

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES LALITPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE

MITHO DELIVERY: JOY IN FOOD

BY

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FINAL REPORT

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IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
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Tribhuvan University Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

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Submitted to

Department of Computer Application

Lalitpur Engineering College

In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelors in Computer

Application

Submitted by
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OCTOBER, 2023

Under the Supervision of Er. Sandesh Sharan Poudel

RECOMMENDATION

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommend to the Department of Computer Application for acceptance, a project work entitled "Mitho Delivery: Joy in Food", submitted by Deepankar Shakya(LECO77BCA02)

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that this project prepared by Deepankar Shakya and Shwarup Raj Khanal entitled "**Mitho Delivery: Joy in Food**" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor in Computer Application has been evaluated. In our opinion, it is satisfactory in the scope and quality as a project for the required degree.

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believed in me and wanted the best for me.

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October 2023

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ABSTRACT

The focus of our project is on the growth of the IT sector in Nepal, specifically within

the food domain. A website for food ordering is being developed to address potential

technical challenges. To overcome these challenges, necessary resources and references

to relevant projects will be utilized. The adoption of the RAD model will serve as a

framework for efficient project management. The primary objective of this project is to

create a functional website that minimizes the occurrence of bugs. This website will

become a valuable resource in the future, characterized by its user-friendly interface

and seamless ordering process. The overall customer experience will be enhanced as

a result. It is firmly believed that this project will contribute to the advancement and

development of the community. The potential to revolutionize the food ordering process

in Nepal is significant, offering increased convenience and accessibility. Moreover,

confidence exists that this project will act as an inspiration to the younger generation,

motivating them to pursue further innovations and advancements within the realm of

IT.In summary, the project's goal is to utilize technology to enhance the food industry

in Nepal. The creation of an efficient and user-friendly website is envisioned to have

positive impacts on both the community and the younger generation, thereby fostering

further development and innovation within our society.

Keywords: Convenience, Food Industry, Innovation

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AJAX Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

CSS Cascading Style Sheets

DFD Data Flow Diagram

ER Entity Relationship

HTML Hyper Text Markup language

JS Java Script

MYSQL MY Structured Query language

OR Quick Response

PHP Hypertext Preprocessor

RAD Rapid Application Development

UI User Interface

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

"Mitho Delivery" is an online food delivery platform that brings together customers and local restaurants for a hassle-free dining experience. This user-friendly webpage allows customers to explore restaurant menus and place orders effortlessly. With a strong commitment to quality and customer satisfaction, Mitho Delivery guarantees timely delivery of delicious meals to customers' doorsteps. As the online food delivery trend continues to reshape dining habits, our project, "Mitho Delivery: Joy in Food," focuses on creating an intuitive and responsive website. This platform aims to connect users with a diverse array of restaurants and culinary delights, enhancing the joy of relishing favorite dishes from the comfort of their homes or workplaces.

1.2 Problem Statement

Online food delivering systems may encounter various challenges that can negatively impact the customer experience. One common issue is late delivery, which can occur due to logistical or operational issues. Technical issues with the website can also disrupt the ordering process, causing frustration for customers. Another problem is that the limited coverage area of the delivery service, which can restrict access for customers in certain regions. Some platforms may impose additional service charges, leading to dissatisfaction among customers.

Furthermore, if employee services are not well-managed, it can result in delays and poor service quality. Lastly, a lack of care for the products ordered by customers, such as mishandling or inadequate packaging, can lead to disappointment and dissatisfaction. Addressing these challenges is crucial for online food delivering systems to maintain customer satisfaction and loyalty.

1.3 Objectives

- To provide customers with a convenient and hassle-free way to order local food from a wide range of local restaurants, saving them time and effort.
- Develop an intuitive and user-friendly online food ordering platform for both users and restaurants.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

1.4.1 Scope

This project aims to benefit small food businesses by providing them with a stable economic flow. By offering an online food delivery platform, these businesses can expand their customer reach and increase their sales, leading to a more sustainable revenue stream. Additionally, this project strives to enhance the lives of middle-class families in Nepal by offering them convenient access to a wide range of local food options from the comfort of their homes. By expanding the services across Nepal, this project aims to reach a larger population and ensure that more people can benefit from the convenience of online food delivery. By streamlining operations and providing better employee facilities, this project can help reduce extra service charges and enhance the overall experience for both customers and employees. Ultimately, the systematic approach of this project aims to satisfy customers' and restaurants needs effectively and efficiently.

1.4.2 limitation

- 1. Our system have limited areas particularly in remote areas.
- 2. Doesn't support offline mode and requires internet.
- 3. Limited menu, available food options for delivery may be fewer in number compared to what is offered at a physical restaurant

1.5 Potential Applications

The potential applications of this project are far-reaching and hold value across various domains:

- Small Food Businesses: The primary application lies in supporting small local food businesses, offering them a digital avenue to expand their customer base and increase revenue. This project can empower local eateries, cafes, and food vendors, providing them with a platform to reach a wider audience and thrive in a competitive market.
- Tourism and Travel: Tourists and travelers often explore local cuisine when visiting new places. This project can serve as a guide, allowing visitors to sample authentic

local foods of that area without leaving their accommodation, enhancing their travel experience.

- Flexible Employment: The expansion of online food delivery creates opportunities
 for individuals seeking flexible employment, such as part-time delivery drivers.
 This can serve as an additional income source for those looking for flexible work
 arrangements.
- Convenience for Special Needs: Online food delivery platforms can provide a convenient option for individuals with special needs or limited mobility, ensuring that they can enjoy a variety of meals without leaving their homes.

1.6 Orginality of Project

- Inclusive Restaurant Network: An inclusive restaurant network is being introduced, encompassing not only established eateries but also previously undiscovered culinary treasures that might not have been featured online previously. This approach broadens the array of choices accessible to customers and enhances the vibrancy of the local food scene.
- Localized Cultural Insight: Understanding the cultural differences of a region is essential in the food industry. Mitho Delivery places emphasis on showcasing local delicacies, culinary traditions, and dishes specific to a particular area, thereby preserving and sharing cultural heritage.
- Enhanced Customization: Unlike many platforms, Mitho Delivery focuses on enhancing customization options for users. This includes personalized dish modifications hereby offering a more individualized dining experience.

