

ISSN(O): 2319-8753

ISSN(P): 2347-6710



# International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 8.699 Volume 14, Issue 12, December 2025





|www.ijirset.com | A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal| e-ISSN: 2319-8753| p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 14, Issue 12, December 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1412102|

### **Cloud Kitchen using AI Chatbot**

Ramsha, Alvira, Dr.Radha.B.K

U.G. Student, Department of Computer Science, P.D.A College of Engineering, Kalaburagi, Karnataka India
U.G. Student, Department of Computer Science, P.D.A College of Engineering, Kalaburagi, Karnataka India
Professor, Department of Computer Science, P.D.A College of Engineering, Kalaburagi, Karnataka India

**ABSTRACT**: The concept of a *Cloud Kitchen*—also known as a virtual kitchen, ghost kitchen, or dark kitchen—has revolutionized the global food industry. Unlike traditional restaurants that rely on dine-in facilities, cloud kitchens operate exclusively through online orders, food aggregators, or dedicated mobile/web applications. This model significantly reduces overhead costs such as real estate, staff, and infrastructure, while simultaneously offering a scalable approach to meet growing demand for food delivery.

**KEYWORDS**: Cloud kitchen, virtual kitchen, ghost kitchen, dark kitchen, food delivery system, web application, full-stack development, React.js, Node.js, Express.js, MongoDB, PostgreSQL, AI chatbot, OpenAI API, customer support automation, scalable architecture, online.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The idea of virtual kitchens involves eliminating the traditional restaurant space and concentrating, solely on efficient food preparation and delivery. has emerged as a transformative model in the foodservice industry. Unlike conventional restaurants, cloud kitchens operate without a dine-in facility, relying exclusively on online ordering and delivery systems. The concept first gained traction in the early 2010s in urban centers, driven by the rapid growth of food delivery platforms, increased smartphone penetration, and changing consumer behaviour. Cloud kitchens are typically located in low-rent, high-demand areas and are optimized for operational efficiency. They allow food businesses to focus on preparation and delivery without incurring high real estate and front-of-house costs. Multiple brands or menus can operate from a single kitchen facility, maximizing resource utilization and reducing overhead. The digital-first approach of cloud kitchens requires robust software platforms for managing orders, menus, inventory, delivery logistics, and customer interactions. As consumer expectations evolve, integration of AI-driven features, such as chatbots and recommendation systems, becomes essential to maintain competitiveness The success of cloud kitchens depends heavily on technology integration. In traditional food operations, processes like order management, inventory control, and customer support are often manual or fragmented. In contrast, cloud kitchens benefit from fully integrated digital systems

- Web Applications and Mobile Apps: Enable customers to browse menus, place orders, and make secure payments seamlessly,
- Backend Systems: Handle order routing, kitchen workflow management, inventory tracking, and reporting.
- AI Chatbots: Enhance customer support by answering queries, suggesting items, and assisting in ordering.
- Real-Time Analytics: Track kitchen performance, delivery times, and customer satisfaction to enable data- driven decisions. Integrating AI into cloud kitchens not only improves operational efficiency but also enhances user engagement, ensuring that the platform can respond intelligently to customer preferences, dietary requirements, and inquiries in real-time.
- Customer Interaction: Lack of physical presence can result in limited direct engagement with customers, affecting loyalty and trust.
- Operational Coordination: Managing multiple kitchens, menus, orders, and deliveries requires a robust system capable of real-time tracking and reporting.
- Order Accuracy: Mistakes in preparation or delivery can lead to negative customer experiences, which impact online ratings.
- High Competition: With low entry barriers, new cloud kitchens are emerging rapidly, making differentiation essential.





|www.ijirset.com | A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal| e-ISSN: 2319-8753| p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

#### Volume 14, Issue 12, December 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1412102|

• Technology Adoption: Many small to medium kitchens lack resources or expertise to adopt scalable, intelligent digital systems.

#### II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The concept of cloud kitchens, also known as virtual kitchens or ghost kitchens, has gained considerable attention in recent years due to its potential to transform the traditional restaurant industry. Unlike conventional restaurants, cloud kitchens operate without a dine-in space, focusing entirely on food preparation for delivery or takeaway. This model has been the subject of research across multiple dimensions, including operational efficiency, digital integration, customer experience, and market scalability. Researchers and industry experts have emphasized that cloud kitchens can significantly reduce operational costs, improve logistics, and enhance adaptability in the fast-changing food industry.

