

RESTAURANT ENGINE

**A PROJECT REPORT Submitted
partial fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree of
MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

by

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LUCKNOW**

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that **Vaibhav Tyagi (1900290149105)** has carried out the project work presented in this project report entitled “**Restaurant Engine**” for the award of Master of Computer Application from Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow under my supervision. The report embodies result of original work, and studies are carried out by the student himself and the contents of the report do not form the basis for the award of any other degree to the candidate or to anybody else from this or any other University.

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Finally, my sincere thanks go to my family members and all those who have directly and indirectly provided me moral support and other kind of help. Without their support, completion of this work would not have been possible in time. They keep my life filled with enjoyment and happiness.

Vaibhav Tyagi

CHAPTER-1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Restaurant Engine is designed keeping both customer and restaurant management in the mind so that customer can book table online and place order with the help of interacting menu.

As Restaurant Engine is web based application will be reachable to wide range of customer and will allow them to book table and place order online.

It is an Online Restaurant Engine, a comprehensive Restaurant Management Application which allows customers to search Restaurant and food orders online as well as helps restaurants to manage their customers to search Restaurant and their orders. The system employs the latest, state-of-the-art technology and operates under a local network, combined with external Intranet and Internet networks

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- Display interactive menu items.
- Display ongoing offers and discounts.
- Online request for ordering items.
- Online request for delivery of an order as per convenience.
- Online bill generation.
- Reach to wide range of customers.
- Online table booking in the restaurant.
- Online payment.
- Track order location.

1.3 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The main purpose of the Online Restaurant Engine is to reach to wider range of customers and to educate them about existing and new packages and discounts offered by restaurants.

One more purpose is to allow customers to place order online using interactive menu so that they can receive order at home. And provide different food like veg, non-veg and breakfast, snacks.

Allow customers to pay online. Provide customers to place order from outside restaurant and get order placed when table is been allotted to them. This reduces the time consumption.

The Restaurant Engine is to be developed to reduce the manual work carried out in restaurants; customers will be introduced with the interactive menu.

This project helps the management to know customers order details in few seconds.

1.4 PROBLEM

The majority of restaurants currently manage the bulk of their information flow with a paper-based system. This is usually done in the form of writing down orders on small pieces of paper, and then physically passing these pieces of paper on to the kitchen staff. Once the orders are ready to be sent out, the paper is disposed of. This method has several problem:

- Handwriting misinterpretation.
- Repetitious journeys to and from the kitchen by the waiters.
- No order logging.
- Paper wastage.
- Difficult for managers to track what is going on.

All of these issues and more can be solved by bringing in a computerized system to manage the information flow.

CHAPTER-2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 STUDY OF THE SYSTEM

To provide flexibility to the users, the interfaces have been developed that are accessible through a browser. The GUI'S at the top level have been categorized as

1. Administrative user interface
2. The operational or generic user interface

The 'administrative user interface' concentrates on the consistent information that is practically, part of the organizational activities and which needs proper authentication for the data collection. These interfaces help the administrators with all the transactional states like Data insertion, Data deletion and Date updation along with the extensive data search capabilities.

The 'operational or generic user interface' helps the end users of the system in transaction through the existing data and required services. The operational user interface also helps the ordinary users in managing their own information in a customized manner as per the included flexibilities.

2.2 INPUT & OUTPUT REPRESENTATION

Input design is a part of overall system design. The main objective during the input design is as given below:

- To produce a cost-effective method of input.
- To achieve the highest possible level of accuracy.
- To ensure that the input is acceptable and understood by the user.

INPUT STAGES:

The main input stages can be listed as below:

- Data recording
- Data transcription
- Data conversion
- Data verification
- Data control

- Data transmission
- Data validation
- Data correction

INPUT TYPES:

It is necessary to determine the various types of inputs. Inputs can be categorized as follows:

- External inputs, which are prime inputs for the system.
- Internal inputs, which are user communication with the system.
- Operational, which are computer department's communication to the system?
- Interactive, which are inputs entered during a dialogue.

INPUT MEDIA:

At this stage choice has to be made about the input media. To conclude about the input media consideration has to be given to:

- Type of input
- Flexibility of format
- Speed
- Accuracy
- Verification method
- Rejection rates
- Ease of correction
- Storage and handling
- Security
- Easy to use
- Portability

Keeping in view the above description of the input types and input media, it can be said that most of the inputs are of the form of internal and interactive. As input data is to be directly keyed in by the user, the keyboard can be considered to be the most suitable input device.

