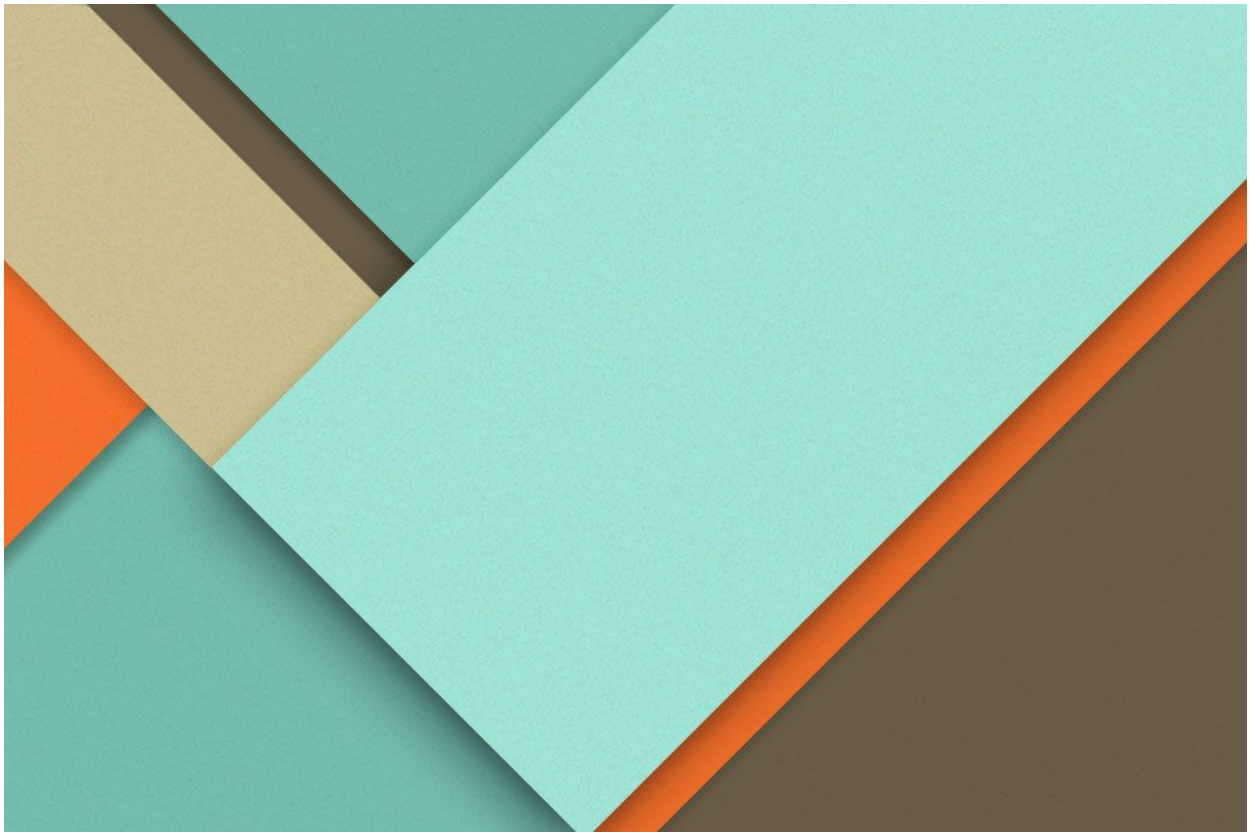

Online Ordering System

Team Info

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Abhishek Anand [roll 30]

Our Guide

Seema Bharti

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Introduction

Computers and mobiles have become part of the life for accessing almost any kind of information. Life in the 21st century is full of technological advancement and in this technological age it is very difficult for any organization to survive without utilizing technology. The World Wide Web contributes greatly to the creation of an ever-increasing global information database. It could also be used as a mechanism to share information within an enterprise.