- [1] Several studies have highlighted the cost-effectiveness of the cloud kitchen model. For instance, Kumar et al. (2020) found that cloud kitchens can lower operational expenses by as much as 30% compared to traditional dine-in establishments. This reduction is largely attributed to the elimination of front-of-house operations, such as dining areas, wait staff, and interior maintenance. Additionally, cloud kitchens allow for optimized kitchen workflows, where chefs can focus solely on meal preparation, thereby increasing productivity and reducing wastage. Centralized kitchens serving multiple brands or menus further enhance efficiency through economies of scale.
- [2] The delivery-oriented nature of cloud kitchens has been a key area of research. Smith & Johnson (2019) observed that by strategically situating kitchens in proximity to high-demand locations, restaurants can minimize delivery times, enhance customer satisfaction, and reduce logistical costs. This approach also allows for dynamic route planning and better resource allocation for delivery personnel. As the global food delivery market expands, cloud kitchens provide the flexibility to quickly adjust service areas and respond to shifts in consumer demand without the constraints of a physical dining location.
- [3] Digital technology plays a central role in the success of cloud kitchens. Chen et al. (2021) demonstrated that integrating cloud kitchens with online ordering platforms enables automated inventory management, real-time order tracking, and data-driven decision-making for menu optimization. Advanced analytics derived from digital platforms help predict customer preferences, manage stock levels efficiently, and identify popular items or potential new menu offerings. Additionally, AI-powered chatbots and customer interaction tools can enhance user experience by providing personalized recommendations, addressing inquiries instantly, and streamlining the ordering process. Pooja & Bhuvana (2022), "Strategic Analysis of Cloud Kitchen."

A region-specific analysis (India) exploring the strategic viability of cloud kitchens. It discusses cost models, consumer behavior, and competitive positioning. The study highlights the potential for cloud kitchens in urban Indian markets, driven by delivery-app penetration and lower overhead. Useful for projects targeting India-centric feasibility and implementation.

- [4] Pooja & Bhuvana (2022), "Strategic Analysis of Cloud Kitchen."
- A region-specific analysis (India) exploring the strategic viability of cloud kitchens. It discusses cost models, consumer behavior, and competitive positioning. The study highlights the potential for cloud kitchens in urban Indian markets, driven by delivery-app penetration and lower overhead. Useful for projects targeting India-centric feasibility and implementation.
- [5] Pal (2025), "Cloud Kitchens: Transforming the Culinary Landscape of the Future." This paper discusses global cloud-kitchen trends, especially post-COVID. It covers multi-brand kitchens, aggregator-integrated ecosystems, and automation in cooking and dispatch. The authors argue that cloud kitchens represent a structural shift in the food industry and predict long-term growth supported by technology.
- [6] Kumar, Sharma & Garg (2025), "Challenges and Opportunities of Ghost Kitchens." A forward-looking analysis of the opportunities and risks associated with expanding ghost-kitchen models. It emphasizes regulatory issues, the need for brand-trust mechanisms, and evolving consumer expectations. This work strengthens the argument that cloud kitchens must balance operational efficiency with service consistency.





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710 |

#### Volume 14, Issue 12, December 2025

#### |DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1412102|

- [7] Švancár et al. (2024), "Planning-Based Composite AI to Optimize Food Delivery Processes." This research introduces an AI-driven planning and scheduling platform for cloud kitchens. It applies optimization algorithms to assign orders, reduce delivery delays, and improve customer satisfaction. This study shows how AI can be integrated into a cloud-kitchen workflow directly relevant to AI chatbot + backend optimization systems.
- [8] Neria et al. (2024), "The Restaurant Meal Delivery Problem with Ghost Kitchens." Uses operational research and algorithmic modeling to optimize dispatching, batching, and delivery routing in ghost-kitchen environments. The findings highlight how mathematical optimization improves efficiency beyond traditional restaurant delivery models. This contributes to computational backing for cloud-kitchen logistics.
- [9] Chrpa et al. (2024), "Learning-to-Thrive: Organizational Learning in Dark Kitchens." Provides insights into how dark-kitchen operators learn, adapt, and refine operations over time. Using qualitative interviews, it identifies routines, technological adoption patterns, and best practices for scaling multi-brand kitchens. This supports understanding of human-organizational factors behind cloud-kitchen success.
- [10] Perera & Jayasinghe (2025), "Perceived Food Quality and Customer Satisfaction in Cloud Kitchens." A consumer-centric analysis linking food quality, packaging, hygiene, and delivery experience to customer trust and loyalty. Since cloud kitchens lack dine-in interaction, the paper highlights the importance of perceived quality and brand reliability. It provides a useful foundation for integrating AI-chatbots to enhance customer experience.

