

PROJECT TITLE:

Restaurant Management System

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Version Number	Date	Author/Owner	Description of Change
1	18/08/2024	Madhu Sri	Problem Statement and Requirement Specification
2	1/09/2024	Madhu Sri	ER Diagram and Object Model
3	15/09/2024	Madhu Sri	Relational model Mapping from ER/EER to Relational model
4	29/09/2024	Madhu Sri	Implementation of Relational model SQL CODE
5	12/10/2024	Madhu Sri	Application Code which accesses this DB

1. REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

a. Problem Statement & Requirements Definition:

RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In today's fast-paced culinary landscape, restaurant operations are increasingly complex, requiring efficient coordination between inventory management, customer service, employee scheduling, and financial oversight.

Many restaurants, especially smaller or family-owned establishments, continue to rely on outdated methods such as paper records, manual calculations, and disjointed software systems. These inefficiencies lead to common problems such as overstocking or understocking ingredients, inconsistent service quality, delayed order processing, and difficulty in tracking financial performance.

The lack of an integrated system exacerbates issues like food wastage, customer dissatisfaction due to long wait times, and errors in billing, all of which directly impact the restaurant's bottom line. Additionally, managers often struggle with employee scheduling and payroll management, leading to staffing issues that further hinder smooth operations. The absence of real-time data also limits a restaurant's ability to respond to changing customer preferences and market trends.

Requirements Definition

The Restaurant Management System (RMS) is designed to address these challenges by providing an innovative, all-in-one solution that streamlines every aspect of restaurant operations. This system will replace manual processes with automated workflows, ensuring greater accuracy, efficiency, and real-time visibility into all critical areas of the business.

Key Features and Functionalities:

1. Integrated Inventory Management:

- Real-time tracking of ingredient levels, automatic reordering based on predefined thresholds, and notifications for expiring stock.
- Predictive analytics to forecast demand based on historical sales data, seasonal trends, and current promotions.

2. Order Processing and Table Management:

- A digital order system that syncs with kitchen displays, reducing wait times and minimizing errors.
- Reservation and table management features that optimize seating arrangements and reduce customer wait times.

3. Customer Relationship Management (CRM):

- **A loyalty program that tracks customer preferences and purchase history, enabling personalized marketing and promotions.**
- **Feedback collection and analysis to improve customer satisfaction and service quality.**

4. Employee Scheduling and Payroll:

- **Automated scheduling that considers employee availability, labor laws, and peak hours to optimize staffing levels.**
- **Payroll integration with time-tracking features to ensure accurate compensation and reduce administrative burden.**

5. Financial Management and Reporting:

- **Real-time tracking of sales, expenses, and profit margins, with customizable dashboards for easy monitoring.**
- **Comprehensive reporting capabilities that provide insights into daily operations, financial performance, and cost-saving opportunities.**

6. Web Access:

- **A friendly interface for managers and staff to access the system on-the-go, allowing for remote monitoring and management.**
- **Customer-facing features like online ordering, reservations, and loyalty program management via a dedicated website.**

7. Compliance and Security:

- **Built-in compliance checks for health regulations, food safety standards, and labor laws, ensuring the restaurant operates within legal requirements.**
- **Advanced security protocols to protect sensitive data, including customer information, financial records, and employee details.**

By implementing the RMS, restaurants will experience a significant reduction in operational inefficiencies, leading to improved service quality, better inventory control, and enhanced financial oversight. The system's real-time data capabilities will empower restaurant managers to make informed decisions quickly, adapt to market changes, and ultimately drive profitability. Moreover, the automation of routine tasks will free up staff time, allowing them to focus on delivering exceptional customer experiences.

This innovative approach to restaurant management will not only solve existing problems but also position restaurants to thrive in an increasingly competitive market. The RMS aims to transform the way restaurants operate, creating a seamless, efficient, and customer-centric environment that drives success.

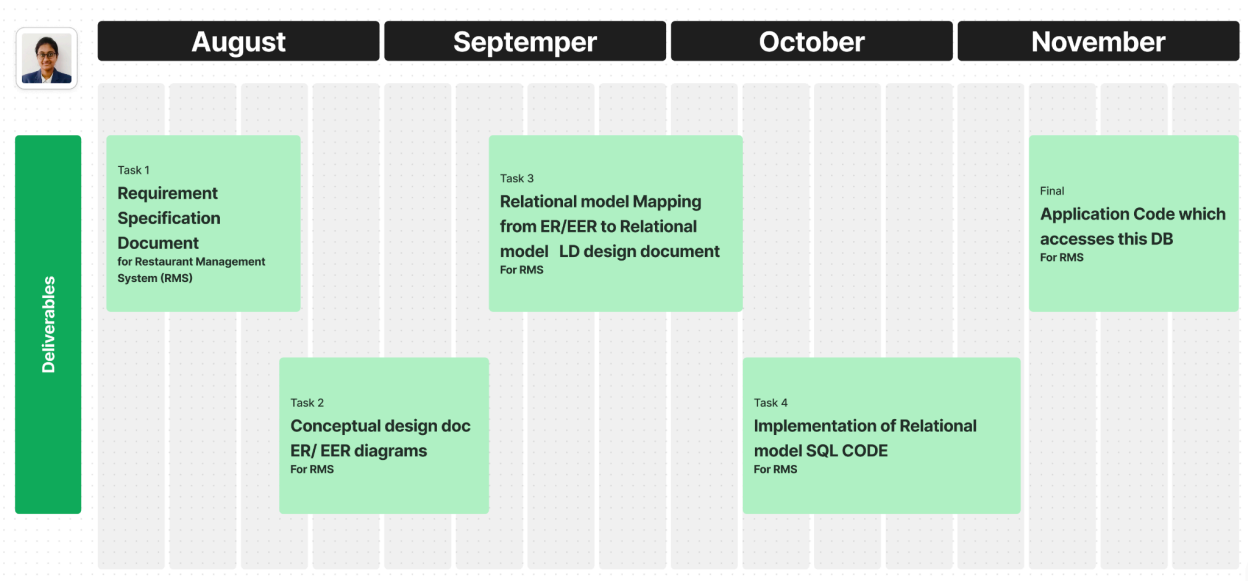
b. Project features identified

Feature ID	Feature Name	About the feature
1	Login	Authentication and success takes you to your respective dashboard based on the privileges.
2	Admin Dashboard	Admin has high privileges, This will give the admin the ability to manage inventory, employees, customers, and view payments.
3	Customer Dashboard	For customers to book tables, view the menu, and place orders.
4	Chef Dashboard	For chef to view and prepare orders.
5	Employee Dashboard	For staff to log in, take orders, and send notifications to the chef.

