

CHOOSE EAT

Final Project Report



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Course Code: CS363

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Preface

In the era of information technology, humans tend to develop better and more convenient lifestyles. Wireless technology has already become an important application that is usually integrated into a wide range of devices and other technologies. The enhancements provided by the wireless technology give ease of control to the users. Nowadays, almost all electronic devices are equipped with wireless technology. This fact shows the necessity and benefits provided by this technology. Therefore, we intend to develop an application which is called ChooseEat.

This application was written in Python using the Django framework to prepare an application that gives a realistic feel to users.

To work upon the code, we used Visual Studio Code as a text editor and compiler.

What is ChooseEat?

The ChooseEat website allows users to order food from local restaurants or food cooperatives. As with ordering consumer goods online, many of these also allow customers to maintain accounts with them to make ordering easier in the future. A customer will search for a favorite restaurant, usually filtered via type of cuisine and choose from available items, and place the order.

Existing System

In the present scenario, people have to physically visit the hotels or restaurants for eating food and have to make payments through cash mode most of the time due to unawareness of advanced technologies at certain places. In this method time as well as physical work is required, among which time is something that no one has in ample amounts. The traditional food ordering procedure is not efficient enough for hotels and restaurants, as they have to deal with crowds in their restaurant.

The old methods which are paper grounded the waiter comes and pens down foods that customers order and passes the food list containing paper to the chefs or cooks in the kitchen for further process. Also from the owner's point of view, maintaining data records and the accounts in a physical file is cumbersome and tedious work to do. And also it is full of risk as anyone can access it and modify the data.

Proposed Solution

ChooseEat offers a better solution which offers the below facilities:-

Implementing this system can help the fast-food industry to solve the problem that they face while using the traditional food ordering processes. The system greatly simplifies the food ordering process for both customers and restaurants compared to the past.

It allows customers to order their favorite food online via the internet by using a web browser that is installed in their respective smartphones.

The customer can place an order everywhere and anywhere whenever the internet connection is available for them. Customers access the website and choose the food that they prefer from the online menu display.

On the other hand, the system also greatly lightens the workload on the restaurant's end. Once customers have placed an order via the purpose of ChooseEat is to automate the existing manual system with the help of computerized equipment and full-fledged computer software, fulfilling their requirements, so that their valuable data/information can be stored for a longer period with easy accessing and manipulation of the same. ChooseEat, as described above, can lead to an error-free, secure, reliable, and fast management system. It can assist the organizations in better utilization of resources. The organization can maintain computerized records without redundant entries. The aim is to automate its existing manual system with the help of computerized equipment so that their valuable data/information can be stored for a longer period with easy access and manipulation of the same.

On the internet, the data will be sent to the restaurant database and placed in a queue in real-time. In addition, the data will be displayed on the computer screen along with the corresponding option. It allows restaurant employees to easily manage the orders sequentially, produce the necessary item with a minimal delay and help reduce human error.

Anent

The main objective of ChooseEat is to manage the details of Food items, Categories, Customer, orders, Confirm orders. It manages all the information about Food Items, Payments, Confirm orders. The project is totally built at the administrative end and thus only the administrator is guaranteed access to add restaurants to reduce disciplinary actions. The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce the manual work for managing the Food Item, Category, Payment, Customer. It tracks all the details about the Customer, Order, Confirms Order.

Functionalities provided by ChooseEat are as follows

- Provides the searching facilities based on various factors. Such as Food Item, Customer, Order, Confirm Order
- Shows the information and description of the Food Item, Customer
- To increase the efficiency of managing the Food Item, Category
- Editing, adding, and updating of Records is improved which results in proper resource management of Food Item data.



Technical Information

Requirements Specification

The Software Requirements Specification is produced at the culmination of the analysis task. The function and performance allocated to software as part of system engineering are refined by establishing a complete information description, a detailed functional and behavioral description, an indication of performance requirements and design constraints, appropriate validation criteria, and other data pertinent to requirements.

Functional Requirements

The functional requirements for a system describe what the system should do. These requirements depend on the type of software being developed, the expected users of the software

- **User Registration**

The user will have to create an account for using the system. For creating the user must submit personal details and he/she needs to create a username and password.

- **Restaurant Registration**

The system should ask Restaurants to fill in the details of the restaurant and verify it creates the account.

- **Order management**

The system shall let the user place an order for their users.

The system shall ask the user to verify the order before it is being placed

- **Menu management**

The system only allows hotel representatives to edit the menu card information.

The system must update menu card information to the database.

- **Billing Management**

The System allows users to choose the payment channel that they wish to use.

Non Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements, as the name suggests, are requirements that are not directly concerned with the specific services delivered by the system to its users. These non-functional requirements usually specify or constrain characteristics of the system as a whole

- **Performance Requirement**

The system should let users place an order in a short period of time.

During this short period of time, the system must complete the billing process.

- **Security Requirements**

The system should validate username and password in order to log in and make changes to their profile.

- **Usability Requirements**

The system should let users easily understand the functionality of each module.

- **Reliability requirements**

The system should behave consistently in a user-acceptable manner when operating within the environment for which the system was intended.

Function Specification

The final end-users of our project are

1. *Administrator*
2. *Hotel Representative*
3. *Customer*

Administrator

- Manage Registration for Hotel
- Manage feedback given by Customer

Hotel Representative

- Menu Updation
- Amendment of his Profile
- Altering order status

Customer

- Ordering of food
- Amendment of his Profile

Tools/IDEs

JUCMNAV: Tool used for analyzing functional and non-functional requirements using GRL Diagram

Archimate: Tool is used to show how the system works at different layers(business, application, and technology layers)

Selenium: Tool is used for automated testing to find whether the the system is working properly or not.

Visual Studio Code: This tool is used for text editor and execution.

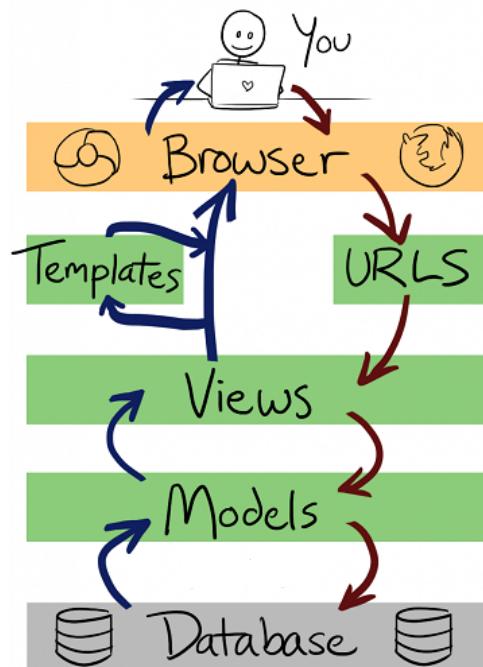


Fig- Representing User Flow

Diagrams & their representations

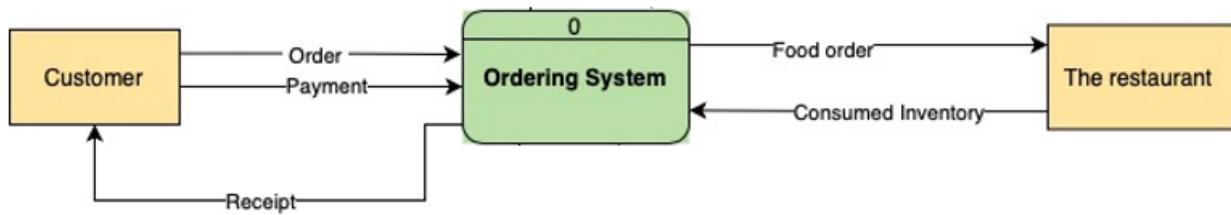


Fig-1. Diagrammatic representation of dataflow

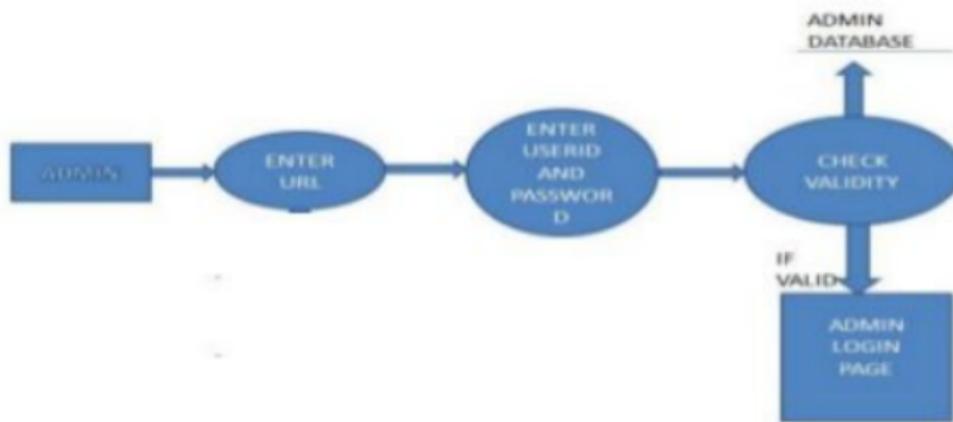
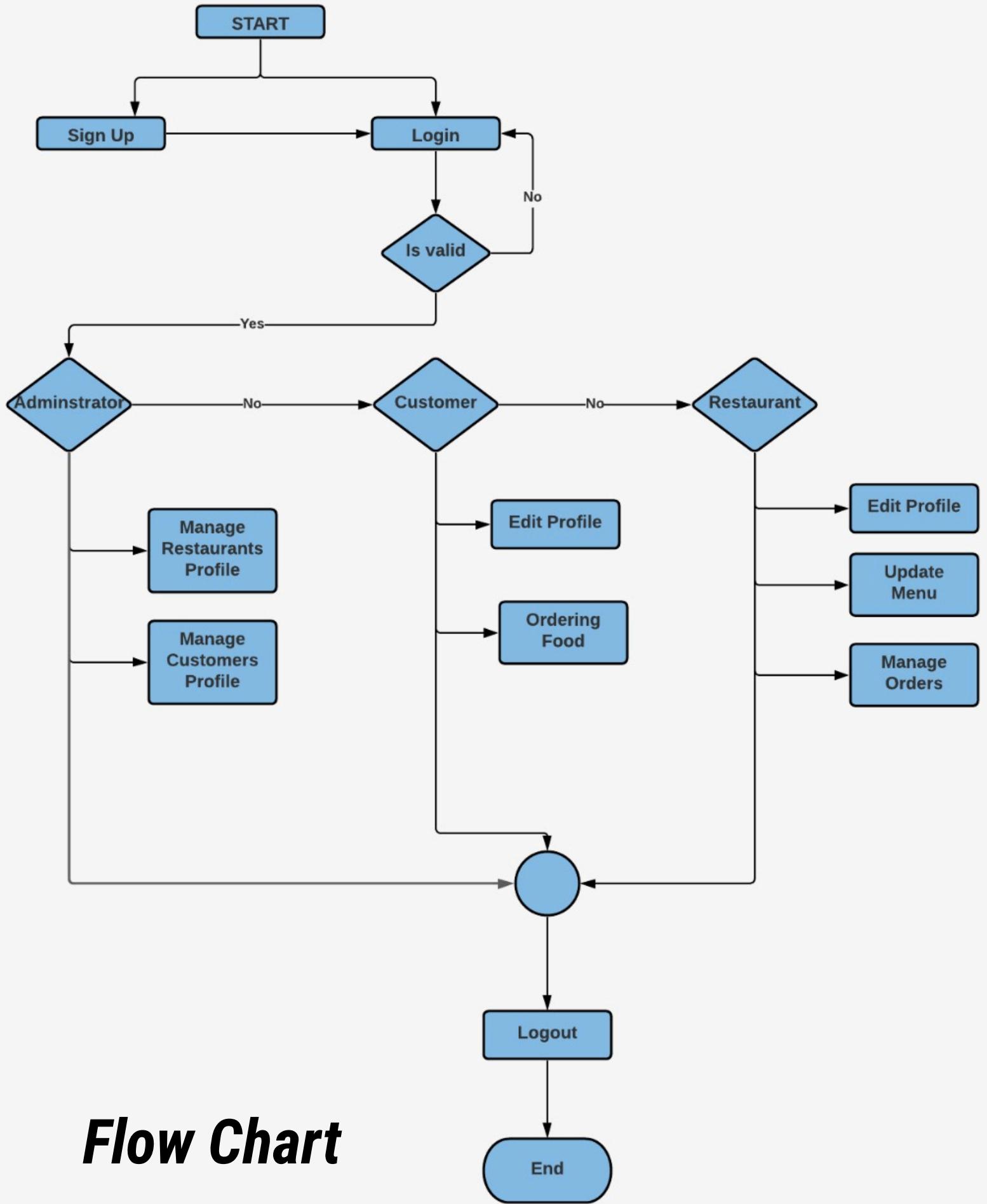


