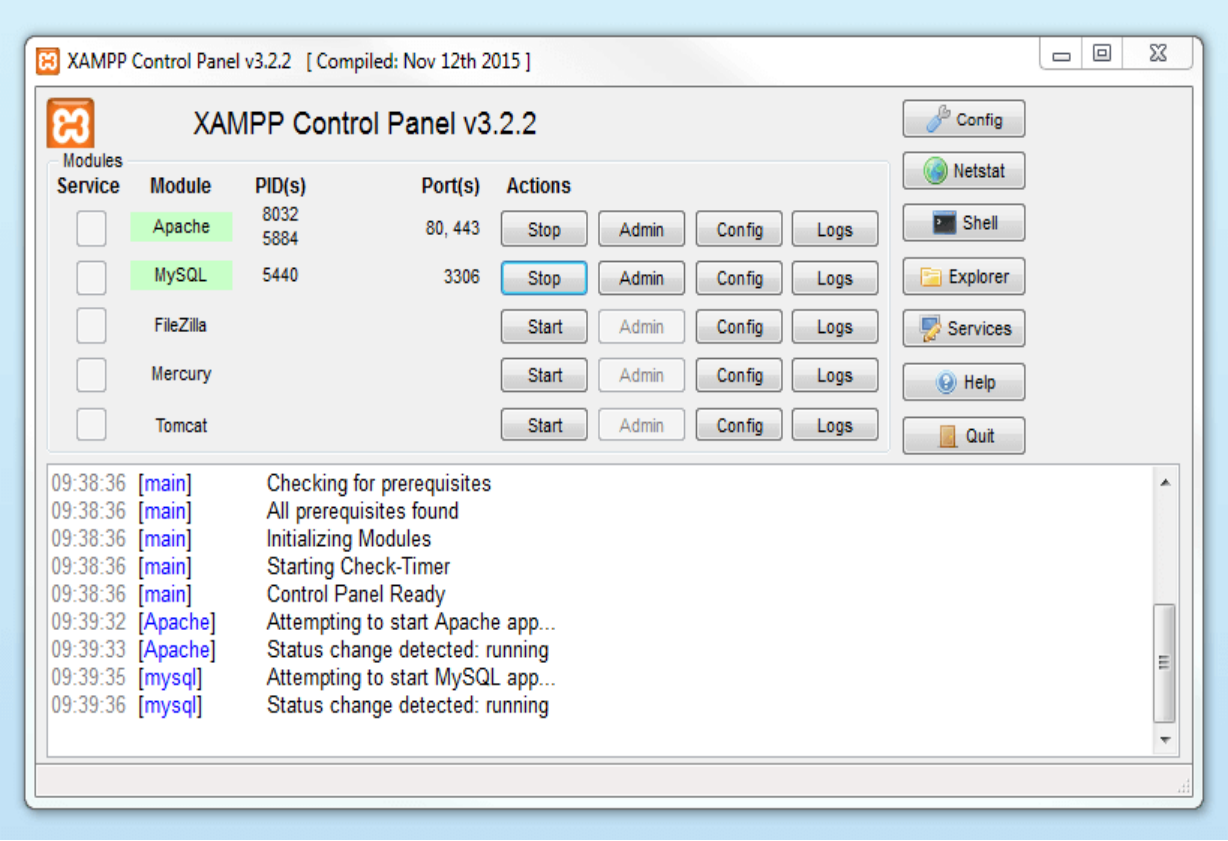

Figure 5.3.3 XAMPP Control Panel

A **detailed error report** can help you identify the cause of the issue.

5.1.3 Setting up XAMPP

A common source of error connected with Apache is **blocked ports**. If you're using the standard setup, then XAMPP will assign the web server to main port 80 and the SSL port 443. The latter of these particularly is often blocked by other programs. In the example above, it's likely that the Tomcat port is being blocked, meaning the web server can't be started. There are three ways to solve this issue:

Let's assume for the sake of example that the instant messenger program Skype is blocking SSL port 443 (this is a common problem). One way to deal with this issue is to change Skype's port settings. To do this, open the program and navigate via 'Actions', 'Options', and 'Advanced', until you reach the 'Connections' menu. You should find a box checked to allow Skype access to ports 80 and 443. Deselect this checkbox now.

Click the Config button for the module in question and open the files *httpd.conf* and *httpd-ssl.conf*. Replace port number 80 in *httpd.conf* and port number 443 in *httpd-ssl.conf* with any free ports, before saving the file data. Now click on the general Config button on the right-hand side and select 'Services and Ports Settings'. Customize the ports for the module server to reflect the changes in the *conf* files.

The simplest way to avoid port conflicts in the short term is to end the conflicting program (Skype in this case). If you restart Skype after your XAMPP module servers are already running, it will select a different port and your issue will be resolved.

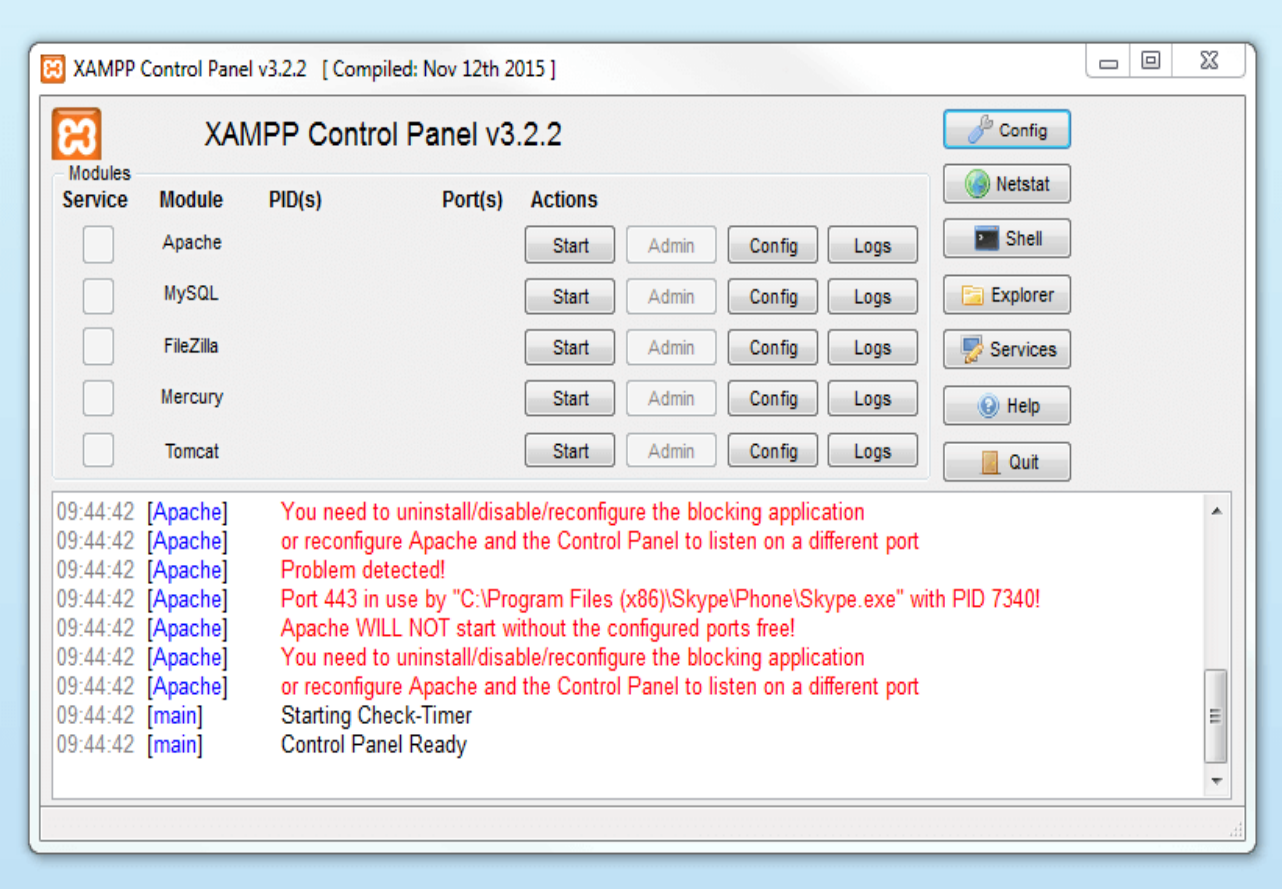

Figure 5.3.3 XAMPP Control Panel

Modules that can't be started will be shown in red. The user will also receive an error report to help solve the problem.

5.1.4 Module administration

You have an ‘Admin’ option located on the Control Panel for every module in your XAMPP.

Click on the Admin button of your Apache server to go to the web address of your web server. The Control Panel will now start in your standard browser, and you’ll be led to the dashboard of your XAMPP’s local host. The dashboard features numerous links to websites for useful information as well as the open source project Bit Nami , which offers you many different applications for your XAMPP, like WordPress or other content management systems. Alternatively, you can reach the dashboard through localhost/dashboard/.

By clicking on the 'admin' button of the Apache module, the user will be redirected tothe local dashboard of XAMPP.

You can use the Admin button of your database module to open phpMyAdmin. Here, you can manage the databases of your web projects that you’re testing on your XAMPP. Alternatively, you can reach the administration section of your MySQL databasevia localhost/phpmyadmin/.