A website has the ability to have significant impact on your business, both good and bad depending on the quality of your website. A website is more environmental friendly when it comes to advertising and marketing. There are lots of ways to advertise your products or services through the internet. Having a website will be more convenient for your customers and leads. Make it easy for your customers to purchase from you! Many will be more likely to visit your website, rather than driving a car to your physical location and browsing for your products. From a customer's point of view, it's better for them if they don't have to ask anything. They can just find what they're looking for on your online site.

Most businesses have local popularity, but what about potential customers outside their city? A website can help you generate more customers. Not just outside your city, but worldwide. The internet offers a global community. With a website, your business will be visible around the world.

Objective

General objectives

- To increase efficiency and improve services provided to the customers through better application of technology in daily operations.
- To be able to reach out to the customers outside the city.
- To build a better relationship with customer.

Specific objectives

- To enable customers to order custom products
- To enable customers to have a visual confirmation that the order was placed correctly
- To enable customers to know about the product before ordering
- Improve efficiency of staff involved in business
- Eliminate paperwork and increase level of accuracy
- Increase speed of service, sales volume and customer satisfaction
- To increase efficiency by shortening the purchasing time and eliminating paperwork
- To reduce restaurants food wastage and increasing efficiency of the staff by enabling them to know what items the customers want in advance.
- To increase customer satisfaction by placing the order at ease of their time
- To reduce time wasting by eliminating waiting.

About the Project

Project Category

From the title of the project and till now, it is quite obvious that our project fall into the category of web development. Since the commercialization of the web, web development has been a growing industry. The growth of this industry is being driven by businesses wishing to use their website to sell products and services to customers. There is open source software for web development like BerkeleyDB, GlassFish, LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP) stack and Perl/Plack. This has kept the cost of learning web development to a minimum. Another contributing factor to the growth of the industry has been the rise of easy-to-use WYSIWYG web-development software, such as Adobe Dreamweaver, BlueGriffon and Microsoft Visual Studio.

Web development is a broad term for the work involved in developing a website for the Internet (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing the simplest static single page of plain text to the most complex web-based internet applications (or just 'web apps') electronic businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of tasks to which web development commonly refers, may include web engineering, web design, web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting, web server and network security configuration, and e-commerce development. Among web professionals, "web development" usually refers to the main non-design aspects of building web sites: writing markup and coding. There are three kinds of web developer specialization: front-end developer, back-end developer, and full-stack developer. Front-end developers deal with the layout and visuals of a website, while back-end developers deal with the functionality of a website. Back-end developers will program in the functions of a website that will collect data.

Input

Input is an essential part, and the correct and low cost of input data improves the performance of the system to work properly. The records are stored in database according to their input. The different types of records are maintained manually in different register. The different type of records need different types of tables. All the operations are done in consider to these data. So in this project, it will have the inputs of records of products and customers as for beginning . We will increase its efficiency by adding more tables as we encounter the needs to create one.

- Product Details

Every business must have the product or services they provide to be listed in such a way that the staff involved in maintaining and updating the records find it easy to do so. As the business expand so their services and products and therefore the need for more room to store the data. It will be easy for the concerned staff to update or delete the records that they no longer serve.

- Customer Details

Customers are the utmost part of any business. It is them only that the business is going forward to thrive. Every business is designed in such a way that it would make their customers happy and feel secured. If the business achieved such goals then they surely have loyal and regular customers. There should be no discrimination among customers but customers who were from the start should receive some extra discounts or whatever and also there should be something too for the new customers. So there is need to have a record of all that in the records.

Output

Customers only interact with the front-end of any applications. The couldn't care less about the non-sense involved in building the database. So, it becomes most important that the customers interacting with the GUI of ours must find it easy, intriguing and quicker to use. For every order a customer make, there is need to store that informations for future references. A record will be maintained when customer orders something in which customer and product details will be stored with a unique id. And a visual confirmation of their order details will be shown.

- ### Order Details

Once the selection of the products are done by the customer then a confirmation of the order would be requested giving a summary of the orders in a way that the customer could easily read. And the order details are saved for future use.

