

ONLINE BOOKING FOR CATERING SERVICES

**A Capstone Project Proposal
Presented to the Faculty of the
Information and Communications Technology Program
STI College Surigao**

**In Partial Fulfilment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Science in Information Technology**

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May 20 2021

APPROVAL SHEET

This capstone project proposal titled: **Online Booking for Catering Services** prepared and submitted by **Elnim Grace N. Dugluime, Seanney Andrew A. Arnigo, ,** and **Christian Copina**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in BSIT, has been examined and is recommended for acceptance and approval.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Context

Technology can make our lives easier, through the help of technology people have constant access to the internet and also establishment can developed various software just like booking system for catering services, to make the process quicker and more convenient especially in this pandemic that we encountered.

With the use of modern technology through computer and smartphones it became more comprehensive and more reliable tool in bringing out informative details about the specific search subject. Having the benefit of technology is to be able to know different kinds of procecess especially in this type of booking system. We can learn more techniques to apply through the use of internet technology, as it is indeed the most common practice nowadays.

Nowadays, Online Booking and Reservation System for catering services is very useful. Some people are afraid to go outside because of this pandemic. Through this booking system, customers can inquire and reserve orders with no hassle. It also helps to minimize and avoid people to spread from this viruses due to staying at their homes because they can access and book orders through online.

Purpose and Description of the Project

The purpose of this project is for those Catering Services who needs a technology to make it easier for their customer to book an reservation. This system can keep tracks of each reservation and the and the details with it. We propose this project for small Catering Services because it's their key to growing business and to increase their bookings overtime. It's very useful for nowadays so that customer will not go outside to order foods if they have a simple celebration inside their home. This system can automically reserve the customer's request if the email is approved.

Objectives of the Study

To Develop an “Online Booking System for Catering Services” for a quicker process and more convenient especially in this pandemic.

The Online Booking Sytem for Catering Services aims to achieve the following:

- To help catering services to get more direct reservations easily and contribute into growing business.
- Provide people seeking food reservations with accurate information about available accomodations.
- It can help to reduce and minimize people in crowded places due to this pandemic.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

This System will focus on how people can easily booked a catering service through the used of any gadgets, specifically smartphones, tablet, laptop, and etc... That have an access on internet. The system aims to help people to stay at home if they are looking for catering service, because multitude of people right now afraid to go outside their house because of the pandemic were facing right now. But this

Booking for catering services will only limited or available to Surigao city area for the mean time.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE/SYSTEMS

Review of Related Literature

A literature review aims to show the reader what the researchers have read and had a good grasp of the main published work concerning a particular topic or question in the particular field. This work may be in any format, including online sources.

It is very important to note that the review should not be simply a description of what others have published in the form of a set of summaries but should take the form of a critical discussion, showing insight and an awareness of differing arguments, theories, and approaches. It should be a synthesis and analysis of the relevant published work, linked at all times to your own purpose and rationale.

Literature reviews should comprise the following elements:

- An overview of the subject, issue, or theory under consideration, along with the objectives of the literature review;
- Division of works under review into categories (e.g., those in support of a particular position, those against, and those offering alternative theses entirely);
- Explanation of how each work is similar to and how it varies from the others; and
- Conclusions as to which pieces are best considered in their argument are most convincing of their opinions and make the greatest contribution to the understanding and development of their area of research.

In the succeeding paragraphs, there should be no indentations, paragraphs are justified with left alignment. Delete this highlighted section and replace it with your own review of related literature.

Related Studies and/or Systems

Published as well as unpublished research studies are sources of materials that may be included in this section. The research studies may also be identified as foreign or local.

Existing systems that are closely related to the research/design are considered in this section and may be identified as foreign or local.

Common Guidelines in Citing Related Literature and Studies:

- The materials must be as recent as possible.
- The materials must be as objective and unbiased as possible.
- The materials must be relevant to the study.
- The materials must not be too few or too many.
- After reading, the readers should gain an adequate understanding of the technical topic(s) involved in the capstone project.

Delete this highlighted section and replace it with your own review of related literature.

Synthesis

This contains the conclusive summary of the Review of related literature/studies. In case that the proposed project is a continuation of a previous work, this section should give emphasis or justification why the proposed project is needed.

In the succeeding paragraphs, there should be no indentations, paragraphs are justified with left alignment. Delete this highlighted section and replace it with your own synthesis.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

Overview of Current Technologies to be Used in the System

This contains the discussions on the current trends and technologies to be used in developing and implementing the proposed system.

In the succeeding paragraphs, there should be no indentations, paragraphs are justified with left alignment. Delete this highlighted section and replace it with your own methodology.