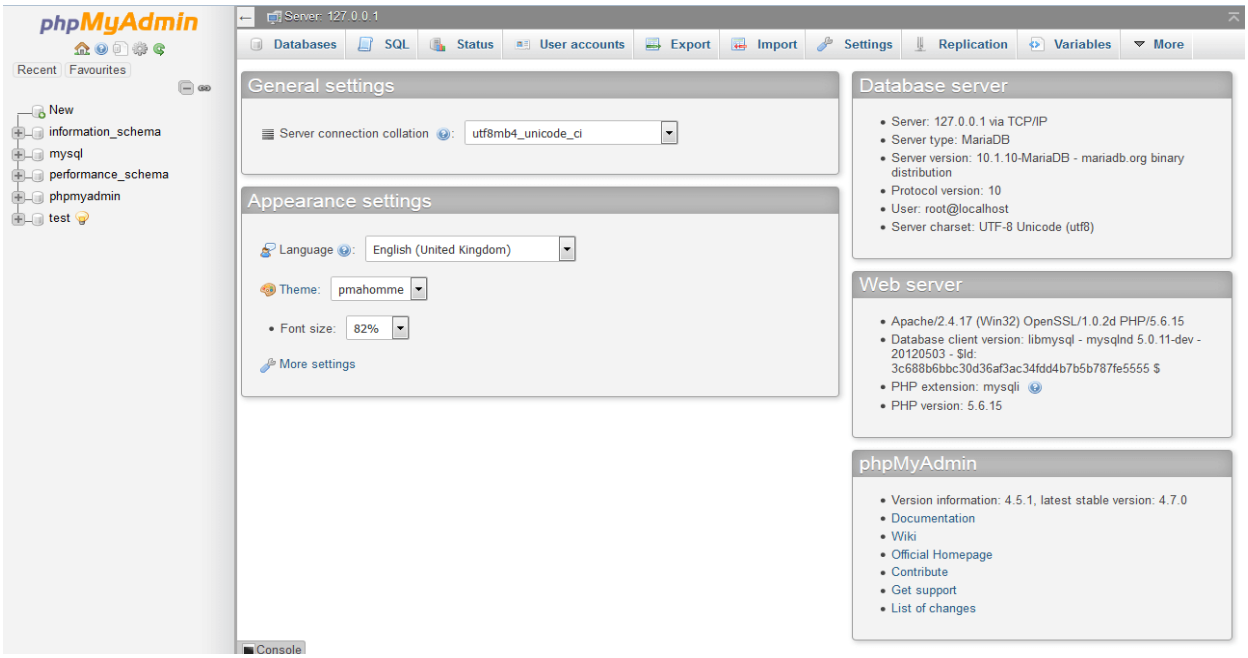

Figure 5.3.4

The web project's databases are managed by the user in phpMyAdmin (accessible via the 'Admin' button in the database module).

5.1.5 Testing your XAMPP installation

To check whether your test server is installed and configured correctly, you have theoption to create a **PHP test page**, store them on your XAMPP's local host, and retrieve them via the web browser.

Open the XAMPP directory through the 'Explorer' button in the Control Panel and choose the folder *htdocs* (C:\xampp\htdocs for standard installations). This directorywill store file data collected for web pages that you test on your XAMPP server. The *htdocs* folder should already contain data to help configuration of the web server. But you should store your own projects in a new folder (like 'Test Folder'for example).

You can create a new PHP page easily by using the following content in your editor and storing it as *test.php* in your ' *test'* folder (C:\xampp\htdocs\test):