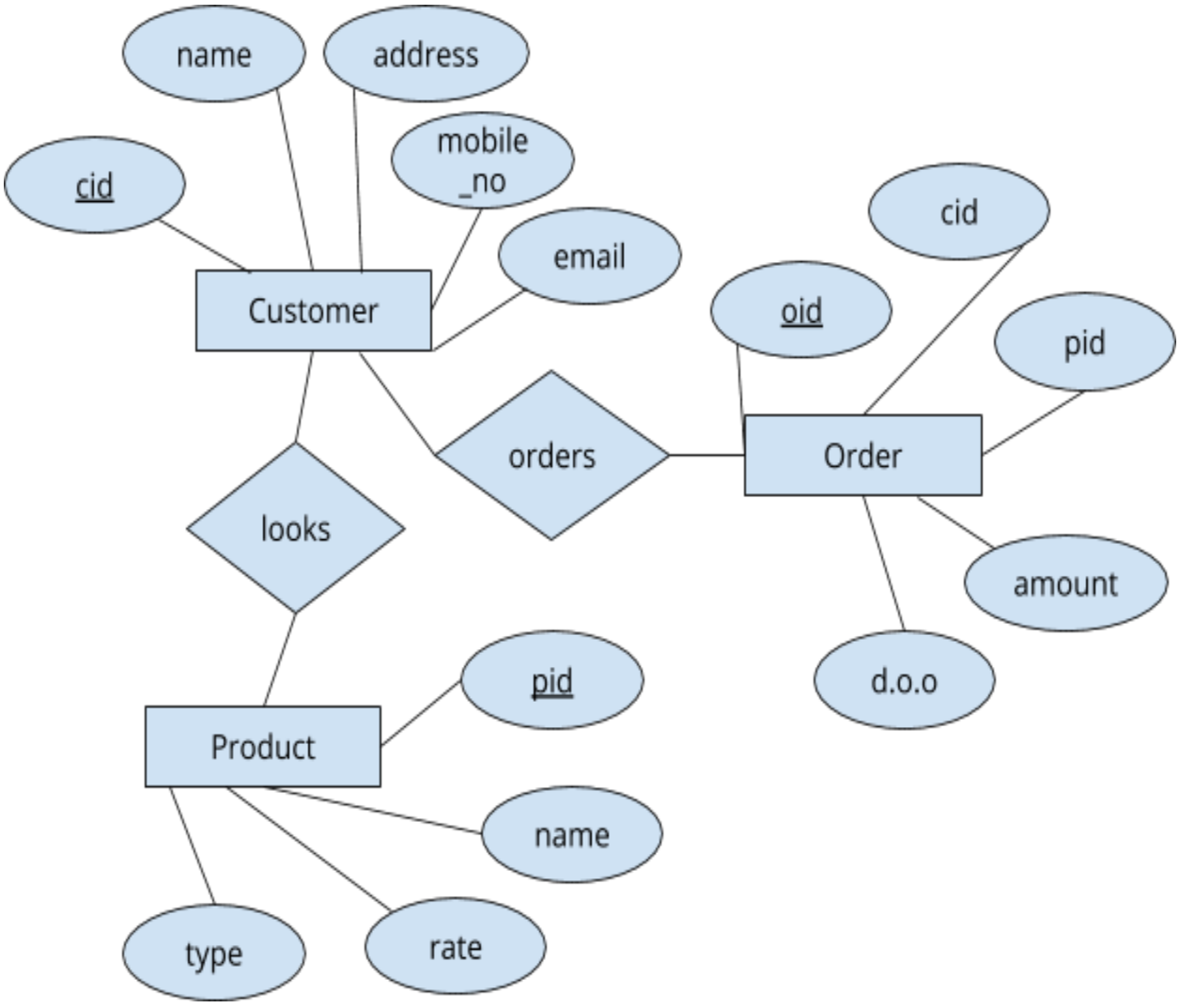
Process logic

Fundamental concepts is going to be taken into consideration to build a strong relationship with the customers. This project have the simplest process logic to get the work done quickly and faster. A customer will open the website and look for the product(s) they need then they will order filling the form and a visual confirmation of their order will be shown. The order will be mailed to the concerned staff. Then the staff will receive the mail and start processing on the order.