OUTPUT DESIGN:

In general are:

- External Outputs whose destination is outside the organization.
- Internal outputs whose destination is within organization and they are the User's main interface with the computer. Outputs from computer system are required are primarily to communicate the results for later consultation. The various types of outputs.
- Operational outputs whose use is purely within the computer department.
- Interface outputs, which involve the user in communicating directly with the system.

OUTPUT DEFINITION

The outputs should be defined in terms of the following points:

- Type of the output
- Content of the output
- Format of the output
- Location of the output
- Frequency of the output
- Volume of the output
- Sequence of the output

It is not always desirable to print or display data as it is held on a computer. It should be decided as which form of the output is the most suitable.

For example:

- Will decimal points need to be inserted.

- Should leading zeros be suppressed .

OUTPUT MEDIA:

In the next stage it is to be decided that which medium is the most appropriate for the output. The main consideration when deciding about the output media:

- The suitability for the device to the particular application.
- The need for a hard copy.
- The response time required.
- The location of the users.
- The software and hardware available.

Keeping in view the above description the project is to have outputs mainly coming under the category of internal outputs. The main outputs desired according to the requirement specification are:

The outputs were needed to be generated as a hard copy and as well queries to be viewed on the screen. Keeping in view these outputs, the format for the output is taken from the outputs, which are currently being obtained after manual processing. The standard printer is to be used as output media for hard copies.

2.3PROCESS MODEL USED WITH JUSTIFICATION

SDLC(Umbrella Model):

SDLC is nothing but Software Development Life Cycle. It is a standard which is used by software industry to develop good software.

STAGES IN SDLC:

- Requirement Gathering

- Analysis
- Designing
- Coding
- Testing
- Maintenance

ARCHITECTURE FLOW:

Below architecture diagram represents mainly flow of requests from users to database through servers. In this scenario overall system is designed in three tiers separately using three layers called presentation layer, business logic layer and data link layer. This project was developed using three-tier architecture.

CHAPTER-3

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION:-

3.1FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

1. Admin Module
2. Customer Module
3. Restaurant Module
4. Reports Module

1. ADMIN MODULE

The Admin Module will be used by the administrator of this portal, admin can accept or reject the requests from the restauranters, and also admin can accept or reject the request from the users. The request are in the form of restaurant registration, customer registration. This module is having following functionalities:

- **Pending Restauranters Requests:** By using this functionality Administrator can give access permeations to all restauranters who are registered in this portal.
- **Pending User Requests:** By using this functionality Administrator can give access permeations to all users who are registered in this portal.

2. CUSTOMER MODULE

This module describes all about customers, by using this module any customer can do some operations like create a new account, view the account information, Transfer amount from one account to other account and customer can also see the Transaction Reports. This module consists following functionalities:-

- **Create New Account:** By using this functionality user can create a new account in any restaurant by selecting restaurant name option.
- **View Account Information:** By using this functionality user view all his account details, this can be viewed by users who are having account in any restaurant.

- **Transfer Amount:** By using this functionality user can transfer money from his account to other accounts of same restaurant or other restaurants.

3. RESTAURANT MODULE

This module deals with all transaction of restaurant management. By using this module restaurant staff can view all details of customers, they can go for any transaction of their customer and also they can give access permissions to all customers of that restaurant. This module consists following functionality:

- **List of Customer:** By using this functionality Restaurant admin can get their entire customers list and their details.
- **List of Accounts:** By using this functionality Restaurant admin can get their entire customers list based on selected account type like saving account, current account etc.
- **Transfer Pending:** By using this functionality Restaurant admin can maintain money transfer rejected customer details.
- **Transfer Declines:** By using this functionality Restaurant admin maintain money transfer rejected customers details.
- **New Account Pending:** By using this functionality Restaurant admin can maintain entire user details who are requesting for new account in that restaurant.

4. REPORTS MODULE

In this module administrator will get different types of reports regarding customers like number of customers of this portal and no. of restaurants registered in this portal. This module is controlled by administrator only.

3.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Performance is measured in terms of the output provided by the application. Requirement specification plays an important part in the analysis of a system. Only when the requirement specifications are properly given, it is possible to design a system, which will fit into required environment. It rests largely with the users of the existing system to give the requirement specifications because they are the people who finally use the system. This is because the requirements have to be known during the initial stages so that the system can be designed according to those requirements. It is very difficult to change the system once it has been designed and on the other hand designing a system, which does not cater to the requirements of the user, is of no use.