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title>PHP-Test</title>
 </head>
<body>
  <?php echo '<p>Hello World</p>'; ?>
 </body>
</html>
```

The last step now is to open your web browser and load your PHP page via *localhost/test/test.php*. If your browser window displays the words 'Hello World', then you've successfully installed and configured your XAMPP.

CHAPTER 6

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 LANDING PAGE

STEP 1: LANDING PAGE

The first thing you need to create a landing page in HTML and PHP in a code editor, as both HTML and CSS are written in plaintext.

How to Create a Landing Page in HTML

1. Create the basic structure.
2. Create a navigation bar.
3. Stick the navigation bar to the top of the screen.
4. Create a great back ground.
5. Add some style.

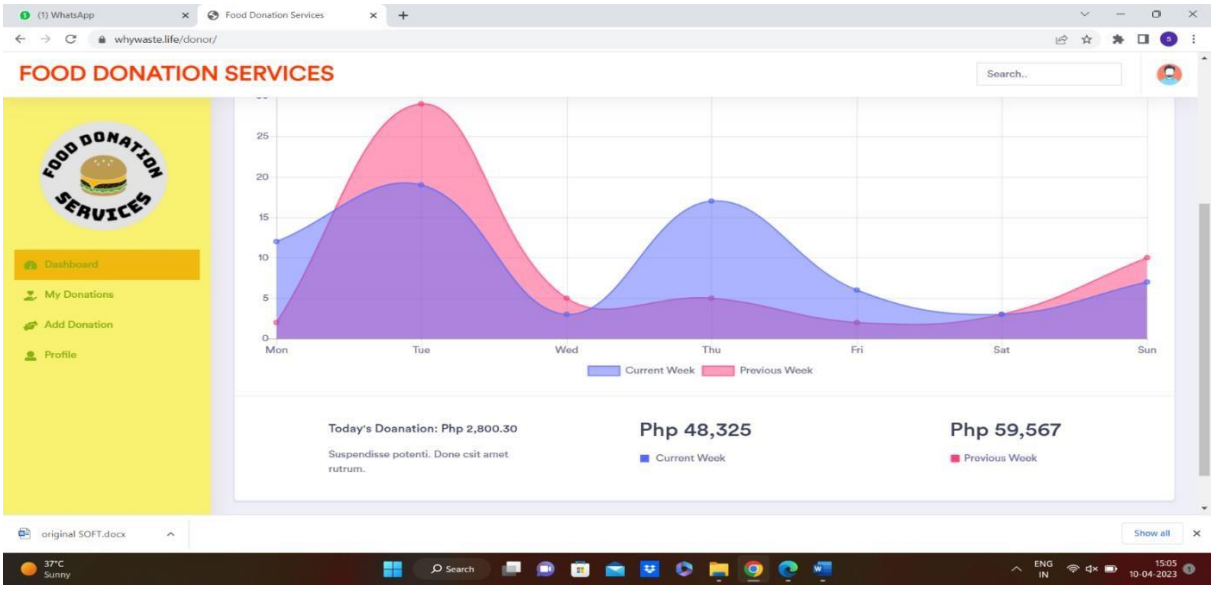

Figure 6.1 Landing Page

6.2 LOGIN FORM

- Follow the steps to create are sponsive Login form using CSS.
- Add an image inside a container and add inputs with matching labels for each field. Wrap a “form” element around them to process the input. Add the required CSS to design the login page try to keep the design as simple as possible

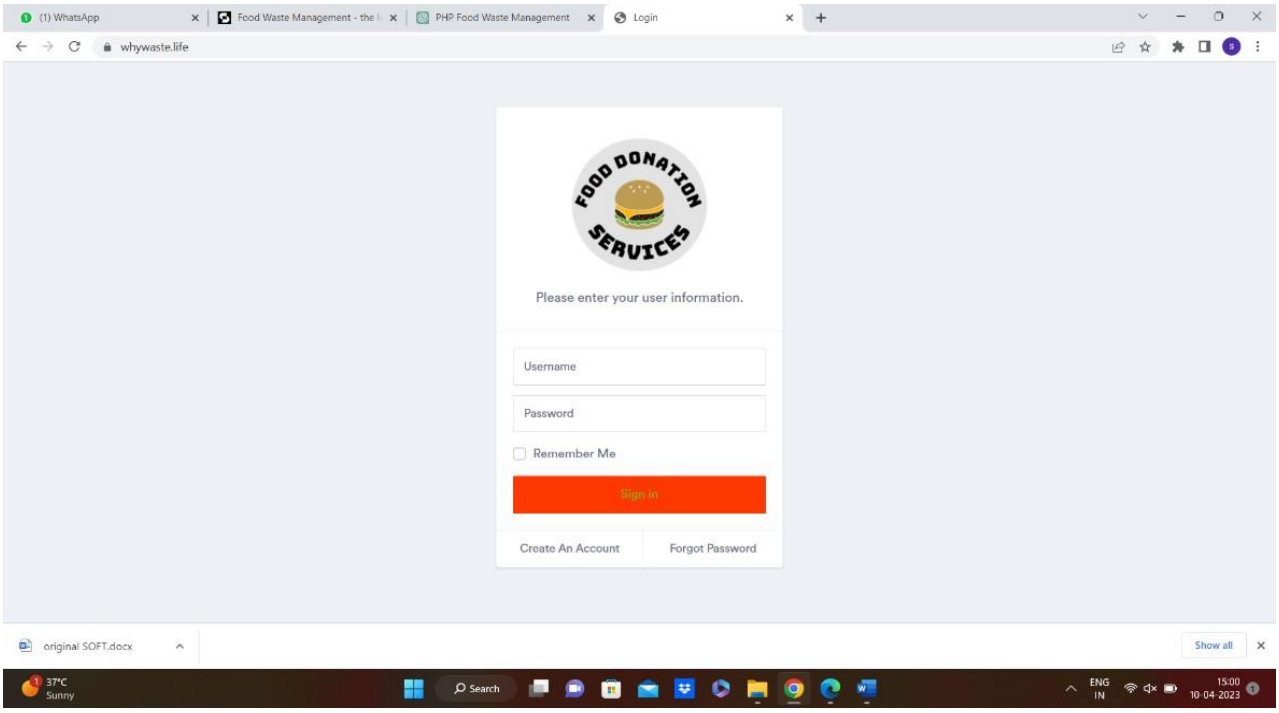

Figure 6.2 Login Form

6.1 REGISTER FORM

Steps to Creating an HTML Registration Form

1. Choose an HTML editor. Just like you need a word process or to create atext document, you need a text editor to create HTML code.
2. Create your HTML file.
3. Add text fields and create your form.
4. Add place holders.
5. Edit Your HTML Registration Form with CSS.

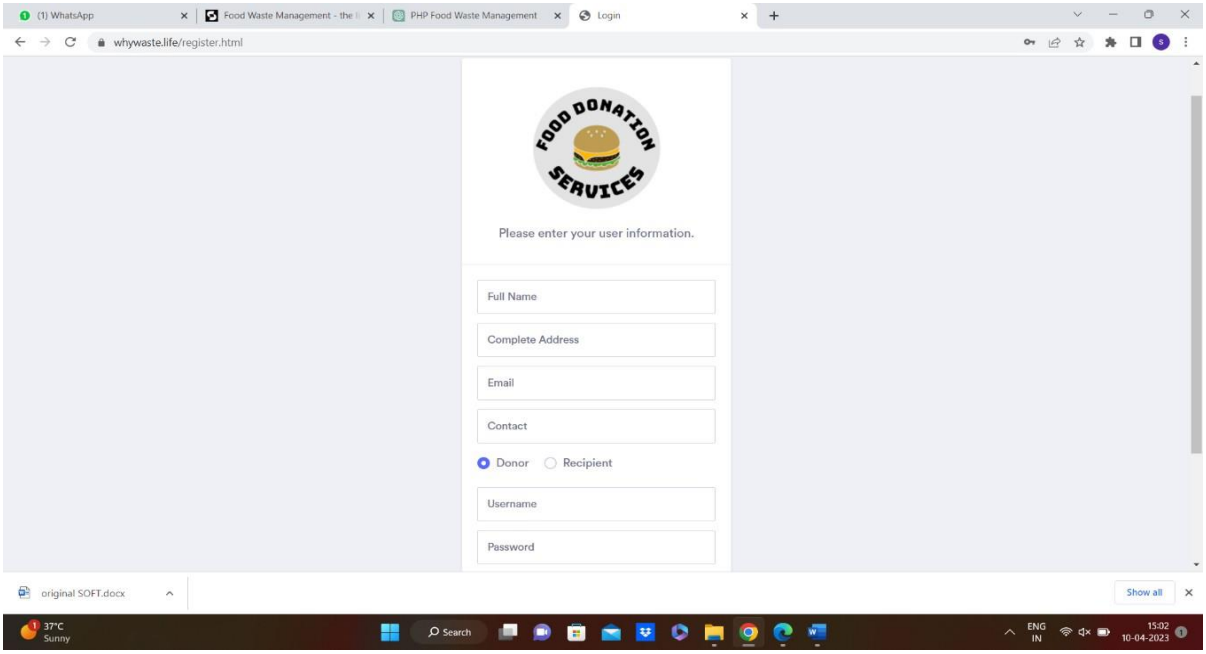

Figure 6.3 Registration Form

a. HOME PAGE

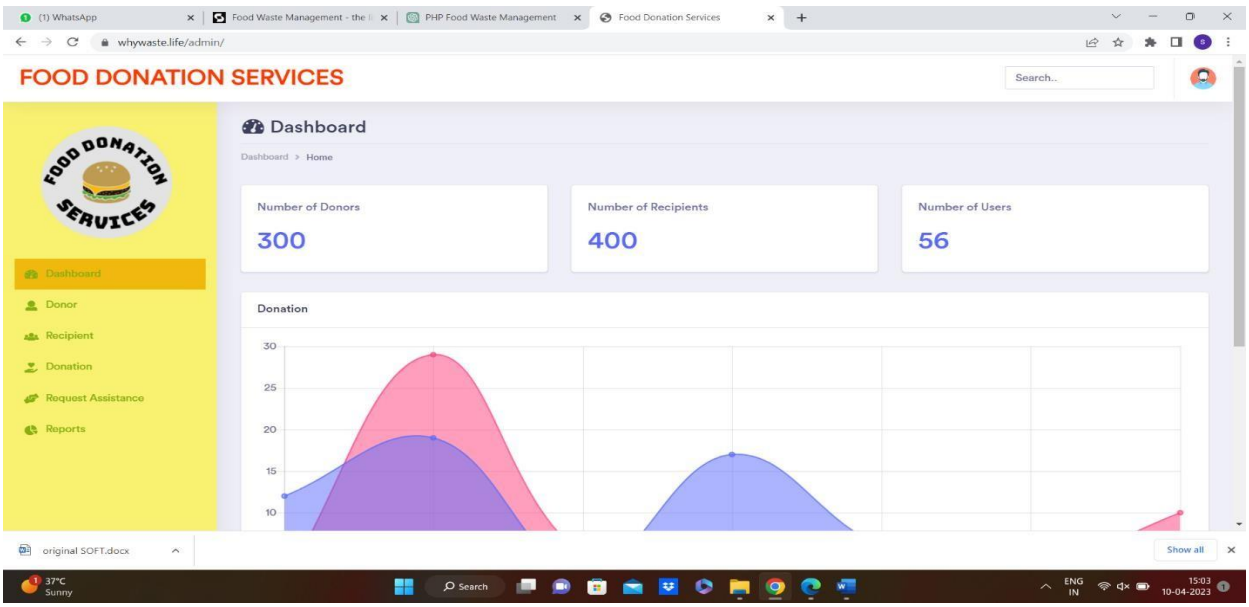

Figure 6.4 Home page

i. Here Admin can see all the details about Donation .

ii. Admin can make volunteers.

b. DONOR PAGE

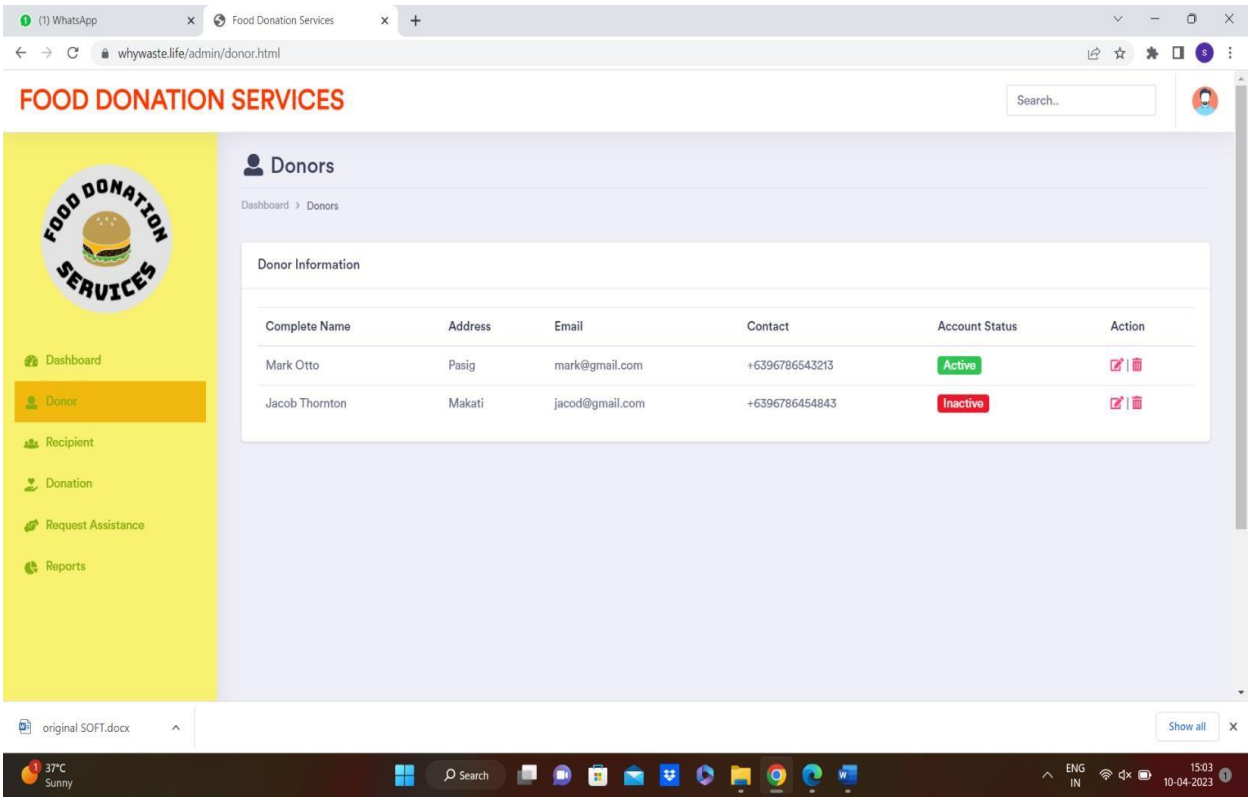

Figure 6.5 Donor page

- Here Admin can see all the donor information such as donor name , address, email, contact number , account status and action.
- In account status admin can see whether that particular account active orinactive when they want to see.
- Admin can take action either accept or unaccept the donor request.
- After donors's information verification admin takes decision whether acceptor reject that requests.

c. RECIPIENT PAGE

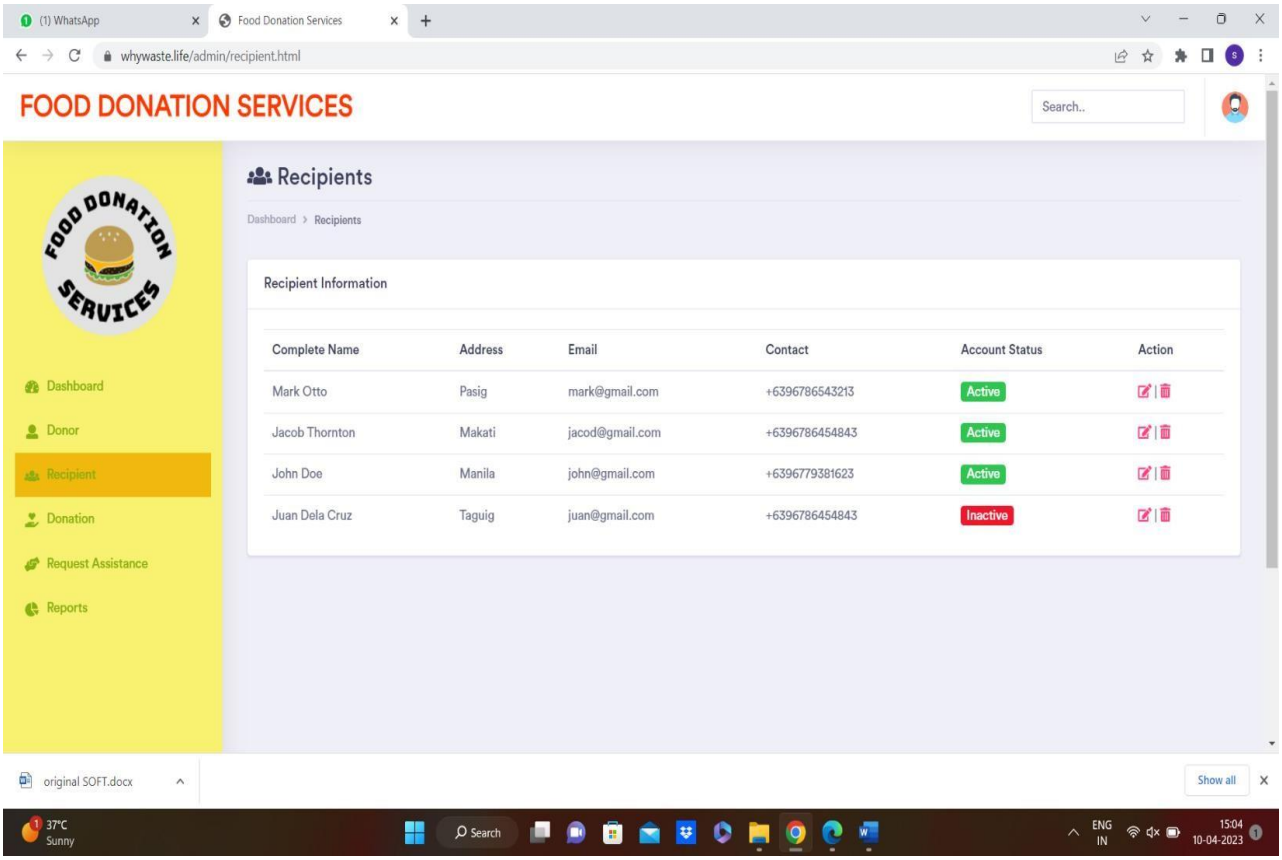

Figure 6.6 Recipient page

- Here Admin can see all the recipients information such as recipient name , address,email , contact no , account status and action.
- In account status admin can see whether that particular account active or inactivewhen they want to see .
- Admin can take action either accept or reject the donor requests.

d. DONATIONS DETAILS

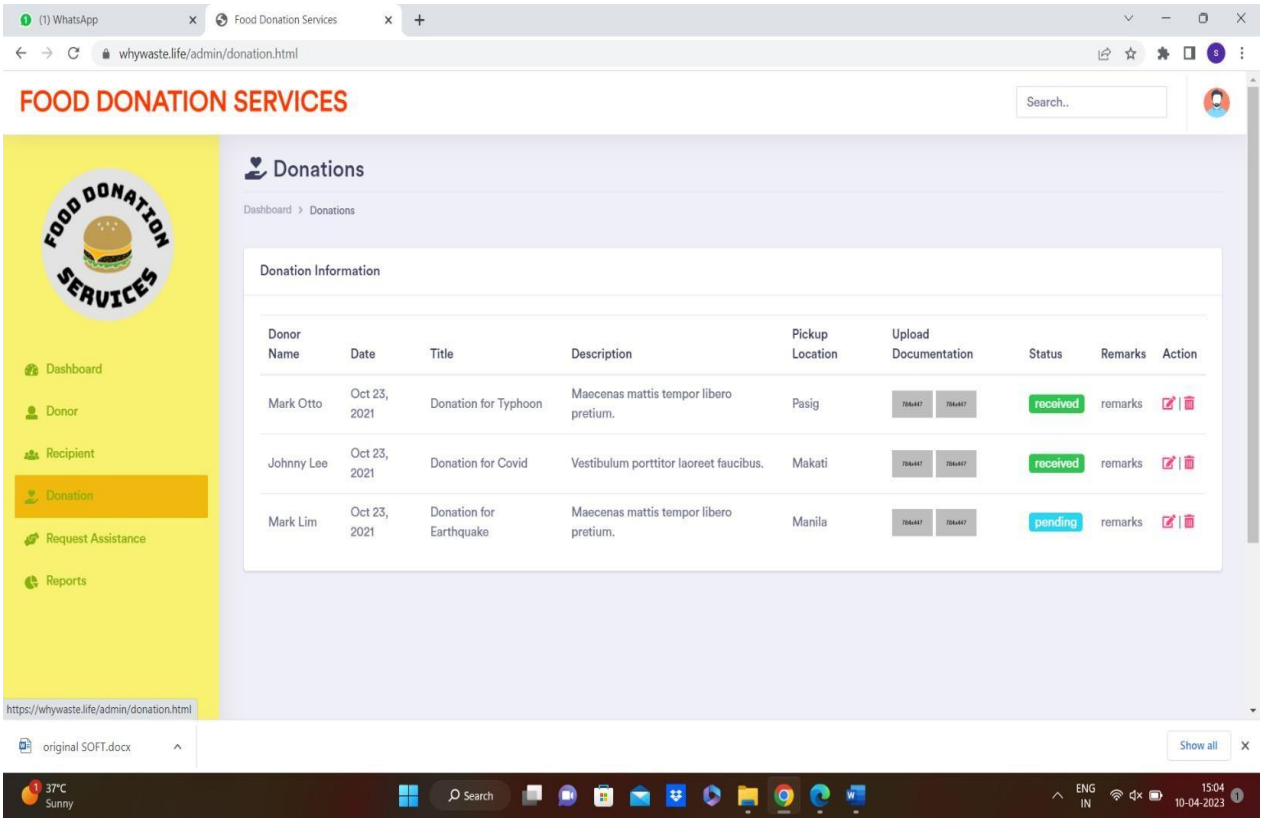

Figure 6.7 Donation Details

- Here, Admin can see all the donations details from donor.
- Here, Admin can see donor name , donation date , title , description , pickup location , upload documentations , status whether donation received , pending or reject , remarks and action.

.

e. RECIPIENT REQUEST

- Admin can see all the request information from Recipient such as Recipient name , date of request , date of delivery , upload documentation that mean recipient details , status whether recipient request received , pending or cancelled