For old customers the filling of the form would be much easier and faster but for the new customers they have to fill the form in their pace only. There would be validation on the form in order to prevent false orders by ‘non-customers’ to minimize unnecessary utilisation of resources and time. For customer to feel secure about the orders they are going to place, there would be an option to contact to solve any of their queries.

About the Database

Proposed ER diagram



Database Description

- Product table

Attribute	Data Type	Size	Description
pid	integer	5	product id
name	varchar	20	product name
rate	float	(7,2)	product rate
type	varchar	15	product type

- Customer table

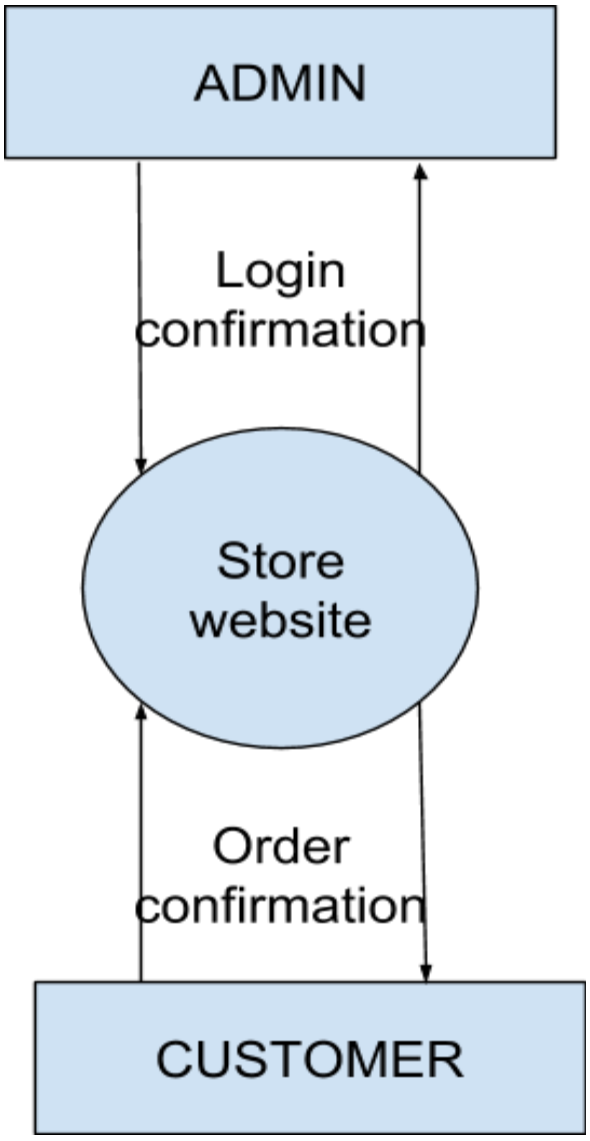
Attribute	Data Type	Size	Description
cid	integer	5	customer id
name	varchar	20	customer name
address	varchar	60	customer address
mob_no	integer	10	mobile number
email	varchar	30	email address

