CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO WEB

Web consists of billions of clients and server connected through wires and wireless networks. The web clients make requests to web server. The web server receives the request, finds the resources and returns the response to the client. When a server answers a request, it usually sends some type of content to the client. The client uses web browser to send request to the server. The server often sends response to the browser with a set of instructions written in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). All browsers know how to display HTML page to the client.

1.2 HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. HTML elements are represented by tags. HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page.

1.3 PHP

PHP is a general-purpose server-side scripting language originally designed for Web development to produce dynamic Web pages. It is one of the first developed server- side scripting languages to be embedded into an HTML source document, rather than calling an external file to process data. Ultimately, the code is interpreted by a Web server with a PHP processor module which generates the resulting Web page. It also has evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications. PHP can be deployed on most Web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform free of charge. A competitor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) server-side script engine and similar languages, PHP is installed on more than 20 million Web sites and 1 million Web servers.

In this application, PHP is used for interacting the webpage with database. Through PHP, the user can meet the server through the HTML page. Using PHP, we can store and retrieve the information from the database using the PHP commands.

1.4 JAVA SCRIPT

JavaScript (sometimes abbreviated **JS**) is a prototype-based scripting language that is dynamic, weakly typed, general purpose programming language and has first-class functions. It is a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles. JavaScript was formalized in the ECMA Script language standard and is primarily used in the form of client-side JavaScript, implemented as part of a Web browser in order to provide enhanced user interfaces and dynamic websites. This enables programmatic access to computational objects within a host environment. JavaScript's use in applications outside Web pages for example in PDF documents, site-specific browsers, and desktop widgets is also significant. JavaScript is the good tool for validating the web- applications. Server side java script Meanwhile, Netscape also introduced the language for server-side scripting in Netscape Enterprise Server, first released in December, 1994.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

Our proposed “Online Food Ordering System” is an online self-ordering service in restaurant industry refers to the restaurant taking orders from customers through applying various types of technologies such as internet and many others. Before carrying on with this we have been to many restaurants, to understand their process of taking orders from customers from any restaurants for home delivery and problems they are facing with existing system.

Usually, the customer prefers self-service because of speed and convenience in making order and transaction while minimize the miscommunication. The usage of the self-service or self-ordering technology is proven to benefit most of the investors. In this project users can save the time and economically feel safe by getting information regarding the food item and restaurant name. The project study basically deals with different operations:

1. Data Gathering
2. Study of Existing System
3. Analyzing Problems
4. Studying various documents
5. Feasibility study for further improvements

Initially, we collected all the information, which they wanted to store. Then we studied the working of the current system which is done manually. We noted the limitation of that system which motivated them to have new system. With the help of these documents we got basic ideas about the system as well as input output of the developed system.

The most important thing is to study system thoroughly. Here we are studying both existing system and proposed system so that advantages & disadvantages of both the systems can be understood. The first task was identifying how system can be computerized. Some analysis and projections was done regarding changes to be made to the existing system.

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system happens to be a non-computerized operating system were all operations are done manually by the waiter carrying paper and to take down the order of the customer or making an order over the counter.

Due to manual means being employed by the fast food restaurants, it is very difficult to satisfy the wants and needs of the customers. Most of the problems include:

- Mistakes are made when taking the orders of the customers through phone.
- It leads to lack of understanding between the customers and the employees.
- The record keeping system is poor. Losses of vital records have been reported in the past consequently. Besides, protecting the file system from unauthorized access is a problem that has defiled solution.
- Unnecessary time is wasted conveying information through the ladder of authority. Management at times seeks to get a copy of the customer’s order form and this may take a lot of time to obtain it.
- It causes reduction of production flow

2.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

As industries are fast expanding, people are seeking for more ways to purchase products with much ease and still maintain cost effectiveness. The manual method of going to their local food sales outlets to purchase food is becoming obsolete and more tasking.

Food can be ordered through the internet and payment made without going to the restaurant or the food vendor. So there is need for a wide range of publicity and enabling direct order, processing and delivering of food through online system. For this system, there will be a system manager who can add his restaurants will have the rights to enter the menu with current prevailing prices. And customers can login and order food from any restaurants which is registered.

2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

This proposed system provides the functionality for customers to place their order and supply necessary details. Users of the system, namely restaurant customers, must be provided the following functionality:

- Create an account by costumer and also by manager. So manager can add there restaurants, food items and its price with description. And costumer can able to place orders.
- Manage their accounts.
- Log in to the system as manager or customer. Manager can edit information of food that they added and can also upload images of food
- Customer can navigate the restaurant’s menu.
- Select an item from the menu.
- Add an item to their current order.
- Review their current order.
- Remove an item or remove all items from their current order.
- Provide payment details.
- Place an order and view order placed

2.4 OBJECTIVES

- To allow the customer to make order, view order and make changes before submitting their order and allow them make payment through prepayment card or credit card or debit card.
- To allow the managers of different restaurants to create account and add there restaurants name and its food information’s into system
- To provide interface that allows promotion and menu.
- To provide interface that shows customers’ orders detail to front-end and kitchen staffs for delivering customers’ orders
- To allows the management to modify the food information such as price, add a new menu and many others as well as tools for managing user system menu and promotion records.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

3.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Front End	:	HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP
Back End	:	MySQL 5.7
Operating System	:	Windows 10
Server	:	XAMP Server

3.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Processor	:	i5 8th Generation
Memory	:	1GB DDR RAM or Greater
Hard Disk	:	Free Space 5GB (min)

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. A DFD is often used as a preliminary step to create an overview of the system, which can later be elaborated. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing. A DFD shows what kind of information will be input to and output from the system, where the data will come from and go to, and where the data will be stored. It does not show information about the timing of process or information about whether processes will operate in sequence or in parallel.

ADMIN :

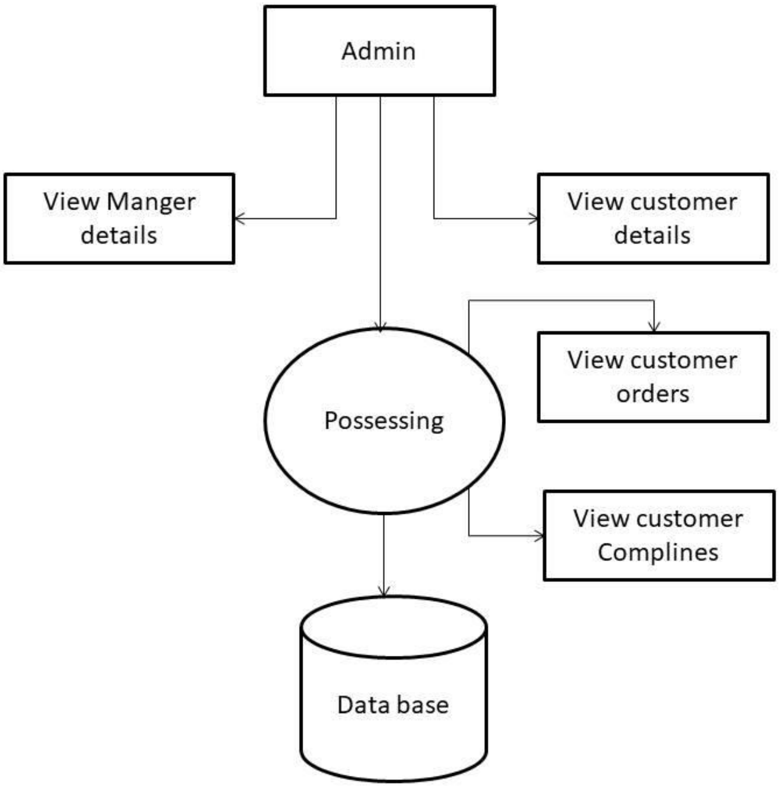


FIG 4.1 : ADMIN DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

MANAGER :