c. Software and hardware details

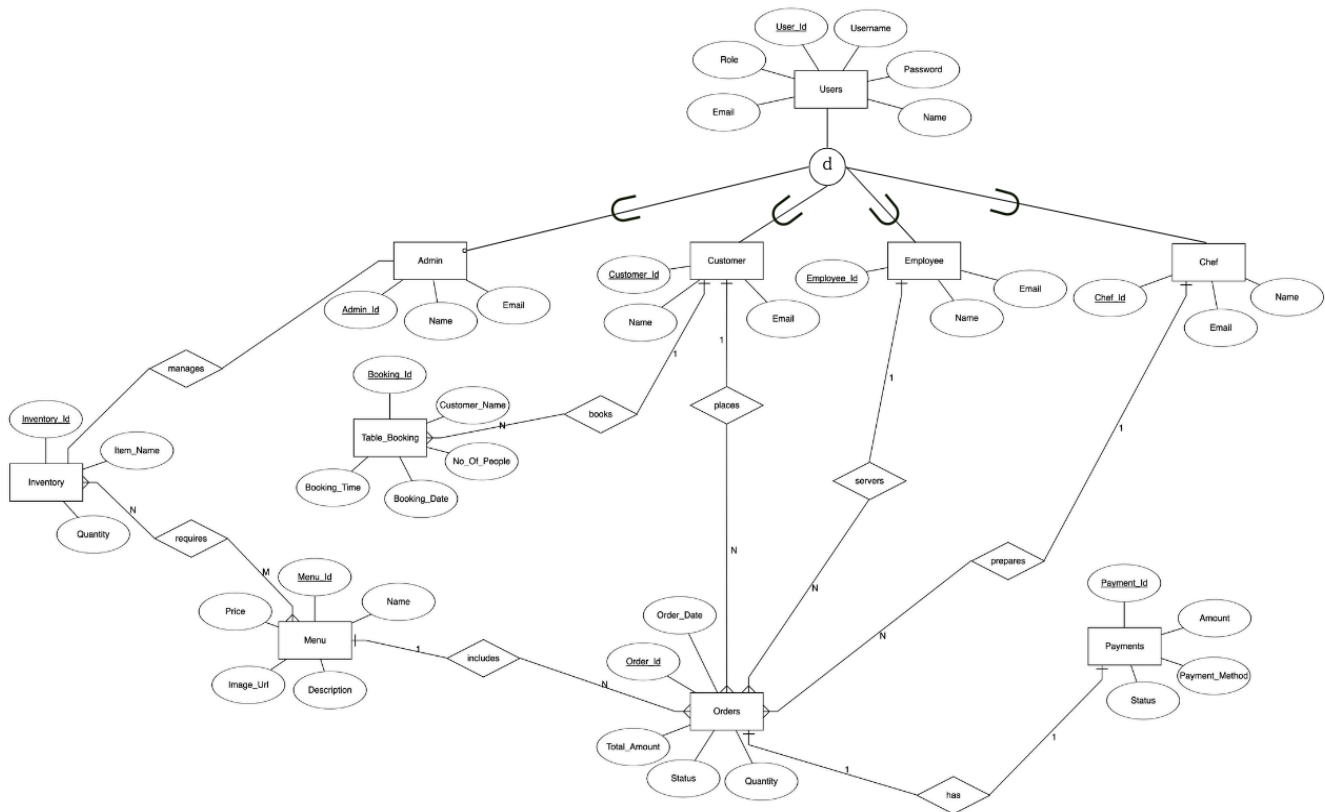
Platform	Desktop-Based Application
FrontEnd/Console	Flask, Python
Backend/server	Flask, Python, SQLite
Database	SQLite
Programming Language : Frontend	Python
Backend/Server: Programming Language	Python

d. Project Plan



II. CONCEPTUAL DESIGN:

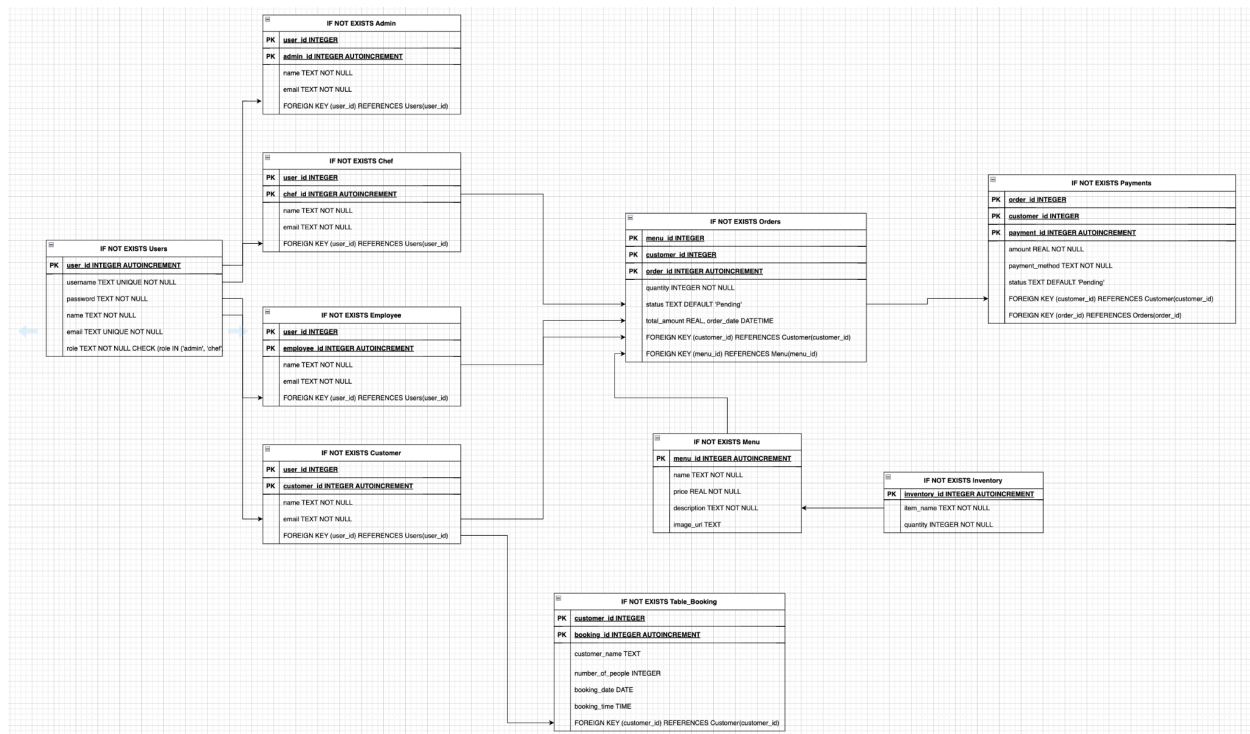
a. Entity Relationship Model



Relationships and Foreign Key Constraints

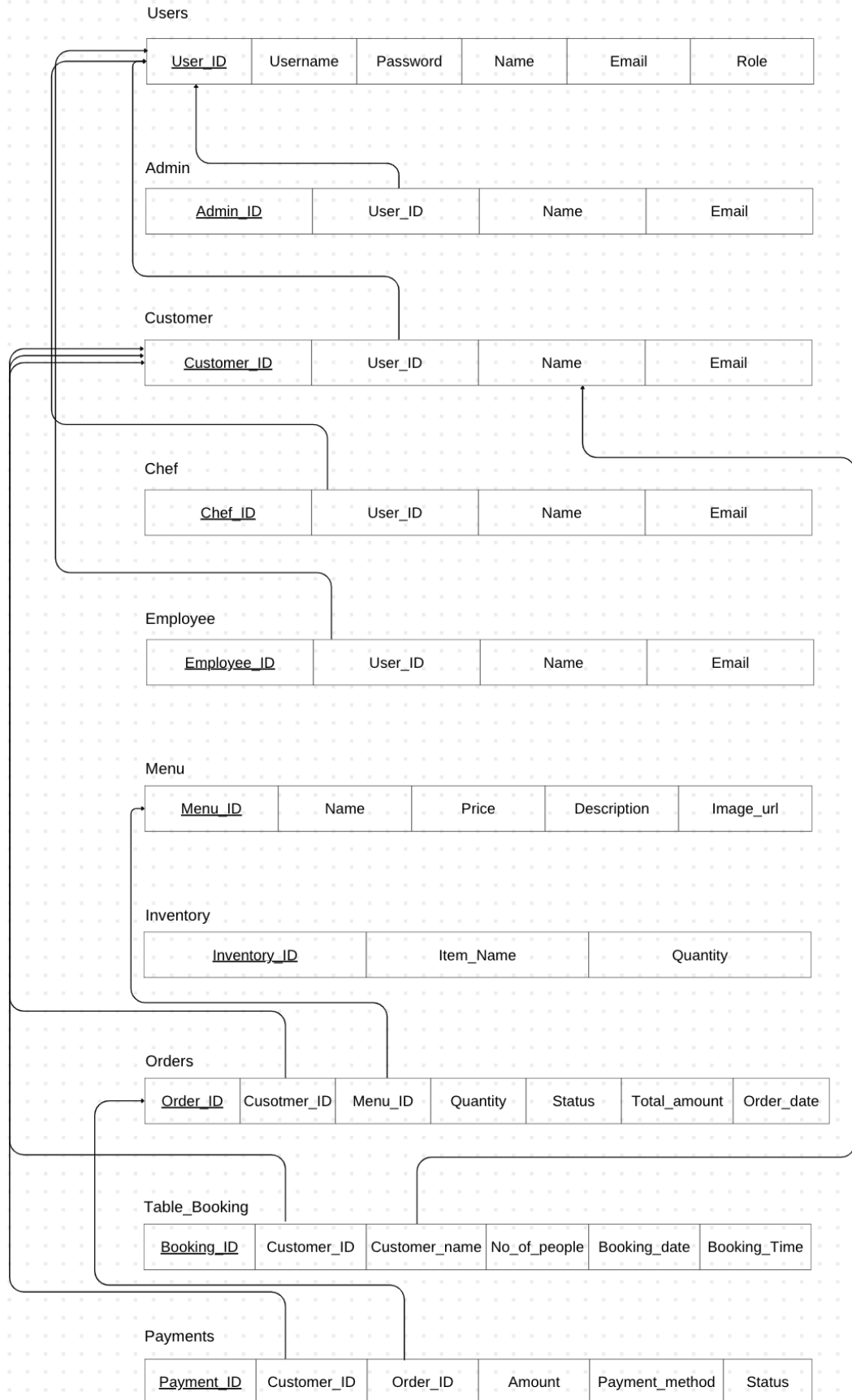
1. Users ↔ Customer, Chef, Admin, Employee:
 - **user_id** in Customer, Chef, Admin, and Employee tables references **user_id** in Users.
2. Customer ↔ Orders:
 - **customer_id** in Orders references **customer_id** in Customer (1 relationship, Total Participation on Orders side).
3. Customer ↔ Table_Booking:
 - **customer_id** in Table_Booking references **customer_id** in Customer (1 relationship, Total Participation on Table_Booking side).
4. Customer ↔ Payments:
 - **customer_id** in Payments references **customer_id** in Customer (1 relationship).
5. Menu ↔ Orders:
 - **menu_id** in Orders references **menu_id** in Menu (M relationship, Total Participation on Orders side).
6. Orders ↔ Payments:
 - **order_id** in Payments references **order_id** in Orders (1:1 or N:1 relationship, Total Participation on Payments side).

