

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 About the project**

Computers play prominent role in accessing the data. Technology is developing rapidly which is providing benefits for the growth in various fields. So, the use of technology is spreading virally and every organization making use of technology to get benefits out of it.

The objective of this project is to maintain the details of franchise in automated manner. The motivation of this project comes from our desire to help the franchise in its development and its growth.

In this project we have two modules admin and customer. The first admin manage menu, view order status, view expenditure, generate bills, and order delivery is to deliver food ordered by this bill. Second is the customer, he can see the menu items by that he can get the food which he wants and also finally he can see status of food whether the food is delivered or not. Finally, we conclude this project is beneficial to the food court for easy maintenance of records of availability food items.

### **OBJECTIVE**

- Maintains the details of food items.
- We can update and delete details of food items.
- Provides security.
- View the information about each and everything.

### **1.2 Existing System with Drawbacks**

The existing system is manual system. In the present system whole data is maintained manually in the form of files and records. With this it is difficult to store the data. By this manual process information is maintained in files or registers where there is a chance of missing or misplacing the files. We may loss the important data by maintaining data manually.

### **DRAWBACKS**

- The manual system has less security.
- It requires more manual work.

### **1.3 Proposed System**

The proposed system will provide the flexibility to customers by developing a website to automate the data. By creating this web-application it is easy to store the data and can retrieve it fast whenever necessary. And also, calculations are fast and report bills can be generated whenever required. In addition, security also provided for the data. In this application we are creating user-friendly interface to administrator to interact with this application.

In this we have the provision for a single person called admin and can handle overall food services and customer bills. Another advantage of the system is that it is easy to update the details of food prices and managing the food items.

By developing this system, we can attain the following facilities

- Easy to handle.
- Feasible.
- Fast and Convenient.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE SURVEY**

The perspectives of organizational, marketing and strategic management theories provide a reliable theoretical groundwork to understand the important managerial aspects of menu. For instance, organization theory explicitly emphasizes the influence of external environment both on the decisions of firm managers and the survival of firms on the long run. More specifically, external environment is one of the central themes of organization theory Planning and operating menus in a restaurant context involve considering external factors such as customers, rivals, and vendors that have a great potential in creating uncertainty, diversity and volatility in the restaurants' immediate business environment. Complementing this view, marketing theory recognizes the importance of identifying the needs and expectations of customers, and developing and improving products and service perfectly fit to those needs and expectations.

Additionally, pricing, promoting and distributing the products and services should also be consistent with the customers' needs and expectations on the one hand, and with the firm's objectives on the other hand. Thus, in the restaurant context, it is imperative that menu as the food and beverage combinations offered by a restaurant reflects the expectations and needs of customers. Moreover, managing menus involves planning, pricing, designing, distributing and promotional decisions which are also the main issues of marketing.

The current system of the restaurant uses computerized such as desktop system for the daily operation, although the desktop system is not up to date enough to cover the existing need. The restaurant uses software programs such as Desktop system or or MS Excel for recording the customer and sales data.

The new system makes it easier to manage. However, the franchise management system that is computer-based application will provide a working environment that will be flexible, efficient and user friendly by affording easy of work with significant reduction of time. In a computer platform that many remote clients can access the system will lead more reliable security to uniform application in secure manner to the visitor's site

In every system data is maintained by the admin. By creating this web application, it is easy to store data and retrieve it fast whenever necessary. In our application we are adding features such as franchise and store locator.

## CHAPTER 3

### ANALYSIS

The goal of system analysis is to determine where the problem is in an attempt to fix the system. This step involves breaking down the system in different pieces to analyse the situation, analysing project goals, breaking down what needs to be created and attempting to engage users so that definite requirements can be defined.

#### 3.1 Hardware and Software requirements

**Hardware requirements:** The following are the hardware requirements which we have used in our project.

- Processor Needed : i3 or above.
- RAM : 1GB or more.
- Hard disk : 40GB or more.

**Software Requirements:** The following are software requirements. Technologies are specified by the client.

- Operating System : Windows 7 or Higher.
- Programming Language : Python (Django).
- Front – End : HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Bootstrap.
- Back – End : MySQL.
- Web Server : TOMCAT Server.

#### 3.2 Functional & Non-Functional Requirements

##### Functional Requirements

Functional requirements are associated with specific functions, tasks or Behaviours of the system. The functional requirements address the quality characteristic of functionality while the other quality characteristics are concerned with various kinds of non-functional requirements. Because non-functional requirements tend to be stated in terms of constraints on the results of tasks which are given as functional requirements (e.g., constraints on the speed or efficiency of a given task), a task-based functional requirements statement is a useful skeleton upon which to construct a complete requirements statement.

This database describes the following:

- Maintaining and Updating report.
- Details of the customer, products, sales, invoices.
- View the details through the application connected to the database.
- Modification of data if necessary.

## **Non-Functional Requirements**

Non-functional requirements are requirements that specify criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviours. This should be contrasted with functional requirements that specify specific behaviour or functions.

Following are the non-functional requirements:

**Consistency:** The application provides consistent user interface design to user. The designs of the screen are standardized and consistent that makes the user feel comfortable to use it.

**Convenience:** The application gives convenience to the user to store all the details through the application connected to the database. Also facilitates the admin to modify the details if required and can view the details.

**Availability:** The content must be available to authorized user. This website provides admin to login and view the details of the product.

**Security:** Administrators can only perform administrative tasks on pages they are privileged to access. User will not be allowed to access the administrator pages. This site provides password access control to avoid unauthorized admin to login.

**Reliability:** The application provides an effective method to maintain the back-end to store all the details securely. All details are managed by this application effectively.

**Size:** The performance of the project depends on the size of the project. We put lots of effort in reducing lines of code. In this project the storage space is utilized efficiently.

**Scalability:** Scalable software can remain stable while adapting to changes, Upgrades, overhauls and resource reduction. Scalability is an attribute of a tool or a system to increase its capacity and functionalities based on its user's demand.

### **3.3 Module Description**

The modules used in this system are:

1. Admin
2. User

1. **Admin:** In this module admin controls the whole project. This module is going deal with the authorization rights related to the application and also rights to maintain the details of the Master tables/Forms included in the applications. This contains sub modules such as Admin login module. Administrator has an authority to handle the front end and also the back-end process of the system and admin has an authority to add items or remove items in menu and he can also check the expenditure information. This class is used for getting users and product information from the database and it is also used to update the database with the information about new-user registration, product checkout, and user details.

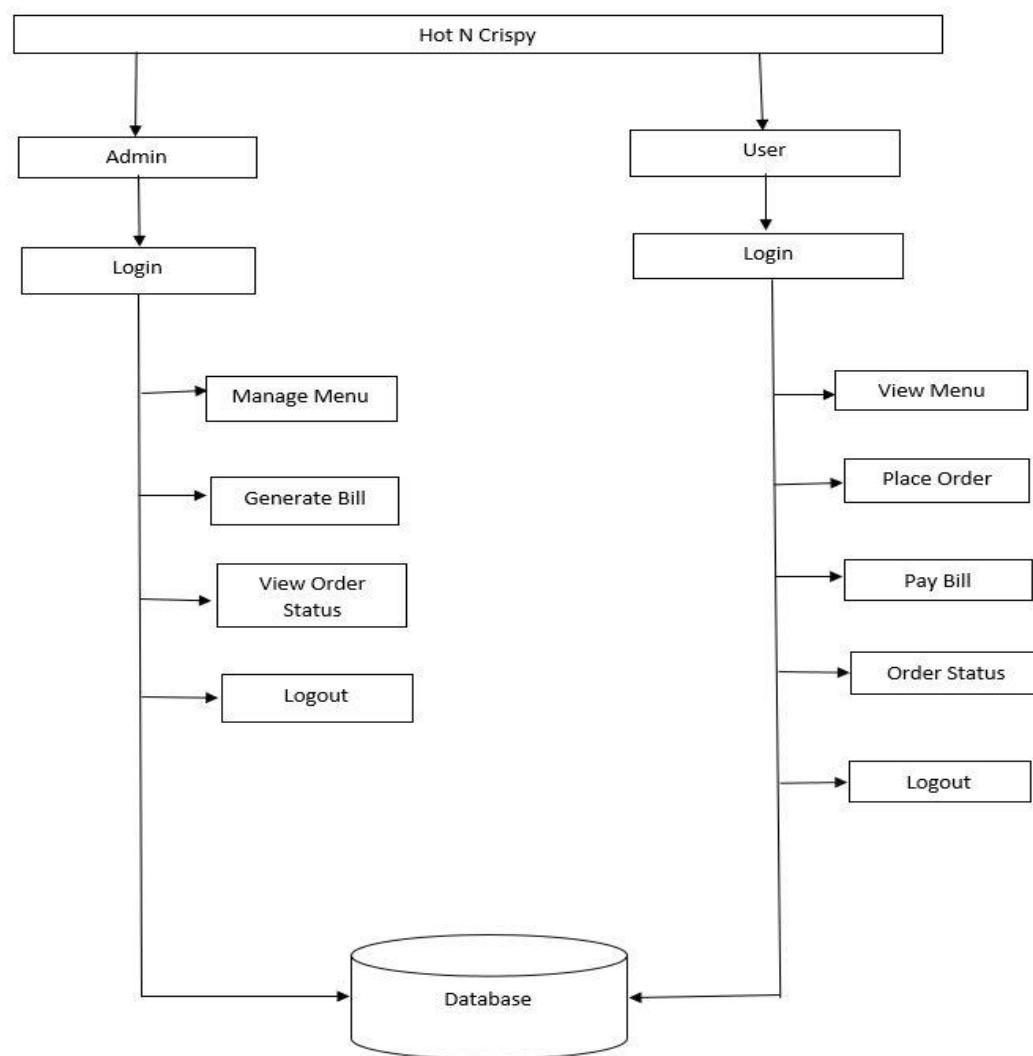
**2. User:** In this module user can view the information of the website. User can view only the front end of the website. This contains sub modules such as contact us module, about us module and feedback module. User can view the menu items that are present in the menu list and he can view the new arrivals also. He can also give the feedback of the items, service etc. The user can order the items and can able to check the delivery status.

## CHAPTER 4

## DESIGN

### 4.1 Block Diagram

The block diagram is typically used for a higher level, less detailed description aimed more at understanding the overall concepts and less at understanding the details of Implementation. Main operations are to add, view, update and delete the details of the patent, acquisition. The following figure (4.1) represents the block diagram.



**Figure 4.1: Block Diagram**

## 4.2 Data flow diagrams

A data-flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design). On a DFD, data items flow from an external data source or an internal data store to an internal data store or an external data sink, via an internal process. A DFD [1] provides no information about the timing of processes, or about whether processes will operate in sequence or in parallel.

It is therefore quite different from a flowchart, which shows the flow of control through an algorithm, allowing a reader to determine what operations will be performed, in what order, and under what circumstances, but not what kinds of data will be input to and output from the system, nor where the data will come from and go to, nor where the data will be stored. It is common practice to draw a context-level data flow diagram first, which shows the interaction between the system and external agents which act as data sources and data sinks. On the context diagram (also known as the Level 0 DFD) the system's interactions with the outside world are modelled purely in terms of data flows across the system boundary. The context diagram shows the entire system as a single process and gives no clues as to its internal organization. This context-level DFD is next "exploded", to produce a Level 1 DFD that shows some of the detail of the system being modelled [2]. The Level 1 DFD shows how the system is divided into subsystems (processes), each of which deals with one or more of the data flows to or from an external agent, and which together provide all of the functionality of the system as a whole.

It also identifies internal data stores that must be present in order for the system to do its job, and shows the flow of data between the various parts of the system. Data-flow diagrams were invented by Larry Constantine, the original developer of structured design, based on Martin and Estrin's "data-flow graph" model of computation. Data-flow diagrams (DFDs) are one of the three essential perspectives of the structured-systems analysis and design method SSADM. The sponsor of a project and the end users will need to be briefed and consulted throughout all stages of a system's evolution. With a data-flow diagram, users are able to visualize how the system will operate, what the system will accomplish, and how the system will be implemented.

The old system's data flow diagrams can be drawn up, compared with the new system's data-flow diagrams to draw comparisons to implement a more efficient system. Data-flow diagrams can be used to provide the end user with a physical idea of where the data they input ultimately influences the structure of the whole system from order to dispatch to report.

How any system is developed can be determined through a data-flow diagram. In the Course of developing a set of levelled dataflow diagrams the analyst/designer is forced to address how the system may be decomposed into component subsystems, and to identify the transaction data in the data model.

There are different notations to draw data-flow diagrams, defining different visual representations for processes, data stores, data flow, and external entities. Data flow diagrams ("bubble charts") are directed graphs [3] in which the nodes specify processing activities and the arcs specify data items transmitted between processing nodes. Below Figure (3.2) represents the DFD for managing product.

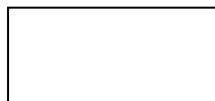
## DFD SYMBOLS

In the DFD, there are four symbols

1. A square defines a source(originator) or destination of system data
2. An arrow identifies data flow. It is the pipeline through which the information flows
3. A circle or a bubble represents a process that transforms incoming data flow into outgoing data flows.
4. An open rectangle is a data store, data at rest or a temporary repository of data



Process that transforms data flow.



Source or Destination of data



Data flow



Data Store

## Constructing a DFD

Several rules of thumb are used in drawing DFD'S:

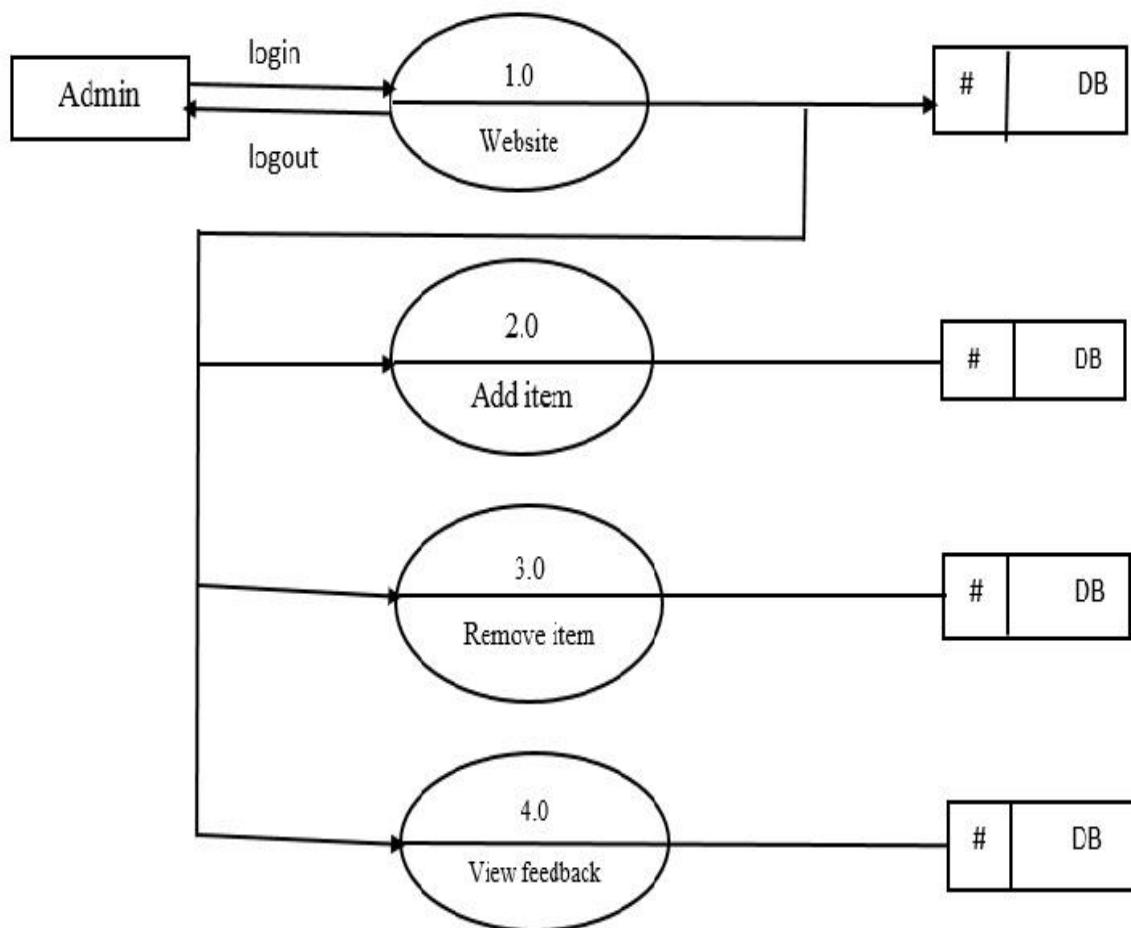
- Processes should be named and numbered for an easy interface. Each name should be representative of the process.
- The direction of flow is from top to bottom and from left to right. Data traditionally flows from source to the destination although they may flow back to the source. One way to indicate this is to draw a long flow line back to a source.
- An alternative way is to repeat the source symbol as a destination. Since it is used more than once in the DFD it is marked with a short diagonal.

Below figure 4.2.1 show context level data flow diagram of franchise.



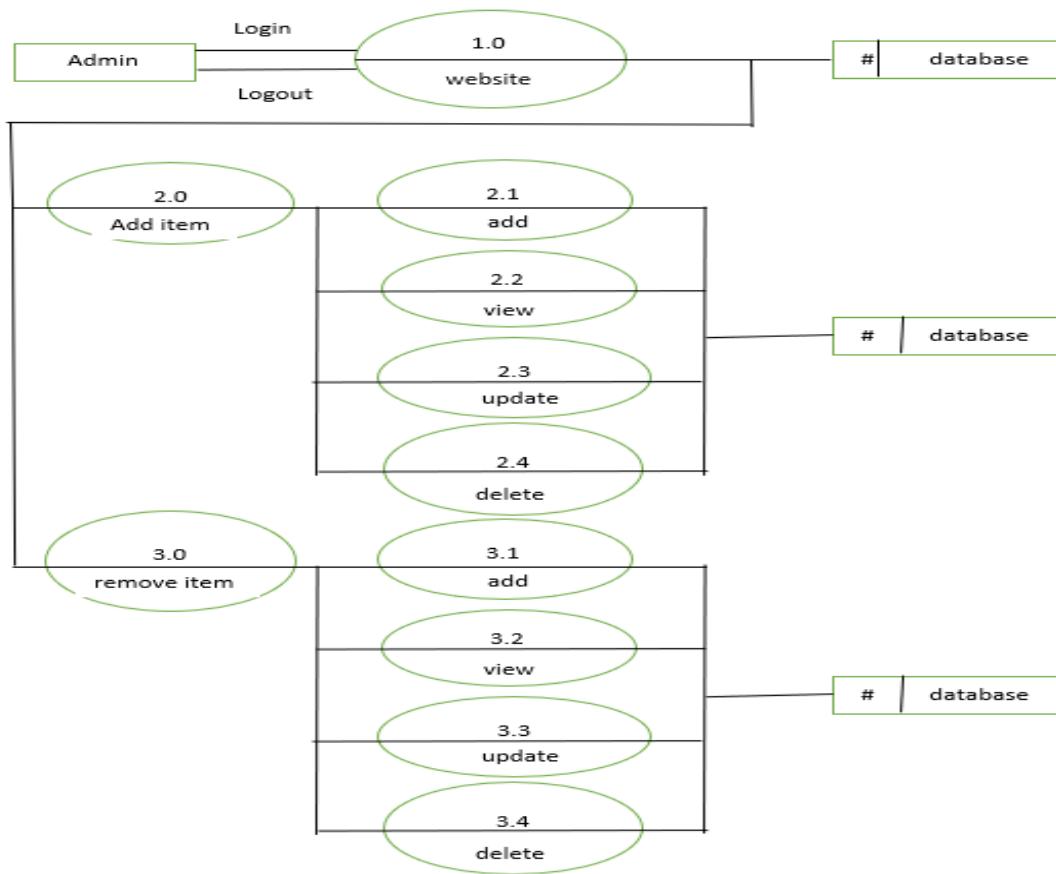
**Figure 4.2.1: Context level DFD Diagram**

Below figure 4.2.2 show top level data flow diagram of franchise.



**Figure 4.2.2: Top Level DFD Diagram**

Below figure 4.2.3 show detailed level data flow diagram of franchise.



**Figure 4.2.3: Detailed level DFD Diagram**

### 4.3 ER Diagram

In software engineering, an entity-relationship model (ER model) is a data model for describing data or information aspects of a business domain or its process requirements. In an abstract way the main components of ER model are entities and the relationships that can exist among them.

#### Elements in ER diagram

There are three basic elements in an ER Diagram.