1.7 Report Organisation

The material in this project report is organised into six chapters. After this introductory chapter introduces the problem topic this research tries to address, chapter 2 contains the literature review of vital and relevant publications, pointing toward a notable research gap. Chapter 3 describes system design and analysis for the of this project. Chapter 4 provides an overview of what tools have been used and testing of this project .chapter 5 discusses the project .Chapter 6 concludes the project.

2 BACKGROUND STUDY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Background study

"Mitho Delivery" is an innovative and responsive online food delivery website that delivers to both restaurants and customers, enhancing the way people experience dining and food ordering. Through its user-friendly interface, the platform offers a seamless and efficient solution for individuals seeking culinary delights from a variety of local restaurants delivered right to their doorsteps. By embracing the digital realm, "Mitho Delivery" empowers users to effortlessly navigate a wide array of cuisines and menus. This virtual approach eliminates the inconvenience of traditional methods such as physical menus and phone orders. Instead, customers can browse and select dishes with just a few clicks, saving them valuable time and effort. This project isn't solely about technology; it's about changing the way people interact with food. With a robust network of partner restaurants and a well-established logistics system, "Mitho Delivery" provides a comprehensive solution for hassle-free dining in Nepal. This solution doesn't just connect customers with restaurants; it bridges the gap between cravings and fulfillment, all within the comfort of homes or offices. The platform's diverse selection of restaurants, ranging from local gems to globally recognized chains, grants customers an unparalleled variety of choices to satisfy their culinary desires. Through the platform's intuitive design, customers can explore menus and seamlessly place orders that reflect their unique tastes. Beyond convenience, "Mitho Delivery" has the potential to drive growth within the Nepalese restaurant industry by expanding restaurants' reach and amplifying their revenue streams. As the project expands and becomes a driving force in the dining landscape, it doesn't merely reshape consumer habits but also empowers local restaurants to engage with a broader customer base. This mutual benefit fosters a positive ecosystem, boosting customer satisfaction while simultaneously driving growth for restaurant partners.

In essence, "Mitho Delivery" isn't just a website; it's a game-changer that transcends the conventional food ordering experience. By providing accessibility, convenience, and enjoyment, the project redefine the way Nepalese individuals and families enjoy their meals while contributing to the evolution of the restaurant industry. Through technology-driven efficiency, the project creates a harmonious relationship between customers and

restaurants, setting the stage for a revolutionary dining transformation in Nepal and beyond.

2.2 Literature review

The advancement of technology has revolutionized the way we order food, giving rise to the phenomenon of online meal ordering systems. This approach offers a swift and efficient way to order food via the internet, simplifying the process down to a single click. In the traditional scenario, consumers would physically visit restaurants, select their meals, and make payments on a daily basis. However, the availability of online ordering brings an added layer of convenience and choice.

The concept of online meal ordering has expanded the options available to customers. While some eateries allow patrons to place orders ahead of time for pickup or delivery, certain limitations exist. Availability of specific items and the inability to personalize orders can sometimes hinder the dining experience, preventing customers from accessing the full variety they desire.

Domino's Pizza is the world's second-largest pizza company with 9,436 stores globally, 95 percent of which are franchised. Domino's franchisees in the U.S. market were able to purchase fresh dough, cheese, pizza toppings, and other menu ingredients and store supplies directly from the company-owned supply chain system. When commodity prices became more volatile in 2007 and 2008, executives at Domino's changed the way they worked with suppliers and franchisees to manage costs and risks, and better leverage the assets of the supply chain system. As the company prepared to accelerate international growth in 2011 and beyond, executives contemplated how to best apply their purchasing and supply chain knowledge into new international markets [1].

In todays digital age, people rely on the internet for food orders, often leaving online reviews. Our project focuses on analyzing sentiment in Bangla food reviews. Since there was no existing Bangla dataset, we collected over a thousand food reviews from platforms like Foodpanda, Hungrynaki, Shohoz food, and Pathao food. After labeling and preprocessing the data, we used machine learning and deep learning models. This research can help the food industry understand Bangla food review sentiment, benefiting their decision-making process[2].

Research conducted on this subject delves into the impact of convenience, security, and delivery on online shopping behavior for food. Data collected from a questionnaire involving 250 online food shoppers in Kathmandu Valley revealed that convenience and security play a significant role in influencing online shopping behavior, while the effect of delivery is comparatively weaker. This study underscores the vital role these factors play in shaping consumer behavior when it comes to online food shopping [3].

Zomato started in 2008 underneath the name, 'Foodiebay' to begin with. Later in 2010, it had been renamed to 'Zomato'. Constantly 2011, Zomato extended to increasingly urban regions the country over in Mumbai, Delhi NCR, Chennai, Bangalore, Kolkata and Pune. After that in the year 2012, the corporate extended working all around in various countries like the UAE, Qatar, Sri Lanka, UK, South Africa and Philippines. In the year 2013, Zomato had moved their organizations in Brazil, New Zealand, Turkey and Indonesia, with its applications and site open in various lingos isolated from English. After that in April 2014, Zomato impelled its organizations in Portugal Republic, trailed by Canada, Lebanon and Ireland around a similar time. The acquiring of Settled based sustenance zone 'Urban spoon' signified the organization's passageway into the United States, Canada and Australia, and conveyed it into direct test with 'Wail', 'Zagat' and 'Open Table'. With the introduction of .xxx zones in 2011, Zomato also impelled 'zomato.xxx', a site dedicated to finding spot to eat near to your territory. It later moved a print adjustment of the site substance named, 'Citibank Zomato Restaurant Guide', got together with Citibank in May 2012, at any rate later it was halted [4].