b. Object Model



III LOGICAL DESIGN

a. Relational Database Schema



Functional Dependencies :

Users(user_id, username, password, name, email, role)

user_id → username, password, name, email, role

username → user_id

Customer(customer_id, user_id, name, email)

customer_id → user_id, name, email

user_id → customer_id

Chef(chef_id, user_id, name, email)

chef_id → user_id, name, email

user_id → chef_id

Admin(admin_id, user_id, name, email)

admin_id → user_id, name, email

user_id → admin_id

Employee(employee_id, user_id, name, email)

employee_id → user_id, name, email

user_id → employee_id

Menu(menu_id, name, price, description, image_url)

menu_id → name, price, description, image_url

Inventory(inventory_id, item_name, quantity)

inventory_id → item_name, quantity

item_name → quantity

Orders(order_id, customer_id, menu_id, quantity, status, total_amount, order_date)

order_id → customer_id, menu_id, quantity, status, total_amount, order_date

customer_id, order_date → order_id

Table_Booking(booking_id, customer_id, customer_name, number_of_people, booking_date, booking_time)

booking_id → customer_id, customer_name, number_of_people, booking_date, booking_time

customer_id, booking_date, booking_time → booking_id

Payments(payment_id, customer_id, order_id, amount, payment_method, status)

payment_id → customer_id, order_id, amount, payment_method, status

order_id → payment_id

b. Normalization

1. Users Table

- **Initial Schema:** `Users(user_id, username, password, name, email, role)`
 - **Primary Key:** `user_id`
 - **Functional Dependencies:**
 - `user_id → username, password, name, email, role`
 - **Analysis:** This table already adheres to 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF because each non-key attribute is directly dependent on the primary key.
 - **Final 3NF Schema:** No changes are required.
-

2. Customer Table

- **Initial Schema:** `Customer(customer_id, user_id, name, email)`
 - **Primary Key:** `customer_id`
 - **Functional Dependencies:**
 - `customer_id → user_id, name, email`
 - **Analysis:** Since `customer_id` is the primary key and all non-key attributes depend on it directly, this table is already in 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF.
 - **Final 3NF Schema:** No changes are required.
-

3. Chef Table

- **Initial Schema:** `Chef(chef_id, user_id, name, email)`
 - **Primary Key:** `chef_id`
 - **Functional Dependencies:**
 - `chef_id → user_id, name, email`
 - **Analysis:** This table is in 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF as `chef_id` determines all other attributes without transitive dependencies.
 - **Final 3NF Schema:** No changes are required.
-

4. Admin Table

- **Initial Schema:** `Admin(admin_id, user_id, name, email)`
 - **Primary Key:** `admin_id`
 - **Functional Dependencies:**
 - `admin_id → user_id, name, email`
 - **Analysis:** This table is in 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF as `admin_id` determines all other attributes directly.
 - **Final 3NF Schema:** No changes are required.
-

5. Employee Table

- **Initial Schema:** `Employee(employee_id, user_id, name, email)`
 - **Primary Key:** `employee_id`
 - **Functional Dependencies:**
 - `employee_id → user_id, name, email`
 - **Analysis:** This table is already in 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF since `employee_id` uniquely determines all other attributes.
 - **Final 3NF Schema:** No changes are required.
-

6. Menu Table

- **Initial Schema:** `Menu(menu_id, name, price, description, image_url)`
 - **Primary Key:** `menu_id`
 - **Functional Dependencies:**
 - `menu_id → name, price, description, image_url`
 - **Analysis:** This table is already in 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF since `menu_id` uniquely determines all other attributes.
 - **Final 3NF Schema:** No changes are required.
-

7. Inventory Table

- **Initial Schema:** `Inventory(inventory_id, item_name, quantity)`
- **Primary Key:** `inventory_id`
- **Functional Dependencies:**
 - `inventory_id → item_name, quantity`
- **Analysis:** This table is already in 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF because `inventory_id` uniquely determines the item details.

- **Final 3NF Schema:** No changes are required.
-

8. Orders Table

- **Initial Schema:** `Orders(order_id, customer_id, menu_id, quantity, status, total_amount, order_date)`
- **Primary Key:** `order_id`
- **Functional Dependencies:**
 - `order_id → customer_id, menu_id, quantity, status, total_amount, order_date`
- **Analysis:** The table is in 1NF (each column contains atomic values) and 2NF (no partial dependency on the primary key).
- However, `total_amount` could be a transitive dependency if calculated as the sum of `quantity * price` for items in the Menu table.
- **Solution:** Remove `total_amount` from the **Orders** table to eliminate the potential transitive dependency.
- Introduce a JSON column, `items`, to store multiple menu items and their quantities for a single order.

Final 3NF Schema:

`Orders(order_id, customer_id, menu_id, quantity, status, order_date)`

Analysis:

- The table is in 1NF (each column contains atomic values) and 2NF (no partial dependency on the primary key).
- However, `total_amount` could be a transitive dependency if calculated as the sum of `quantity * price` for items in the Menu table.

Solution:

- Remove `total_amount` from the **Orders** table to eliminate the potential transitive dependency.
- Introduce a JSON column, `items`, to store multiple menu items and their quantities for a single order.

Explanation of **items** Column Format:

- The **items** column stores a JSON array, with each element containing **menu_id** and **quantity**.

For example, an order with two items (menu ID 1 with quantity 2, and menu ID 3 with quantity 1) would be stored as:

```
[
  {"menu_id": 1, "quantity": 2},
  {"menu_id": 3, "quantity": 1}
]
```

Total Amount Calculation:

- **total_amount** can be calculated dynamically by:
 - Parsing the **items** column,
 - Retrieving prices for each **menu_id** from the **Menu** table,
 - Multiplying each price by its respective **quantity**, and
 - Summing the values for the final total.