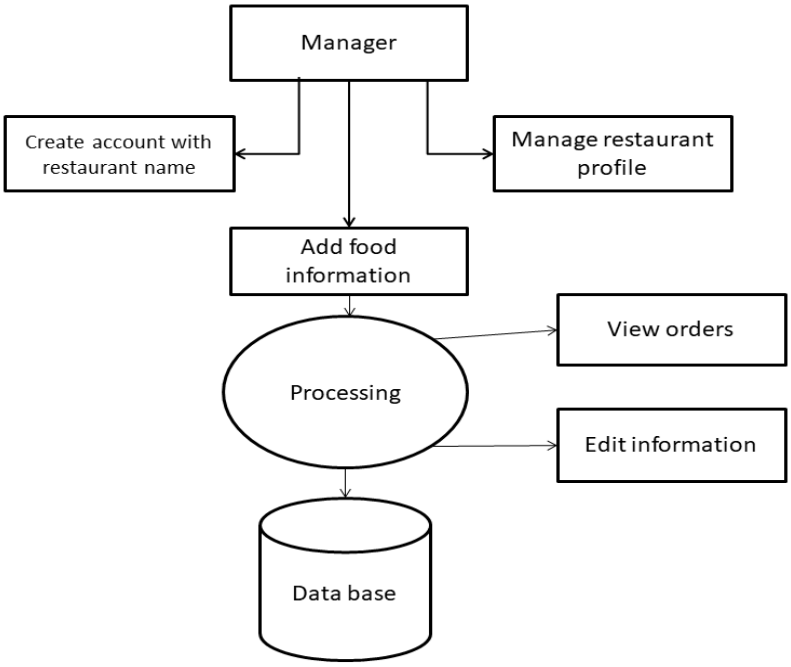


FIG 4.2 : MANAGER DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

CUSTOMERS:

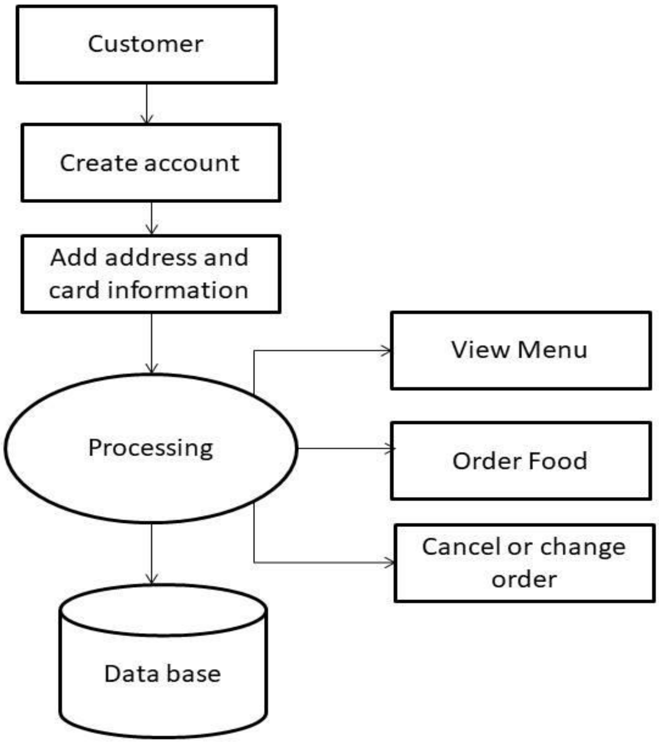


FIG 4.3 : CUSTOMER DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

MODULE DESCRIPTION:

Administrator:

The admin interface consists of login id and password.

Manager:

Manager consist of login id and password so he /she can add restaurant and food item along with its description like price and taste.

Customers:

Customers are also given authentication. His/her account consists of managing address and payment details and can able to view and order food.

4.2 UML DIAGRAM

The Use Case Model figure shows the proposed system. It defines the conceptual view of a database. It works around real-world entities and the associations among them. At view level, the Use Case model is considered a good option for designing the proposed idea.

ADMIN Use Case

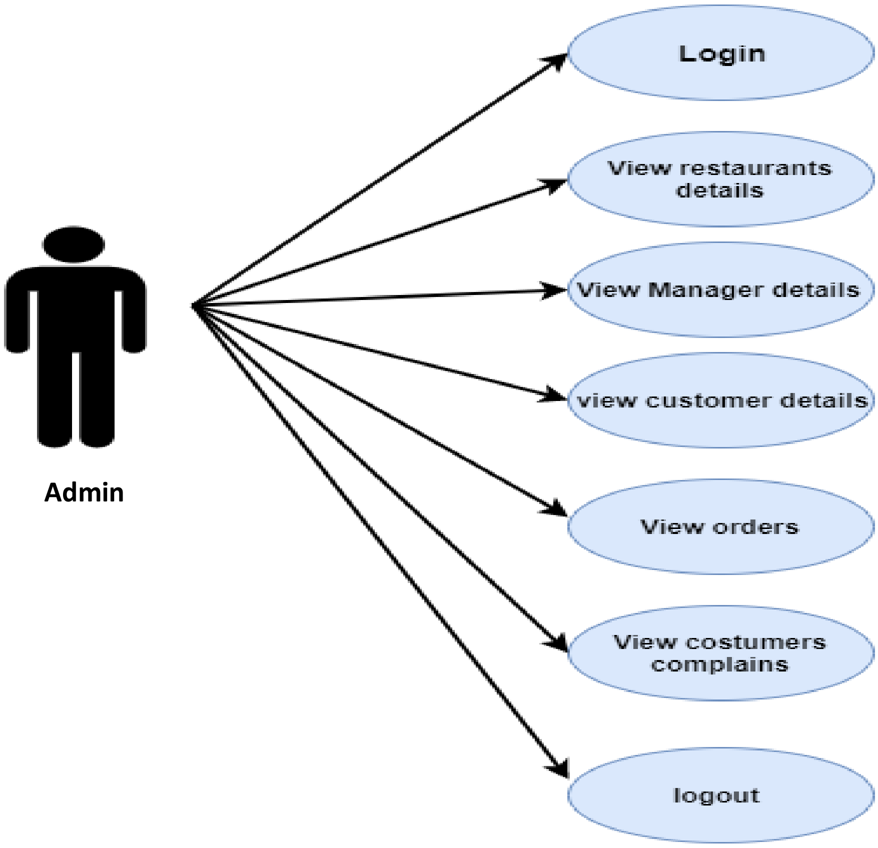


FIG 4.4 : ADMIN USE CASE DIAGRAM

Activity	Description
Login	Admin can log in using his/her own credentials.
View restaurants details	Admin can view restaurant and food information.
View Managers details	Admin can view manager information .
View Customers details	Admin can view customer information.
View orders	Admin can view order information.
View customers complains	Admin can view all customers reviews and complains