Online food ordering and delivery services have gained widespread popularity due to the ubiquity of smartphones and the internet. DoorDash, for instance, has embraced this trend, and an analysis using Michael Porter's five-force model indicates that it faces intense competition from both established competitors and substitutes. Meanwhile, the influence of suppliers is growing. Although the threat of new entrants is low, and buyers in American suburban areas exhibit limited bargaining power, DoorDash's position remains dynamic and competitive [5].

3 SYSTEM DESIGN AND ANALYSIS

3.1 System Analysis

"Mitho Delivery" project involves breaking the project into small parts and creating prototypes to get feedback from users quickly. Rapid Application Development (RAD) is a fast approach to building software applications. RAD saves time by reusing existing components and focuses on user involvement. It's a flexible method that adapts to changes and helps identify and fix problems early.

Rapid Application Development (RAD) consists of four main phases that guide the development process:

- 1. **Requirements Planning:** In this phase, the project team identifies and understands the application's goals and user requirements.
- 2. **Prototyping:** The prototyping phase focuses on creating a working model or prototype of the application.
- 3. **Iterative Development:** The iterative development phase involves building the application in multiple stages or iterations. Each iteration typically focuses on a specific set of features or functionalities.
- 4. Deployment and Feedback: Once the application is developed, it is deployed for real-world use. This phase involves the final implementation and integration of the application into the production environment. Feedback from end-users and stakeholders is collected to identify any areas that need further refinement or improvement.

3.2 Requirement Analysis

Functional Requirements

Functional requirements for Mitho Delivery, an online food delivery system:

1. User Registration and Login: Users can create an account and securely log in to the platform.

- 2. Menu Browsing: Users can browse menus, view dish price and descriptions.
- 3. Order Placement: Users can select items from the menu, customize orders, and add them to the cart for checkout.
- 4. Cart Management: Users can review and modify items in their cart before finalizing the order.
- 5. Customer Support: Users have access to customer support channels for assistance, issue reporting, and inquiries.

Non Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements for Mitho Delivery, an online webpage for food delivery system, may include:

- 1. Usability: Ensure a user-friendly interface and easy navigation for all users.
- 2. Performance: Provide fast loading times and efficient handling of multiple user interactions.
- 3. Reliability: Maintain high availability and minimize downtime.
- 4. Scalability: Accommodate future growth and handle increased user demand without performance issues.
- 5. Compatibility: Support various devices, browsers, and operating systems for broad accessibility.
- 6. Accessibility: Comply with accessibility standards to enable users with disabilities to access and use the platform effectively.

3.2.1 Feasibility Analysis

Economically Feasibility

Utilizing free and open-source cross-platform software development tools like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP offers significant economic feasibility advantages. These tools eliminate the need for expensive proprietary software licenses, provide access to extensive community support, and enable platform independence, resulting in cost savings. Their flexibility and customization options allow tailored solutions without vendor lock-in. Furthermore, the scalability and collaborative nature of open-source tools facilitate future enhancements and tap into a vast pool of talent. Hence, it makes our system economically feasible.

Operational Feasibility

Operational feasibility for a food delivery system involves the assessment of its practical viability. This encompasses the verification of adequate resources such as delivery staff and vehicles and the compatibility of the system with prevailing technology and processes. Adherence to legal regulations and the positive reception of customers are also encompassed. Through the consideration of these factors, the potential for the successful implementation of the food delivery system can be ascertained.

Technical Feasibility

The technical feasibility of the Mitho Delivery food delivery system involves assessing its potential for construction utilizing available technology. The imperative is to ensure the smooth operational performance and the safeguarding of user data. Through consideration of these factors, the determination of the successful construction and operation of the Mitho Delivery webpage can be reached.

3.2.2 Data Modelling(ER-Diagram)

An entity relationship diagram (ERD), also known as an entity relationship model, is a graphical representation that depicts relationships among people, objects, places, concepts or events within an information technology (IT) system.

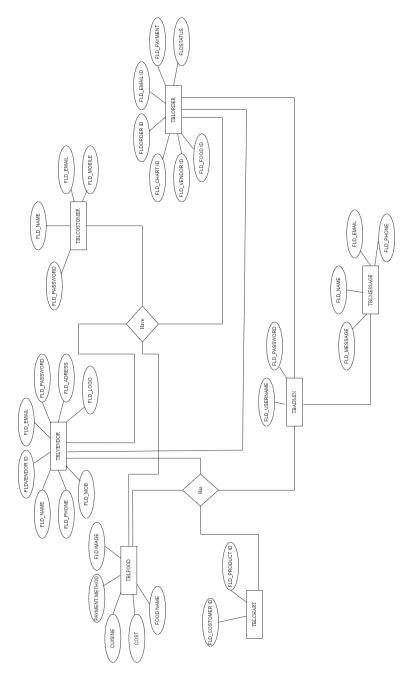


Figure 3.1: ER Diagram

3.2.3 Physical DFD

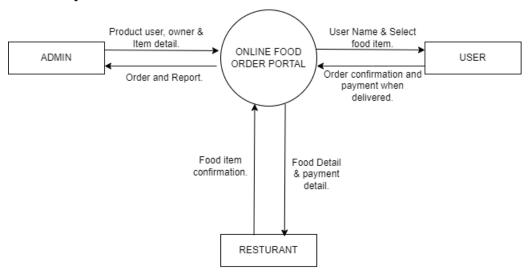


Fig: Level 0 DFD of Food Ordering Website.