- Entity
- Attribute
- Relationship

There are more elements which are based on the main elements. They are weak entities, multi valued attributes, derived attributes, weak relationships and recursive relationships.

Cardinality is one of the notations used in ER diagrams.

**Entity:** An entity can be a person, place, event or object that is relevant to a given system. They are represented by a rectangle and named using nouns.

**Weak Entity:** A weak entity is an entity that depends on the existence of another entity. It can be defined as an entity that cannot be identified by its own attributes.

**Attribute:** An attribute is a property, or characteristic of an entity, relationship, or another attribute.

**Multi valued Attribute:** If an attribute can have more than one value it is called a multi valued Attribute.

**Derived Attribute:** An attribute derived from another attribute.

**Relationship:** A relationship describes how entities interact.

**Cardinality:** Cardinality specifies how many instances of an entity relate to one instance of another entity. Cardinality specifies the maximum number of relationships.

## Entities and their attributes

The following figure 4.3 shows ER Diagram

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| User  | user_id (Primary key), username, email, phononenumber, address, u_password. |
| Admin | username, password.   |
| Order | order_id (Primary key), item_id, user_id, ordereddate, orderedstatus.       |
| Item  | item_id (Primary key), item_image, item_name, item_desc, item_cost.         |

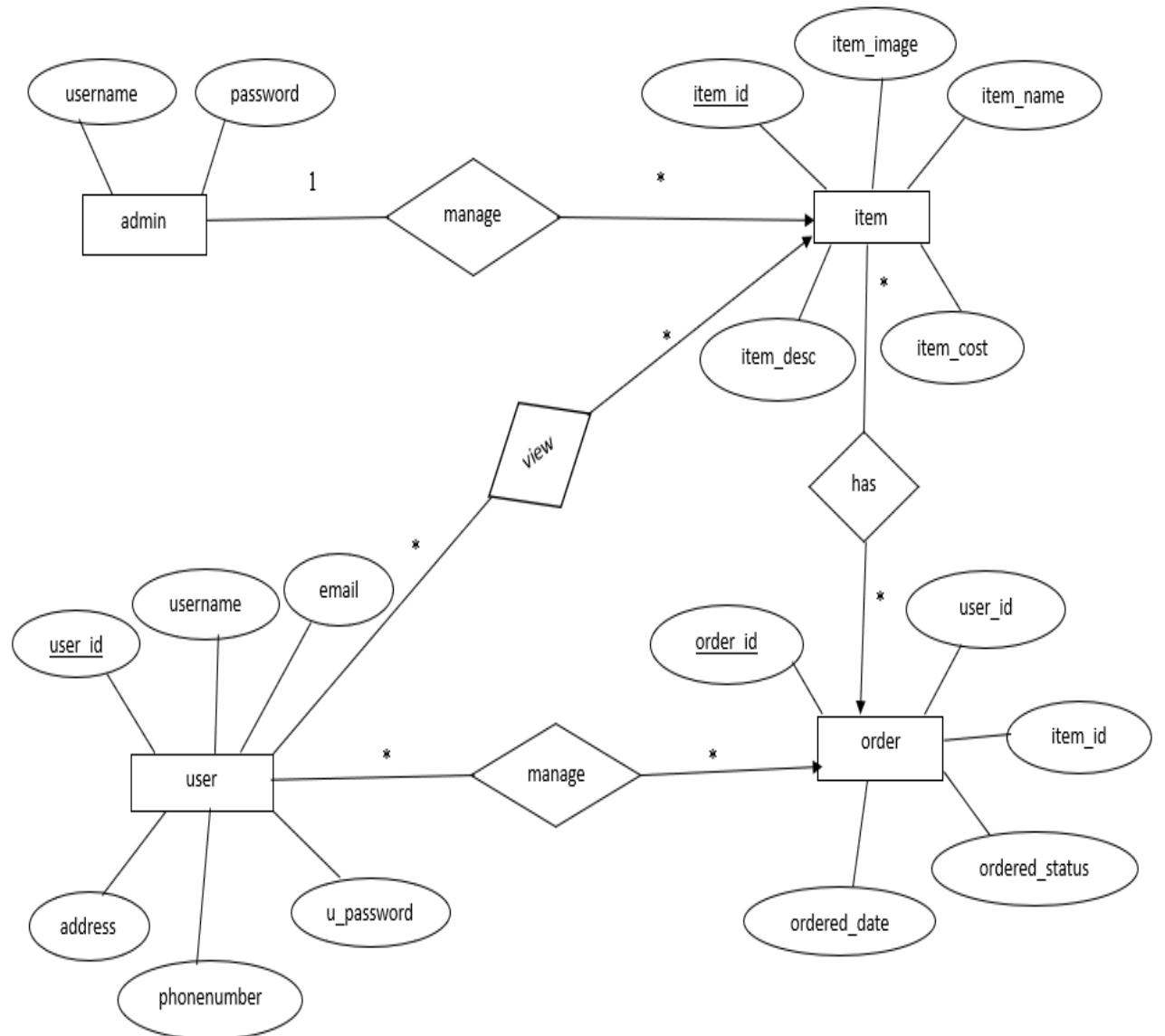


Figure 4.3: Entity Relationship Diagram

## 4.4 UML Diagrams

The Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a Standard language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting the software system and its components. The UML focuses on the conceptual and physical representation of the system. It captures the decisions and understandings about systems that must be constructed. Structural models represent the framework for the system and this framework is the place where all other components exist. So, the class diagram, component diagram and deployment diagrams are the part of structural modelling.

They all represent the elements and the mechanism to assemble them. But the structural model never describes the dynamic behaviour of the system. Behavioural model describes the interaction in the system. It represents the interaction among the structural diagrams. Behavioural modelling shows the dynamic nature of the system. Architectural model represents the overall framework of the system. It contains both structural and behavioural elements of the system. Architectural model can be defined as the blueprint of the entire system. Package diagram comes under architectural modelling.

The Unified Modelling Language encompasses a number of models

- Use Case Diagram
- Class Diagram
- Sequence Diagram
- Activity Diagram

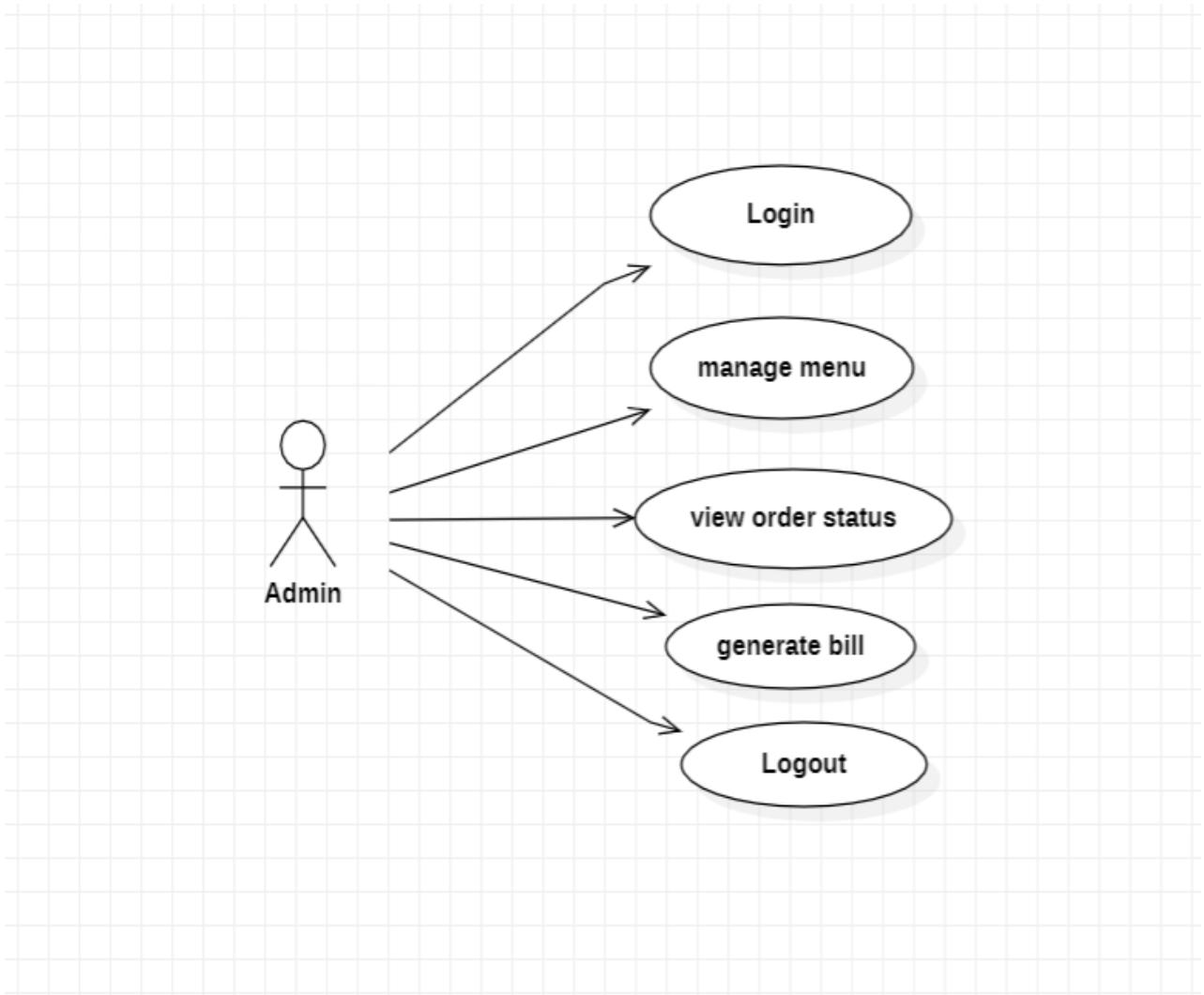
### 4.4.1 Use Case Diagram:

Use case diagrams are one of the five diagrams in the UML for modelling the dynamic aspects of the systems (activity diagrams, sequence diagram, state chart diagram, collaboration diagram are the four other kinds of diagrams in the UML for modelling the dynamic aspects of systems). Use case diagrams are central to modelling the behaviour of the system, a sub-system, or a class. Each one shows a set of use cases and actors and relations.

The key points are:

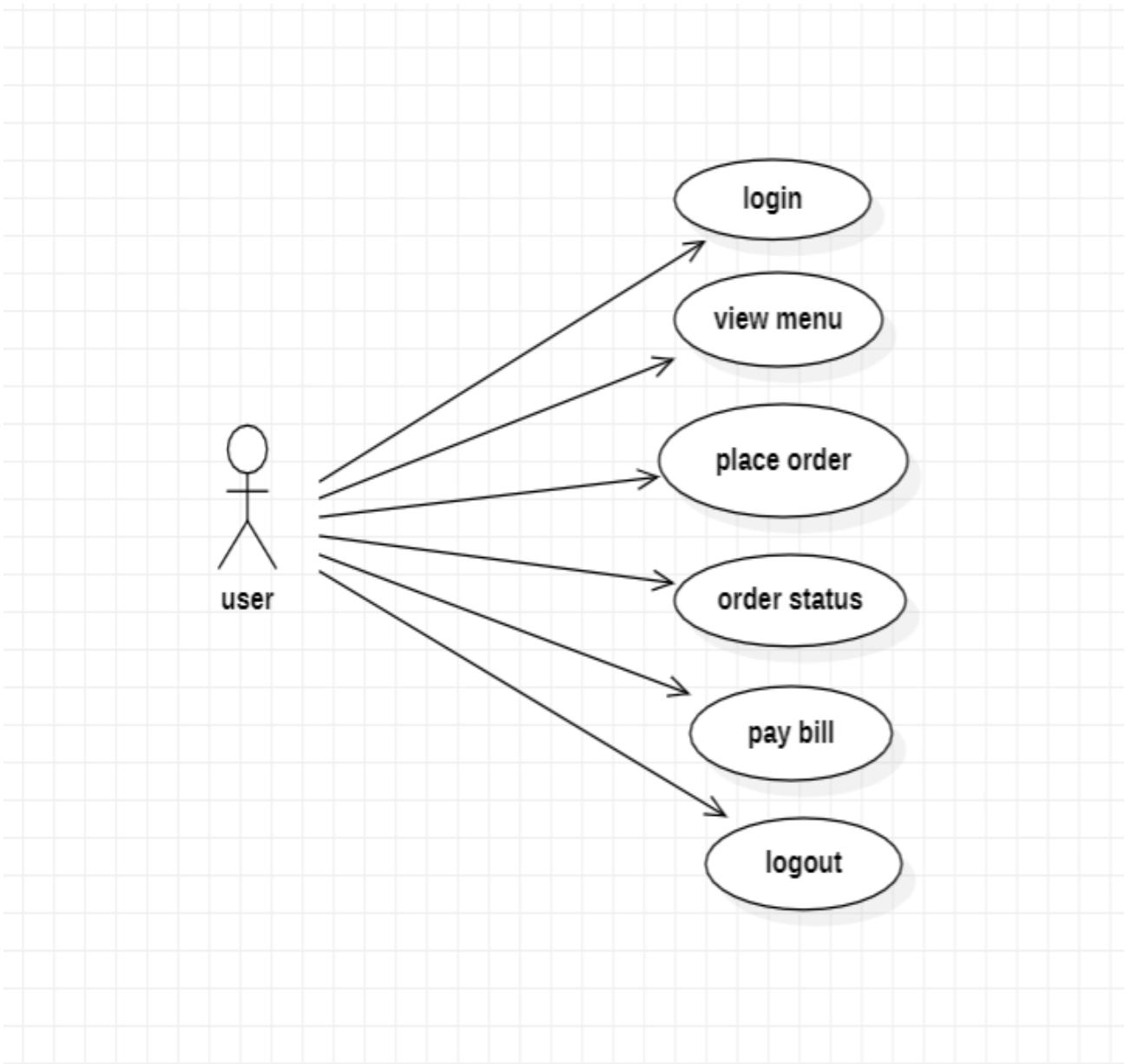
- The main purpose is to show the interaction between the use cases and the actor.
- To represent the system requirement from the user's perspective.
- Use cases are the functions that are to be performed in the module.

The following figure 4.4.1 shows the use case diagram for Admin. The admin uploads a metadata file and a raw file to the back-end system via POST request. The system takes the metadata and uses it to unpack the raw files which contain the patent data. The system then takes the patent data and saves it into tabular data, which are shown as patent and acquisitions listed to the user.



**Figure 4.4.1.1: Use Case Diagram for Admin**

The following figure 4.4.1.2 shows the use case diagram for user. The user views the menu, can place the order and can view the order status.



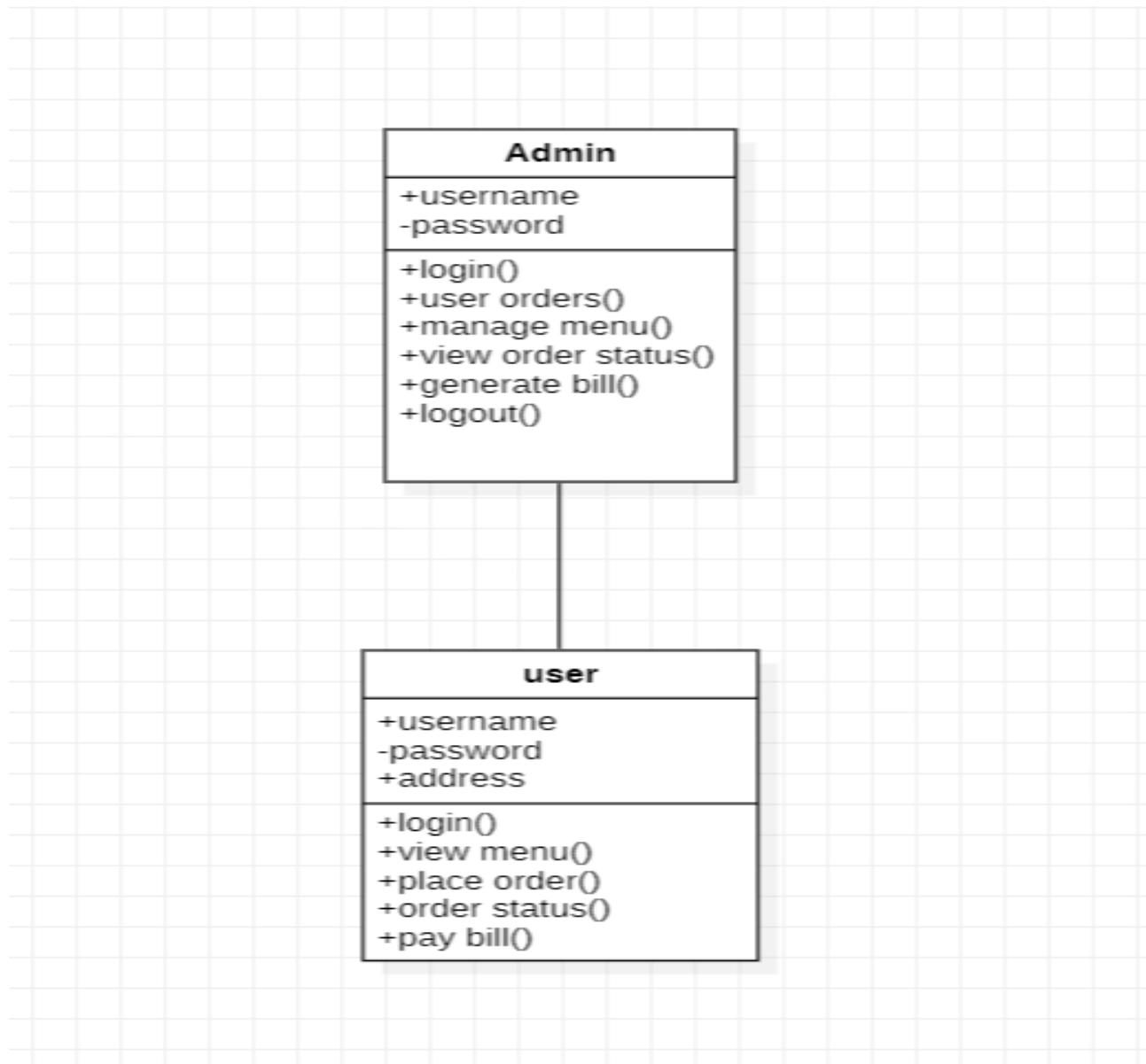
**Fig 4.4.1.2: Use Case Diagram for User**

#### 4.4.2 Class Diagram

A “Class Diagram” shows a set of classes, interfaces and collaborations and their relationships. These diagrams are the most common diagrams in modelling object-oriented systems. The class diagram is a static diagram. It represents the static view of an application. Class diagram is not only used for visualizing, describing and documenting different aspects of a system but also for constructing executable code of the software application.

The class diagram describes the attributes and operations of a class and also the constraints imposed on the system. The class diagrams are widely used in the modelling of object-oriented systems because they are the only UML diagrams which can be mapped directly with object-oriented languages.

The below Figure 4.4.2 shows the methods that are used in this class diagram and the description of each class is listed below.