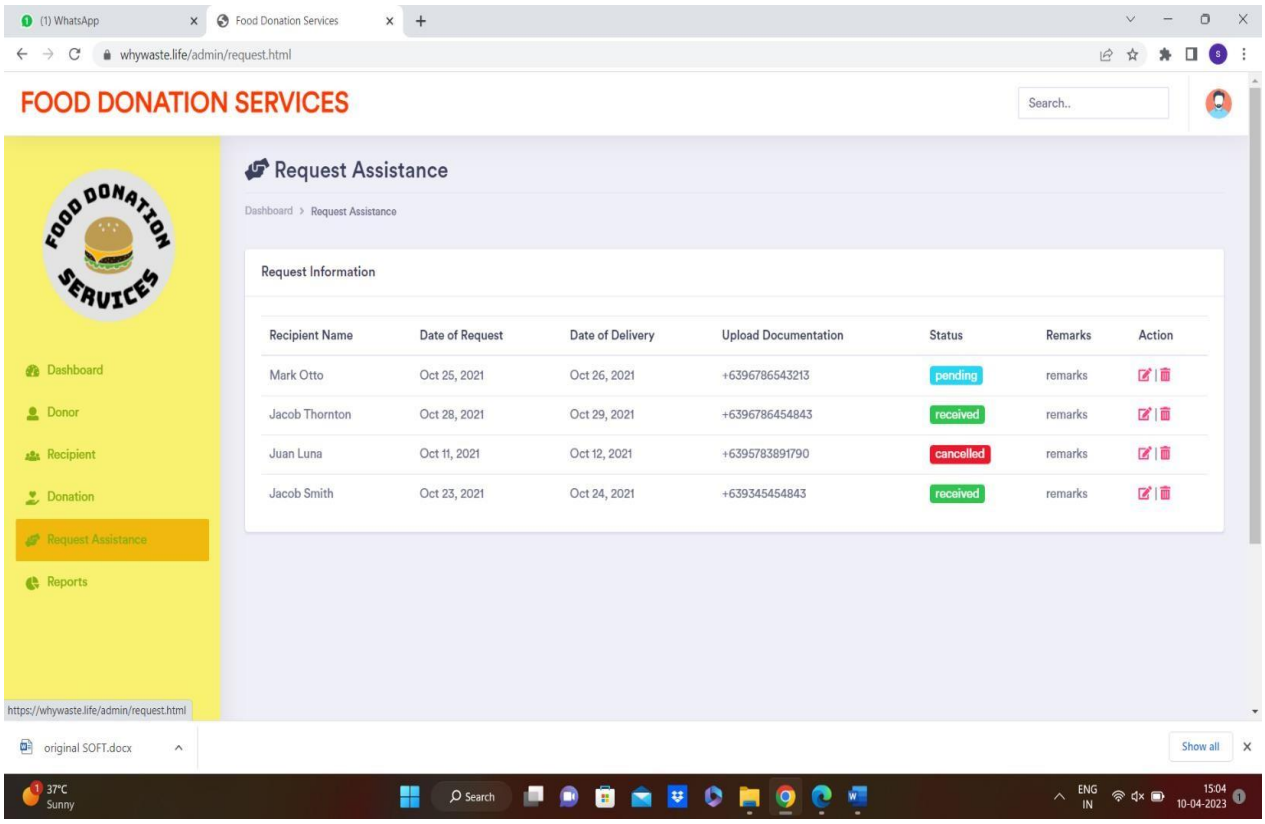

Figure 6.8 Recipient Request

CHAPTER 7

USE CASES

By finding the actors relevant for the project and determining their use cases, the interactions between users and the system can be determined. Also what features the actors have on the system is shown. The results will be used during the development phase of the system.

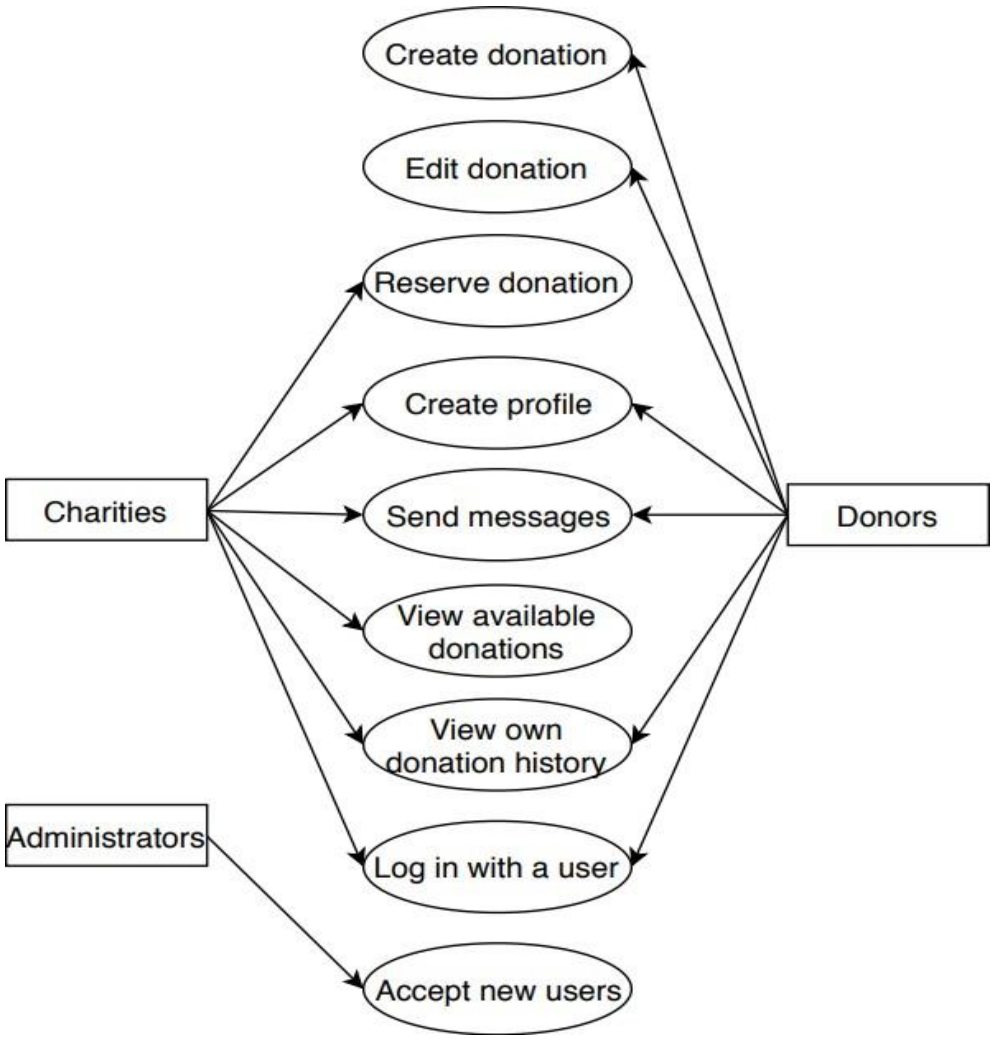

Figure 8.1 Use case diagram

Charities are able to create an account, but have to wait for a confirmation and accept from an administrator. After the charities are logged in, they are able to view all the available donations made by the donors. If a donation seems interesting, they are able to get in contact with the donor by sending messages the donor then can reply to. Otherwise, they can reserve the donation to ensure a donation only has one recipient. When the donation has been delivered, the donation will be viewable through a donation history. Donors can create an account, but similarly to a charity they have to wait for an administrator to accept the creation. When logged in, they will be able to create donations and post them to the system. They will also be able to edit the donation after posting it and communicate with charities, who have reserved their donation, through messages. The administrators will manage new account on the website, to prevent spam accounts and abuse of the system, such as avoiding regular people claiming the food that are supposed to go to charities.

CHAPTER 8

WEBSITE FEATURES

8.1 USERS ON WEBSITE

8.1.1 LIST OF REQUEST REQUEST

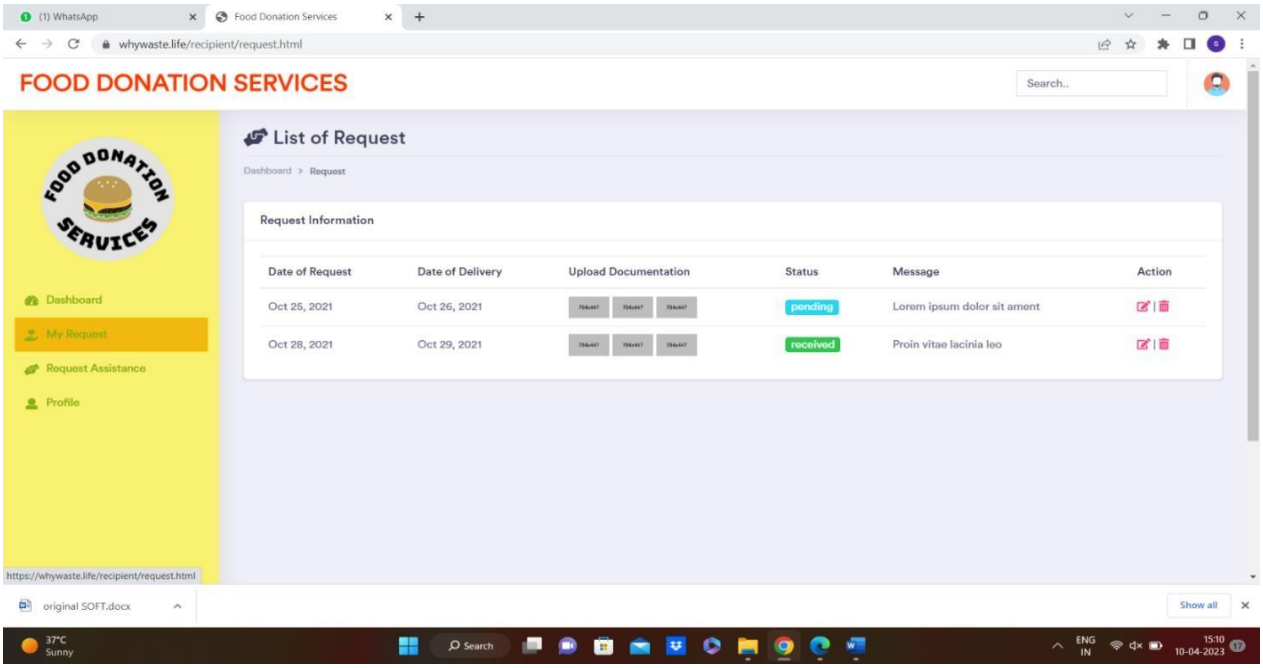

Figure 7.1 List of Request

- Recipient can see their all request information such as date of request , date ofdelivery , upload documentation , status , message and action.

8.1.2 ADD REQUESTS

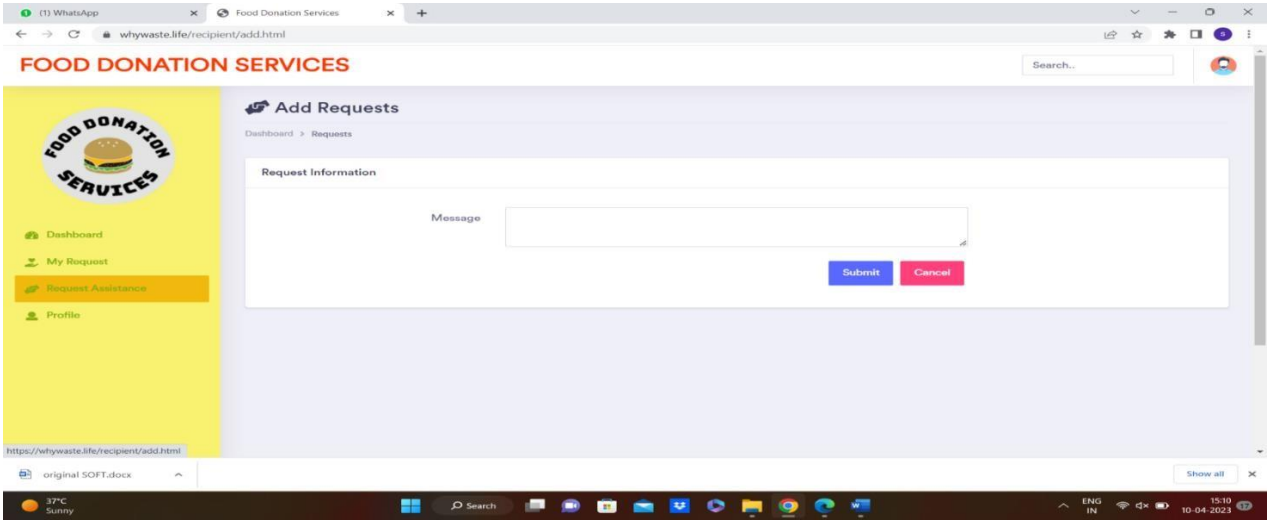

Figure 7.2 Add Request

- Here, Recipient can add requests for food.

8.1.2 PROFILES

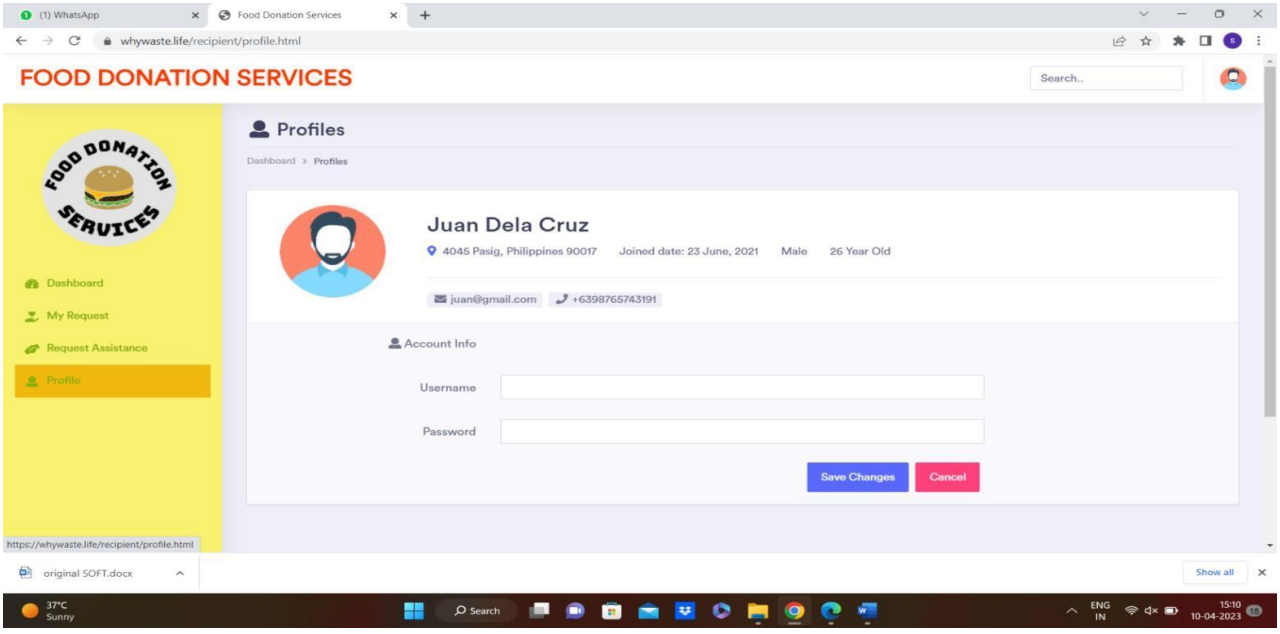

Figure 7.3 Profiles

8.2 ADMIN ON WEBSITE

8.2 .1VIEWING STATIC DATA FROM DATABASE

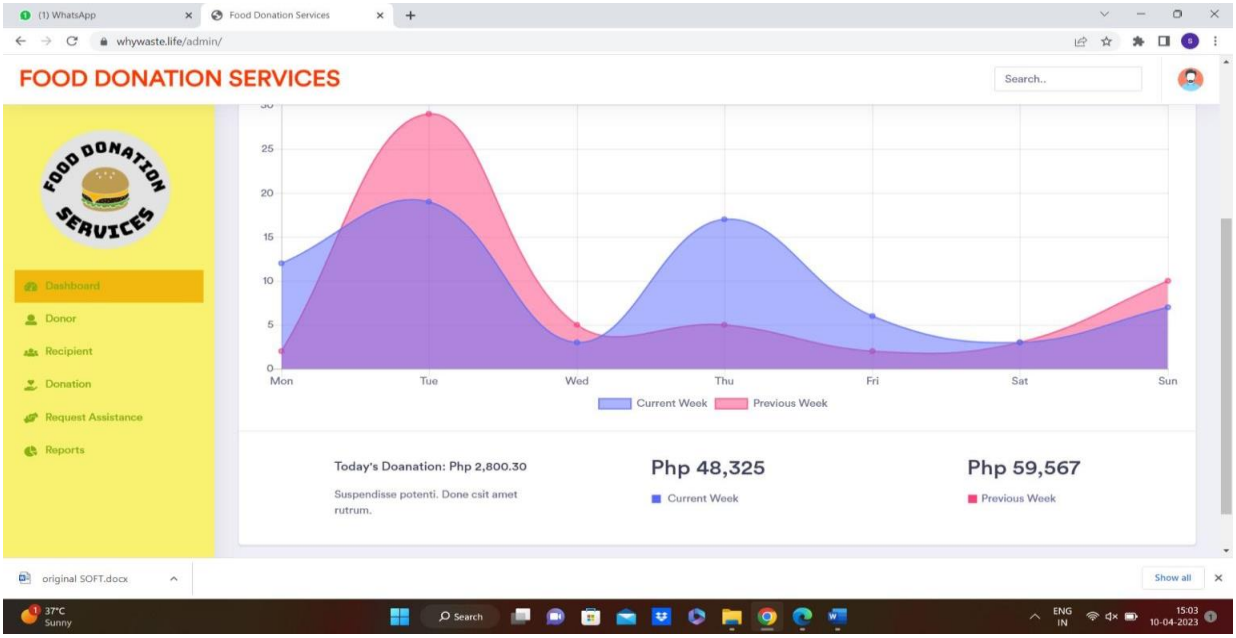

Figure 9.1 Viewing static data from database

- Here, Admin can see static data from database.

8.2.2 ADMIN REPORTS

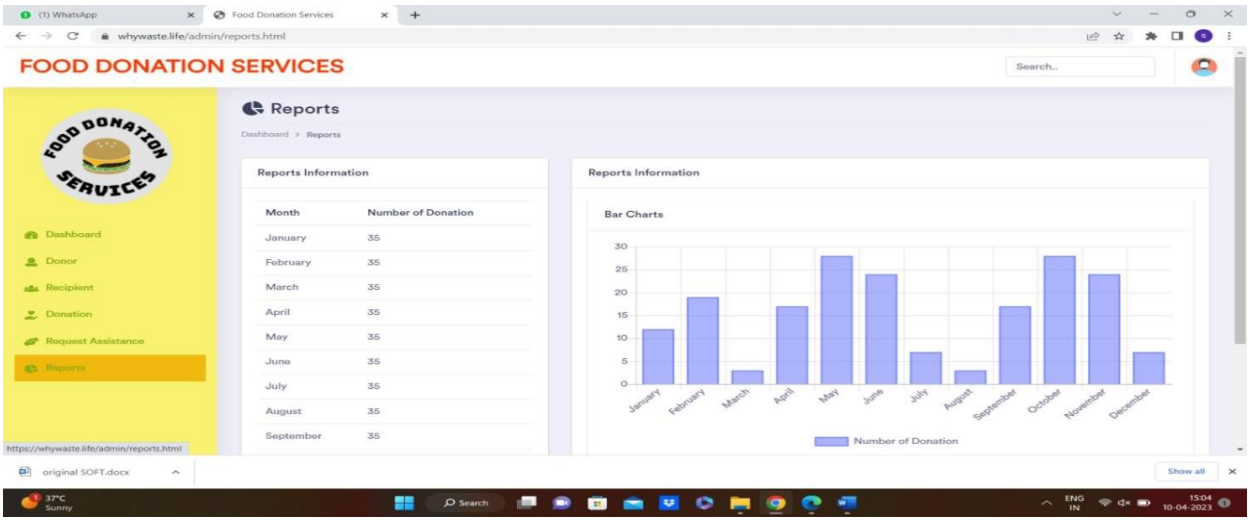

Figure 10.1 Admin Report

- Here, Admin can see reports information.
- Admin can see reports information in both form table and graph.

8.2.3 CREATING DATABASE

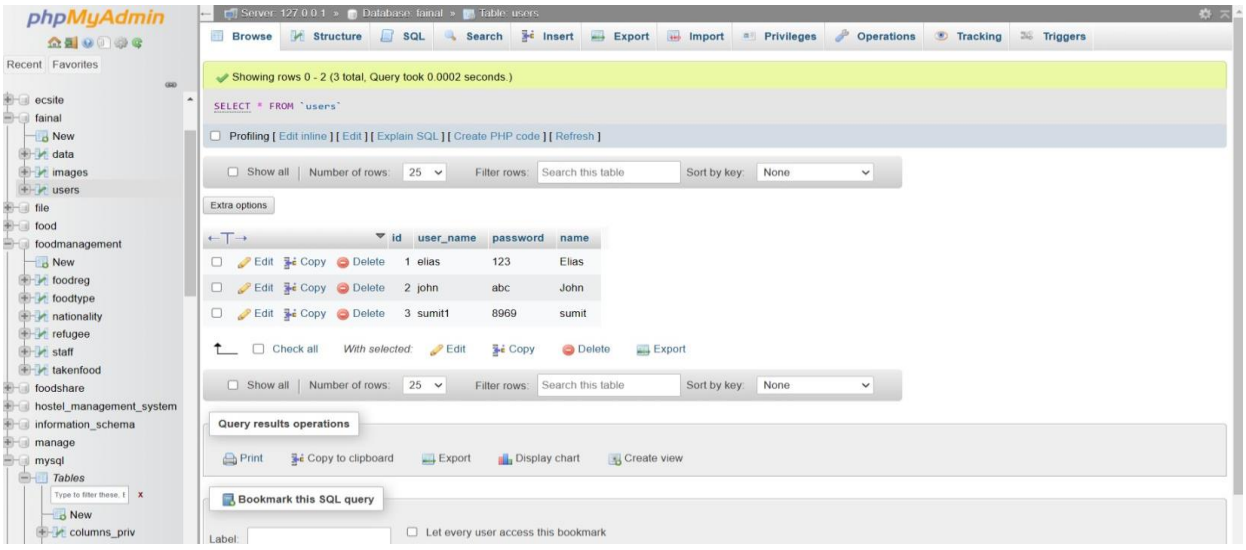

Figure 11.1 Creating Database

- Here, you have to create the database table for user details.

8.2.4 TABLE CREATION

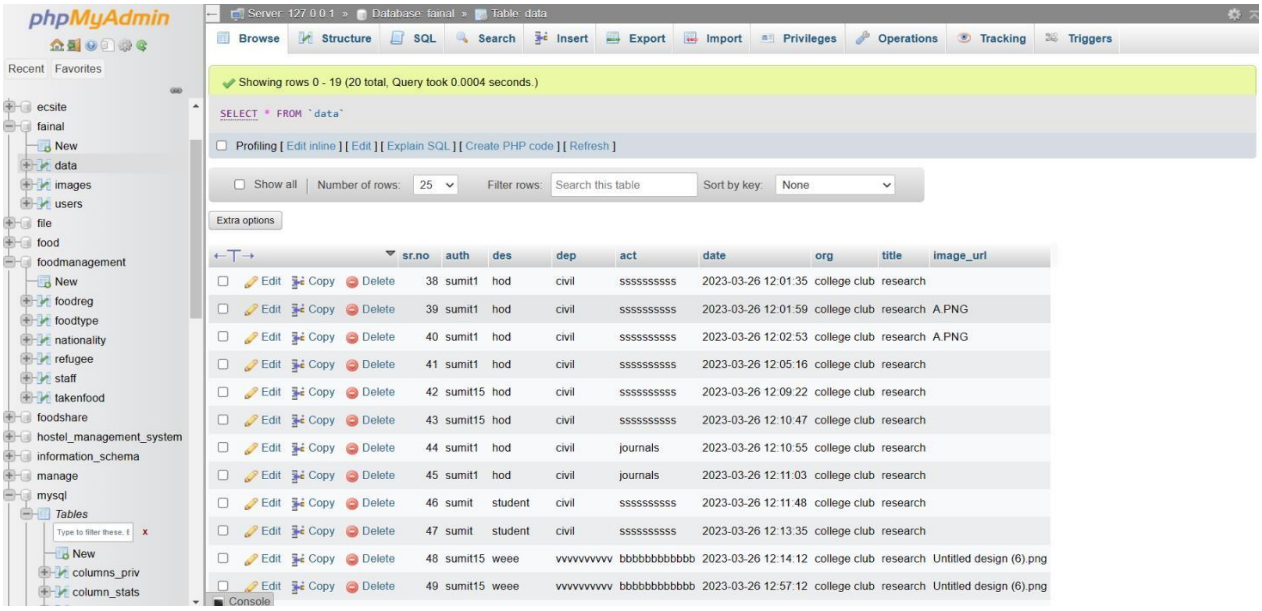

Figure 12.1 Create table for collect details

- Here you have to create table for collect details.

8.2.4 TABLE DETAILS

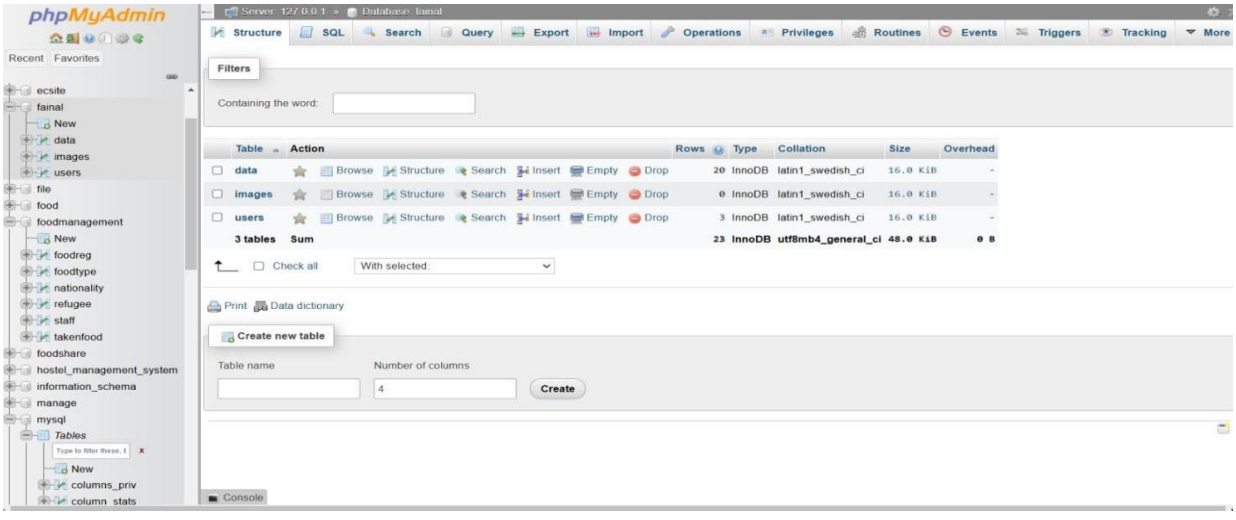

Figure 13.1 Table Details

- Here, you can see the all table details which are stored in database.

CHAPTER 9

CODING

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <!-- Required meta tags -->
   <meta charset="utf-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">
   <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="../assets/vendor/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css">
   <link href="../assets/vendor/fonts/circular-std/style.css" rel="stylesheet">
