

Joint Power Optimization and Packet Scheduling

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ABSTRACT

Online Food Booking proposed system is made for the convenience of the users to order food from the respective food restaurant. This Website would provide users the facility to book their food coupon number before reaching to the food stall. It will explain the purpose and features of the implementation, the various modules of the implementation, what the proposed system will do and the constraints under which it must operate. This document is intended for users and implementers of the system and also potential developers. The purpose of this document is to present a detailed description of the Website, Online Food Booking System. There is food ordering system but there isn't any system where you can only order the food the get the coupon number. The vendor will keep the food ready when the person will arrive he/she will eat it without waiting for more minutes. It is more secured as compared to going to online delivery system, because there are many cases that the delivery boy eats the food, etc.

Keywords— Food Booking, Quality Assurance, analysis, analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Online Food Booking proposed system is made for the convenience of the users to order food from the respective food restaurant. This Website would provide users the facility to book their food coupon number before reaching to the food stall. Students attending their classes can order food from their place and faculties too. Every individual comes to the food court to order the food and he/she has to wait for his food to get ready, it kills the time and to clear the queue is not easy at a time for any food vendor. It will explain the purpose and features of the implementation, the various modules of the implementation, what the proposed system will do and the constraints under which it must operate. This document is intended for users and implementers of the system and also potential developers. The purpose of this document is to present a detailed description of the Website, Online Food Booking System

This proposed system is new to the market. There is food ordering system but there isn't any system where you can only order the food the get the coupon number. The vendor will keep

the food ready when the person will arrive he/she will eat it without waiting for more minutes[5]. It is more secured as compared to going to online delivery system, because there are many cases that the delivery boy eats the food, etc.

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2. PROBLEM DEFINATION

When we usually go out to buy or eat something from a famous shop, while giving order we must stand in long queues, and we have to spend lot of time just for taking that order. It wastes lot of time as we are in 20th century all people do care about the time or we can say time is everything in people lives. So, we the mean of this proposed system we are making sure that to do any task we are not going to stand in the queues and waste our time[7]. We are giving a one stop solution for ordering food in order to save our time and spend our break time during the lectures well. We are giving the privilege to our university students to order food by just sitting at their respective classes and after payment a timer will run on their phones and they can utilize that time well. After order is ready a tone will be beeping in the phones then that person just have to go and collect his or her food and eat happily without standing in the queues [10].

3. EXISTING SYSTEM

Online food ordering is the method of ordering food via the restaurant's own website or mobile app or via the website or app of a multi-restaurant. A consumer may choose to supply the food or pick it up. The method consists of a customer selecting the restaurant of his preference, scanning the menu items, selecting an item and eventually deciding to pick up or deliver. [4]. Payment is then conducted by paying through the app or website with a credit card or debit card or in cash at the restaurant at the time of collection. The website and the app inform the customer about the quality of the food, the duration of the preparation of the food, and when the food is ready for pick-up or how long it will take for delivery.

In the U.S., the demand for online food shopping has grown with 40 percent of U.S. adults buying their food when online. The demand for online food shopping involves foods prepared by restaurants, prepared by independent individuals, and groceries ordered online

and then picked up or shipped.

What's new in the system to be developed?

Online Food Booking webproposed system is made for the convenience of the users to order food from the respective food restaurant. This Website would provide users the facility to book their food coupon number before reaching to the food stall. Students attending their classes can order food from their place and faculties too. Every individual comes to the food court to order the food and he/she has to wait for his food to get ready, it kills the time and to clear the queue is not easy at a time for any food vendor.

4. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

4.1. PRODUCT DEFINATION: -

A device charging rag table which can charge multiple devices simultaneously. This setup will also support charging for those mobile phones which do not have inbuilt wirelesschargingtechnology. Thisproductsolvesmajorproblemsfacedwhilecharging mobile such as: length of charging cable and lack of charging slots. This setup will be fixed in office furniture so that multiple purposes aresolved.

