

Table of Contents

Contents

Chapter I: Introduction.....	2
1.1Introduction.....	2
1.2 Objective.....	2
1.3 Needs of Online Food Order.....	3
1.4 Methodology Development Model.....	3
1.5 Tools and Technique.....	4
1.6.1 External Interfaces.....	7
Figure: Schema Diagram.....	
14	
Chapter II: Task and Activities Performed.....	17
2.1 Profile of Problems.....	17
2.2 Structure of the project.....	17
2.3 Scope and Feasibility.....	18
2.4 System Analysis.....	18
2.5 System Design.....	19
2.6 Implementation.....	
19	
2.7 Test Generation.....	19
Screen Shot.....	20

Chapter I: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Online Restaurant Management System is the process of ordering food from a website. The product can be either ready-to-eat food. The aim of developing *Online Restaurant Management* project is to replace the traditional way of taking orders with computerized system. Another important reason for developing this project is to prepare order summary reports quickly and in correct format at any point of time when required.

Online Restaurant Management has a very lot of scope. This PHP project can be used by any restaurants or fast foods for customers for keeping their order records. This project is easy, fast and accurate. It requires less disk space. Online Restaurant Management uses MYSQL Server as backend so there is not any chance of data loss or data security. A customer can choose to have the food delivered or for pick-up. The process consists of a customer choosing the restaurant of their choice, scanning the menu items, choosing an item, and finally choosing for pick-up or delivery. Payment is then administered by paying with a credit card or debit card through the app or website or in cash at the restaurant when going to pickup. The website and app inform the customer of the food quality, duration of food preparation, and when the food is ready for pick-up or the amount of time it will take for delivery.

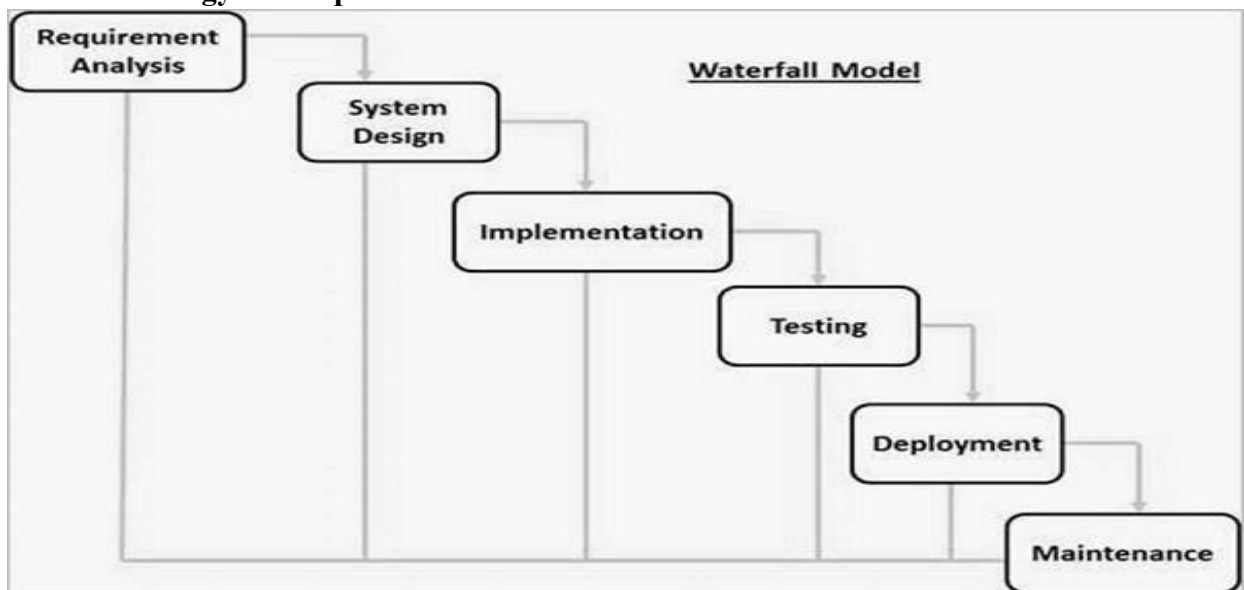
1.2 Objective

The main objective of this system is to manage the details of item category, food, delivery address, order, and shopping cart. It manages all the information about item category, customer, shopping cart, item category. The project is totally built at administrative end and thus only the administrator is guaranteed the access. The purpose is to build an application program to reduce the managing the item category, food customers. It tracks all the delivery address ordered.

1.3 Needs of Online Restaurant Management System

Helps customer to order their food at any time. The customers will be able to order their favorite dishes at any point of time, and as we have pointed out earlier, that time is a minimal option, and restaurants must have a specified system through which they can serve a huge number of customers while making their work smoother. Ordering.co is one of the best platforms which provides all of these platforms along with numerous innovative features which has turned countless small and large businesses into an inspiring leader in the online marketplace.