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="../assets/libs/css/style.css">
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="../assets/vendor/fonts/fontawesome/css/fontawesome-all.css">
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="../assets/vendor/vector-map/jqvmap.css">
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="../assets/vendor/jvectormap/jquery-jvectormap-2.0.2.css">
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="../assets/vendor/fonts/flag-icon-css/flag-icon.min.css">
   <title>Food Donation Services</title>
   <style>
      ul.navbar-nav li a{
         color: rgb(137, 175, 17) !important;
      }
      ul.navbar-nav li a i{
         color: rgb(137, 175, 17) !important;
      }
      .navbar-brand{
         color: rgb(255, 55, 0) !important;
      }
   </style>
</head>

<body>
   <!-- ============================================================== -->
   <!-- main wrapper -->
   <!-- ============================================================== -->
   <div class="dashboard-main-wrapper">
   <!-- ============================================================== -->
    <!-- navbar -->
    <!-- ============================================================== -->
      <div class="dashboard-header">
          <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg bg-white fixed-top">
            <a class="navbar-brand" href="index.html">Food Donation Services</a>
```

```
            <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
                <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
            </button>
            <div class="collapse navbar-collapse " id="navbarSupportedContent">
                <ul class="navbar-nav ml-auto navbar-right-top">
                    <li class="nav-item">
                        <div id="custom-search" class="top-search-bar">
                            <input class="form-control" type="text" placeholder="Search..">
                        </div>
                    </li>
                    <li class="nav-item dropdown nav-user">
                        <a class="nav-link nav-user-img" href="#" id="navbarDropdownMenuLink2" data-toggle="dropdown" aria-haspopup="true" aria-expanded="false"><img src="../assets/images/avatar.png" alt="" class="user-avatar-md rounded-circle"></a>
                        <div class="dropdown-menu dropdown-menu-right nav-user-dropdown" aria-labelledby="navbarDropdownMenuLink2">
                            <div class="nav-user-info" style="background-color: rgb(255, 55, 0);">
                                <h5 class="mb-0 text-white nav-user-name">John Abraham </h5>
                                <span class="status"></span><span class="ml-2">Administrator</span>
                            </div>
                            <a class="dropdown-item" href="#"><i class="fas fa-user mr-2"></i>Account</a>
                            <a class="dropdown-item" href="#"><i class="fas fa-cog mr-2"></i>Setting</a>
                            <a class="dropdown-item" href="../index.html"><i class="fas fa-power-off mr-2"></i>Logout</a>
                        </div>
                    </li>
                </ul>
            </div>
        </nav>
    </div>
    <!-- ============================================================== -->