4.2. ANALYSIS

Analysis is the process of analyzing a system oritscomponent(s) with the purpose of determining whether or not it meets the stated requirements. Research is running a system to identify any holes, mistakes or incomplete criteria that are contradictory to the actual desire or requirements.

The Analysis ofthe webproposed system is done very precisely over the functionality as well as the structureofthe webimplementation.The featuresofthe webproposed system are testedwellduring the developmentofthe proposed system andthenagainwhenthe developmentperiodisovercompleted, andthe proposed system isreadytobedeployedoverthewebproposed system hostingserveroninternet. The webproposed system is subjected to both functional Analysis as well as basicanalysis



Figure 1: Analysis framework

4.3 FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

Functional Review is a form of quality assurance (QA). It is a type of black box analysis based on the requirements of the device unit being evaluated in its experiment. Functions are checked by input feeding and output analysis. We do not consider the internal structure of the system in Functional Analysis, which is done in Basic Analysis..FunctionalAnalysis only tells ‘WHAT’ the system does. Functional test tends to answer the questions like “can the user do this” or “does this particular feature work”. Functional Analysis does not imply that you are Analysis a function (method) of your module or class. Functional Analysis tests a slice of functionality of the whole system. In the functional Analysis of this system, sample input is given to the proposed system and the result we get is being tested with the expected result.

The proposed system is tested with experiment based on the specifications of the webproposed system. All the functional features of the webproposed system are tested by feeding them inputs and examining the output..The kind of Analysis performed to the webproposed system in this case is a kind of quality assurance (QA) Analysis process and it is performed as a black- box analysis. The functional Analysis which is performed on the proposed system was processed as a black-box Analysis where the webproposed system was provided to a user or tester user for the Analysis use, in this case the tester does not hold any information about the structure that constitutes the webproposed system or the underlying structure on the basis of which the different modules of the webproposed system function. As the tester does not know anything about the backend structure, so he/she can perform the functional Analysis on the functional features of the implementation. The tester feeds the system of different modules with variable inputs and observe the output or the behaviour of the different modules of the implementation, for example, tester tests the validation over the email alerts registration module, as when the email alert registration module is fed with wrong input as an email address, it is to test the reaction or the output of the webproposed system over these kind of conditions and to observe that how the

developedproposed system reactsinthesesituations,inthissituationthewebproposed system responds withanalert about the incorrect emailinput.



Figure 2: Functional Analysis

4.4 BASICANALYSIS

BasicAnalysis istheAnalysis ofthestructureofthesystemorcomponents.BasicAnalysis isoften referred as “white box” or “glass box” or “clear-box analysis” because inbasicAnalysis we are interested in what happening inside thesystem/implementation.

Fetch the data from database and result get displayed with the help of formulae’s

Those data are reflected in theproposed system as the estimated budget of raw material required for the construction purpose.

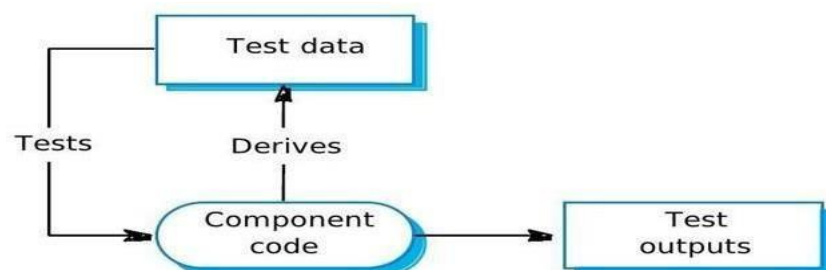


Figure 4: Basicanalysis.

