ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SYSTEM

B.Sc. Mathematics Statistics Computer Science Dissertation submitted to

St. Francis College for Women in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of

Bachelor of Science

BY

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(Autonomous and affiliated to Osmania University)

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St. Francis

College for Women
Begumpet, Hyderabad-500016
(Autonomous & Affiliated to Osmania University)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this bonafide group project work titled Online Food Ordering System, has been carried out by KOTTE AMULYA bearing Roll No: 121320044026 and SADAF bearing Roll No: 121320044047 towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Science from St. Francis College for Women, Begumpet in the academic year 2022-2023.

Supervisor **Controller of Examination**

DECLARATION

The current study "Online Food Ordering System" has been carried out under supervision of Guide Ms. Preethi Geetla Lecturer, Department of Computer Science, St. Francis College For Women. I hereby declare that the present study that has been carried out by Kotte Amulya bearing Roll No:121320044026 and Sadaf bearing Roll No:121320044047 and during March,2023 is original and no part of it has been carried out prior to this date.

Date :

Signature of Candidate

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The online food ordering system can be defined as a simple and convenient way for customers to purchase food online, without having to go to the restaurant. Therefore, the customer visits our website, browses through the various food items and cuisines available there and goes ahead, selects and purchases the items they need.

Payments for such online orders can be made through Any cards and cash on delivery. This system for online food delivery is completely safe, secure and is a very popular method that is revolutionizing the way in which the food industry operates.

1.1Objectives:

- To develop a system that will surely satisfy the customer service.
- To design a system able to accommodate huge amounts of orders at a time.
- To evaluate its performance and acceptability in terms of security, user-friendliness, accuracy and reliability.
- To improve the communication between the client and the server and minimize the time of ordering.

1.2 Purpose:

- Online food ordering systems are becoming a popular topic. That's because they are serving the ever increasing the demand for convince. The main purpose of an online ordering system is to provide customers for a way to place an order at a restaurant over the internet.

- With a website, customers can choose all the dishes available from the restaurant and place an order.

1.3 Scope:

- The online food ordering system provides convenience general busy people of the society.

- It allows the user to select the desired food items from the local restaurant.

- An id and password are provided for each user.

- Several encryption techniques have also been used on the server-side to protect the card details.

1.4Achievements:

After creating the website, I understood how HTML and CSS can be used optimally to make the available options appear clear on the website and how to make the web pages look attractive. I understood how PHP is designed to pull and edit information in the database, how to get and send request and data from and to the database. Also, I understood how Database Management Systems are important to businesses and organizations because they provide a highly efficient method for handling multiple types of data.

1.5Organization of Report:

MENU:

The user can view all the cuisines available like Chinese, Italian and so on can select any item and can add to cart.

ADD TO CART:

After adding an item to the card, they can buy the item or delete the item or else they can add more items into the card all needed. This greatly helps the user to order directly.

SIGNIN/REGISTRATION:

The process of registering or being registered can create a new account and to manage their account**.**

LOGIN:

It consists of username and password. For that users are first required to sign-uo by entering their personalised details. If they have an account or else can create by using registration form**.**

PLACE ORDER:

After the process of an add to cart now it's time to place the order and move on to the payment process.

PAYMENT

After confirming the order by the admin ,then the user can make the payment process by online transaction or cash on delivery. For any queries the user can contact the admin to clarify their doubts.

LOGOUT:

After the payment process, the user can logout from the website.

ADMIN:

Here the admin plays the key role. Current product specification can be update and new items can be added by admin handles product recalls. And admin can see the customers review, how

many orders they were placed and what is the status of the order like it is in pending or in completed status and admin can update the status of the order.

CUSTOMER:

Customer can select the menu, add item to cart or else can buy, transaction process (cash on delivery or online payment), feedback, rating, orders cancel, orders received.

SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES

HTML:

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a text-based approach to describing how content contained within an HTML file is structured. This markup tells a web browser how to display the text, images and other forms of multimedia on a webpage. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. HTML elements are represented by tags. HTML gives authors the means to:

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

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

Using HTML, a document containing text is further marked up with additional text describing how the document should be displayed. To keep the markup part, separate from the actual content of the HTML file, there is a special, distinguishing HTML syntax that is used. These special components are known as HTML tags. The tags can contain name-value pairs known as attributes, and a piece of content that is enclosed within a tag is referred to as an HTML element.

HTML consists of a series of short codes typed into a text-file by the site author – these are the tags. The text is then saved as a html file and viewed through a browser, like Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. This browser reads the file and translates the text into a visible form, hopefully rendering the page as the author had intended. Writing your own HTML entails using tags correctly to create your vision. You can use anything from a rudimentary text-editor to a powerful graphical editor to create HTML pages.

Because HTML is completely text-based, an HTML file can be edited simply by opening it up in a program such as Notepad++, Vi or Emacs. Any text editor can be used to create or edit an

HTML file and, so long as the file is created with a .html extension, any web browser, such as Chrome or Firefox, will be capable of displaying the file as a webpage.

HTML is a formal recommendation by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and is generally adhered to by all major web browsers, including both desktop and mobile web browsers. HTML5 is the latest version of the specification.

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (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.

CSS helps Web developers create a uniform look across several pages of a Web site. Instead of defining the style of each table and each block of text within a page's HTML, commonly used styles need to be defined only once in a CSS document. Once the style is defined in cascading style sheet, it can be used by any page that references the CSS file. Plus, CSS makes it easy to change styles across several pages at once. For example, a Web developer may want to increase the default text size from 10pt to 12pt for fifty pages of a Web site. If the pages all reference the same style sheet, the text size only needs to be changed on the style sheet and all the pages will show the larger text.

While CSS is great for creating text styles, it is helpful for formatting other aspects of Web page layout as well. For example, CSS can be used to define the cell padding of table cells, the style, thickness, and color of a table's border, and the padding around images or other objects. CSS gives Web developers more exact control over how Web pages will look than HTML does. This is why most Web pages today incorporate cascading style sheets.

It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language. The separation of HTML from CSS makes it easier to maintain sites, share style sheets across pages, and tailor pages to different environments. This is referred to as the *separation of structure (or: content) from presentation.*

Advantages of CSS

- CSS saves time − You can write CSS once and then reuse same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want.
- Pages load faster − If you are using CSS, you do not need to write HTML tag attributes every time. Just write one CSS rule of a tag and apply it to all the occurrences of that tag. So less code means faster download times.
- Easy maintenance − To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

- Superior styles to HTML − CSS have a much wider array of attributes than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.
- Multiple Device Compatibility − Style sheets allow content to be optimized for more than one type of device. By using the same HTML document, different versions of a website can be presented for handheld devices such as PDAs and cell phones or for printing.
- Global web standards − Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So, it's a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible to future browsers.

PHP:

PHP started out as a small open-source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Leadoff unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.Web pages can be designed using HTML. With HTML, code execution is done on the user's browser (client-side). On the other hand, with PHP server-side scripting language, it's executed on the server before it gets to the web browser of the user. Using PHP affords web developers the freedom to choose their operating system and web server.

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor".
- PHP is a server-side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.
- It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.
- PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.
- PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.
- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.
- PHP Syntax is C-Like.

Common uses of PHP:

- PHP performs system functions, i.e., from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.
- PHP can handle forms, i.e., gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.
- You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.

- Access cookies variables and set cookies.
- Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.
- It can encrypt data.
- Used for connect web application with Database.
- It runs on different platforms such as Windows, Linux, Unix, etc.
- This language is very simple to learn and runs efficiently on the server side.
- It is compatible with almost all servers used today, such as Apache, IIS, etc.
- It is open source and it is free downloadable
- It is perfectly suited for Web development and can be embedded directly into the HTML code.

Characteristics of PHP:

Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible –

- Simplicity
- Efficiency
- Security
- Flexibility
- Familiarity

Starting a PHP session:

A PHP session is easily started by making a call to the session start () function. This function first checks if a session is already started and if none is started then it starts one. It is recommended to put the call to session start () at the beginning of the page.

Session variables are stored in associative array called $_SESSION []. These variables can be accessed during lifetime of a session.

Make use of isset() function to check if session variable is already set or not.

Destroying a PHP Session:

A PHP session can be destroyed by session destroy() function. This function does not need any argument and a single call can destroy all the session variables. If you want to destroy a single session variable then you can use unset() function to unset a session variable.

MySQL :

The MySQL Extension (MySQL Improved) is a relational database driver used in the PHP scripting language to provide an interface with MySQL databases.

There are three main API options when considering connecting to a MySQL database server:

- PHP's MySQL Extension
- PHP's MySQL Extension
- PHP Data Objects (PDO)

The PHP code consists of a core, with optional extensions to the core functionality. PHP's MySQL-related extensions, such as the MySQL extension, and the MySQL extension, are implemented using the PHP extension framework. An extension typically exposes an API to the PHP developer, to allow its facilities to be used programmatically. However, some extensions which use the PHP extension framework do not expose an API to the PHP developer.

The PDO MySQL driver extension, for example, does not expose an API to the PHP developer, but provides an interface to the PDO layer above it.