Figure 3.2: Physical DFD level

3.3 System Design

3.3.1 Use Case Diagram

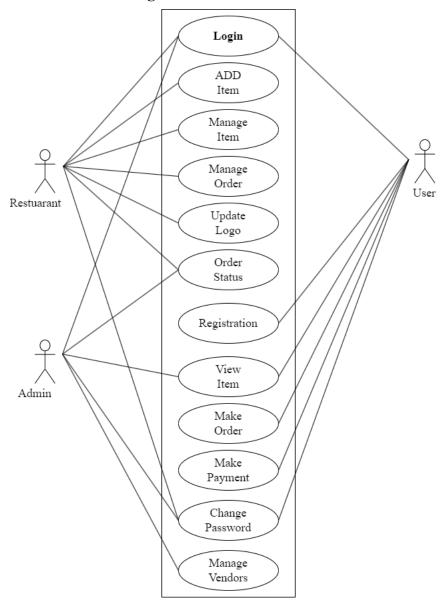


Figure 3.3: Use Case Diagram

3.3.2 Interface Design

User interface (UI) design is the process designers use to build interfaces in software or computerized devices, focusing on looks or style. Designers aim to create interfaces which users find easy to use and pleasurable. UI design refers to graphical user interfaces and other forms—

Below is the login page ui of our project.

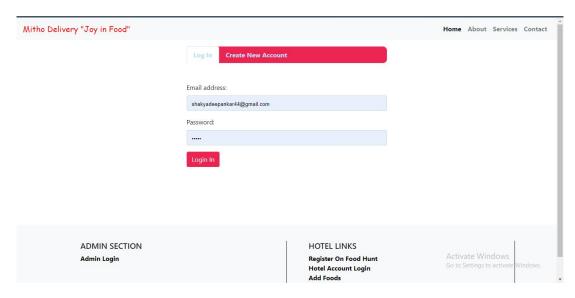


Figure 3.4: Login Page UI

Below is the home page ui of our website.

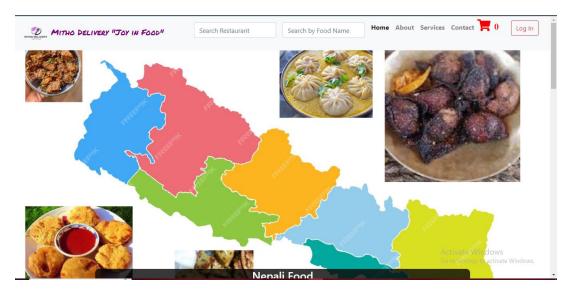


Figure 3.5: Home Page UI

Below is the cart page of our website.

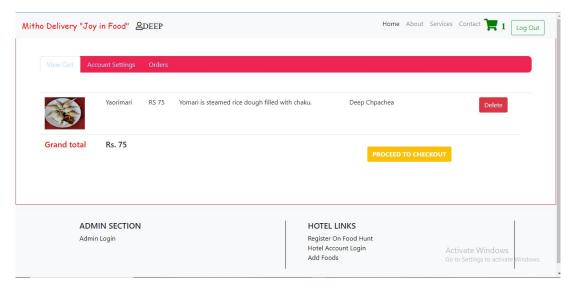


Figure 3.6: Cart UI

3.3.3 Architectural Design

Architectural Design is the process of defining a collection of hardware and software components and their interfaces to establish the framework for the development of a computer system.

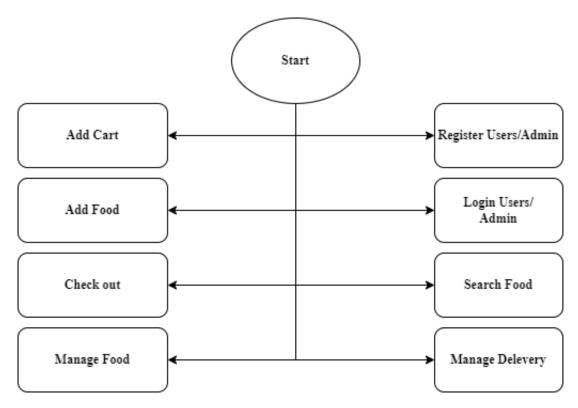


Figure 3.7: Architectural Design

3.3.4 Database schema design

A database schema defines how data is organized within a relational database; this is inclusive of logical constraints such as, table names, fields, data types, and the relationships between these entities.

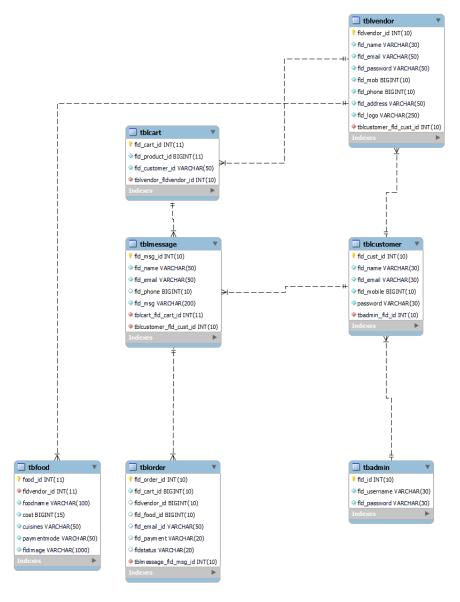


Figure 3.8: Database schema design

4 IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

4.1 Implementation

"Mitho Delivery" is an online food ordering website where the users can order different types of food from different price point and quality. Using tools like HTML, CSS, JS, MYSQL, PHP we built our website to perform efficienctly and easy to use. Its not just about food but from exploring different foods from different cultures. Mitho Delivery infusing joy in every bite.

4.2 Tools Used

HTML

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the foundation of the web. It is a markup language used to structure the content of web pages. With HTML, you can define the elements and their hierarchy, such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, and more. It provides the structure and semantics for web documents, allowing browsers to interpret and display them correctly. HTML is essential for creating the backbone of a website and forms the basis for web development.

CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a styling language used to control the presentation and layout of web pages. It allows developers to define the visual aspects of HTML elements, such as colors, fonts, sizes, spacing, and positioning. CSS separates the design and layout from the content, enabling consistent and flexible styling across multiple pages. By using CSS, web developers can create visually appealing, responsive, and user-friendly websites, enhancing the overall user experience.