1.4 Methodology Development Model



The sequential phases in Waterfall model are –

Requirement Gathering and analysis – All possible requirements of the system to be developed are captured in this phase and documented in a requirement specification document.

- **System Design** – The requirement specifications from first phase are studied in this phase and the system design is prepared. This system design helps in specifying hardware and system requirements and helps in defining the overall system architecture.

- **Implementation** – With inputs from the system design, the system is first developed in small programs called units, which are integrated in the next phase. Each unit is developed and tested for its functionality, which is referred to as Unit Testing.
- **Integration and Testing** – All the units developed in the implementation phase are integrated into a system after testing of each unit. Post integration the entire system is tested for any faults and failures.
- **Deployment of system** – Once the functional and non-functional testing is done; the product is deployed in the customer environment or released into the market.
- **Maintenance** – There are some issues which come up in the client environment. To fix those issues, patches are released. Also to enhance the product some better versions are released. Maintenance is done to deliver these changes in the customer environment.

1.5 Tools and Technique

- Php
- Xampp
- Mysql
- HTML
- Bootstrap
- Sublime text
- Git hub
- Java Script
- Css

Php

Hypertext Preprocessor (or simply **PHP**) is a server-side scripting language designed for Web development, but also used as a general-purpose programming language. It was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994,¹ the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for *Personal Home Page*,¹ but it now stands for the recursive acronym *PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor*.

PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks. PHP code is usually

processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a command-line interface (CLI) and can be used to implement standalone graphical applications.

Xampp

XAMPP is a free and open source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. XAMPP stands for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), MariaDB (M), PHP (P) and Perl (P). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing and deployment purposes. Everything needed to set up a web server – server application (Apache), database (MariaDB), and scripting language (PHP) – is included in an extractable file. XAMPP is also cross-platform, which means it works equally well on Linux, Mac and Windows. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server extremely easy as well.

Mysql yog

MySQL Workbench is a unified visual tool for database architects, developers, and DBAs. MySQL Workbench provides data modeling, SQL development, and comprehensive administration tools for server configuration, user administration, backup, and much more. MySQL Workbench is available on Windows, Linux and Mac OS X.

HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web.^[4]

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

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items.

Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a free and open-source front-end framework for designing websites and web applications. It contains HTML- and CSS-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions. Unlike many web frameworks, it concerns itself with front-end development only.

Java Script

JavaScript often abbreviated as JS, is a high-level, interpreted programming language. It is a language which is also characterized as dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based and multi-paradigm.

Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of the World Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive web pages and thus is an essential part of web applications. The vast majority of websites use it, and all major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute it.

Sublime Text

Sublime Text is a proprietary cross-platform source code editor with a Python application programming interface (API). It natively supports many programming languages and markup languages, and functions can be added by users with plugins, typically community-built and maintained under free-software licenses.

Github

GitHub is a web-based hosting service for version control using Git. It is mostly used for computer code. It offers all of the distributed version control and source code management (SCM) functionality of Git as well as adding its own features. It provides access control and several collaboration features such as bug tracking, feature requests, task management, and wikis for every project.

GitHub offers plans for both private repositories and free accounts which are commonly used to host open-source software projects.

Css

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

1.6 Specification Requirement

1.6.1 External Interfaces

- This interface will be actual interface through which the user will communication with the application and perform the desired tasks.

Admin login

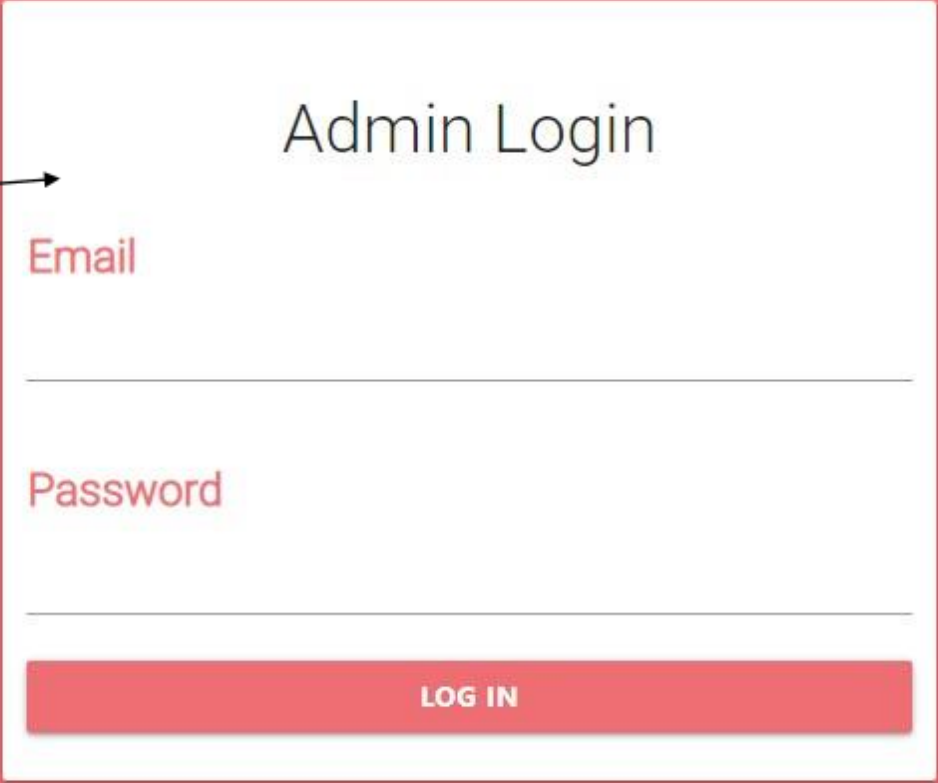
I.D:

Role: Admin wishes to login to the system

Precondition: Username and Password

Success end Condition: Main option of screen display

Failed end Condition: User has entered incorrect Username and
Password or both



Admin Login

Email

Password

LOG IN

An arrow points from the left edge of the image to the Email input field.

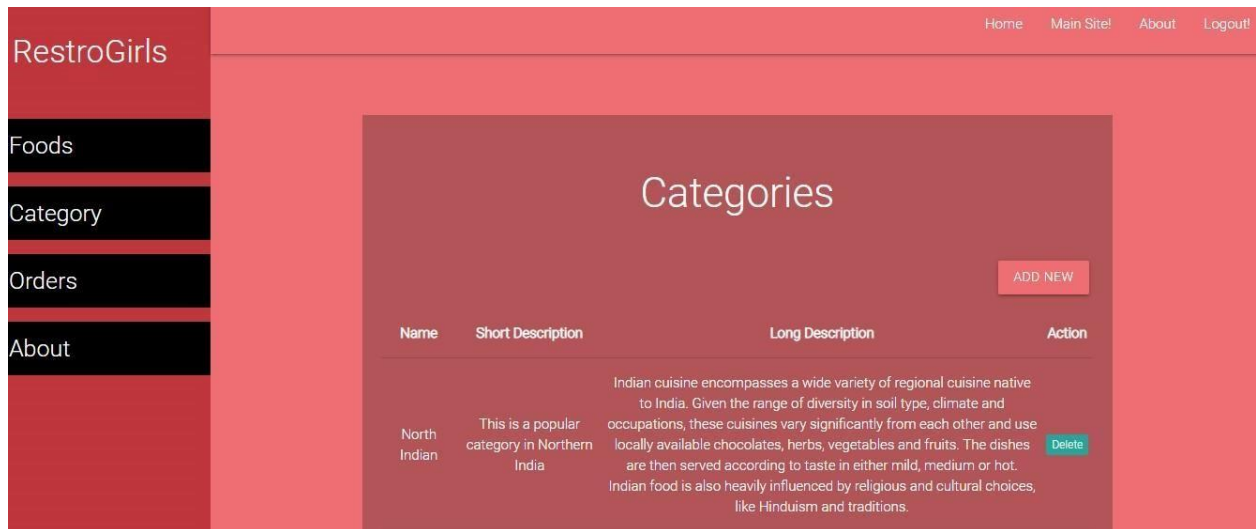
Add

ID:

Precondition: User has successfully add new item

Success end Condition: User has successfully made the
changes

1.To add new item admin needs to click add button



1.6.2 Software Product

Features Online

Restaurant System Login

Information System

Description

-The system will maintain the login information of its user to enter in to the software

Validating Checks

-Administrator need to login the unique id and password.

-Contact number should have maximum 10 digits.

-All the details must be fill up.

-Email address should be in the proper format.

Sequencing information

-Login information should be filled before the user allowed.

Error Handling

-If user doesn't filled up validate information then the system display error message for user and request to enter the validate information.

Performance required

Security

-System should be Protected from unauthorized access Where the validate Username and Password are required so no other can access.

Maintainability

-System should be design in a maintain order. So it can be easily modified.

Logical Database

admin

Column	Type	Null	Default	Links to	Comments	MIME
id (Primary)	int(11)	No				
name	varchar(250)	No				
email	varchar(50)	No				
password	varchar(250)	No				

Indexes

Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	0	A	No	

categories

Column	Type	Null	Default	Links to	Comments	MIME
id (Primary)	int(11)	No				
name	varchar(250)	No				
short_desc	varchar(250)	No				
long_desc	varchar(500)	No				

Data Design

Data Model: A database model is a type of data model that determines the logical structure of a database and fundamentally determines in which manner data can be stored, organized and manipulated.