The requirement specification for any system can be broadly stated as given below:

- The system should be able to interface with the existing system.
- The system should be accurate.
- The system should be better than the existing system.

The existing system is completely dependent on the user to perform all the duties.

3.3 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating system	: Windows
Technology	: Java/j2ee(JDBC, Servlets, JSP)
Web Technologies	: HTML, JavaScript, CSS
Web Server	: Tomcat
Database	: Oracle
Software's	: J2SDK1.5, Tomcat5.5, Oracle9i

3.4 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Hardware	: Pentium based system with a minimum of p4
RAM	: 256MB (minimum)

3.5 ADDITIONAL TOOLS

HTML Designing	: Dream Weaver Tool
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CHAPTER-4

SYSTEM DESIGN

INTRODUCTION

System design provides the understandings and procedural details necessary for implementing the system recommended in the system study. Emphasis is on the translating the performance requirements into design specifications. The design phase is a transition from a user-oriented document(System proposal) to a document oriented to the programmers or database personnel. System design goes through two phases of development.

PHYSICAL DESIGN

A data flow diagram shows the logical flow of the system. For a system it describes the input(source), output(destination), database(data stores) and procedures(data flows) all in a format that meets the user's requirement. When analysis prepare the logical systemdesign, they specify the user needs at a level of detail that virtually determines the information flow into an out of the system and the required data resources. The logical design also specifies input forms and screen layouts.

The activities following logical design are the procedure followed in the physical design e.g., producing programs, software, file and a working system. Design specifications instruct the user about what the system should do.

LOGICAL DESIGN

The logical design of an information system is analogous to an engineering blue print of an automobile. It shows the major features and how they are related to one another. The detailed specification for the new system was drawn on the bases of user's requirement data. The outputs inputs and databases are designed in this phase.

OUTPUT DESIGN

Output design is one of the most important features of the information system. When the outputs is not of good quality the users will be averse to use the newly designed system and may not use the system. There are many types of output, all of which can be either highly useful or can be critical to the users, depending on the manner and degree to which they are used.

Outputs from computer system are required primarily to communicate the results of processing to users. They are also used to provide a permanent hard copy of these results for later consultation. Various types of outputs required can be listed as below:

- External outputs, whose destination is outside the organization.
- Internal outputs, whose destination is with the organization.
- Operational outputs, whose use is purely within the computer department e.g., program-listing etc.
- Interactive outputs, which involve the user communicating directly with the computer, it is particularly important to consider human factor when designing computer outputs. End user must find outputs easy to use and useful to their jobs, without quality output, user may find the entire system unnecessary and avoid using it. The term “output” in any information system may apply to either printer or displayed information. During the designing the output for this system, it was taken into consideration, whether the information to be presented in the form of query of report or to create documents etc.

Other important factors that were taken into consideration are:

INPUT DESIGN

The input design is the link that ties the information system into the user's world. Input specifications describe the manner in which data enters the system for processing. Input design features can ensure the reliability of the system and produce results from accurate data, or they can result in the production of erroneous information.

SOFTWARE DESIGN

The purpose of this phase is to plan a solution for the problem specified by the requirement document. This is first step in moving from the problem domain to solution domain. Designing activity is divided into two parts:

SYSTEM DESIGN

It aims to identify the modules that should be in the system, the specification of these modules and how they interact with each other to produce the desired result.

DATABASE DESIGN

A database is a collection of inter-related data stored with a minimum of redundancy to serve many applications. It minimizes the artificiality embedded in using separate files. The primary objectives are fast response time to enquires, more information at low cost, control of redundancy, clarity and ease of use, accuracy and fast recovery. The organization of data in a database aims to achieve three major objectives, they are data integration, data integrity and data independence. During the design of the database at most care has been taken to keep up the objectives of the database design.

CODE DESIGN

The process of code is to facilitate the identification and retrieve of items of information. The code should be simple and easy to understandable. The codes were designed in such a way that the features such as optimum human- oriented use and machine efficiency are unaffected.

For the code to be designed effectively, the following characteristics were also considered while designing the code.