MySQL is an improved version of the older PHP MySQL driver, offering various benefits

The authors of the PHP scripting language recommend using MySQL when dealing with MySQL server versions 4.1.3 and newer (takes advantage of new functionality).

The MySQL extension provides various benefits with respect to its predecessor, the most prominent ones are:

- An object-oriented interface
- Support for prepared statements
- Support for multiple statements
- Support for transactions
- Enhanced debugging support
- Embedded server support
- More powerful Functionality

Connect to database using php MySQL – procedural way

In procedural way mysqli_connect function is used. *MySQL connect* function opens a connection to database server and connection object is returned. If connection to database fails mysqli_connect_errno() throws an error.

Connect to database using php MySQL – object-oriented way

Object oriented way to connect to database, *MySQL* function is called and an object is returned. In case database connection is failed error is thrown.

Selecting records from database using php MySQL

Records from database can be selected using procedural way or object oriented way. mysqli_query function is used to perform query on database.

First connect to database, connection object and a query is passed to *mysqli_query* and it returns a result set. Result set is passed to *mysqli_fetch_assoc* function and it returns a data row as an associative array

XAMPP:

XAMPP is one of the widely used cross-platform web servers, which helps developers to create and test their programs on a local webserver. It was developed by the Apache Friends, and its native source code can be revised or modified by the audience. It consists of Apache HTTP Server,MariaDB,and interpreter for the different programming languages like PHP and Perl. It is available in 11 languages and supported by different platforms such as the IA-32 package of Windows & x64 package of macOS and Linux.

XAMPP helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server. It is a platform that furnishes a suitable environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache,Perl,MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself. Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is the most vividly used database developed by MySQL.

XAMPP helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server. It is a platform that furnishes a suitable environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself. Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development, PHP is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is the most vividly used database developed by MySQL.

JAVA SCRIPT:

JavaScript is a scripting language used to develop web pages. Developed in Netscape, JS allows developers to create a dynamic and interactive web page to interact with visitors and execute complex actions. It also enables users to load content into a document without reloading the entire page.

JavaScript helps the users to build modern web applications to interact directly without reloading the page every time. JavaScript is commonly used to dynamically modify HTML and CSS to update a user interface by the DOM API. It is mainly used in web applications.

JavaScript is commonly used for creating web pages. It allows us to add dynamic behaviour to the webpage and add special effects to the webpage. On websites, it is mainly used for validation purposes. JavaScript helps us to execute complex actions and also enables the

interaction of websites with visitors. Using JavaScript, it is also possible to load the content in a document without reloading the webpage.

CHAPTER-3

REQUIREMENTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 HARDWAREREQUIREMENTS

The most common set of requirements defined by any operating system or software application is the physical computer resources, also known as hardware. A hardware requirements list is often accompanied by a hardware compatibility list (HCL), especially in case of operating systems. An HCL lists tested, compatibility and sometimes incompatible hardware devices for a particular operating system or application. The following sub-sections discuss the various aspects of hardware requirements.

HARDWARE REQUIREMENT FOR PRESENT PROJECT:

PROCESSOR:11thGen Intel(R)Core (TM)i5-1135G7@2.4GHz 2.42GHz

RAM:8GB

HARDDISK: SSD500GB

3.2 SOFTWAREREQUIREMENTS:

Software Requirements deal with defining software resource requirements and prerequisites that need to be installed on a computer provide optimal functioning of application. The see requirements or prerequisites are generally not included in the software installation package and need to be installed separately before the software is installed.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTSFORPRESENTPROJECT:

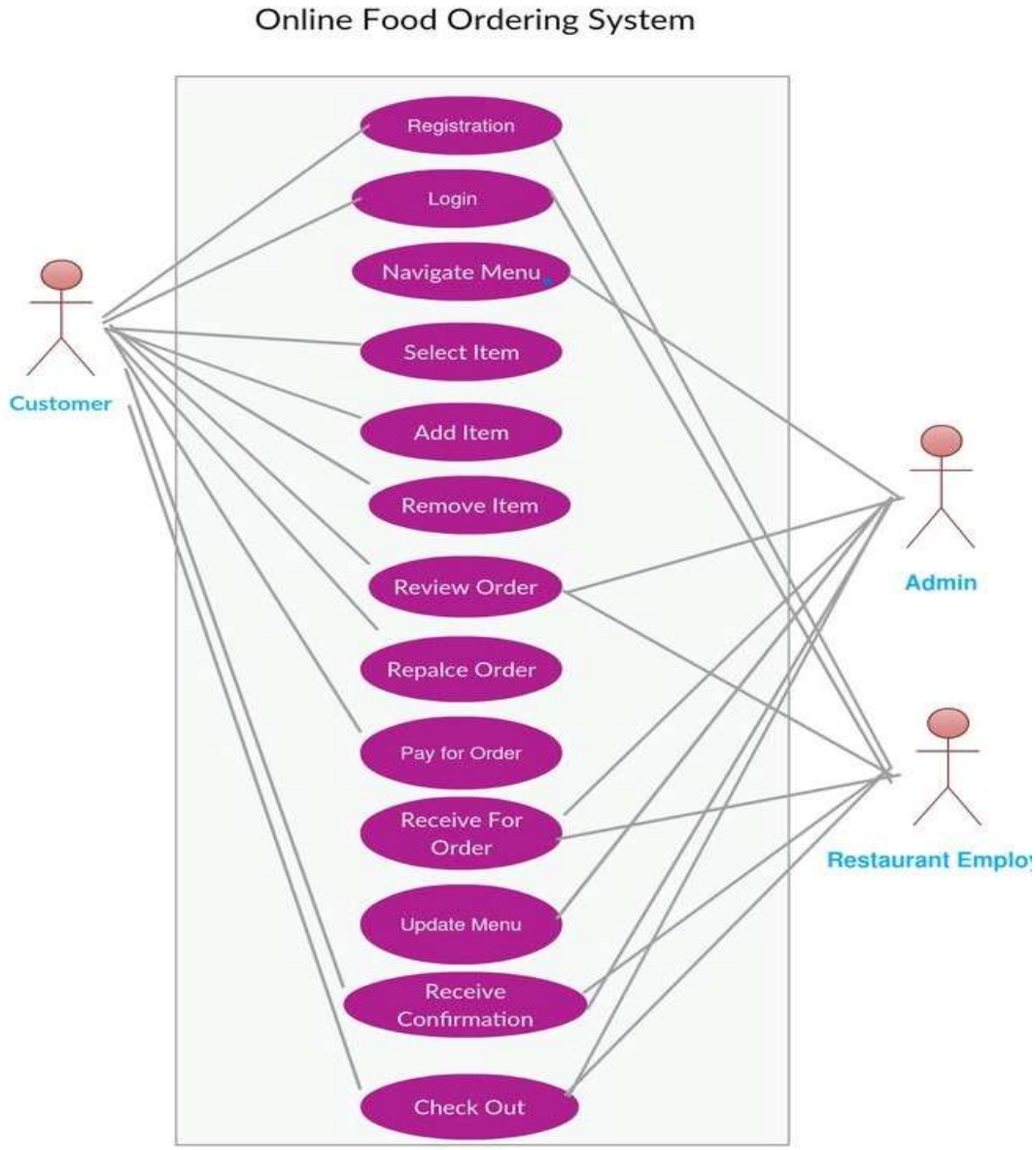
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows 11

Home Single Language FRONTEND: HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT, JQUERY.SERVERSIDESCRIPT:PHP