BasicAnalysis is the type of Analysis carried out to test the structure of the code. The whole webproposed system based on the structure that is supported by the backend code and its functionality. BasicAnalysis sometimes also referred to as White Box Analysis or Glass Box analysis, which means that to test the webproposed system on this basis, the tester should have the information about the structure of the webproposed system as a whole. The tester should have a clear understanding of the structure of the whole webproposed system and hence a good knowledge of the code, so this type of analysis, the basicAnalysis is mostly done by the developers. The testers or the developers in this case are more concerned with how the system does it rather than the functionality of the system. It provides more coverage to the Analysis for example, to test an error message in the implementation, the tester needs to test the trigger condition for it, but there may be many triggers for it. It is possible to miss out one while Analysis the requirements, but using this analysis, the trigger is most likely to be covered since basicAnalysis aims to cover all the nodes and paths in the structure of code. BasicAnalysis performed on the webproposed system is complementary to Functional Analysis performed. Using the BasicAnalysis technique the experiment acquired from the system requirements can be first analyzed and then more experiments can be added to increase the coverage. It can also be used on different phases such as component analysis, component analysis, collaboration analysis, etc. The basicAnalysis helps in performing a thorough Analysis on the system structure.

5. PHASES OF SYSTEM ANALYSIS:

Phases of analysis are essentially to identify areas that are lacking and to avoid duplication and repetition between phases of the project life cycle. Models of the life cycle of system development involve specified phases such as collection and analysis of specifications, design, coding or implementation, analysis and deployment. Every step of the study is carried out. Therefore, different stages of research occur. The various phases of Analysis are:

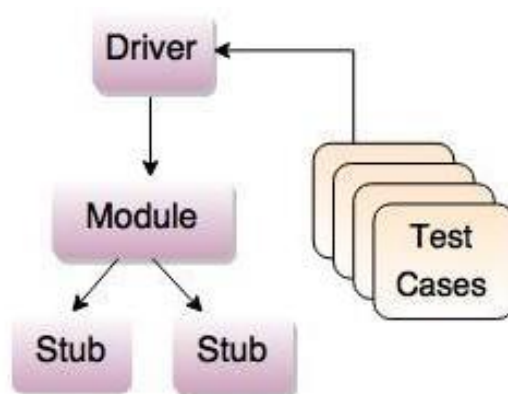


Figure 5: Phases of system analysis

5.1 Component Analysis

Evaluations focusing on specific components or components of the system will be submitted

to the program during this first round of analysis to determine whether each is fully functional. This initiative's main goal is to determine if the proposed system is working as intended. In this phase, a component may refer to a function, a program or even a procedure. And a white box approach to Analysis is usually used to do the job. One of the main advantages of this review step is that it can be done whenever a piece of code is changed so that problems can be solved as soon as possible. Until shipping system to testers for formal review, it is quite popular for system designers to conduct component tests.