Fig-2. Diagrammatic representation of Login class



Flow Chart

UML Diagrams

A graphical language used in object-oriented development that includes several types of system models that provide different views of a system. The UML has become a de facto standard for object-oriented modeling.

UML diagrams can be used as a way to visualize a project before it takes place or as documentation for a project afterward. But the overall goal of UML diagrams is to allow teams to visualize how a project is or will be working, and they can be used in any field, not just software engineering

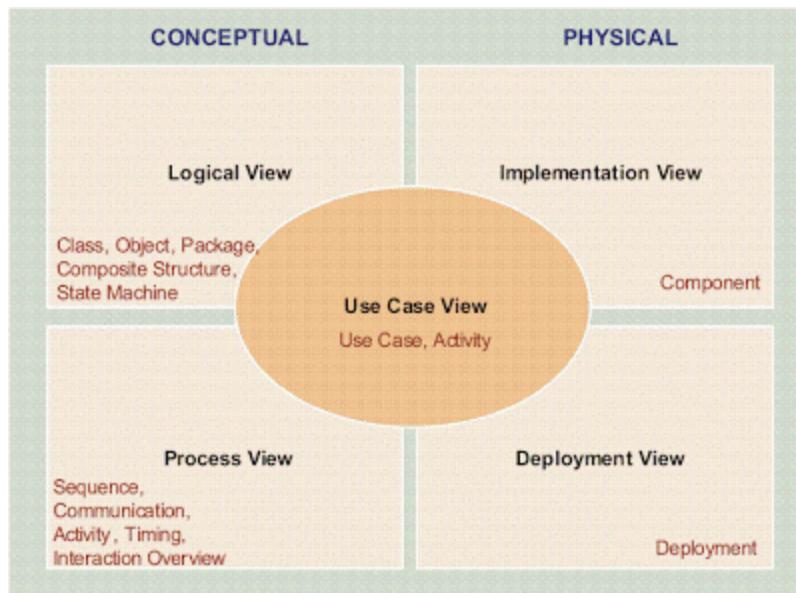


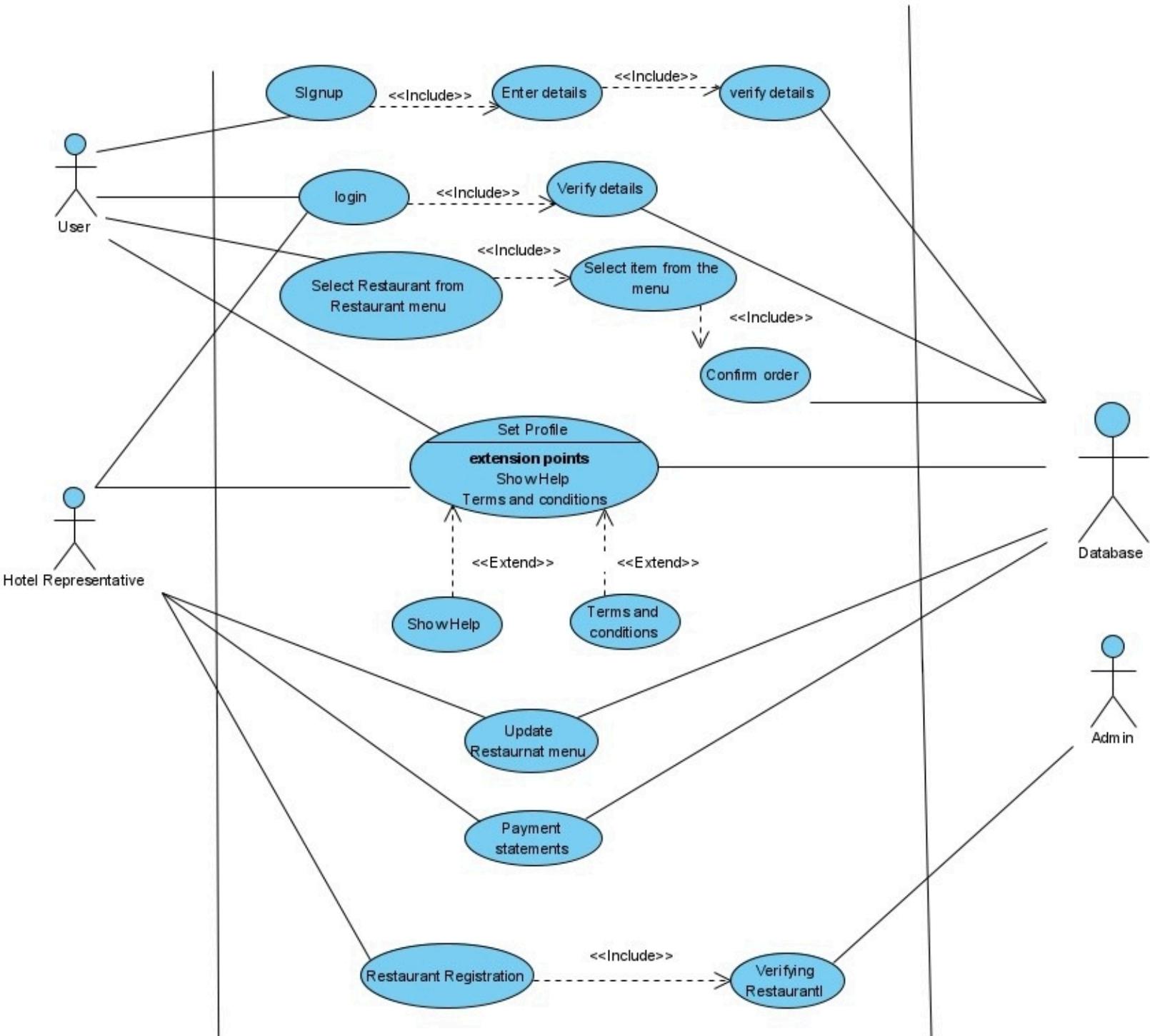
Fig-3. 4+1 model of UML

Our understanding of UML diagrams has led us to intend to draw various diagrams related to various views, as indicated by the above diagram.