Level 0

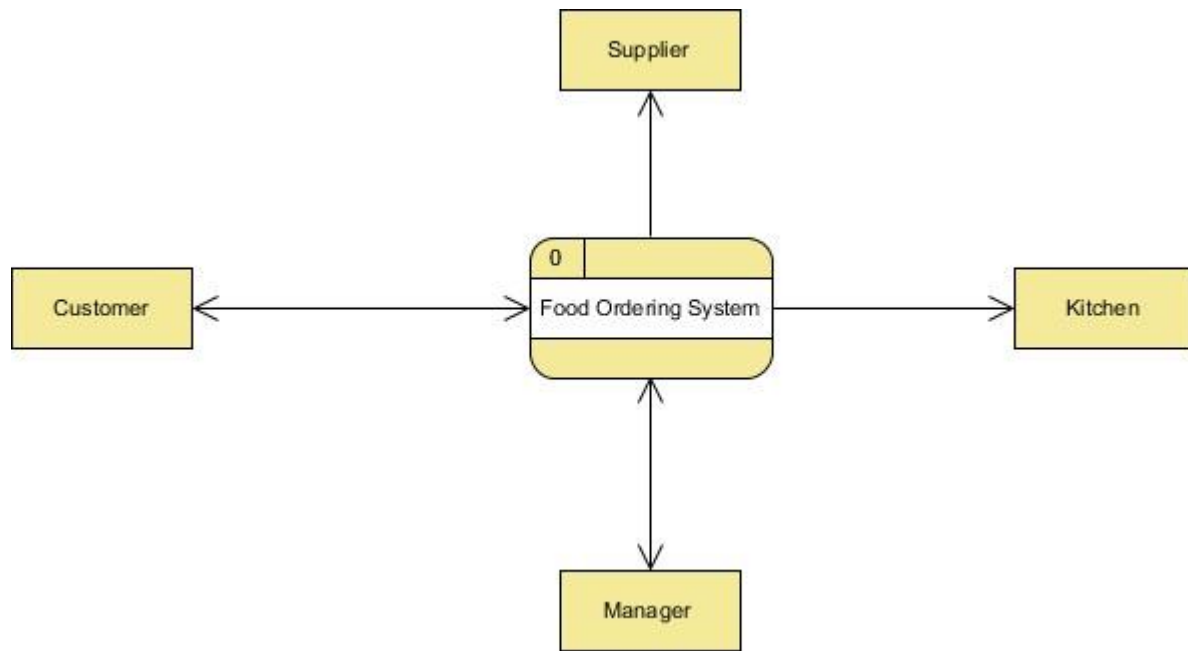


Figure: Data flow of Online Restaurant Management

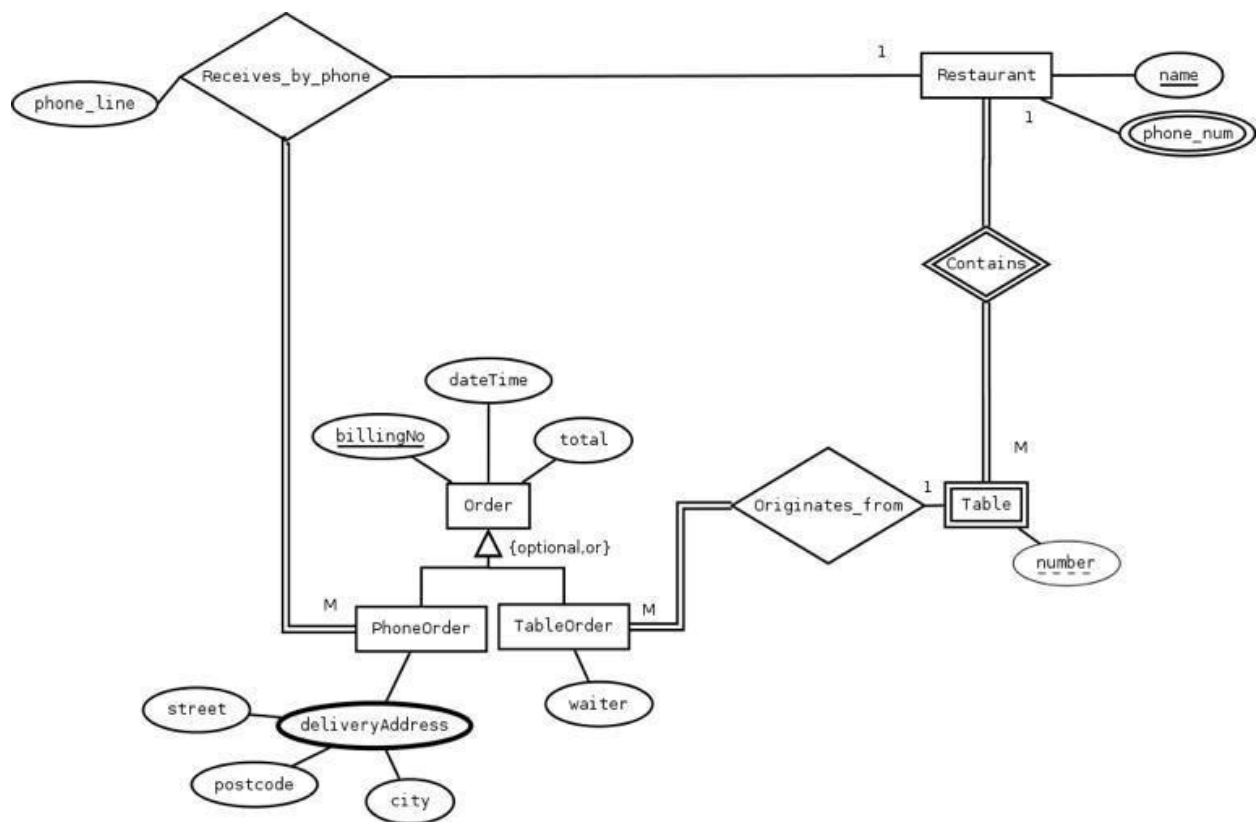


Figure: ER diagram of Online Restaurant Management

Use Case Diagram

A use case describes a sequence of actions that provide something of measurable value to an actor and is drawn as a horizontal ellipse an actor is a person, organization, or external system that plays a role in one or more interactions with your system.

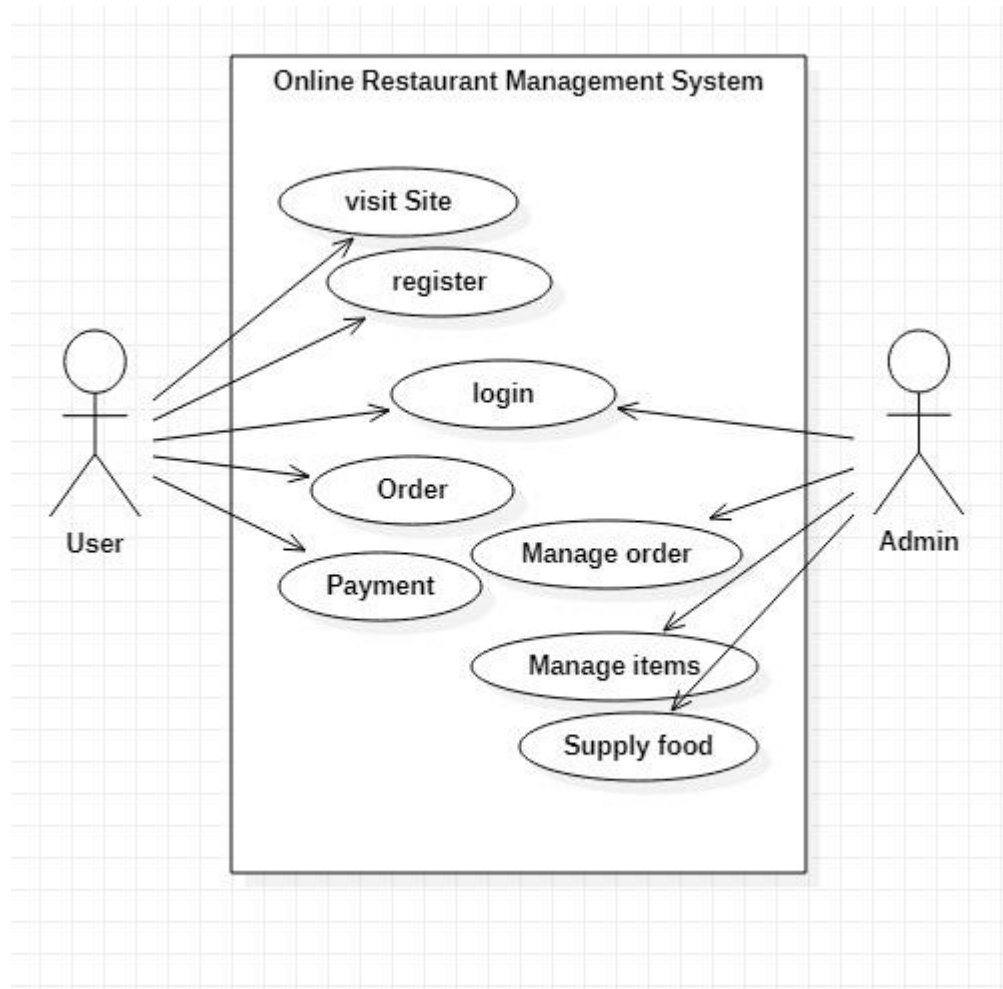


Figure: Use case Diagram of Online Restaurant Management System

mishtidb categories	
id	int(11)
name	varchar(250)
short_desc	varchar(250)
long_desc	varchar(500)

mishtidb food	
id	int(11)
cat_id	int(10)
fname	varchar(50)
description	varchar(250)

mishtidb admin	
id	int(11)
name	varchar(250)
email	varchar(50)
password	varchar(250)

mishtidb users	
id	int(11)
name	varchar(50)
email	varchar(50)
password	varchar(100)
timestamp	varchar(100)

mishtidb orders	
id	int(11)
order_id	varchar(20)
user_id	varchar(10)
food_id	varchar(10)
user_name	varchar(100)
timestamp	varchar(50)

