

# **FOODII**



The Project report submitted to  
Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal  
towards partial fulfillment of the Degree of  
Master of Computer Application

**GUIDED BY**  
**PROF. SAGAR MORE**

**SUBMITTED BY**  
**MR. DEVRAJ SINGH RAJPUT**  
**MR. YASPAL SINGH RAJPUT**  
**MR. VIKAS JAISWAL**

**DEPARTMENT OF MCA**  
**MAHAKAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT,**  
**UJJAIN (M.P)**  
**2022**

# **MAHAKAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, UJJAIN**



## **RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that **Mr. DEVRAJ SINGH RAJPUT, Mr. VIKAS JAISWAL, Mr. YASHPAL SINGH RAJPUT** of MCA III Sem. in the year 2022 of this institute has completed their work on “*foodii*” for **Minor project** based on syllabus and has submitted a satisfactory account of their work in this report which is recommended for the partial fulfillment of degree of Master of Computer Application.

**Project Guide,**  
MCA Dept.  
M.I.T.M. Ujjain

**Project Coordinator,**  
MCA Dept.  
M.I.T.M. Ujjain

**HOD, MCA**  
**M.I.T.M. Ujjain**

**Director**  
**M.I.T.M**

**MAHAKAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND  
MANAGEMENT, UJJAIN**



**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the Project report entitled “Foodii” submitted by **Mr. DEVRAJ SINGH RAJPUT, Mr. VIKAS JAISWAL, Mr. YASHPAL SINGH RAJPUT** student of MCA III sem, in the year 2022, is a satisfactory account of their work based on syllabus which is accepted in partial fulfillment of degree of Master of Computer Application .

**INTERNAL EXAMINER**

**Date:**

**EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

**Date:**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It gives me immense pleasure to express my deepest sense of gratitude and sincere thanks to my highly respected and esteemed guide MITM Ujjain, for their valuable guidance, encouragement and help for completing this work. Their useful suggestions for this whole work and co-operative behaviour are sincerely acknowledged.

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I also wish to express my indebtedness to my parents as well as my family member whose blessings and support always helped me to face the challenges ahead.

At the end I would like to express my sincere thanks to all my friends and others who helped me directly or indirectly during this project work.

NAME - DEVRAJ SINGH RAJPUT

(01714CA21104)

NAME- YASHPAL SINGH RAJPUT

(01714CA211044)

NAME - VIKAS JAISWAL

(0714CA211042)

## **Abstract**

The Online Food Ordering System's main purpose is to maintain track of information such as Item Category, Food, Delivery Address, Order, and Order conformation. It keeps track of information about the Item Category, the Customer, and the Item Category. Only the administrator gets access to the project because it is totally built at the administrative level. The project's purpose is to develop software that will cut down on the time spent manually managing Item Category, Food, Customer, and Delivery Address. It saves the Delivery Address, Order information.

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Our motivation for creating this website stemmed from the fact that my family works in the fast food industry, and We dislike waiting in lines or having to call ahead to place an order, especially during peak lunch or dinner hours.

In addition, We value our current knowledge of the HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT and PHP programming languages, as well as understanding how strong and dynamic they are when it comes to web design development. Because We found them to be highly beneficial when working on the technologies, We used JavaScript, CSS and HTML to develop this website on the client side, and mysql database on the back end.

#### **1.1. Current System**

- In current system, we need to go on the shop and wait for the over turn and that process is more time consuming.
- In current system, we need to more spaces for the shop .
- In current system, if we want to go for dinner, restaurant is full then we need to wait for the overturn.
- The current system is very time consuming.

#### **DISADVANTAGES OF CURRENT SYSTEM**

- Need for Huge Amount of space for managing crowd, Problem of Required Space
- Difficult for Customers in Making Selections.
- Not Suitable for the Sales of Goods of Technical Nature.
- Lack of the Facility of Credit.

#### **1.2. Need of proposed System:**

- System needs store information about new entries.
- System needs to help the internal staff to keep information of category and find them as per various queries.
- System needs to maintain quality record.
- System needs to keep the record of customer.
- System needs to update and delete record.
- System also need a search area.
- It also need a security system to prevent data.

#### **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM**

- In comparison to the present system the proposed system will be less time consuming and is more efficient.
- Analysis will be very easy in proposed system as it is automated.
- The proposed system is based on product and components.
- Creating and changing issues at ease.

- Attachments and additional comments for more information.
- It contains better storage capacity.
- Accuracy in work.
- Easy and fast retrieval of information.
- Well design reports.
- Work become very speedy.
- Provides the searching facilities based on various factors. Such as Food Item, Customer, Order, Confirm Order.
- Online Food Ordering System also manage Order details, Confirm Order details, Food Item.
- It tracks all the information of Category, Order etc.
- Manage the information of Category.
- Shows the information and description of the Food Item, Customer.
- To increase efficiency of managing the Food Item, Category.
- It deals with monitoring the information and transactions of Order.
- Manage the information of Food Item.
- Editing, adding and updating of Records is improved which results in proper resource management of Food item data.

## 1.2 Problem Definition

The technology we recommend is an easy-to-use online ordering system for customers. It overcomes the disadvantages of traditional queueing systems. Our system is both a convenient way to order food from restaurants and a mess service. The procedure of taking a customer's order is made easier with this technology. Customers may place orders fast utilising the online ordering system, which generates an online menu. Users can also rate the food goods using this system's feedback feature. In addition, based on the user's feedback, the proposed system can recommend.

## 1.3. Problem Formulation

The technology we recommend is an easy-to-use online meal ordering system for customers. It overcomes the disadvantages of traditional queueing systems. Our system is both a convenient way to order food from restaurants and a mess service. The procedure of taking a customer's order is made easier with this technology. Customers may place orders fast utilising the online meal ordering system, which generates an online menu. Customers can also use a meal menu to keep track of their orders. Users can also rate the food goods using this system's feedback feature.

## 1.4. Specification of Front End and Back End

### Introduction of Front End

#### HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using Markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. Markup language is used to define the Text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and

Manipulate text accordingly. Most of markup (e.g. HTML) languages are human Readable. Language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text. HTML is a markup language which is used by the browser to manipulate text, images and Other content to display it in required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. The first ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0 but the first standard version was HTML 2.0 which was published in 1999. H-T-M-L are initials that stand for Hyper Text Markup Language (computer people love Initials and acronyms – you'll be talking acronyms ASAP). Let me break it down for you:

- Hyper is the opposite of linear. It used to be that computer programs had to Move in a linear fashion. This before this, this before this, and so on. HTML Does not hold to that pattern and allows the person viewing the World Wide Web page to go anywhere, anytime they want.
- Text is what you will use. Real, honest to goodness English letters.
- Markup is what you will do. You will write in plain English and then markup What you wrote. More to come on that in the next Primer.
- Language because they needed something that started with “L” to finish HTML And Hypertext Markup Louie didn’t flow correctly. Because it’s a language, Really– but the language is plain English.

#### CSS

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended To simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color Of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized And laid out, what background images or colors are used, layout designs, variations in Display for different devices and screen sizes as well as a variety of other effects CSS is easy to learn and understand but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. Most commonly, CSS is combined with the markup languages HTML or XHTML.

#### Bootstrap :

Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS and JavaScript framework for developing a responsive and mobile friendly website. It is absolutely free to download and use. It is a frontend framework used for easier and faster web development. It includes HTML and CSS

based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many others. It can also use JavaScript plug-ins. It facilitates you to create responsive designs. Bootstrap was developed by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton at Twitter. It was released as an open source product in August 2011 on GitHub. In June 2014 Bootstrap was the No.1 project on GitHub. It is very easy to use. Anybody having basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can use Bootstrap. It is compatible on most browsers like Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari and Opera etc.

## Introduction of Back End

### PHP :

PHP is an open-source server-side scripting language that many devs use for web development. It is also a general-purpose language that you can use to make lots of projects, including Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs).

The abbreviation PHP initially stood for Personal Homepage. But now it is a recursive acronym for Hypertext Preprocessor. (It's recursive in the sense that the first word itself is an abbreviation, so the full meaning doesn't follow the abbreviation.)

The first version of PHP was launched 26 years ago. Now it's on version 8, released in November 2020, but version 7 remains the most widely used.

PHP runs on the Zend engine, which is the most popular implementation. There are some other implementations as well, like parrot, HPVM (Hip Hop Virtual Machine), and Hip Hop, created by Facebook.

PHP is mostly used for making web servers. It runs on the browser and is also capable of running in the command line. So, if you don't feel like showing your code output in the browser, you can show it in the terminal.

### Advantages of PHP

PHP has some advantages that have made it so popular, and it's been the go-to language for web servers for more than 15 years now. Here are some of PHP's benefits:

- **Cross-Platform:** PHP is platform-independent. You don't have to have a particular OS to use it because it runs on every platform, whether it's Mac, Windows, or Linux.
- **Open Source:** PHP is open source. The original code is made available to everyone who wants to build upon it. This is one of the reasons why one of its frameworks, Laravel, is so popular.
- **Easy to learn:** PHP is not hard to learn for absolute beginners. You can pick it up pretty if you already have programming knowledge.
- **PHP syncs with all Databases:** You can easily connect PHP to all Databases, relational and non-relational. So it can connect in no time to MySQL, Postgress, MongoDB, or any other database.

- **Supportive Community:** PHP has a very supportive online community. The official documentation provides guides on how to use the features and you can easily get your problem fixed while stuck.

## **MySQL**

MySQL is currently the most popular database management system software used for managing the relational database. It is open-source database software, which is supported by Oracle Company. It is fast, scalable, and easy to use database management system in comparison with Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle Database. It is commonly used in conjunction with PHP scripts for creating powerful and dynamic server-side or web-based enterprise applications.

MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) software that provides many things, which are as follows:

- It allows us to implement database operations on tables, rows, columns, and indexes.
- It defines the database relationship in the form of tables (collection of rows and columns), also known as relations.
- It provides the Referential Integrity between rows or columns of various tables.
- It allows us to update the table indexes automatically.
- It uses many SQL queries and combines useful information from multiple tables for the end-users.