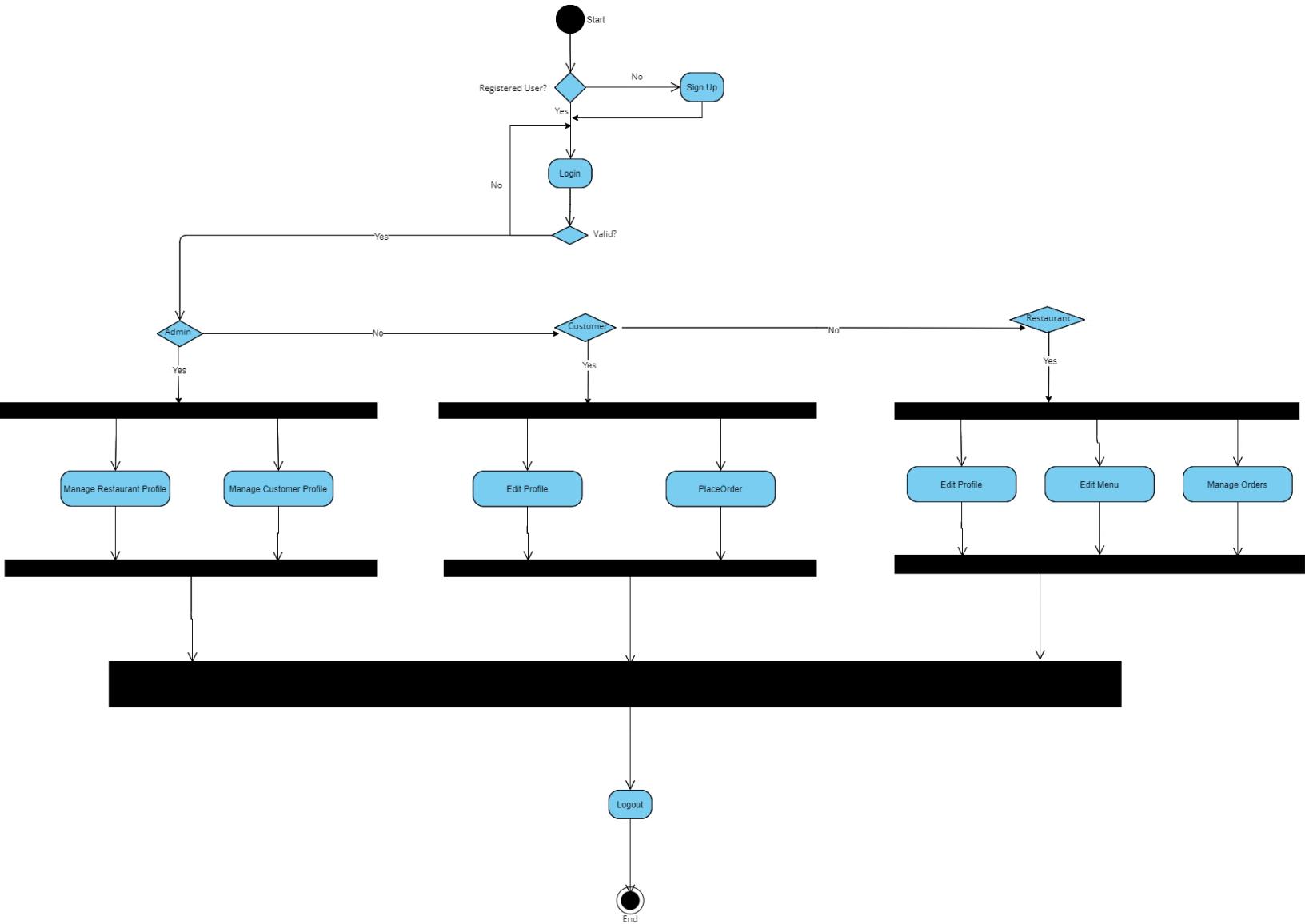
They are

- *Use case Diagram*
- *Class Diagram*
- *Sequence Diagram*
- *Activity Diagram*

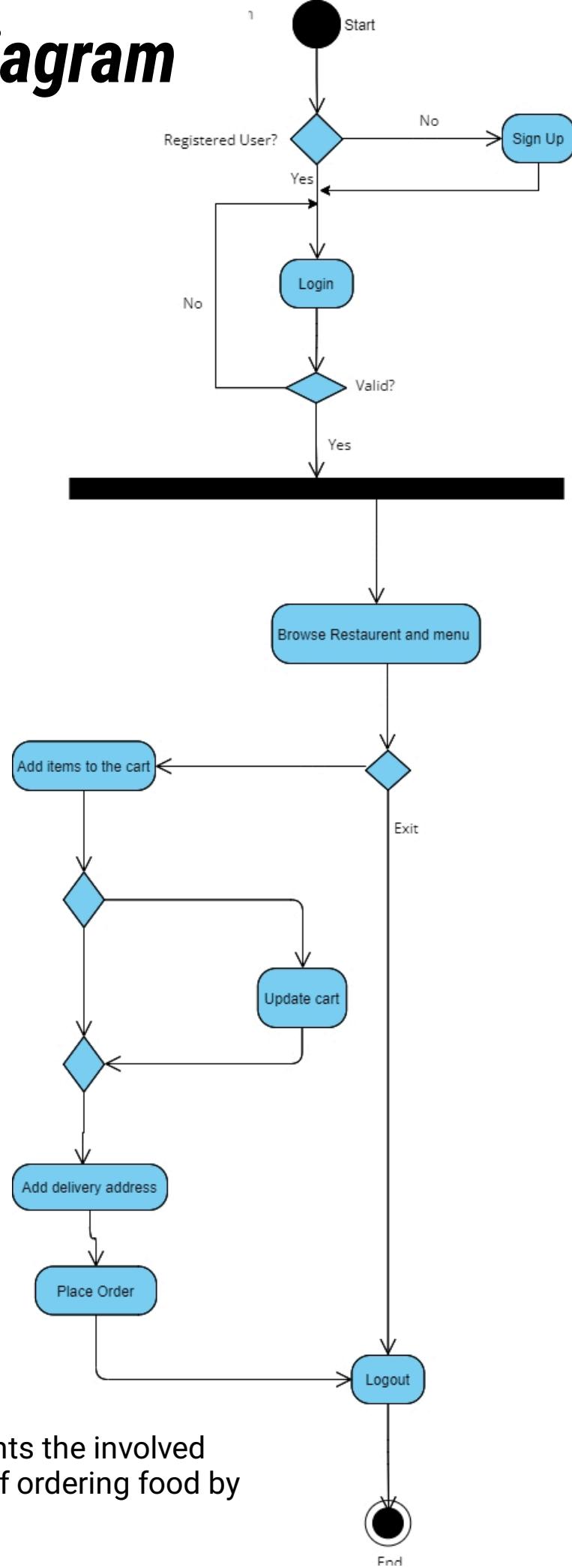
Use Case Diagram



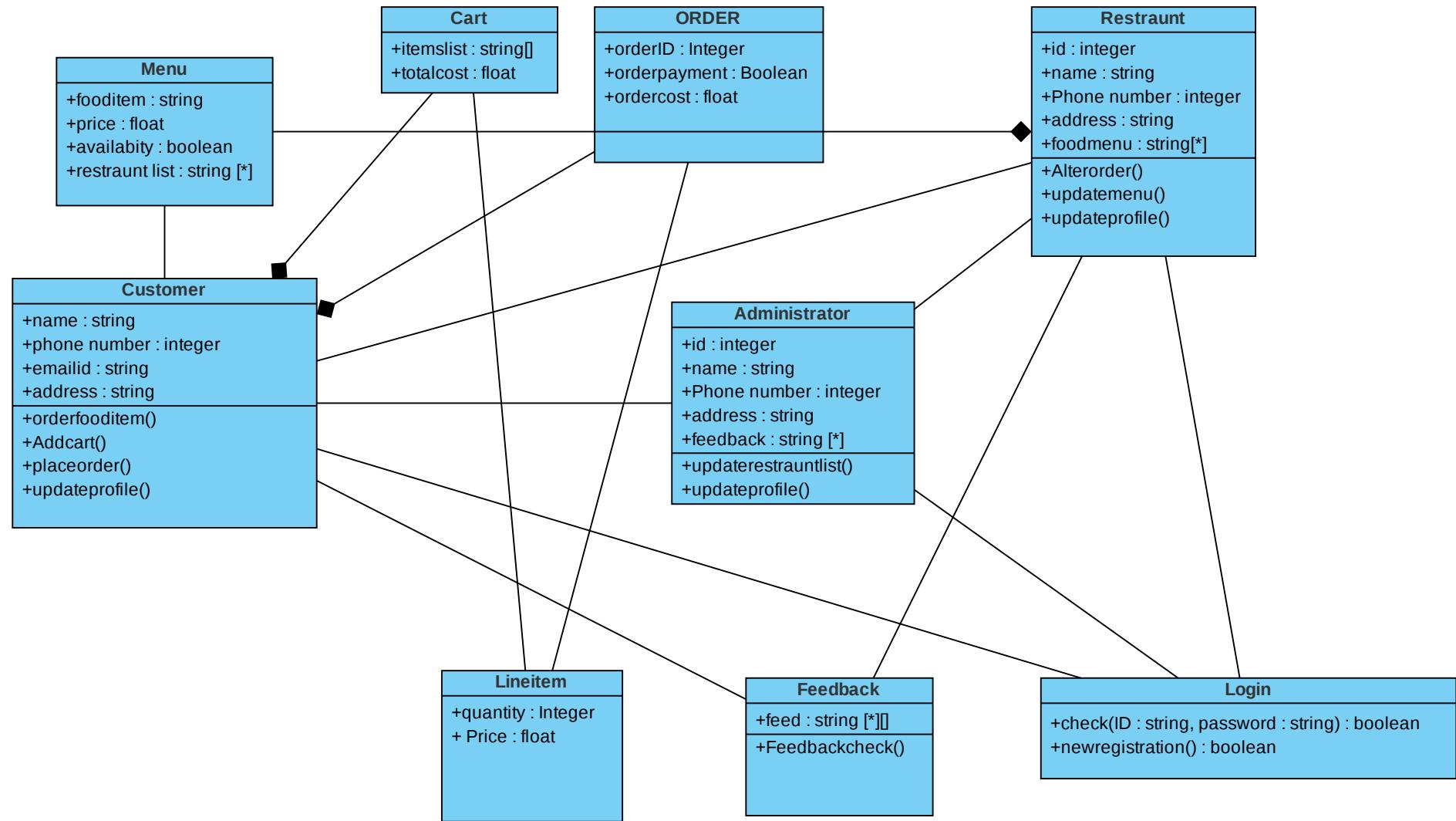
Activity Diagram



Activity Diagram

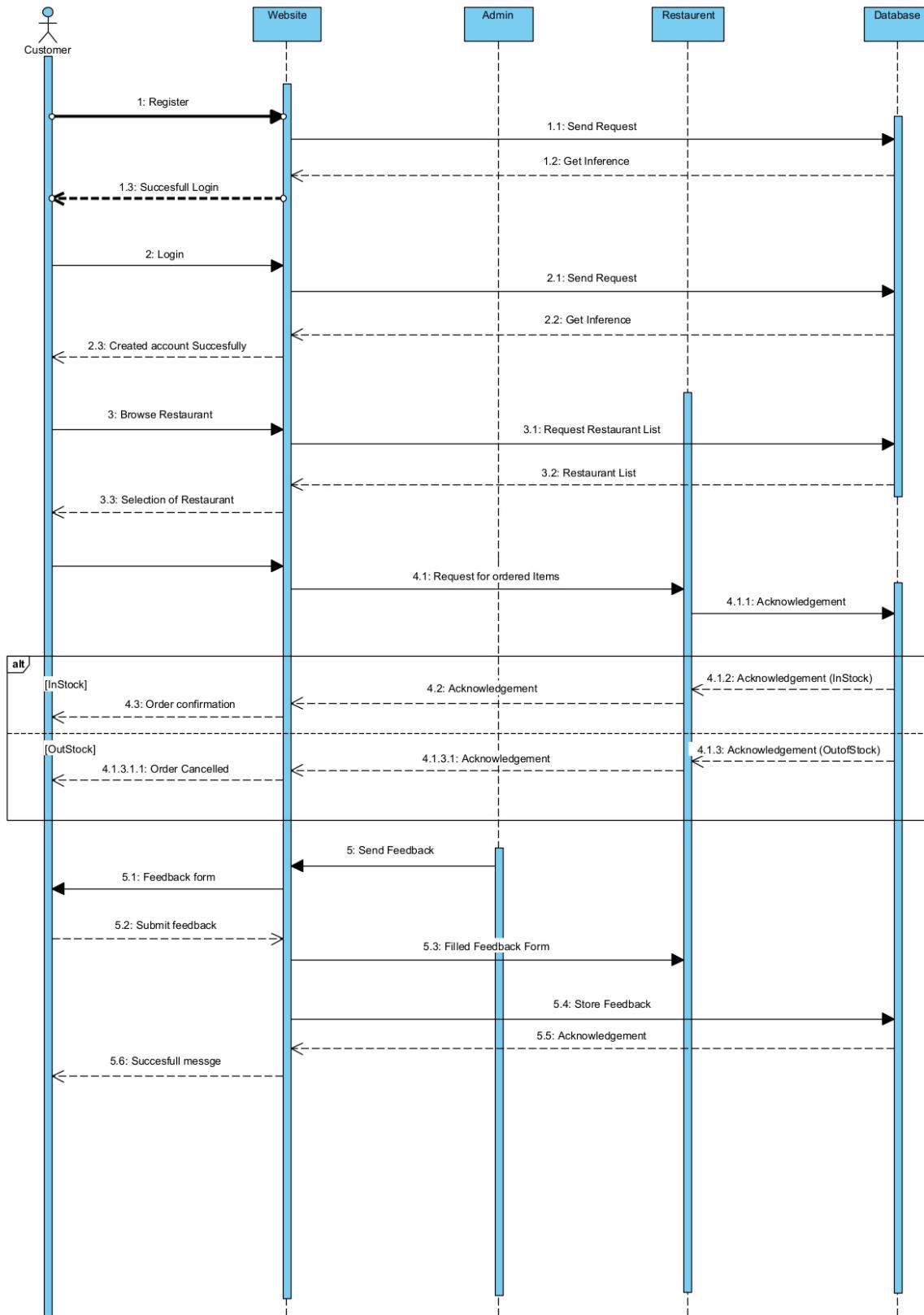


This diagram represents the involved activities in process of ordering food by customers.



