

The Final File of the project entitled

ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SYSTEM

Submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree of

Bachelor of Technology
In
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DECLARATION

I, Simranjeet Kaur, hereby declare that the work which is being presented in this project/training titled “Online Food Ordering System”, which is being presented by me, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech) Degree in Computer Science and Engineering, is an authentic record of my own work carried out under the guidance of Future Finder Company, Mohali.

To the best of my knowledge, the matter embodied in this report has not been submitted to any other University/Institute for the award of any degree/diploma

ABSTRACT

The Online Food Ordering System is a web-based application developed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to provide users with a simple, fast, and interactive platform for ordering food online. This project focuses on improving customer convenience by allowing users to browse menus, add items to the cart, and place orders in an efficient and user-friendly interface.

The system is designed to enhance the online food ordering experience by offering smooth navigation, responsive design, and interactive frontend features. JavaScript plays a key role in managing dynamic functionalities such as cart operations, item selection, and real-time updates without reloading the page. HTML and CSS ensure a clean layout and visually appealing structure suitable for all devices.

Overall, this project demonstrates how basic web technologies can be used to create a functional and engaging food ordering platform. It improves usability, accessibility, and customer engagement while showcasing practical implementation of core frontend development concepts.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT

Web Development is the process of creating websites and web applications that run on the internet. It involves designing the layout of a webpage, writing code to make the website work, and connecting it with databases to store information. A web developer uses different technologies like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and sometimes backend tools to build modern, interactive, and user-friendly websites.

Web development mainly has two parts:

1. Front-End Development – This deals with what users see on the screen such as colors, text, buttons, images, and layout.
2. Back-End Development – This controls how the website works behind the scenes, such as saving user data, handling login, and managing databases.

1.2 FEATURES OF WEB DEVELOPMENT

Front-end web development refers to the visual and interactive part of a website that users directly view and interact with. It focuses on creating attractive layouts, responsive designs, and smooth user experiences. One of the key features is responsive design, which ensures that the website works properly on all screen sizes such as mobile phones, tablets, and laptops. Front-end development also includes the creation of interactive elements such as buttons, menus, animations, forms, and navigation bars that enhance user engagement.

Back-end development refers to the server-side operations of a website that manage data, handle requests, and ensure proper

functionality behind the scenes. One of the main features is database management, where all user information, orders, products, and other important data are stored and retrieved efficiently. Back-end development also handles server-side logic,

which determines how the website behaves when a user interacts with it.

1. Responsive Design

The website adjusts automatically on mobile, tablet, and laptop screens for a smooth viewing experience.

2. User Interface (UI)

Provides attractive layouts, proper colors, clean buttons, menus, and well-designed visual elements.

3. Interactive Elements

Includes clickable components such as buttons, sliders, forms, animations, hover effects, and dynamic actions.

4. Fast Loading Speed

Ensures that the website loads quickly so users do not have to wait.

5. User Experience (UX)

Offers simple navigation, easy controls, and a smooth flow that helps users interact comfortably.

6. Database Connectivity

Websites often need to store and retrieve data such as user information, orders, product details, or messages. Database connectivity allows the website to communicate with a database to save and manage this information securely.

7. Security and Authentication

Security features protect the website and user data from unauthorized access. Authentication includes login systems, password protection, data encryption, and verification processes that keep information safe and private.

8. Server-Side Processing

This feature handles all the logic behind the website. It processes user requests, manages operations like adding items to a cart, placing orders, sending data to databases, and giving proper responses to the browser.

LIMITATIONS:

1. Technical & System Limitations

- Performance / Speed issues: If the website/app is slow to load, or becomes unresponsive (especially when many users are using it at once), users may abandon orders. Slow load times and lag in checkout can harm user experience. [Orderable+1](#)
- Scalability under high load: When many orders come in (peak hours), the system might struggle — leading to order failures, delays, or even crashes. Handling high traffic reliably is difficult without robust backend & infrastructure.
- Integration difficulties: If your system needs to integrate with other systems (inventory, restaurant POS, payment gateways, delivery tracking), integrating all smoothly can be hard. Lack of integration may cause inventory mismatches, stale menus, or order-processing errors.

2. Functional / Operational Limitations

1.
 - Inventory & availability issues: If inventory (ingredients, food items) isn't synchronized with the online menu, customers might order items that are actually sold out, causing cancellations or delays. [Deonde+1](#)
 - Order inaccuracies / human-error potential: Mistakes can occur — wrong items, missing items, incomplete customization — especially if the backend or kitchen receives ambiguous or poorly formatted orders. [IJRASET+1](#)
 - Delivery and logistics challenges: Delivery delays, incorrect addresses, long distances, poor routing — all can affect delivery speed and food quality (e.g. food getting cold, soggy, late). [Menumium+2](#) [Homepage+2](#)
 - Dependence on external delivery partners (if used): If you rely on third-party delivery or external services, you may lose control over delivery quality, timing, and customer experience. That dependency can affect reliability. [restolabs.com+1](#)