TABLE 4.1 : USE CASE FOR ADMIN

MANAGER Use Case

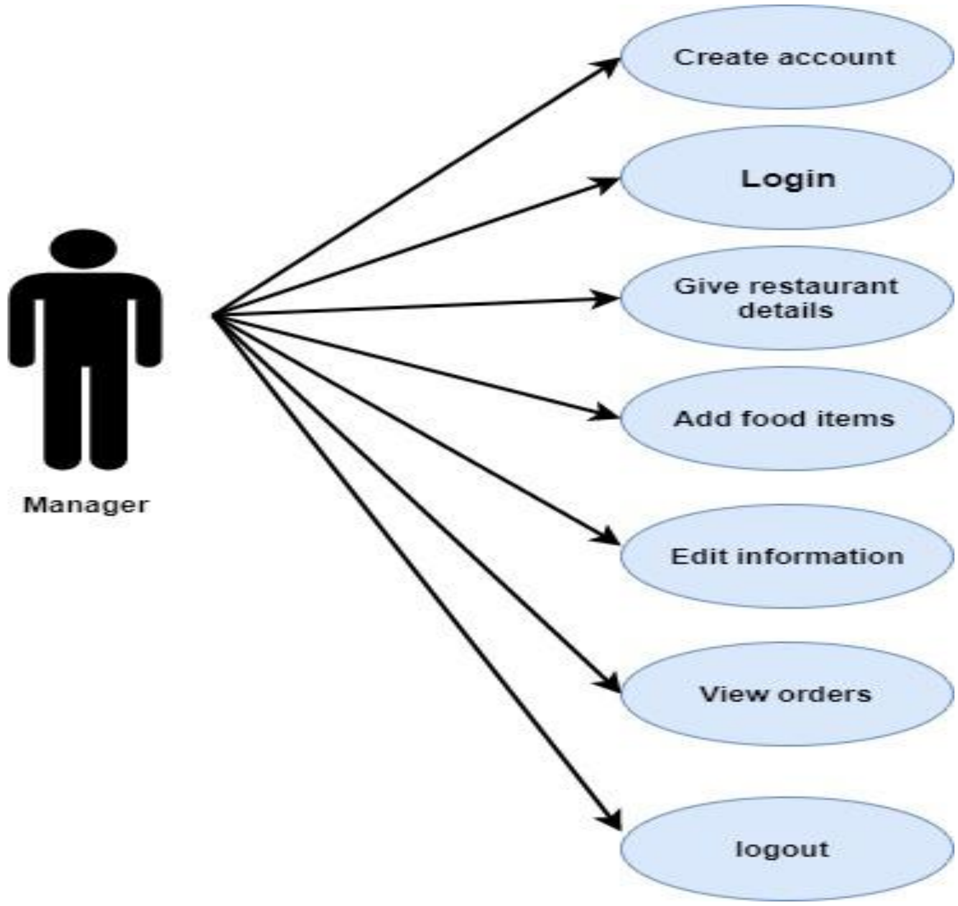


FIG 4.5 : MANAGER USE CASE DIAGRAM

Activity	**Description**
Create account	Manager can create account
Login	Manager can login to website using login id and password.
Give restaurant details	Manager can give restaurant information after creating account.
Add food items	Manager can add information.
Edit information	Manager can edit information about food items like price etc.
View Orders	Manager can view customers order