Class Diagram

Sequence Diagram



The above diagram represents the sequence of events involved for a customer to order food using this application.

JUCMNAV

About

URN is a semi-formal, lightweight language for modeling and analysis of requirements in the form of goals and scenarios.

Goal-oriented Requirements Language(GRL) allows expressing conflict between goals and helps to make decisions that resolve conflicts.

In the Jucmnav we drew GRL diagrams for our mini-project and we analyzed each diagram with the help of satisfactory values. These satisfactory values help us to analyze the functional and non-functional requirements of our mini-project. Jucmnav is an Eclipse- plugin that is a graphical editor for modeling, analysis, and transformations with the User Requirements Notation(URN). Which includes the Use Case Map(UCM) and Goal-oriented requirement language(GRL)

Administrator

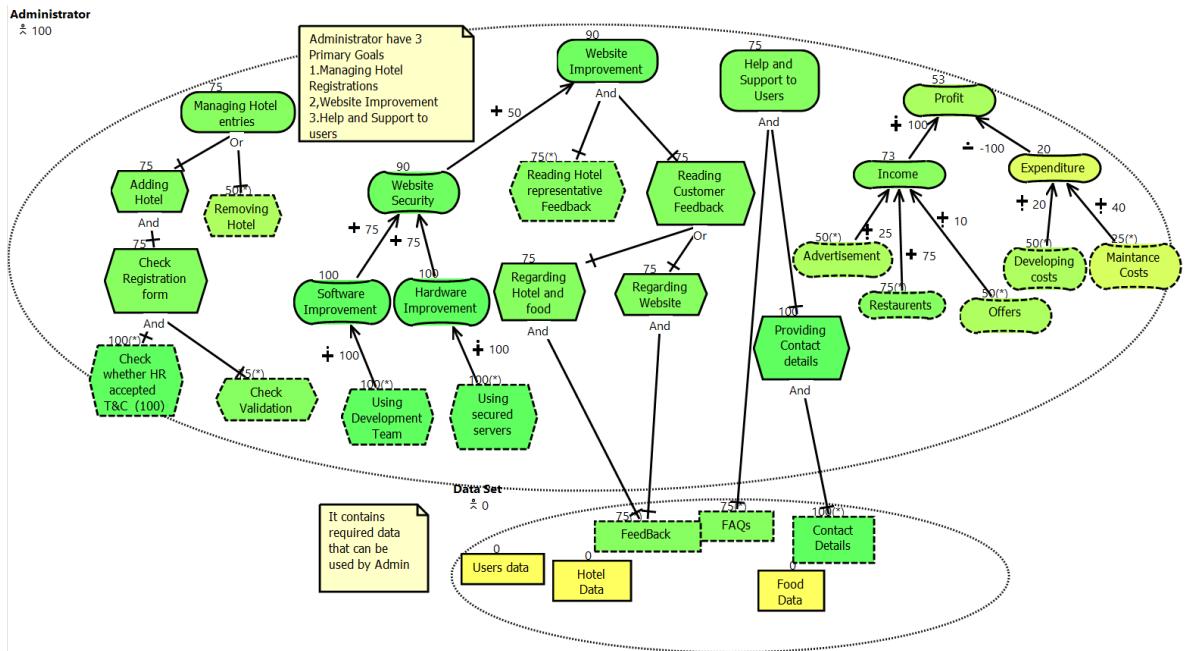


Fig-4. GRL diagram of Administrator

Jucmnava's diagram for Administrator is shown above. In light of the above diagram, we can state that the Administrator is primarily interested in three goals.

They are

- **Managing hotel registration**

It is one of the goals of the administrator. In order to satisfy this goal, any one of the tasks must be done which is shown using or decomposition. Making new registrations of hotels is the primary task of this goal in which no of entries increases, by successful verification of registration form and KYC details which were submitted by hotel representatives, they can be provided with a unique username and password so that they can register an account in our application.

- **Website Improvement**

This goal can be achieved by taking feedback from hotel representatives, customers and by improving website security.

The soft goal of website security improvement can be done by Software improvements which are done continuously to improve the stability of your website and remove outdated features. All of these software improvements are aimed at making the user experience better. In addition to security fixes, software updates can also include new or enhanced features or better compatibility with different devices or applications.

The soft goal of our website is that Hardware improvement can be achieved by hardware improvements Unlike traditional hard disk drives (HDDs), a solid state drive (SSD) is deployed in servers, which optimizes the page speed and gives response in low latency.

Taking customer feedback from hotel representatives and customers which is an insight into what is working well about our website and what should be done to make the experience better.

- **Help and Support**

This goal is all about helping our customers to get the most out of your website and to resolve their problems. Customer support includes things like answering customer questions, providing assistance with onboarding, troubleshooting.



Customer

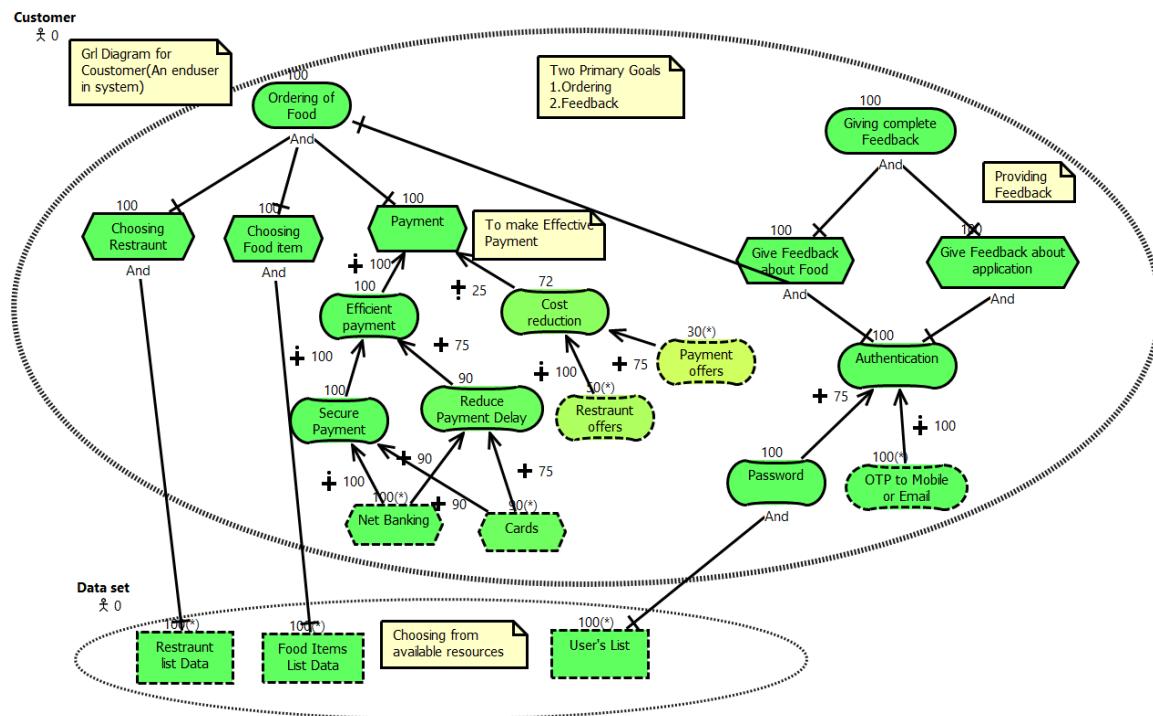


Fig-5. GRL diagram of Customer

Jucmnav's diagram for customers is shown above. In light of the above diagram, we can state that the customer is primarily interested in two goals.

By decomposing these goals into subgoals and tasks through the use of different decomposition links (i.e. and, or), data from external resources is obtained.

They are

- **Ordering of Food**

In order to achieve this goal, all three tasks must be accomplished which are shown using and decomposing in the diagram, and the satisfaction levels over the nodes indicate that all three tasks must be completed to accomplish the goal. Moreover, sub-node payments include soft goals in terms of cost reduction and payment offers since these are not fixed or standard, and superficially the payment nodes are divided into payments with and without offers, and efficient payment is determined by the

amount of security and payment delay. Additionally, the diagram shows a connection between the efficient payment and various payment modes.

In the above paragraph, we had briefly discussed tasks and goals represented in the diagram which are carried out by customers. Other than this it also indicates some metrics used to determine the effectiveness of goals like satisfaction levels and contribution levels. To explain this an Effective payment needs to be carried out with a cent satisfaction level as it is the key factor and coming to delay in payment one can accept some delay so its satisfaction level is less in number when compared to previous one. This way, all nodes are assigned satisfaction values that indicate their importance in achieving the node (i.e. task, goal) at the upper level. The next metric shown is contribution level which represents how noisy the path is from one node to other.

- **Providing Feedback**

In order to achieve this goal, one needs to accomplish both the tasks in the next level as they are decomposed using *and* link and the satisfaction levels over the nodes indicate that all three tasks must be completed to accomplish the goal. The *and* decomposition can be better explained by taking nodes at the next level to root in a way that One can provide feedback only if and if he is a valid user and he had ordered food previously so these are decomposed by using *and* link.

The metrics such as contribution level help to choose the better path to achieve the goal, to explain the authentication through mobile OTP is far better secured than the password.

As shown above, the GRL diagram and its analysis allow one to better understand goals and analyze them using some metrics.