    <!-- end navbar -->
    <!-- ============================================================== -->
    <!-- ============================================================== -->
    <!-- left sidebar -->
    <!-- ============================================================== -->
    <div class="nav-left-sidebar sidebar-dark" style="background-color: rgb(249, 242, 112);">
        <div class="menu-list">
            <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light">
                <a class="d-xl-none d-lg-none" href="#">Dashboard</a>
```

```
            <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#navbarNav" aria-controls="navbarNav" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
              <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
            </button>
            <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNav">
              <ul class="navbar-nav flex-column">
                <li class="nav-divider">
                  <a href="index.html"><img class="logo-img" src="../assets/images/logo.png" alt="logo"></a>
                </li>
                <li class="nav-item ">
                  <a class="nav-link" href="index.html" style="background-color: rgb(241, 185, 14);"><i class="fa fa-fw fa-tachometer-alt"></i>Dashboard <span class="badge badge-success">6</span></a>
                </li>
                <li class="nav-item ">
                  <a class="nav-link" href="donor.html"><i class="fa fa-fw fa-user"></i>Donor <span class="badge badge-success">6</span></a>
                </li>
                <li class="nav-item ">
                  <a class="nav-link" href="recipient.html"><i class="fa fa-fw fa-users"></i>Recipient <span class="badge badge-success">6</span></a>
                </li>
                <li class="nav-item ">
                  <a class="nav-link" href="donation.html"><i class="fa fa-fw fa-hand-holding-heart"></i>Donation <span class="badge badge-success">6</span></a>
                </li>
                <li class="nav-item ">
                  <a class="nav-link" href="request.html"><i class="fa fa-fw fa-hands-helping"></i>Request Assistance <span class="badge badge-success">6</span></a>
                </li>
                <li class="nav-item ">
                  <a class="nav-link" href="reports.html"><i class="fa fa-fw fa-chart-pie"></i>Reports <span class="badge badge-success">6</span></a>
                </li>
              </ul>
            </div>
          </nav>
        </div>
      </div>
      <!-- ============================================================== -->
      <!-- end left sidebar -->
      <!-- ============================================================== -->
      <!-- ============================================================== -->
```

```
    <!-- wrapper  -->
    <!-- ================================================================ --
>
    <div class="dashboard-wrapper">
      <div class="container-fluid  dashboard-content">
        <!--
================================================================ -->
        <!-- pagehader  -->
        <!--
================================================================ -->
        <div class="row">
          <div class="col-xl-12 col-lg-12 col-md-12 col-sm-12 col-12">
            <div class="page-header">