## CHAPTER 2

### SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE

A software process model or a software engineering paradigm is an abstract representation Of a software process. It is a software development strategy that encompasses the process, Methods and tool layers plus the three generic phases namely, definition phase, Development phase and support phase. A process model is chosen based on the nature of The project and application, the methods and tools to be used, and the controls and Deliverables that are required.

#### **Linear Sequential Model**

The waterfall model or the classic life cycle is sometimes called the linear sequential Model. It suggests a systematic approach to software development that begins at the System level and progresses through analysis, design, coding, testing and support. The Principal stages of the model are explained as follows:-

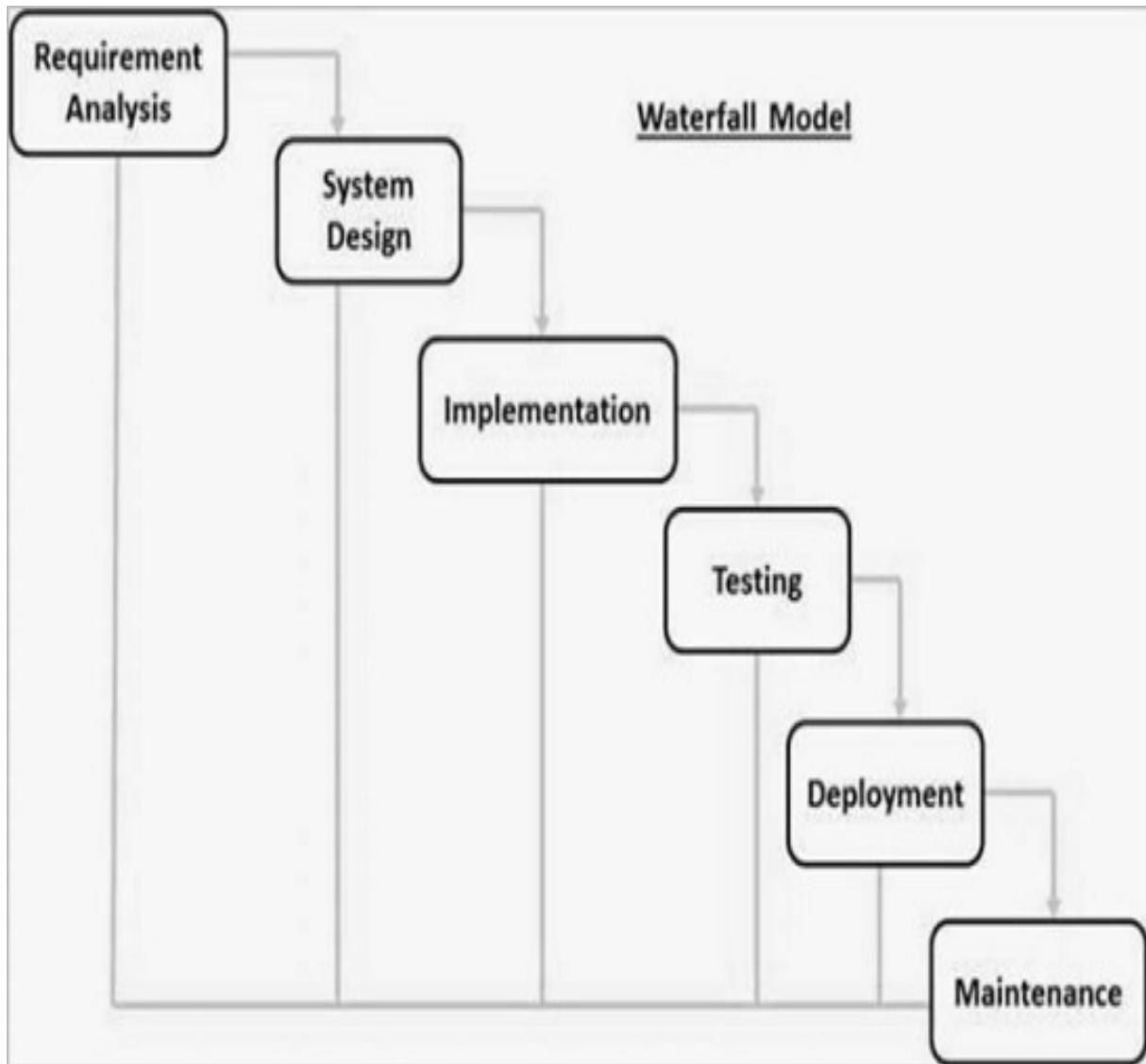
**1 Requirements Analysis And Definition**:- The system's services, constraints and goals Are established by consultation with system users. They are then defined in detail and Serve as a system specification.

**2.System And Software Design** :- The system design process partitions the requirements to Either hardware or software systems. It establishes an overall system architecture. Software design involves identifying and describing the fundamental software system Abstractions and their relationships.

**3.Implementation And Unit Testing**:- During this stage the software design is realized as a Set of programs or program units. Unit testing involves verifying that each unit meets its Specifications.

**4.Integration And System Testing** :- The individual program units or programs are Integrated and tested as a complete system to ensure that the software requirements have Been met. After testing, the software system is delivered to the customer.

**5.Operation And Maintenance**:- Normally this is the longest life-cycle phase. The system is installed and put into practical use. Maintenance involves correcting errors which were not discovered in earlier stages of the life cycle, improving the implementation of system units and enhancing the system's services as new requirements are discovered.



### Five Phases

The SDLC has five phases: The Planning phase, the Analysis phase, the Design phase, the Implementation phase, and the Maintenance

Planning of the SDLC. During this phase, the group that is responsible for creating the system must first determine what the system needs to do for the organization (requirements gathering). Often this means asking questions such as...

- What do we need this system for?
- What will the system do for the organization?
- How are we going to make this system?

During this initial phase, resources (both human and technology resources) are put together and a project plan is devised by the project manager. Analysis The Analysis Phase is the second phase of the SDLC and is when the group that has been placed in charge of the project must decide if the project should go ahead with the resources available. This also includes looking at any existing system to see what it is doing for the organization and how well that system is

doing it's job. The feasibility of the project is also considered, and the group ha to ask questions such as...

- Can this system be created with the resources (and budget) we have available?
- Will this system significantly improve the organization?
- Does the old system even need to be replaced { border="1" cellpadding="1" cellspacing="1" style="width: 500px;"}

## **DESIGN**

The Design Phase is the third phase of the SDLC and it involves the actual creation and design of a system. This involves putting together the different pieces that will create the system. In a database approach, this would include Layout is made.

- The server hosting the database
- The software that will form the database (xamppserver, mySQL etc)
- Other needed DBMS (DataBase Management System) software

## **Implementation**

The Implementation Phase is the final phase of the SDLC and it involves the actual construction and installation of a system. This phase also includes the maintenance of the system and any future updates or expansion of the system. With the database project example, the following activities would be common:

- Physical installation of the server hosting the database.
- Installation of the database onto the system
- Installation of the Database Management System
- Initialization and continuous operation of the database and DBMS
- Maintaining the hardware and software hosting the database
- Updating the hardware (physical hard drives, etc) and software (DBMS) as needed
- Any future expansion of the database.

This phase is the longest phase as it has no defined endpoint, with the exception of the end of the system and its users (Amazon shuts down, Google calls it quits, etc).

## **Maintenance**

The database administrator must be prepared to perform routine maintenance activities within the database. Some of the required periodic maintenance activities include:

- Preventive maintenance (backup). Corrective maintenance (recovery).
- Adaptive maintenance (enhancing performance, adding entities and attributes, and so on).
- Assignment of access permissions and their maintenance for new and old users.
- Generation of database access statistics to improve the efficiency and usefulness of system audits and to monitor system performance.
- Periodic security audits based on the system-generated statistics.
- Periodic (monthly, quarterly, or yearly) system-usage summaries for internal billing or budgeting purposes.

## CHAPTER 3 ANALYSIS

### 3.1. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Requirement Engineering or Analysis is the process of defining, documenting and maintaining the requirements. It is a process of gathering and defining services provided by the system. Requirements Engineering Process consists of the following main activities:

- Requirements specification
- Requirements verification and validation
- Requirements management

#### **Requirements specification:**

This activity is used to produce formal software requirement models. All the requirements including the functional as well as the non-functional requirements and the constraints are specified by these models in totality. During specification, more knowledge about the problem may be required which can again trigger the elicitation process.

The models used at this stage include ER diagrams, data flow diagrams(DFDs), function decomposition diagrams(FDDs), data dictionaries, etc.

#### **Requirements verification and validation:**

**Verification:** It refers to the set of tasks that ensures that the software correctly implements a specific function.

**Validation:** It refers to a different set of tasks that ensures that the software that has been built is traceable to customer requirements.

The main steps for this process include:

- The requirements should be consistent with all the other requirements i.e no two requirements should conflict with each other.
- The requirements should be complete in every sense.
- The requirements should be practically achievable.

#### **Requirements management:**

Requirement management is the process of analyzing, documenting, tracking, prioritizing and agreeing on the requirement and controlling the communication to relevant stakeholders. This stage takes care of the changing nature of requirements. It should be ensured that the SRS is as modifiable as possible so as to incorporate changes in requirements specified by the end users at later stages too. Being able to modify the software as per requirements in a systematic and controlled manner is an extremely important part of the requirements engineering process.

### **3.2 Requirement Specification**

This activity is used to produce formal software requirement models. All the requirements including the functional as well as the non-functional requirements and the constraints are specified by these models in totality. During specification, more knowledge about the problem may be required which can again trigger the elicitation process. The models used at this stage include ER diagrams, data flow diagrams(DFDs), function decomposition diagrams(FDDs), data dictionaries, etc.

### **3.3 Functional Requirement**

#### **Registration**

The system user i.e. students and first of all must create an account to the site. The registration form is coded using html and validated JavaScript. The user will be needed to provide his/her student user name which will be used as the core identification to the site. The user too will be needed to choose his/her own password which be enabling him/her to log in to the site. The user too should provide the name of his/her location/city, email address and contacts. After registration, the user will be required to login to the system. Thus, the user will now be able to log into the site since his/her account has been activated. The Test conductor however can only be created by the administrator to ensure that students or other guests can't add themselves unnecessarily.