- Uniqueness
- Versatility
- Stability
- Simplicity
- Consciousness

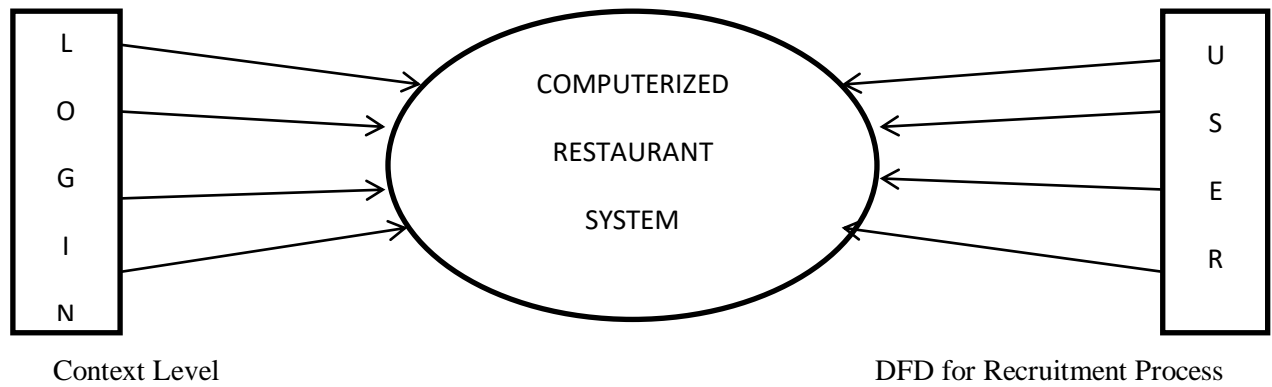
The code should be adequate for present and anticipated data processing for machine and human use. Care was taken to minimize the clerical effort and computer time required to continue operation.

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

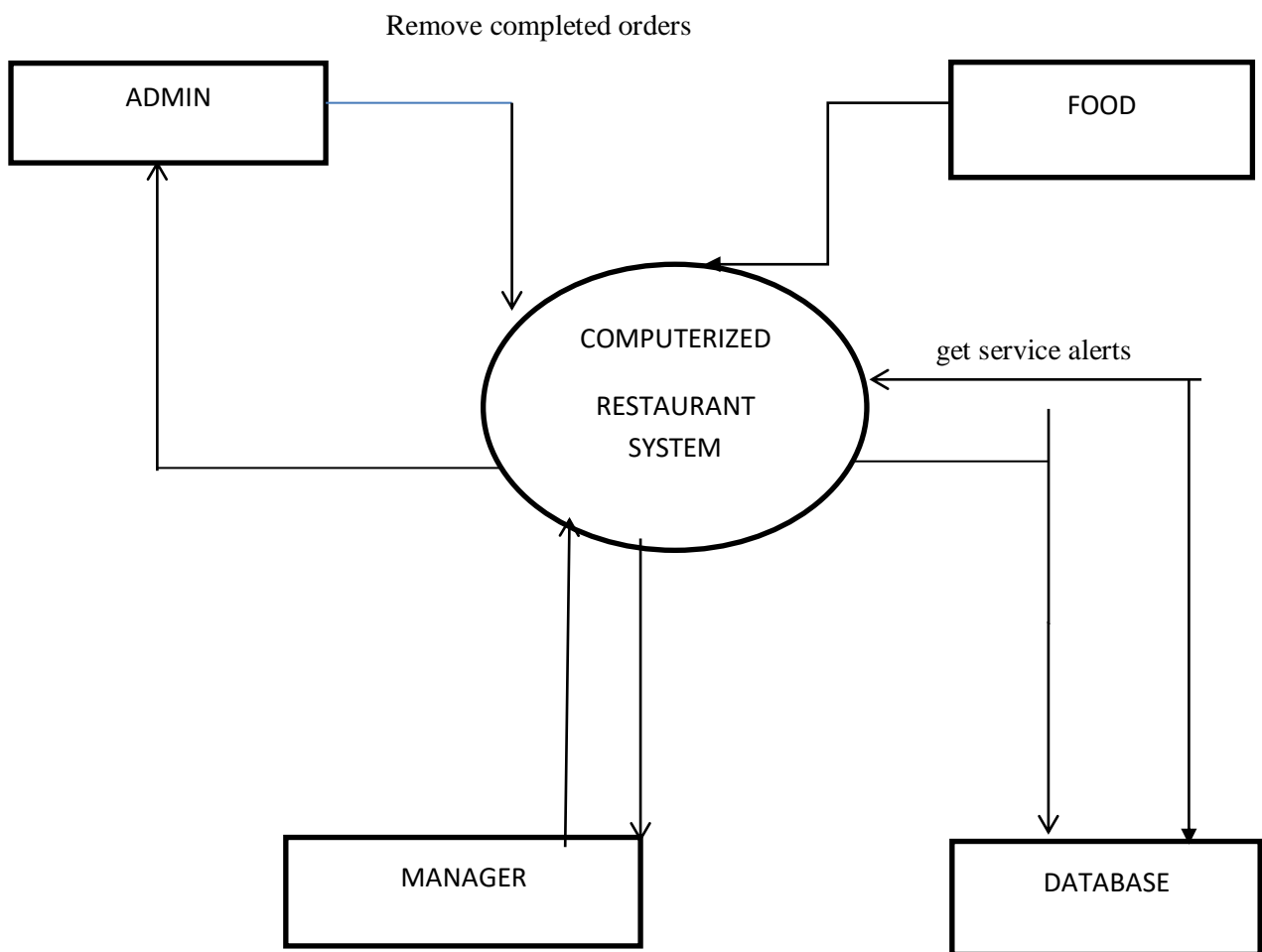
Data flow diagramming is a means of representing a system at any level of detail with a graphic network of symbols showing data flows, data stores, data processes, and data sources/destination. The data flow diagram is analogous to a road map. It is a network model of all possibilities with different detail shown on different hierarchical levels. This processes of representing different details level is called “leveling” or “partitioning” by some data flow diagram advocates. Like a road map, there is no starting point or stop point, no time or timing, or steps to get somewhere. We just know that the data