TABLE4.2 : USE CASE FOR MANAGER

CUSTOMERS Use Case

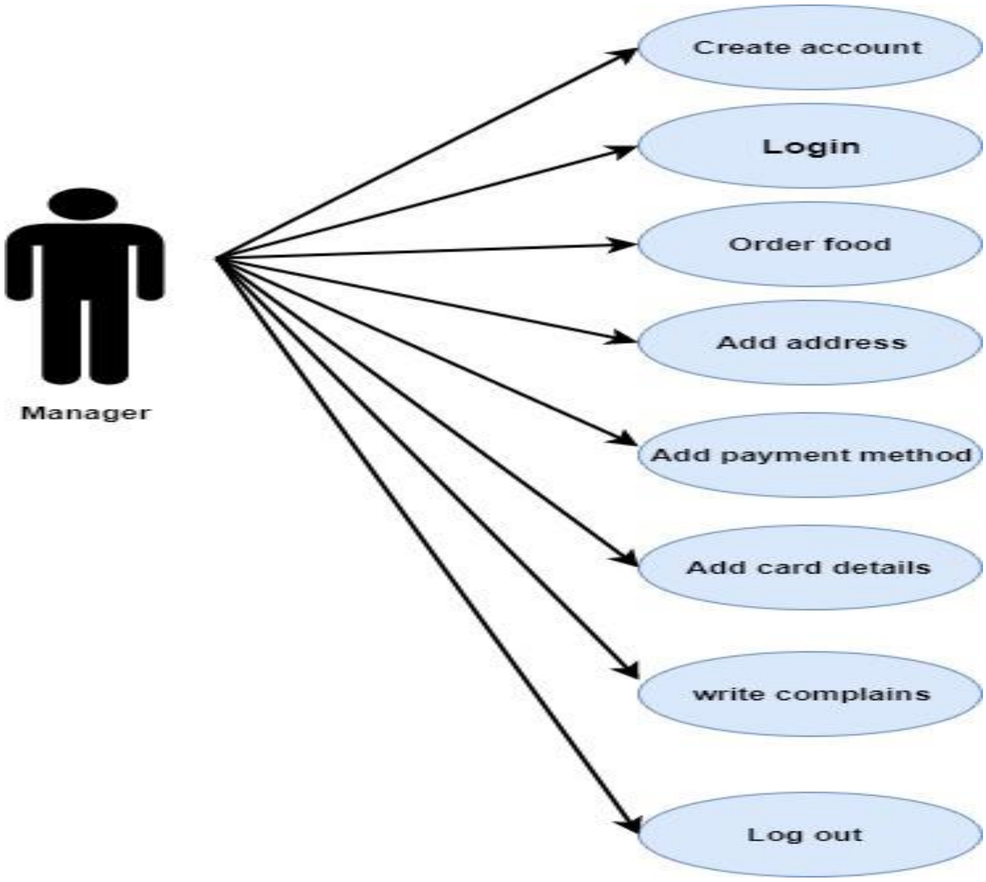
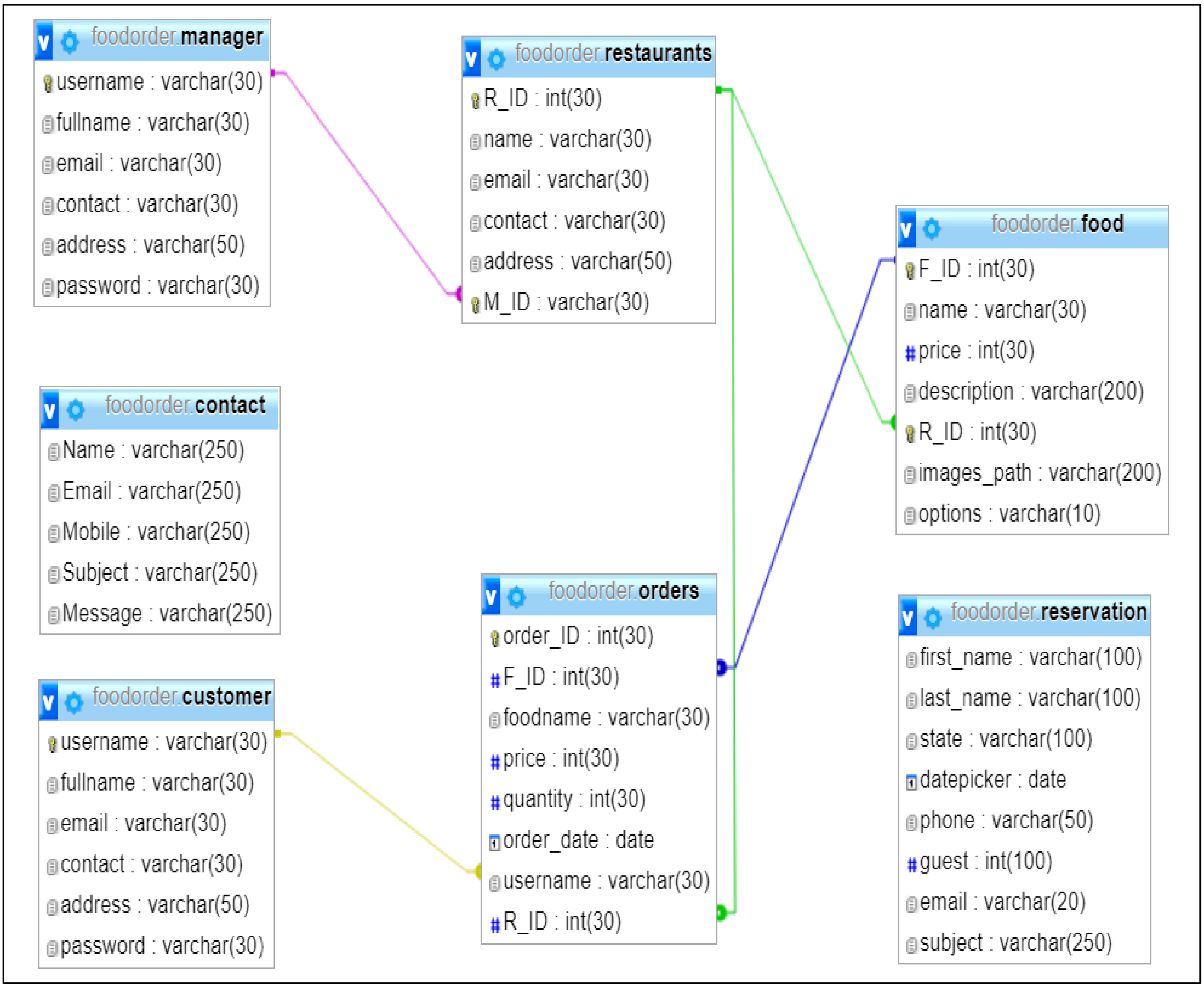


FIG 4.6 : CUSTOMER USE CASE DIAGRAM

Activity	**Description**
Create account	Customer can create account
Login	Customer can login with login id and password.
Order food	Customer can order food after viewing menu.
Add payment method	Customer can select payment method.
Add card details	Customer can add card details if they select payment method as card
Add address	Customer can address to receive delivery
Write complains	Customer can write any queries or complains

TABLE4.3 : USE CASE FOR CUSTOMER

4.3 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



foodorder.manager
username : varchar(30)
fullname : varchar(30)
email : varchar(30)
contact : varchar(30)
address : varchar(50)
password : varchar(30)

foodorder.restaurants
R_ID : int(30)
name : varchar(30)
email : varchar(30)
contact : varchar(30)
address : varchar(50)
M_ID : varchar(30)

foodorder.food
F_ID : int(30)
name : varchar(30)
price : int(30)
description : varchar(200)
R_ID : int(30)
images_path : varchar(200)
options : varchar(10)

foodorder.contact
Name : varchar(250)
Email : varchar(250)
Mobile : varchar(250)
Subject : varchar(250)
Message : varchar(250)

foodorder.customer
username : varchar(30)
fullname : varchar(30)
email : varchar(30)
contact : varchar(30)
address : varchar(50)
password : varchar(30)

foodorder.orders
order_ID : int(30)
F_ID : int(30)
foodname : varchar(30)
price : int(30)
quantity : int(30)
order_date : date
username : varchar(30)
R_ID : int(30)

foodorder.reservation
first_name : varchar(100)
last_name : varchar(100)
state : varchar(100)
datepicker : date
phone : varchar(50)
guest : int(100)
email : varchar(20)
subject : varchar(250)

FIG 4.7 : ER DIAGRAM

An entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is a graphical representation of an information system that shows the relationship between people, objects, places, concepts or events within that system. In software engineering an ER model is commonly formed to represent things that a business needs to remember in order to perform business processes. Consequently, the ER model becomes an abstract data model that defines a data or information structure that can be implemented in a database, typically a relational database.

An ER model is typically implemented as a database. In a simple relational database implementation, each row of a table represents one instance of an entity type, and each field in a table represents an attribute type. In a relational database a relationship between entities is implemented by storing the primary key of one entity as a pointer or "foreign key" in the table of another entity.

There is a tradition for ER/data models to be built at two or three levels of abstraction. Note that the conceptual-logical-physical hierarchy below is used in other kinds of specification, and is different from the three schema approach to software engineering.

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

1. index.php

```
<?php
session_start();
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        ………….
    </head>
    <body>
        <nav class="navbar navbar-default navbar-fixed-top" role="navigation">
            <div class="container">
                <div class="row">
                <!-- Brand and toggle get grouped for better mobile display -->
                    <div class="navbar-header">
                        <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle collapsed" data-toggle="collapse"
data-target="#bs-example-navbar-collapse-1">
                            <span class="sr-only">Toggle navigation</span>
                            <span class="icon-bar"></span>
                            <span class="icon-bar"></span>
                            <span class="icon-bar"></span>
                        </button>
                        <span class="w3-tag w3-spin w3-large">
                        <a class="btn btn-success btn-lg" href="#">FOODEE</a>
                        </span>
                    </div>
```

```
          <!-- Collect the nav links, forms, and other content for toggling -->
          <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="bs-example-navbar-collapse-1">


    <!-- ============ About Us ============= -->


    …………………………………………………………….
target="_blank"></a></li>
            <li><a class="icon-github color_animation" href="#"
target="_blank"></a></li>
            <li><a class="icon-linkedin color_animation" href="#"
target="_blank"></a></li>
            <li><a class="icon-mail color_animation" href="#"></a></li>
          </ul>
        </div>
        <div class="col-md-4">
          <span class="social_heading">OR DIAL</span>
          <span class="social_info"><a class="color_animation" href="tel:883-335-
6524">(+91) 8050905044</a></span>
        </div>
      </div>
    </section>


    <!-- ============ Footer Section  ============= -->
……………………………………………………………
    ………………………………………………….


  </body>
</html>
```