#### **Login**

Users will be required to login by providing their user names and their passwords too. If the usernames correspond to the correct password provided by the user, the user will be authenticated to the main site from where he can view different things according to the type of user they are.

#### **Admin Functionality**

1. The administrator has the choice to add food in the respective fields and manage them by editing and deleting.
2. The administrator has choice to delete users from the system depending on their justification for instance if a user is misusing the site.
3. The administrator can view the order details.
4. The administrator has the choice to add food category's in the respective fields and manage them by editing and deleting.
5. the admin can see the feedback and also delete the wrong feedback.

### **3.4 Non Functional Requirement**

In developing this system, iterative approach was used where the core functions were first included then tested the system to see its functionality. While designing this system, the following parameters where taken into consider.

## **1)Performance**

All details are stored in a mysql database which is fast, efficient and perfect. The site on the front end runs on HTML and CSS while on the back end, it is supported by JavaScript. Thus, the user has been limited to the interface only, but not how the system works at the background.

## **2)Availability.**

The system has not been created in a static manner but it is dynamic. It therefore provides an easy extensibility in the future according to changing technologies.

## **3) Security**

Security has been enhanced by providing a different platform for administrators and users/applicants. Admin has been granted many privileges than a normal user. A user can only order food and view order details but can't delete them. An admin on the other hand adds users, add food and views users, added category and can deletes users form the site and delete food. These are operations which have been limited to the admin only.

## **4) Maintainability.**

The system has been designed in a way that the components can be changed. This makes it easy to maintain and use.

## **5) Accessibility and Usage.**

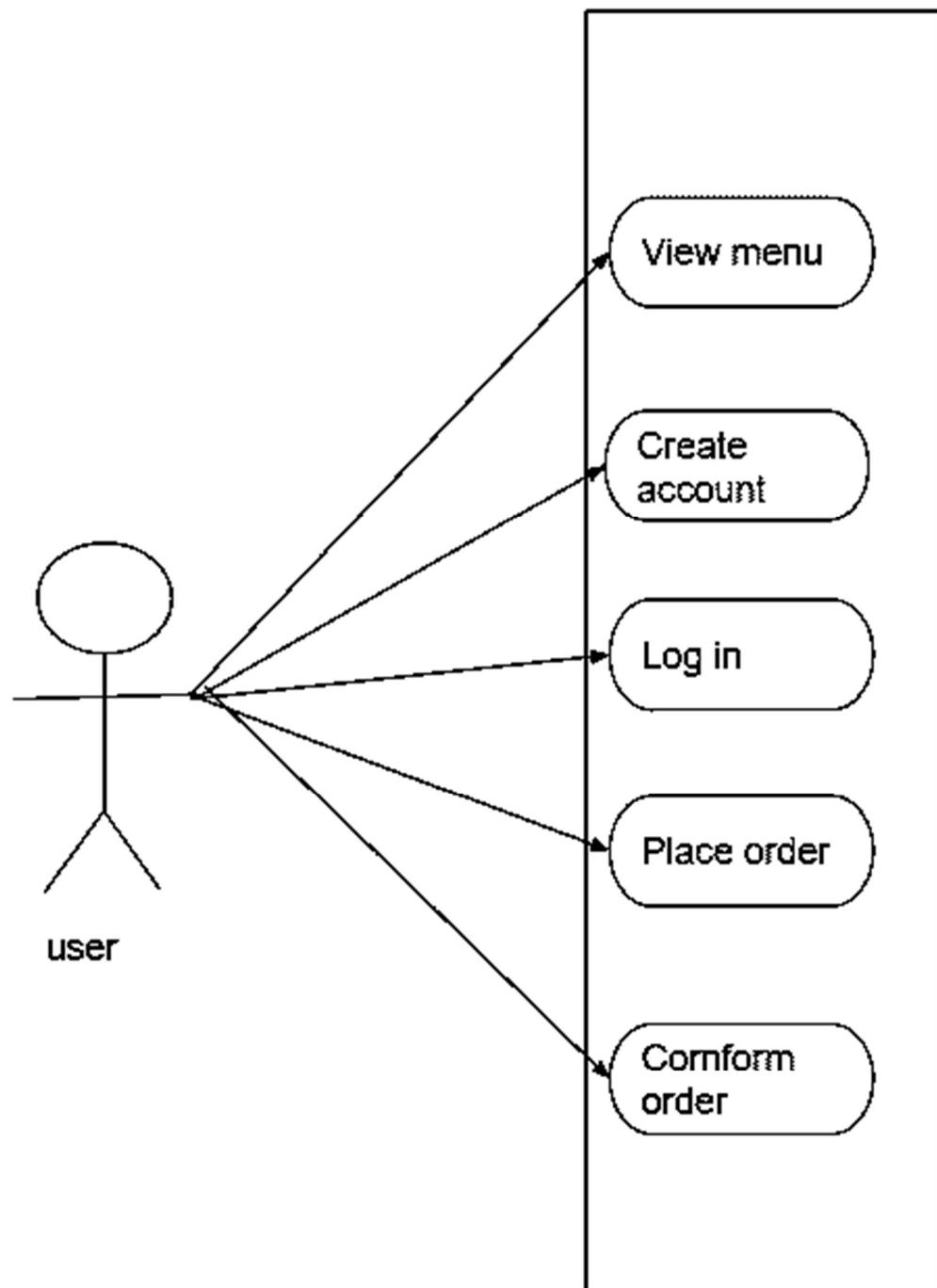
For any site to be good, it has to be user friendly .The site is made from an interface that is friendly to the user, which abstracts most of the background operations and only provides the important operations to the user. Too, any over 18 years old person can use the site freely because it provides easy terms and navigation. The user is directed to what he/she needs easily without searching for it and too, the menus are optimized to meet users' needs.

### **3.3. Use Case Analysis**

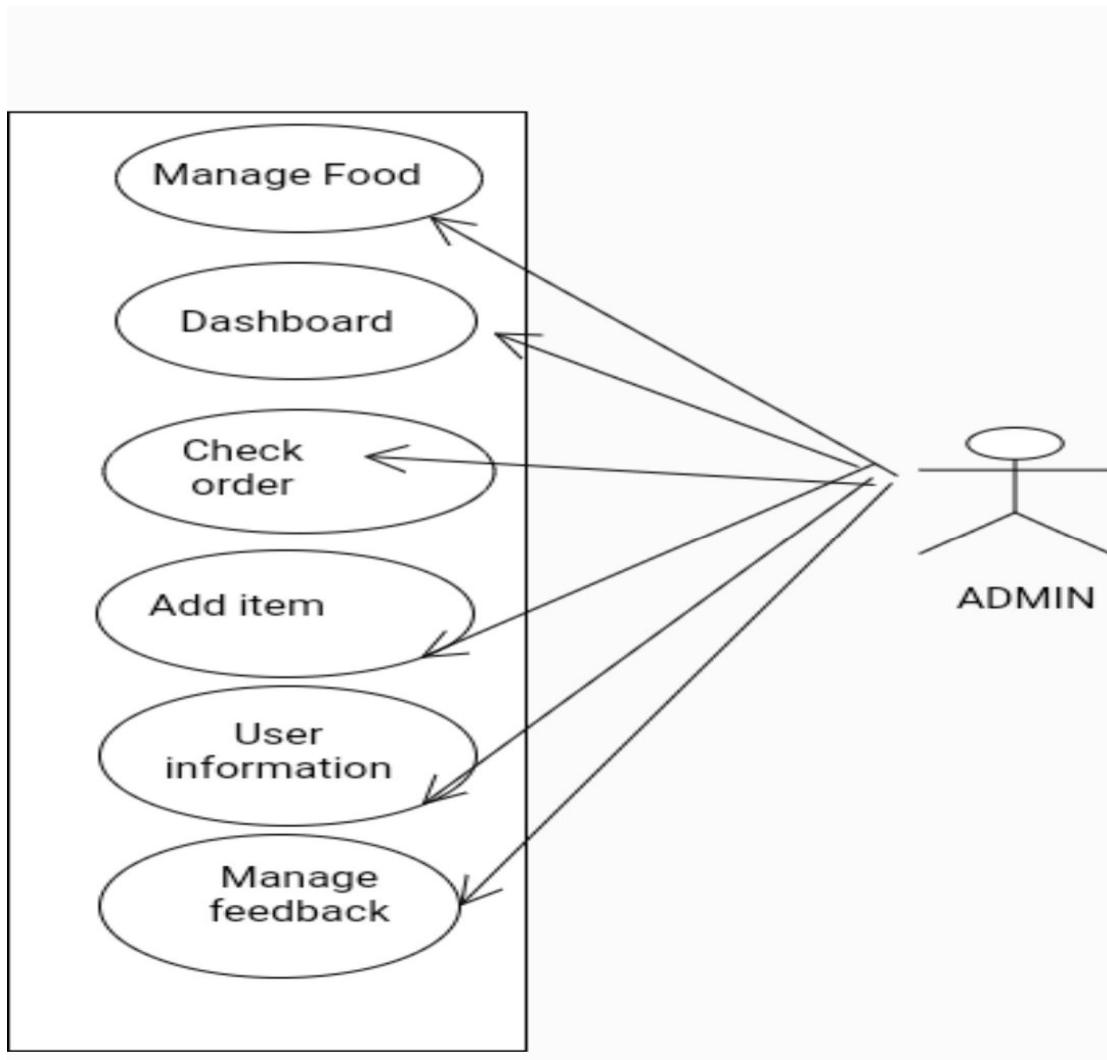
Use case analysis is a technique used to identify the requirements of a system (normally associated with software/process design) and the information used to both define processes used and classes (which are a collection of actors and processes) which will be used both in the use case diagram and the overall use case in the development or redesign of a software system or program. The use case analysis is the foundation upon which the system will be built.