              <h2  class="pageheader-title"><i  class="fa  fa-fw  fa-tachometer-alt"></i>
Dashboard </h2><div class="page-breadcrumb">
                <nav aria-label="breadcrumb">
                  <ol class="breadcrumb">
                    <li    class="breadcrumb-item"><a    href="#"    class="breadcrumb-
link">Dashboard</a></li>
                    <li class="breadcrumb-item active" aria-current="page">Home</li>
                  </ol>
                </nav>
              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
        <!--
================================================================ -->
        <!-- pagehader  -->
        <!--
================================================================ -->
        <div class="row">
          <!-- metric -->
          <div class="col-xl-4 col-lg-6 col-md-6 col-sm-12 col-12">
            <div class="card">
              <div class="card-body">
                <h5 class="text-muted">Number of Donors</h5>
                <div class="metric-value d-inline-block">
                  <h1 class="mb-1 text-primary">300 </h1>
                </div>
              </div>
              <div id="sparkline-1"></div>
            </div>
          </div>
          <!-- /. metric -->
          <!-- metric -->
           <div class="col-xl-4 col-lg-6 col-md-6 col-sm-12 col-12">
```

```
                <div class="card">
                  <div class="card-body">
                    <h5 class="text-muted">Number of Recipients</h5>
                    <div class="metric-value d-inline-block">
                      <h1 class="mb-1 text-primary">400 </h1>
                    </div>
                  </div>
                  <div id="sparkline-2"></div>
                </div>
              </div>
              <!-- /. metric -->
              <!-- metric -->
              <div class="col-xl-4 col-lg-6 col-md-6 col-sm-12 col-12">
                <div class="card">
                  <div class="card-body">
                    <h5 class="text-muted">Number of Users</h5>
                    <div class="metric-value d-inline-block">
                      <h1 class="mb-1 text-primary">56</h1>
                    </div>
                  </div>
                  <div id="sparkline-3">
                  </div>
                </div>
              </div>
              <!-- /. metric -->
            </div>
            <!--
================================================================ -->
            <!-- revenue  -->
            <!--
================================================================ -->
            <div class="row">
              <div class="col-xl-12 col-lg-12 col-md-8 col-sm-12 col-12">
                <div class="card">
                  <h5 class="card-header">Donation</h5>
                  <div class="card-body">
                    <canvas id="revenue" width="400" height="150"></canvas>
                  </div>
                  <div class="card-body border-top">
                    <div class="row">
                      <div class="offset-xl-1 col-xl-3 col-lg-3 col-md-12 col-sm-12 col-12 p-3">
                        <h4> Today's Doanation: Php 2,800.30</h4>
                        <p>Suspendisse potenti. Done csit amet rutrum.
                        </p>
                      </div>