Calendar of Activities

This should contain the detailed sequence of activities that the proponents will undergo in completing the project. This should discuss the activities, purpose, or objectives of each activity, persons involved and the resources needed in chronological order of execution. In the succeeding paragraphs, there should be no indentations, paragraphs are justified with left alignment. Delete this highlighted section and replace it with your activities.

Have a Gantt chart of activities to summarize your activities. Use the chart provided. This should contain a chart that specifies when each of the activities listed is expected to start and end. The time unit should be in terms of weeks and not actual dates. Fill in the provided Gantt chart by encoding the activities that your group will do. Use blue and yellow alternately in highlighting the duration or period of the activity. Use this introductory paragraph:

The Gantt chart presents the summary of activities. Listed are the activities and opposite them are their duration or periods of execution.

Resources

- **Hardware**

This should list the specific hardware resources that the proponents expect to need in completing the project.

- **Software**

This should list the specific software resources that the proponents expect to need in completing the project.

Appendix

The following pages contain the references, resource person(s), and curriculum vitae of the researchers. Resource persons are those who contributed to the development of your research.

REFERENCES

The reference list provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any sources cited in the body of the paper. Each source you cite in the paper must appear in your reference list; likewise, each entry in the reference list must be cited in your text. Your references should begin on a new page separate from the text of the manuscript; label this page REFERENCES centered at the top of the page (bold, but do not underline or use quotation marks). All text should be double-spaced just like the rest of the text.

Basic Rules

- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. This is called hanging indentation.

- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work unless the work has more than six authors. If the work has more than six authors, list the first six authors and then use et al. after the sixth author's name to indicate the rest of the authors.

- Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the first author of each work.

- If you have more than one article by the same author, single-author references or multiple-author references with the exact same authors in the exact same order are listed in order by the year of publication, starting with the earliest.

- When referring to any work that is NOT a journal, such as a book, article, or Web page, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns. Do not capitalize the first letter of the second word in a hyphenated compound word.

- Capitalize all major words in journal titles.

- Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals.

- Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays in edited collections.

The following rules for handling works by a single author or multiple authors apply to all references in your reference list, regardless of the type of work (book, article, electronic resource, etc.)

Single Author: Last name first, followed by author initials.

Example:

Berndt, T. J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 11, 7-10

Two Authors: List by their last names and initials. Use the ampersand (&) instead of "and."

Example:

Wegener, D. T., & Petty, R. E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 66, 1034-1048.

Three to Six Authors: List by last names and initials; commas separate author names, while the last author name is preceded again by ampersand.

Example:

Kernis, M. H., Cornell, D. P., Sun, C. R., Berry, A., & Harlow, T. (1993). There's more to self-esteem than whether it is high or low: The importance of stability of self-esteem. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 65, 1190-1204.

More Than Six Authors: If there are more than six authors, list the first six as above and then "et al.," which stands for "and others." Remember not to place a period after "et" in "et al."

Example:

Harris, M., Karper, E., Stacks, G., Hoffman, D., DeNiro, R., Cruz, P., et al. (2001). Writing labs and the Hollywood connection. *Journal of Film and Writing*, 44(3), 213-245.
Organization as Author: Name of Organization. (year)

Example:

American Psychological Association. (2003).

Unknown Author:

Example:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (10th ed.).(1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

NOTE: When your essay includes parenthetical citations of sources with no author named, use a shortened version of the source's title instead of an author's name. Use quotation marks and italics as appropriate. For example, parenthetical citations of the two sources above would appear as follows: (Merriam-Webster's, 1993) and ("New Drug," 1993).

Two or More Works by the Same Author: Use the author's name for all entries and list the entries by the year (earliest comes first).

Example:

Berndt, T.J. (1981).; Berndt, T.J. (1999).

When an author appears both as a sole author and, in another citation, as the first author of a group, list the one-author entries first.

Example:

Berndt, T. J. (1999). Friends' influence on students' adjustment to school. *Educational Psychologist*, 34, 15-28. Berndt, T. J., & Keefe, K. (1995). Friends' influence on adolescents' adjustment to school. *Child Development*, 66, 1312-1329.

References that have the same first author and different second and/or third authors are arranged alphabetically by the last name of the second author, or the last name of the third if the first and second authors are the same.

Example:

Wegener, D. T., Kerr, N. L., Fleming, M. A., & Petty, R. E. (2000). Flexible corrections of juror judgments: Implications for jury instructions. *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law*, 6, 629-654.

Wegener, D. T., Petty, R. E., & Klein, D. J. (1994). Effects of mood on high elaboration attitude change: The mediating role of likelihood judgments. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 24, 25-43.

Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year: If you are using more than one reference by the same author (or the same group of authors listed in the same order) published in the same year, organize them in the reference list alphabetically by the title of the article or chapter. Then assign letter suffixes to the year. Refer to these sources in

your essay as they appear in your reference list, e.g.: "Berndt (1981a) makes similar claims..."