Hotel Representative

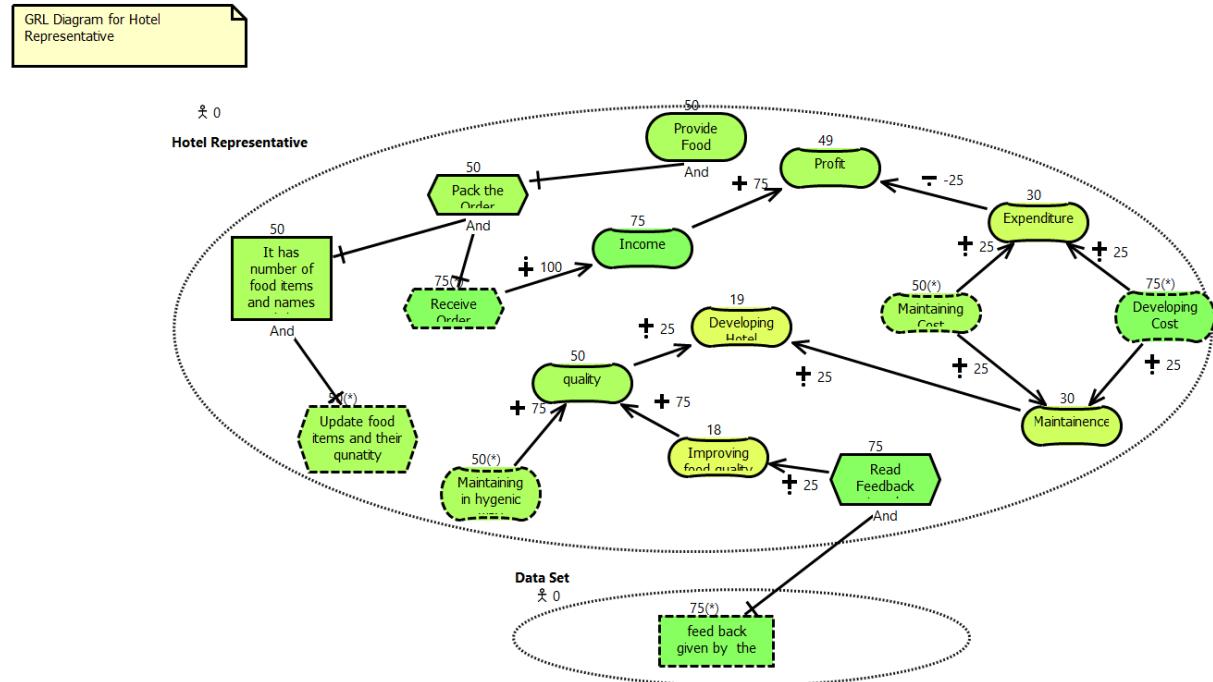


Fig-6. GRL diagram of Hotel Representative

The above figure represents the jucmnnav diagram of the hotel representative, it illustrates how the functionalities of the hotel representative can be achieved through goals.

However, it is also stated in the diagram that goals can be achieved by decomposing them into tasks(how to accomplish the goal) and resources(availability for use in the task) using the decomposition links

● Providing food

Providing food is a goal for the hotel representative, it is achieved by decomposing it into tasks to pack the order, where packing the order can be achieved by decomposing further into another task which is receiving order and resource of food items. As to achieve the goal all the tasks represented in the diagram are mandatory, so they are connected with the and decomposition. Also, there are some soft goals represented in the diagram. These are represented to achieve non-functionalities(like quality, maintenance, etc..).

In the above paragraph, we discussed how the goals and soft goals of the hotel representative can be achieved through tasks and resources. In addition to that, it also indicates some metrics used to determine the effectiveness of goals like satisfaction levels and contribution levels. For example, to satisfy quality(soft-goal) there are a few more soft goals contributing to quality like maintaining hotels in a hygienic way and improving food quality. In this way, all the nodes are being assigned with some satisfaction values which represent their importance in attaining the node(i.e task, goal) at the upper level.



Archimate

About

Archimate is a modeling technique for describing architectures. It presents a clear set of concepts within and relationships between architecture domains and offers a simple and uniform structure for describing the contents of these domains. Just like an architectural drawing in classical building architecture describes the various aspects of the construction and use of a building.

ArchiMate advocates a more flexible approach in which architects and other stakeholders can define their own views on the enterprise architecture. In this approach, views are specified by *viewpoints*.

A view is defined as a part of an architecture description that addresses a set of related concerns and is addressed to a set of stakeholders.

A viewpoint, which prescribes the concepts, models, analysis techniques, and visualizations that are provided by the view.

The view is specified by means of a viewpoint. Simply, a view is what you see and a viewpoint is where you are looking from.

We have drawn many viewpoints of which some are hybrid(belong to more than one layer) and some are normal(belongs to 1 layer)

The Viewpoints drawn for our mini-project are

- Business process viewpoint
- Information structure viewpoint
- Service Realization viewpoint
- Application structure viewpoint
- Infrastructure viewpoint
- Infrastructure usage viewpoint
- Implementation and Deployment viewpoint

Business process viewpoint

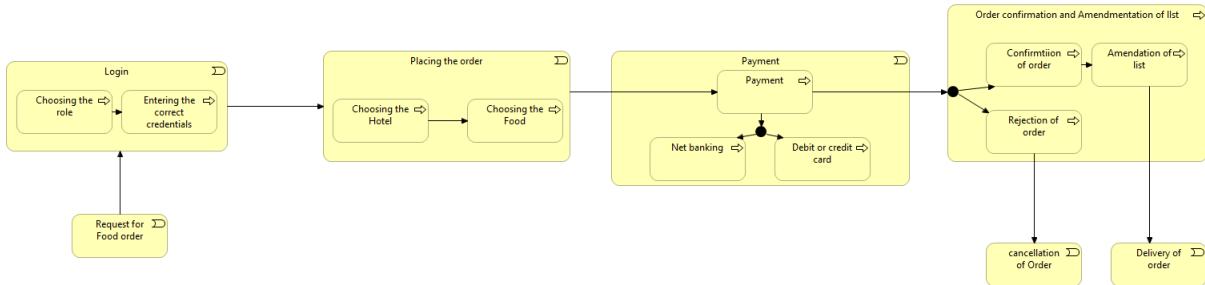


Fig-7. Business process viewpoint

A Business Process viewpoint provides a high-level overview of the structure and composition of one or more business processes. In addition to the processes themselves, this viewpoint includes other directly related concepts, including:

- Services that a business process offers to the outside world, showing how the process contributes to the realization of the company's products.
- The assignment of roles to business processes, which provides insight into the responsibilities of the associated actors.
- The information used by the business process

This diagram illustrates the process of our mini-project, It basically comprises business events and processes. Using the Business process viewpoint we had illustrated the happening of a business event named Food order.

In order to make a request one should log in, to make this event happen(login) we need to do some sub-processes as shown by using nested nodes in the diagram.

The next event to happen is placing the order which again comprises sub-processes like choosing the hotel and Browsing menu.

After making these events happen one should do the payment and the payment is decomposed to either payment by Netbanking or Debit or credit card. The node in the upper level is connected to the node in the lower level using a junction link(to be more specific or junction) so to make the root node happen any of the processes at the next level can be carried out.

The next step is order confirmation and amendment action in which the order status is altered(either confirmation or cancellation) as it is either of these nodes are connected using or junction.

Once the status of the order is altered it is carried out to its respective node(either cancellation or Delivery).

Basically, all nodes (events and processes) are connected using triggering relation, as an event cannot proceed without its preceding event, which can be represented using triggering relation.



Information structure viewpoint

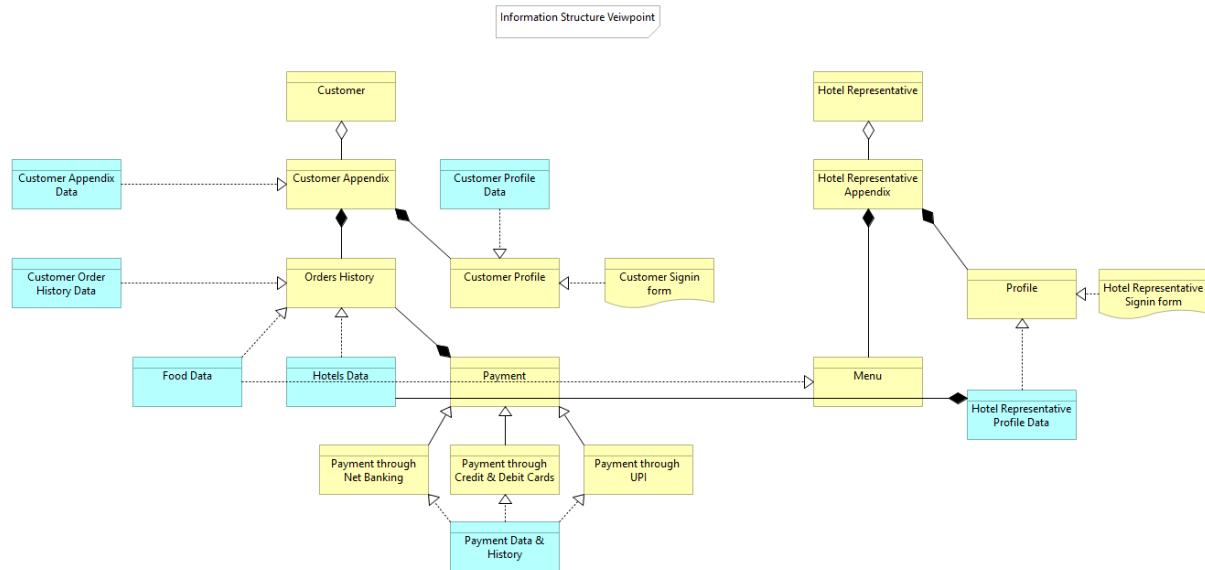


Fig-8. Information Structure Viewpoint

Information Structure Viewpoints show the organization of information in an enterprise or in a specific business process or application, using data types and information elements.

Information Structures are similar to traditional information models created when developing almost any information system. It describes the information structure of an enterprise or a specific business process or application, in terms of data types and (object-oriented) class structures. Additionally, it may show how business information is represented at the application level by the data structures used there and how these are then mapped onto the underlying infrastructure, for example by means of a database schema.

It will assist in visualizing the information from the business level through the application level down to the infrastructure elements that implement databases and other persistent stores.

The viewpoint discussed here actually persists over two layers i.e business layer and the technology layer. As said above it helps in visualizing the information of our mini-project(specifically between customer and Hotel representative) with the help of data types and some class structures.