Schema Diagram

UML sequence diagrams model the flow of logic within your system in a visual manner, enabling you both to document and validate your logic, and are commonly used for both analysis and design purposes. Sequence diagrams are the most popular UML artifacts for dynamic modeling, which focuses on identifying the behavior within your system.

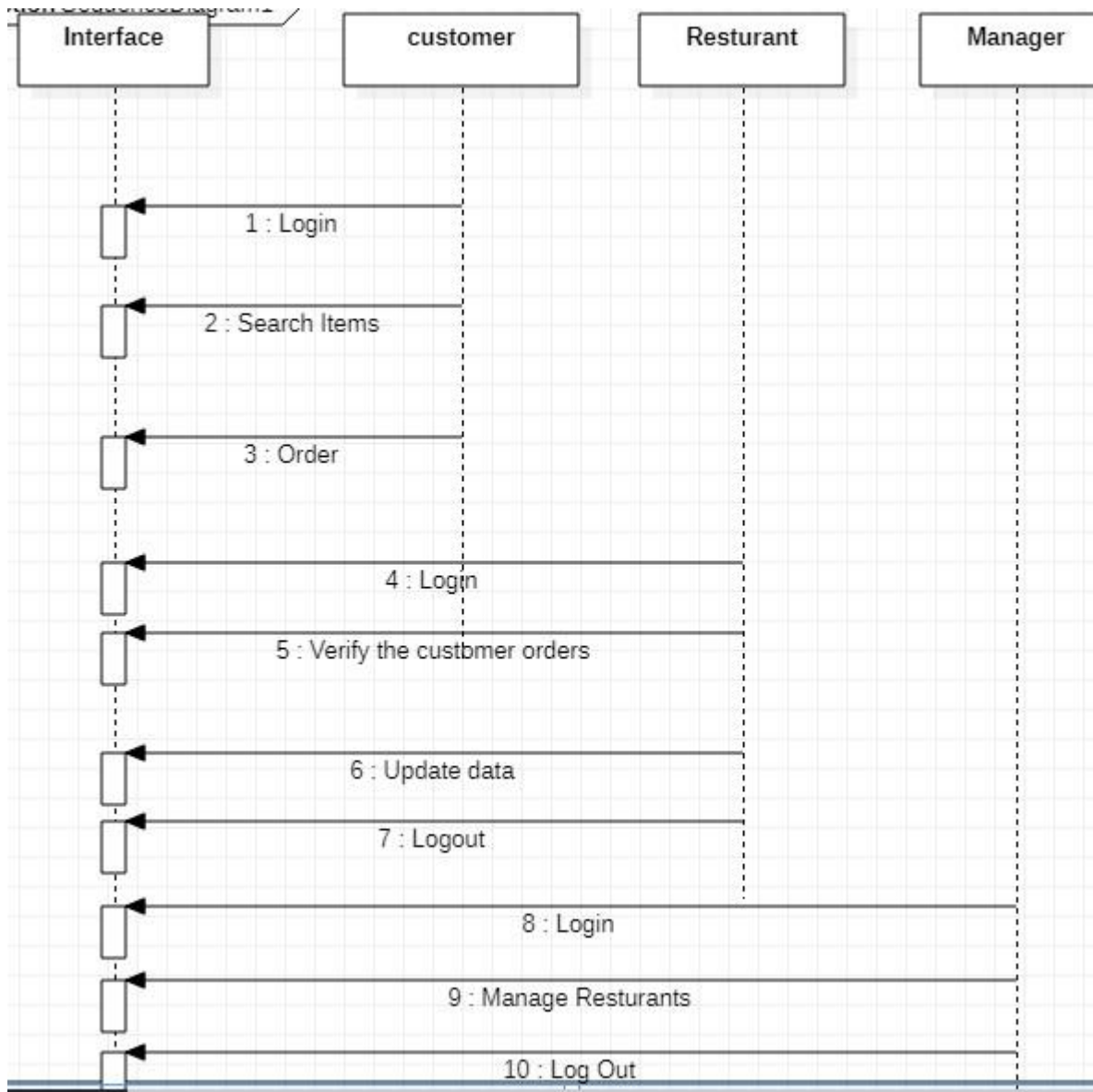


Figure: Sequence Diagram

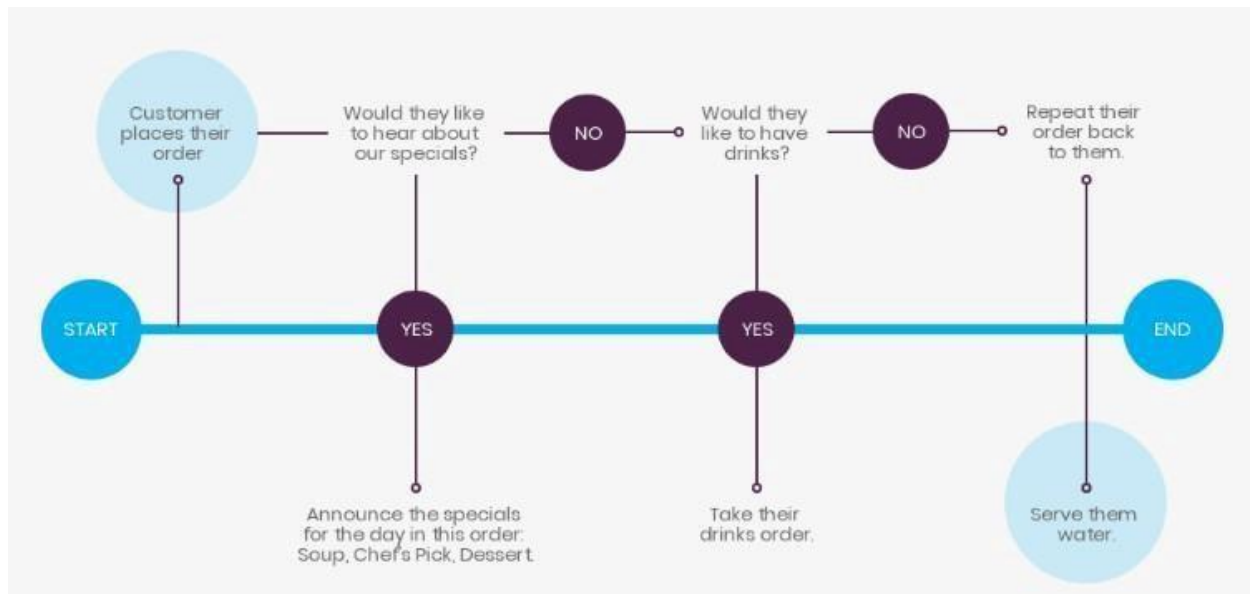


Figure: Flowchart of Online Restaurant Management Chapter II: Task and Activities Performed

2.1 Profile of Problems

In the present system all work is done on paper. The order report, food category and food are stored in register and at the end of the session the reports are generated. We are not interested in generating report in the middle of the session or as per the requirement because it takes more time in calculation. The existing system is not user friendly because the retrieval of data is very slow and data is not maintained efficiently. We require more calculations to generate the report so it is generated at the end of the session. All calculations to generate report is done manually so there is greater chance of errors.

2.2 Structure of the project

❖ Before Login Login

Register

About Us

Contact Us

❖ After Administrator
Login

Edit Website Details

Add Food Items

Remove food Items

Add Restaurants

Delete Restaurant

Logout

❖ After User Login

My Profile

Menu

Search Food Items

My Cart

Order

Logout

2.3 Scope and Feasibility

This activity is also known as the feasibility study. It begins with a request from the user for a new system. It involves the following:

- Identify the responsible user for a new system
- Clarify the user request
- Identify deficiencies in the current system
- Establish goals and objectives for the new system
- Determine the feasibility for the new system
- Prepare a project charter that will be used to guide the remainder of the Project

2.4 System Analysis

It is a process of collecting and interpreting facts, identifying the problems, and decomposition of a system into its components.

System analysis is conducted for the purpose of studying a system or its parts in order to identify its objectives. It is a problem solving technique that improves the system and ensures that all the components of the system work efficiently to accomplish their purpose.

The objective of the system analysis activity is to develop structured system specification for the proposed system. The structured system specification should describe what the proposed system would do; independent of the technology, which will be used to implement these requirements. The structured system specification will be used to implement these requirements.

The essential model may itself consist of multiple models, modeling different aspect of the system. The data flow diagrams may model the data and there relationships and the state transition diagram may model time dependent behavior of the system. The essential model thus consists of the following.

- Context diagram
- Leveled data flow diagrams

- Process specification for elementary bubbles
- Data dictionary for the flow and stores on the DFDs.

2.5 System Design

System design involves transformation of the user implementation model into software design.