Final 3NF Schema Summary:

Orders(**order_id**, **customer_id**, **items**, **status**, **order_date**)

9. Table_Booking Table

- **Initial Schema:** **Table_Booking**(**booking_id**, **customer_id**, **customer_name**, **number_of_people**, **booking_date**, **booking_time**)
- **Primary Key:** **booking_id**
- **Functional Dependencies:**
 - **booking_id** → **customer_id**, **customer_name**, **number_of_people**, **booking_date**, **booking_time**
- **Analysis:** The table is in 1NF and 2NF, but **customer_name** is a transitive dependency since it can be derived from the **Customer** table.
- **Solution:** Remove **customer_name** from **Table_Booking**.

Final 3NF Schema:

Table_Booking(**booking_id**, **customer_id**, **number_of_people**, **booking_date**, **booking_time**)

10. Payments Table

- **Initial Schema:** `Payments(payment_id, order_id, amount, payment_method, status)`
- **Primary Key:** `payment_id`
- **Functional Dependencies:**
 - `payment_id → order_id, amount, payment_method, status`
- **Analysis:** This table is in 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF because `payment_id` determines all other attributes directly.
- **Final 3NF Schema:** No changes are required.

c. Data Dictionary

Table definition

▼ Payments		CREATE TABLE Payments (payment_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, customer_id INTEGER, order_id INTEGER, amount REAL NOT NULL, payment_method TEXT NOT NULL, status T
payment_id	INTEGER	"payment_id" INTEGER
customer_id	INTEGER	"customer_id" INTEGER
order_id	INTEGER	"order_id" INTEGER
amount	REAL	"amount" REAL NOT NULL
payment_method	TEXT	"payment_method" TEXT NOT NULL
status	TEXT	"status" TEXT DEFAULT 'Pending'
▼ Table_Booking		CREATE TABLE "Table_Booking" (booking_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, customer_id INTEGER, customer_name TEXT NOT NULL, -- New name field number_of_people INTEGER,
booking_id	INTEGER	"booking_id" INTEGER
customer_id	INTEGER	"customer_id" INTEGER
customer_name	TEXT	"customer_name" TEXT NOT NULL
number_of_people	INTEGER	"number_of_people" INTEGER
booking_date	DATE	"booking_date" DATE
booking_time	TIME	"booking_time" TIME
▼ Users		CREATE TABLE Users (user_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, username TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL, password TEXT NOT NULL, name TEXT NOT NULL, email TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL,
user_id	INTEGER	"user_id" INTEGER
username	TEXT	"username" TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE
password	TEXT	"password" TEXT NOT NULL
name	TEXT	"name" TEXT NOT NULL
email	TEXT	"email" TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE
role	TEXT	"role" TEXT NOT NULL CHECK("role" IN ('admin', 'chef', 'staff', 'customer'))

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (11)		
Admin		CREATE TABLE Admin (admin_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, user_id INTEGER, name TEXT NOT NULL, email TEXT NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id))
admin_id	INTEGER	"admin_id" INTEGER
user_id	INTEGER	"user_id" INTEGER
name	TEXT	"name" TEXT NOT NULL
email	TEXT	"email" TEXT NOT NULL
Chef		CREATE TABLE Chef (chef_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, user_id INTEGER, name TEXT NOT NULL, email TEXT NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id))
chef_id	INTEGER	"chef_id" INTEGER
user_id	INTEGER	"user_id" INTEGER
name	TEXT	"name" TEXT NOT NULL
email	TEXT	"email" TEXT NOT NULL
Customer		CREATE TABLE Customer (customer_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, user_id INTEGER, name TEXT NOT NULL, email TEXT NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id))
customer_id	INTEGER	"customer_id" INTEGER
user_id	INTEGER	"user_id" INTEGER
name	TEXT	"name" TEXT NOT NULL
email	TEXT	"email" TEXT NOT NULL
Employee		CREATE TABLE Employee (employee_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, user_id INTEGER, name TEXT NOT NULL, email TEXT NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id))
employee_id	INTEGER	"employee_id" INTEGER
user_id	INTEGER	"user_id" INTEGER
name	TEXT	"name" TEXT NOT NULL
email	TEXT	"email" TEXT NOT NULL
Inventory		CREATE TABLE Inventory (inventory_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, item_name TEXT NOT NULL, quantity INTEGER NOT NULL)
inventory_id	INTEGER	"inventory_id" INTEGER
item_name	TEXT	"item_name" TEXT NOT NULL
quantity	INTEGER	"quantity" INTEGER NOT NULL
Menu		CREATE TABLE Menu (menu_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, name TEXT NOT NULL, price REAL NOT NULL, description TEXT, image_url TEXT)
menu_id	INTEGER	"menu_id" INTEGER
name	TEXT	"name" TEXT NOT NULL
price	REAL	"price" REAL NOT NULL
description	TEXT	"description" TEXT
image_url	TEXT	"image_url" TEXT
Orders		CREATE TABLE Orders (order_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, customer_id INTEGER, menu_id INTEGER, quantity INTEGER NOT NULL, status TEXT DEFAULT 'Pending', total_amount REAL)
order_id	INTEGER	"order_id" INTEGER
customer_id	INTEGER	"customer_id" INTEGER
menu_id	INTEGER	"menu_id" INTEGER
quantity	INTEGER	"quantity" INTEGER NOT NULL
status	TEXT	"status" TEXT DEFAULT 'Pending'
total_amount	REAL	"total_amount" REAL
order_date	DATETIME	"order_date" DATETIME
Payments		CREATE TABLE Payments (payment_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, customer_id INTEGER, order_id INTEGER, amount REAL NOT NULL, payment_method TEXT NOT NULL, status TEXT DEFAULT 'Pending')
payment_id	INTEGER	"payment_id" INTEGER
customer_id	INTEGER	"customer_id" INTEGER
order_id	INTEGER	"order_id" INTEGER
amount	REAL	"amount" REAL NOT NULL
payment_method	TEXT	"payment_method" TEXT NOT NULL
status	TEXT	"status" TEXT DEFAULT 'Pending'

Data contents

Table: Admin				
	<u>admin_id</u>	<i>user_id</i>	name	email
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	3	admin	admin@gmail.com

Table: Chef					
	<u>chef_id</u>	<i>user_id</i>	name	email	
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	
1	1	6	chef	chef@gmail.com	

Table: Customer					
	<u>customer_id</u>	<i>user_id</i>	name	email	
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	
1	1	1	sri	sri@gmail.com	
2	2	2	mad	mad@gmail.com	

Table: Employee					
	<u>employee_id</u>	<i>user_id</i>	name	email	
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	
1	1	4	sushmitha	sushmitha@gmail.com	
2	2	5	chow	sush@gmail.com	
3	3	123	srinu	srinu@gmail.com	
4	4	143	rad	sushmitha@gmail.com	
5	5	7	radhika	rad@gmail.com	
6	6	1	chef	chef@gmail.com	

Table:  Inventory     

	<u>inventory_id</u>	item_name	quantity	
	Filter	Filter	Filter	
1	1	Tomatoes	5560	
2	2	Onions	30	
3	3	Chicken Breast	102	
4	4	Mozzarella Cheese	40	
5	5	Olive Oil	25	
6	6	Pasta	60	
7	7	Basil Leaves	15	
8	8	Garlic	20	
9	9	Pepperoni	35	
10	10	Ground Beef	45	
11	11	Lettuce	20	
12	12	Mushrooms	50	
13	13	Red Chili Flakes	10	
14	14	Parmesan Cheese	25	
15	15	Bread	50	