**Figure 4.4.2: Class Diagram**

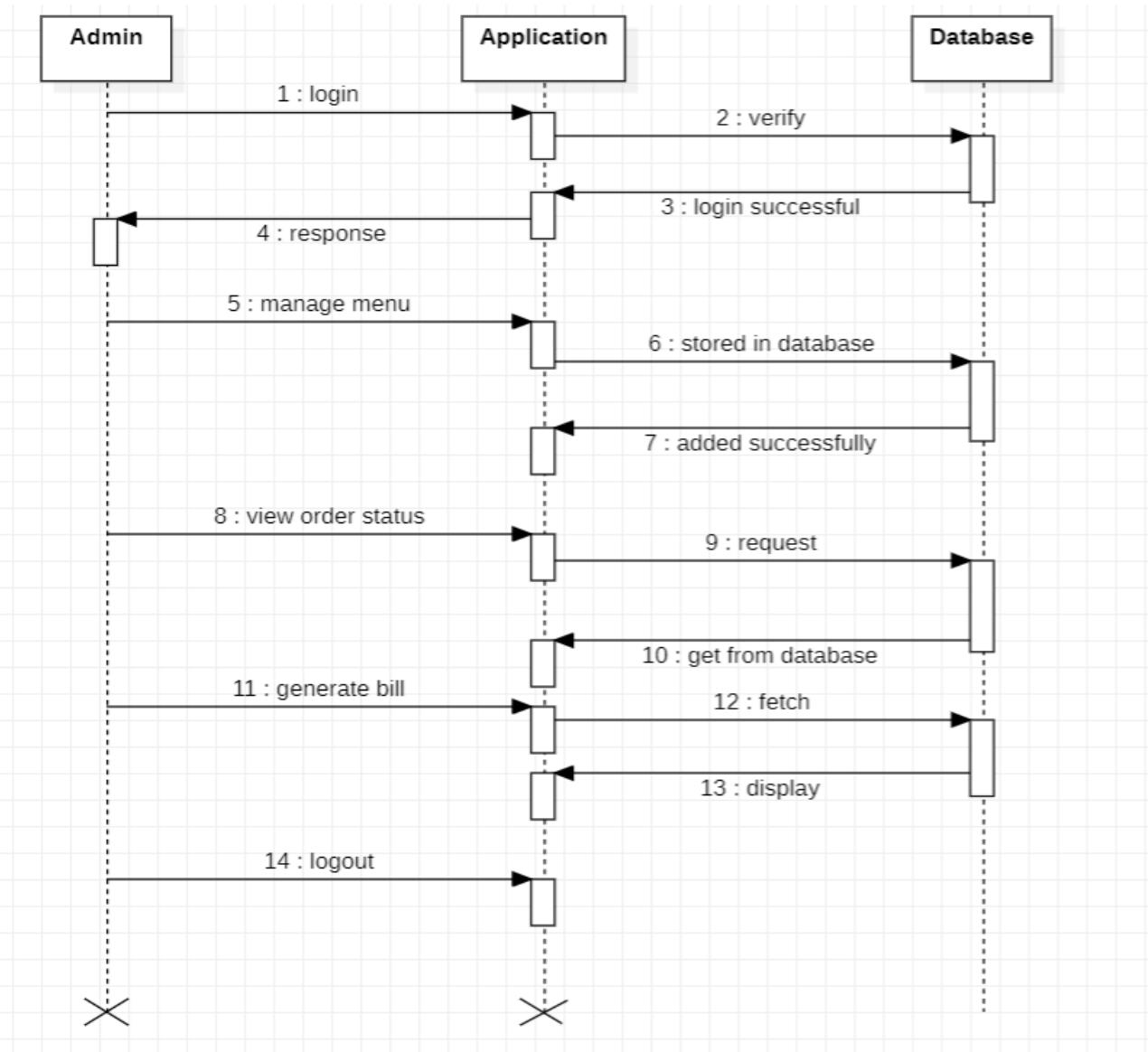
#### 4.4.3 Sequence Diagram

Sequence diagram is an interaction diagram which focuses on the time ordering of messages. It shows a set of objects and messages exchanged between these objects. This diagram illustrates the dynamic view of a system.

**The key points are:**

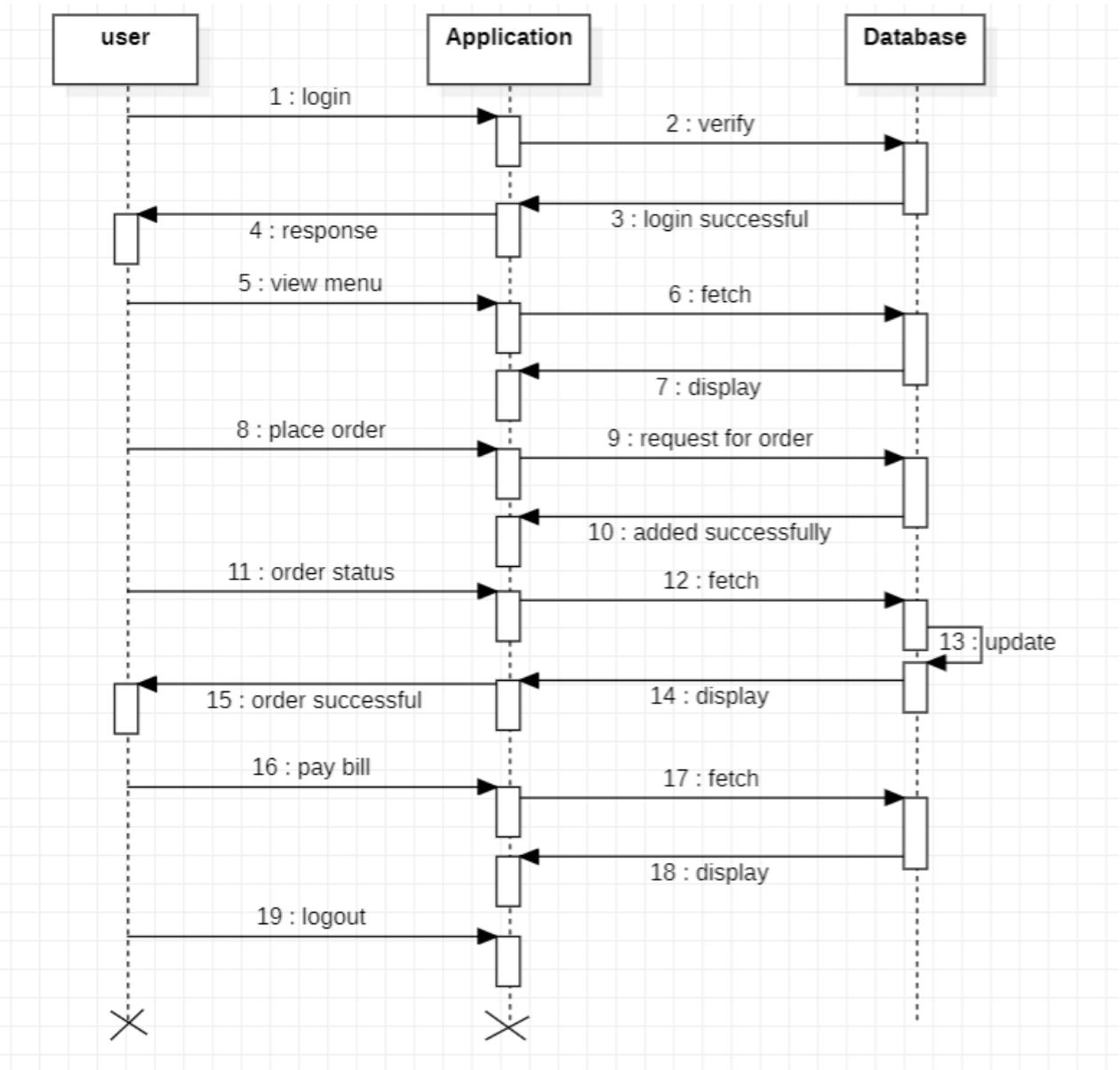
1. The main purpose is to represent the logical flow of data with respect to a process
2. A sequence diagram displays the objects and not the classes.

Below figure 4.4.3.1 shows the admin operations. The admin first enters login credentials then the back end takes actions. If the login credentials are matched with the database then the admin is successfully logged into the site. Here admin can perform operations like manage database and user view records.



**Figure 4.4.3.1: Sequence Diagram for Admin**

Below figure 4.4.3.2 shows the customer operations. Customer can view the menu items that are present in the menu list and he can view the new arrivals also. He can also give the feedback of the items, service etc. The customer can order the items and can able to check the delivery status.

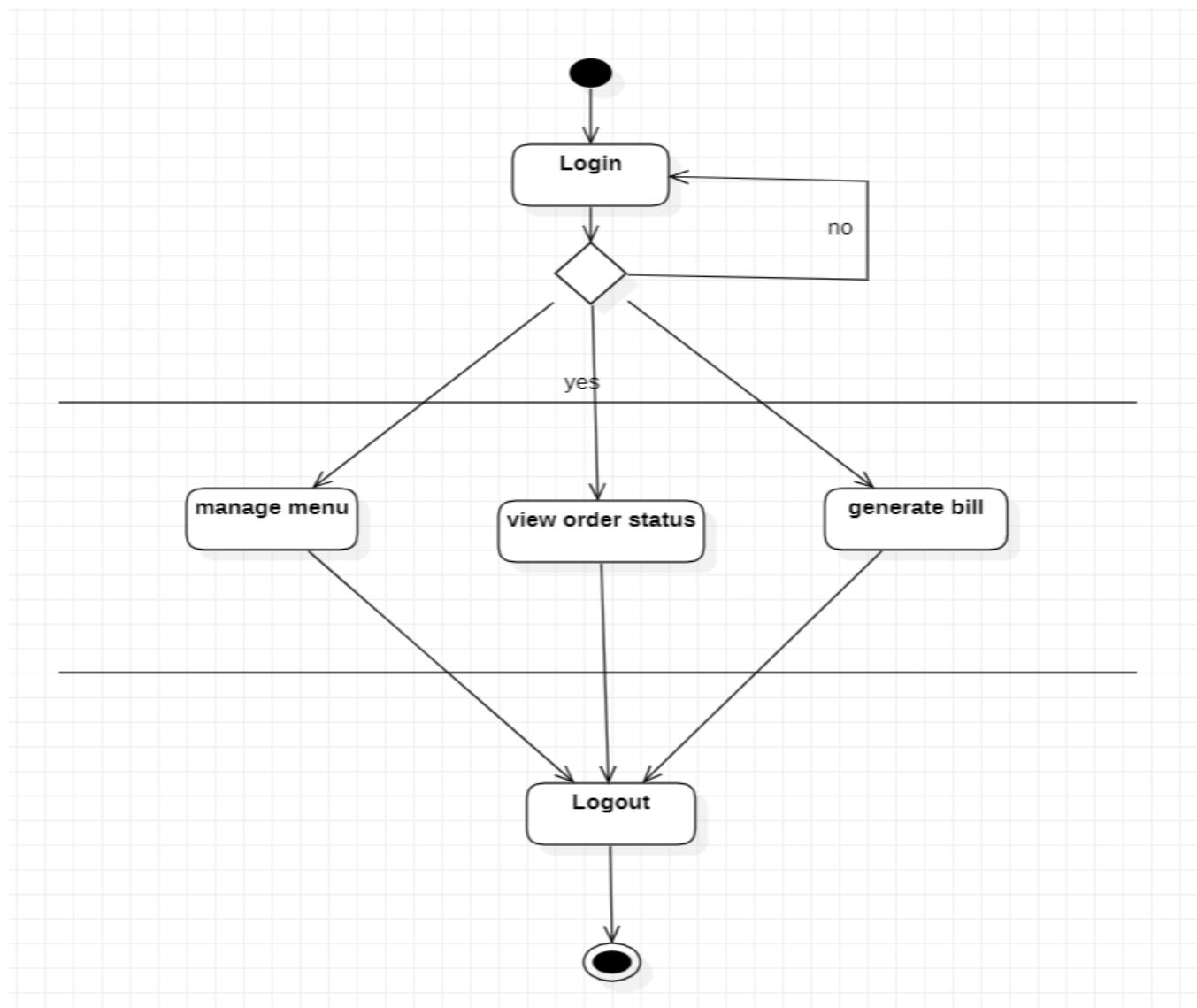


**Figure 4.4.3.2: Sequence Diagram for User**

#### 4.4.4 Activity Diagram

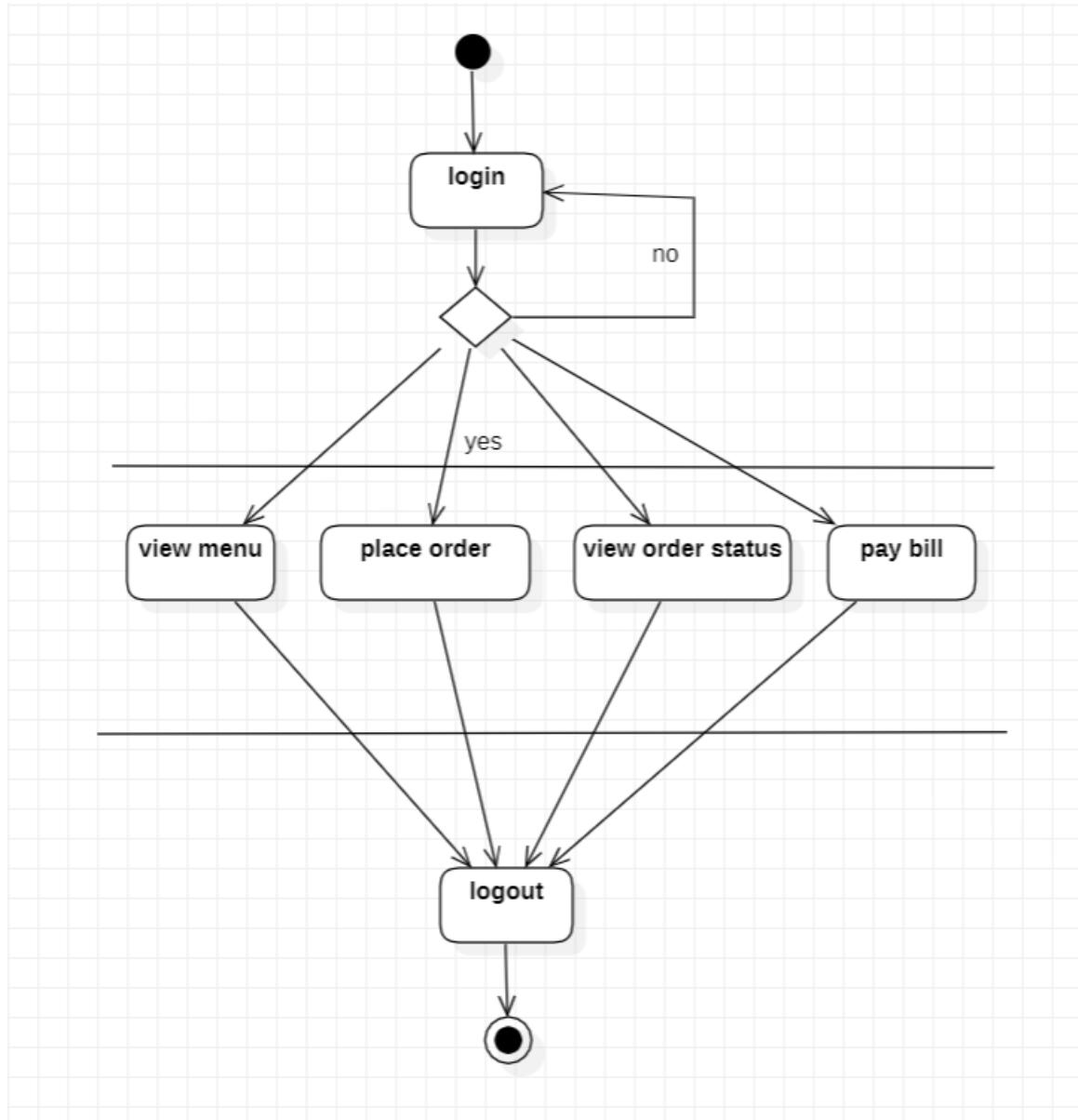
Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of step wise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration, and concurrency. In the Unified Modelling Language, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step workflows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control. An activity is shown as a rounded box containing the name of operation. This activity diagram describes the behaviour of the system.

The below figure 4.4.4.1 represents the activity diagram for admin functionalities in franchise



**Figure 4.4.4.1: Activity Diagram for Admin**

The below figure 4.4.4.2 represents the activity diagram for customer functionalities in franchise



**Figure 4.4.4.2: Activity Diagram for User**

## 4.5 Data Dictionary

### Admin Details

This table 4.5.1 stores the information about the admin like login and password.

**Table 4.5.1: Admin Details**

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'admin' table in the 'hnc' database. The table has three columns: user\_id (int(10)), username (varchar(55)), and password (varchar(10)). The 'user\_id' column is defined as AUTO\_INCREMENT. The 'username' and 'password' columns have collation set to utf8mb4\_general\_ci. The table structure page includes options for printing, proposing table structure, moving columns, normalizing, adding columns, and performing various actions like change, drop, and more.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	user_id	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
2	username	varchar(55)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
3	password	varchar(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>

### User Details

This table 4.5.2 stores the information of users like Name, Address, Phone number, Password and Email address.

**Table 4.5.2: User Details**

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'registration' table in the 'hnc' database. The table has six columns: id (int(4)), name (varchar(20)), email (varchar(66)), address (varchar(50)), phoneNumber (varchar(10)), and u\_password (varchar(15)). The 'id' column is defined as AUTO\_INCREMENT. All other columns have collation set to utf8mb4\_general\_ci. The table structure page includes options for printing, proposing table structure, moving columns, normalizing, adding columns, and performing various actions like change, drop, and more.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(4)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
2	name	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
3	email	varchar(66)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
4	address	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
5	phoneNumber	varchar(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
6	u_password	varchar(15)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>

## Order Details

This table 4.5.3 stores the information about the order details of each user.

**Table 4.5.3: Order Details**

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'orderdetails' table in the 'hnc' database. The left sidebar shows the database structure with tables like 'admin', 'contact', 'forget', 'item', 'messages', 'orderdetails', 'orders', 'paydetails', and 'registration'. The 'orderdetails' table is selected in the main area. The table structure is as follows:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	orderitemid	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
2	order_id	int(11)			No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
3	itemid	int(11)			No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
4	quantity	int(11)			No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>

## Pay Details

This table 4.5.4 stores the information about the pay details of orders of each user.

**Table 4.5.4: Pay Details**

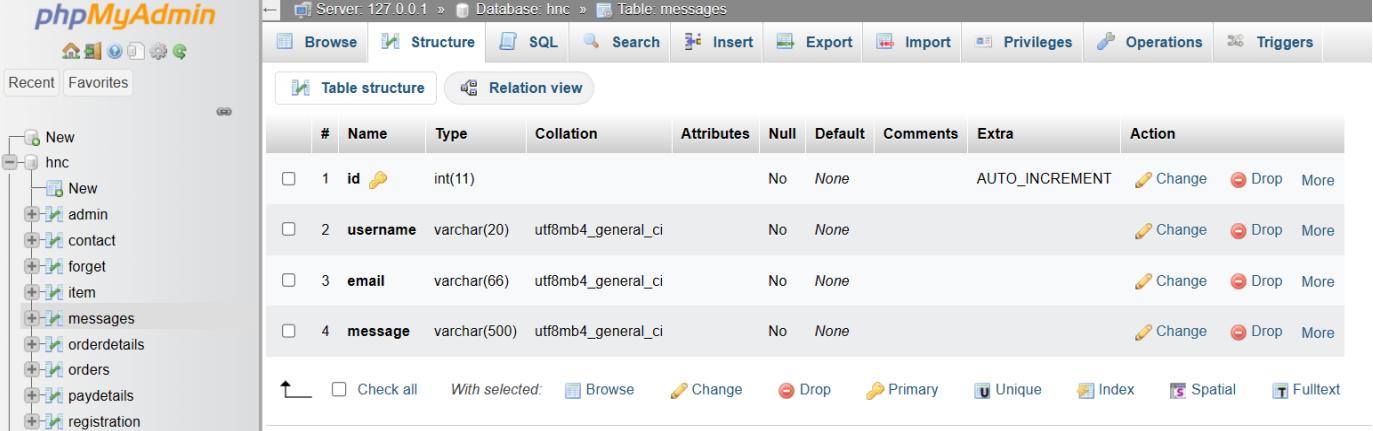
The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'paydetails' table in the 'hnc' database. The left sidebar shows the database structure with tables like 'admin', 'contact', 'forget', 'item', 'messages', 'orderdetails', 'orders', 'paydetails', and 'registration'. The 'paydetails' table is selected in the main area. The table structure is as follows:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
2	name	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
3	email	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
4	phononenumber	bigint(11)			No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
5	baddress	varchar(99)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
6	saddress	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
7	cardnumber	bigint(11)			No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
8	cvv	bigint(3)			No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
9	deliverystatus	tinyint(1)			No	None			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
10	username	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>
11	order_id	int(11)			Yes	NULL			<a href="#">Change</a> <a href="#">Drop</a> <a href="#">More</a>

## Message Details

This table 4.5.5 stores the information about the messages of each user about the website.