- Order table

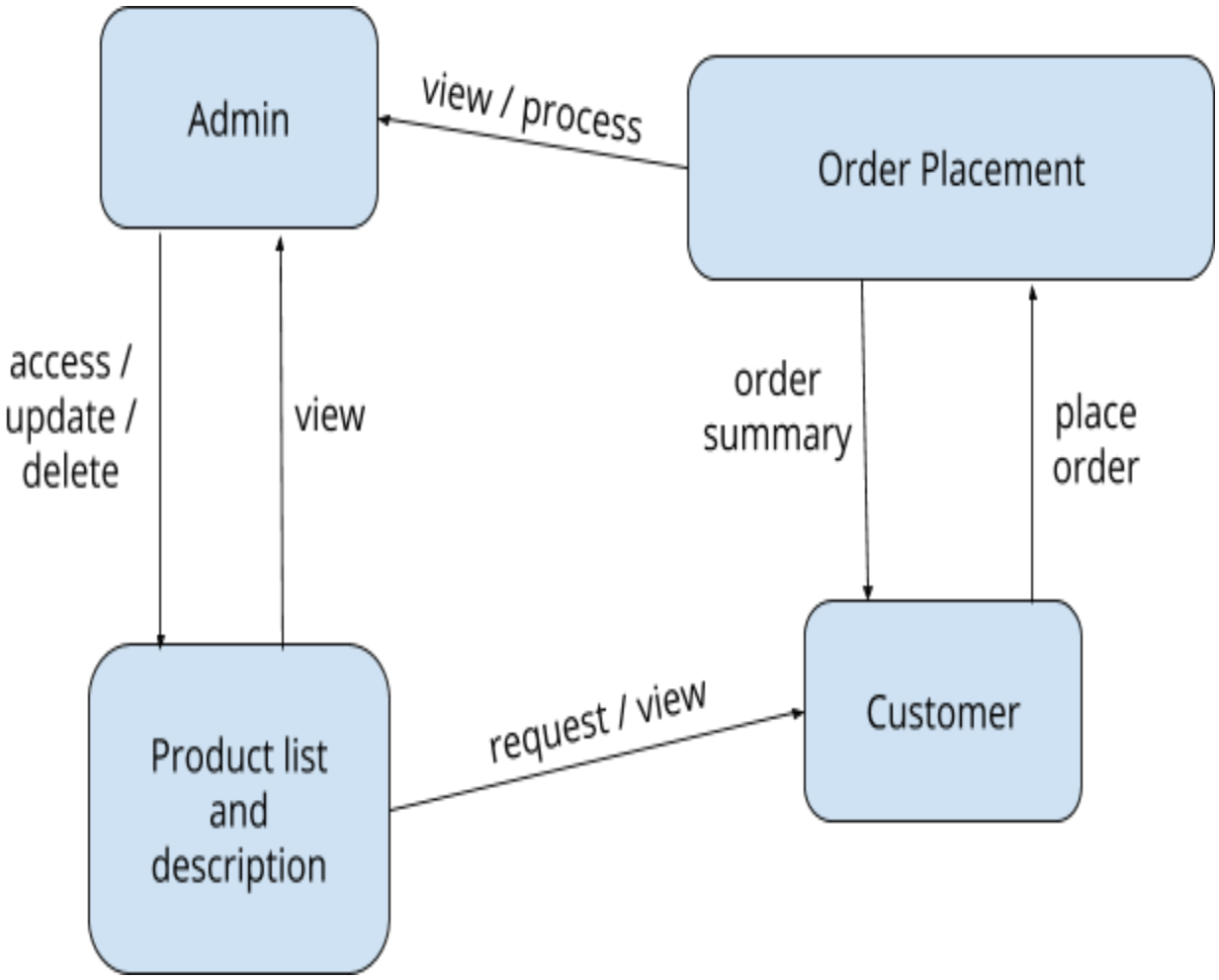
Attribute	Data Type	Size	Description
oid	integer	5	order id
pid	integer	5	product id
cid	integer	5	customer id
amount	float	(8,2)	order amount
doo	date	-	date of order

DFD (Data Flow Diagram)

- Level Zero DFD



- Level One DFD



Languages to be used

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.

In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system. Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990. That year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems engineer Robert Cailliau collaborated on a joint request for funding, but the project was not formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes from 1990 he listed "some of the many areas in which hypertext is used" and put an encyclopedia first. The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first mentioned on the Internet by Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991. It describes 18 elements comprising the initial, relatively simple design of HTML. Except for the hyperlink tag, these were strongly influenced by SGMLguid, an in-house Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)-based documentation format at CERN. Eleven of these elements still exist in HTML 4.

Further development under the auspices of the IETF was stalled by competing interests. Since 1996, the HTML specifications have been maintained, with input from commercial software vendors, by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). However, in 2000, HTML also became an international standard (ISO/IEC 15445:2000). HTML 4.01 was published in late 1999, with further errata published through 2001. In 2004, development began on HTML5 in the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG), which became a joint deliverable with the W3C in 2008, and completed and standardized on 28 October 2014.