path must exist because at some point it will be needed. A road map shows all existing or planned roads because the road is needed.

ZERO LLEVEL DFD



FIRST LEVEL DFD



E – DIAGRAM

DEFINITION

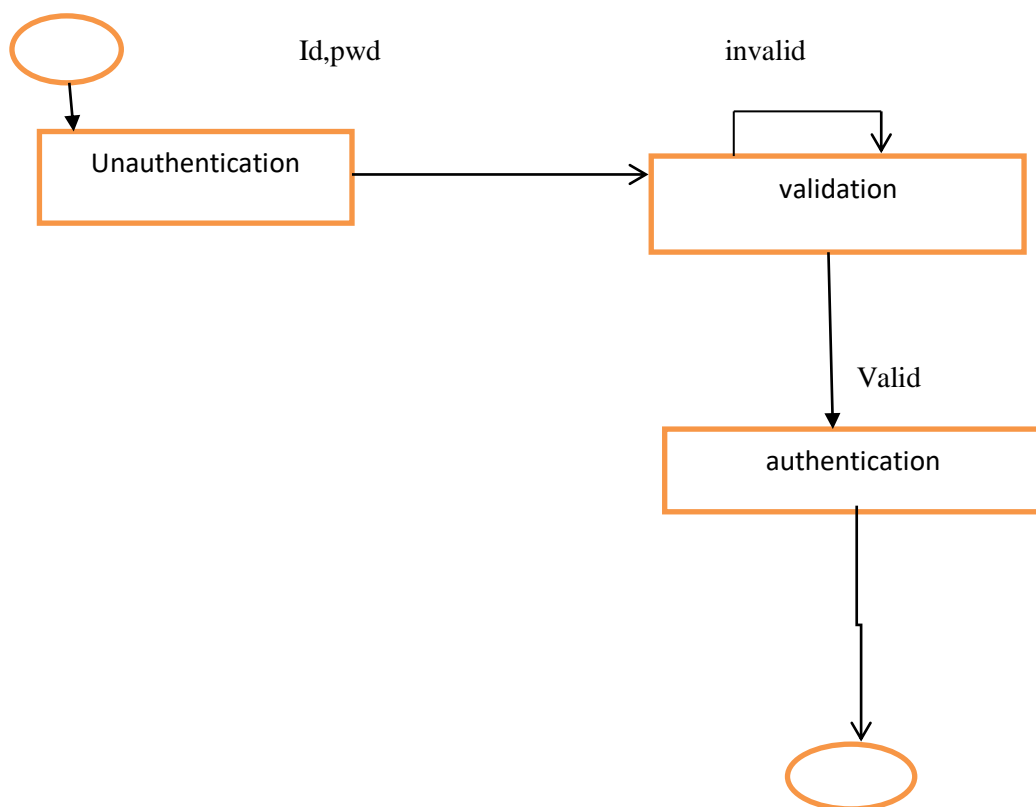
An entity – relationship (ER) diagram is a specialized graphic that illustrates the interrelationships between entities in a database. ER diagrams often use symbols to represent three different types of information. Boxes are commonly used to represent entities. Diamonds are normally used to represent relationships and ovals are used to represent attributes.