Example:

Berndt, T. J. (1981a). Age changes and changes over time in prosocial intentions and behavior between friends. *Developmental Psychology*, 17, 408-416.

Berndt, T. J. (1981b). Effects of friendship on prosocial intentions and behavior. *Child Development*, 52, 636-643.

Article in Journal Paginated by Volume: Journals that are paginated by volume begin with page one in issue one, and continue numbering issue two where issue one ended, etc.

Example:

Harlow, H. F. (1983). Fundamentals for preparing psychology journal articles. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 55, 893-896.

Article in Journal Paginated by Issue: Journals paginated by issue begin with page one every issue; therefore, the issue number gets indicated in parentheses after the volume. The parentheses and issue number are not italicized or underlined.

Example:

Scruton, R. (1996). The eclipse of listening. *The New Criterion*, 15(30), 5-13.

Article in a Magazine

Example:

Henry, W. A., III. (1990, April 9). Making the grade in today's schools. *Time*, 135, 28-31.

Article in a Newspaper: Unlike other periodicals, p. or pp. precedes page numbers for a newspaper reference in APA style. Single pages take p., e.g., p. B2; multiple pages take pp., e.g., pp. B2, B4 or pp. C1, C3-C4.

Example:

Schultz, S. (2005, December 28). Calls made to strengthen state energy policies. *The Country Today*, pp. 1A, 2A.

Note: Because of issues with HTML coding, the listings below using brackets contain spaces that are not to be used with your listings. Use a space as normal before the brackets, but do not include a space following the bracket.

A Translation

Example:

Laplace, P. S. (1951). A philosophical essay on probabilities. (F. W. Truscott & F. L. Emory, Trans.). New York: Dover. (Original work published 1814).

Note: When you cite a republished work, like the one above, work in your text, it should appear with both dates: Laplace (1814/1951).

Edition Other Than the First

Example:

Helfer, M. E., Keme, R. S., & Drugman, R. D. (1997). The battered child (5th ed.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Article or Chapter in an Edited Book: When you list the pages of the chapter or essay in parentheses after the book title, use "pp." before the numbers: (pp. 1-21). This abbreviation, however, does not appear before the page numbers in periodical references, except for newspapers.

Example:

O'Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men's and women's gender role journeys: Metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib (Ed.), Gender issues across the life cycle (pp. 107-123). New York: Springer.

Government Document

Example:

National Institute of Mental Health. (1990). Clinical training in serious mental illness (DHHS Publication No. ADM 90-1679). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Report From a Private Organization

Example:

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). Practice guidelines for the treatment of patients with eating disorders (2nd ed.). Washington, D.C.: Author.

Conference Proceedings

Example:

Schnase, J.L., & Cunniss, E.L. (Eds.). (1995). Proceedings from CSCL '95: The First International Conference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Electronic Sources- Article From an Online Periodical: Online articles follow the same guidelines for printed articles. Include all information the online host makes available, including an issue number in parentheses.

Example:

Bernstein, M. (2002). 10 tips on writing the living Web. A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites, 149. Retrieved from <http://www.alistapart.com/articles/writeliving>

Newspaper Article

Example:

Parker-Pope, T. (2008, May 6). Psychiatry handbook linked to drug industry. The New York Times. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com>

Online Lecture Notes and Presentation Slides: When citing online lecture notes, be sure to provide the file format in brackets after the lecture title (e.g. PowerPoint slides, Word document).

Example:

Roberts, K. F. (1998). Federal regulations of chemicals in the environment [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from <http://siri.uvm.edu/ppt/40henv/index.html>

Curriculum Vitae of
<GIVEN NAME MI. FAMILY NAME>
<complete address>
<email address>
contact number either cellular phone or landline or both

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

| Level | Inclusive Dates | Name of school/ Institution |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Tertiary | month year | |
| Vocational/Technical | month year | |
| High School | month year | |
| Elementary | month year | |

PROFESSIONAL OR VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

| Inclusive Dates | Nature of Experience/ Job Title | Name and Address of Company or Organization |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| month year | | |
| month year | | |
| month year | | |
| month year | | |

Listed in reverse chronological order (most recent first).

AFFILIATIONS

| Inclusive Dates | Name of Organization | Position |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------|
| month year | | |
| month year | | |
| month year | | |
| month year | | |

Listed in reverse chronological order (most recent first).

SKILLS

| SKILLS | Level of Competency | Date Acquired |
|--------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | month year |
| | | month year |
| | | month year |

TRAININGS, SEMINARS, OR WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

| Inclusive Dates | Title of Training, Seminar, or Workshop |
|-----------------|---|
|-----------------|---|

month
year
month
year
month
year
month
year

Listed in reverse chronological order (most recent first).