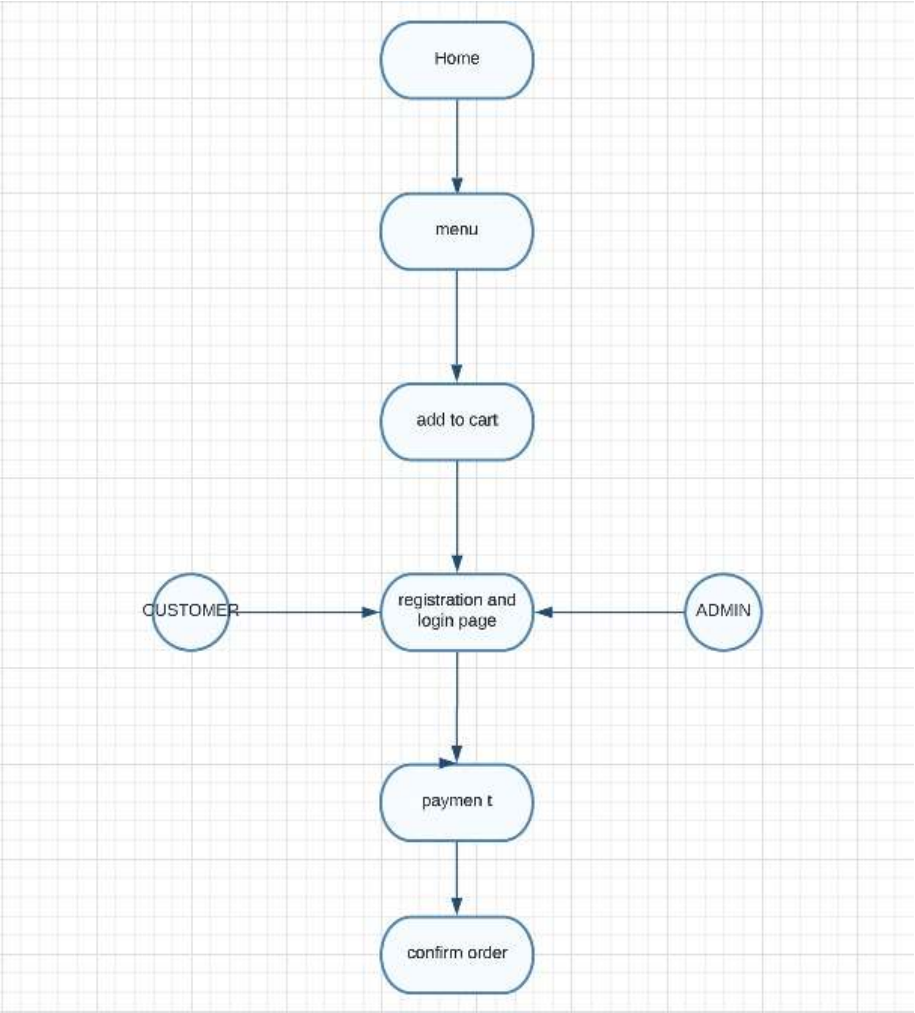
DATABASE: MySQL

3.4 Conceptual Models:

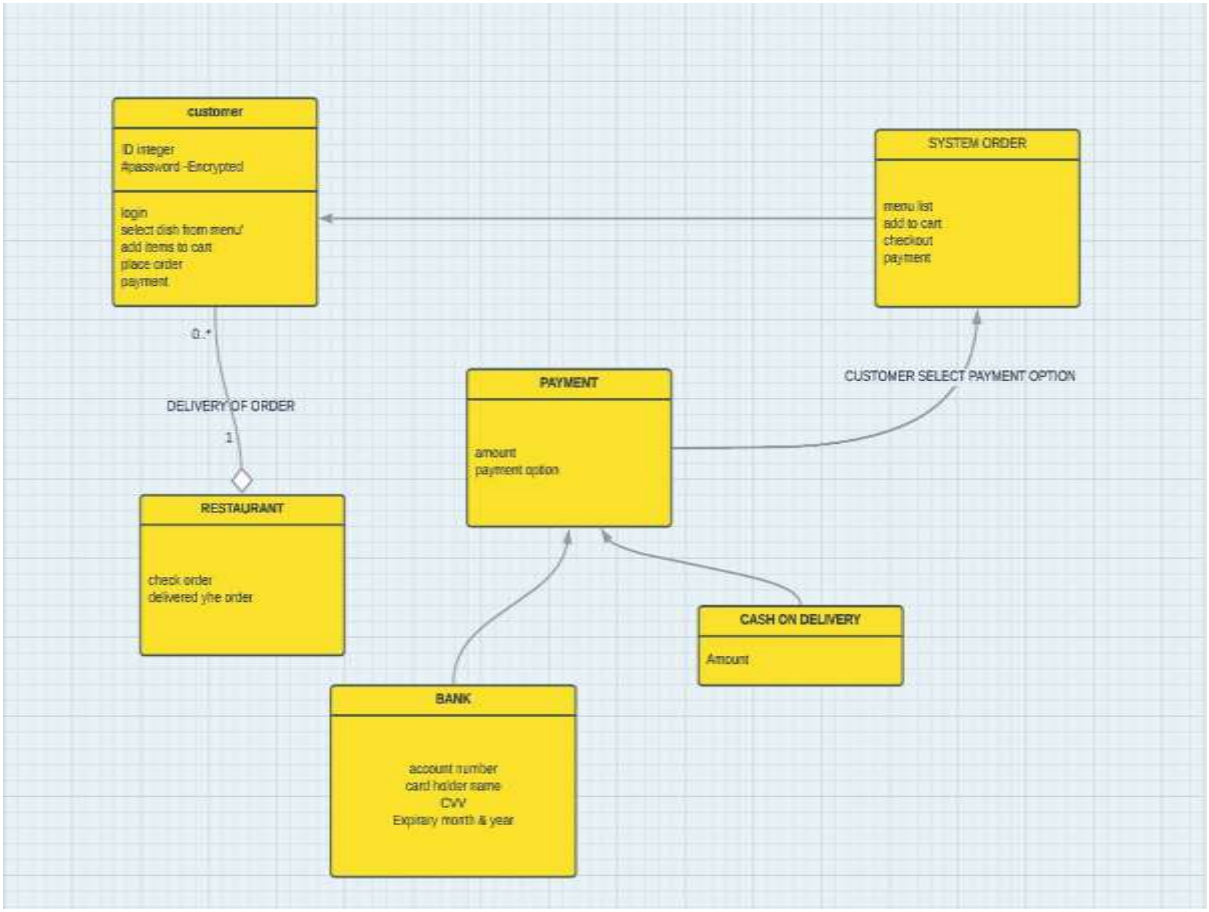
USECASE DIAGRAM



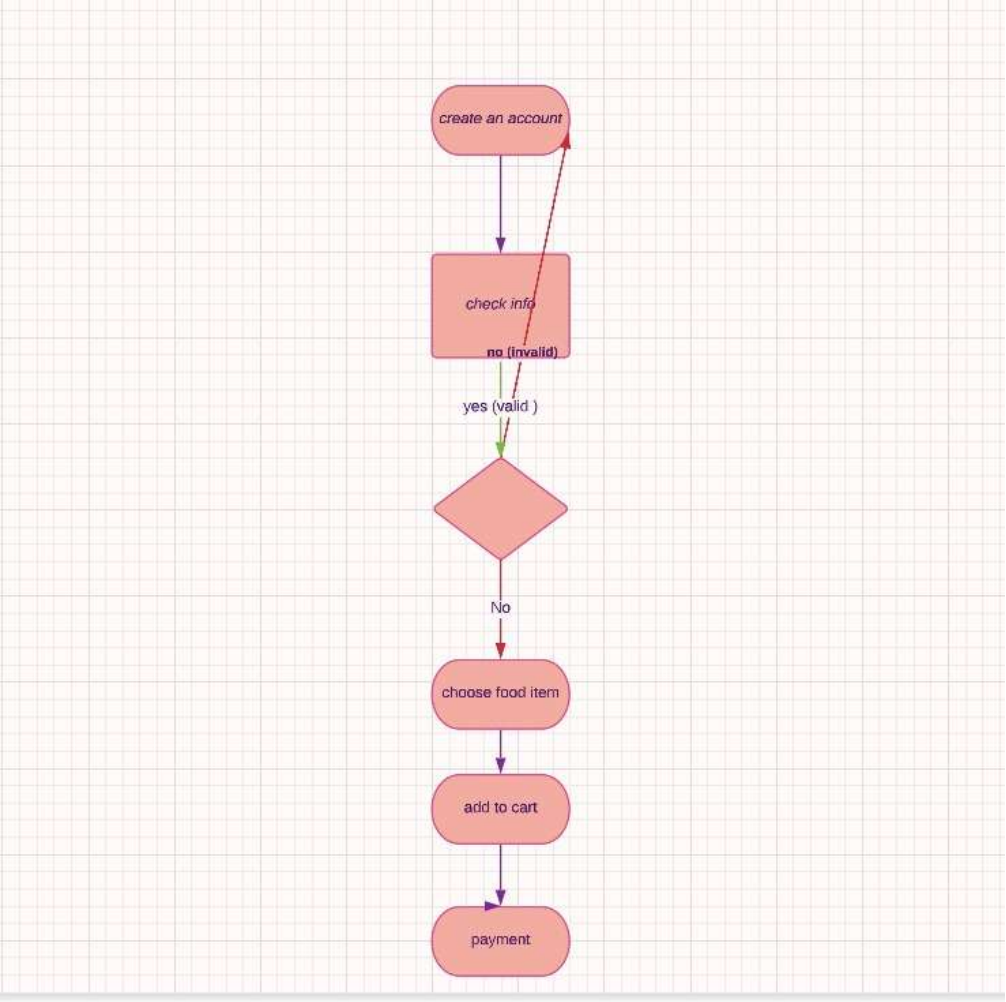
SEQUENCE DIAGRAM



CLASS DIAGRAM



ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