The design specification of the proposed system consists of the following:

- Database scheme
- Structure charts
- Pseudo codes for the modules in structure charts

2.6 Implementation

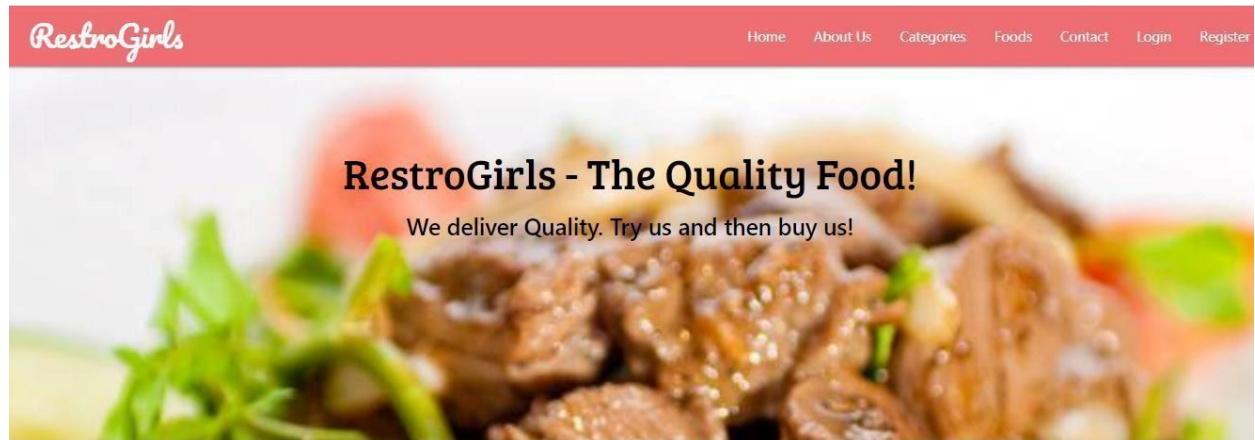
This activity includes programming, testing and integration of modules into a progressively more complete system. Implementation is the process of collect all the required parts and assembles them into a major product.

2.7 Test Generation

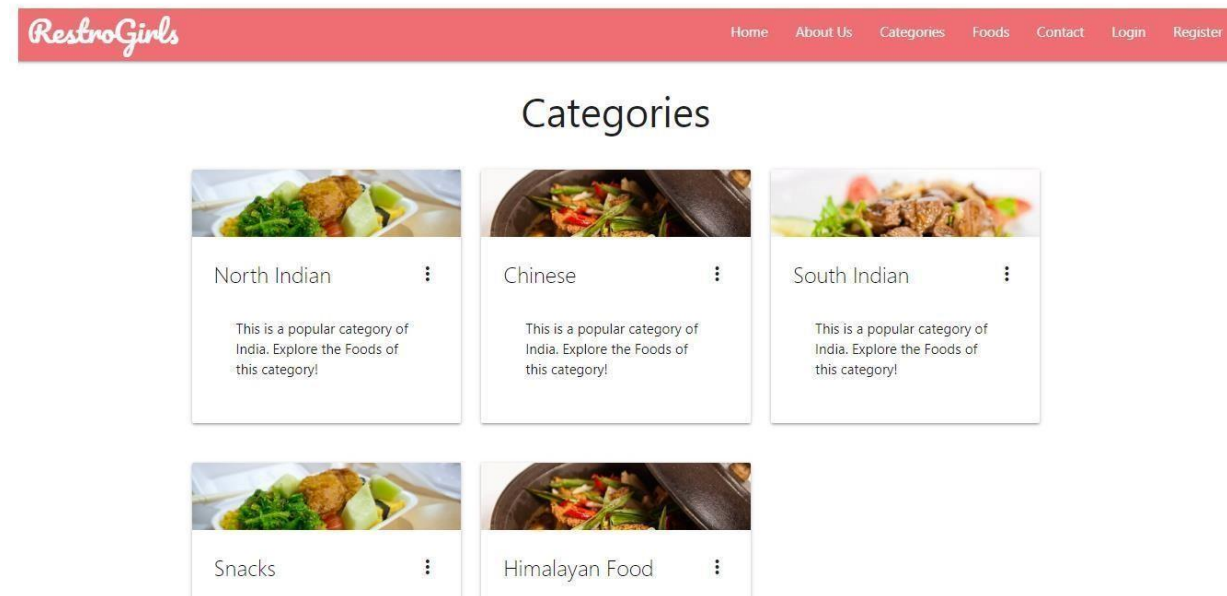
This activity generates a set of test data, which can be used to test the new system before accepting it. In the test generation phase all the parts are come which are to be tested to ensure that system does not produce any error. If there are some errors then we remove them and further it goes for accepting.

Screen Shot

Home Page



Categories Page



User Login

Good to See You Back!

Email

Password

LOGIN