JavaScript

JavaScript is a powerful scripting language that brings interactivity and dynamic functionality to web pages. It is primarily used for client-side scripting, meaning it runs directly in the user's web browser. JavaScript allows developers to manipulate and modify HTML and CSS elements, handle user interactions, validate input, perform calculations, make API calls, and much more. With its versatility and wide adoption, JavaScript has become an essential tool for building modern web applications and adding interactive features that enhance user engagement and improve the overall user experience.

PHP

PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is a popular server-side scripting language designed for web development. It is widely used to create dynamic and interactive websites and web applications. PHP is known for its ease of use, flexibility, and compatibility with various operating systems and web servers. It allows developers to embed PHP code directly into HTML, enabling the creation of dynamic web pages. PHP supports a wide range of databases, making it suitable for building database-driven applications. It offers a vast collection of built-in functions and libraries, facilitating rapid development. PHP has a large and active community, providing extensive documentation, frameworks, and resources to support developers in building robust web solutions.

Xampp

XAMPP is a cross-platform web server that is free and open-source. XAMPP is a short form for Cross-Platform, Apache, MySQL, PHP, and Perl. XAMPP is a popular cross-platform web server that allows programmers to write and test their code on a local webserver. It was created by Apache Friends, and the public can revise or modify its native source code. It includes MariaDB, Apache HTTP Server, and interpreters for PHP and Perl, among other computer languages. Because of XAMPP's simplicity of deployment, a developer can quickly and easily install a WAMP or LAMP stack on an operating system, with the added benefit that common add-in apps like WordPress and Joomla can also be loaded.

MySql

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) that is widely used for storing and managing structured data. It is one of the most popular databases for web applications and is known for its reliability, scalability, and performance. MySQL supports the SQL (Structured Query Language) standard and provides a robust set of features for creating, querying, and modifying databases. It offers support for various data types, transactions, indexes, and foreign key constraints. MySQL can be easily integrated with different programming languages and frameworks, making it a versatile choice for a wide range of applications, from small-scale projects to large-scale enterprise systems.

4.3 Modules Used

Ajax

Ajax is a set of web development techniques that allow web pages to communicate with a server in the background, without requiring the entire page to be reloaded.AJAX can be used to enhance the user experience by providing real-time updates, dynamic content loading, and interactive features.

JQuery

jQuery is a JavaScript library. It takes a lot of common tasks that require many lines of JavaScript code to accomplish, and wraps them into methods that you can call with a single line of code.

4.4 Testing

In given below figures we are testing login with incorrect and correct authentication.

4.4.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing is a software development process in which the smallest testable parts of an application, called units, are individually examine for proper operation. The main objective of unit testing is to isolate written code to test and determine if it works as intended.

Authenication Unit

Here testing different test cases of authentication system in Mitho Delivery is performed with screenshots as required results:

Table 4.1: Authenication Unit Testing

Tests	Test Cases	Input	Output
1	Incorrect Detail	Email:mithodelivery@	Invalid Detail
		gmail.com Pass-	
		word:12345678	
2	SignUp	Email:shakyadeepankar440	Signed up
		gmail.com Pass-	
		word:00000000	
3	Correct informa-	Email:shakyadeepankar440	Redirects to home-
	tion In Login	gmail.com Pass-	page
		word:00000000	

5 WORK COMPLETED

5.1 Outcome/Lesson Learnt

5.1.1 HomePage

A home page is the default or front page of a site. It is the first page that visitors see when they load a URL. Web managers can control the home page as a way of directing the user experience.



Figure 5.1: HomePage

5.1.2 About Us

An "About Us" page on a website provides information about the site which includes details about the website's mission, team members. This page helps build trust and transparency with website visitors.

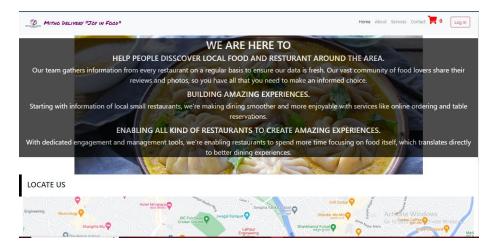


Figure 5.2: About Us

5.1.3 Services

A "Services" page on a website is where the organization or business describes the products or services it offers.

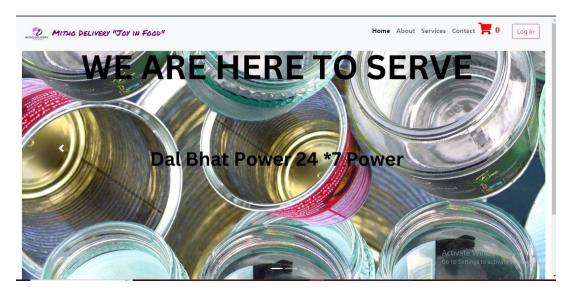


Figure 5.3: Services

5.1.4 Contact

The "Contact" page on a website is a crucial section that enables visitors to get in touch with the website owner or organization. It typically includes information and tools for communication

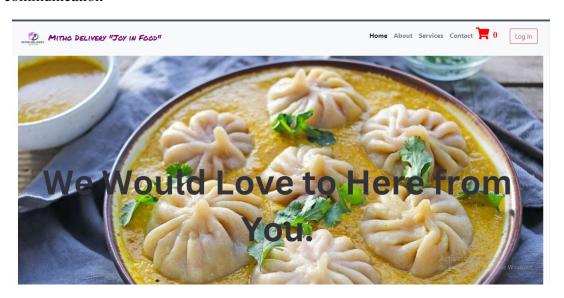


Figure 5.4: Contact

5.1.5 Cart

A "Cart" on a website is a virtual shopping cart or basket that allows users to collect and store items they want to purchase while browsing the site.

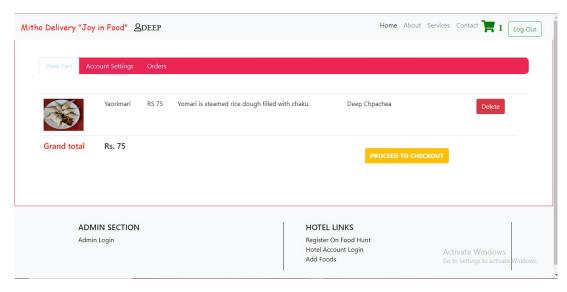


Figure 5.5: Cart

5.1.6 Food Details

A Food Details page on a website offers in-depth information about a specific food item. This page helps users make informed decisions about the food they are interested in.