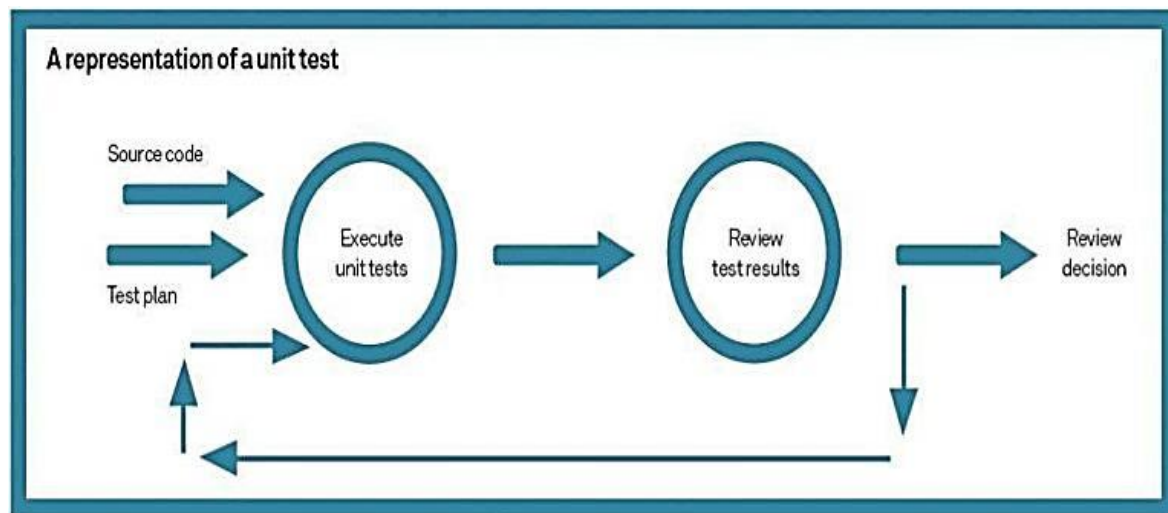


Figure 6: Component Test

It is also called the evaluation of the module. The fundamental difference between the component Analysis and the software Analysis is that the programmers evaluate their piece of code in system Analysis, but the whole component is evaluated in component Analysis.



Figure 7: Component Collaboration Analysis

5.2 Collaboration Analysis

Collaboration Analysis enables individuals to combine and test all components within a program as a group. This Step of Analysis was designed to identify interface faults between the modules / functions. This is especially beneficial as it determines how efficiently the components work together. Keep in mind that irrespective of how well that component is

operating, it will affect the functionality of the system program if they are not properly integrated. Individuals can use various Analysis methods to conduct these types of tests, but the particular approach used to get the job done will largely depend on how the components are described.

5.3 Component Collaboration System:

When the modules and components are incorporated in the above example, the Analysis performed is called as a joint analysis of the components. Essentially, this analysis is done to ensure that the code does not break after the two modules are combined.

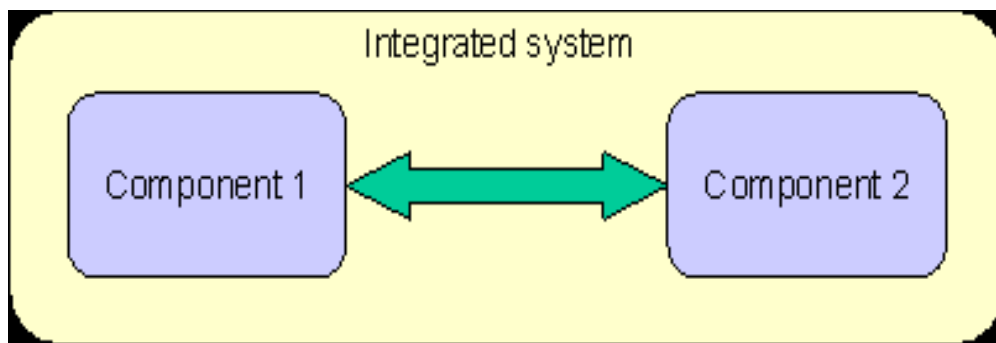


Figure 8: Component Collaborationanalysis

5.4.System Collaboration

Process Analysis is the first phase in which the whole conceptual system is fully evaluated. The goal at these stages is to determine if the system has met all of the defined requirements and to ensure that it meets the quality standards. Process Analysis is conducted by external researchers who did not play a role in the development of the software. This research is conducted in an environment that closely reflects the event. Evaluation of the system is very important as it verifies that the proposed system meets the technological, functional and business criteria of the customer.



Figure 9: System Collaboration

5.5.AcceptanceAnalysis:

The final steps, Acceptance Review, were performed to assess whether the system is ready for launch. During the life cycle of the program, changes in specifications can sometimes be misinterpreted in a way that does not satisfy the users' intended needs. The client must check the program during this final phase to decide if the proposed system meets the requirements..