CHAPTER 6

SNAPSHOTS

1. HOME PAGE

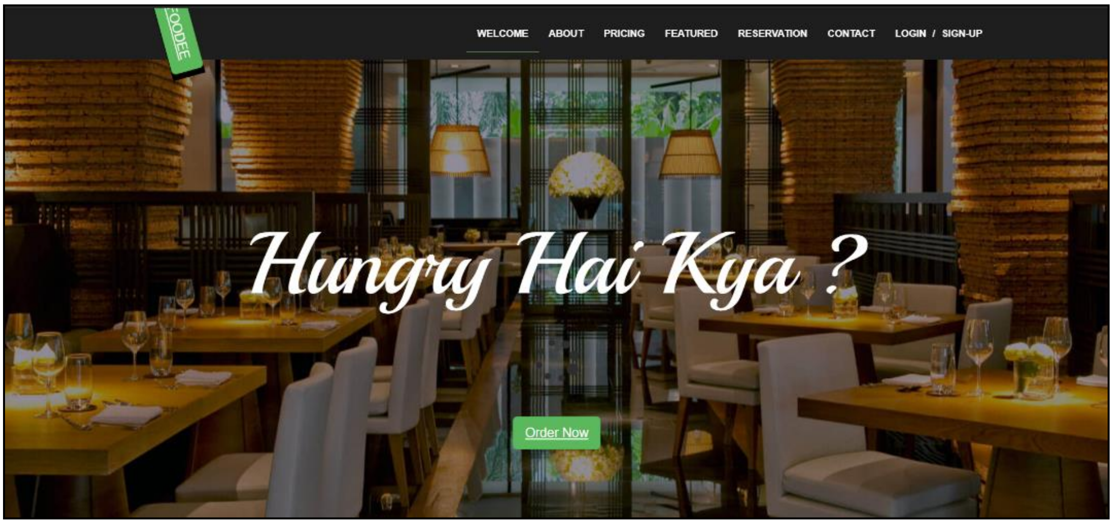
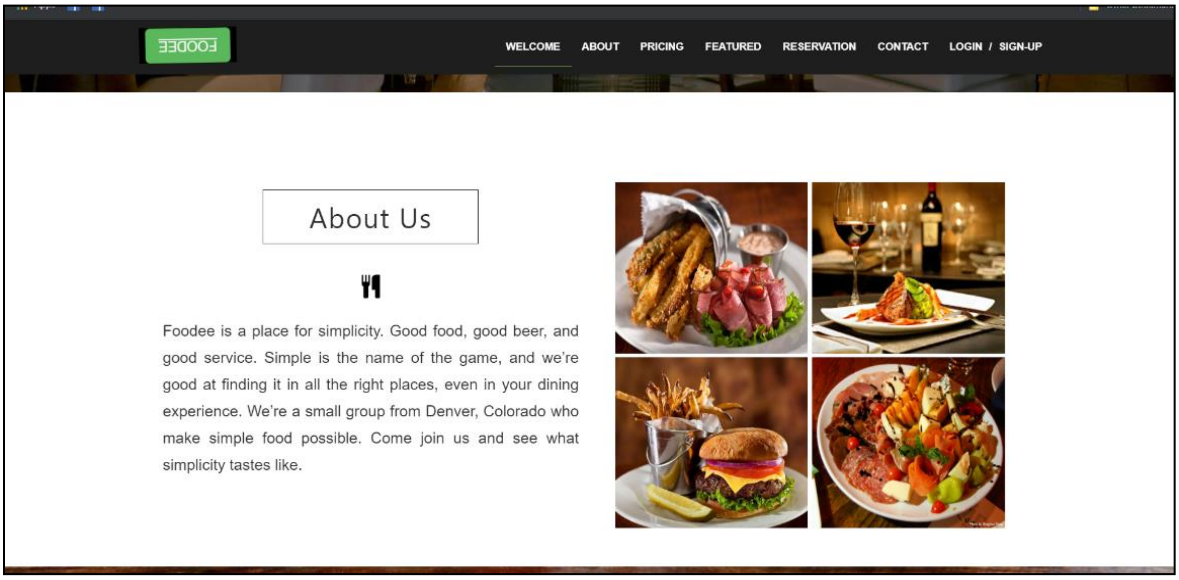


FIG 6.1: HOME PAGE

The above snapshot is the home page which is displayed at the beginning. Home page of the system contains the different modules such as Admin, login, About us, contact, pricing.

2. ABOUT US PAGE



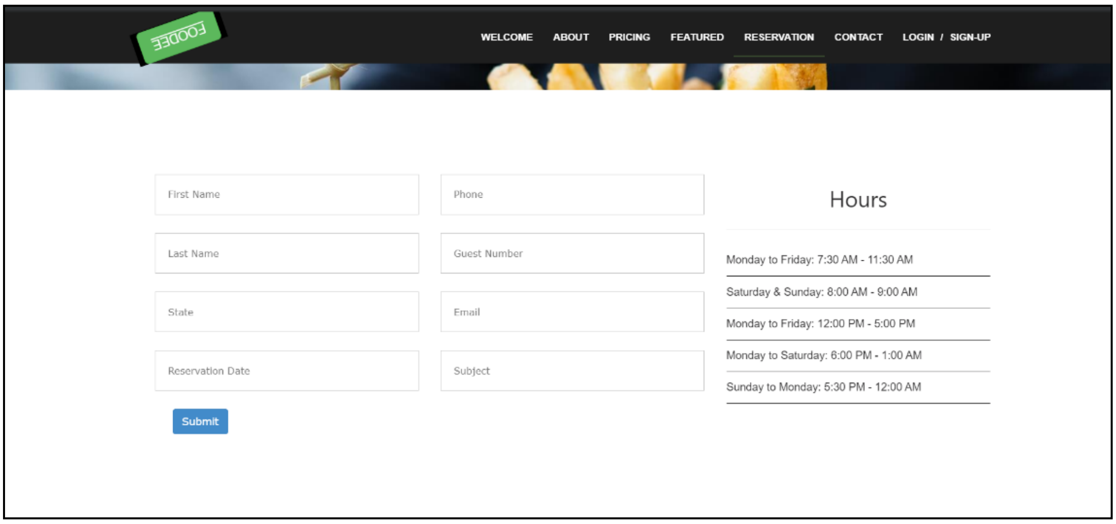
About Us

Foodee is a place for simplicity. Good food, good beer, and good service. Simple is the name of the game, and we're good at finding it in all the right places, even in your dining experience. We're a small group from Denver, Colorado who make simple food possible. Come join us and see what simplicity tastes like.