**Table 4.5.5: Message Details**



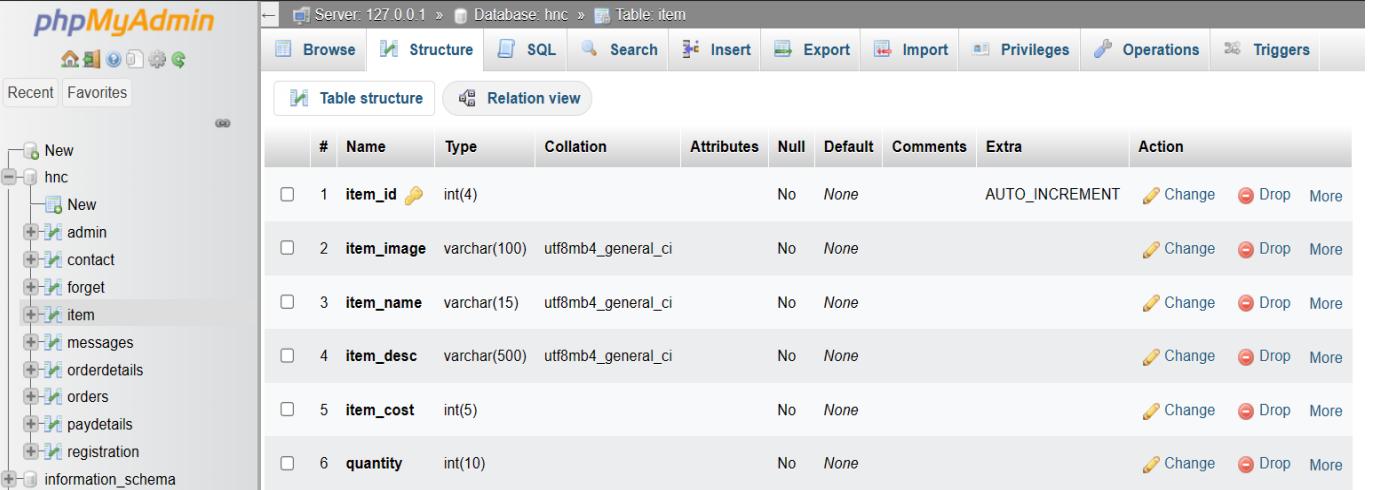
The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'messages' table in the 'hnc' database. The left sidebar shows the database structure with 'messages' selected. The main area displays the table structure with four columns: id, username, email, and message. Each column has its data type, collation, attributes (null, default, comments, extra), and action buttons for change, drop, and more options.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change  Drop  More
2	username	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
3	email	varchar(66)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
4	message	varchar(500)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More

## Item Details

This table 4.5.6 stores the information about the food items available in franchise.

**Table 4.5.6: Item Details**



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'item' table in the 'hnc' database. The left sidebar shows the database structure with 'item' selected. The main area displays the table structure with six columns: item\_id, item\_image, item\_name, item\_desc, item\_cost, and quantity. Each column has its data type, collation, attributes (null, default, comments, extra), and action buttons for change, drop, and more options.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	item_id	int(4)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change  Drop  More
2	item_image	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
3	item_name	varchar(15)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
4	item_desc	varchar(500)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
5	item_cost	int(5)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
6	quantity	int(10)			No	None			Change  Drop  More

## Contact Details

This table 4.5.7 stores the information about the food items available in franchise.

**Table 4.5.7: Contact Details**

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'hnc'. The left sidebar lists various tables: New, hnc, New, admin, contact (which is selected), forget, item, messages, orderdetails, orders, paydetails, registration, and information\_schema. The main area displays the 'Structure' tab for the 'contact' table. The table has five columns: id, name, email, phonenumber, and message. The 'id' column is defined as int(11) with AUTO\_INCREMENT, 'name' as varchar(11), 'email' as varchar(30), 'phonenumber' as bigint(10), and 'message' as varchar(40). The 'Collation' for all columns is utf8mb4\_general\_ci. The 'Attributes' for 'id' are 'No' and 'None', while for the other columns they are 'Null' and 'None'. The 'Default' for all columns is 'None'. The 'Comments' and 'Extra' fields are empty. The 'Action' column contains icons for Change, Drop, and More. At the bottom, there are buttons for Check all, With selected: Browse, Change, Drop, Primary, Unique, Index, Spatial, and Fulltext.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None	AUTO_INCREMENT			
2	name	varchar(11)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				
3	email	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				
4	phonenumber	bigint(10)		No	None				
5	message	varchar(40)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				

## CHAPTER 5

### IMPLEMENTATION

#### **5.1 LANGUAGES USED:**

##### **5.1.1: PYTHON**

Python is a popular high-level programming language that was first released in 1991 by Guido van Rossum. It is a versatile language that can be used for a variety of purposes, including web development, data analysis, scientific computing, artificial intelligence, and more. Python is known for its clean syntax, readability, and ease of use, which makes it a popular choice among beginners and experienced developers alike. It also has a large and active community of developers who contribute to its development and maintenance. Python supports multiple programming paradigms, including object-oriented, functional, and procedural programming. It also has a vast standard library that provides a wide range of modules for various purposes, such as web development, data analysis, and networking. One of the main reasons why Python is so popular is its flexibility and versatility. It is widely used in many industries and has become the language of choice for many data scientists and machine learning engineers. It is also widely used in education and is a great language for beginners to start learning programming.

#### **Features of Python**

- Object-oriented
- Large standard library
- High-level Language
- Third-party libraries

#### **Object-oriented**

Python supports object-oriented programming, which makes it easy to create reusable and modular code. It allows developers to define classes and objects, encapsulate data and functions, and organize code into logical units.

## **Large standard libraries**

Python comes with a comprehensive standard library that provides developers with a wide range of modules and functions to accomplish common programming tasks.

## **High-level language**

Python is a high-level language, which means that it abstracts away low-level details such as memory management and hardware dependencies. This feature makes it easier to write code, as developers don't have to worry about these details.

## **Third party libraries**

Python has a vast ecosystem of third-party libraries and frameworks that can be used to build complex applications and perform specialized tasks. This feature allows developers to leverage existing code and focus on their specific requirements.

### **5.1.2 DJANGO FRAMEWORK**

Django is a high-level, open-source web framework that is built on top of python. It was first released in 2005 and is maintained by the Django Software Foundation. Django provides developers with a set of tools and libraries that simplify the process of building web applications.

Here are some key features of Django:

1. Object-Relational Mapping (ORM): Django includes a powerful ORM that allows developers to map database tables to Python objects. This makes it easy to interact with databases using python code.
2. Admin interface: Django provides a built-in admin interface that allows developers to manage the content of their web applications. The admin interface is customizable and provides a wide range of features such as filtering, search, and sorting.
3. URL routing: Django provides a powerful URL routing system that allows developers to map URLs to views. This makes it easy to create clean and user-friendly URLs for web applications.
4. Template engine: Django includes a template engine that allows developers to create dynamic HTML pages. The template engine supports features such as template inheritance, filters, and tags.
5. Security: Django provides a set of tools and libraries that help developers build secure web applications. It includes features such as cross-site request forgery protection, password hashing, and user authentication.
6. Scalability: Django is designed to be scalable and can handle high-traffic web applications. It includes features such as caching, database optimization, and load balancing.
7. Third-party packages: Django has a vast ecosystem of third-party packages that can be used to add

functionality to web applications. These packages include libraries for tasks such as authentication, content management, and social media integration.

Overall, Django is a popular choice for building web applications due to its robust set of features, ease of use, and scalability. It is widely used in industries such as e-commerce, media, and education, and has a large and active community of developers.

### **5.1.3: HTML**

HTML is a hypertext mark-up language that is in reality a backbone of any website. Every website can't be structured without the knowledge of HTML. If we make our web page only with the help of HTML, then we can't add many of the effective features in a web page, for making a web page more effective we use various platforms such as CSS. So here we are using this language to make our web pages more effective as well as efficient. And to make our web pages dynamic we are using JavaScript.

### **5.1.4:CSS**

CSS Stands for “Cascading Style Sheet.” Cascading style sheets are used to format the layout of Web pages. They can be used to define text styles, table sizes, and other aspects of Web pages that previously could only be defined in a page's HTML. The basic purpose of CSS is to separate the content of a web document(written in any mark-up language) from its presentation that is written using cascading style sheets. CSS gives the option of selecting various style schemes and rules according to the requirements and it also allows the same HTML document to be presented in more than one varying style.

### **5.1.5JAVASCRIPT**

JavaScript is considered to be one of the most famous scripting languages of all time. JavaScript, by definition, is a Scripting Language of the World Wide Web. The main usage of JavaScript is to add various Web functionalities, Web form validations, browser detections, creation of cookies, and so on. browsers available today like Firefox.

We used the browser opera or Internet Explorer. JavaScript is considered to be one of the most powerful scripting languages in use today. It is often for the development of client-side web development.

JavaScript is used to make web pages more interactive and dynamic. JavaScript, as the name suggests, was influenced by many languages, especially Java.

The advantages of JavaScript:

- An interpreted language.
- Embedded within HTML.
- Embedded within HTML.
- Performance sign for simple, small programs.

### **5.1.6: MYSQL**

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

- MYSQL is released under an open-source license. So, you have nothing to pay to use it. MYSQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages.
- MYSQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.
- MYSQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including Python, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc.
- MYSQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets.
- MYSQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development.
- MYSQL is customizable. The open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MYSQL software to fit their specific environments.

### **5.1.7: BOOTSTRAP**

Bootstrap is a free and – source tool collection for creating responsive websites and web applications. It is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework for developing responsive, mobile-first websites. Now a days, the websites are perfect for all the browsers (IE, Firefox, and Chrome) and for all sizes of screens (Desktop, Tablets, Phablets, and Phones.)

- It is Faster and Easier way for Web-Development.
- It creates Platform-independent web-pages.
- It creates Responsive Web-pages.
- It designs the responsive web pages for mobile devices too.
- It is Free and open-source framework.

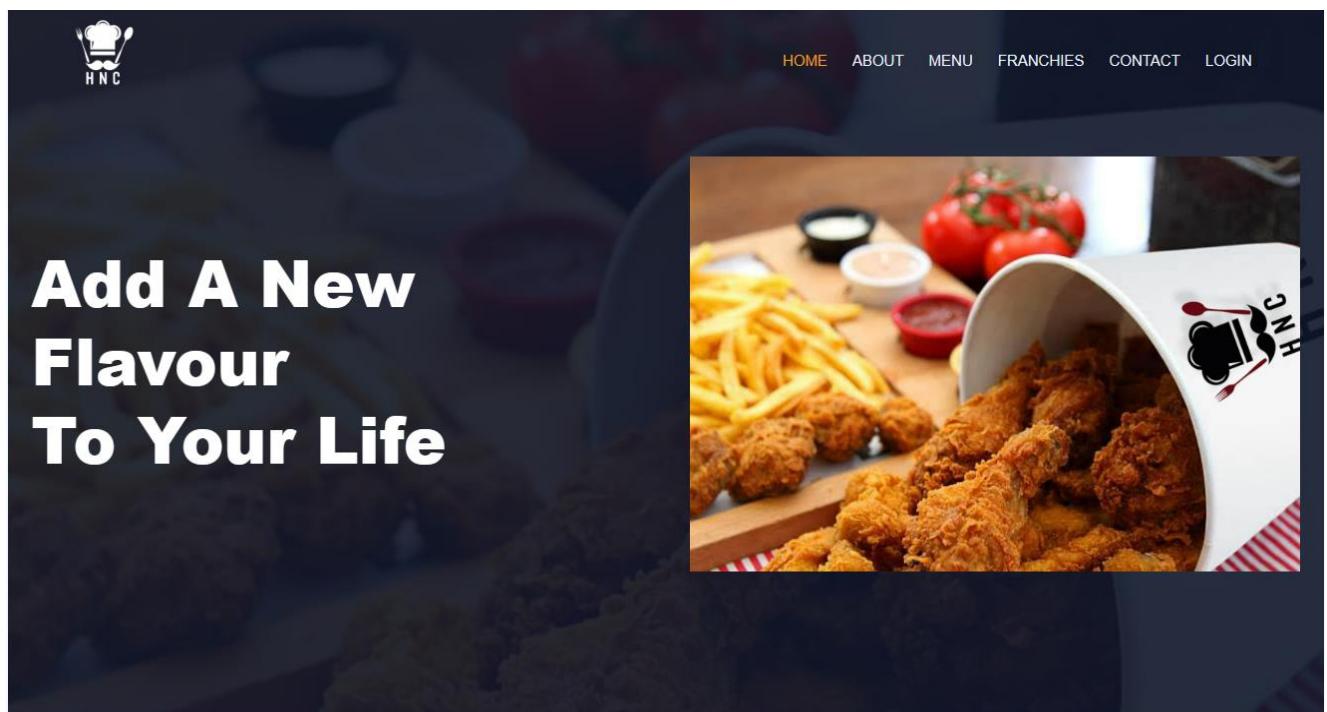
## 5.2 FRONTEND DESIGN:

### Home Page:

The homepage of the application figure 5.2.1 consists of a home page. This interface is available through the web application at the time of login. This feature of the home page is to allow Admin, Faculty to login in to their computers. This page shows the navigation categories. There are two categories:

1. About us
2. Menu
3. Franchise
4. Contact us
5. Admin Login
6. User Login

Each category links to an individual page containing the items related to the category to which it is assigned.



**Figure 5.2.1: Screenshot for Home page**

## About us:

Below figure 5.2.2 represents about the Hot N Crispy Food Court. This page describes the establishment of the Franchise.

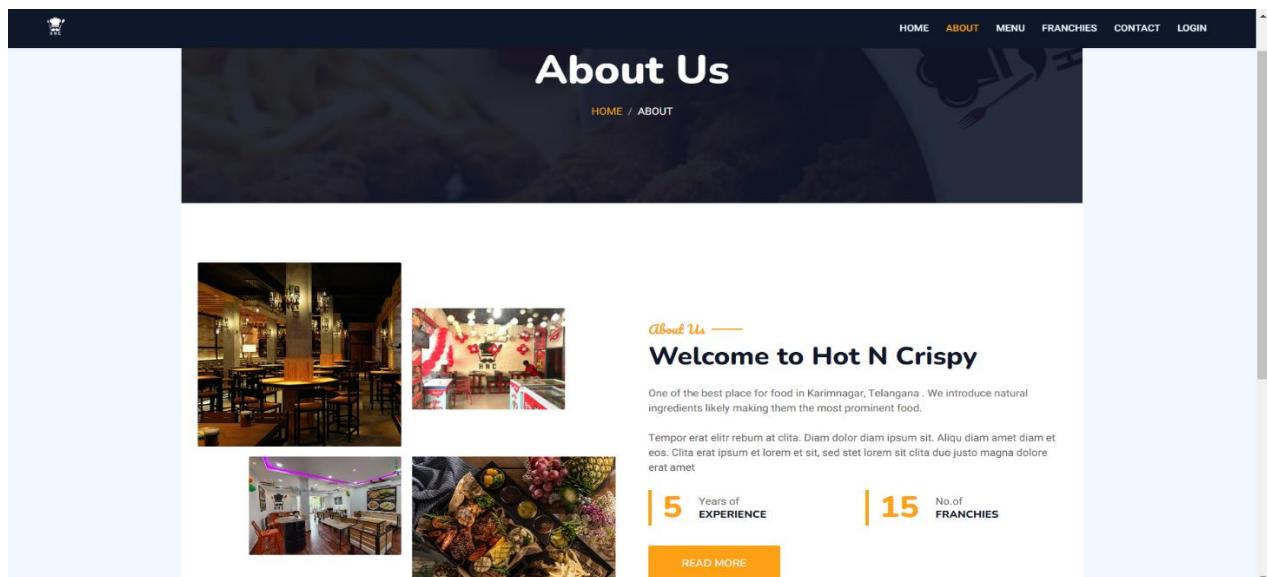


Figure 5.2.2: Screenshot for About us page

## Menu:

Below figure 5.2.3 represents all the food items available in Franchise.

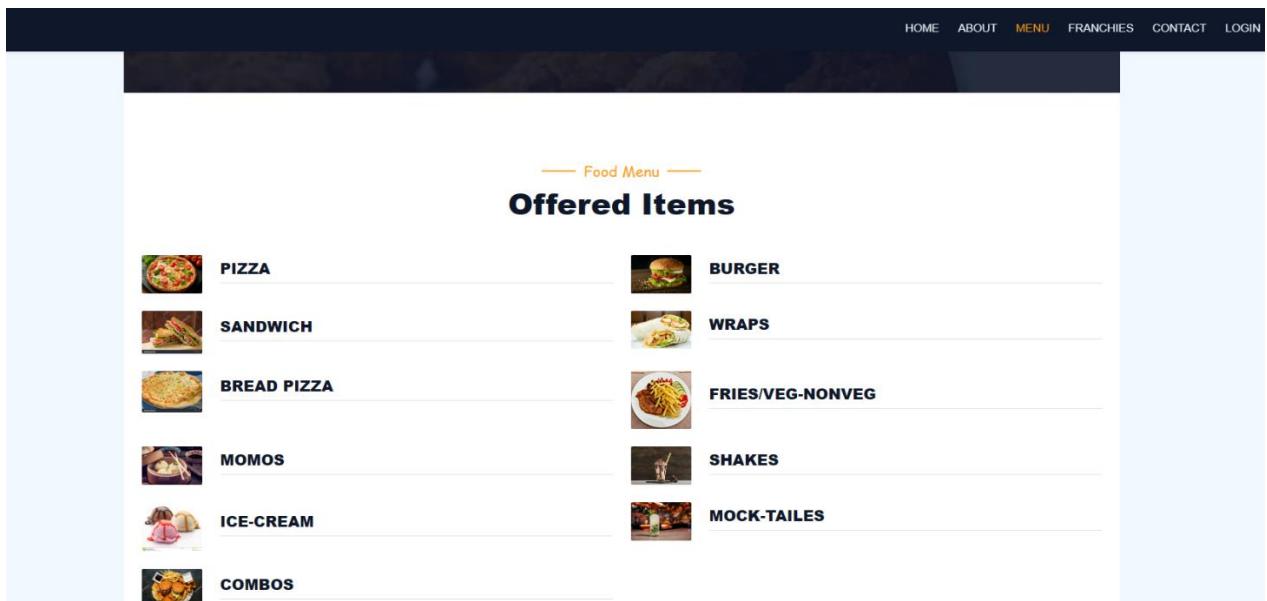
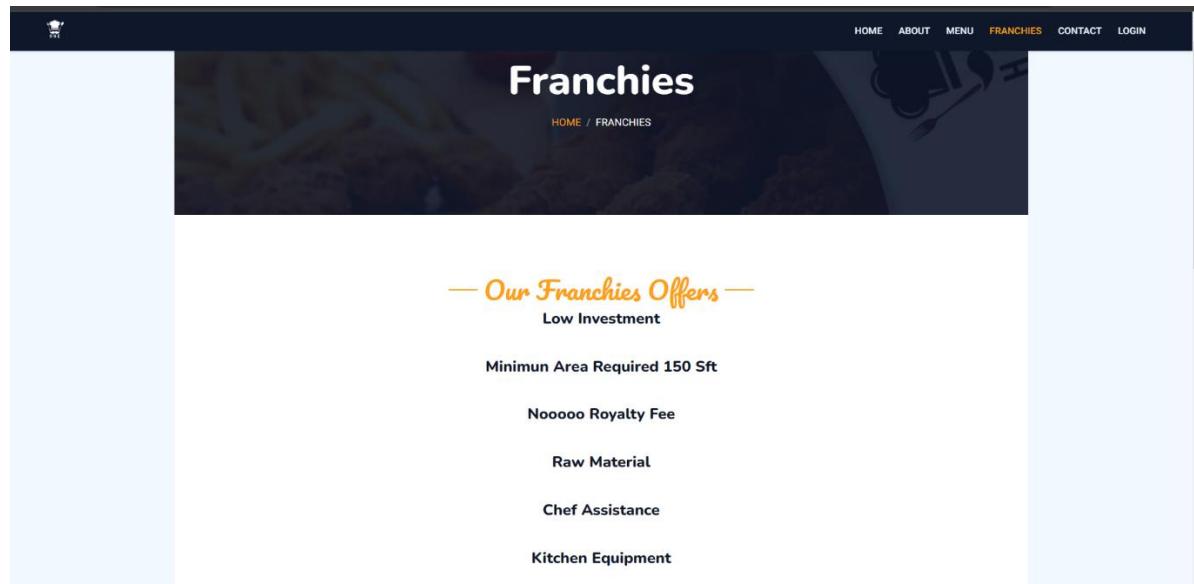


Figure 5.2.3: Screenshot for Menu page

## **Franchise:**

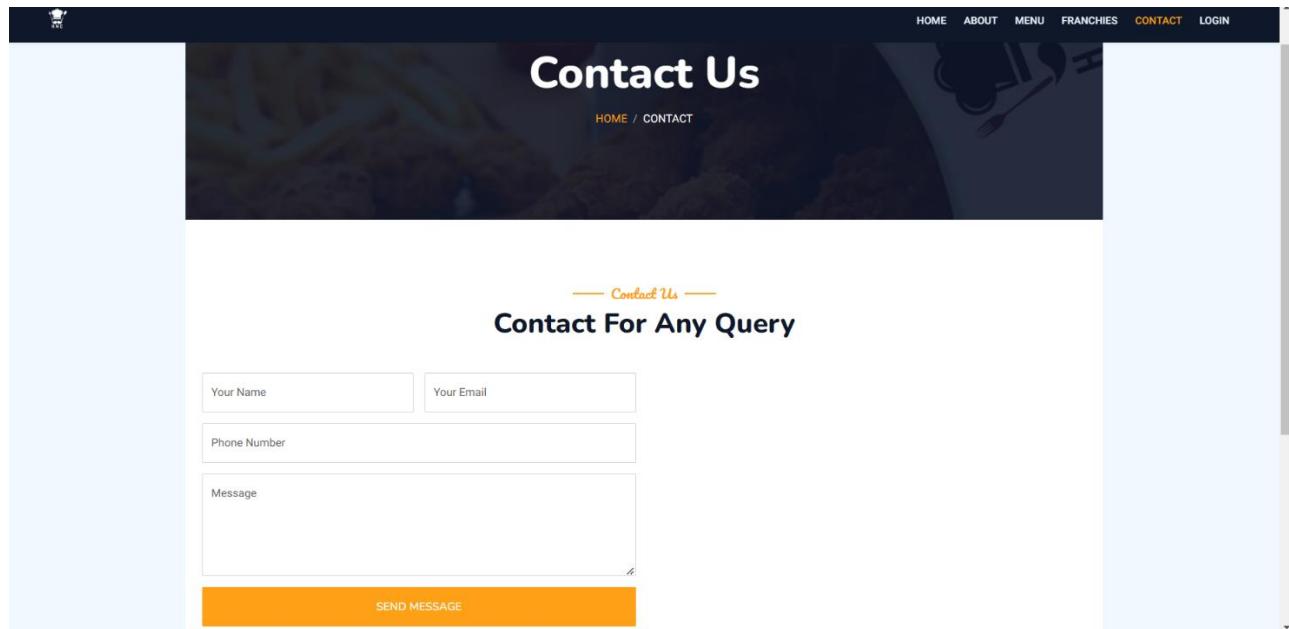
Below figure 5.2.5 represents the Franchise of the Food court.