This viewpoint mainly concentrates on data flow in some cells of and between the customer and host representative. This viewpoint comprises several links like Aggregation, Composition, Realization which are discussed briefly in the upcoming lines

Now both the end-users will have an appendix(a corpus which stores his details) which is a business object(business layer) that attains data from a data object(Technology layer). As realization is persisted both objects are connected by means of realization link. In light of composition relation, as we all know the customer appendix can be formed without customer profile and order history which shows its compulsion and thus arranged a composition link between them.

These business objects attain data from their respective data objects(order history object obtained from food, hotel, and order history data) using realization relations which fall under the same explanation as above.

The payment object is in composition relation with Order history as without completing payment one cannot find space in it. The payment object is further specialized into three ways either by debit, credit, or by other means, to represent this one uses specialization link to represent the special methods.

The customer profile object attains data through the online form and is represented with help of the Representation object named customer signup form which primarily catches forms and bills.

The hotel representative block of the diagram is also quite similar and falls under the same explanation as the previous block. Between the two blocks, hotel and menu objects have access to data that is shared by both.

Basically, all nodes (Business, Data and representation objects) are connected using specific relations under specific needs as they serve various purposes each(A Data Object realizes the Business Object, Specialized link to represent specialized elements, Composition relationship is that the whole or part of the source element is composed of the whole of the target element and Unlike Composition, Aggregation does not imply an existence dependency between the aggregating and aggregated concepts).

In this way, this viewpoint helps one to understand the data flow in an enterprise

Service Realization viewpoint

A service Realization viewpoint models how one or more business services are realized by underlying processes(and sometimes by application components).

It will form a bridge between business services and business processes and also connect application viewpoints to business services.

For our mini-project, we created two service realization viewpoints

1. In the view of customer
2. In the view of the hotel representative

1. Service Realization viewpoint in view of the customer

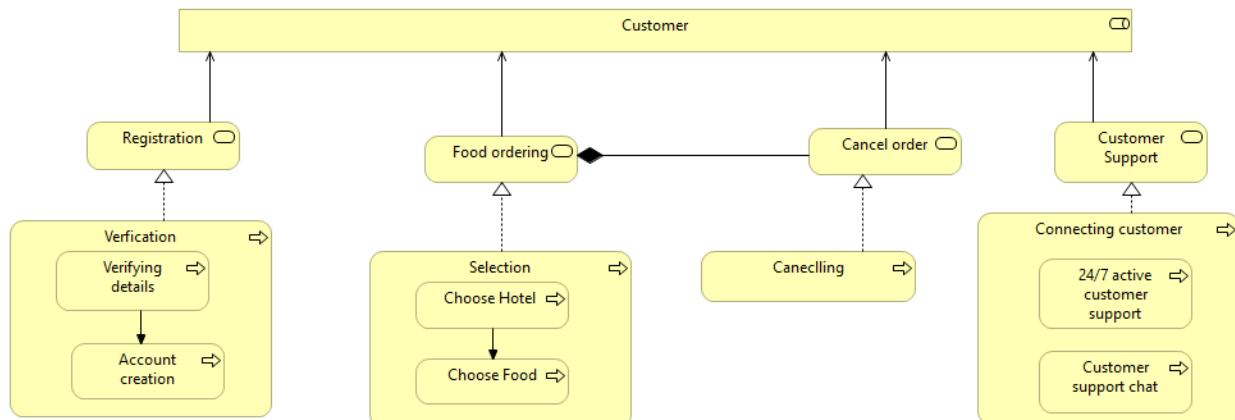


Fig-9. Service Realization Viewpoint in view of customer

In this viewpoint, the customer plays a business role(represents the responsibility for performing specific behavior, to which an actor can be assigned).

There are several business services offered to this business role(represents explicitly defined behavior that a Business Role, Business Actor, or Business Collaboration exposes to its environment) the services offered to the business role are Registration, food order, cancel an order and customer support.

Where these services can be achieved by using business processes,

For the Registration service, there is a verification process and again the verification process is divided into sub-processes like verifying details and creation of an account

(since after verifying only an account is created so the relation between verifying details process and account creation is triggering relation).

For food ordering service, there is a selection process that is selecting a hotel and choosing the food items from the selected hotel. Both selecting hotel and food items are the processes in the selection process.

For cancel order service, The user must order the food so there is a composition relationship between food order and cancel order service which means after ordering food only you can cancel the order.

For help and support, There is a connecting process which is again divided into two processes: 24/7 active customer support and customer support chat.

All these services are connected to the business role by using a serving relationship(describes how the services or interfaces offered by behavior or active structure elements serve entities in their environment).

2. Service Realization viewpoint in view of the Hotel representative

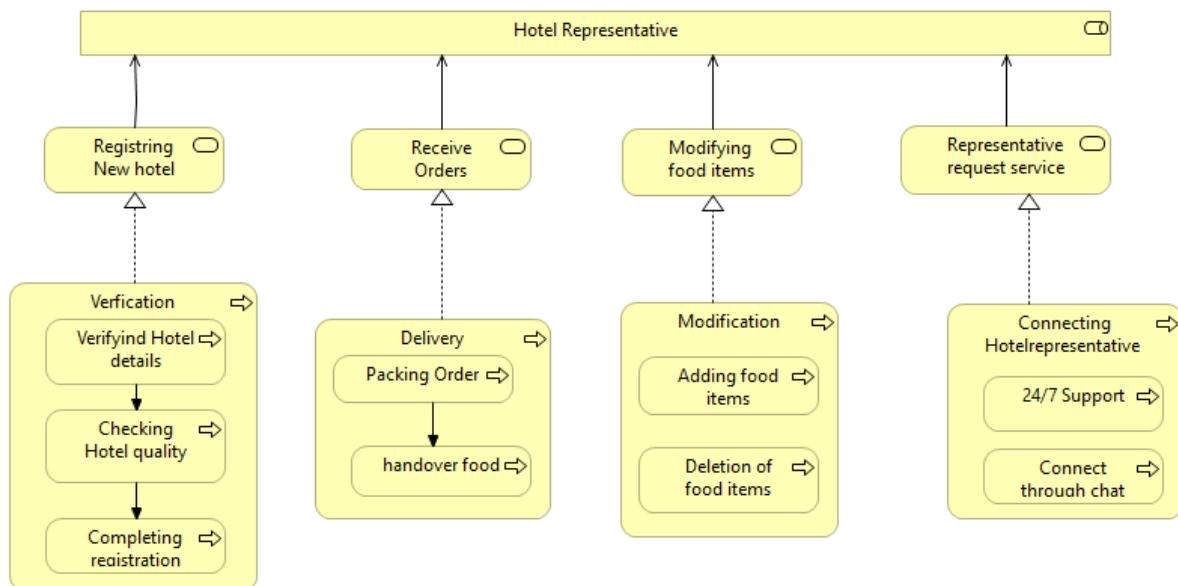


Fig-10. Service Realization Viewpoint in view of the Hotel representative

In this viewpoint, the hotel representative plays a business role(represents the responsibility for performing specific behavior, to which an actor can be assigned).

There are several business services offered to this business role(represents explicitly defined behavior that a Business Role, Business Actor, or Business Collaboration exposes to its environment) the services offered to the business role are Registration, receiving the order, modifying food items, and support.

Where these services can be achieved by using business processes, For the Registration service, there is a verification process and again verification process is divided into sub-processes like verifying hotel details, checking hotel quality, and completing hotel registration(since after verifying details and hotel-quality only registration is completed so the relation between verifying details process and account creation is triggering relation).

To receive order service, there is a delivery process that is Packing the food and handover the food items. Both packing food and delivering food items are the processes in the receive order process.

For modifying food items service, there is a process modification which is further divided into process adding food items and deleting food items.

For help and support, There is a connecting process which is again divided into two processes 24/7 active support and support through chat.

All these services are connected to the business role by using a serving relationship(describes how the services or interfaces offered by behavior or active structure elements serve entities in their environment).



Application Structure viewpoint

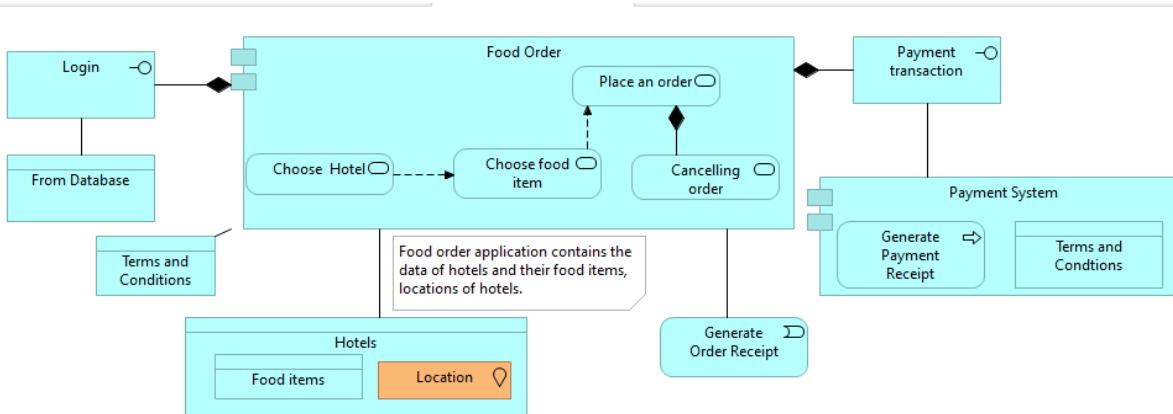


Fig-11. Application Structure viewpoint

The application structure viewpoint gives the idea about the structure of one or more applications or components. This viewpoint is useful when we are designing or understanding the main structure or functionalities of applications or components and the associated data.

The main structural element for this viewpoint is the application component which is used to model any structural entity in the Application Layer. This application component strictly models the structural aspect of an application.

The application structure viewpoint defines the

- Some elementary behavioral characteristics
- The operations and events performed by the application component.

The above figure represents the application structure viewpoint of our mini-project. It illustrates how our mini-project works at the application layer by using application components and application interface.

Using this viewpoint we showed, the process involved ordering the food through our food order application. The process starts with login into the application with help of the username and password (where the user name and password are saved in the database).

After login into the application, the user can see the services provided by the application like ordering food(to order the food the user must choose a hotel and next choose food and then place an order connected by the flow relation) after completing the order the user must pay the money to do this the food application layer connects with another application named payment after completing the payment the food application generates payment receipt using an application event(represents an application state or change).