FIG 6.2 : ABOUT US

The above snapshot is about us page which gives information about this website.

3. RESERVE TABLE



Hours

Monday to Friday: 7:30 AM - 11:30 AM

Saturday & Sunday: 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM

Monday to Friday: 12:00 PM - 5:00 PM

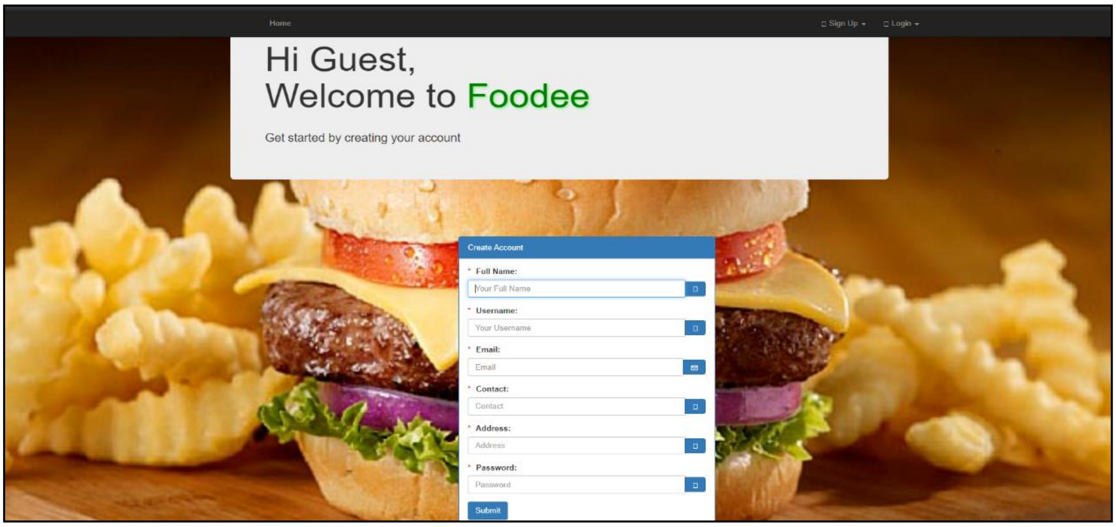
Monday to Saturday: 6:00 PM - 1:00 AM

Sunday to Monday: 5:30 PM - 12:00 AM

FIG 6.3 : RESERVE TABLE

The above snapshot shows the reservation page from which customer can reserve any restaurant tables

4.CUSTOMER SIGNUP PAGE



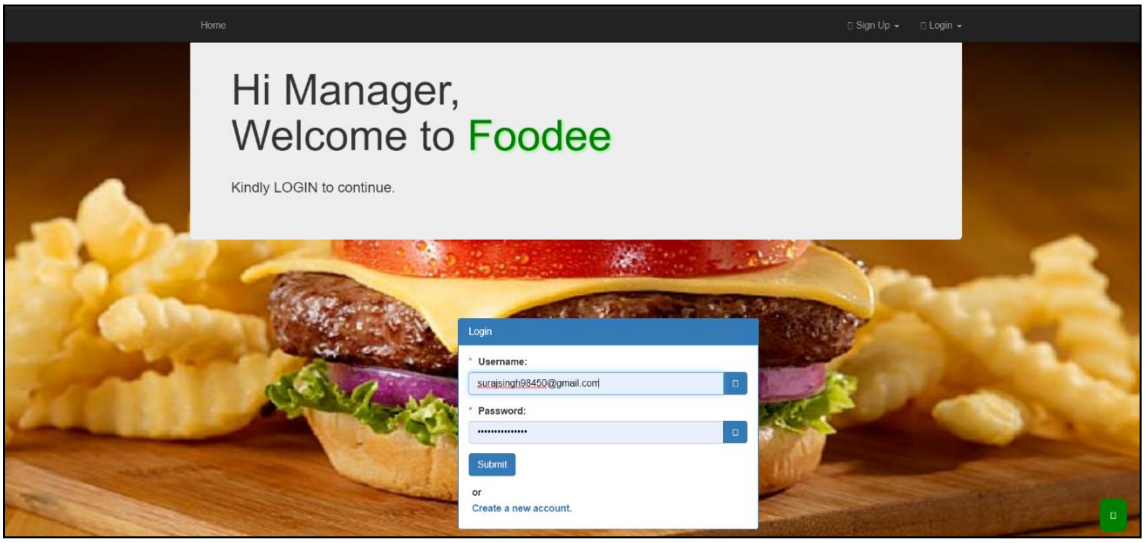
Hi Guest,
Welcome to Foodee

Get started by creating your account

FIG 6.4 : CUSTOMER SIGNUP PAGE

Fig 6.4 show the sign up page for customer to create account

5. MANAGER LOGIN PAGE



Hi Manager,
Welcome to Foodee

Kindly LOGIN to continue.

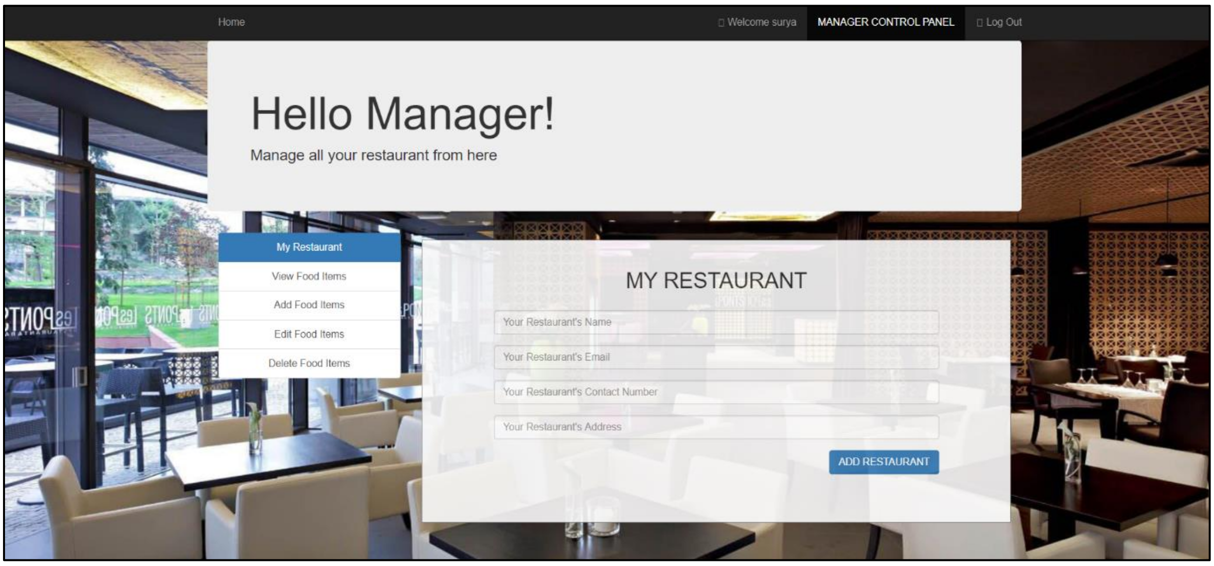
Username: surajsingh98450@gmail.com

Password: ••••••••••••••

FIG 6.5 : MANAGER LOGIN PAGE

Fig 6.5 shows login in page for manager who already created account.