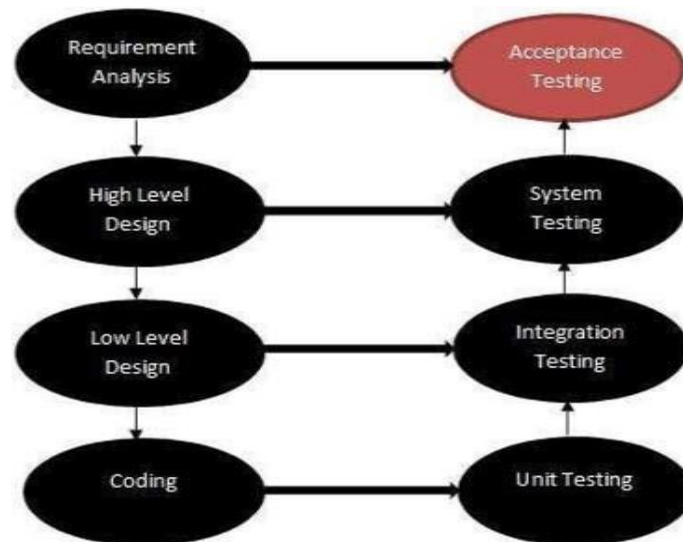


Figure 10: Acceptance Test

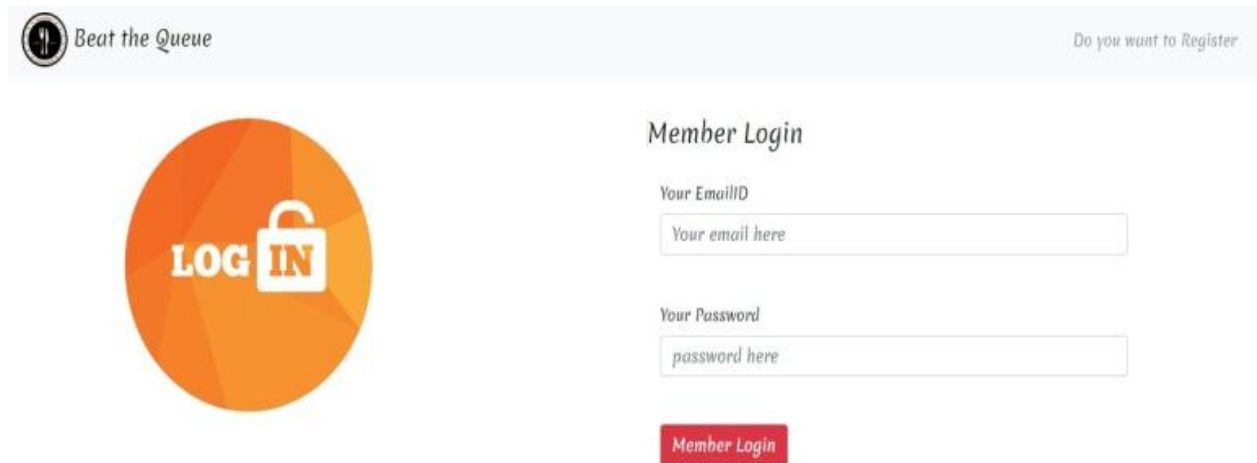
6. IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 HomePage



Figure 11: Screenshot of home page

6.2.1 UserLogin



The screenshot shows a web interface for 'Beat the Queue'. At the top left is a logo with a person in a queue and the text 'Beat the Queue'. At the top right is a link 'Do you want to Register'. The main content area features a large orange circular button with a white padlock icon and the text 'LOG IN'. To the right of this button is the 'Member Login' section, which includes two input fields: 'Your EmailID' with placeholder text 'Your email here' and 'Your Password' with placeholder text 'password here'. Below these fields is a red button labeled 'Member Login'.

Figure 12: Screenshot of login page

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper, a progress-by-probability scheme is proposed by allowing low-priority jobs to jump to the high-priority queue. The scheme's objective is to minimize the use of vitality and the delay of packets. In addition, an algorithm for classification was designed to facilitate the decision for offloading. We implemented an improved optimization algorithm to solve the objective equation efficiently. That optimized packet congestion-related calculation task mode decisions to minimize overhead system costs. In addition, the simulation results indicate explicitly in our proposed scheme the improvement of energy cost efficiency and packet jamming. In the future, a new task offloading scheme will be introduced for further research.

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