3. User-Experience & Customer Limitations

- User interface / UX problems: If the website/app is not easy to navigate — complicated menus, confusing checkout, unclear fees — customers may abandon orders. Poor UX reduces user satisfaction and retention. Orderable+1
- Hidden or unclear pricing / delivery charges: If delivery fees, taxes, service charges etc. are not transparent early, users may feel misled at checkout — leading to cart abandonment or negative feedback. Medium+1
- Limited payment or payment-gateway options: If customers don't find a payment method they trust or use — or if payment fails — that becomes a barrier. Without multiple secure payment options, conversion can drop. Orderable+1

4. Business & Economic Limitations

- Cost & profitability pressure (if using third-party delivery): Commission fees or delivery partner fees can eat into profit margins drastically, making the business less sustainable. restolabs.com+1
- Overhead of maintenance & updates: To keep menus, prices, stock, UI, payment gateways up-to-date requires continual effort. Without regular maintenance, the system may become outdated or buggy.
- Dependency on external partners or services: If you rely heavily on outside delivery partners, payment gateways, or third-party services, any failure or change on their side may disrupt your business.
- Regulatory / compliance risks: Food safety, hygiene regulations, delivery-related compliance, data protection regulations can impose constraints — ignoring them may lead to legal or reputational problems. Menumiu

5. Quality & Customer-Satisfaction Limitations

- Possible food quality degradation during delivery: Delivered food may lose heat, get soggy, or degrade in presentation — reducing the “dine-in” experience value.
[Homepage+1](#)
- Limited user engagement — lack of “restaurant-experience”: Online ordering can’t replicate the ambience, service, and social aspects of dining in a restaurant. That may reduce customer satisfaction for people who value the “dining out” experience.
[PerfectionGeeks Technologies+1](#)
- Sustainability / environmental concerns: Frequent packaging, disposable containers, and delivery logistics can create waste and raise environmental footprint, which may concern some customers.

BENEFITS OF PROJECT:

For Customers / End-Users:

- Convenience & Flexibility — Customers can place orders anytime, from anywhere, using their phone or computer. They don’t need to call or visit physically.
[rapidcents.com+2fishbowl.com+2](#)
- Time Saving — No waiting in line or on hold; ordering is quick, and they can browse menu, select items, pay and order in minutes. [Enatega+1](#)
- Order Accuracy & Customization — Since users select items themselves and can review before submitting, there’s less chance of miscommunication or wrong orders. Customers can also easily choose options (e.g. extra toppings, special instructions).
[UpMenu+2hostmeapp.com+2](#)
- Secure & Contactless Payments — Payments can be handled digitally (card, wallet, online payments), improving security and convenience, and no need for cash. [Enatega+1](#)

For the Restaurant / Owner / Business

- Reach wider audience / 24/7 Availability — The restaurant isn't limited to dine-in customers or business hours. Online ordering opens sales even outside traditional hours.
[fishbowl.com+2orders.co+2](#)
- Increased Sales & Higher Order Value — Because customers can browse full menu, choose add-ons, extras easily, online orders tend to have larger average order sizes.
[UpMenu+2hostmeapp.com+2](#)
- Operational Efficiency & Lower Labor Costs — Automation of order taking reduces manual tasks (phone calls, order entry), freeing staff for kitchen or dine-in service — reduces staff workload and potential errors. [fleksa.com+2rapidcents.com+2](#)
- Reduced Order Errors & Improved Accuracy — Since the customer places the order directly, less chance of mishearing or miscommunication; improves order accuracy, fewer mistakes, less wastage.

Strategic & Long-Term Business Benefits

- Competitive Advantage & Modern Brand Image — A restaurant with an online ordering option stands out compared to those relying only on dine-in or phone orders — appealing to modern, digital-first customers.
- Less Dependency on Physical Footfall — Not limited to people visiting the restaurant; even if dine-in traffic is low, orders can keep coming through online orders and deliveries.
- Better Resource Management & Reduced Wastage — With accurate order data and inventory tracking, restaurants can manage stock more efficiently, avoiding over-ordering or food waste. [hostmeapp.com+1](#)
- Adaptability for Changing Market Conditions — In situations like lockdowns, pandemics, or restricted movement, online ordering ensures the business can still operate and serve customers.
- Opportunity for Growth & Expansion — The same platform can be extended: add features like scheduled orders, delivery tracking, customer feedback, multi-branch support, enabling business growth.

BOOTSTRAP 5

Introduction

Get started with Bootstrap, the world's most popular framework for building responsive, mobile-first sites, with jsDelivr and a template starter page.

CSS

Copy-paste the stylesheet <link> into your <head> before all other stylesheets to load our CSS

```
<link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-EVSTQN3/azprG1Anm3QDgpJLIm9Nao0Yz1ztcQTwfspd3yD65VohhpuuCOMLASjC"
crossorigin="anonymous">
```

JSS

Many of our components require the use of JavaScript to function. Specifically, they require our own JavaScript plugins and Popper. Place one of the following <script>s near the end of your pages, right before the closing </body> tag, to enable them.