Table: Orders							
	order_id	customer_id	menu_id	quantity	status	total_amount	order_date
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	1	2	3	Completed	NULL	NULL
2	2	2	1	1	Completed	NULL	NULL
3	3	1	3	2	In Progress	NULL	NULL
4	4	3	2	4	Cancelled	NULL	
5	5	4	1	5	Completed		
6	6	2	1	1	Completed	4.99	2024-10-20 19:00:14.005160
7	7	2	1	1	Completed	4.99	2024-10-20 19:13:59.487666
8	8	2	3	1	Completed	50.0	2024-10-20 19:14:09.128933
9	9	2	4	1	Pending	50.0	2024-10-20 19:14:09.131493
10	10	2	1	1	Served	4.99	2024-10-21 23:04:25.973148
11	11	2	2	1	Pending	50.0	2024-10-21 23:04:25.979167
12	12	2	8	1	Pending	14.99	2024-10-21 23:04:33.327643
13	13	2	10	1	Pending	17.99	2024-10-21 23:04:42.779679
14	14	2	10	1	Served	17.99	2024-10-21 23:04:51.820290
15	15	2	13	1	Served	70.0	2024-10-21 23:05:00.964836
16	16	2	12	1	Pending	5.99	2024-10-21 23:05:27.721092
17	17	2	12	4	Completed	23.96	2024-10-21 23:05:37.354600
18	18	2	3	1	Served	50.0	2024-10-21 23:58:58.753872

Table: Payments						
	payment_id	customer_id	order_id	amount	payment_method	status
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	1	1	30.0	Credit Card	Completed
2	2	2	2	12.5	Cash	Completed
3	3	1	3	25.0	Debit Card	Pending
4	4	3	4	50.0	PayPal	Completed
5	5	4	5	15.0	Cash	Pending
6	986660	2	17	23.96	cash	Completed
7	12345677	2	8	50.0	cash	Completed
8	98765432	2	7	4.99	cash	Completed
9	1234567890	2	6	4.99	cash	Completed

IV PHYSICAL DESIGN

1. SQL Statements

```
CREATE TABLE Users (  
    user_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    username TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL,  
    password TEXT NOT NULL,  
    name TEXT NOT NULL,  
    email TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL,  
    role TEXT NOT NULL CHECK (role IN ('admin', 'chef', 'staff',  
'customer'))  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Customer (  
    customer_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    user_id INTEGER UNIQUE,  
    name TEXT NOT NULL,  
    email TEXT NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Chef (  
    chef_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    user_id INTEGER UNIQUE,
```

```
    name TEXT NOT NULL,  
    email TEXT NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Admin (  
    admin_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    user_id INTEGER UNIQUE,  
    name TEXT NOT NULL,  
    email TEXT NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (  
    employee_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    user_id INTEGER UNIQUE,  
    name TEXT NOT NULL,  
    email TEXT NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Menu (  
    menu_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
```

```
    name TEXT NOT NULL,  
    price REAL NOT NULL,  
    description TEXT NOT NULL,  
    image_url TEXT  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Inventory (  
    inventory_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    item_name TEXT NOT NULL,  
    quantity INTEGER NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
    order_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    customer_id INTEGER,  
    menu_id INTEGER,  
    quantity INTEGER NOT NULL,  
    status TEXT DEFAULT 'Pending',  
    order_date DATETIME,  
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(customer_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (menu_id) REFERENCES Menu(menu_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
    order_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    customer_id INTEGER,  
    items TEXT NOT NULL,  
    status TEXT DEFAULT 'Pending',  
    total_amount REAL,  
    order_date DATETIME,  
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(customer_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Table_Booking (  
    booking_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    customer_id INTEGER,  
    number_of_people INTEGER,  
    booking_date DATE,  
    booking_time TIME,  
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(customer_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Payments (  
    payment_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    order_id INTEGER,  
    amount REAL NOT NULL,
```



```
payment_method TEXT NOT NULL,  
  
status TEXT DEFAULT 'Pending',  
  
FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES Orders(order_id)  
  
);
```

2. Indexes

To improve performance, indexes are created on frequently searched columns:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_user_username ON Users(username);  
CREATE INDEX idx_order_customer ON Orders(customer_id);  
CREATE INDEX idx_inventory_item ON Inventory(item_name);
```

3. Triggers

Triggers maintain database integrity and automate certain processes.

Trigger to Update Inventory on Order Creation

This trigger adjusts inventory quantities when an order is placed.

```
CREATE TRIGGER adjust_inventory_on_order  
AFTER INSERT ON Orders  
FOR EACH ROW  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE item_id INT;  
    DECLARE item_qty INT;  
    DECLARE menu_id INT;  
  
    -- Parse items JSON and update inventory based on quantity  
    DECLARE cursor_items CURSOR FOR  
        SELECT menu_id, quantity FROM JSON_TABLE(NEW.items, "$[*]"  
            COLUMNS(menu_id INT PATH "$.menu_id", quantity INT PATH  
"$ .quantity"));  
  
    OPEN cursor_items;
```

```

    FETCH cursor_items INTO menu_id, item_qty;

    WHILE (FETCH_STATUS = 0) DO
        UPDATE Inventory
        SET quantity = quantity - item_qty
        WHERE item_name = (SELECT name FROM Menu WHERE menu_id =
menu_id);

        FETCH cursor_items INTO menu_id, item_qty;
    END WHILE;

    CLOSE cursor_items;
END;

```

Explanation: This trigger checks the ordered items' quantities and deducts them from the inventory. JSON parsing may vary by SQL system support.

Trigger to Update Payment Status

This trigger marks an order as "Completed" once the payment status is "Paid."

```

CREATE TRIGGER update_order_on_payment
AFTER UPDATE ON Payments
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN NEW.status = 'Paid'
BEGIN
    UPDATE Orders
    SET status = 'Completed'
    WHERE order_id = NEW.order_id;
END;

```

Explanation: Automates order completion when payment is finalized.

4. Stored Procedures

Stored procedures streamline complex operations like placing orders or updating inventory.

Procedure to Place Order

This procedure handles placing an order and updating related records.

```
CREATE PROCEDURE PlaceOrder(  
    IN cust_id INT,  
    IN items JSON,  
    IN order_status TEXT  
)  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE total_amount REAL DEFAULT 0;  
  
    -- Insert Order  
    INSERT INTO Orders (customer_id, items, status, order_date)  
    VALUES (cust_id, items, order_status, NOW());  
  
    -- Update Inventory based on ordered items  
    CALL UpdateInventory(items);  
END;
```

Procedure to Update Inventory

```
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateInventory(IN items JSON)  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE item_id INT;  
    DECLARE item_qty INT;  
  
    DECLARE cursor_items CURSOR FOR  
        SELECT menu_id, quantity FROM JSON_TABLE(items, "$[*]"  
        COLUMNS(menu_id INT PATH "$.menu_id", quantity INT PATH  
"$$.quantity"));  
  
    OPEN cursor_items;  
    FETCH cursor_items INTO item_id, item_qty;
```

```

WHILE (FETCH_STATUS = 0) DO
    UPDATE Inventory
    SET quantity = quantity - item_qty
    WHERE item_name = (SELECT name FROM Menu WHERE menu_id =
item_id);

    FETCH cursor_items INTO item_id, item_qty;
END WHILE;