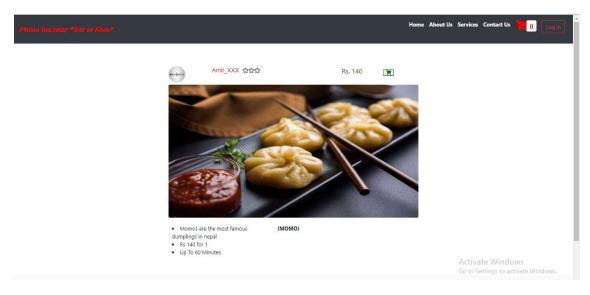


Figure 5.6: Food Details

5.1.7 Restuarant Details

A restaurant detail page on a website is a dedicated section that offers comprehensive information about a specific restaurant. This page is typically designed to help potential customers learn more about the restaurant's offerings, location, and other essential details.

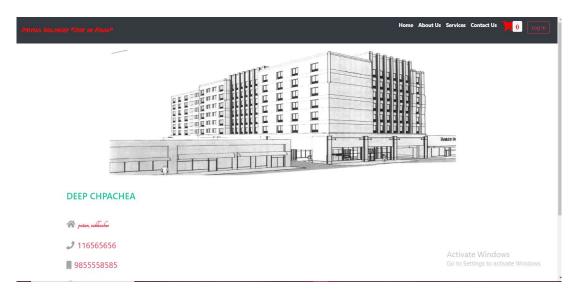


Figure 5.7: Restuarant Details

5.1.8 Search Bar

A search bar on a food ordering website is a critical feature that allows users to quickly find specific dishes or restaurants within the platform.



Figure 5.8: Search Bar

5.1.9 Login

The act of logging in verifies the user's identity, granting them authorized access to restricted resources or functionalities within the system.

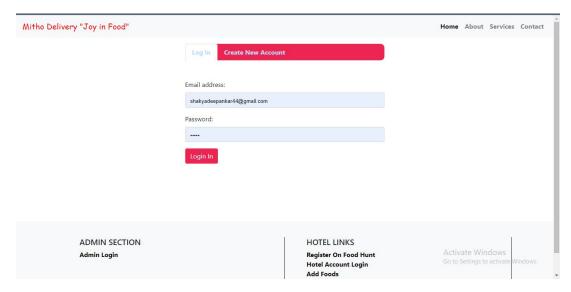


Figure 5.9: Login

5.1.10 Restuarant Signup

Signup, also known as registration, refers to the process through which a restuarant creates a new account or profile on a digital platform, such as a website, app, or service.

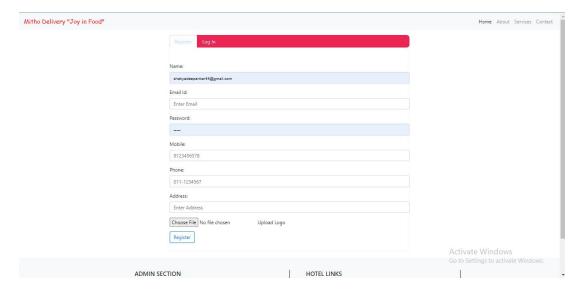


Figure 5.10: Restuarant Signup

5.1.11 Manage Product

Managing products on a food ordering website involves the process of adding, editing, and organizing menu items that customers can order.

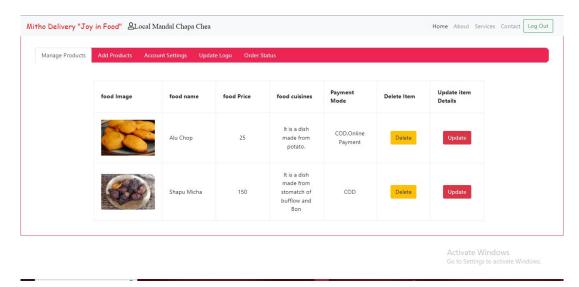


Figure 5.11: Manage Product

5.1.12 Add Product

Add Product where Restuarants can add their product here.

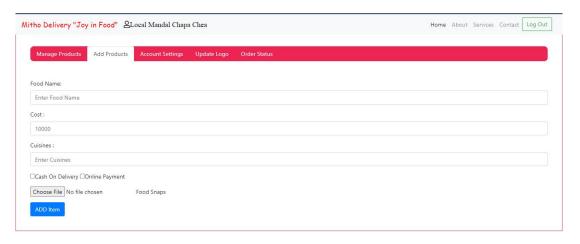


Figure 5.12: Add Product

Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windo

5.1.13 Account Settings

Account settings on a food ordering website are a crucial feature that allows users to personalize their experience and manage their online profiles.

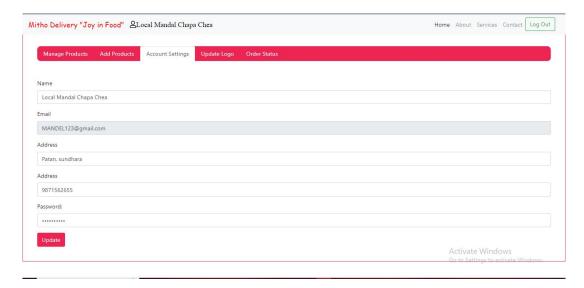


Figure 5.13: Account Settings

5.1.14 Update Logo

An update to a website's logo involves changing the visual representation or symbol that identifies the website or brand. This can be done for various reasons, such as rebranding, modernization, or a desire for a fresh look.