Infrastructure Viewpoint

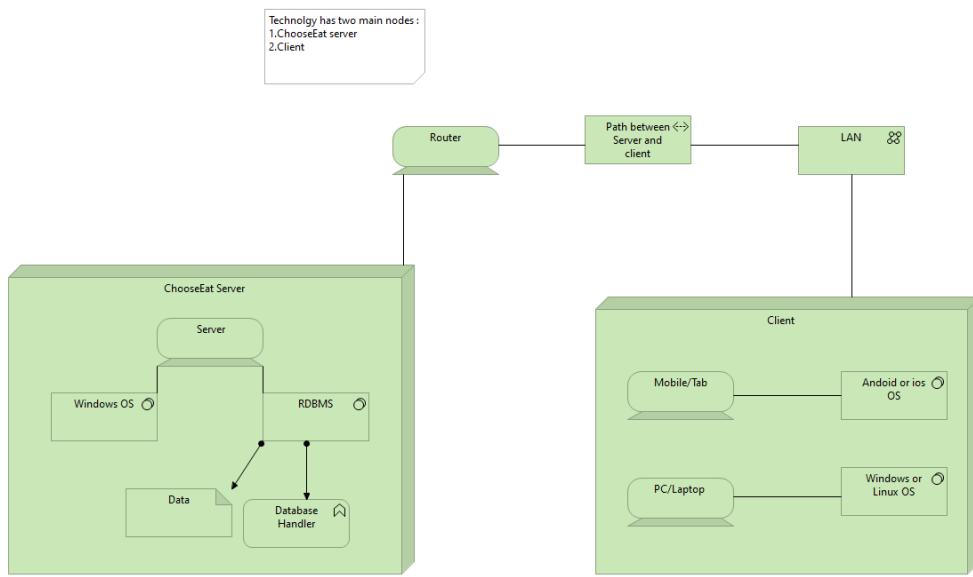


Fig-12. Infrastructure viewpoint

The infrastructure viewpoint comes under the technology layer. In Order to make an application one should require some infrastructure elements like PCs, Laptops, Servers, databases, networks, routers, etc., to fulfill the needs. This viewpoint gives us the idea of which software and hardware components are required to make a fruitful application. In the above diagram, the infrastructure required to make our software were shown. There were two nodes: 1) ChooseEat Server
2) Client.

ChooseEat Server node was mainly composed of device server and system software windows OS and RDBMS so we have established a composition relationship between them and node. The device server was a specialized object of this node, so it was connected to the node using a specialization relationship. RDBMS has associated with an artifact data and technology function database handler which was used to manage RDBMS software.

The client node consists of devices required in order to use the application. It has different types of devices like PC/laptop and mobile/tab which are associated with their respective operating systems.

Finally, the nodes are set up and the task is to connect them for communication. For this, we have associated a router with the ChooseEat node and LAN with the client node. Both these networks were associated with the path which enables these two nodes to exchange data. Hence the connection between them becomes successful.



Infrastructure usage viewpoint

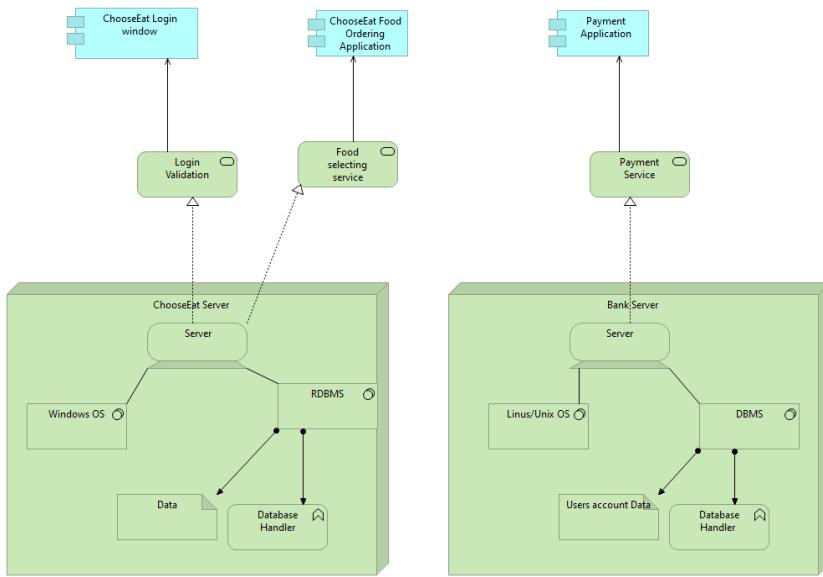


Fig-13. Infrastructure usage viewpoint

The infrastructure usage viewpoint comes under the technology and application layer. This viewpoint gives us the idea of how our application is supported by means of software and hardware infrastructure. This type of viewpoint is useful for determining the performance or quality of infrastructure architecture.

In the above viewpoint we have three application components that use the service provided by the infrastructure. First for the ChooseEat Login window, when a user enters his/her credentials should be validated to proceed into the application. So the application will require the service from ChooseEatServer to validate the details. These are shown by connecting Login validation which is a technology service element with the application component ChooseEat Login window through the serving relationship. Login Validation was further connected through a realization relationship to the Server which was a concrete entity.

The second application component was chooseEat food ordering application. If a user wants to order any food item he/she should have the facility to choose it. To fulfill this need application requires a service from infrastructure which was selecting food items.

These are shown by connecting Selecting food selecting service which was technology service element with the application component Choose Eat food ordering application through the serving relationship. Food selecting service was further connected through a realization relationship to the Server which was a concrete entity.

The third application component was the Payment application. If a user wants to make a successful payment then he/she should have a payment service that will be provided by the technology service element. From the above diagram, we can see that the payment service was fulfilled by the infrastructure and was shown by connecting payment service which was a technology service element with application component Payment application through the serving relationship. payment service was further connected through realization relationship to the Bank Server which was a concrete entity.



Implementation and Deployment viewpoint

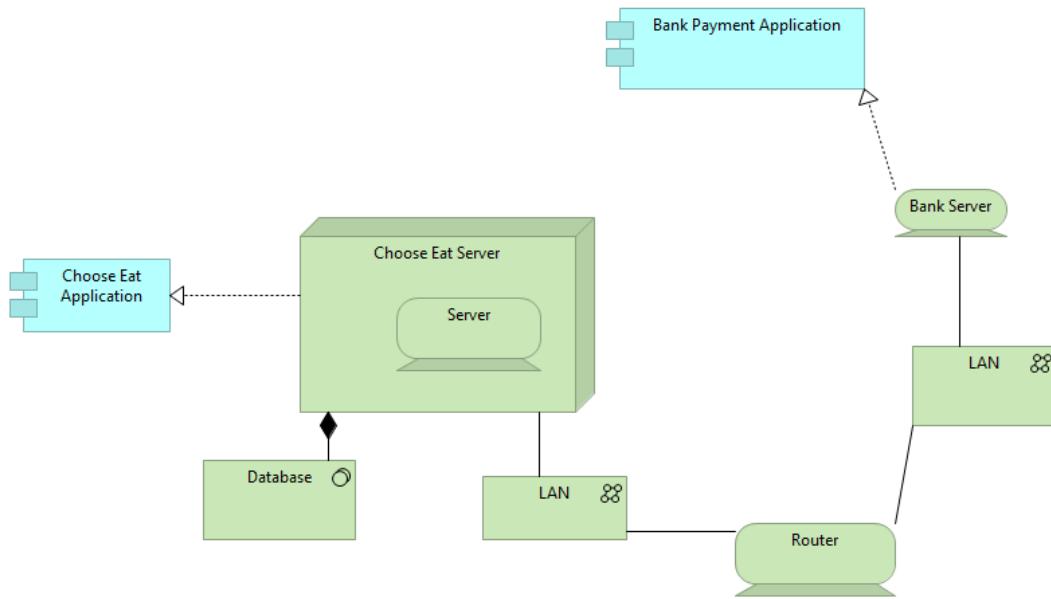


Fig-14.Implementation and Deployment viewpoint

Implementation and deployment viewpoint comes under the application and technology layer. This viewpoint shows how one or more applications are realized on your infrastructure elements and this viewpoint is about mapping the information or application to the infrastructure.

The above Implementation and Deployment Viewpoint pattern creates elements and a diagram that relate programs and projects to the parts of the architecture that they implement. From the above viewpoint, we can easily know the components which we used to create our website and it gives an idea of how Choose eat application was implemented the components which are shown in the figure. Starting from Choose eat application which was connected to the server which is the main server i.e Choose eat server in which Database is connected to the server using Composition link and Lan is connected to the Choose eat server. A Router is placed between two Lans to exchange information which is connected using the Association link. The bank server receives requests to complete the payment from the main server. Information was sent to bank application and complete payment at the end customer receives desired order from our website. this is the implementation map of the activities identified in the usage

viewpoint to the functional components, and from functional components to the implementation components.



Selenium Testing

About

The Selenium testing tool is used to automate tests across browsers for web applications. It's used to ensure high-quality web applications whether they are responsive, progressive, or regular. Selenium is an open-source tool.

Selenium testing tool is available in two modes IDE and Web driver, The primary difference between Selenium IDE vs WebDriver is pretty simple. Selenium IDE is a tool for recording test cases and for playback of those tests. Whereas Selenium WebDriver is a tool for writing test cases in a programmatic fashion. You can use your programming skills for developing the test case logic in WebDriver. As of today's date, the WebDriver is the latest version of Selenium.

Selenium IDE is for less-technical testers to create a visual, grid-like example of what they want to test. WebDriver should be used for more complex tests that need to loop, perform setup or interact with external systems.

We have done on both selenium ide and web driver in such a way that We have developed an understanding of both by running various scripts for external applications. We have created several scripts for test cases for our mini-project that reflect the functionalities of the mini-project.

In order to save space, we cannot place the codes for 7 test cases in this document, so we attached the link. You can find the selenium web driver codes [here](#).

We have tabulated the test cases we have run with their attributes like action, input, expected output, and description.