CLOSE cursor_items;
END;

```

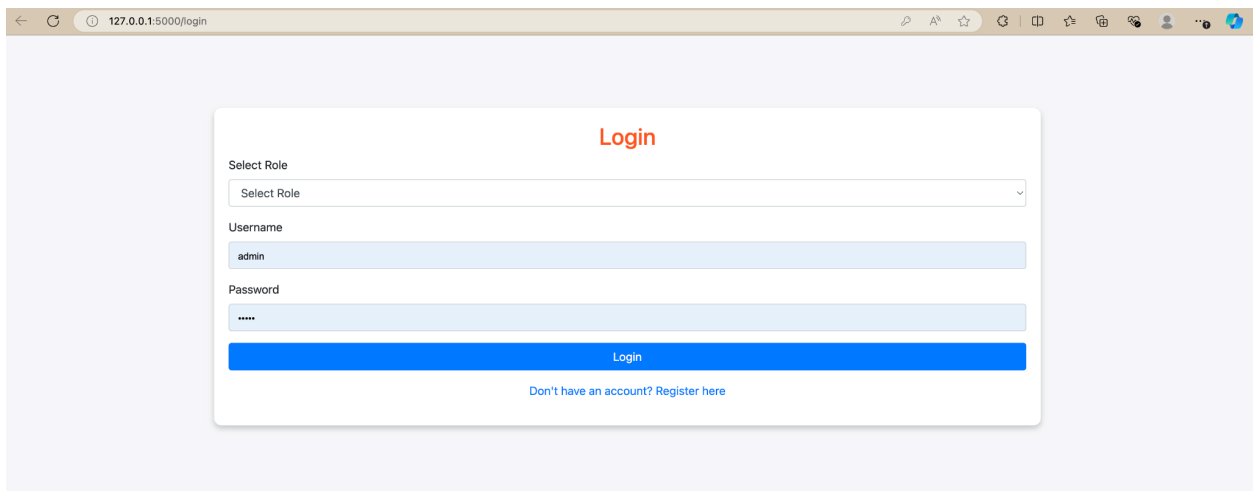
4. Front End

a. Login Page

The Login Page provides a secure entry point for users to access their respective dashboards.

Key Features:

- **User Authentication:** Users can log in using their registered email and password.
- **Role-based Access Control:** Depending on the user's role (Admin, Chef, Staff, Customer), they are directed to the corresponding dashboard.
- **Error Handling:** Provides feedback for incorrect credentials and other login issues.
- **Session Tracking:** Maintains user sessions, ensuring users remain logged in while interacting with their dashboard.



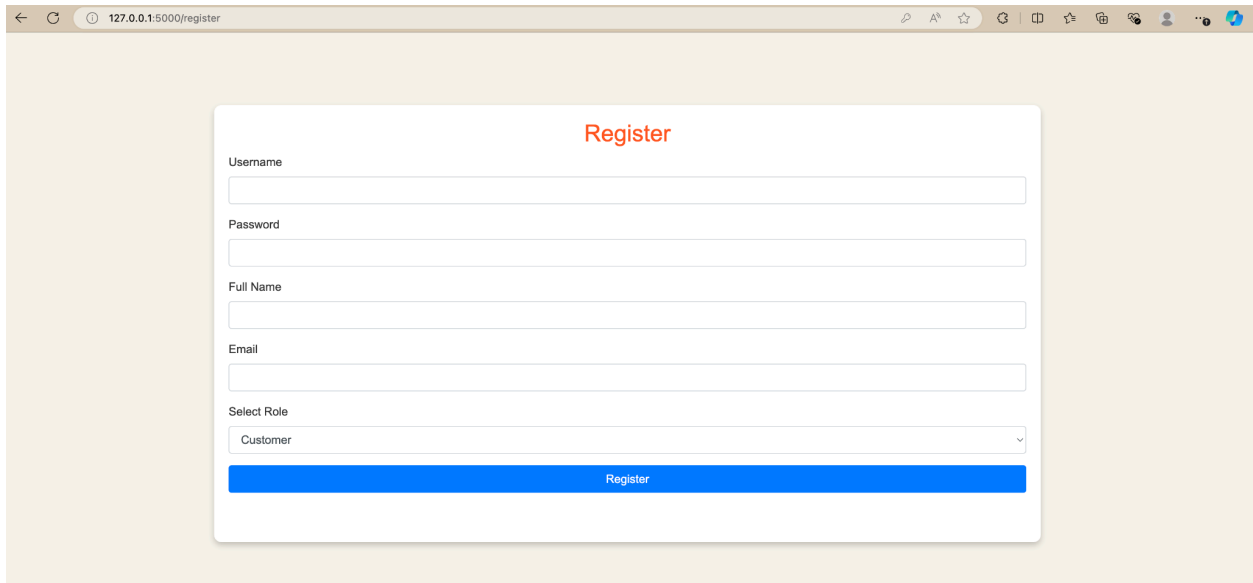
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "127.0.0.1:5000/login". The main content area has a light purple background. Centered on the page is a white login form with a subtle shadow. The form is titled "Login" in a red font. It includes a "Select Role" dropdown menu, a "Username" input field containing the text "admin", and a "Password" input field with masked characters. A prominent blue "Login" button is located below the password field. At the bottom of the form, there is a link that reads "Don't have an account? Register here".

b. Registration Page

The Registration Page allows new users to create accounts to access the system.

Key Features:

- **User Information Collection:** Users can enter their name, email, password, and role (if applicable) during registration.
- **Validation:** The system validates input fields for completeness and correctness (e.g., email format).
- **User Creation:** Upon successful validation, the user account is created, allowing them to log in immediately.
- **Feedback Mechanism:** Users receive confirmation of successful registration or errors in the registration process.
- **Error Handling:** Alerts users to any missing or incorrectly entered information, guiding them through the registration process.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "127.0.0.1:5000/register". The page features a registration form with the following fields and elements:

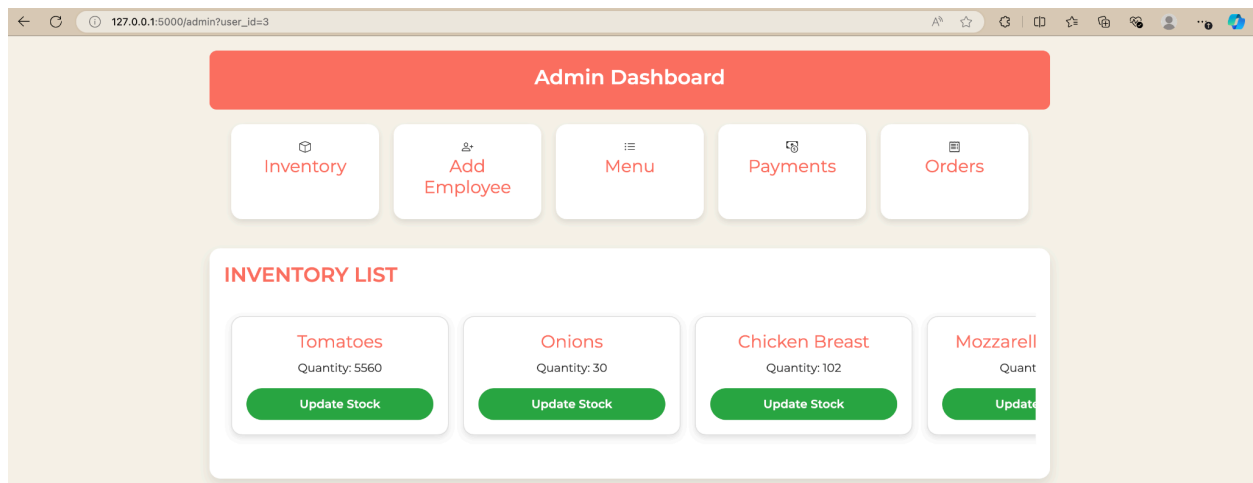
- Username:** A text input field.
- Password:** A text input field.
- Full Name:** A text input field.
- Email:** A text input field.
- Select Role:** A dropdown menu with "Customer" selected.
- Register Button:** A prominent blue button labeled "Register".

c. Admin Dashboard

The Admin Dashboard provides administrative control over the restaurant's operations, enabling the management of various components of the system.

Key Features:

- **User Management:** Admins can add, edit, or remove users (staff, chefs, customers) from the system.
- **Menu Management:** Admins can add new menu items, update existing items, and delete items from the menu.
- **Inventory Management:** The dashboard allows tracking and updating of inventory levels for food and beverage items.
- **Order Management:** Admins can view and manage all customer orders, including their status (Pending, Prepared, Served, Completed).
- **Reporting:** Admins can generate reports on sales, inventory usage, and employee performance to make informed decisions.
- **Notifications:** Admins can view alerts for critical system updates or inventory levels.