BUNDLE

```
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
integrity="sha384-MrcW6ZMFYlzcLA8Nl+NtUVF0sA7MsXsP1UyJoMp4YLEuNSfAP+JcXn/tWtIaxVXM"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

Separate

```
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@popperjs/core@2.9.2/dist/umd/popper.min.js" integrity="sha384-IQsoLXI5PILFhosVNubq5LC7Qb9DXgDA9i+tQ8Zj3iwWAwPtgFTxbJ8NT4GN1R8p"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script><script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js" integrity="sha384-cVKIPhGWiC2Al4u+LWgxfKTRIcfu0JTxR+EQDz/bgldoEyl4H0zUF0QKbrJ0EcQF"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

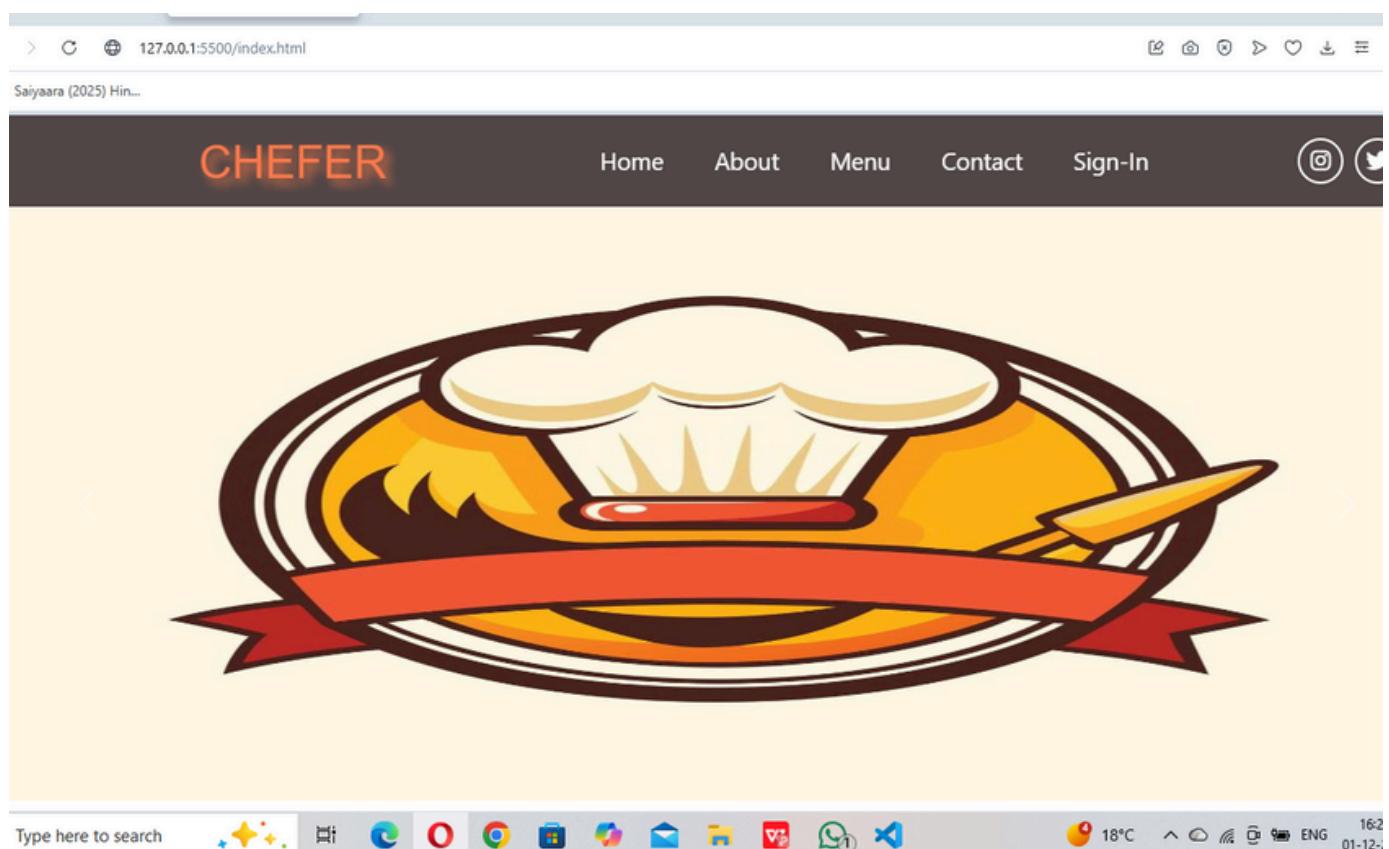
CAROUSEL:

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Bootstrap v5.0 documentation for the Carousel component. The main content area features a dark gray carousel slide with the text "First slide" in the center. On either side of the slide are small white arrows pointing left and right, which serve as navigation controls. To the left of the slide, there is a vertical sidebar menu under the heading "Components". Under "Components", the "Carousel" option is selected and highlighted in blue. To the right of the slide, there is a vertical sidebar titled "On this page" containing a list of related topics such as "How it works", "Example", "Slides only", "With controls", etc.