                      <div class="offset-xl-1 col-xl-3 col-lg-3 col-md-6 col-sm-12 col-12 p-3">
```

```
                        <h2 class="font-weight-normal mb-3"><span>Php 48,325</span>
</h2>
                        <div class="mb-0 mt-3 legend-item">
                          <span class="fa-xs text-primary mr-1 legend-title "><i class="fa fa-
fw fa-square-full"></i></span>
                          <span class="legend-text">Current Week</span></div>
                      </div>
                      <div class="offset-xl-1 col-xl-3 col-lg-3 col-md-6 col-sm-12 col-12 p-3">
                        <h2 class="font-weight-normal mb-3">

                            <span>Php 59,567</span>
                          </h2>
                        <div class="text-muted mb-0 mt-3 legend-item"> <span class="fa-xs
text-secondary mr-1 legend-title"><i class="fa fa-fw fa-square-full"></i></span><span
class="legend-text">Previous Week</span></div>
                      </div>
                    </div>
                  </div>
                </div>
              <!--
================================================================ -->
              <!-- end reveune  -->
              <!--
================================================================ -->
              <!--
================================================================ -->

            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
        <!-- ================================================================ --
>
        <!-- end wrapper  -->
        <!-- ================================================================ --
>
    </div>
    <!-- ================================================================ -->
    <!-- end main wrapper  -->
    <!-- ================================================================ -->
    <!-- Optional JavaScript -->
    <!-- jquery 3.3.1 js-->
    <script src="../assets/vendor/jquery/jquery-3.3.1.min.js"></script>
    <!-- bootstrap bundle js-->
    <script src="../assets/vendor/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.bundle.js"></script>
    <!-- chartjs js-->
    <script src="../assets/vendor/charts/charts-bundle/Chart.bundle.js"></script>
```

```
    <script src="../assets/vendor/charts/charts-bundle/chartjs.js"></script>

    <!-- main js-->
    <script src="../assets/libs/js/main-js.js"></script>
    <!-- sparkline js-->
    <script src="../assets/vendor/charts/sparkline/jquery.sparkline.js"></script>
    <script src="../assets/vendor/charts/sparkline/spark-js.js"></script>
     <!-- dashboard sales js-->
    <script src="../assets/libs/js/dashboard-sales.js"></script>
</body>

</html>
```

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION

This project is used to manage wastage foods in a useful way. Every day the people are wasting lots of foods. So, we have to reduce that food wastage problem through online. The basic concept of this project entitled Web based application for Food Waste Management is to collect the excess/leftover food from donors such as hotels, restaurants, hostels, marriage halls, etc. and distribute to the needy people through NGOs. NGOs will collect the leftover or excess food from above mentioned venues for the distribution to the needy people.

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