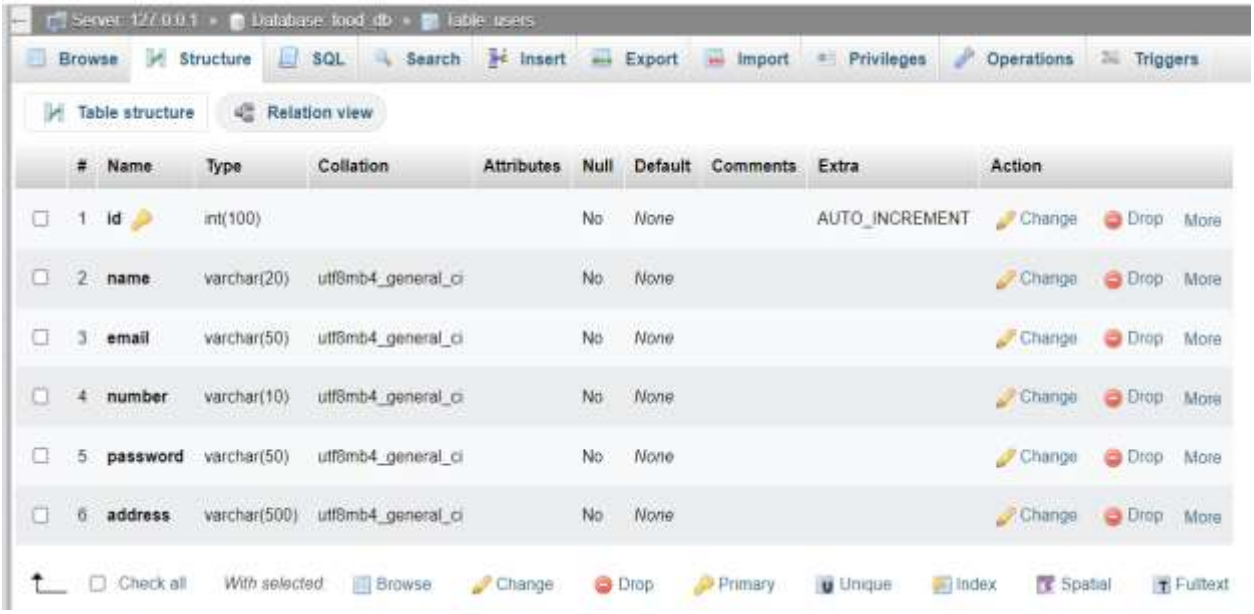


CHAPTER-4

IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT

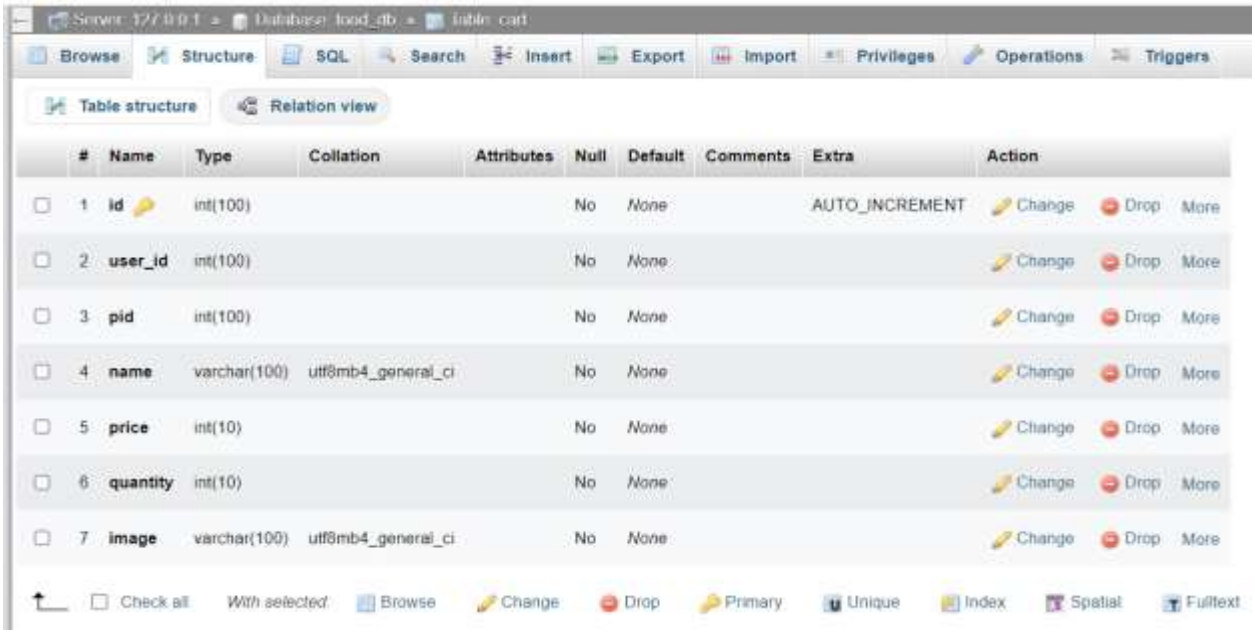
4.1 Database:

Users Table:



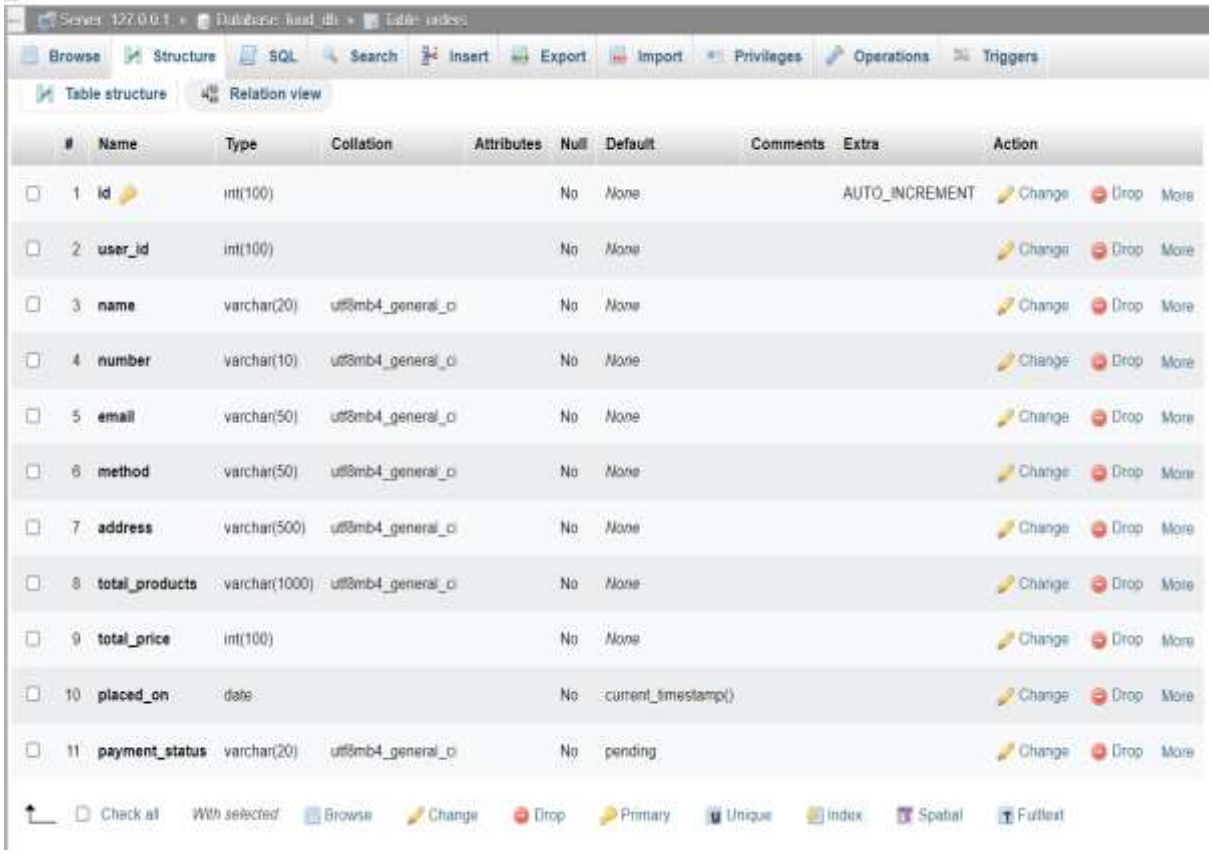
Admin Table:

Add to cart Table:

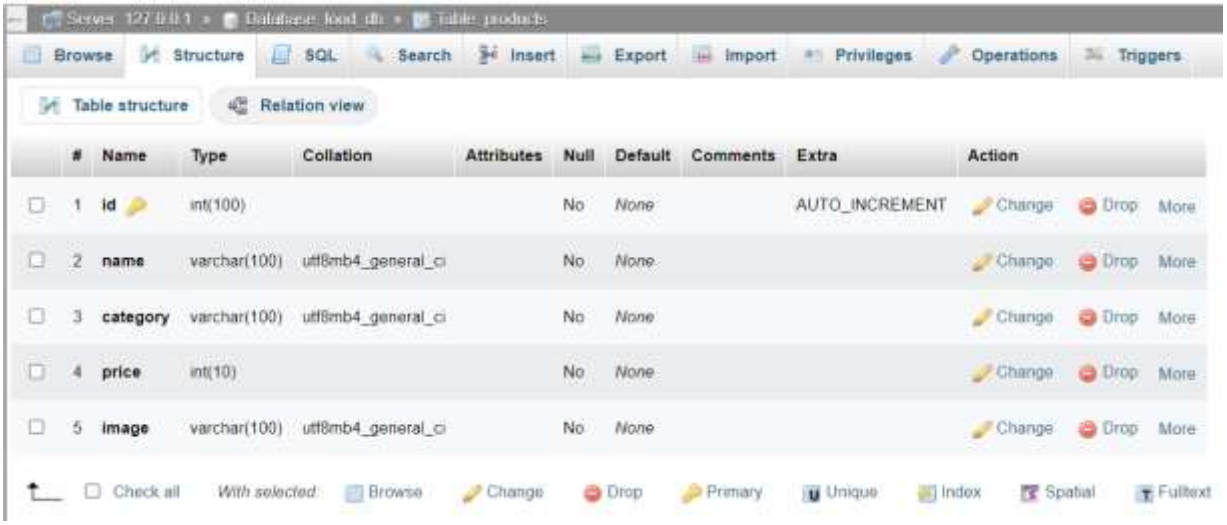


Orders Table:

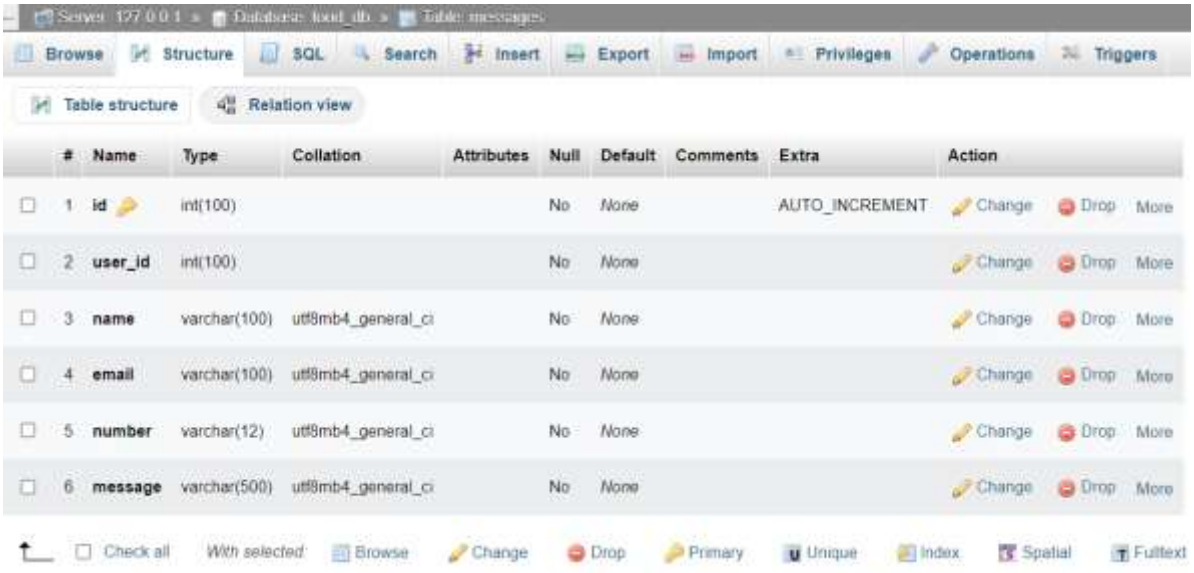
00



Products Table:



Messages Table:

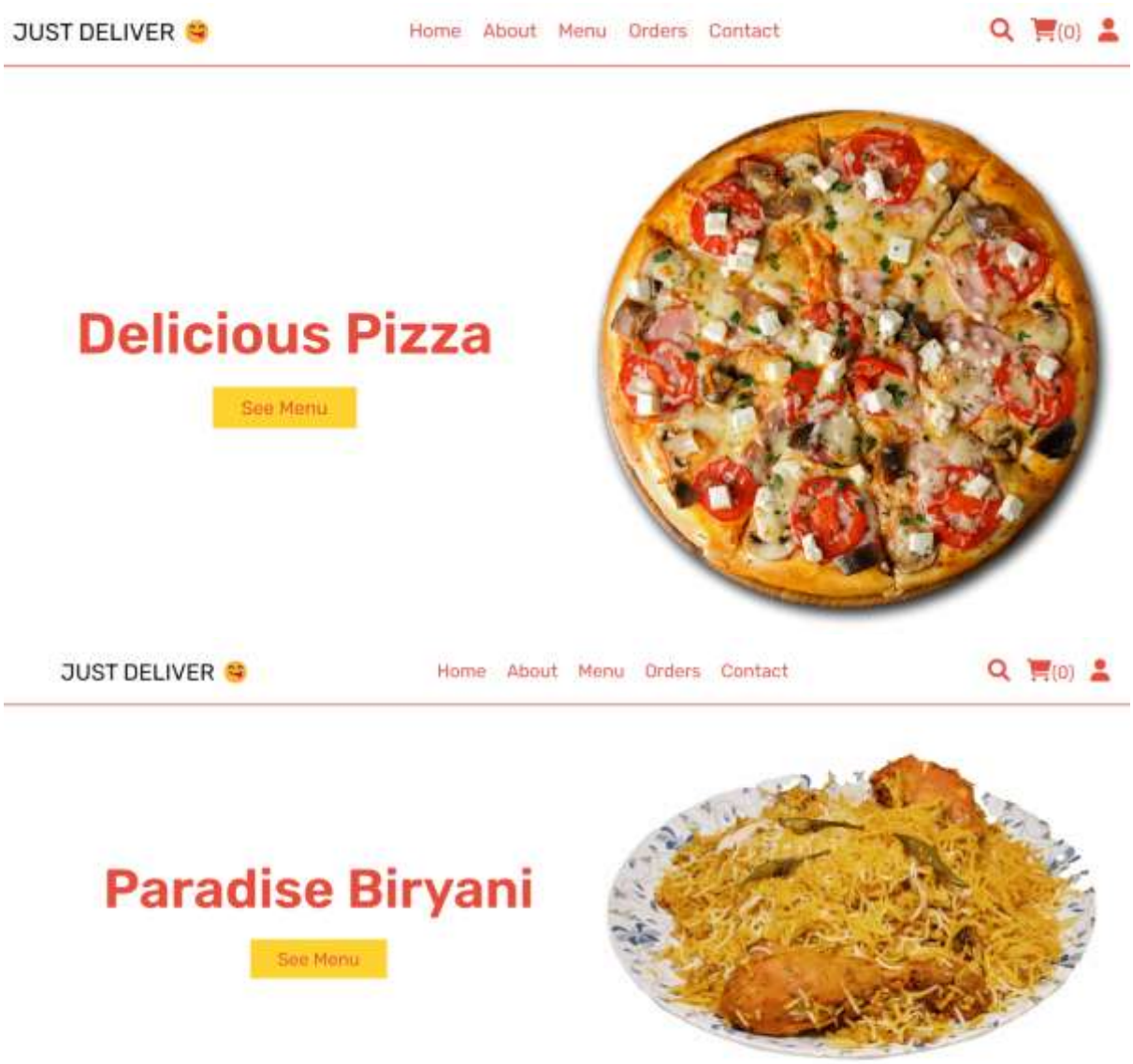


DATABASE

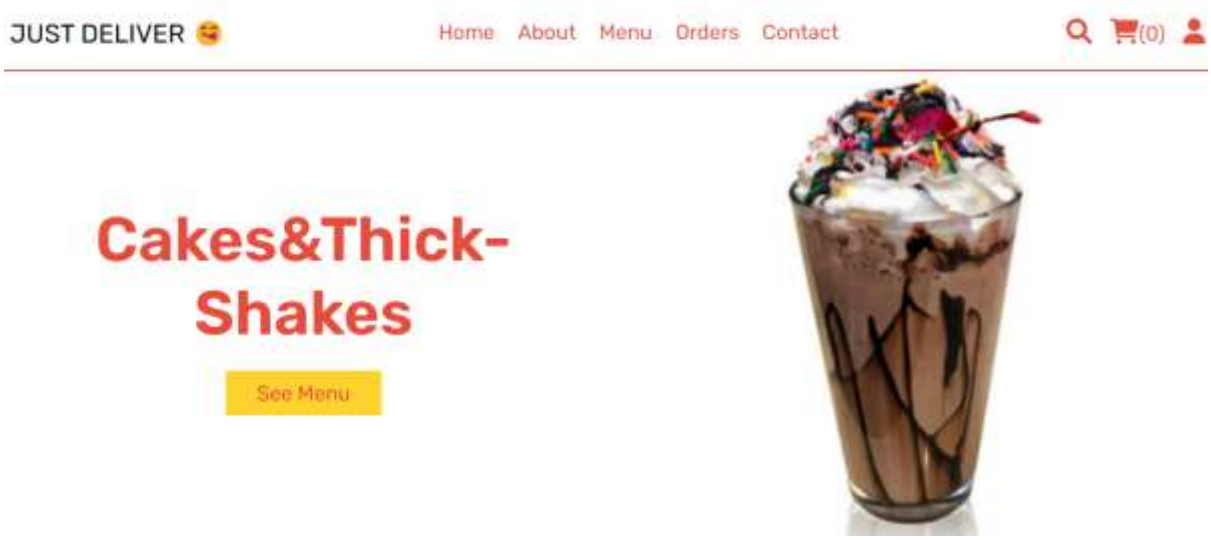
A data base is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quick and efficiently. The generation objective is to make database access easy,quick,in expensive and flexible for the user. Relationships are established between the data items and unnecessary data items are removed. Normalization is done to get an internal consistency of data and to have minimum redundancy and maximum stability. This ensures minimizing data storage required, minimizing chances of data inconsistencies and optimizing for updates. The MS Access database has been chosen for developing the relevant databases.