### 3.3.1. Use Case Diagram

**user:**



## Admin:



### 3.3.2. Use Case description

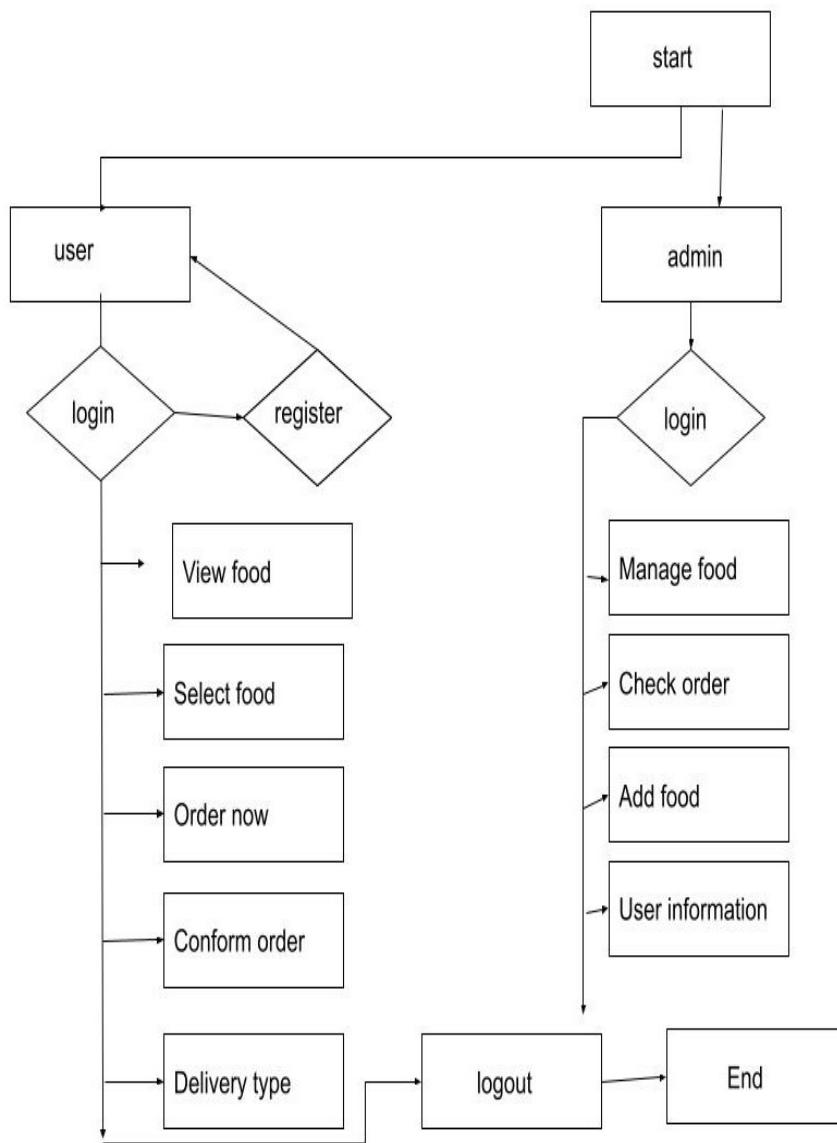
Use case analysis is a technique used to identify the requirements of a system (normally associated with software/process design) and the information used to both define processes used and classes (which are a collection of actors and processes) which will be used both in the use case diagram and the overall use case in the development or redesign of a software system or program. The use case analysis is the foundation upon which the system will be built.

## Chapter 4

### DESIGN

#### 4.1 System Flow Diagram

Systems design is the process of defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces, and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements. Systems design could be seen as the application of systems theory to product development. There is some overlap with the disciplines of systems analysis, systems architecture and systems engineering. If the broader topic of product development "blends the perspective of marketing, design, and manufacturing into a single approach to product development," then design is the act of taking the marketing information and creating the design of the product to be manufactured. Systems design is therefore the process of defining and developing systems to satisfy specified requirements of the user.



## 4.2 Module Identified

The modules used in this software are as follows:

- **Login:** This module has a drop-down list box from where we have to select ADMIN or USER. The ADMIN has all the rights in the software including updating the status of his site. The other fields in login are username and password. If the username and password are correct then it is directed to next page.
- **New user:** This module is for the users who do not have their account. Here user is allowed to create an account to login. The account creation is done by filling the registration form with user details such as name, phone, email etc.
- **Admin Login:** The ADMIN has all the rights in the software including updating the status of his site.
- **Admin update items:** The ADMIN update all the details regarding product.

## 4.3. Data Flow Diagram

The DFD developed by Larry constantan. A DFD also known as “BUBBLE CHART” has the purpose of requirement and identifying major transforms.

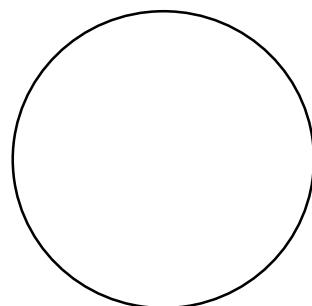
DFD is well known and widely used notation for specifying the function of an information system.

**DFD SYMBOLS:** -In DFD the following symbol are used.

1. **Square:** -Square defines square or destination of system data. External entity represent any entity that supply o receive information.



2. **Circle or Bubble:** - Circle or bubble represents a process that transforms incoming data flow(S) into outgoing data flow(S).



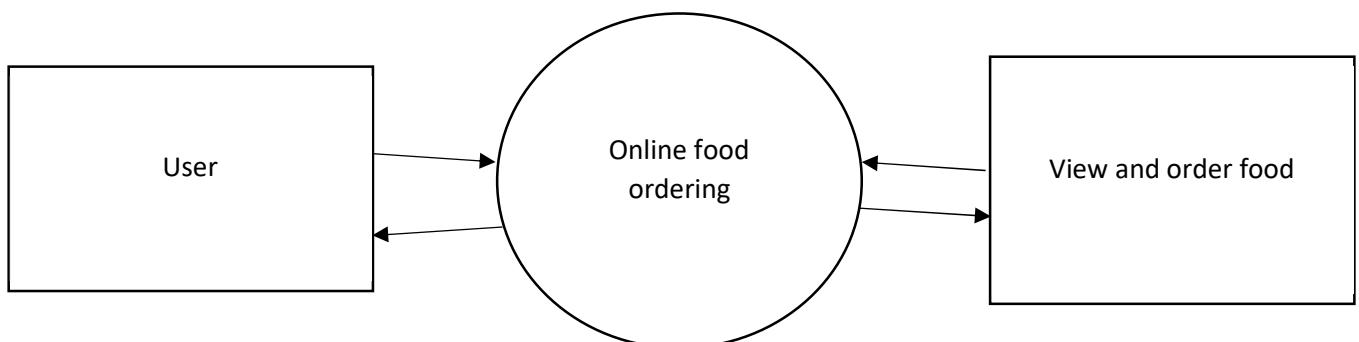
3. **Arrow:** -An arrow identifies data flow. A data flow symbol represent the data flow occurring between two processes or between an external entity.



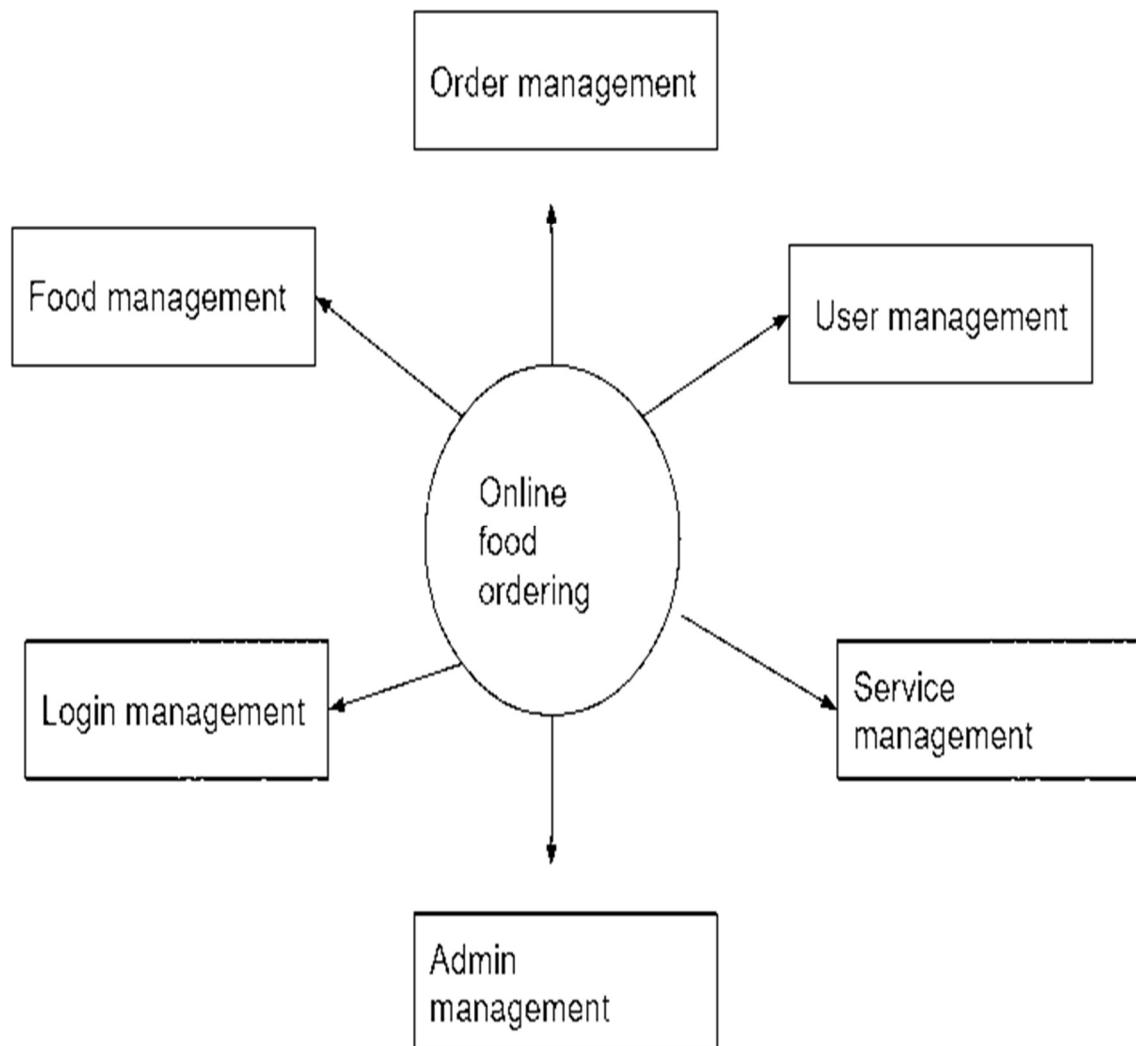
4. **Open rectangle or parallel lines:** -An open rectangle or parallel lines symbol represent or data store.