EMPLOYEE LIST

EmpID	Name	Email	Actions
4	sushmitha	sushmitha@gmail.com	<button>Update</button>
5	chow	sush@gmail.com	<button>Update</button>
123	srinu	srinu@gmail.com	<button>Update</button>
143	rad	sushmitha@gmail.com	<button>Update</button>
7	radhika	rad@gmail.com	<button>Update</button>
1	chef	chef@gmail.com	<button>Update</button>

ADD NEW EMPLOYEE

Name

Email

Employee ID

Add Employee

MENU ITEMS

Chocolate Cake

Price: \$4.99

Rich chocolate cake with a creamy frosting. very delicious. madhu

Edit Item

maggie

Price: \$50.0

delicious and soupy noodles

Edit Item

maggie

Price: \$50.0

Very tasty and delicious made in Korean ramen style

Edit Item

maggie

Price: \$50.0

delicious and korean ramen style

Edit Item

Margherita Pizza

Price: \$12.99

Classic pizza with fresh mozzarella, tomatoes, and basil.


 Margherita Pizza

Edit Item

Cheese Burger

Price: \$9.99

Juicy beef patty with cheese, lettuce, tomato, and special sauce. madhu sri

 Cheese Burger

Edit Item

Caesar Salad

Price: \$8.99

Crisp romaine lettuce, croutons, and Caesar dressing.


 Caesar Salad

Edit Item

Pasta Alfredo

Price: \$14.99

Creamy Alfredo sauce over fettuccine pasta with parmesan. madhu sri

 Pasta Alfredo

Edit Item

Chocolate Cake

Price: \$6.99

Rich chocolate cake layered with chocolate frosting.

 Chocolate Cake

Edit Item

Grilled Salmon

Price: \$17.99

Fresh salmon fillet grilled to perfection, served with vegetables.


 Grilled Salmon

Edit Item

Spaghetti Bolognese

Price: \$11.99

Spaghetti served with a hearty meat sauce.

 Spaghetti Bolognese

Edit Item

Tiramisu

Price: \$5.99

Delicious coffee-flavored Italian dessert made with ladyfingers and mascarpone.

 Tiramisu

Edit Item

chicken 65

Price: \$70.0

crispy, smooth, delicious chicken 65

Edit Item

ADD NEW MENU ITEM

Item Name

Item Price

Item Description

Add Item

ORDER LIST

Order ID	Customer	Order Status	Actions
1	1	Completed	<button>Update Order</button>
2	2	Completed	<button>Update Order</button>
3	1	In Progress	<button>Update Order</button>
4	3	Cancelled	<button>Update Order</button>
5	4	Completed	<button>Update Order</button>
6	2	Completed	<button>Update Order</button>
7	2	Completed	<button>Update Order</button>
8	2	Completed	<button>Update Order</button>
9	2	Pending	<button>Update Order</button>
10	2	Served	<button>Update Order</button>
11	2	Pending	<button>Update Order</button>
12	2	Pending	<button>Update Order</button>
13	2	Pending	<button>Update Order</button>
14	2	Served	<button>Update Order</button>
15	2	Served	<button>Update Order</button>
16	2	Pending	<button>Update Order</button>
17	2	Completed	<button>Update Order</button>
18	2	Served	<button>Update Order</button>

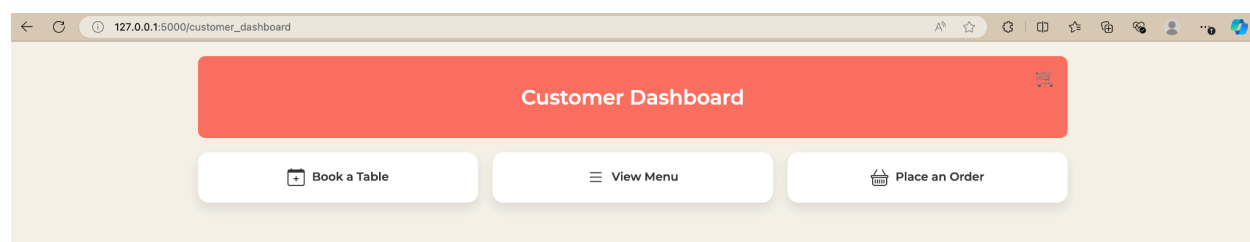
PAYMENTS			
Payment ID	Order ID	Customer ID	Amount
1	1	1	\$30.0
2	2	2	\$12.5
3	3	1	\$25.0
4	4	3	\$50.0
5	5	4	\$15.0
986660	17	2	\$23.96
12345677	8	2	\$50.0
98765432	7	2	\$4.99
1234567890	6	2	\$4.99

d. Customer Dashboard

The Customer Dashboard provides a user-friendly interface for customers to manage their dining experience.

Key Features:

- **Menu Browsing:** Customers can view the full menu with images, descriptions, and prices.
- **Table Booking:** Customers can book tables for dine-in experiences.
- **Order Placement:** Customers can add items to their cart and place orders for takeout or delivery.