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.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.

The name *cascading* comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet media type (MIME type) text/css is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free CSS validation service for CSS documents.

In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS, including XHTML, plain XML, SVG, and XUL.

Javascript

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.

As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative(including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles. It has an API for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and basic manipulation of the DOM, but the language itself does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities, relying for these upon the host environment in which it is embedded.

Initially only implemented client-side in web browsers, JavaScript engines are now embedded in many other types of host software, including server-side in web servers and databases, and in non-web programs such as word processors and PDF software, and in runtime environments that make JavaScript available for writing mobile and desktop applications, including desktop widgets.

Although there are strong outward similarities between JavaScript and Java, including language name, syntax, and respective standard libraries, the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design; JavaScript was influenced by programming languages such as Self and Scheme.

In 1993, the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA), a unit of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, released NCSA Mosaic, the first popular graphical Web browser, which played an important part in expanding the growth of the nascent World Wide Web. In 1994, a company called Mosaic Communications was founded

in Mountain View, California and employed many of the original NCSA Mosaic authors to create Mosaic Netscape. However, it intentionally shared no code with NCSA Mosaic. The internal codename for the company's browser was Mozilla, which stood for "Mosaic killer", as the company's goal was to displace NCSA Mosaic as the world's number one web browser. The first version of the Web browser, Mosaic Netscape 0.9, was released in late 1994. Within four months it had already taken three-quarters of the browser market and became the main browser for the Internet in the 1990s. To avoid trademark ownership problems with the NCSA, the browser was subsequently renamed Netscape Navigator in the same year, and the company took the name Netscape Communications. Netscape Communications realized that the Web needed to become more dynamic. Marc Andreessen, the founder of the company believed that HTML needed a "glue language" that was easy to use by Web designers and part-time programmers to assemble components such as images and plugins, where the code could be written directly in the Web page markup. .

jQuery is a cross-platform JavaScript library designed to simplify the client-side scripting of HTML. It is free, open-source software using the permissive MIT License. Web analysis indicates that it is the most widely deployed JavaScript library by a large margin.

jQuery was originally released in January 2006 at BarCamp NYC by John Resig and was influenced by Dean Edwards' earlier cssQuery library. It is currently maintained by a team of developers led by Timmy Willison (with the jQuery selector engine, Sizzle, being led by Richard Gibson).

PHP

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, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for *Personal Home Page*, 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.

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the *de facto* standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014 work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.

During the 2010s there have been increased efforts towards standardisation and code sharing in PHP applications by projects such as PHP-FIG in the form of PSR initiatives as well as the Composer dependency manager and associated Packagist repository. PHP hosts a diverse array of web frameworks requiring framework-specific knowledge, with Laravel recently emerging as a popular option by incorporating ideas made popular from other competing non-PHP web frameworks, like Ruby on Rails.

SQL

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a domain-specific language used in programming and designed for managing data held in a relational database management system(RDBMS), or for stream processing in a relational data stream management system (RDSMS). It is particularly useful in handling structured data where there are relations between different entities/variables of the data. SQL offers two main advantages over older read/write APIs like ISAM or VSAM: first, it introduced the concept of accessing many records with one single command; and second, it eliminates the need to specify *how* to reach a record, e.g. with or without an index.

SQL was one of the first commercial languages for Edgar F. Codd's relational model, as described in his influential 1970 paper, "A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks". Despite not entirely adhering to the relational model as described by Codd, it became the most widely used database language.

SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987. Since then, the standard has been revised to include a larger set of features. Despite the existence of such standards, most SQL code is not completely portable among different database systems without adjustments.

SQL was initially developed at IBM by Donald D. Chamberlin and Raymond F. Boyce after learning about the relational model from Ted Codd in the early 1970s. This version, initially called *SEQUEL* (*Structured English Query Language*), was designed to manipulate and retrieve data stored in IBM's original quasi-relational database management system, System R, which a group at IBM San Jose Research Laboratory had developed during the 1970s.