BOOTSTRAP CODE:

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Bootstrap v5.0 documentation for the Carousel component. The main content area displays the HTML code for a carousel example. The code includes a div with id="carouselExampleControls" and class="carousel slide", which contains a div with class="carousel-inner". Inside the inner div, there are three divs with class="carousel-item", each containing an img element with a width of 100 pixels. Following the items are two button elements with type="button": one for navigating to the previous item and one for the next. The sidebar menu on the left is identical to the one in the first screenshot, showing the "Carousel" option as selected. The "On this page" sidebar on the right also lists various documentation links.

OUTPUT:



FRONTEND:

Front-End Developer

A Front-End Developer is someone who creates websites and web applications.

The difference between Front-End and Back-End is that Front-End refers to how a web page looks, while back-end refers to how it works.

You can think of Front-End as client-side and Back-End as server-side.

The basic languages for Front-End Development are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

Main responsibilities

The main responsibility of the Front-End Developer is the User interface.

Simply put, create things that the user sees.

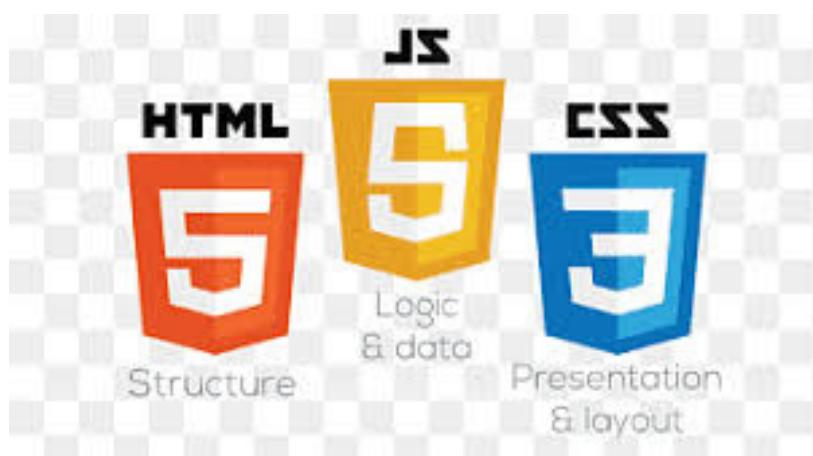


Fig 1.6: Architecture

Front End

The front end is used by the client. It contains client-side interfaces and applications that are required to access the cloud computing platforms. The front end includes web servers (including Chrome, Firefox, internet explorer, etc.), thin & fat clients, tablets, and mobile devices.

Back End

The back end is used by the service provider. It manages all the resources that are required to provide cloud computing services. It includes a huge amount of data storage, security mechanism, virtual machines, deploying models, servers, traffic control mechanisms, etc.

BACKEND :

Backend development is the server-side of web development, handling the behind-the-scenes components like the server, database, and application logic that power a website or application. It involves creating and maintaining the systems that manage data, user authentication, and the overall functionality that users don't see, working in conjunction with front-end developers who build the user interface. Common tools and languages include Python, Java, and Node.js, along with databases like MySQL or MongoDB.

Key responsibilities of a backend developer

Server-side logic: Develop and manage the logic that processes data and performs actions on the server.

Database management: Handle database operations, including creating, retrieving, and backing up data.

API creation: Build and maintain Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to allow different software components to communicate.

User authentication and security: Implement secure processes for user login and data protection.

Performance and scalability: Ensure the application can handle high traffic and performs efficiently.