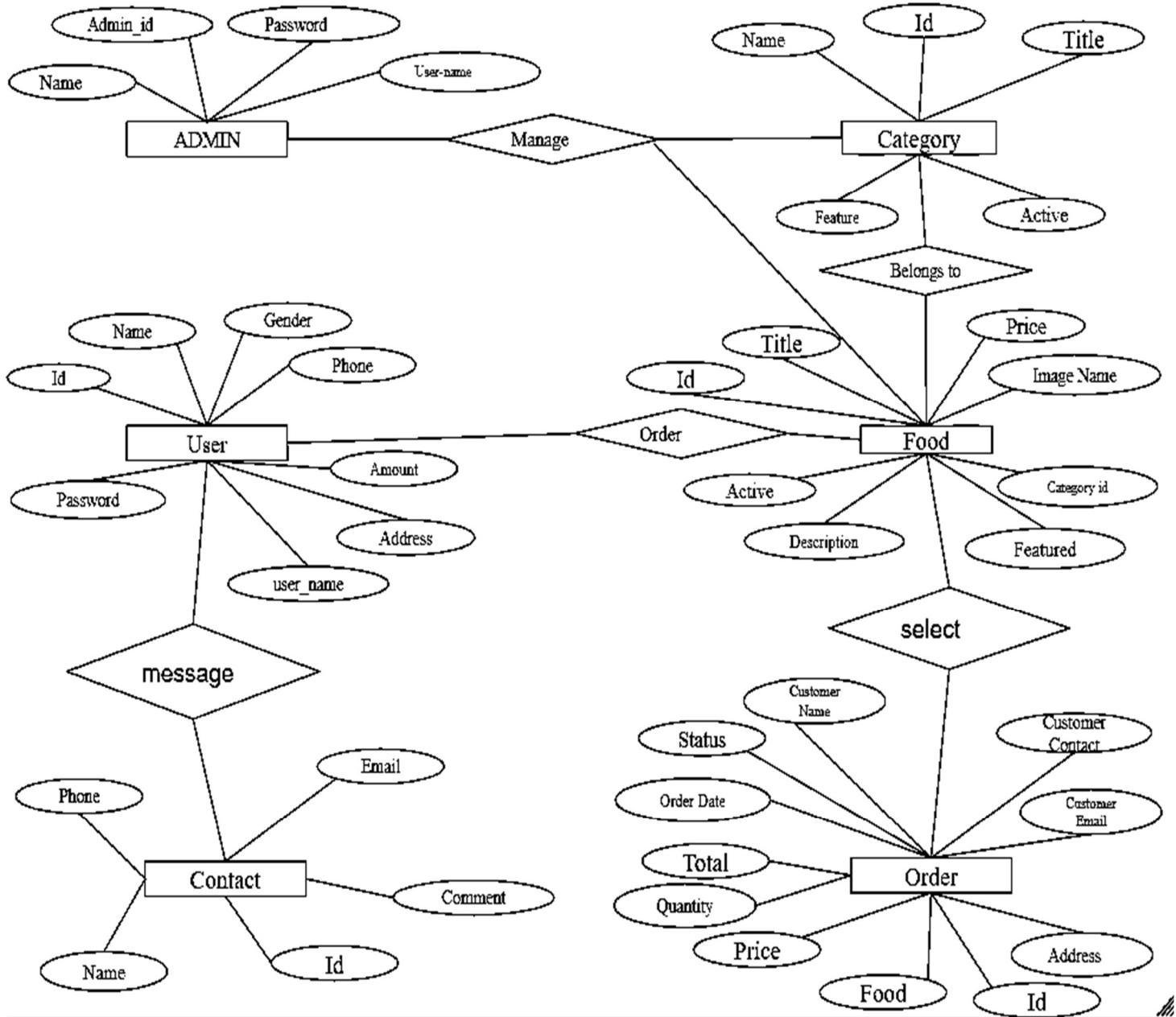
#### DFD LEVEL 0:



**DFD LEVEL 1:**  
**Client**



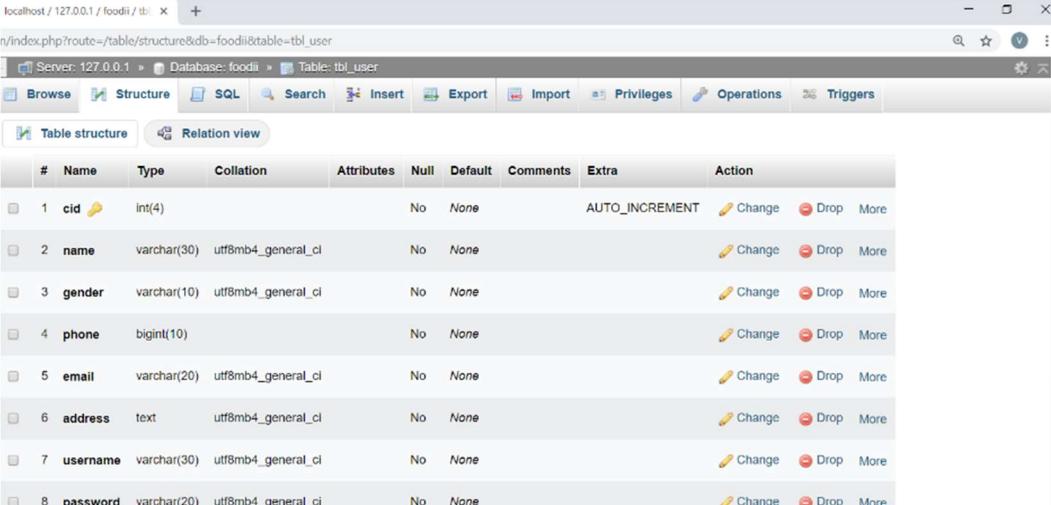
## ER Diagram:



## 4.5. Database Design

The general theme behind a database is to handle information as an integrated whole. A database is a collection of inter-related data stored with minimum redundancy to serve single users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make information necessary, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user.

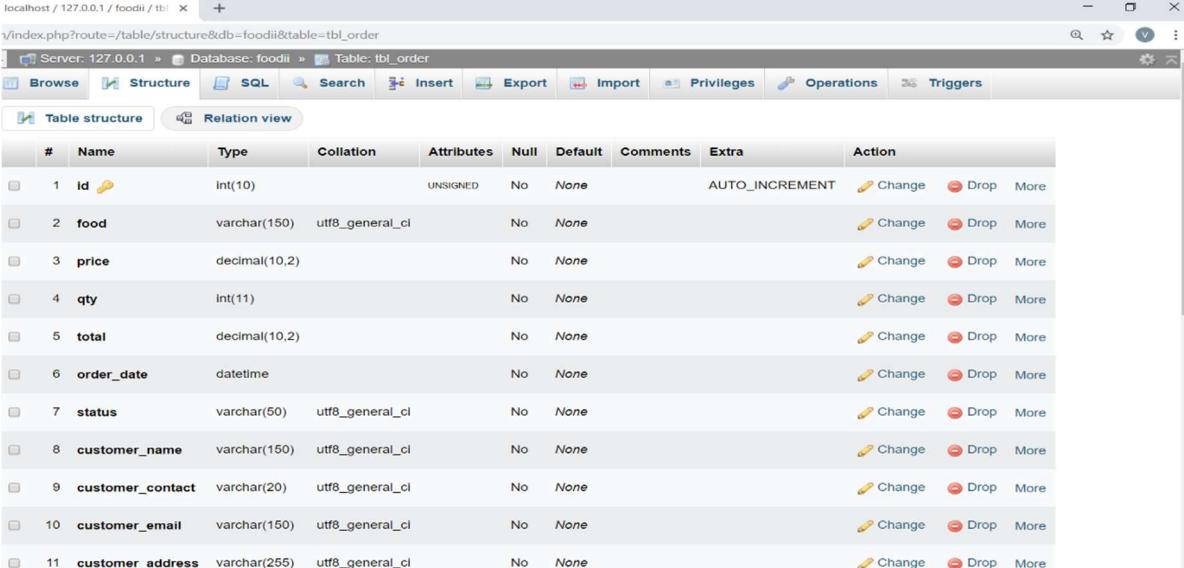
**User table**



The screenshot shows the 'tbl\_user' table structure in phpMyAdmin. The table has 8 columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	cid	int(4)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change  Drop  More
2	name	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
3	gender	varchar(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
4	phone	bigint(10)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
5	email	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
6	address	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
7	username	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
8	password	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More