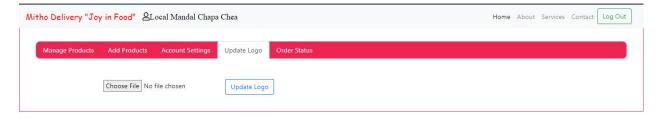


Figure 5.14: Update Logo

5.1.15 Order Status

An "Order Status" page on a website is a feature that allows customers and restaurants to monitor the progress of their orders. It typically provides real-time updates on the status of orders, from the moment they are placed to their final delivery

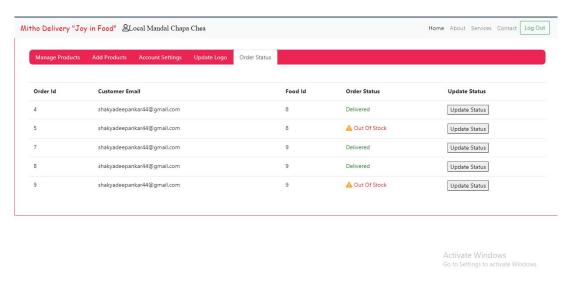


Figure 5.15: Order Status

5.1.16 Manage food

Managing food on a website from the admin side involves tasks like adding, organizing, and updating food items and categories, setting prices and discounts, controlling inventory, uploading images and descriptions, and overseeing orders.

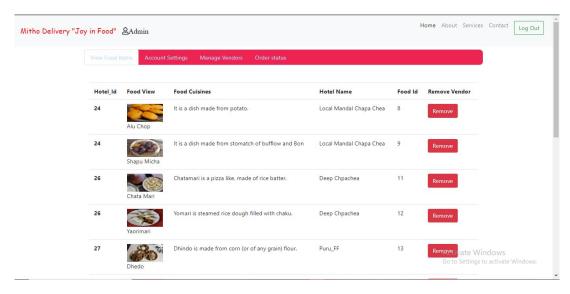


Figure 5.16: Manage food

5.1.17 Manage Vendors

Managing a restaurant from the admin side of a website involves tasks like updating the menu with prices and descriptions, organizing items, and handling online orders and handle restaurant details.

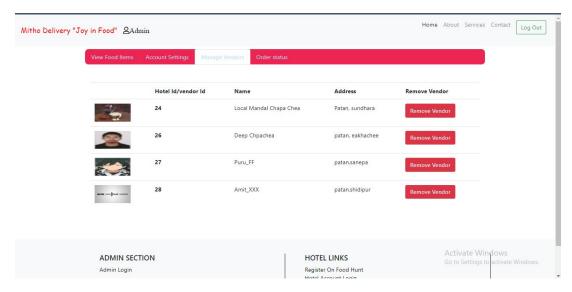


Figure 5.17: Manage Vendors

5.1.18 Manage Account

Managing user accounts of a website involves tasks like creating and maintaining user profiles, controlling access permissions, handling password management, updating user data, monitoring activity, suspending or deactivating accounts when necessary, and ensuring data cleanliness.

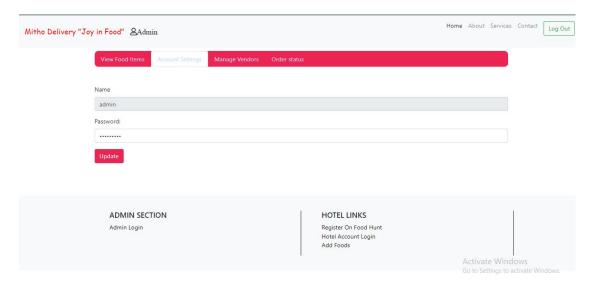


Figure 5.18: Manage Account

*

Database

A database is a critical component that stores and manages the data needed to power the website's functionality and provide dynamic content to users. Websites often rely on databases to store various types of information, such as user profiles, content, product listings, comments, and more.

5.1.19 Admin Database

Here is an admin database, short for administrative database, is a centralized repository of information used to manage and oversee various aspects of an website's operations.



Figure 5.19: Admin Database

5.1.20 Customer Database

Here, customer database is a structured collection of information about an website's customers or clients. It serves as a valuable resource for businesses to manage and analyze customer-related data.

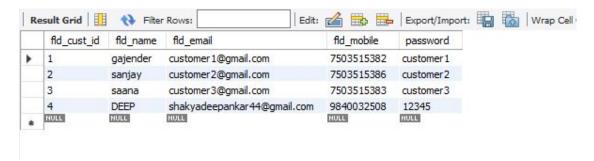


Figure 5.20: Customer Database

5.1.21 Vendor Database

A restaurant database is a structured collection of digital information that stores and manages data related to restaurants, their menus, customer reviews, staff information, and various other aspects of the restaurant industry.

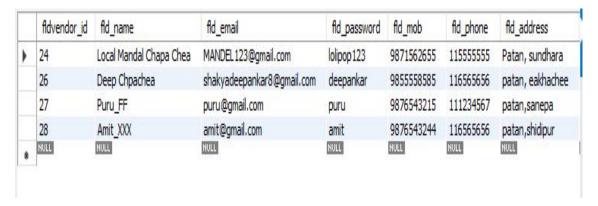


Figure 5.21: Vendor Database

5.1.22 Food Database

Here, an food database is a comprehensive collection of information about various foods, their nutritional content, and other relevant details.