BACKEND

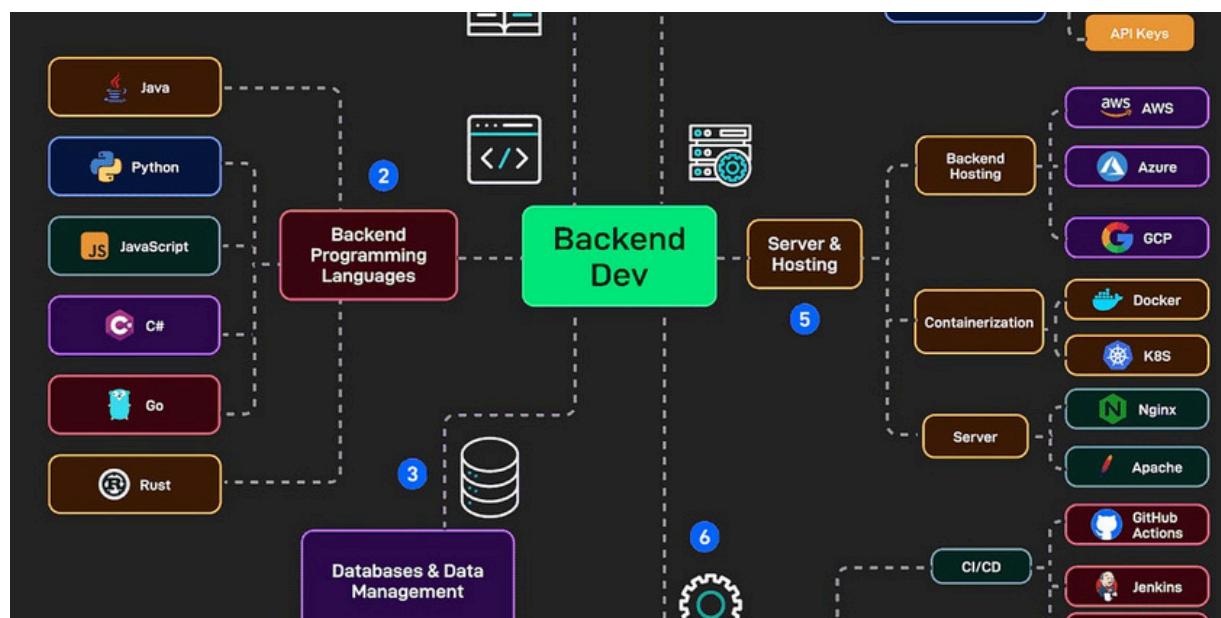


Fig 1.7: Characteristics of cloud computing

CHAPTER-2

PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 PROJECT TITLE

ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SYSTEM

2.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

- The Online Food Ordering System is a web-based (or app-based) platform that allows users (customers) to browse restaurants / food menus, select dishes, place orders, and pay online – all from their computer or mobile device.
- It replaces the traditional manual ordering method (phone orders / in-person orders) with a digital, automated, and streamlined ordering process.

CHAPTER-3

TECHNOLOGY AND SOFTWARE USED

3.1 TECHNOLOGY USED

3.1.1 . HTML



Fig 3.1.1: HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to structure webpages.

It tells the browser what to display: text, images, buttons, forms, videos, etc.

HTML = skeleton of a webpage

CSS = design

JavaScript = functionality

“

Explanation:

<html> → the entire webpage

<head> → info about the page (title, links, metadata)

<body> → visible content

<h1> → heading

<p> → paragraph

Features of HTML:

- Simple and easy to learn**
- Platform-independent**
- Supported by all browsers**
- Supports multimedia (images, video, audio)**
- Works with CSS and JavaScript**

CSS:



fig 3.1.2: Css

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to style and layout web pages.

HTML = structure

CSS = design

JavaScript = behavior

CSS controls:

- Colors
- Fonts
- Layout
- Spacing
- Animations
- Responsive design

Before CSS, all styling had to be written in HTML, which was messy.

CSS allows separation of content (HTML) and presentation (CSS).

Benefits:

- Cleaner code
- Reusable styles
- Faster development
- Consistent design
- Better user experience

CSS Syntax

```
selector {  
    property: value;  
}
```

1. Inline CSS (Inside HTML Tag)

Definition:

Inline CSS is applied directly inside an HTML tag using the style attribute.

2. Internal CSS (Inside <style> Tag in <head> Section)

Definition:

Internal CSS is written inside the <style> tag within the head section of an HTML file

3. External CSS (Separate .css File)

Definition:

External CSS is written in a separate file with the extension .css

and linked to the HTML using a link tag.

3.1.3 JAVASCRIPT



Fig 3.1.3: Java script

JavaScript is a MUST for students and working professionals to become a great Software Engineer specially when they are working in Web Development Domain. I will list down some of the key advantages of learning JavaScript:

JavaScript is the most popular programming language in the world and that makes it a programmer's great choice. Once you learnt JavaScript, it helps you developing great front-end as well as back-end software's using different JavaScript based frameworks like jQuery, Node.JS etc.

JavaScript is everywhere, it comes installed on every modern web browser and so to learn JavaScript you really do not need any special environment setup. For example, Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari and every browser you know as of today, supports JavaScript.

Due to high demand, there is tons of job growth and high pay for those who know JavaScript. You can navigate over to different job sites to see what having JavaScript kills looks like in the job market.

Great thing about JavaScript is that you will find tons of frameworks and Libraries already developed which can be used directly in your software development to reduce your time to market.

3.1.4 BOOTSTRAP



Fig 3.1.4:Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a free, open-source CSS framework used to build responsive, mobile-first, and modern websites quickly.

It was created by Twitter developers to make UI design easier and faster.

Bootstrap includes:

- Ready-made CSS styles
- Responsive grid system
- Prebuilt UI components
- JavaScript plugins

Bootstrap helps developers:

- Build responsive websites without writing much CSS
- Use pre-designed components
- Have consistent design across all pages
- Save time in development
- Ensure cross-browser compatibility

CHAPTER-4

VS CODE INSTALLE AND COMMANDS

VS CODE INSTALLER:

Download the installer from the official Visual Studio Code website.

Run the downloaded installer (VSCodeUserSetup-{version}.exe).

Follow the on-screen instructions. Ensure "Add to PATH" is checked during installation for easier command-line access.

Windows

Go to the official site: <https://code.visualstudio.com> (safe & free).

Click Download for Windows.

Run the downloaded .exe file.

In the setup:

Check Add to PATH (recommended).

Check Register Code as an editor for supported file types.

Click Install.