- **Notifications:** Alerts for special offers, order status updates, and promotions.



127.0.0.1:5000/customer_dashboard

Customer Dashboard

Book a Table

View Menu

Place an Order

Book a Table

Your Name

Number of People

Booking Date

dd/mm/yyyy

Booking Time

--:--

Book Table

Customer Dashboard

Book a Table

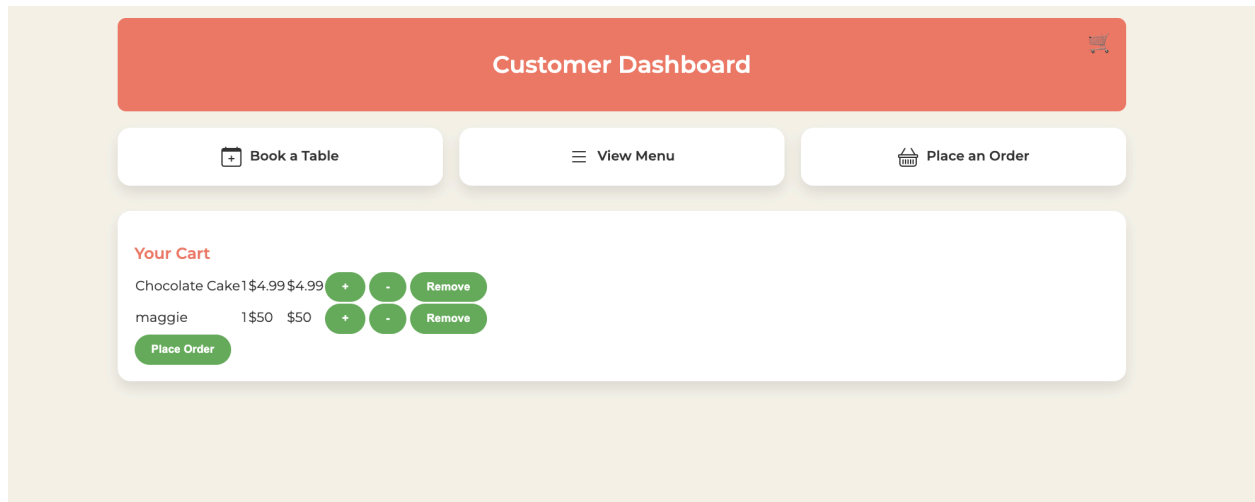
View Menu

Place an Order

Available Menu Items

Chocolate Cake - \$Rich chocolate cake with a creamy frosting. very delicious. madhu	1	Add to Cart
maggie - \$delicious and soupy noodles	1	Add to Cart
maggie - \$Very tasty and delicious made in Korean ramen style	1	Add to Cart
maggie - \$delicious and korean ramen style	1	Add to Cart
Margherita Pizza - \$Classic pizza with fresh mozzarella, tomatoes, and basil.	1	Add to Cart
Cheese Burger - \$Juicy beef patty with cheese, lettuce, tomato, and special sauce. madhu sri	1	Add to Cart
Caesar Salad - \$Crisp romaine lettuce, croutons, and Caesar dressing.	1	Add to Cart
Pasta Alfredo - \$Creamy Alfredo sauce over fettuccine pasta with parmesan. madhu sri	1	Add to Cart
Chocolate Cake - \$Rich chocolate cake layered with chocolate frosting.	1	Add to Cart
Grilled Salmon - \$Fresh salmon fillet grilled to perfection, served with vegetables.	1	Add to Cart
Spaghetti Bolognese - \$Spaghetti served with a hearty meat sauce.	1	Add to Cart
Tiramisu - \$Delicious coffee-flavored Italian dessert made with ladyfingers and mascarpone.	1	Add to Cart
chicken 65 - \$crispy, smooth, delicious chicken 65	1	Add to Cart

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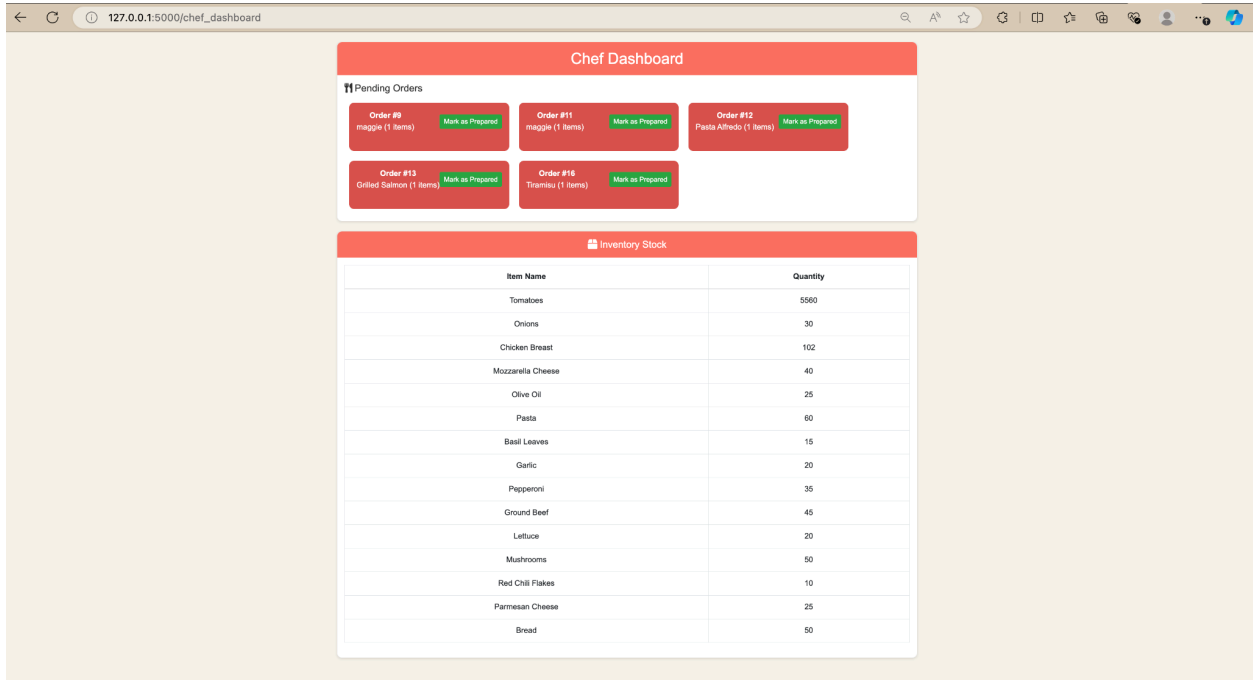


e. Chef Dashboard

The Chef Dashboard is designed for kitchen staff to manage food preparation and order fulfillment effectively.

Key Features:

- **View Prepared Orders:** Chefs can see a list of prepared orders that need to be served.
- **Order Notifications:** Notifications for new orders and updates on order status (e.g., marked as prepared).
- **Order Management:** Chefs can update the status of orders once they are prepared, signaling to the staff that the orders are ready to be served.
- **Menu Access:** Chefs have access to the menu items to ensure they know what to prepare based on customer orders.

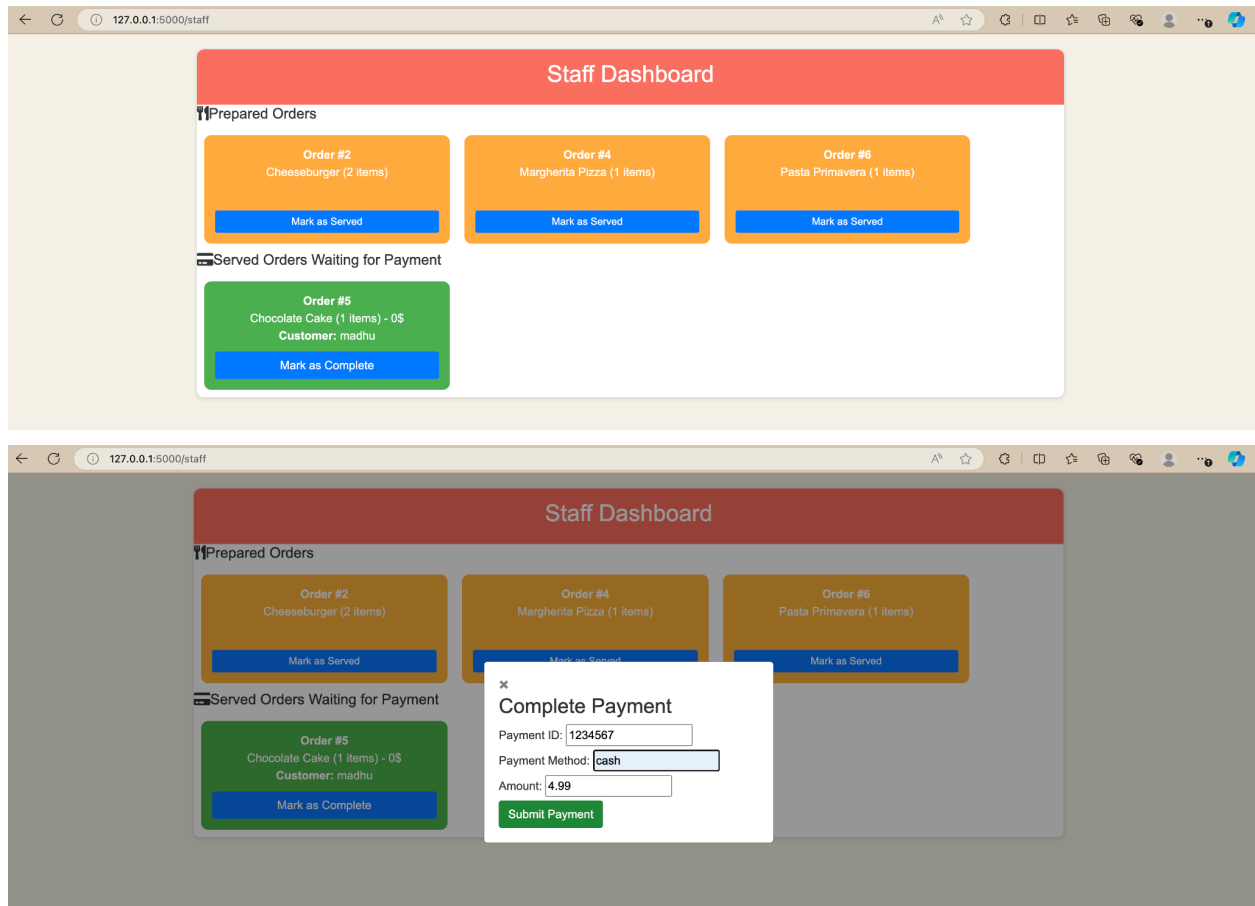


f. Staff Dashboard

The Staff Dashboard supports restaurant staff in managing orders and customer interactions efficiently.

Key Features:

- **Pending Orders:** Staff can view a list of prepared orders that need to be served.
- **Order Management:** Staff can mark orders as served and completed after payment is received.
- **Customer Interaction:** Staff can access customer details and order history to assist them better.
- **Notifications:** Staff receive alerts for new orders, changes in order status, and customer requests.
- **Payment Processing:** Staff can process payments for the orders through various methods (credit card, QR code) and update the order as completed.



V FINAL DOC

a. Demo Video of the RMS:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rXT0uuDdBzYTakQrBQqLANCsanzD3_CS/view?usp=sharing

b. Complete project folder link with code :

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1VoGLzDXy6PZSN_KuX4rBeQ1gkZCbLoCr?usp=sharing