Software to be used

Brackets

Brackets is a source code editor with a primary focus on web development.[5] Created by Adobe Systems, it is free and open-source software licensed under the MIT License, and is currently maintained on GitHub by Adobe and other open-source developers. It is written in JavaScript, HTML and CSS. Brackets is cross-platform, available for macOS, Windows, and most linux distros. The main purpose of brackets is its live html, css and js editing functionality.

On November 4, 2014, Adobe announced the first (1.0) release of Brackets. The update introduced new features such as custom shortcut key combinations and more accurate JavaScript hinting. Brackets has a major focus on development in JavaScript, CSS and HTML. With release of version 1.0 Adobe announced a feature that extracts design information from a PSD file for convenience of coding in CSS. As of June 28, 2016, the feature is officially discontinued, due to "low usage". However, Extract is still available via Photoshop and Dreamweaver, both of which are part of their paid service, Adobe Creative Cloud. The latest version release of Brackets is 1.12.

Adobe first started development of a text editor for web development on Edge Code, which was discontinued as of November 2014. This was later transformed into Adobe Brackets. With the release of Brackets 1.0, Adobe announced that the development of an open source software for web development was ready and was not an experimental project anymore. Brackets contains more than 282 community contributors and more than 400 requests for bug fixes and new features. Every version of Brackets has more than 100,000 downloads and stands to be 16th most popular project on GitHub as of January 16, 2015.

Google Chrome

Google Chrome (commonly known simply as Chrome) is a freeware web browser developed by Google LLC. It was first released in September 2008, for Microsoft Windows, and was later ported to Linux, macOS, iOS and Android. Google Chrome is also the main component of Chrome OS, where it serves as a platform for running web apps.

Google releases the majority of Chrome's source code as the Chromium open-source project; however, Chrome itself is proprietary software. One component that is not open-source is the built-in Adobe Flash Player (that Chrome has disabled by default since September 2016). Chrome used the WebKit layout engine until version 27. As of version 28, all Chrome ports except the iOS port use Blink, a fork of the WebKit engine.

Google CEO Eric Schmidt opposed the development of an independent web browser for six years. He stated that "at the time, Google was a small company," and he did not want to go through "bruising browser wars." After co-founders Sergey Brin and Larry Page hired several Mozilla Firefox developers and built a demonstration of Chrome, Schmidt admitted that "It was so good that it essentially forced me to change my mind."

Rumors of Google building a web browser first appeared in September 2004. Online journals and U.S. newspapers stated at the time that Google was hiring former Microsoft web developers among others. It also came shortly after the final 1.0 release of Mozilla Firefox, which was surging in popularity and taking market share from Internet Explorer, which was suffering from major security problems.

WampServer

WampServer refers to a software stack for the Microsoft Windows operating system, created by Romain Bourdon and consisting of the Apache web server, OpenSSL for SSL support, MySQL database and PHP programming language. WampServer is a Windows web development environment. It allows you to create web applications with Apache2, PHP and a MySQL database. Alongside, PhpMyAdmin allows you to manage easily your databases.

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system(RDBMS). Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter, and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation.[8]For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality.

MySQL is a central component of the LAMP open-source web application software stack (and other "AMP" stacks). LAMP is an acronym for "Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python". Applications that use the MySQL database include: TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, Simple Machines Forum, phpBB, MyBB, and Drupal. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale websites, including Google(though not for searches), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and YouTube.

Scope of the Project

Online ordering system will be a web based application whose main language of programming will be PHP. Its main aim is to simplify and improve the efficiency of the ordering process for the customer, minimize manual data entry and ensure data accuracy and security during order placement process. Customers will also be able to view product and be able to have a visual confirmation that the order was placed correctly. This project has a great potential. If executed correctly then it will boost the business income exponentially.

Limitation of the system

It requires internet connection and also the user must be computer literate. Apart from it, there is no other limitations so far in knowledge.