INTRODUCTION

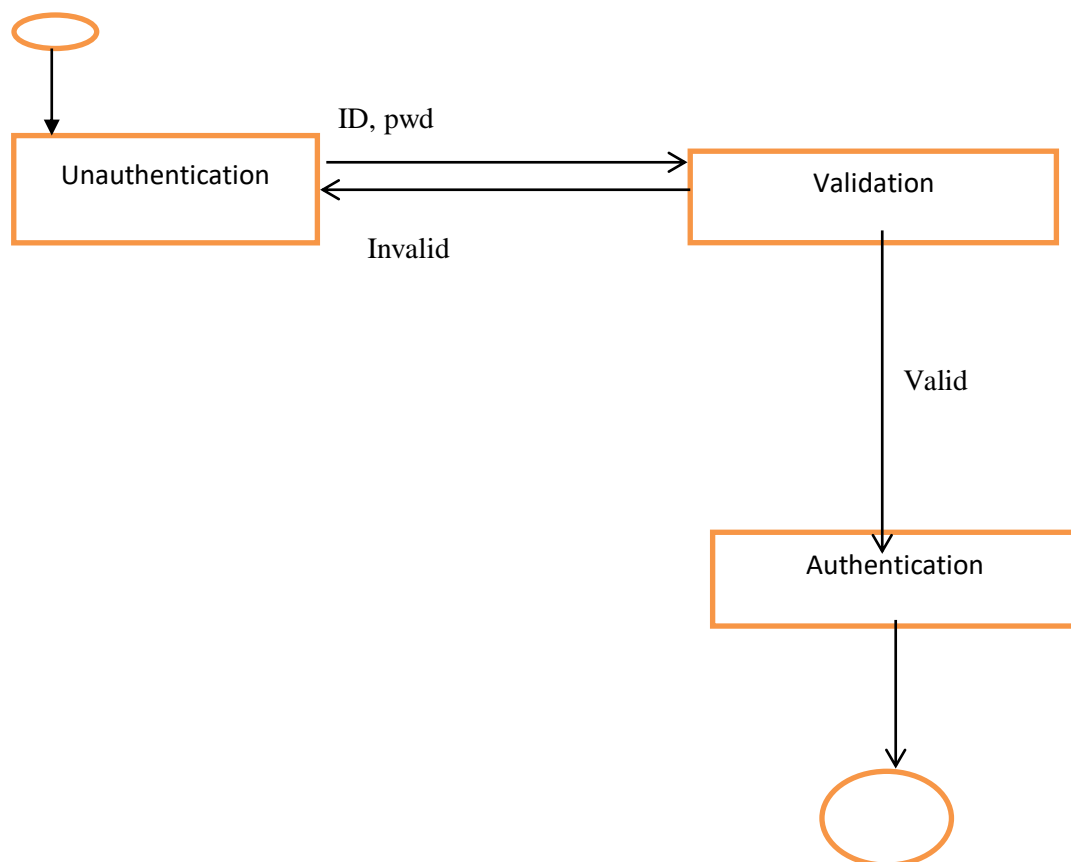
Without understanding the relationship between an users with the DU forum. We cannot build the on – line test and forum system. The below E – R diagram illustrates the relationship between an users and an forum, only then we would be able to design the process that needs to be computerized to nuild the system.

The diagram documents the entities and relationships involved in the user information and on – line est system. It depicts the fundamental relations like recording personnel information, taking test handling queries.

STATE DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN



STATE DIAGRAM FOR CUSTOMER



DATABASE DESIGN

DATA STRUCTURES

This part of the design consists the overall database schema or we can say that tables which consists various types of records. Table of a database consists attributes, entities, tupels for storing and manipulating records.

Some of the tables are as follows:

1. **Login table** : this table store information login & pass.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
Empid	Varchar2	Primary key
Empname	Varchar2	Not Null
Password	Varchar2	Not Null
Designation	Varchar2	Not Null

2. **Menu** : this table shall store information menus of users. It contains following fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
Id	Number	Primary key
Mainitem	Varchar2	Foreign key
Item	Varchar2	Not Null
Quantity	Number	Not Null

3. **Orders** : this table shall store orders of users. It contains following fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
Orderno	Number	Primary key
Tableno	Number	Foreign key
Waiterid	Varchar2	Foreign key
Item	Varchar2	Not Null
Time 1	Time	Not Null

4. **Completed order** : This table shall store information completion of orders of users. It contains following fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
Orderno	Number	Primary key
Table no	Number	Foreign key
waiterID	Varchar2	Foreign key
Item	Varchar2	Not Null
Time 1	Time	Not Null

5. **Total order** : This table shall store information of a total orders. It contains following fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
------------	-----------	-------------