**Figure 5.2.5: Screenshot for Franchise page**

## **Contact us:**

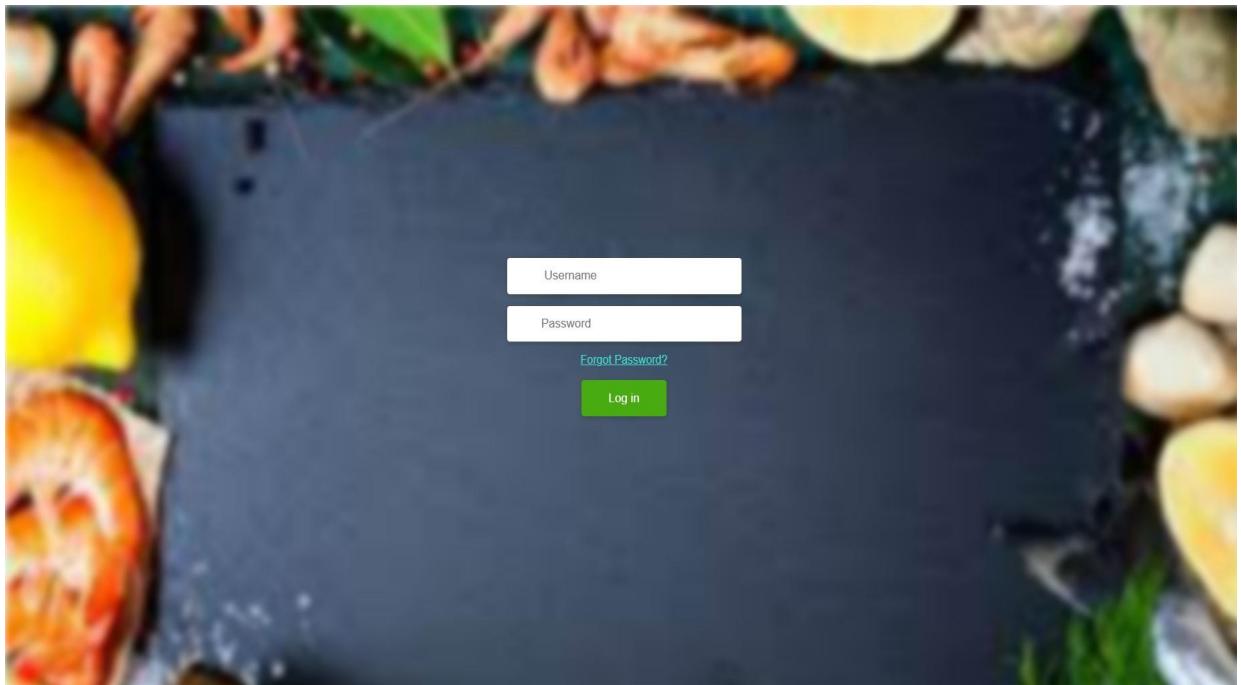
Below figure 5.2.6 represents the process of contacting the admin by the users who needs to contact them.



**Figure 5.2.6: Screenshot for Contact us page**

## **Admin Login:**

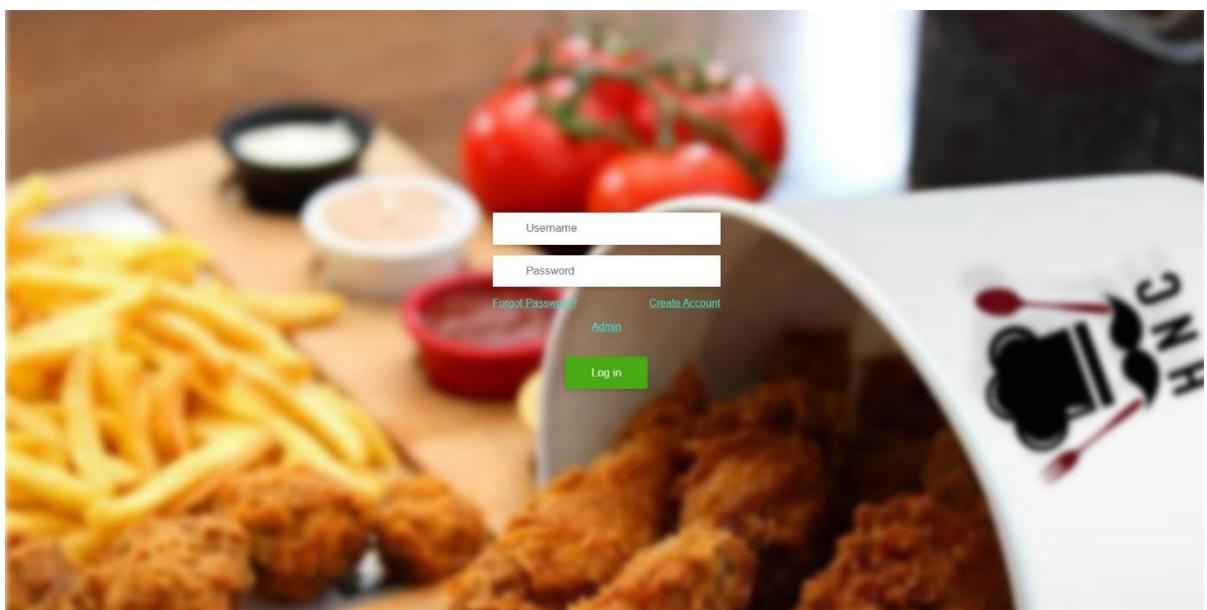
This figure 5.2.2 represents the admin login page. Here the admin enters his/her login credentials. On clicking the login button admin will enter into the admin portal.



**Figure 5.2.2: Screenshot for Admin Login page**

## **User Login:**

This figure 5.2.3 shows the User Login page. Here the user enters his/her login credentials. Onclicking the login button user will enter into the user portal.



**Figure 5.2.3: Screenshot for User Login page.**

If the user is a new user, then he needs to sign up using his required credentials. This figure 5.2.4 represents the user sign up page.

The screenshot shows a registration form titled "Registration". The form consists of several input fields and a central "Register" button. The fields are arranged in two columns. The left column contains "Name" (with placeholder "Enter Name"), "Phone Number" (with placeholder "Enter Phone Number"), and "Password" (with placeholder "Enter Password"). The right column contains "email" (with placeholder "Enter your mail"), "address" (with placeholder "address"), and "Confirm Password" (with placeholder "Confirm Password"). Below the fields is a green "Register" button. Underneath the button is a link "[login here](#)".

**Figure 5.2.4: Screenshot for User Signup Page**

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **TESTING**

It is the process of testing the functionality and executing a program with the intent of finding an error. Testing is a crucial element of software quality assurance and presents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. System testing is an important phase. Testing represents an interesting anomaly for the software. This a series of testing are performed before the system is ready for user acceptance testing. A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an undiscovered error. A successful test is one that uncovers an undiscovered error. Software testing is usually performed for one of two reasons:

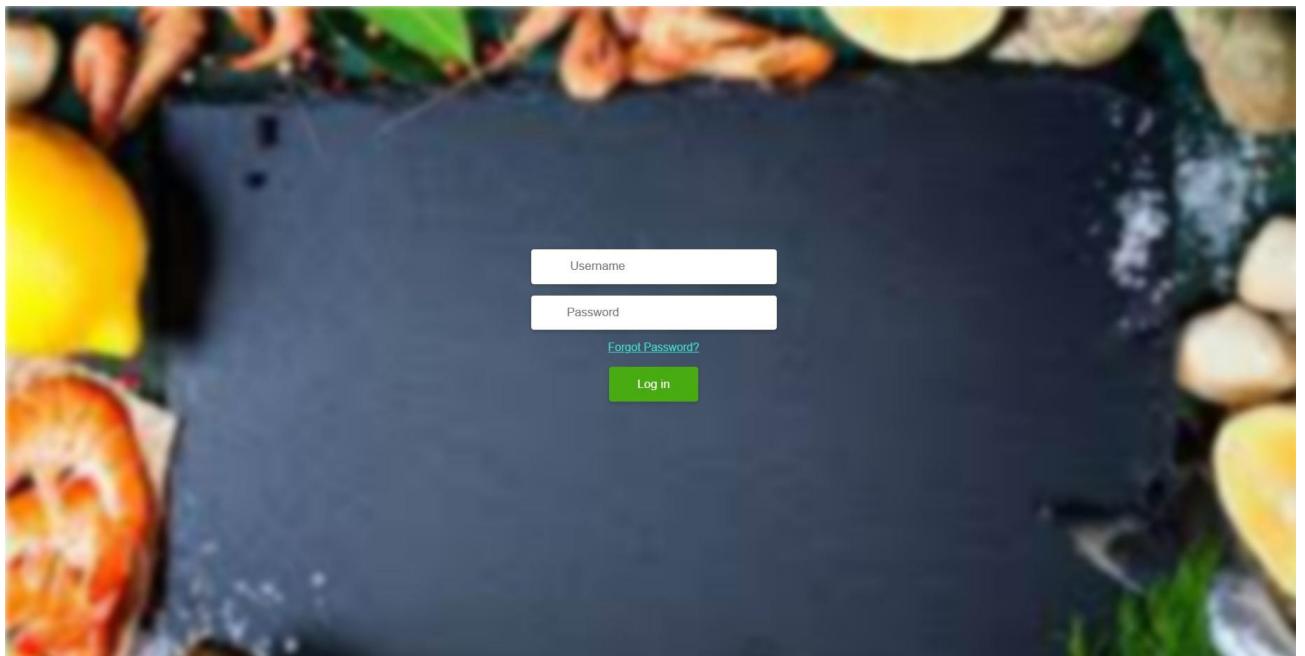
- Defect Detection
- Reliability estimation

Testing is a process, which reveals errors in the program. It is the major quality measure employed during software development. During testing, the program is executed with a set of conditions known as test cases and the output is evaluated to determine whether the program is performing as expected. Software testing is the process of testing the functionality and correctness of software by running it.

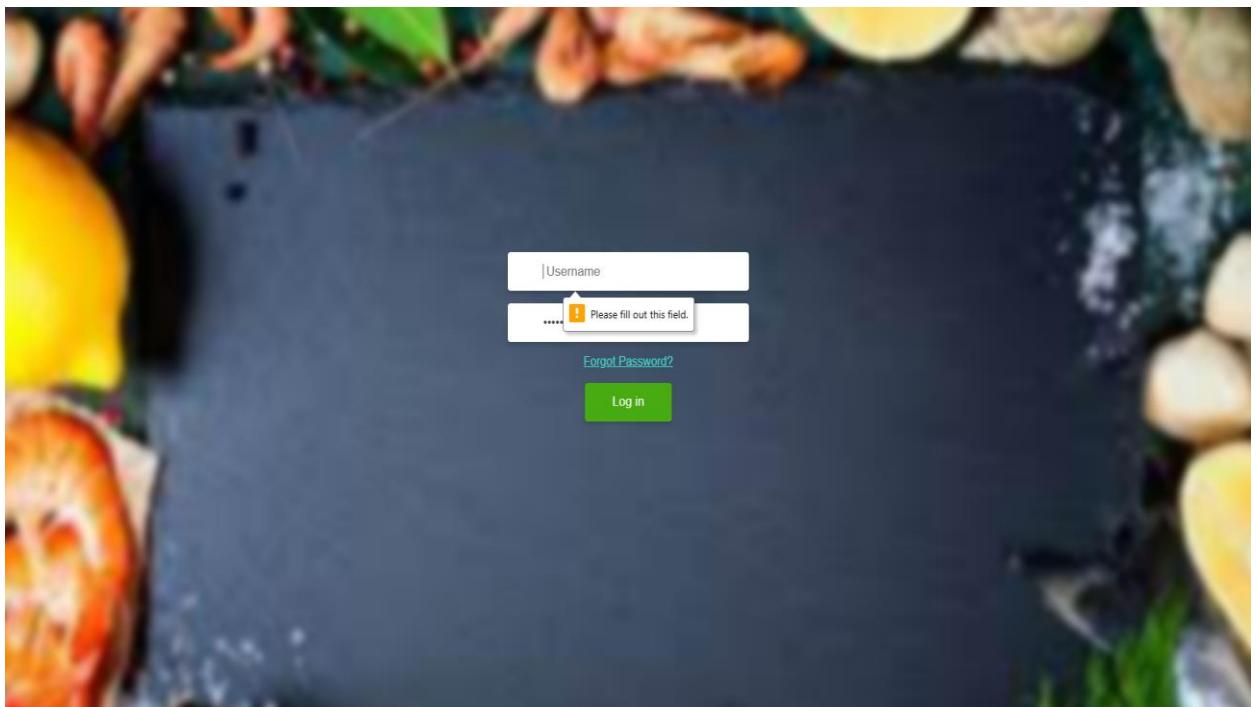
#### **6.1 Testing**

##### **6.1.1 Admin Login**

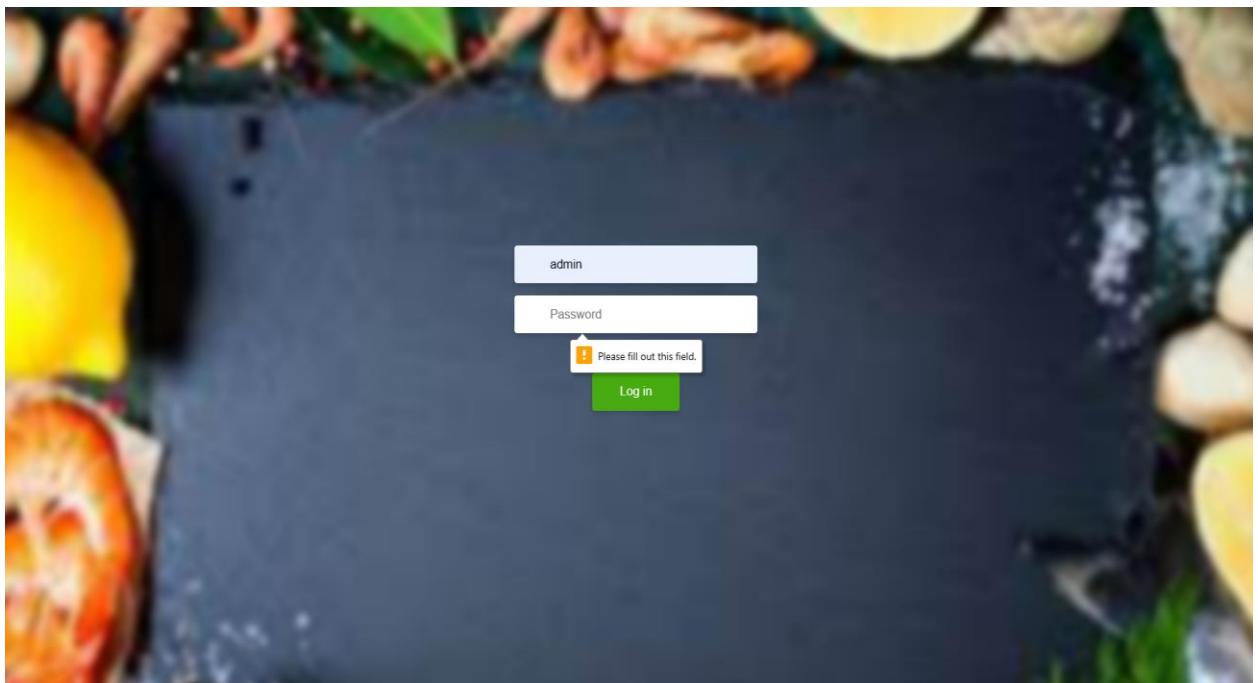
1. Figure 6.1.1.1 shows attempting login by leaving both admin username and password fields empty.
2. Figure 6.1.1.2 shows trying to login without username and leaving the password field empty.  
The expected output is to show “Please enter username”.
3. Figure 6.1.1.3 shows trying to login with username and leaving the password field empty.  
The expected output is to show “Please enter password”.
4. Figure 6.1.1.4 shows trying to login with invalid details.  
The expected output is to show “invalid credentials”.
5. Figure 6.1.1.5 shows trying to login with the correct username and correct password.  
The expected output is “View of Admin Dashboard”, if username and password are valid.