4.2 Results:

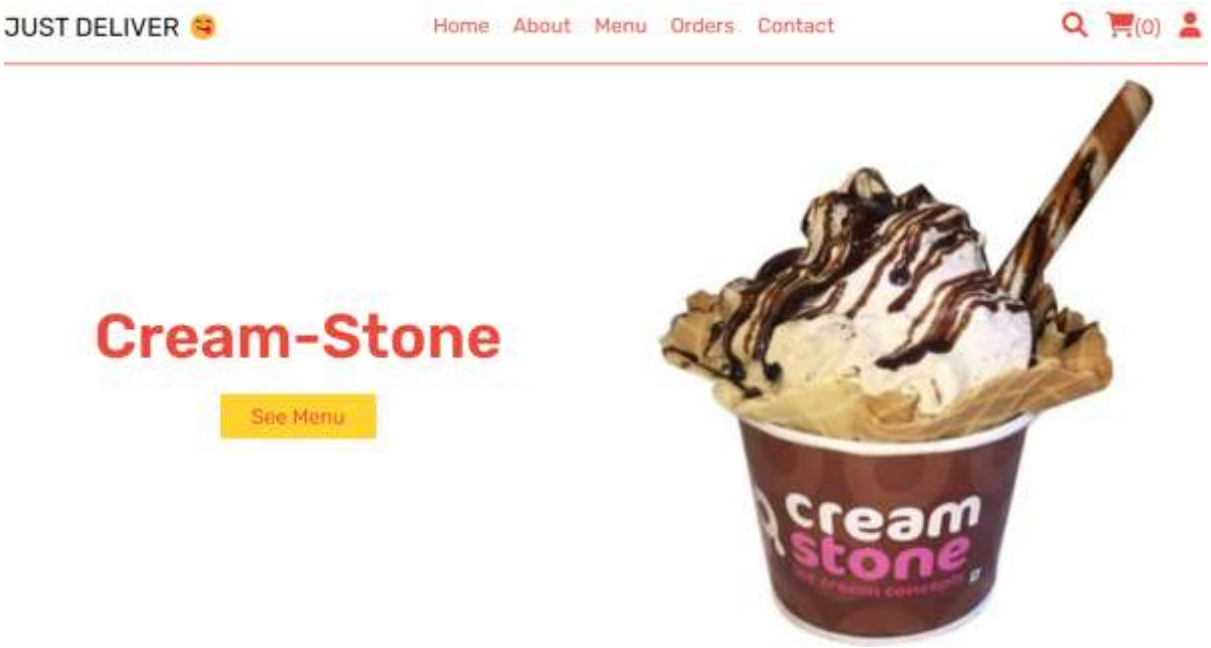
HOME PAGE



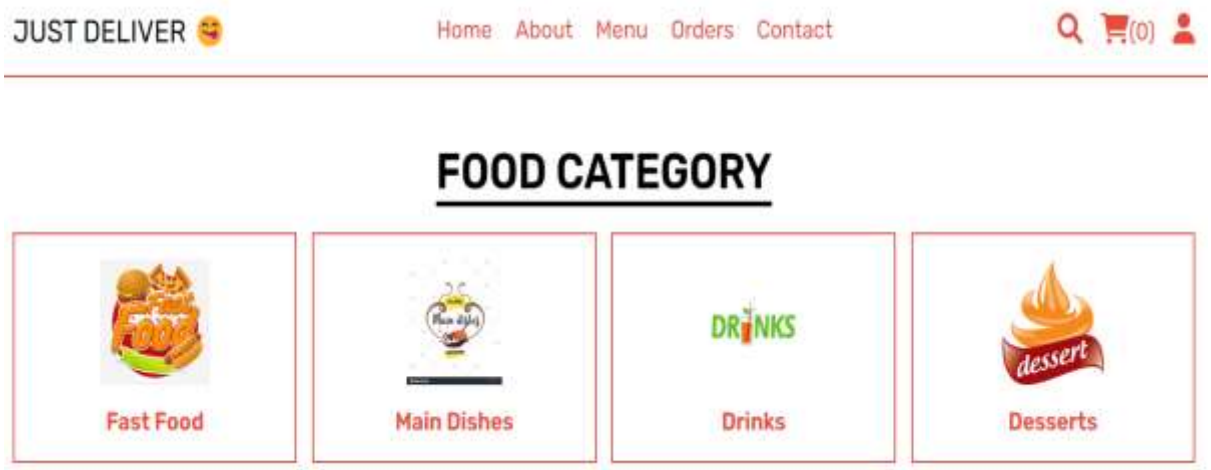

JUST DELIVER
Home About Menu Orders Contact
(0)
Mc Donalds
See Menu


JUST DELIVER
Home About Menu Orders Contact
(0)
Cakes&Thick-
Shakes
See Menu

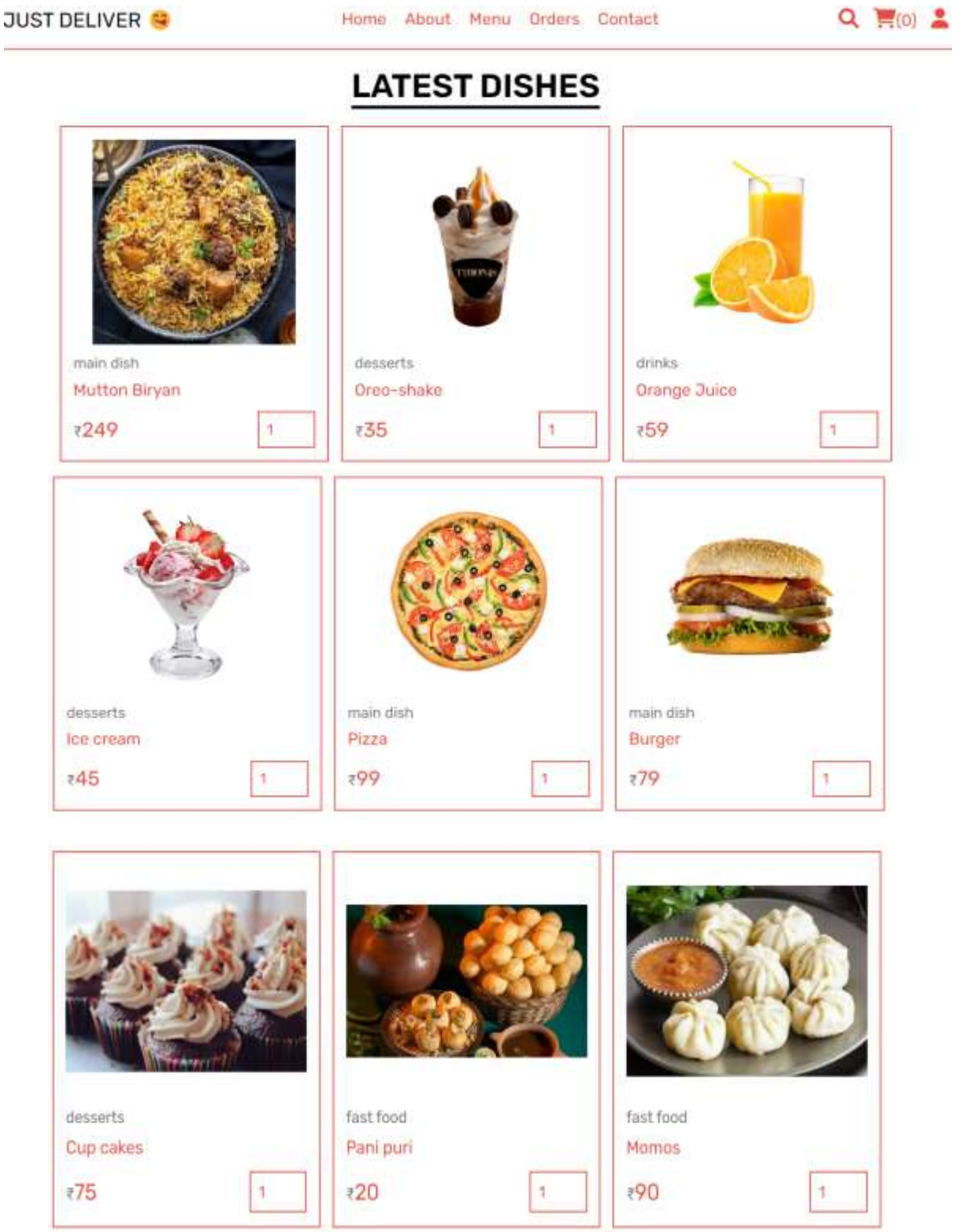

JUST DELIVER
Home About Menu Orders Contact
(0)
KFC
See Menu



FOOD CATEGORY:



MENU


JUST DELIVER
Home
About
Menu
Orders
Contact
(0)
LATEST DISHES
main dish
Mutton Biryan
₹249
1
desserts
Oreo-shake
₹35
1
drinks
Orange Juice
₹59
1
desserts
Ice cream
₹45
1
main dish
Pizza
₹99
1
main dish
Burger
₹79
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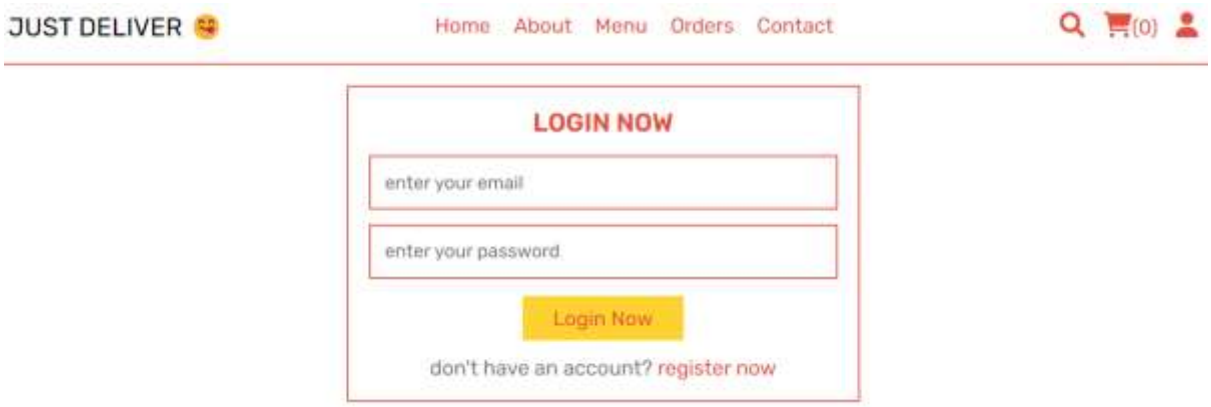
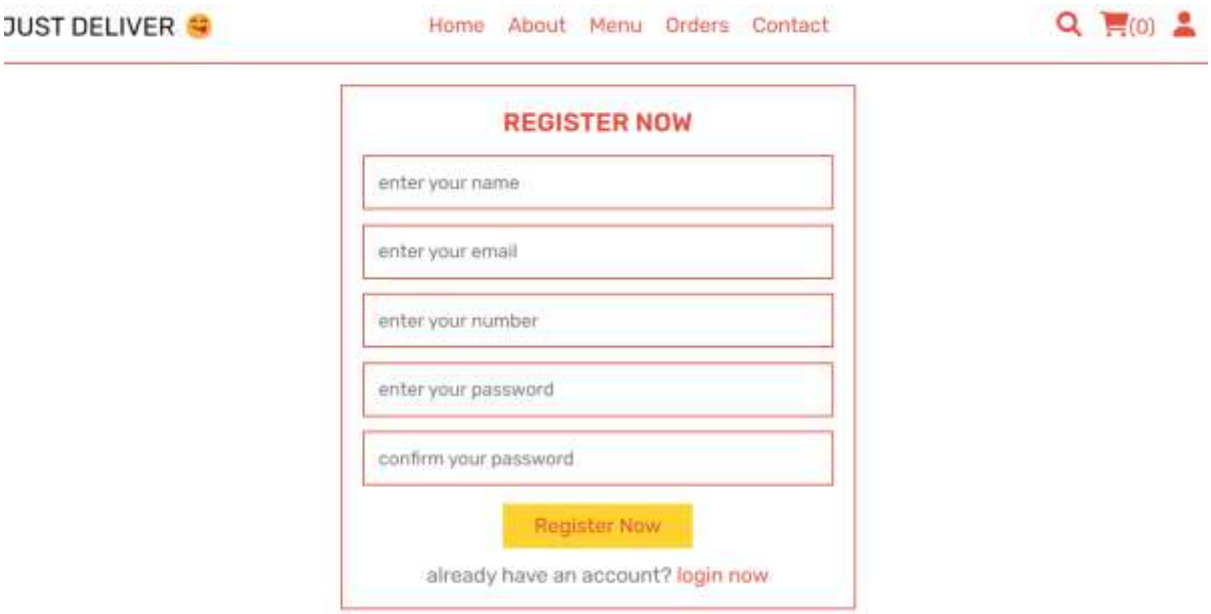
fast food
Pani puri
₹20
1
fast food
Momos
₹90
1