Tableno	Number	Foreign key
Waiterid	Varchar2	Foreign key
Item	Varchar2	Not Null
Time1	Time	Not Null

6.Table info : This table shall store information table information of Restaurant. It contains following fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
table no	Number	Foreign key
Seat	Number	Not Null
Area	Varchar2	Not Null

1. order details : this table shall store information of order detail. It contains following fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
Orderid	Number	Primary key
Tableno	Number	Foreign key
Waiterid	Varchar2	Foreign key
Item	Varchar2	Not Null
Amount	Number	Not Null
Data	Data	Not Null
Time 1	Item	Not Null

2. pricelist : this table shall store information of price of item. It contains following fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
Main item	Varchar2	Primary key
Item	Varchar2	Not Null
Price	Number	Not Null

9. Reservation : this table shall store information of reservation of any table. It contains following field.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
Tableno	Number	Primary key
Name	Varchar	Foreign key
By	Varchar	Foreign key
Time1	Time	Not Null

10. System : This table shall store information of restaurant. It contains following fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
------------	-----------	-------------

Scode	Varchar2	Primary key
Rname	Varchar2	Foreign key
Radd	Varchar2	Foreign key
Rcode	Number	Not Null
Rphone	Number	Not Null
Remail	Varchar2	Not Null
Rvat	Number	Not Null
Rfooter	Varchar2	Not Null

11.Main item : This table shall store information of main item in restaurant. It contains following fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
Main item	Varchar2	Primary key

12.Refrigerator : This table shall store information of refrigerator storage item. It contains fields.

Field name	Data type	Constraints
Ingredient	Varchar2	Primary key
Quantity	Number	Not Null
Mquantity	Number	Not Null
Unit	Varchar2	Not Null

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Considerations for the project:

Some of the requirements are:

1. To have list of different types of cryptocurrence available in the market.
2. Track all the pending and complete requests of user and get the status of thebooking.
3. Take the requests from user and admin members and prioritize in buying product.
4. Give proper security accessses to product so that pending requests are notedited and deleted by everyone.
5. Inform admin member when the product requested arrives.
6. Include Reports to generate defaulters list, cryptocurrency collected every booking.

Create the following Custom Objects

SingUp – This object holds all the information related to a user.

Data Type	Field Label	Other Values	Remarks
Text	user_name		
Text	User_email		Email validation are require.
Picklist	User_type	Individual Corporate	Mandatory
Text	Password		Password validation require.
Number	Phone number		Phone number (Mandatory)

Login – This object holds all the information related to a user.

Data Type	Field Label	Other Values	Remarks
Text	Email	Length:50	Member's Email – Mandatory
Text	Password	Length:50	Member's password – Mandatory

1. On SingUp, screen – on the singup screen need to fill Member data who want to login in the website.
2. On clicking “Register Now” it send an OTP to register email and after enter the OTP user easily go to login screen and login the screen.
3. On Login screen enter the email and password which are given when user singup time.
4. Both are required fields.
5. Once the login is successful, need to show the all the data of the website on the dashboard screen.

Feasibility study is made to see if the project on completion will serve the purpose of the organization for the amount of work, effort and the time that spend on it. Feasibility study lets the developer foresee the future of the project and the usefulness. A feasibility study of a system proposal is according to its workability, which is the impact on the organization, ability to meet their user needs and effective use of resources. Thus, when a new application is proposed it normally goes through a feasibility study before it is approved for development.

The document provides the feasibility of the project that is being designed and lists various areas that were considered very carefully during the feasibility study of this project such as Technical, Economic and Operational feasibilities.

Technical Feasibility

The system must be evaluated from the technical point of view first. The assessment of this feasibility must be based on an outline design of the system requirement in the terms of input, output, programs and procedures. Having identified an outline system, the investigation must go on to suggest the type of equipment, required method developing the system, of running the system once it has been designed.

Technical issues raised during the investigation are:

Does the existing technology sufficient for the suggested one? Can the system expand if developed?

The project should be developed such that the necessary functions and performance are achieved within the constraints. The project is developed within latest technology. Through the technology may become obsolete after some period of time, due to the fact that newer version of same software supports older versions, the system may still be used. So, there are minimal constraints involved with this project.

The system has been developed using Java the project is technically feasible for development.

Operational Feasibility

Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned out into information system. That will meet the organization's operating requirements. Operational feasibility aspects of the project are to be taken as an important part of the project implementation.