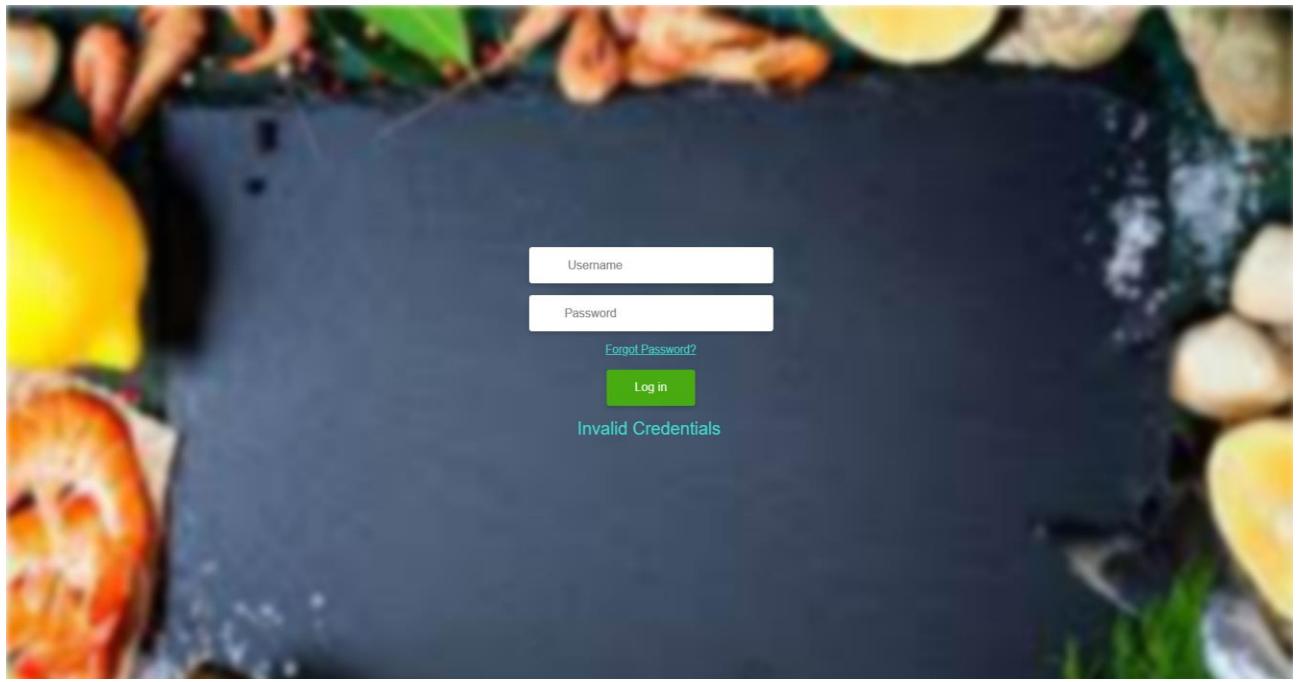
**Figure: 6.1.1.1 Both fields are empty**



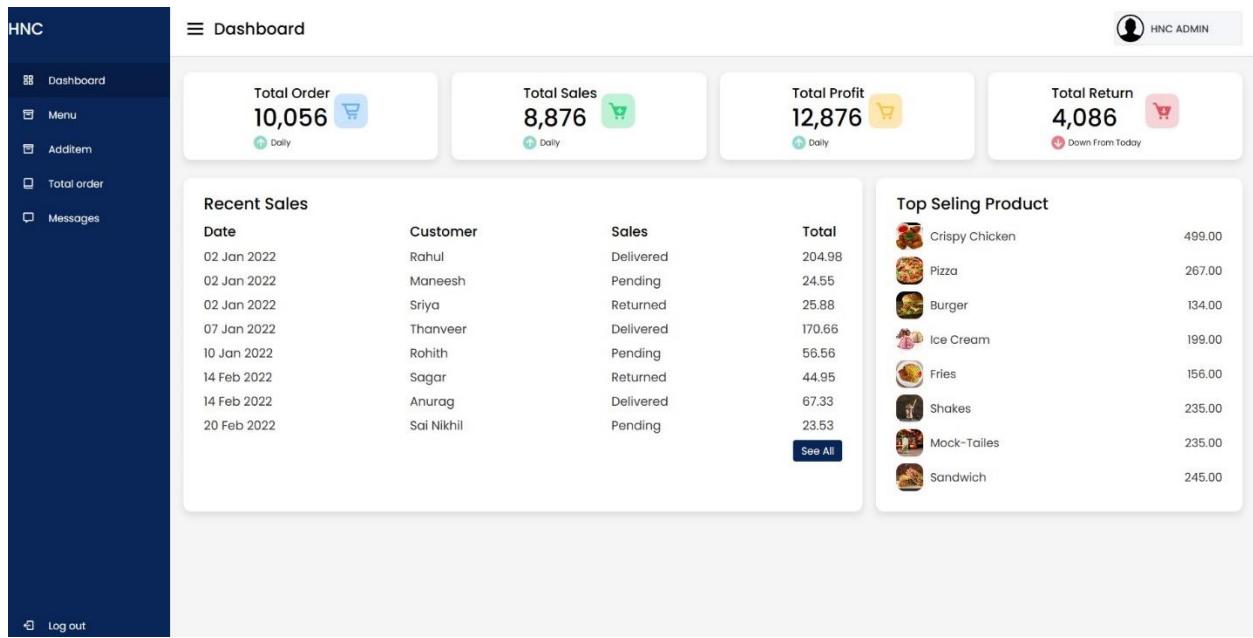
**Figure: 6.1.1.2 Username field is empty**



**Figure: 6.1.1.3 Password field is empty**



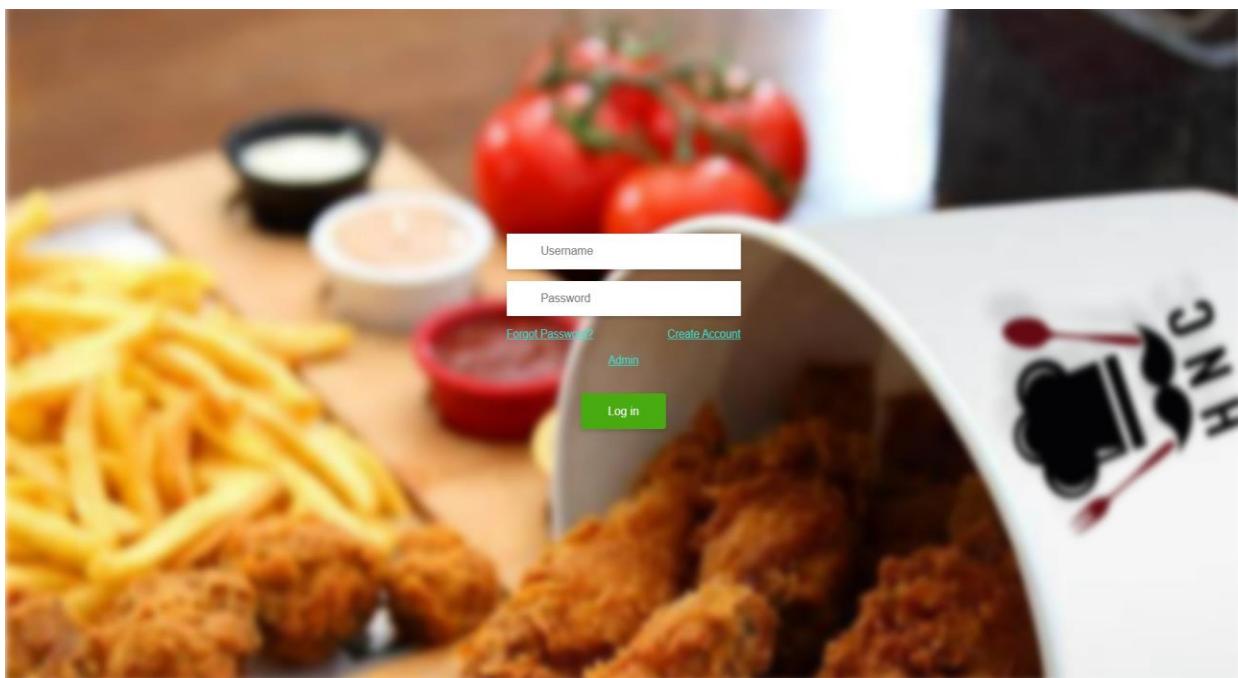
**Figure: 6.1.1.4 Invalid Credentials**



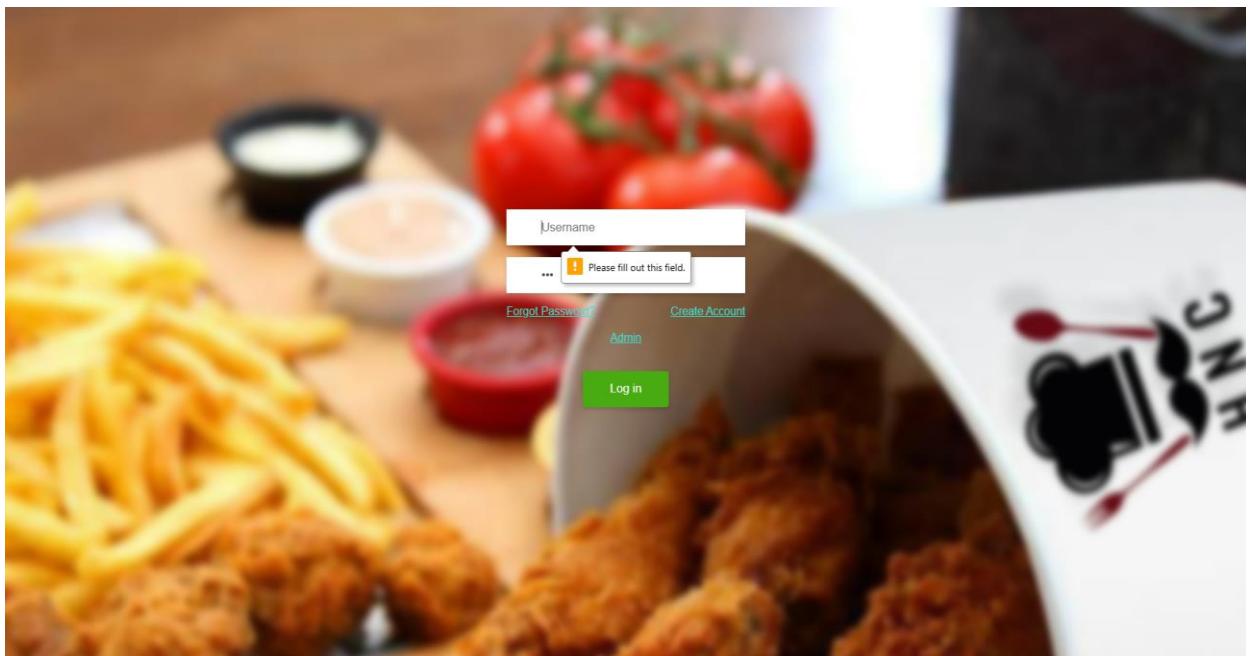
**Figure: 6.1.1.5 Successful Login**

## 6.1.2 User Login

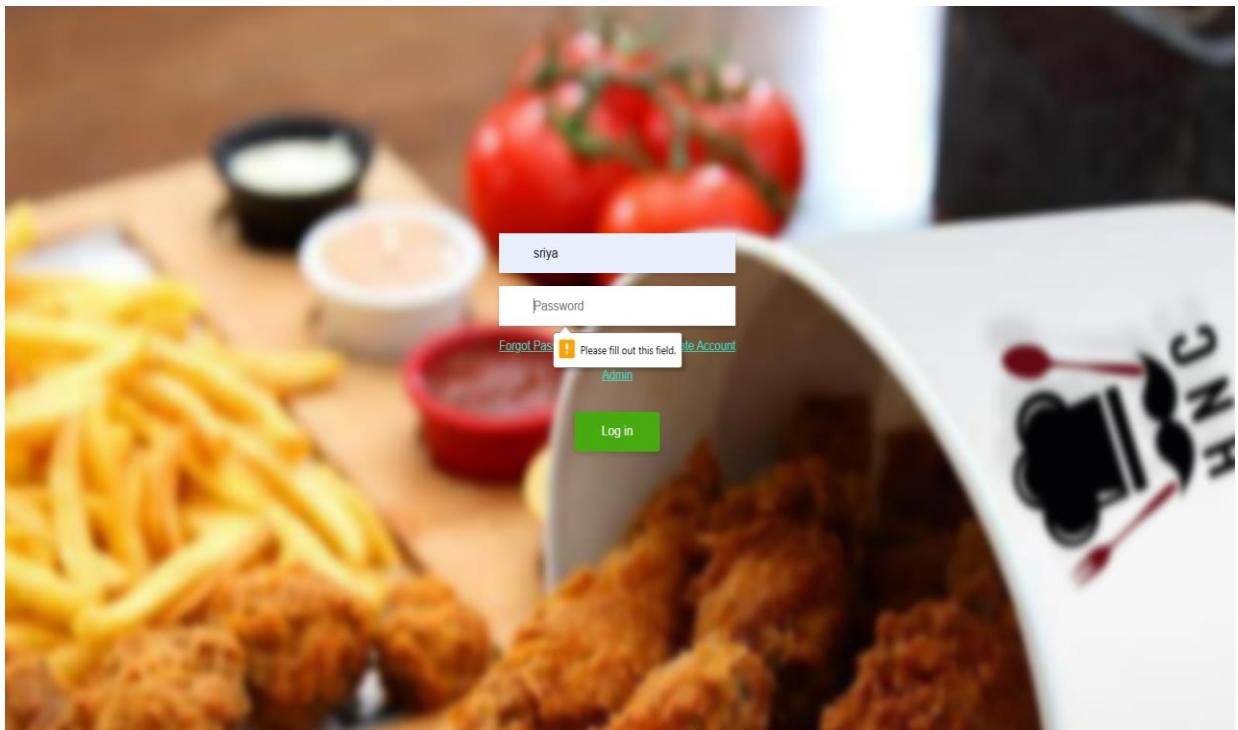
1. Figure 6.1.2.1 shows attempting login by leaving both admin username and password fields empty.
2. Figure 6.1.2.2 shows trying to login without username and leaving the password field empty.  
The expected output is to show “Please enter username”.
3. Figure 6.1.2.3 shows trying to login with username and leaving the password field empty.  
The expected output is to show “Please enter password”.
4. Figure 6.1.2.4 shows trying to login with invalid details.  
The expected output is to show “invalid credentials”.
5. Figure 6.1.2.5 shows trying to login with the correct username and correct password.  
The expected output is “View of Faculty Dashboard”, if username and password are valid.



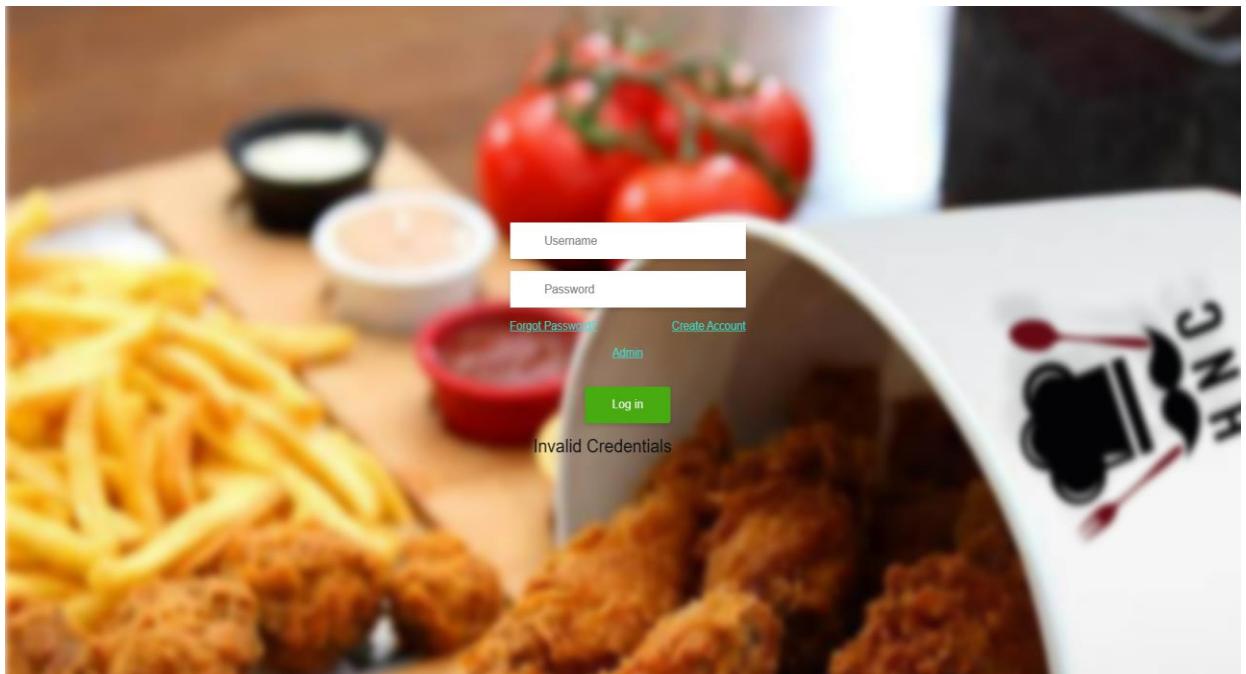
**Figure: 6.1.2.1 Both fields are empty**



**Figure: 6.1.2.2 Username is empty**



**Figure: 6.1.2.3 Password is empty**



**Figure: 6.1.2.4 Invalid Credentials**

HNC

Dashboard

item_id	item_image	item_name	item_desc	item_cost
1		pizza	Pizza is a dish of Italian origin consisting of a usually round, flat base of leavened wheat-based dough topped with tomatoes, cheese, and often various other ingredients (such as various types of sausage, anchovies, mushrooms, onions, olives, vegetables, meat, ham, etc.), which is then baked at a high temperature, traditionally in a wood-fired oven. A small pizza is sometimes called a pizzetta.	100
2		burger	The patties that are the essence of a veggie burger have existed in various Eurasian cuisines for mi	150
3		Sandwich	A sandwich is a food typically consisting of vegetables, sliced cheese or meat, placed on or between slices of bread, or more generally any dish wherein bread serves as a container or wrapper for another food type. The sandwich began as a portable, convenient finger food in the Western world, though over time it has become prevalent worldwide.	100
4		Wraps	A wrap is a dish made with a soft flatbread rolled around a filling. The usual flatbreads are wheat tortillas, lavash, or pita, the filling may include cold sliced meat, poultry, or fish, shredded lettuce, diced tomato or pico de gallo, guacamole, sautéed mushrooms, bacon, grilled onions, cheese, and a sauce, such as ranch or honey mustard.	80
5		Bread pizza	Bread pizza is a yummy snack made using bread as the pizza base. This easy recipe will help you make bread pizza on stove top or oven. This can be enjoyed as a evening snack or a party starter.	150
6		Fries	French fries are prepared by cutting potatoes into even strips, drying them, and frying them, usually in a deep fryer. Pre-cut, blanched, and frozen russet potatoes are widely used, and sometimes baked in a regular or convection oven; air fryers are small convection ovens marketed for frying potatoes.	60
7		Momos	Momo is a type of East and South Asian steamed filled dumpling. Momos are native to Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, as well as North Indian region of Ladakh, Northeast Indian regions of Sikkim, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh, and 100 East Indian region of Darjeeling. It is popular across a wider region of the Indian subcontinent.	100
8		Shakes	A shake is a sweet drink made by blending milk, ice cream, and flavorings or sweeteners such as butterscotch, caramel sauce, chocolate syrup, fruit syrup, or whole fruit into a thick, sweet, cold mixture. It may also be made using other types of milk such as almond milk, coconut milk, or soy milk.	50
13		Ice cream	Ice cream is a sweetened frozen food typically eaten as a snack or dessert. It may be made from milk or cream and is flavoured with a sweetener, either sugar or an alternative, and a spice, such as cocoa or vanilla, or with fruit such as strawberries or peaches. It can also be made by whisking a flavored cream base and liquid nitrogen together.	50
14		Mock tail	A mocktail is a non-alcoholic mixed drink. Mocktails are designed to look and taste like a fancy cocktail but without all the alcohol. When a drink is categorized as a mocktail, it is usually a replica of a real cocktail but the alcoholic ingredients have been replaced with juice, seltzers, water or simply eliminated.	200
15		Combos	Combos, officially called Combos Stuffed Snacks, are cylindrical tubes of cracker, pretzel, or tortilla, available with various fillings. Combos are produced by forming a soft bread-like dough, which is hollowed out into a tube-channel form. A center channel then absorbs individual items and becomes the center of the snack.	1000

**Figure: 6.1.2.5 Successful Login**

## 6.2 Database Testing

This test involves testing whether the values entered through the form gets stored in the database correctly or not.

Figure 6.2.1 shows that entered details are stored correctly in the database or not.

The screenshot shows the 'HNC Admin' dashboard with a sidebar containing links for Dashboard, Menu, Additem, Total order, and Messages. The main area is titled 'Product Information Form' and contains fields for Item Name (a text input), Item Image (a file upload field showing 'Choose File | No file chosen'), Item Description (a text area), and Cost (a text input). A 'Submit' button is at the bottom right. The top right corner shows the user profile 'HNC ADMIN'.

**Figure: 6.2.1 Add Item form**

	item_id	item_image	item_name	item_desc	item_cost	quantity
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	menu1.jpg	pizza	Pizza is a dish of Italian origin consisting of a ...	100	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	menu-2.jpeg	burger	The patties that are the essence of a veggie burge...	150	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	menu-3.jpg	Sandwich	A sandwich is a food typically consisting of veget...	100	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	menu-4.jpg	Wraps	A wrap is a dish made with a soft flatbread rolled...	80	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	menu-5.jpg	Bread pizza	Bread pizza is a yummy snack made using bread as t...	150	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	menu-6.jpg	Fries	French fries are prepared by cutting potatoes into...	60	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	menu-7.jpg	Momos	Momo is a type of East and South Asian steamed fil...	100	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	menu-8.jpg	Shakes	A shake is a sweet drink made by blending milk, ic...	50	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	menu-9_b7mMRGz.jpg	Ice cream	Ice cream is a sweetened frozen food typically eat...	50	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	menu-10_23dLA6Q.jpg	Mock tail	A mocktail is a non-alcoholic mixed drink. Mocktail...	200	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	menu-11_56qe9Rz.jpg	Combos	Combos, officially called Combos Stuffed Snacks, a...	1000	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	cfries.JPG	cheese fries	Cheese fries or cheesy chips (latter British Engli...	70	0

**Figure: 6.2.2 Database message details for add items**

Figure 6.2.3 shows that entered details are stored correctly in the database or not.

The screenshot shows the HNC application's dashboard. On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation links: Menu, Orders, Viewcart, Messages, and UpdateProfile. The central area is titled "Dashboard" and contains a table for managing orders. The table has columns: Item\_Id, Item\_Image, Item\_name, Item\_cost, Quantity, Price, and Action. There are two items listed: cheese fries (Item\_Id 12) and ice cream (Item\_Id 9). Both items have a quantity of 1 and a price of 50.00. Each item row has a "REMOVE" button in the Action column. Below the table, there is a link labeled "Checkout". In the top right corner, there is a user profile icon with the name "sriya". At the bottom left, there is a "Log out" link.