After installation, open VS Code from the Start menu.

macOS

Download the .zip archive from the official Visual Studio Code website.

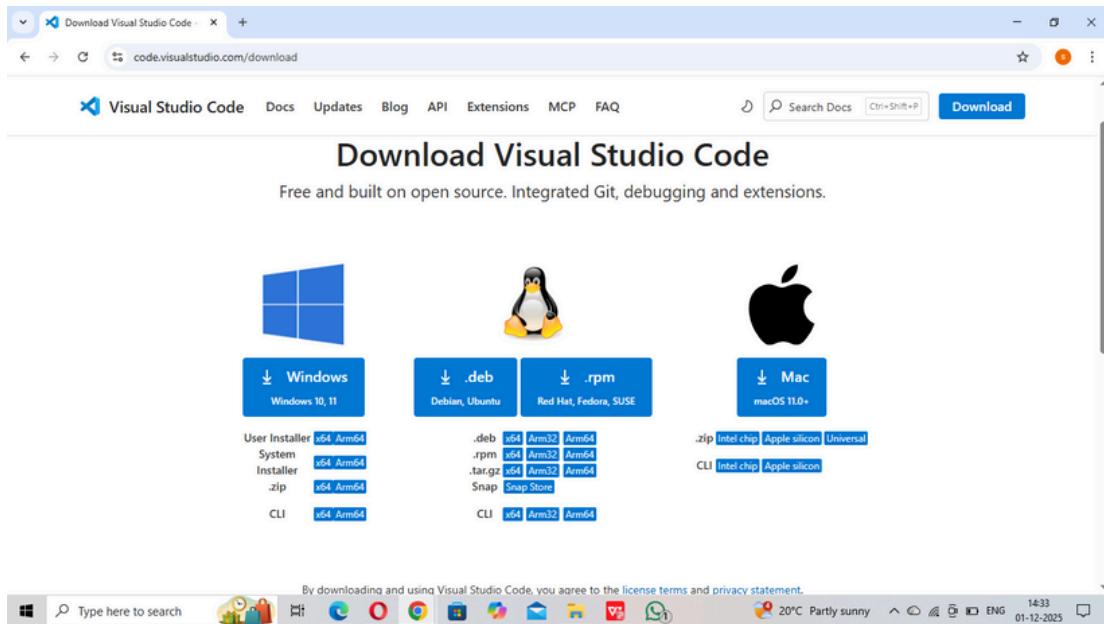
Extract the archive and drag the "Visual Studio Code.app" into your Applications folder.

Linux:

Download the appropriate package (.deb for Debian/Ubuntu, .rpm for Fedora/RHEL) from the official Visual Studio Code website.

Install using your system's package manager (e.g., sudo dpkg -i <filename>.deb or sudo rpm -i <filename>.rpm).

Alternatively, use a snap package: sudo snap install --classic code.



BASIC VS CODE COMMANDS

1. Open a folder/project

File → Open Folder

Shortcut:

Windows/Linux: Ctrl + K then Ctrl + O

Mac: Cmd + K then Cmd + O

2. Open a file

File → Open File

Shortcut:

Windows/Linux: Ctrl + O

Mac: Cmd + O

3. Save a file

Save:

Windows/Linux: Ctrl + S

Mac: Cmd + S

Save All:

Windows/Linux: Ctrl + K then Ctrl + S

Mac: Cmd + Option + S

4. Open Terminal

Terminal → New Terminal

Shortcut:

Windows/Linux: Ctrl + \ ` (Ctrl + backtick)

Mac: `Cmd + ``

5. Open Command Palette

This is the MOST IMPORTANT tool in VS Code.

Shortcut:

Windows/Linux: Ctrl + Shift + P

Mac: Cmd + Shift + P

6. Search in all files

Search → Search in Files

Shortcut:

Windows/Linux: Ctrl + Shift + F

Mac: Cmd + Shift + F

command prompt line

```
C:\>code --version
1.22.2
3aeede733d9a3098f7b4bcd1f66b63b0f48c1ef9
x64

C:\>code --list-extensions
DavidAnson.vscode-markdownlint
dbaeumer.vscode-eslint
eg2 tslint
msjsdiag.debugger-for-chrome
robertohuertasm.vscode-icons
streetsidesoftware.code-spell-checker

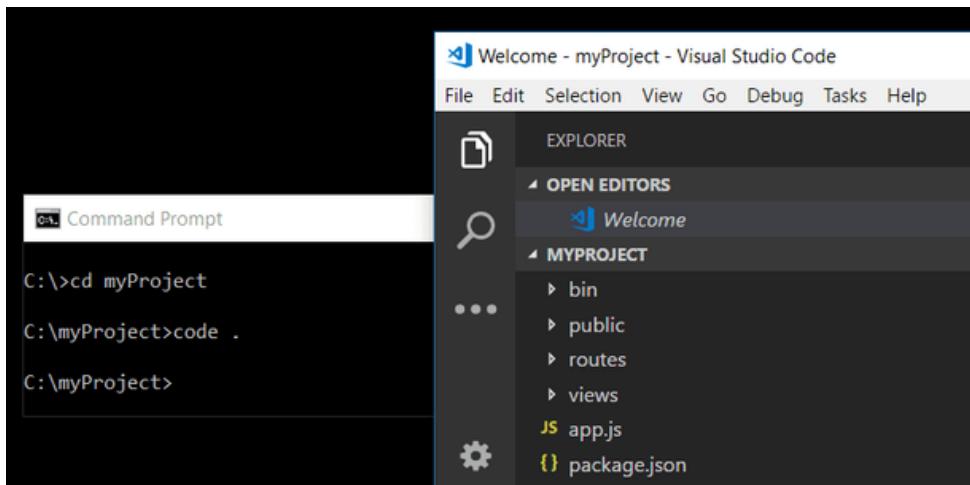
C:\>
```

```
C:\>code --help
Visual Studio Code 1.39.1

Usage: code.exe [options][paths...]

To read output from another program, append '--' (e.g. 'echo Hello World | code.exe -')

Options
-d --diff <file> <file>          Compare two files with each other.
-a --add <folder>                 Add folder(s) to the last active window.
-g --goto <file:line[:character]>  Open a file at the path on the specified
                                  line and character position.
-n --new-window                   Force to open a new window.
-r --reuse-window                Force to open a file or folder in an
                                  already opened window.
-w --wait                         Wait for the files to be closed before
                                  returning.
--locale <locale>                The locale to use (e.g. en-US or zh-TW).
--user-data-dir <dir>            Specifies the directory that user data is
                                  kept in. Can be used to open multiple
```



CHAPTER-5

CODE AND

IMPLEMENTATION

Project: online Food Ordering system

code:

index.html:

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows files in the "PROJECT COOKING WEBSITE" folder: checkout.html, ChefFood.zip, index.css, index.html, and signin.html.
- Code Editor:** The "index.html" tab is active, displaying the HTML code for the homepage.
- Code Content:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/remixicon@4.7.0/fonts/remixicon.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-EVSTQN/azprG1Anm3QDgpJLIm9j3zD6kPp0DkqzJmUZ" crossorigin="anonymous">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="index.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.7.2/css/all.min.css" integrity="sha512-Evv8Mr4kqVGRNSg1GL/F/aIDqQb7xQ2vcrdIwcfjThSH0CSR7P0EakCr51ck+w+U6swU2imivX0SVK9A8hg==" crossorigin="anonymous" referrerPolicy="no-referrer">
  </head>
  <body>
    <header id="navbar">
      <div class="container">
        <h1>CHEFER</h1>
        <div class="container2"><a href="#carouselExampleInterval">Home</a>
          <a href="#foot-panel1" class="active">About</a>
          <a href="#shop">Menu</a>
          <a href="#foot-panel2">Contact</a>
          <a href="signin.html" id="Signin-link">Sign-In</a>
        </div>
        <div class="icons">
          <a href="https://www.facebook.com/...>
```
- Status Bar:** Shows file statistics (Ln 38, Col 1, Spaces 2, UTF-8, CRLF), Go Live, Prettier, and system information (18°C, ENG, 16:22, 01-12-2025).

index.css

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the 'index.css' file open. The code is a CSS file for a Bootstrap carousel. It includes styles for the carousel slide, item, and controls, along with URLs for background images and font icons.

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... index.html signin.html JS index.js # index.css checkout.html

<header>
  <div id="carouselExampleInterval" class="carousel slide" data-bs-ride="carousel">
    <div class="carousel-inner">
      <div class="carousel-item active" data-bs-interval="1000">
        
      </div>
      <div class="carousel-item" data-bs-interval="2000">
        
      </div>
      <div class="carousel-item">
        
      </div>
    </div>
    <button class="carousel-control-prev" type="button" data-bs-target="#carouselExampleInterval" data-bs-slide="prev">
      <span class="carousel-control-prev-icon" aria-hidden="true"></span>
      <span class="visually-hidden">Previous</span>
    </button>
    <button class="carousel-control-next" type="button" data-bs-target="#carouselExampleInterval" data-bs-slide="next">
      <span class="carousel-control-next-icon" aria-hidden="true"></span>
      <span class="visually-hidden">Next</span>
    </button>
  </div>
```