6. MANAGER PORTAL PAGE



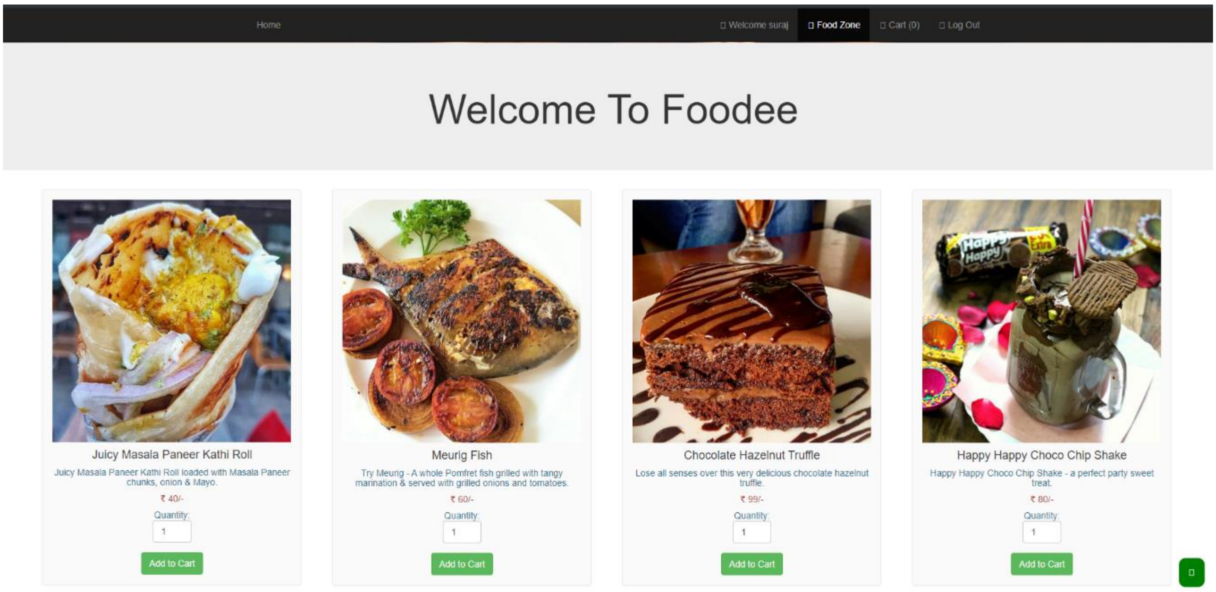
Hello Manager!

Manage all your restaurant from here

FIG 6.6 : MANAGER PORTAL PAGE

Fig 6.6 shows manager portal page for managers where, managers can Add restaurants, Add food items, Edit food items, Delete food items and view food items.

7. ORDER FOOD PAGE



Welcome To Foodee

Juicy Masala Paneer Kathi Roll

Juicy Masala Paneer Kathi Roll loaded with Masala Paneer chunks, onion & Mayo.

₹ 40/-

Quantity: 1

Meurig Fish

Try Meurig - A whole Pomfret fish grilled with tangy marination & served with grilled onions and tomatoes.

₹ 60/-

Quantity: 1

Chocolate Hazelnut Truffle

Lose all senses over this very delicious chocolate hazelnut truffle.

₹ 99/-

Quantity: 1

Happy Happy Choco Chip Shake

Happy Happy Choco Chip Shake - a perfect party sweet treat.

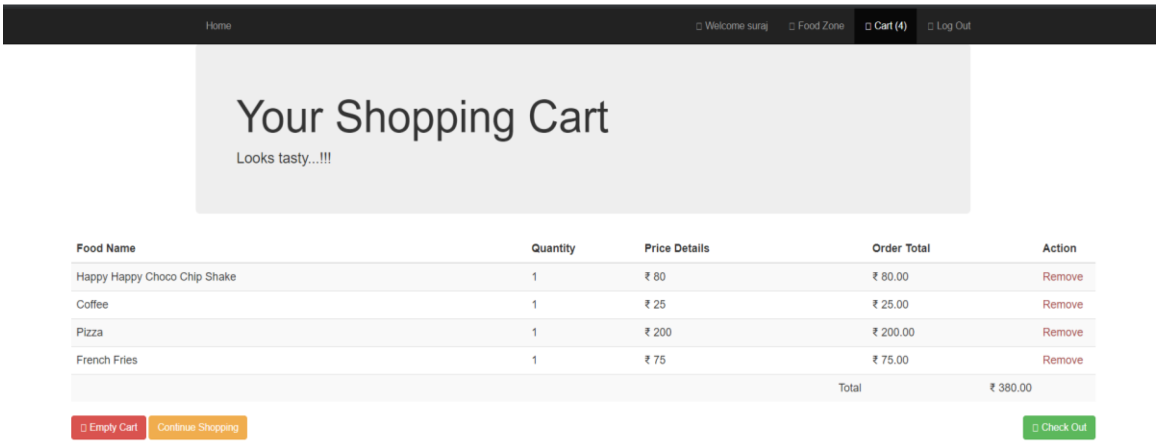
₹ 80/-

Quantity: 1

FIG 6.7 : ORDER FOOD PAGE

Fig 6.7 shows menu page from which customer can select there interested food item and keep in cart

8. USER CART PAGE



Your Shopping Cart

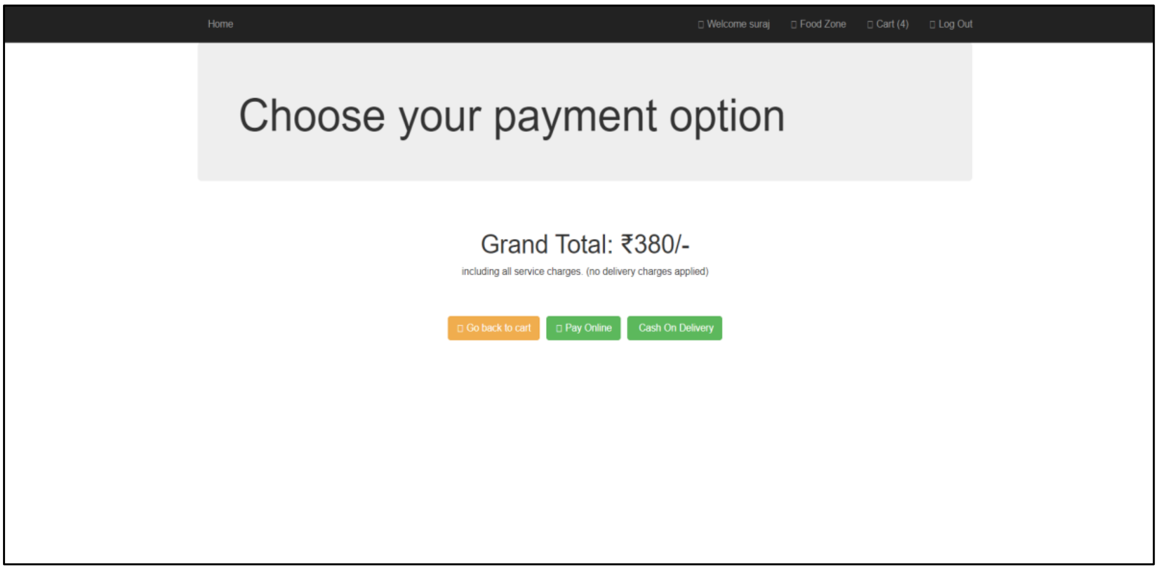
Looks tasty...!!!