**Figure: 6.2.3 Orders form**

Extra options													
	← T →	▼	id	name	email	phonenumber	baddress	saddress	cardnumber	cvv	deliverystatus	username	order_id
<input type="checkbox"/>				1	sriya	ksriya3105@gmail.com	9390316760	karimnagar	karimnagar	789026544567	123	1	rohit
<input type="checkbox"/>				2	thanveer	thannu914491@gmail.com	9346736020	karimnagar	Huzurabad	986433224778	789	1	rohit

**Figure: 6.2.4 Database message details for orders**

Figure 6.2.5 shows that entered details are stored correctly in the database or not.

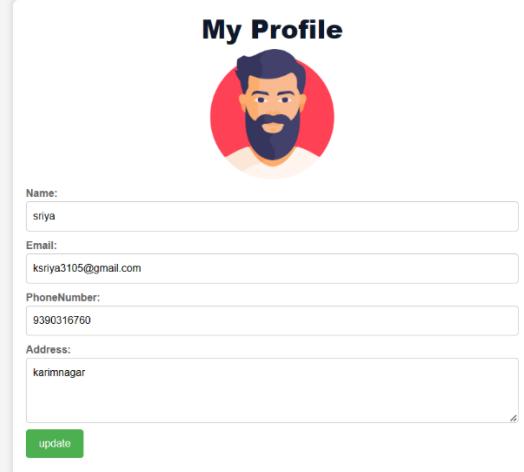
The screenshot shows the HNC application's dashboard. On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation links: Menu, Orders, Viewcart, Messages, and UpdateProfile. The central area is titled "Dashboard" and contains a "Contact For Any Query" form. The form has fields for "Your Name" (with placeholder "John Doe"), "Your Email" (with placeholder "john.doe@example.com"), "Subject" (empty), "Message" (empty), and a large orange "SEND MESSAGE" button at the bottom. In the top right corner, there is a user profile icon with the name "sriya". At the bottom left, there is a "Log out" link.

**Figure: 6.2.5 Message Form**

	<input type="button" value="← T →"/>	<input type="button" value="▼"/>	<b>id</b>	<b>username</b>	<b>email</b>	<b>message</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	1 maneesh	maneesh@gmail.com	hi
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	2 rohit	gaderohith2002@gmail.com	hello
	<input type="button" value="Check all"/>	<i>With selected:</i>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	 Export

**Figure: 6.2.6 Database message details for message**

Figure 6.2.5 shows that entered details are stored correctly in the database or not.



The screenshot shows a user profile update interface. On the left is a sidebar with 'HNC' logo and links for 'Menu', 'Orders', 'Viewcart', 'Messages', and 'UpdateProfile'. The main area has a title 'My Profile' with a placeholder profile picture. Below it are input fields for 'Name' (Sriya), 'Email' (ksriya3105@gmail.com), 'Phone Number' (9390316760), and 'Address' (karimnagar). A green 'update' button is at the bottom right of the form.

**Figure: 6.2.7 Update profile Form**

	<input type="button" value="← T →"/>	<input type="button" value="▼"/>	<b>id</b>	<b>name</b>	<b>email</b>	<b>address</b>	<b>phoneNumber</b>	<b>u_password</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	1 rohit	gaderohith2002@gmail.com	warangal	6305559479	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	2 sriya	ksriya3105@gmail.com	karimnagar	9390316760	123
	<input type="button" value="Check all"/>	<i>With selected:</i>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	 Export		

**Figure: 6.2.8 Database message details for update profile**

## CHAPTER 7

## RESULTS

After performing testing, we get certain results. The results obtained from testing as shown below. Results of the system can be expressed and evaluated in terms of output screen. The output screen can be used to show the objectives set at the beginning are archived at the end.

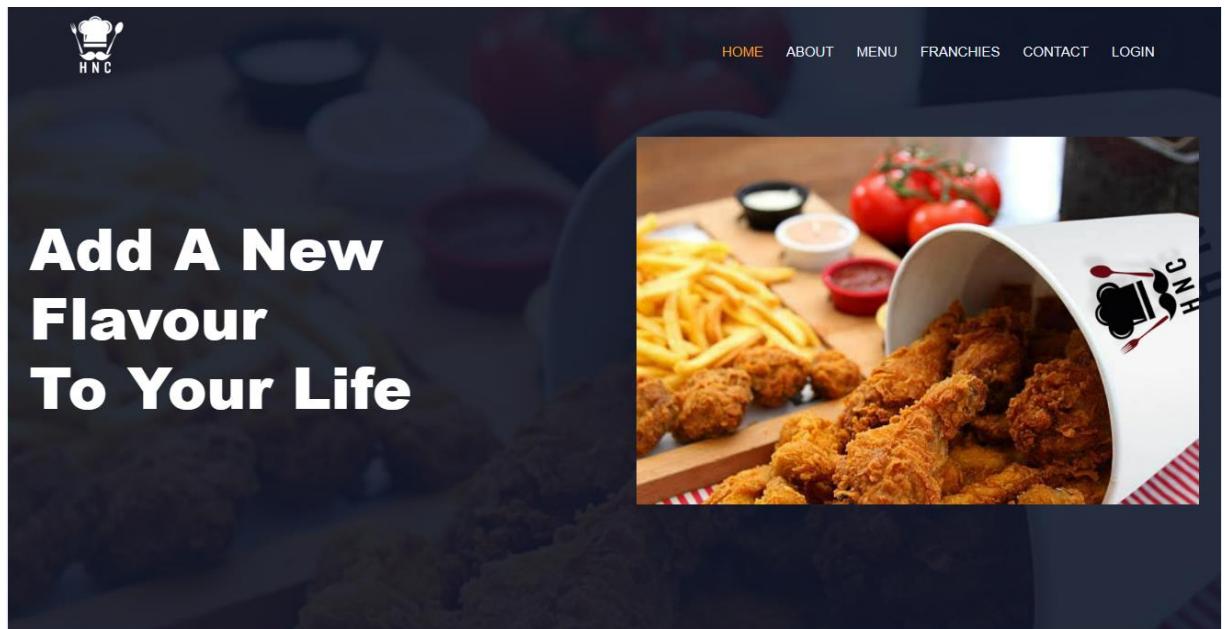


Figure 7.1: Screenshot for Home Page

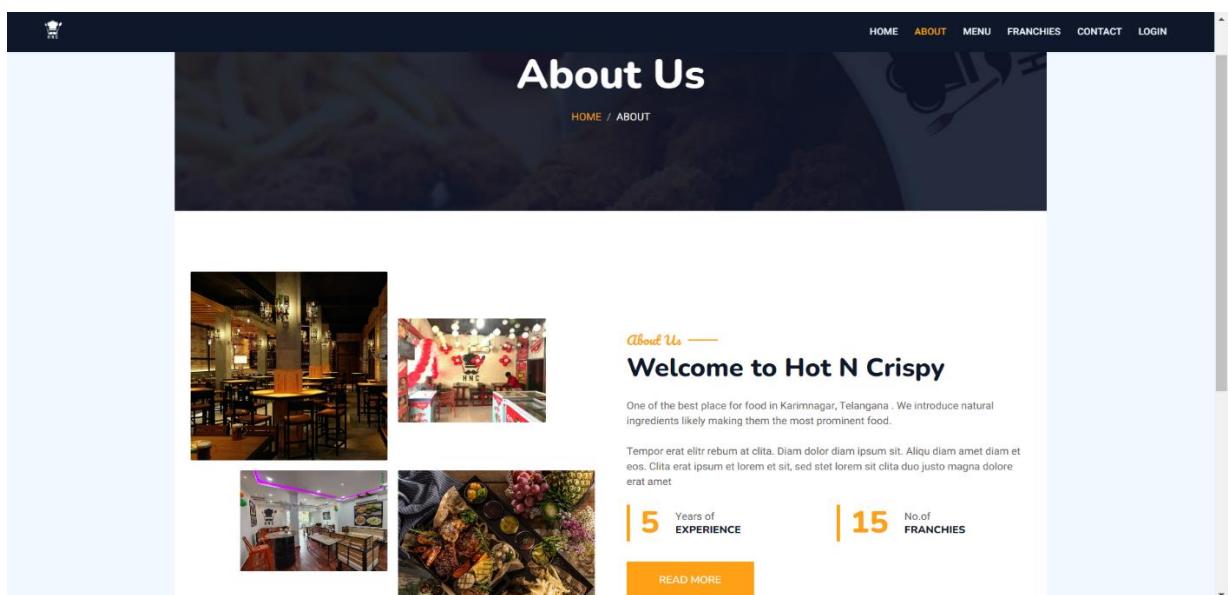


Figure 7.2: Screenshot for About us Page

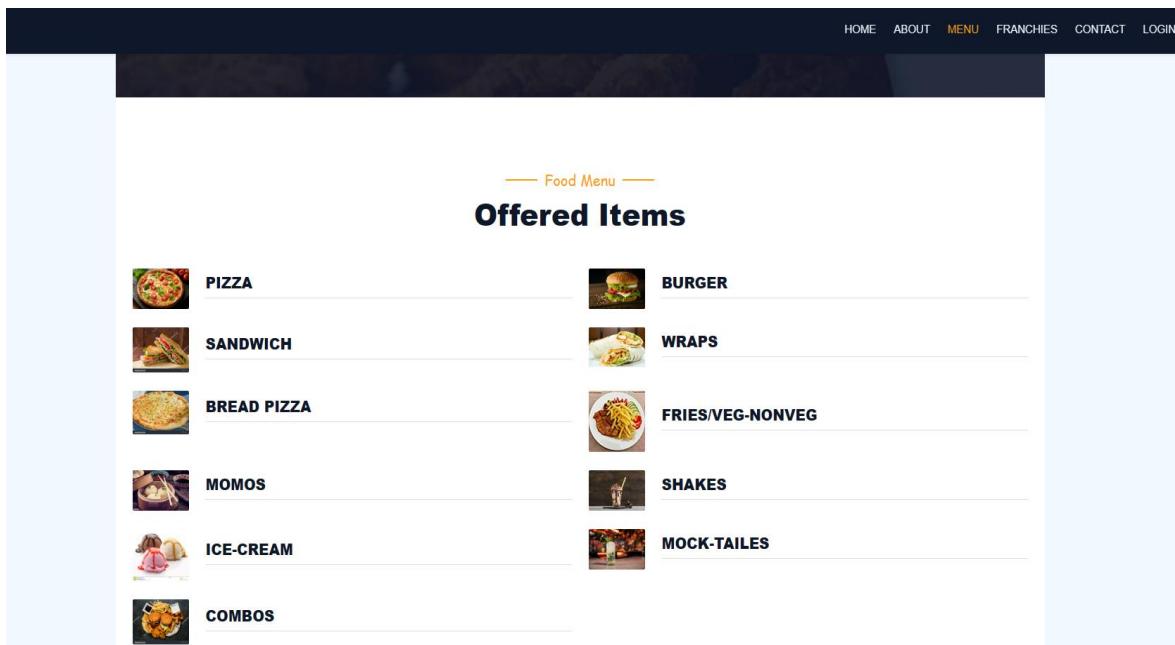


Figure 7.3: Screenshot for Menu Page

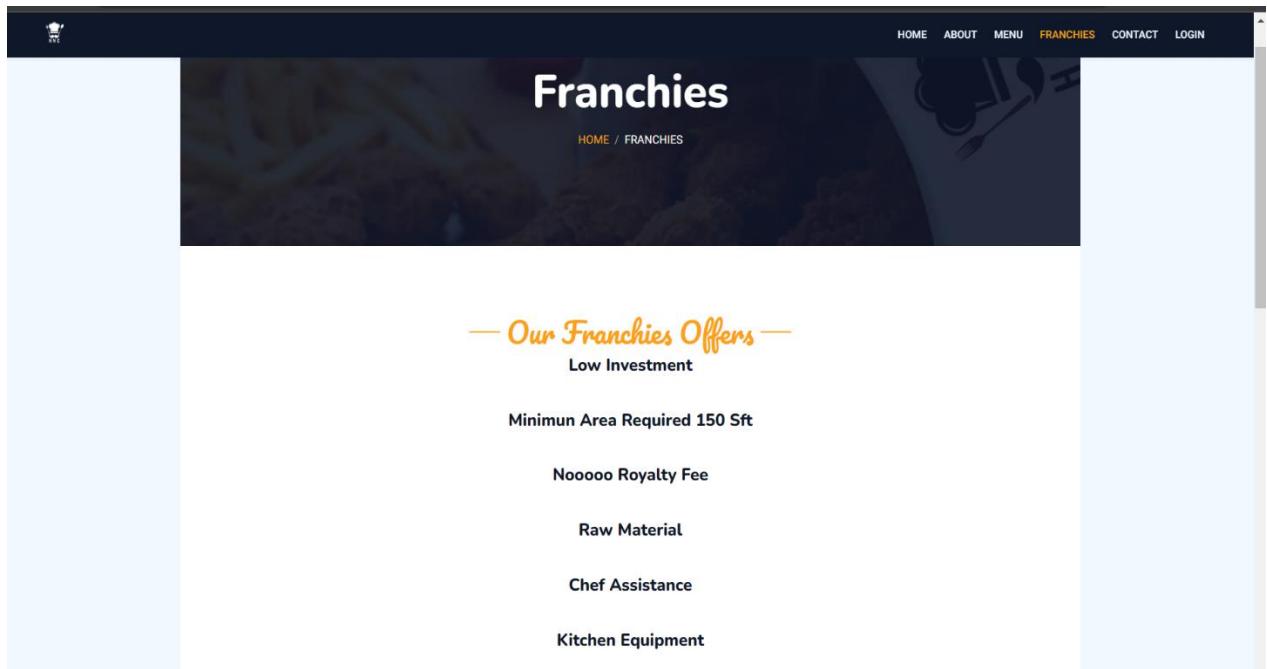
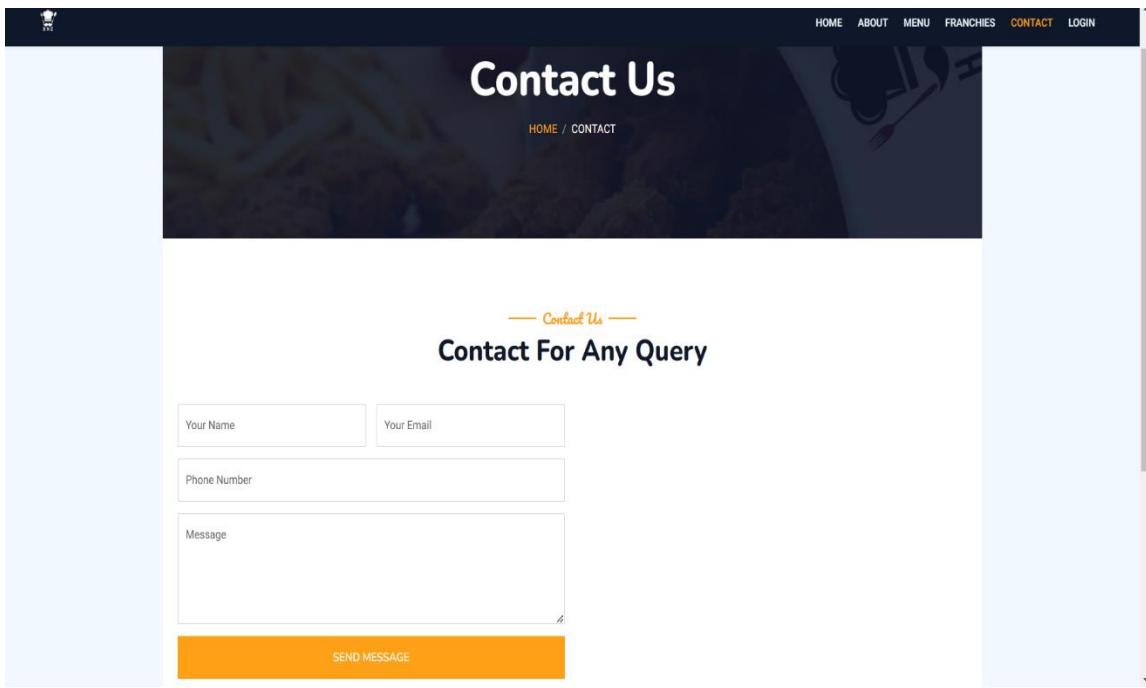
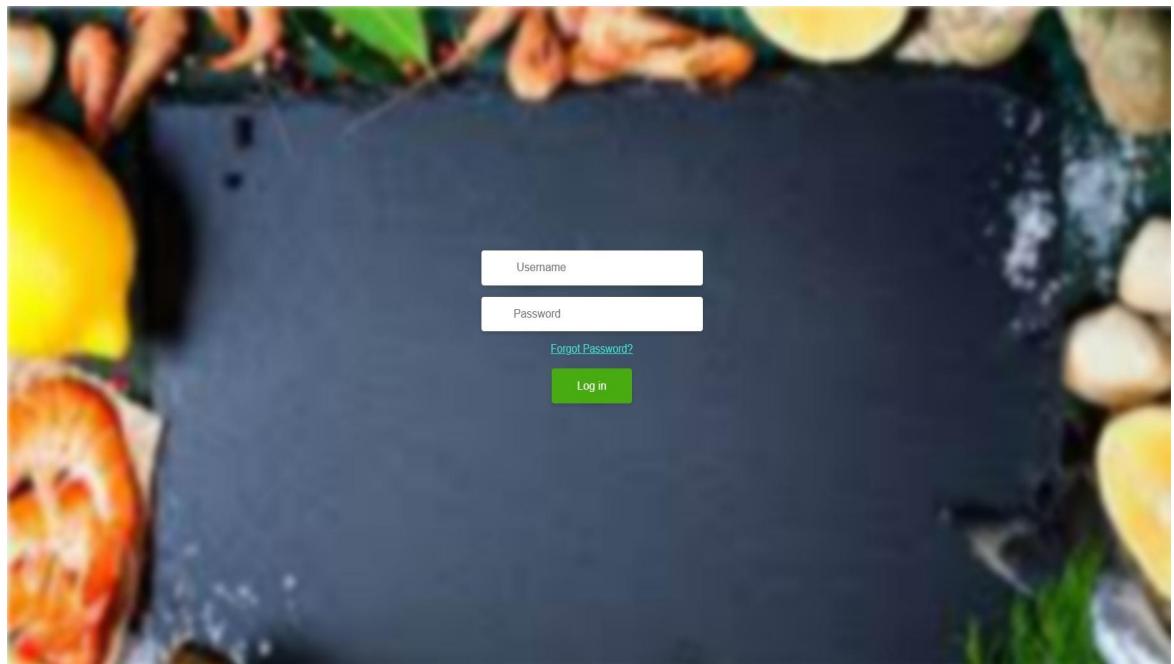