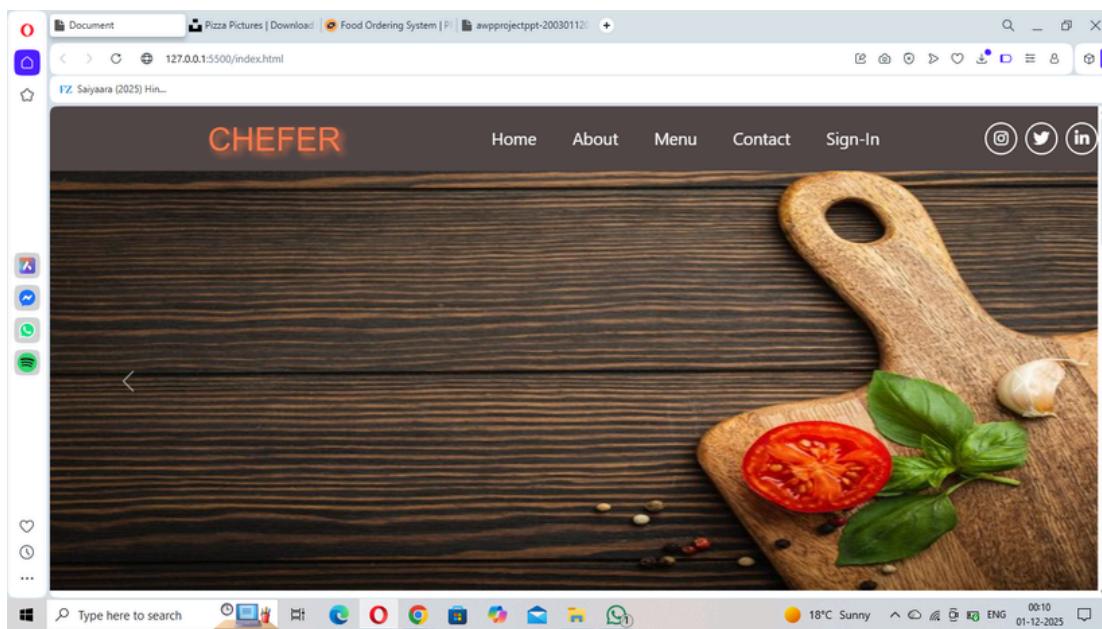
inded.js

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the 'inded.js' file open. The code is a JavaScript file containing the main application logic. It includes imports for 'react', 'react-dom', and 'bootstrap', and defines a component named 'App' that renders a 'Navbar' component.

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... index.html signin.html JS inded.js # index.css checkout.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/remixicon@4.7.0/fonts/remixicon.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-EVSTQN3/azprG1MyrQByq8I6tistoqv啉N0ao0YzIztcQTWfSpd3yD65vohpuCoMLASJC" crossorigin="anonymous"/>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="index.css"/>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.7.2/css/all.min.css" integrity="sha512-EVSTQN3/azprG1MyrQByq8I6tistoqv啉N0ao0YzIztcQTWfSpd3yD65vohpuCoMLASJC" crossorigin="anonymous"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header id="navbar">
      <div class="container">
        <h1>CHEFER</h1>
        <div class="container2"><a href="#carouselExampleInterval">Home</a>
          <a href="#foot-pannel1" class="active">About</a>
          <a href="#shop">Menu</a>
          <a href="#foot-pannel2">Contact</a>
          <a href="signin.html" id="Signin-link">Sign-In</a>
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="icons">
```

OUTPUTS:



The screenshot shows a "FOOD ITEMS" section on the left and a "Your Cart" section on the right. In the "FOOD ITEMS" section, there are three items: "Pasta" (Rs 100), "Pizza" (Rs 200), and "Franky Ro" (Rs 100). Each item has a small image, a name, a price, and a lock icon. In the "Your Cart" section, there is one item: "Pizza" (Rs 200) with a quantity of 1. The total amount shown is \$200. A "Buy Now" button is located below the cart summary. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons and the date/time as 01-12-2025.

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conclusion:

Online Food Ordering System

The Online Food Ordering System successfully achieves its main goal: offering a convenient, efficient, and user-friendly platform for customers to browse menus, place orders, and get food delivered – all through a web interface (or app). By combining structure (frontend + backend), automation, and real-time ordering, the system bridges the gap between restaurants and customers, replacing traditional manual ordering with a modern digital solution.

Future scope:

Personalization & Smart Recommendations:

- Use Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning to analyze user order history and preferences – the system can then recommend dishes tailored to each user (e.g. “you liked this pizza last time – want to try this similar one?”).
Vrinsofts+2IJIRSET+2
- Implement a “smart suggestion engine” that takes into account time of day, weather, user dietary preferences (veg / non-veg / healthy), or trending items. IJIRSET+2AIS Technolabs+2
- With data analytics you can do demand forecasting and inventory recommendation – this helps restaurants plan stock better, reduce wastage, and optimize kitchen supply.

Advanced Ordering & Delivery Features

- Add real-time delivery tracking: show customers exactly where their order is, expected arrival time, live tracking of delivery agent – increases transparency and trust. ordefy.com+1
- Support voice-based ordering or integration with voice assistants: user can place orders via voice commands (useful for convenience, accessibility). Vrinsofts+1
- Offer scheduled ordering: allow users to pre-order meals for a later time (e.g. order ahead for dinner, next day breakfast). Useful for busy customers. (This is often a desired feature for ordering apps.) ordefy.com+1
- Incorporate multi-channel ordering: not only website or app – allow orders via WhatsApp/chatbots, social media, or even integrate with smart devices. Add a little bit of booby text This widens accessibility and convenience. AIS Technolabs+1

chapter:7

References

1. References by <https://htmllcodex.com>
2. Reference by youtube channel@codehal
3. Reference by youtube channel complete coding by prashant sir
4. Reference by <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org>