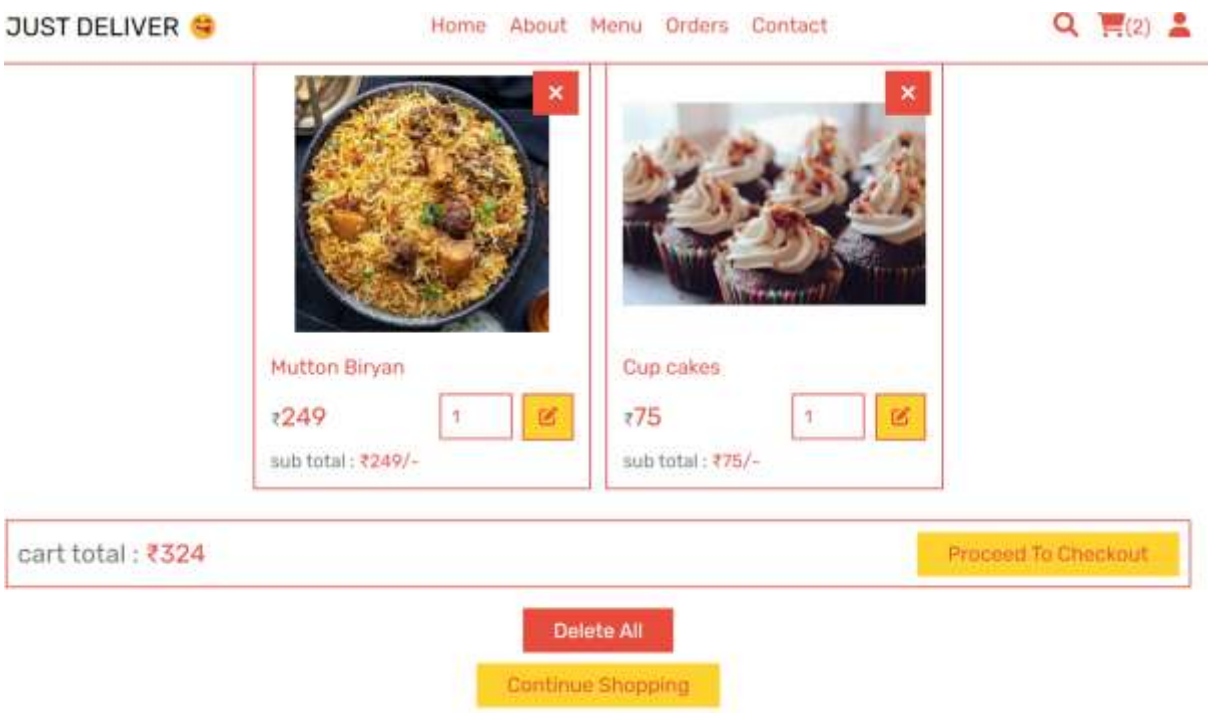
LOGIN



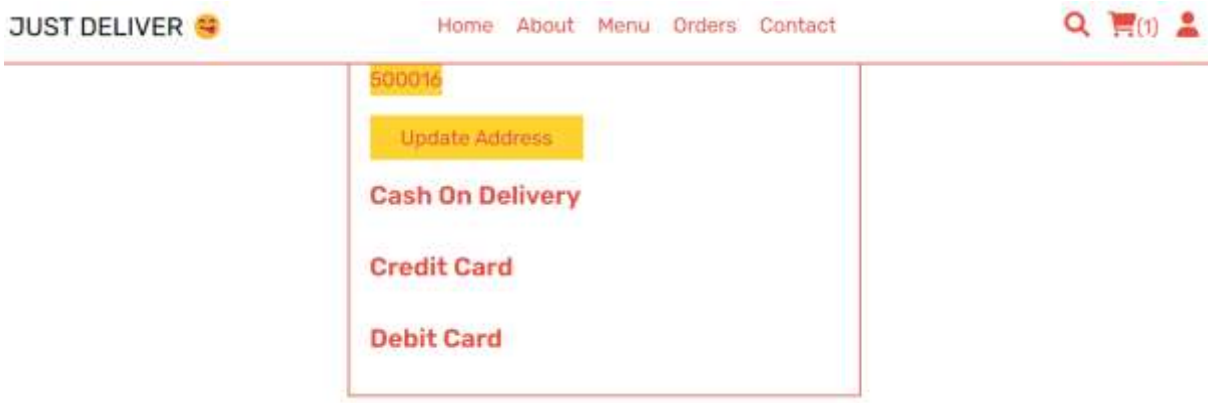
REGISTRATION/SIGN UP



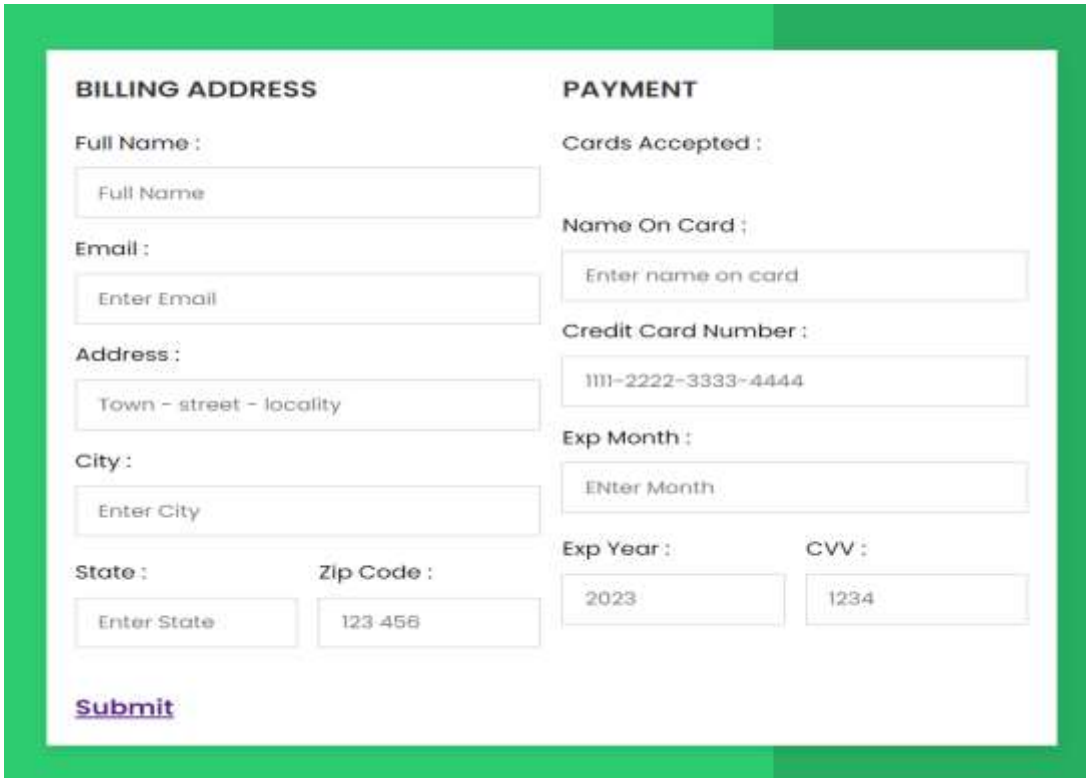
CHECKOUT FORM



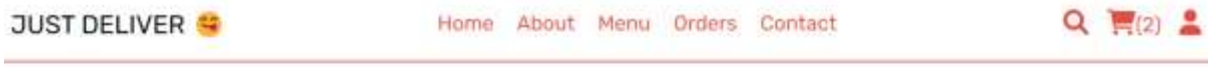
PAYMENT OPTIONS



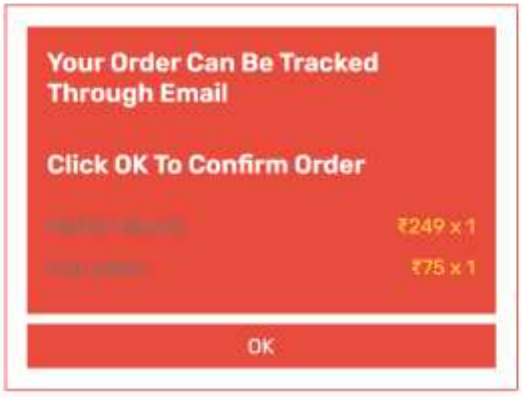
CARD PAYMENT



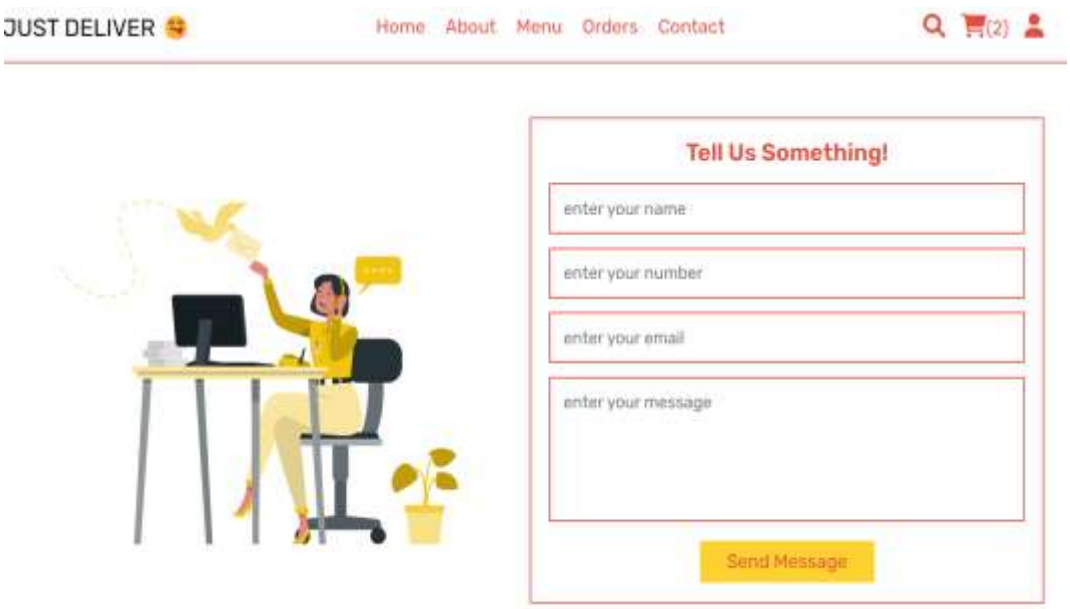
PLACE **ORDE**



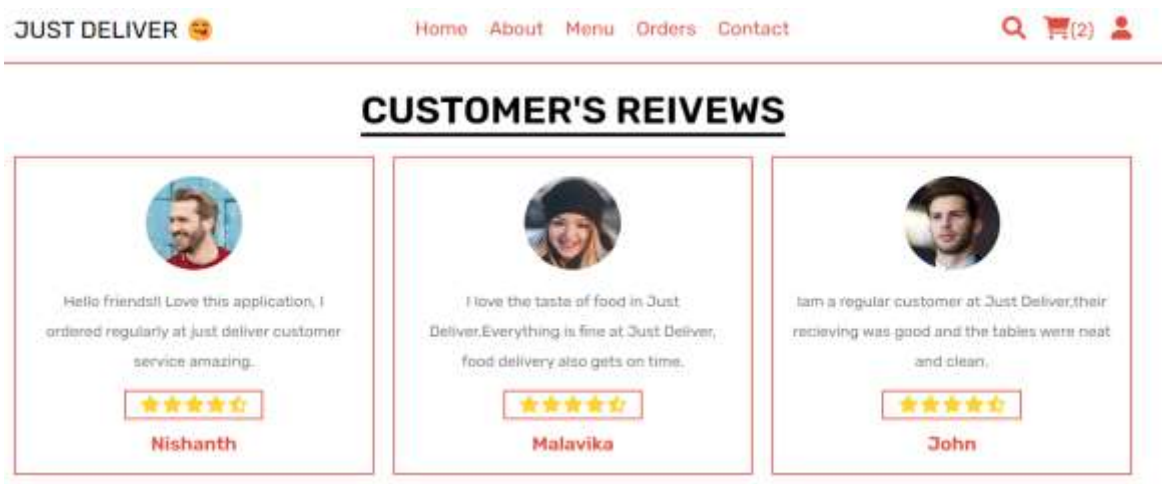
THANKYOU



CONTACT US



CUSTOMER REVIEW



CONCLUSION:

Nowadays, the traditional way of going to a restaurant and eating has reduced considerably. It's a new age where technology dominates human life. With the software and technological devices, exceptions are reduced and even terminated. Also ,people prefer easy ,quick and safe access to everything .This project is designed to meet the requirements of a restaurant The online food ordering system provides a simple way to store details of customer ,food items are available and to generate the bill .It is an interface that allows the customer to order the desired food which he/she can relish within a span of thirty minutes. With this platform we developed, we are hoping to reduce time wasting, Avoid misunderstanding ,provide easy data flow ,customer pleasure and less hard work. We believe that we have accomplished our goals and satisfied with the code we developed.

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