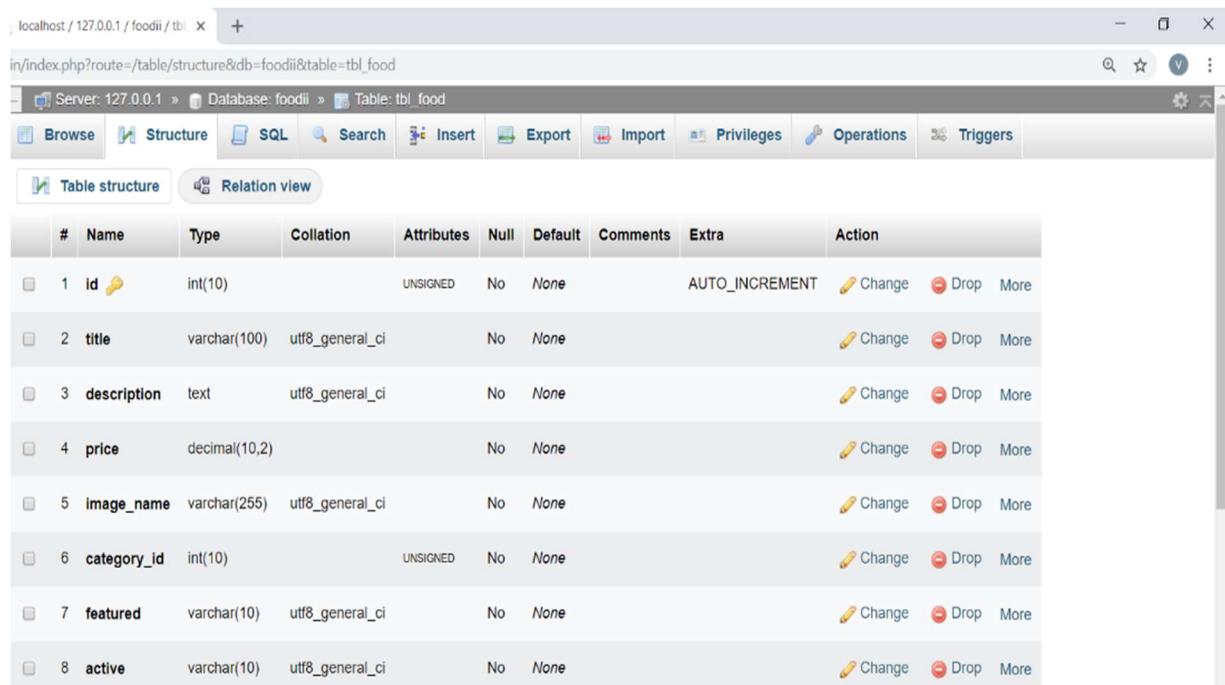
**Order table**



The screenshot shows the 'tbl\_order' table structure in phpMyAdmin. The table has 11 columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	Id	int(10)		UNSIGNED	No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change  Drop  More
2	food	varchar(150)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
3	price	decimal(10,2)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
4	qty	int(11)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
5	total	decimal(10,2)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
6	order_date	datetime			No	None			Change  Drop  More
7	status	varchar(50)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
8	customer_name	varchar(150)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
9	customer_contact	varchar(20)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
10	customer_email	varchar(150)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
11	customer_address	varchar(255)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More

## Food table



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the following details:

- URL:** localhost / 127.0.0.1 / foodii / tbl\_food
- Server:** 127.0.0.1 » Database: foodii » Table: tbl\_food
- Actions:** Browse, Structure, SQL, Search, Insert, Export, Import, Privileges, Operations, Triggers.
- Table Structure View:** Selected (highlighted in blue).
- Table Definition:**

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	<b>id</b> 🍔	int(10)		UNSIGNED	No	<b>None</b>		AUTO_INCREMENT	<span>Change</span> <span>Drop</span> <span>More</span>
2	<b>title</b>	varchar(100)	utf8_general_ci		No	<b>None</b>			<span>Change</span> <span>Drop</span> <span>More</span>
3	<b>description</b>	text	utf8_general_ci		No	<b>None</b>			<span>Change</span> <span>Drop</span> <span>More</span>
4	<b>price</b>	decimal(10,2)			No	<b>None</b>			<span>Change</span> <span>Drop</span> <span>More</span>
5	<b>image_name</b>	varchar(255)	utf8_general_ci		No	<b>None</b>			<span>Change</span> <span>Drop</span> <span>More</span>
6	<b>category_id</b>	int(10)		UNSIGNED	No	<b>None</b>			<span>Change</span> <span>Drop</span> <span>More</span>
7	<b>featured</b>	varchar(10)	utf8_general_ci		No	<b>None</b>			<span>Change</span> <span>Drop</span> <span>More</span>
8	<b>active</b>	varchar(10)	utf8_general_ci		No	<b>None</b>			<span>Change</span> <span>Drop</span> <span>More</span>

## contact table

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'tbl\_contact' table in the 'foodii' database. The table has five columns: 'cid' (int(4)), 'name' (varchar(50)), 'phone' (bigint(10)), 'email' (varchar(50)), and 'comment' (text). The 'cid' column is set to AUTO\_INCREMENT.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	cid	int(4)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change  Drop  More
2	name	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
3	phone	bigint(10)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
4	email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
5	comment	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More

## Category

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'tbl\_category' table in the 'foodii' database. The table has five columns: 'id' (int(10)), 'title' (varchar(100)), 'image\_name' (varchar(255)), 'featured' (varchar(10)), and 'active' (varchar(10)). The 'id' column is set to UNSIGNED and AUTO\_INCREMENT.

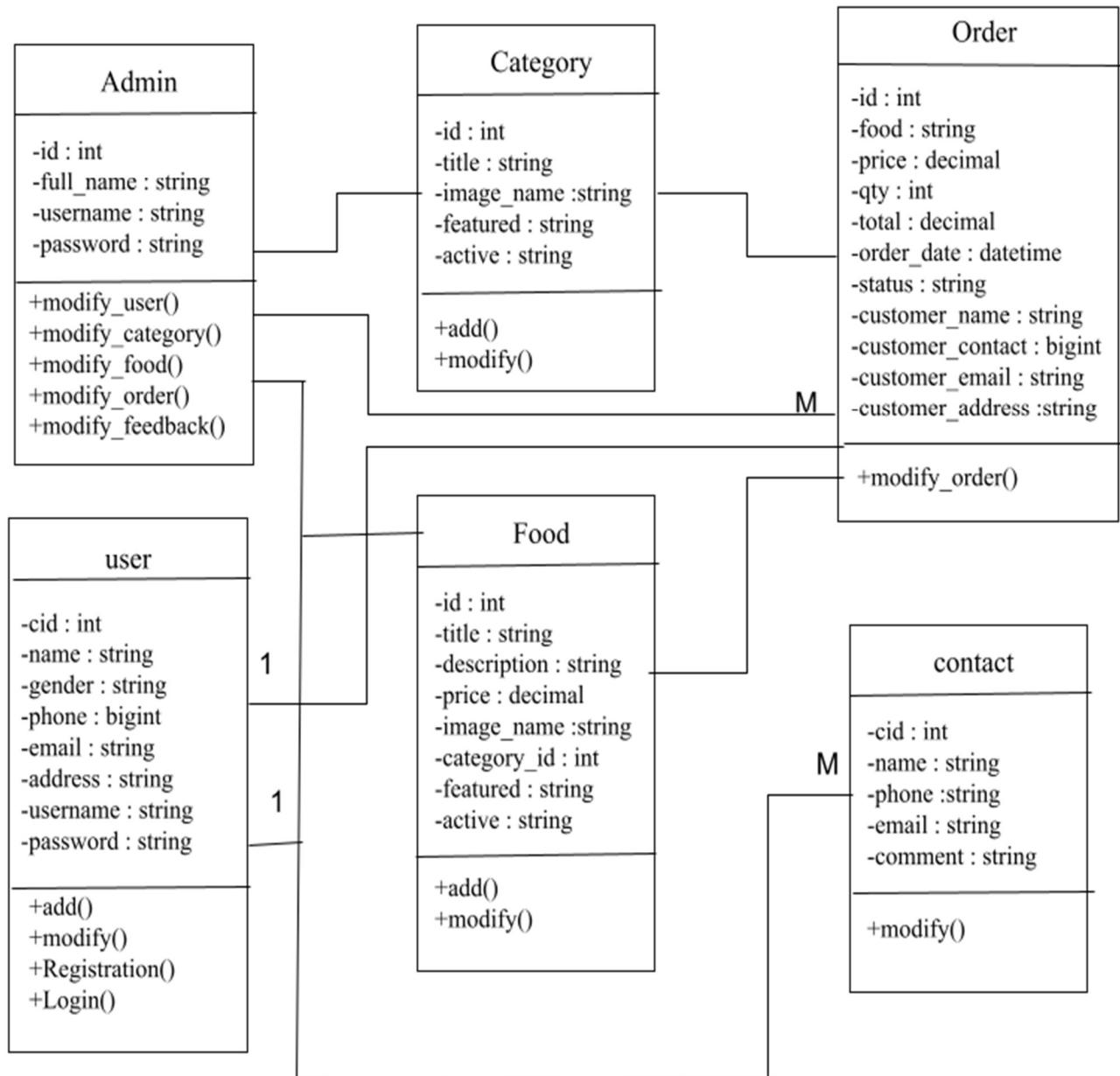
#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(10)		UNSIGNED	No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change  Drop  More
2	title	varchar(100)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
3	image_name	varchar(255)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
4	featured	varchar(10)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
5	active	varchar(10)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More