Food Name	Quantity	Price Details	Order Total	Action
Happy Happy Choco Chip Shake	1	₹ 80	₹ 80.00	Remove
Coffee	1	₹ 25	₹ 25.00	Remove
Pizza	1	₹ 200	₹ 200.00	Remove
French Fries	1	₹ 75	₹ 75.00	Remove
			Total	₹ 380.00

FIG 6.8 : USER CART PAGE

Fig 6.8 gives cart page where all customer selected food items will be saved to order.

9. PAYMENT OPTION PAGE



Choose your payment option

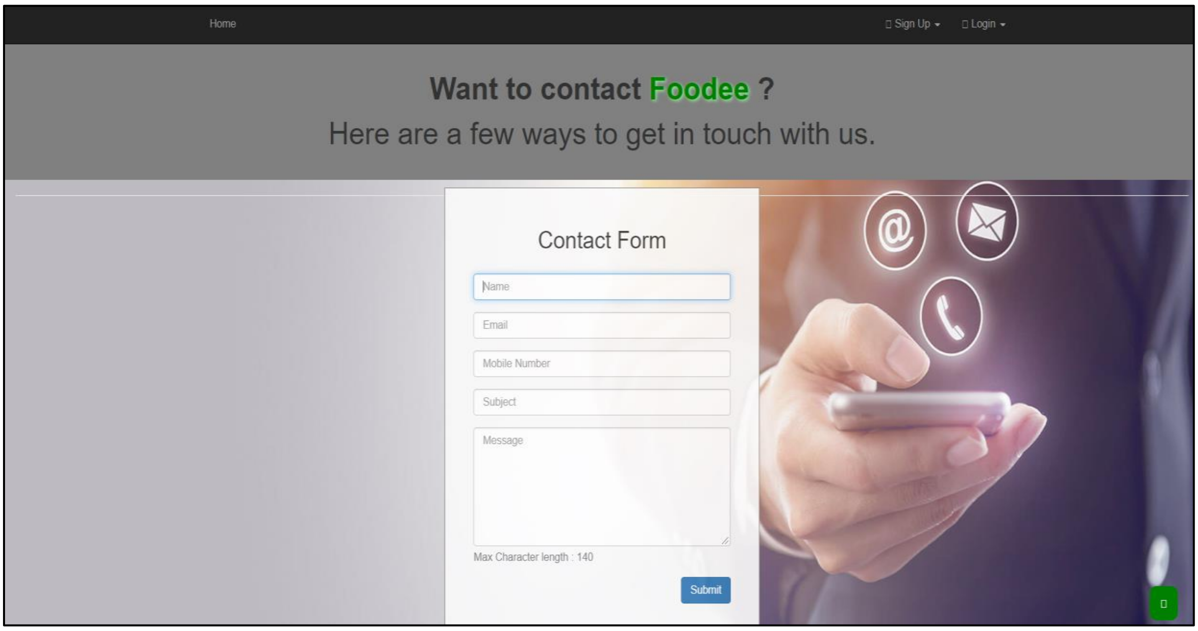
Grand Total: ₹380/-

including all service charges. (no delivery charges applied)

FIG 6.9 : PAYMENT OPTION PAGE

Fig 6.9 shows payment option to customer so they can choose to pay bill.

10. CONTACT US PAGE



Want to contact Foodee ?

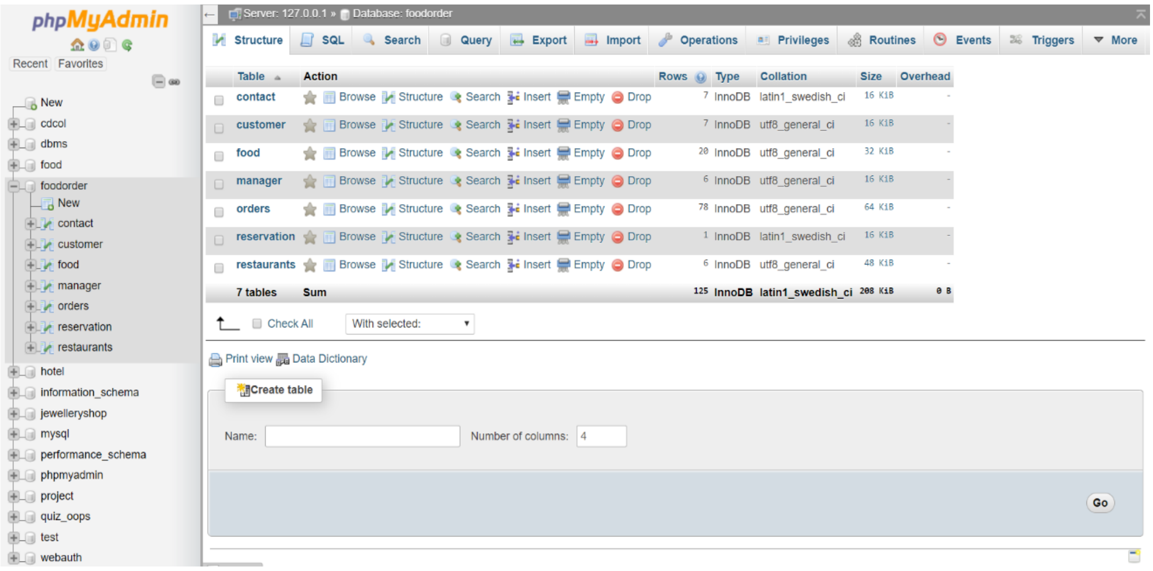
Here are a few ways to get in touch with us.

Max Character length : 140

FIG 6.10 : CONTACT US PAGE

Fig 6.10 shows the contact page from which customer can contact to admin and send messages.

11. DATABASE OF ORDER FOOD ONLINE SYSTEM



Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: foodorder

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
contact	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	7	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
customer	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	7	InnoDB	utf8_general_ci	16 KiB	-
food	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	20	InnoDB	utf8_general_ci	32 KiB	-
manager	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	6	InnoDB	utf8_general_ci	16 KiB	-
orders	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	78	InnoDB	utf8_general_ci	64 KiB	-
reservation	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
restaurants	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	6	InnoDB	utf8_general_ci	48 KiB	-
7 tables	Sum	125	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	208 KiB	0 B

Name:

Number of columns: 4

FIG 6.11 : DATABASE OF ORDER FOOD ONLINE SYSTEM

Fig 6.11 shows database of our website with its table which is created by using phpMyadmin