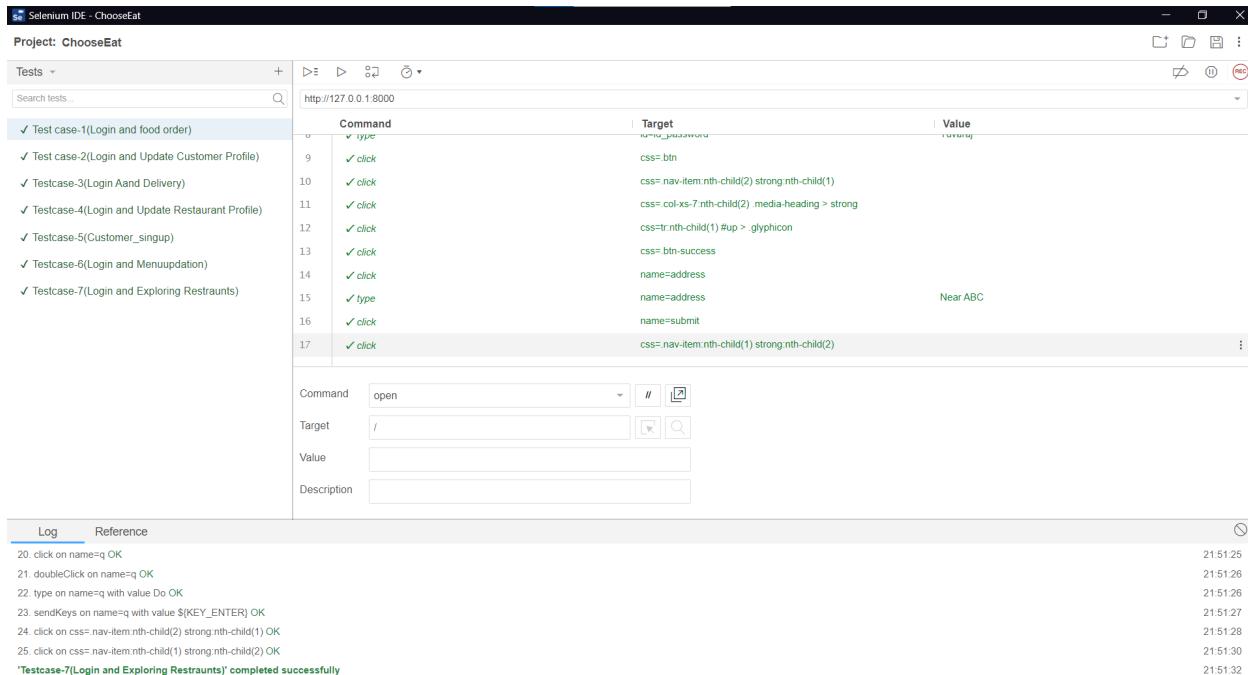


Fig-15.The successful run of test cases in Selenium IDE

Login Test case for both Customer and Hotel representative

Action	Input	Expected output	Description
Valid Login	user name, password	Come back to home with the user Credentials	User successfully login
In Valid Login	user name, password	Invalid Credentials message and ask for credentials again	An unauthorized user trying to log in

Test cases for Customer

Action	Input	Expected output	Description
Food order	Restaurant Name and Food Item.	Display the order confirmation.	Item ordered successfully
Profile amendment	Field to be changed, New value	Profile after amendment	Profile updated successfully
Exploring Restaurants using search bar	Go to restaurants and select restaurants	Items available in the selected Restaurant	Exploring the Website
Customer signup	Required Fields like Username, password, email, and address details	Your account has been created	Creating a new account as a customer

Test cases for Restaurant

Action	Input	Expected output	Description
Updating restaurant menu	Restaurant username, password	Restaurant menu updated	Users can see the updated menu
Updating the restaurant profile	Field to be changed, New value	Profile after amendment	Profile updated successfully
Altering Order status	Select the respective order and change status	The status of the order is changed	Restaurants can change the order status from order placed to dispatched or delivered etc

Screenshots

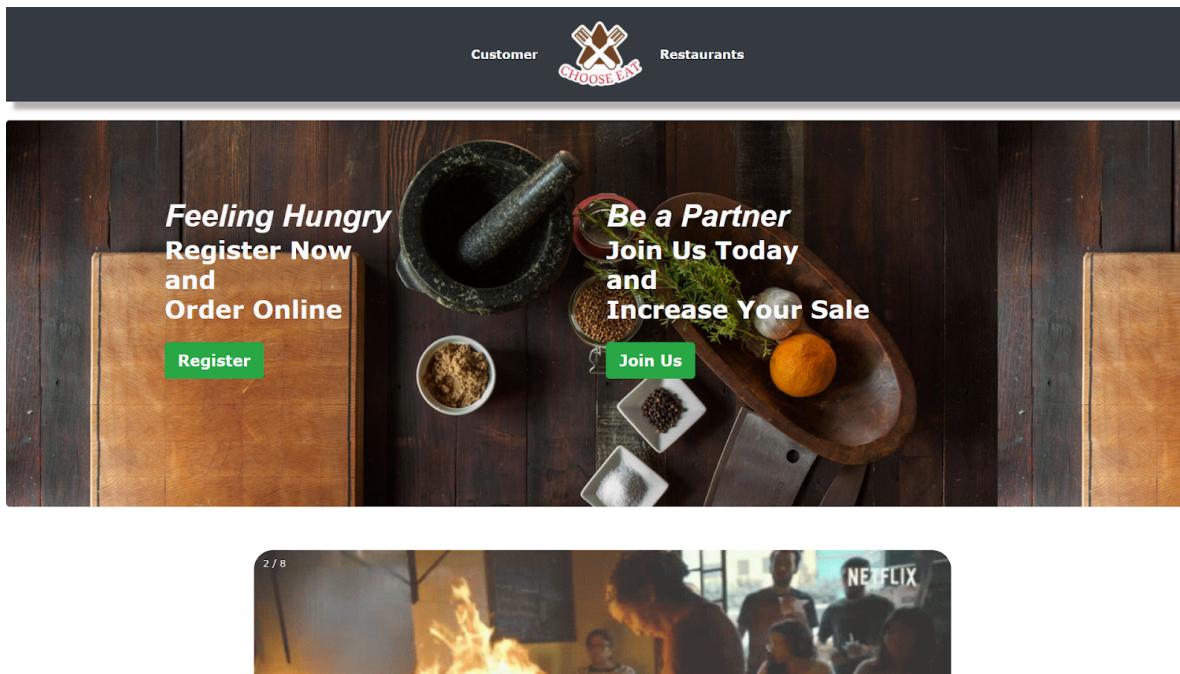


Fig-16.Home Page of ChooseEat

The screenshot shows the login page of the ChooseEat website. The top navigation bar includes links for "Home", "Restuarants", the central "CHOOSE EAT" logo, "Login", and "SignUp". The main content area is a dark rectangular box with rounded corners. Inside, the word "Login" is centered at the top. Below it are two input fields: one for "Username" and one for "Password", both with placeholder text. A green "Login" button is positioned below the password field. At the bottom of the form, there is a link: "Don't have an account? Click here".

Fig-17.Login Page

The screenshot shows the Choose Eat website's registration interface. At the top, there is a dark header bar with the "CHOOSE EAT" logo in the center, flanked by "Home" and "Restaurants" on the left, and "LogIn" and "SignUp" on the right. Below the header is a large, rounded rectangular form with a black background and a thin purple border. The title "Register for an Account" is centered at the top of the form in white capital letters. Inside the form, there are three input fields: "Username" (with a light blue placeholder), "Email address" (with a white placeholder), and "Password" (with a light grey placeholder). Below these fields is a green "Submit" button. At the bottom of the form, a link in blue text reads "Already have an account? Click here".

Fig-18.Signup Page

The screenshot shows the Choose Eat website's customer profile page. The top navigation bar includes "Home", "Restaurants", the "CHOOSE EAT" logo, "LogOut", and "My Profile" with a user icon. The main content area has a light blue header labeled "Profile:" followed by the greeting "Hello Yuvaraj Singh !". Below this, there is a table-like structure with user information:

User Name:	Yuvaraj
First Name:	Yuvaraj
Last Name:	Singh
City:	Ongole
Address:	Near Petrol Bunk, opp railway station
Email:	Yuvaraj@gmail.com
Phone Number:	7699359523

At the bottom of the profile section is a green "Edit" button.

Fig-19.Customer Profile

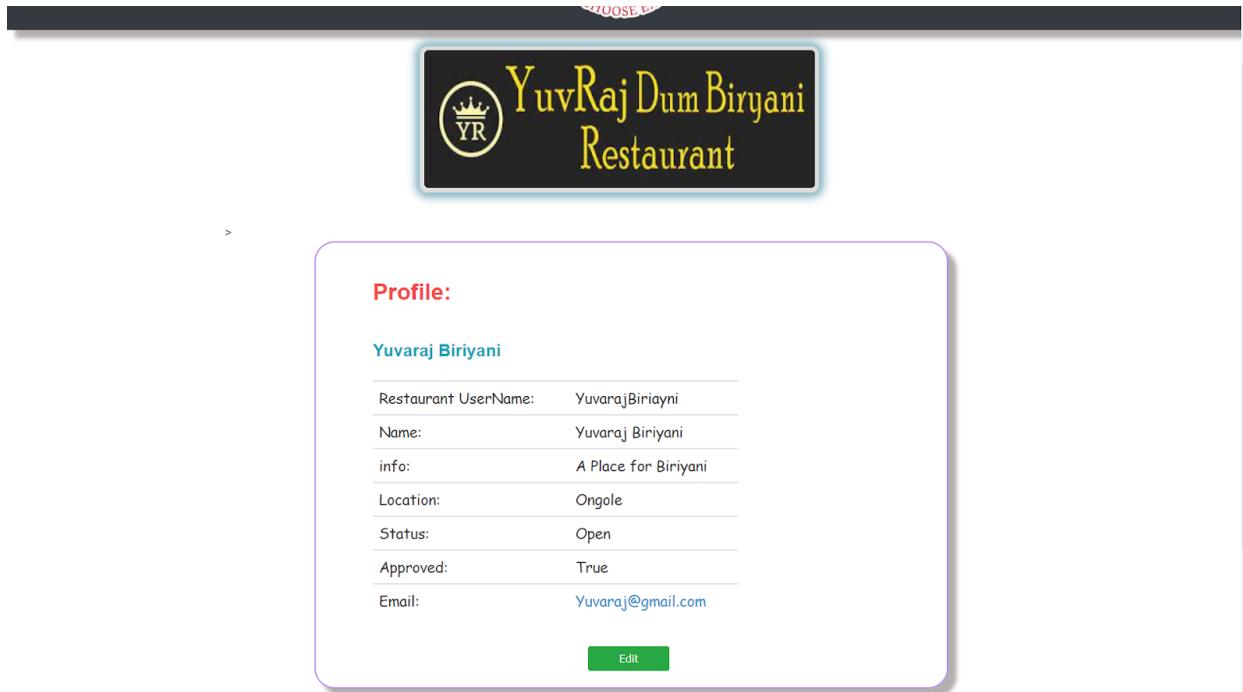


Fig-20.Restaurant Profile page

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Orders' page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Home, Menu, Orders, CHOOSE EAT (with a fork and knife icon), LogOut, and Profile. The main content area has a green border and contains two sections: 'Customer Details' and 'Order Information'.

Customer Details:

Name: Yuvaraj
Mobile No: 7699359523
Address: Near ABC

Order Information:

Items List:

Name	Quantity	Price
Biryani - 100	1	₹100

Total price: ₹100

Status:

Customer Details:

Name: Yuvaraj
Mobile No: 7699359523
Address: Near ABC

Order Information:

Fig-21.Manage Orders Page

THANK

YOU