Some of the important issues raised are to test the operational feasibility of a project includes the following:

- ☐ Is there sufficient support for the management from the users?
- ☐ Will the system be used and work properly if it is being developed and implemented?
- ☐ Will there be any resistance from the user that will undermine the possible application benefits?

This system is targeted to be in accordance with the above-mentioned issues. Beforehand, the management issues and user requirements have been taken into consideration. So, there is no question of resistance from the users that can undermine the possible application benefits.

Economic Feasibility

The developing system must be justified by cost and benefit. Criteria to ensure that effort is concentrated on project, which will give best, return at the earliest. One of the factors, which affect the development of a new system, is the cost it would require.

The following are some of the important financial questions asked during preliminary investigation:

The costs conduct a full system investigation. The cost of the hardware and software.

The benefits in the form of reduced costs or fewer costly errors.

Since the system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Also, all the resources are already available, it gives an indication of the system is economically possible for development.

Behavioral Feasibility

An estimate should be made of how strong a reaction the user staff is likely to have towards the development of a computerized system. It is common

knowledge that computer installation have something to do with Turnover, Transfers and changes in employee Job Status. Normal human psychology of human beings indicate that people are resistant to change and computers are known to facilitate change. Any project formulations should consider this factor also. Before the development of the Project titled "Delhi Metro",

the need to study the feasibility of the successful execution of the project was felt and thus the following factors are considered for a Feasibility Study.

1. Need Analysis.
2. Provide the users information pertaining to the preceding requirement.

CHAPTER-6

CODING

ABOUT PAGE

[illegible]

```

<li><a href="south.html">South Indian</a></li>

<li><a href="chinese.html">Chinese</a></li>

<li><a href="punjabi.html">Punjabi</a></li>

<li><a href="fastfood.html">Fast Food</a><span class="dropRight"></span>

</ul>

</li>

<li><a href="delivery.html">Delivery</a></li>

<li><a href="contact.html">Contact us</a></li>

<li><a href="about.html">About us</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

</div>

<br/>

<br/>

<br/>

<div id=contact>

Restaurant Engine is a wide spread & well known restaurant situated at Ghaziabad. We try to offer of
ours best chiefs & delicious of our recipies.

</div>

```



```

<ul>

<li><a href="Home12.html">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Menus</a><span class="dropBottom"></span>

<ul>

<li><a href="south.html">South Indian</a></li>

<li><a href="chinese.html">Chinese</a></li>

<li><a href="punjabi.html">Punjabi</a></li>

<li><a href="fastfood.html">Fast Food</a><span class="dropRight"></span>

</ul>

</li>

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<li><a href="contact.html">Contact us</a></li>

<li><a href="about.html">About us</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

</div>

<br/>

<br/>

<br/>

<div id="pichom">







```



```

<td><fontface="Calibri"size="+1"style="fontweight:bold">UserName</font></td>

<td><input type="text" name="user" ></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><fontface="Calibri"size="+1"style="fontweight:bold">Password</font></td>

<td><input type="password" name="pass"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><input type="submit" name="b1" value="LogIn" /></td>

</tr>

</table>

</form> </fieldset></td></table><br><br><br><br><br><br>

<table border="0" align="right">

<thead>

<tr>

<th></th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td><b>Not a User Yet:-</b> </td>

</tr>

```

```

<tr>

<td><b><a href="Customer_reg.html">Click here to register now</a></b> </td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</body> </html>

```



Register Page

```

<html>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="cssfile.css" type="text/css">

<body background="18.jpg">



<div id="reg">



<div id="reg1">

<marquee behavior="alternate" direction="right">

<font face="algerian"> <h1>RESTAURANT ENGINE PROJECT</h1>

```



```
<option value="12">12</option>
<option value="13">13</option>
<option value="14">14</option>
<option value="15">15</option>
<option value="16">16</option>
<option value="17">17</option>
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    <li><a href="#">Menus</a><span class="dropBottom"></span>

    <ul>

      <li><a href="south.html">South Indian</a></li>

      <li><a href="chinese.html">Chinese</a></li>

      <li><a href="punjabi.html">Punjabi</a></li>

      <li><a href="fastfood.html">Fast Food</a><span class="dropRight"></span>

    </ul>

    </li>

    <li><a href="delivery.html">Delivery</a></li>

    <li><a href="contact.html">Contact us</a></li>

    <li><a href="about.html">About us</a></li>

  </ul>

</nav>

</div>

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<br/>

<br/>

<div id=contact>

```

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;Phone no.:+91-9650320146
Phone no.:+91-8002608498



Delievary Page

CHAPTER- 7

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