**Admin table**

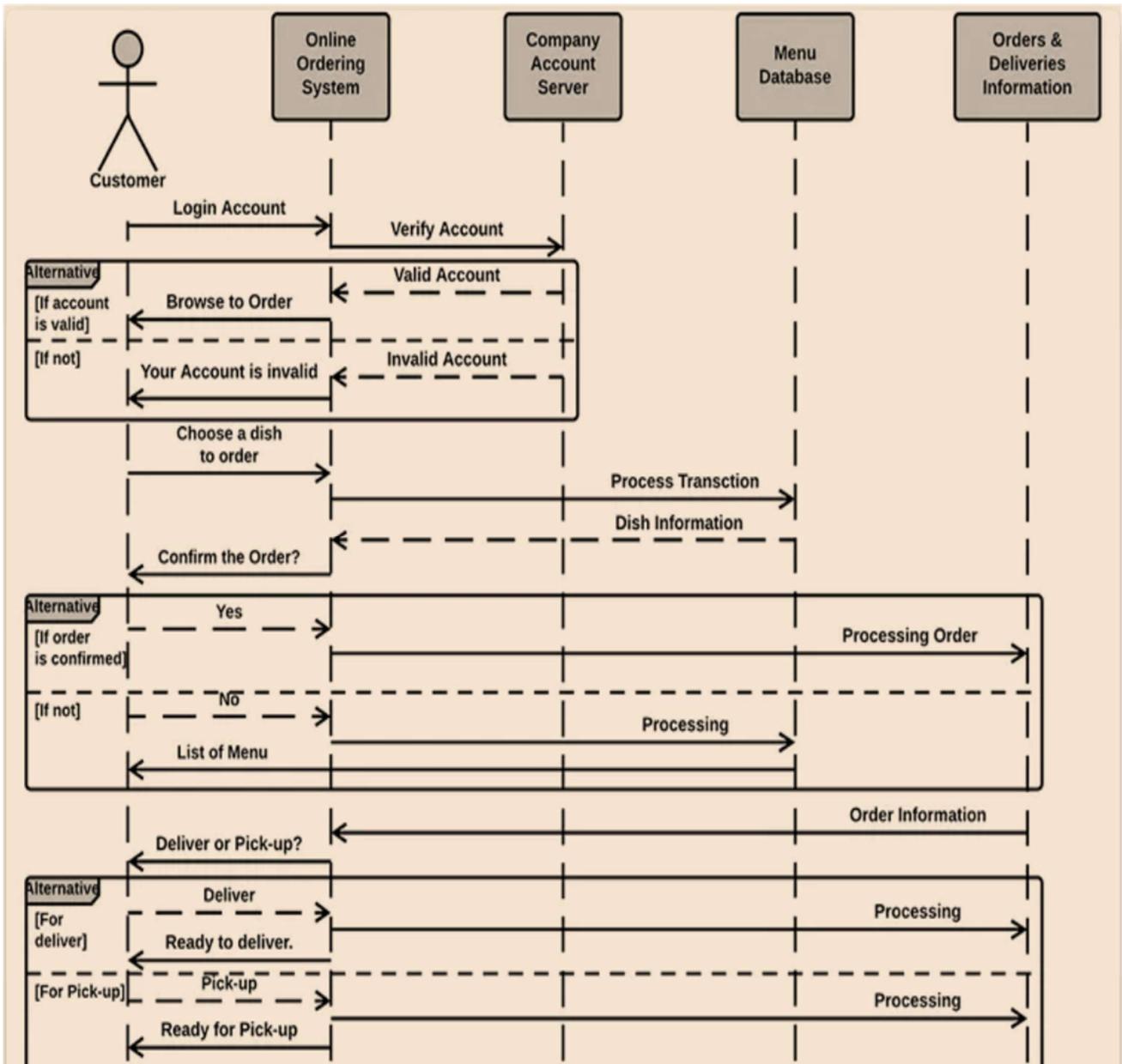
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface for the 'tbl\_admin' table. The top navigation bar includes 'Server: 127.0.0.1', 'Database: foodii', and 'Table: tbl\_admin'. Below the navigation are tabs for 'Browse', 'Structure' (which is selected), 'SQL', 'Search', 'Insert', 'Export', 'Import', 'Privileges', 'Operations', and 'Triggers'. Under the 'Structure' tab, there are two sub-tabs: 'Table structure' (selected) and 'Relation view'. The main area displays the table structure with the following columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(10)		UNSIGNED	No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change  Drop More
2	full_name	varchar(100)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop More
3	username	varchar(100)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop More
4	password	varchar(255)	utf8_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop More

#### 4.6. Class Diagram:



## Sequence diagram:



## CHAPTER 5

### IMPLEMENTATION

#### **5.1. Platform Used**

##### **5.1.1. Hardware Platform**

Requirements	Value
System Architecture	Processor: AMD64 and Intel EM64I
Physical Memory(RAM)	2GB
Disk Space	10GB
Video Adapters	256 colors
Screen Resolution	1024x768

##### **5.1.2. Software Platform**

Requirements	Value
Operating System	Windows 7,8,10
Software	Visual Studio Code
Server	Xampp Apache Server
Network Protocol	TCP/IP with SSL
Database	MYSQL
Programming Language	PHP
Front End Language	HTML, CSS, Java Script, Bootstrap

#### **5.2 Implementation Level Details**

The implementation phase is less creative than system design. It is primarily concerned With user training, site preparation, and file conversion system testing checks the Readiness and accuracy of the system to success, update and retrieve data from new files. Once the program becomes available, test data are load into the computer and processed Against the files provided for testing. If successful the programs is then run with data Otherwise, a diagnostic procedure is used to locate & correct evolves in the program. In Most conversions a parallel run is conducted where the new costly, the candidate system And also gives the user staff an opportunity to gain experience through operation.

## SNAPSHOT

The screenshot shows a web browser window for a food delivery platform named "FOODII". The URL in the address bar is "localhost:foodii/". The top navigation bar includes links for HOME, SERVICE, FOOD, ABOUT, LOGIN, and SINGUP, along with a search bar and a "Search" button. On the right side of the header are links for SERVICE, AWORD, and FEEDBACK, and an "Error" button. Below the header is a large promotional banner with a red-to-pink gradient background and a jagged edge. It features the text "20% OFF" in black and green, and "SHOP NOW" in white. The main content area displays a category section titled "CATGERY Available" with two items: "pizza" and a dish featuring noodles and vegetables. Each item has a small thumbnail image.

CATGERY	Available
pizza	

## Signup form:

The screenshot shows a light gray header bar with navigation links: HOME, SERVICE, FOOD, ABOUT, LOGIN, SINGUP, and a search bar labeled "Search here item". Below this is a horizontal line. The main content area has a teal background and a white rounded rectangular form. The form is titled "Signup here" and contains the following fields:  
Name: Enter Name  
Gender: Male (radio button) Female (radio button)  
Phone: Enter Phone Number  
Email: Enter email  
Address: Enter Address  
Username: Enter Username  
Password: Enter password  
Confirm Password: Confirm password  
A blue "Signup" button is at the bottom.

## Login :

The screenshot shows a light gray header bar with navigation links: HOME, SERVICE, FOOD, ABOUT, LOGIN, SINGUP, and a search bar labeled "Search here item". Below this is a horizontal line. The main content area has a teal background and a white rounded rectangular form. The form contains the following fields:  
username: (text input field)  
Password: (text input field)  
A blue "login" button is at the bottom.

## Services:

The screenshot shows a web page titled "Services". At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, SERVICE, FOOD, ABOUT, LOGIN, and SINGUP, along with a search bar. Below the navigation bar, the word "Services" is displayed in a large, bold font.

**Clean and Hygenic**  
We Are Provide clean surface and provide hygenic food

**Deliver Safe and Secure**  
We Are Deliver sweets in same day and provide full safe and secure environment

**Working Hour's**  
Working with Monday to Saturday - 11am to 8pm and close for sunday

At the bottom of the page, there is a purple header with the text "Get connected with us on social networks:" followed by icons for Twitter, Google+, and Facebook. Below this, there is a dark blue footer with links for FOOD, PRODUCTS, and CONTACT.

## Admin dashboard:

The screenshot shows a web-based admin dashboard. At the top, there is a header with a back arrow, a search bar, and a login status message "Login Successful.". The header also includes links for HOME, ORDER, CATEGORY, PRODUCT, USER-DEATILS, FEEDBACK, and LOGOUT.

The main area is divided into two sections: "Dashboard" and "Manage Order".

**Dashboard:** This section displays five summary boxes: "Total Orders" (0), "Categories" (3), "Foods" (10, highlighted in a dark grey box), "Users" (0), and "Feedback" (0).

**Manage Order:** This section shows a table with columns: ID, Food, Price, Qty, Total, Order Date, Status, Customer Name, Contact, Email, Address, and Actions. There are 10 rows of data in the table.

## Order :

Manage Order											
S.N.	Food	Price	Qty.	Total	Order Date	Status	Customer Name	Contact	Email	Address	Actions
1.	Capsicum pizza	210.00	1	210.00	2022-11-25 07:37:15	Ordered	123	213	123@23	dgagdfgdg	<button>Update Order</button>
2.	veg pulao	264.00	3	792.00	2022-11-21 10:22:14	Ordered	vikas	12252222	vikas@1234	ghgfhgfvf	<button>Update Order</button>

## Manage food:

Manage Food											
								Featured	Active	Actions	
S.N.	Title	Price	Image								
1.	plain cheese	₹ 189.00						Yes	Yes	<button>Update Food</button>	<button>Delete Food</button>
2.	Capsicum pizza	₹ 210.00						Yes	Yes	<button>Update Food</button>	<button>Delete Food</button>
	Tomatoes	₹								<button>Update Food</button>	

## User account:

The screenshot shows a web application titled "Manage User". At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: HOME, ORDER, CATEGORY, PRODUCT, USER-DEATILS, FEEDBACK, and LOGOUT. Below the title, there is a button labeled "Add User". The main content area displays a table with the following columns: S.N., Name, Gender, Phone, Email, Address, Username, and Actions. There are two rows of data:

S.N.	Name	Gender	Phone	Email	Address	Username	Actions
1.	vikas jaiswal	Male	1321654222	vikas@1234	dvfxbv	vikas	<a href="#">Change Password</a> <a href="#">Update User</a> <a href="#">Delete User</a>
2.	123		213	123@23	123	123	<a href="#">Change Password</a> <a href="#">Update User</a> <a href="#">Delete User</a>

## Manage feedback:

The screenshot shows a web application titled "Manage Feedback". At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: HOME, ORDER, CATEGORY, PRODUCT, USER-DEATILS, FEEDBACK, and LOGOUT. The main content area displays a table with the following columns: S.N., Name, Phone, Email, Comment, and Actions. There are two rows of data:

S.N.	Name	Phone	Email	Comment	Actions
1.	123	124554245254	4242@123	hhchdjg gjy jgcj gj yc	<a href="#">Update Feedback</a> <a href="#">Delete Feedback</a>
2.	vikas jaiswal	123456789	vikas@1234	food quitiy is good	<a href="#">Update Feedback</a> <a href="#">Delete Feedback</a>

At the bottom of the page, there is a blue footer bar containing the text "2022 All rights reserved, FOODII Developed By - DEV&TEAMS".