Figure 7.4: Screenshot for Franchise Page



**Figure 7.5: Screenshot for Contact Page**



**Figure 7.6: Screenshot for Admin Login Page**

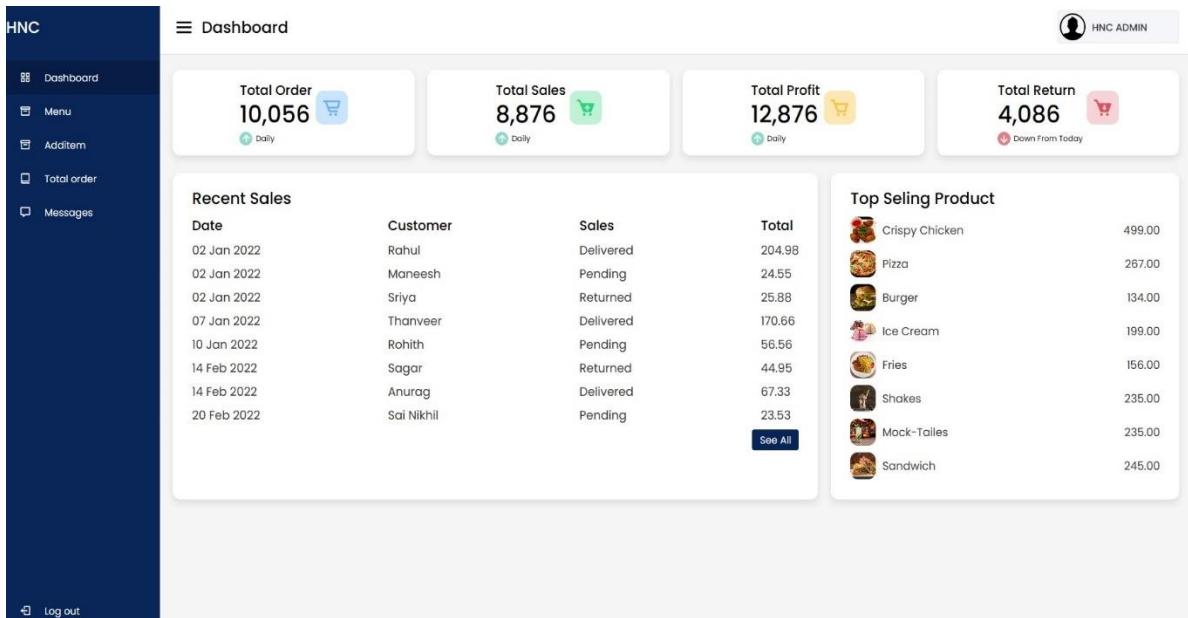


Figure 7.7: Screenshot for Admin dashboard Page

Item ID	Item Image	Item Name	Item Description	Item Cost	Action	Action
1		pizza	Pizza is a dish of Italian origin consisting of a usually round, flat base of leavened wheat-based dough topped with tomatoes, cheese, and often various other ingredients (such as various types of sausage, anchovies, mushrooms, onions, olives, vegetables, meat, ham, etc.), which is then baked at a high temperature, traditionally in a wood-fired oven. A small pizza is sometimes called a pizzetta.	100	Edit	Delete
2		burger	The patties that are the essence of a veggie burger have existed in various Eurasian cuisines for mil	150	Edit	Delete
3		Sandwich	A wrap is a dish made with a soft flatbread rolled around a filling. The usual flatbreads are wheat tortillas, lavash, or pita; the filling may include cold sliced meat, poultry, or fish, shredded lettuce, diced tomato or pico de gallo, guacamole, sautéed mushrooms, bacon, grilled onions, cheese, and a sauce, such as ranch or honey mustard.	100	Edit	Delete
4		Wraps	Bread pizza is a yummy snack made using bread as the pizza base. This easy recipe will help you make bread pizza on stove top or oven. This can be enjoyed as a evening snack or a party starter.	80	Edit	Delete
5		Bread pizza	French fries are prepared by cutting potatoes into even strips, drying them, and frying them, usually in a deep fryer. Pre-cut, blanched, and frozen russet potatoes are widely used, and sometimes baked in a regular or convection oven; air fryers are small convection ovens marketed for frying potatoes.	150	Edit	Delete
6		Fries	Momo is a type of East and South Asian steamed filled dumpling. Momos are native to Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, as well as North Indian region of Ladakh, Northeast Indian regions of Sikkim, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh, and East Indian region of Darjeeling. It is popular across a wider region of the Indian subcontinent.	60	Edit	Delete
7		Momos	A shake is a sweet drink made by blending milk, ice cream, and flavorings or sweeteners such as butterscotch, caramel sauce, chocolate syrup, fruit syrup, or whole fruit into a thick, sweet, cold mixture. It may also be made using other types of milk such as almond milk, coconut milk, or soy milk.	100	Edit	Delete
8		Shakes	Ice cream is a sweetened frozen food typically eaten as a snack or dessert. It may be made from milk or cream and is flavoured with a sweetener, either sugar or an alternative, and a spice, such as cocoa or vanilla, or with fruit such as strawberries or peaches. It can also be made by whisking a flavored cream base and liquid nitrogen together.	50	Edit	Delete
9		Ice cream	A mocktail is a non-alcoholic mixed drink. Mocktails are designed to look and taste like a fancy	50	Edit	Delete

Figure 7.8: Screenshot for Admin Menu Page

The screenshot shows a web application interface. On the left is a dark blue sidebar menu with the following items:

- Dashboard
- Menu
- Additem** (highlighted)
- Total order
- Messages

At the bottom of the sidebar is a "Log out" button.

The main content area has a header "Dashboard" and a user profile icon "HNC ADMIN". Below the header is a form titled "Product Information Form" with the following fields:

- Item Name: (text input field)
- Item Image: (file upload input field labeled "Choose File")
- Item Description: (text input field)
- Cost: (text input field)
- Submit button

**Figure 7.9: Screenshot for Add item Page**

The screenshot shows a web application interface. On the left is a dark blue sidebar menu with the following items:

- Dashboard
- Menu
- Additem**
- Total order** (highlighted)
- Messages

At the bottom of the sidebar is a "Log out" button.

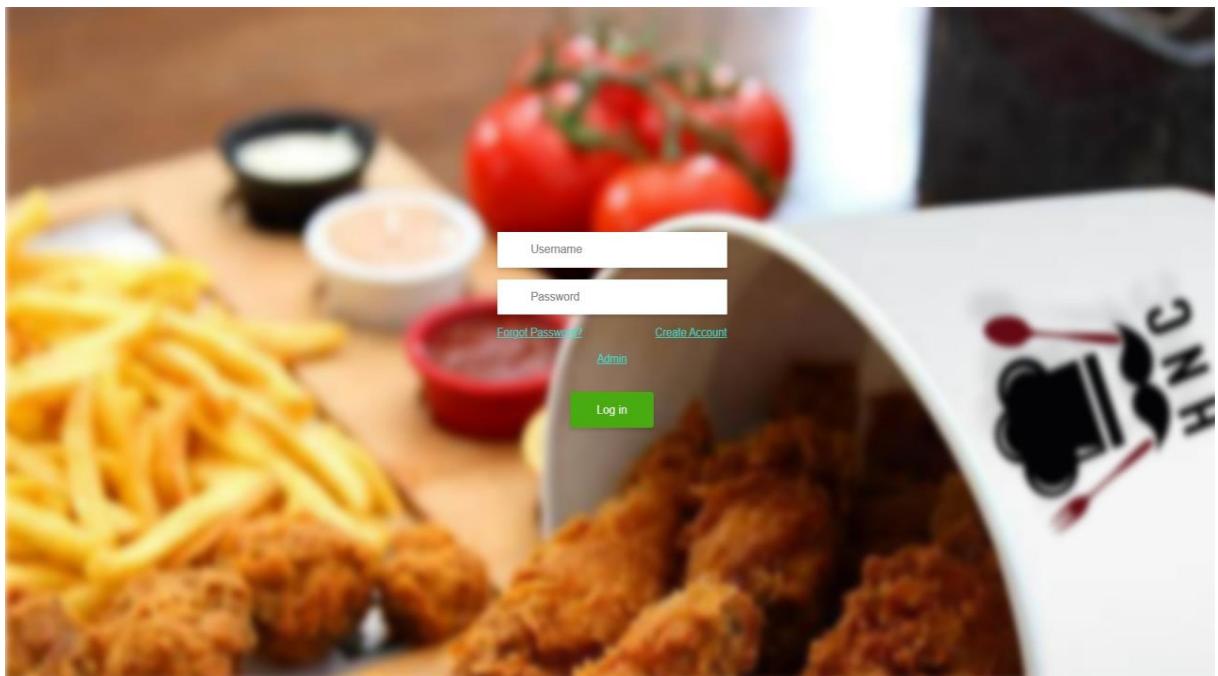
The main content area has a header "Dashboard" and a user profile icon "HNC ADMIN". Below the header is a section titled "Admin Dashboard" containing a table of order details:

ID	Name	Email	Phone Number	BAddress	SAddress	Card Number	CVV	Delivery Status
1	sriya	ksriya3105@gmail.com	9390316760	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	789026544567	123	Delivered
2	thanveer	thannu914491@gmail.com	9346736020	Karimnagar	Huzurabad	986433224778	789	Delivered

**Figure 7.10: Screenshot for Total Orders Page**

HNC	
<a href="#">Dashboard</a>	Dashboard
<a href="#">Menu</a>	
<a href="#">Additem</a>	
<a href="#">Total order</a>	
<a href="#">Messages</a>	
	<a href="#">Log out</a>

**Figure 7.11: Screenshot for Message Page**



**Figure 7.12: Screenshot for User Login Page**

HNC

Dashboard



rohit

Menu	item_id	item_image	item_name	item_desc	item_cost
Orders	1		pizza	Pizza is a dish of Italian origin consisting of a usually round, flat base of leavened wheat-based dough topped with tomatoes, cheese, and often various other ingredients (such as various types of sausage, anchovies, mushrooms, onions, olives, vegetables, meat, ham, etc.), which is then baked at a high temperature, traditionally in a wood-fired oven. A small pizza is sometimes called a pizzetta.	100
Viewcart	2		burger	The patties that are the essence of a veggie burger have existed in various Eurasian cuisines for mi	150
Messages	3		Sandwich	A sandwich is a food typically consisting of vegetables, sliced cheese or meat, placed on or between slices of bread, or more generally any dish wherein bread serves as a container or wrapper for another food type. The sandwich began as a portable, convenient finger food in the Western world, though over time it has become prevalent worldwide.	100
UpdateProfile	4		Wraps	A wrap is a dish made with a soft flatbread rolled around a filling. The usual flatbreads are wheat tortillas, lavash, or pita; the filling may include cold sliced meat, poultry, or fish, shredded lettuce, diced tomato or pico de gallo, guacamole, sautéed mushrooms, bacon, grilled onions, cheese, and a sauce, such as ranch or honey mustard.	80
	5		Bread pizza	Bread pizza is a yummy snack made using bread as the pizza base. This easy recipe will help you make bread pizza on stove top or oven. This can be enjoyed as a evening snack or a party starter.	150
	6		Fries	French fries are prepared by cutting potatoes into even strips, drying them, and frying them, usually in a deep fryer. Pre-cut, blanched, and frozen russet potatoes are widely used, and sometimes baked in a regular or convection oven, air fryers are small convection ovens marketed for frying potatoes.	60
	7		Momos	Momo is a type of East and South Asian steamed filled dumpling. Momos are native to Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, as well as North Indian region of Ladakh, Northeast Indian regions of Sikkim, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh, and 100 East Indian region of Darjeeling. It is popular across a wider region of the Indian subcontinent.	
	8		Shakes	A shake is a sweet drink made by blending milk, ice cream, and flavorings or sweeteners such as butterscotch, caramel sauce, chocolate syrup, fruit syrup, or whole fruit into a thick, sweet, cold mixture. It may also be made 50 using other types of milk such as almond milk, coconut milk, or soy milk.	
	13		Ice cream	Ice cream is a sweetened frozen food typically eaten as a snack or dessert. It may be made from milk or cream and is flavoured with a sweetener, either sugar or an alternative, and a spice, such as cocoa or vanilla, or with fruit such as strawberries or peaches. It can also be made by whisking a flavored cream base and liquid nitrogen together.	50
	14		Mock tail	A mocktail is a non-alcoholic mixed drink. Mocktails are designed to look and taste like a fancy cocktail but without all the alcohol. When a drink is categorized as a mocktail, it is usually a replica of a real cocktail but the 200 alcoholic ingredients have been replaced with juice, seltzers, water or simply eliminated.	
	15		Combos	Combos, officially called Combos Stuffed Snacks, are cylindrical tubes of cracker, pretzel, or tortilla, available with various fillings. Combos are produced by forming a soft bread-like dough, which is hollowed out into a tube-chased form. A cutter slices this dough into bite-sized lengths. The cracks are then baked, cooled, and filled.	1000

Log out

Figure 7.13: Screenshot for User Login Page

HNC

Dashboard



sriya

Menu	ORDER_ID	USERNAME	ORDERED_DATE	DELIVERY_STATUS	TOTALAMOUNT
Orders	1	sriya	April 8, 2023	DELIVERED	560

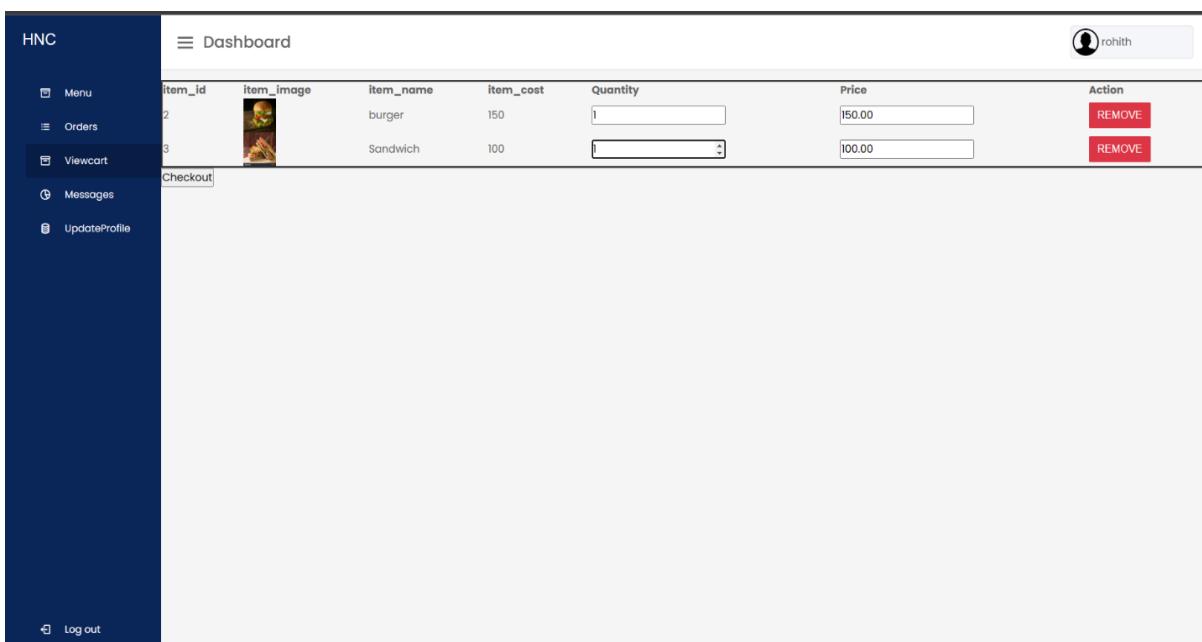
Viewcart

Messages

UpdateProfile

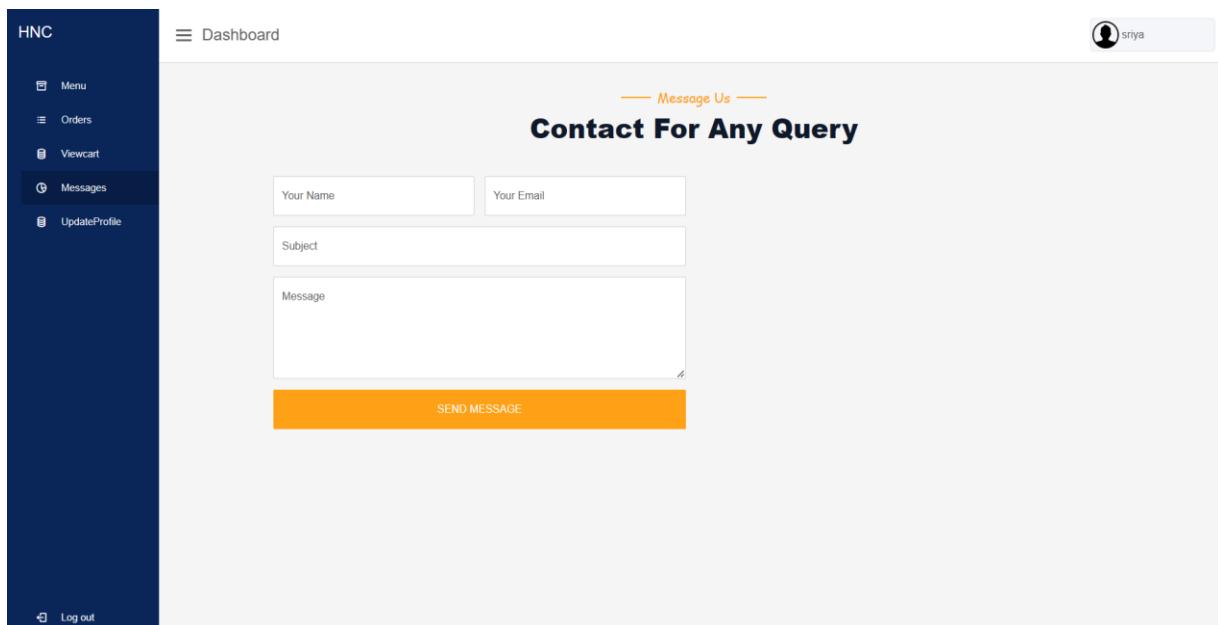
Log out

Figure 7.14: Screenshot for Orders Page



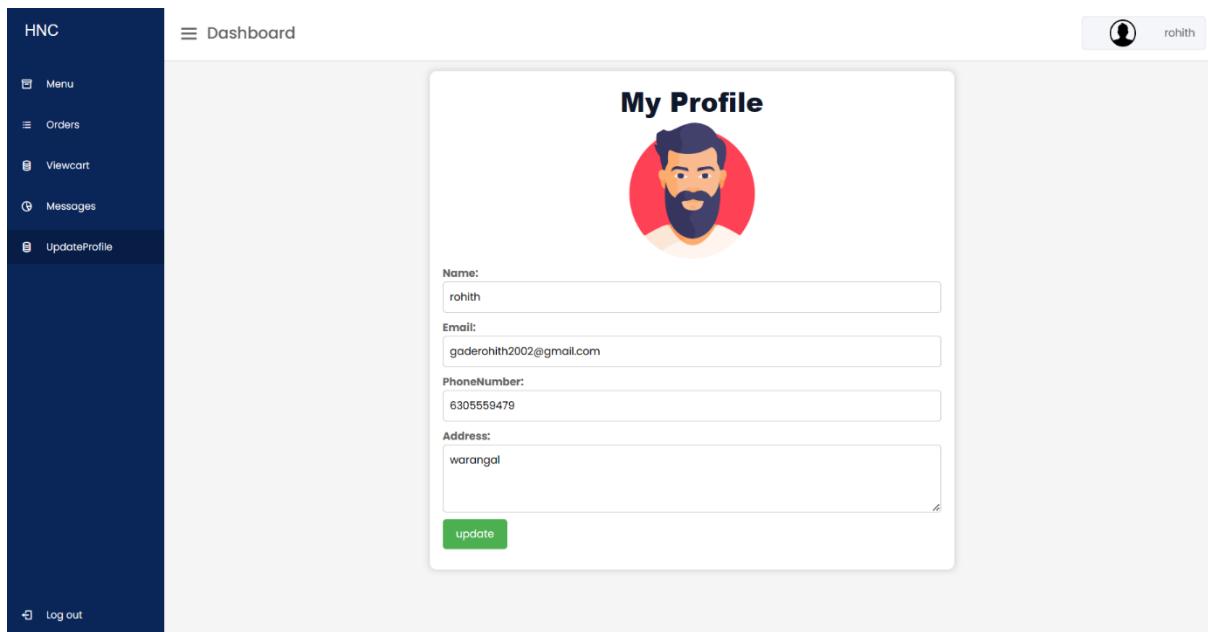
The screenshot shows the 'Viewcart' page of a web application. The left sidebar has a dark blue background with white text and icons. It includes links for 'Menu', 'Orders', 'Viewcart' (which is highlighted in blue), 'Messages', and 'UpdateProfile'. At the bottom is a 'Log out' link. The main content area is titled 'Dashboard' and contains a table showing items in the cart. The table has columns: item\_id, item\_image, item\_name, item\_cost, Quantity, Price, and Action. Two items are listed: item\_id 2 (burger) and item\_id 3 (Sandwich). The burger row has a quantity input field containing '1', a price input field containing '150.00', and a red 'REMOVE' button. The sandwich row has a quantity input field containing '1', a price input field containing '100.00', and a red 'REMOVE' button. A 'Checkout' button is located at the bottom left of the table.

Figure 7.15: Screenshot for View cart Page



The screenshot shows the 'Messages' page of the web application. The left sidebar is identical to Figure 7.15. The main content area is titled 'Dashboard' and features a large orange banner in the center with the text 'Message Us' and 'Contact For Any Query'. Below the banner is a form with fields for 'Your Name' (input type text), 'Your Email' (input type text), 'Subject' (input type text), and a large 'Message' area (text area). At the bottom of the message area is an orange 'SEND MESSAGE' button.

Figure 7.16: Screenshot for Message Page



**Figure 7.17: Screenshot for Update profile Page**

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **CONCLUSION**

In the Name of HOT N CRISPY which we developed as a Web-Application, which can be accessed anywhere from the world by connecting to the network. This Web-Application is very useful to the Food Courts/Franchise. This Web-Application is developed with respect to the Client Requirements; we have kept all efforts to full-fill the Client Requirements. All the features which this software is giving are well checked and monitored by us.

## **CHAPTER 9**

### **FUTURE SCOPE**

- In future we can develop mobile application.
- Table reservation can be done.
- We can implement payment gateway.

## **CHAPTER 10**

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