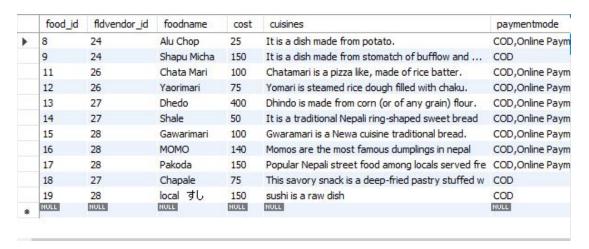


Figure 5.22: Food Database

5.1.23 Order Database

Here is an order database that is a structured repository of information that records and manages orders placed by customers or clients.

	fld_order_id	fld_cart_id	fldvendor_id	fld_food_id	fld_email_id	fld_payment	fldstatus
•	1	1	21	1	customer3@gmail.com	50	Delivered
	2	2	22	3	customer3@gmail.com	20	Out Of Stock
	3	3	22	4	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	100	cancelled
	4	4	24	8	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	12	Delivered
	5	5	24	8	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	12	Out Of Stock
	6	6	25	10	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	400	cancelled
	7	7	24	9	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	150	Delivered
	8	10	24	9	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	150	Delivered
	9	11	24	9	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	150	Out Of Stock
	10	13	28	16	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	140	Delivered
	11	15	28	19	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	150	In Process
	12	16	26	11	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	100	In Process
	13	18	26	12	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com	75	In Process
	NULL	HULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Figure 5.23: Order Database

5.1.24 Cart Database

A cart database is a fundamental component of e-commerce websites and applications. It serves as a digital storehouse for temporarily storing the items a shopper intends to purchase before completing the checkout process.

	fld_cart_id	fld_product_id	fld_customer_id
>	20	8	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com
	21	11	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com
	22	17	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com
	23	14	shakyadeepankar44@gmail.com
	NULL	NULL	NULL

Figure 5.24: Cart Database

5.1.25 Message Database

A message database in a food ordering website is a crucial component that facilitates communication between users, restaurants, and the platform itself

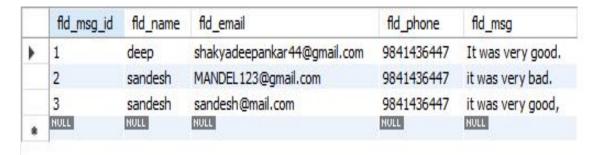


Figure 5.25: Message Database

5.2 Conclusion

In summary, "Mitho Delivery: Joy in Food" is a project aimed at revolutionizing the online food delivery industry by addressing common challenges and providing a user-friendly platform for both customers and restaurants. This project seeks to enhance the convenience and satisfaction of customers while supporting small food businesses and promoting local culinary diversity. As we embark on this journey, we are committed to overcoming challenges and delivering an exceptional experience to our users, ultimately contributing to the growth of local food businesses and the convenience of customers across Nepal.

5.3 Future Recommendations

Here are some future Recommendation for our Website:

- Email Verification with OTP: Implement a robust email verification system with one-time passwords (OTP). This will enhance security and ensure that users' email addresses are valid, reducing the likelihood of fake accounts and enhancing trust in the platform.
- 2. Online Payment with Digital Slips: Integrate multiple secure online payment options, such as credit/debit cards, digital wallets, and UPI (Unified Payments Interface). Additionally, provide digital payment slips that users can easily access and reference for their orders, improving transparency in financial transactions.
- 3. Real-Time Location Tracking: Enhance the user experience by implementing real-time location tracking for orders. Allow customers to track their delivery in real-time on a map, providing accurate ETAs (Estimated Time of Arrival) and reducing anxiety associated with waiting for food.
- 4. Review and Comments System: Develop a comprehensive review and comments system that encourages user feedback. Allow customers to rate their orders and leave detailed comments. This not only provides valuable feedback for restaurants but also helps other users make informed decisions based on genuine experiences.
- 5. Recommendation AI: Utilize artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to provide personalized food recommendations. Consider the user's location, previous orders, and ratings to suggest restaurants and dishes that align with their preferences. This can significantly enhance the user experience and drive increased engagement.

6 DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This project report comprehensively evaluates the performance of a food delivery website, focusing on the comparison between initial predictions and actual outcomes during implementation. Projections of gradual user engagement growth, order increases, and revenue generation encountered deviations due to complex user behavior, external influences like competitors and economic shifts, and technical challenges. These factors collectively led to disparities in the expected and observed results. Comparative analysis with established food delivery services revealed commendable performance metrics, including comparable order volume, favorable user reviews, and distinctive features like personalized recommendations and optimized delivery logistics. Despite these achievements, challenges emerged, such as slower user acquisition and technical glitches affecting early user satisfaction.

This project's journey in developing a competitive food delivery website highlights the significance of addressing intricate user behavior, external dynamics, and technical issues. A commitment to continual improvement, including rectifying technical shortcomings and embracing machine learning for enhanced user experiences, underscores the project's ongoing evolution in the dynamic landscape of food delivery websites.

7 APPENDICES

7.1 Project Schedule

Below is gantt chart of Mitho Delivery

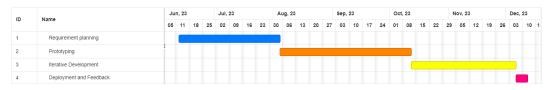


Figure 7.1: Gantt Chart

7.2 Supervisor Consultation Form

Tribhuvan University

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences, Lalitpur Engineering College
Department of Computer Application
Student & Supervisor Consultation Form
(BCA Project-I)

Notes:

Consultation form is the "Gate Pass" to participate in presentations At least FIVE (new) consultations (evenly distributed) before Midterm Checkpoint At least TEN (new) consultations (evenly distributed) before FINAL Checkpoint

Project Title	Mitho Delivery "Joy In Food"
	Desparkar Shakya (LECO77BCAO2)
Student Name & CRN	Shwarup Raj Khanal (LECO77 BCA05)
Supervisor Name	

S.N.	Summary of Discussion	Date	Supervisor Signature
1	Home page	2080-3-29	
2	Page design (login)	2080-4-3	fundesh_
3	Database dosign I (login/signsign up)	2080-4-10	Fandesh
4		2080-4-13	fundesh
5		2080-4-17	Jandesh
6	7	2080-4-19	Jundesh
7	Food lategories dB	2080-4-23	Lardesh
8		2080-4-25	fandeth
9	food Searching only stood	2080-4-27	Jandach
10	Food Scarching I	2080-4-29	farabel
11		2080-4-32	fundes h
12		2080-5-5	fundesh
13	Food Database	2080-5-8	fandes h
14	Resturant Database	2080-6-6	bandesh
15	Overall design	2080-6-17	Sundech

Er. Bibat Thokar Program Coordinator

Figure 7.2: Supervisor Consultation Form

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