**Coding:**  
**Login Code**

```
<?php
include('config/constants.php');
if (!isset($_SESSION)) {
    session_start();
}
$showerr = false;
if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == 'POST') {
    $username = $_POST['username'];
    $password = $_POST['password'];
    $query = "select * from tbl_user where username = '$username' and password =
$password";
    $result = mysqli_query($conn, $query);
    $row = mysqli_fetch_array($result);
    $count = mysqli_num_rows($result);
    if ($count > 0) {
        $_SESSION['loggedin'] = true;
        $_SESSION['username'] = $username;
        header('location:' . $SITEURL);
    } else {
        $showerr = "Incorrect username and password!";
    }
}
?>
<?php
include('partials-front/menu.php');
?>
</nav>
<hr>
<br>
<?php
if ($showerr) {
    echo '<div class="alert alert-warning alert-dismissible fade show" role="alert">
<strong>Error!</strong> ' . $showerr . '
<button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="alert" aria-
label="Close"></button>
</div>';
}
?>
<div class="fom-log">
    <form action="user-login.php" method="post">
        <div class=" form-group">
```

```
<label for="exampleInputEmail1">
    username:
</label>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="exampleInputEmail1" aria -
describedby="emailHelp"
    name="username">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
    <label for="exampleInputPassword1">
        Password:
    </label>
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="exampleInputPassword1"
name="password">
</div>
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-outline-primary">
    login
</button>
</form>
</div><hr>
```

## Registration Code

```
<?php
include('config/constants.php');
error_reporting(E_ALL ^ E_NOTICE);
if (!isset($_SESSION)) {
    session_start();
}
$showalert = false;
$showerr = false;
if (isset($_POST['signup'])) {
    $name = $_POST['name'];
    $gender = $_POST['gender'];
    $phone = $_POST['phone'];
    $email = $_POST['email'];
    $address = $_POST['address'];
    $username = $_POST['username'];
    $password = $_POST['password'];
    $cpassword = $_POST['cpassword'];
    $existsql = "SELECT * FROM tbl_user WHERE username = '$username'";
    $result = mysqli_query($conn, $existsql);
    $count = mysqli_num_rows($result);
    if ($count > 0) {
        $showerr = "Username Already Exists!";
    } else {
```

```
if ($password == $cpassword) {
    $sql = "insert into tbl_user (name,gender,phone,email,address,username,password)
values ('$name', '$gender', '$phone', '$email', '$address', '$username', '$password')";
    $res = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
    if ($res) {
        $showalert = true;
    }
} else {
    $showerr = "Password do not match!";
}
}
?>
<?php
include('partials-front/menu.php');
?>
</nav>
<hr>
<br>
<?php
if ($showalert) {
    echo '<div class="alert alert-success alert-dismissible fade show" role="alert">
<strong>Success!</strong> Your Account has been created. you can login.
<button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="alert" aria-
label="Close"></button>
</div>';
}
if ($showerr) {
    echo '<div class="alert alert-warning alert-dismissible fade show" role="alert">
<strong>Error!</strong> ' . $showerr . '
<button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="alert" aria-
label="Close"></button>
</div>';
}
?>
<br>
<div class="fom-log">
    <div class=" text-center">
        <h1>Signup here</h1>
    </div>

    <div class="">
        <form action="#" method="post">
            <div class="form-group">
```

```
<label class="control-label" for="name">Name :</label>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="name" placeholder="Enter Name"
name="name" required>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
    <label class="control-label" for="gender">Gender :</label> <br>
    <div class="form-check-inline">
        <label class="form-check-label ml-2">
            <input type="radio" class="form-check-input" name="gender" value="Male"
/> Male
            </label>
        </div>
        <div class="form-check-inline">
            <label class="form-check-label ml-2">
                <input type="radio" class="form-check-input" name="gender"
value="Female" /> Female
            </label>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label class="control-label" for="Phone">Phone :</label>
        <input type="number" class="form-control" id="phone" placeholder="Enter Phone
Number" name="phone"
            required>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label class="control-label" for="email">Email :</label>
        <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email"
name="email" required>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label class="control-label" for="address">Address :</label>
        <input type="text" class="form-control" id="address" placeholder="Enter Address"
name="address"
            required>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label class="control-label" for="username">Username :</label>
        <input type="text" class="form-control" id="username" placeholder="Enter
Username" name="username"
            required>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label class="control-label" for="password">Password :</label>
```

```
<input type="password" class="form-control" id="password" placeholder="Enter  
password" name="password"  
    required>  
</div>  
<div class="form-group">  
    <label class="control-label" for="cpassword">Confirm Password :</label>  
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="cpassword"  
placeholder="Confirm password"  
        name="cpassword" required>  
</div>  
<div class="form-group mb-2 mt-2">  
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-outline-primary w-20"  
name="signup">Signup</button>  
</div>  
</div>  
<hr>
```

## 5.3. Testing

### 5.3.1 Testing Technique Used

Test techniques include but are not limited to the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs. It can also be stated as the process of validating and verifying that a software programs/application meets the business and technical requirements that guided its design and development, so that it works as expected and can be implemented with the same characteristic.

#### TESTING STRATEGY ADAPTED:

The test strategy is a formal description of how a software product will be tested. A test strategy is developed for all levels of testing as required. The test team analyses the requirements, writes the test strategy and reviews the plan with the project team. The test plan may include test cases, conditions and test environments, a list of related tasks. Ultimately, software is included with other system components and a set of system validation and integration tests are performed. Steps performed during software design and testing can improve the probability of successful software integration in the larger system. System testing is a series of different tests whose main aim is to fully exercise the computer based system. Although each test has a different role, all work should verify that all system elements have been properly integrated and perform allocated functions. Below we consider various system tests for computer based system.

#### SYSTEM TESTING: BLACK BOX TESTING:

Black Box testing is also called as behavioral testing focuses on the fundamental requirement of software. In black box testing, knowing the specified function that a product has been designed to perform, tests can be conducted that demonstrate each function is fully operational while at the same time searching for errors in each function. Black Box Testing attempts to find errors in the following categories i) Incorrect or missing function. ii) Interface errors. iii) Errors in data structure and external database access. iv) Behavior or performance error. v) Initialization and termination errors.

#### WHITE BOX TESTING:

White Box testing also known as glass box testing is a test case designed method that uses the control structure of the procedural design to derive test case. In white box testing knowing the internal working of the products tests can be conducted to be insured that internal operations are performed according specifications and all internal components have been adequately exercised. In white box testing logical path through the software are tested by providing test cases that exercise specific sets of condition and loops. Using white box testing software developers can derive test cases that i) Guarantee that all independent paths within a module have been exercised at least once. ii) Exercise all logical decisions on their true and false side. iii) Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bound. iv) Exercise internal data structure to ensure their validity. STRESS TESTING: Stress testing executes a

system in the demands resources in abnormal quantity, frequently or volume. A variation of stress is an approach called sensitivity testing in some situation a very small range of data contained with the bounds of valid data for a program may cause extreme and even erroneous processing or profound performance degradation.

**RECOVERY TESTING:** Many Computer Based Systems need to recover from faults and resume processing within a particular time. In certain cases, a system needs to be fault tolerant. In other cases, a system failure needs to be fault-tolerant. In other a system failure must be corrected within a specified period of time or severe economic damage will happen. Recovery testing is a system test that forces the software to fail in various ways and verifies the recovery is performed correctly.

### **SECURITY TESTING:**

Security testing verifies that system protection mechanism prevents improper penetration or data alteration. It also verifies that protection mechanism built into the system prevent intrusion such as unauthorized internal or external access or willful damage. System design goal is to make the penetration attempt costlier than the value of the information that will be obtained.

### **PERFORMANCE TESTING:**

Performance testing evaluates the run time performance of the software especially real time software. In performance resource utilization such as CPU load, throughput, response time, memory usage can be measured. For big system involving many users connecting to server's performance testing is very difficult. Beta testing is useful for performance testing.

## CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION

### 6.1 Important Features

Our project is only a humble venture to satisfy the needs to manage their project work. Several user friendly coding have also adopted. This package shall prove to be a powerful package in satisfying all the requirements of the customer. The objective of web planning is to provide a frame work that enables the manger to make reasonable estimates made within a limited time frame at the beginning of the software project and should be updated regularly as the project progresses. At the end it is concluded that we have made effort on following points..

- A description of the background and context of the project and its relation to work ready done in the area
- Made statement of the aims and objectives of the project.
- The description of Purpose, Scope, and applicability.
- We define the problem on which we are working in the project.
- We describe the requirement Specifications of the system and the actions that can be done on these things.
- We understand the problem domain and produce a model of the system, which describes operations that can be performed on the system.
- We included features and operations in detail, including screen layouts
- We designed user interface and security issues related to system . Finally the system is implemented and tested according to test cases

### 6.2. Limitation:-

Although I have put my best efforts to make the software flexible, easy to operate but limitations cannot be ruled out even by me. Though the software presents a broad range of options to its users some intricate options could not be covered into it. partly because of logistic and partly due to lack of sophistication. Paucity of time was also major constraint, thus it was not possible to make the software fool proof and dynamic Lack of time also compelled me to ignore some part Considerable efforts have made the software easy to operate even for the people not related to the field of computers but it is acknowledged that a layman may find it a bit problematic at the first instance. The user is provided help at each step for his convenience in working with the software. List of limitations which is available in the Online Food Ordering System:-

- Excel export has not been developed for Food Item Category due to some criticality
- The transactions are executed in off-line mode, hence on-line data for Customer Order capture and modification is not possible.
- Off-line reports of Food Item. Confirm Order. Customer cannot be generated due to batch mode execution.

### **6.3. Future works**

- We think that not a single project is ever considered as complete forever because our mind is always thinking new and our necessities also are growing.
- Our application Also, if you see at the first glance that you find it to be complete but we want to make it still mature and fully automatic.
- As system is flexible you can generate more report and screen as and when required.
- The system is modified in future as per the owner requirement.

## REFERENCES

While cruising through our project we now and then followed the following books. We also thought it apt to mention the tutorials taken and websites visited during the course of project.

### Books:

- System Analysis and Design by Awad.
- Software Engineering by Roger S. Pressman, Tata McGraw Hills.

### Websites:

- *www.w3schools.com*
- *www.javatpoint.com*
- *www.geekforgeek.org*