#### III. PROPOSED SYSYTEM

The enhanced with an AI-powered chatbot. It aims to provide a centralized, intelligent, and scalable platform that streamlines cloud kitchen operations while improving customer experience. Unlike conventional cloud kitchen systems, which often focus primarily on delivery logistics, this system integrates The proposed system is a comprehensive, full-stack Cloud Kitchen Web Application AI-driven customer engagement, real-time order and inventory management, and advanced analytics, offering a complete end-to-end solution for both operators and customers.

#### **Key Components of the System:**

#### • Frontend (React.js):

The frontend is built using **React.js**, providing a responsive, dynamic, and interactive user interface for both customers and administrators. Key features include:

- Customer interface for browsing menus, placing orders, and tracking delivery in real time.
- · Admin dashboard for managing menus, monitoring orders, inventory management, and performance metrics.
- Smooth navigation and optimized UI/UX for enhanced customer experience and engagement.
- Backend (Node.js + Express.js):
- The backend handles business logic, API management, and communication between the frontend and database. Features include:
- RESTful API endpoints for order processing, menu management, and payment transactions.
- Real-time updates for order status, inventory levels, and analytics.
- Secure authentication and role-based access control for admins and staff.
- Database (MongoDB):
- The database stores essential operational and customer data:
- User profiles, login credentials, and order history.
- Menu items, pricing, and availability across multiple brands.
- Inventory levels, supplier details, and stock management for automated alerts.
- Historical data for generating reports and supporting predictive analytics.
- AI Chatbot (OpenAI API):
- The AI chatbot serves as a conversational interface for customers, providing:
- Order assistance, guiding users through menu selection, combos, and customizations.
- Customer support by answering FAQs regarding delivery, payments, and refunds.
- Personalized recommendations based on previous orders, time of day, and preferences.
- Data collection for analyzing customer behavior, popular dishes, and potential improvements.





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710 |

#### Volume 14, Issue 12, December 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1412102|

#### • Payment Integration (Stripe/Razorpay):

Secure and seamless payment handling is facilitated through integration with reliable gateways such as Stripe Razorpay, supporting:

- Multiple payment methods, including credit/debit cards, UPI, and wallets.
- Real-time transaction verification and refund handling.
- Ensuring compliance with security standards and encryption protocols.
- Analytics & Reporting Module:
- The system provides real-time insights to kitchen managers and administrators:
- Sales performance metrics and order trends.
- Inventory consumption, stock alerts, and wastage analysis.
- Customer behavior insights and recommendation effectiveness.
- Reports for decision-making, performance evaluation, and resource optimization.
- Advantages Over Existing Systems:
- AI-Driven Support: Enhances customer engagement, reduces manual workload, and provides personalized interactions.
- Centralized Management: Facilitates multi-brand operations, menu control, and order tracking from a single dashboard.
- Real-Time Analytics: Enables timely decision-making, predictive inventory management, and operational efficiency.
- Scalability: Modular architecture ensures easy addition of new kitchens, brands, and features without disrupting existing operations.
- In summary, the proposed system integrates advanced technologies to address the limitations of existing cloud kitchen platforms, combining operational efficiency, customer-centric AI, and actionable analytics to create a smarter, more scalable, and highly efficient cloud kitchen solution.

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

The **methodology** outlines a structured and systematic approach for designing, developing, and deploying the Cloud Kitchen Web Application with integrated AI chatbot functionality. This methodology ensures that each component of the system— frontend, backend, database, AI integration, and payment processing—is implemented efficiently and cohesively.

The primary goal of this methodology is to create a scalable, secure, and user-friendly platform that addresses the operational challenges of cloud kitchens while enhancing customer engagement through AI-driven personalization. By defining step-by-step processes, the methodology provides a roadmap for transforming project requirements into a fully functional, tested, and deployed system.

Key objectives of the methodology include:

- Systematic Development: Ensuring all technical components work together seamlessly.
- Efficiency: Minimizing development time and resource usage while maintaining high quality.
- Scalability: Designing the system to support multiple kitchens, brands, and high order volumes.
- User-Centric Design: Focusing on intuitive interfaces, smooth workflows, and interactive AI support.
- Data-Driven Operations: Enabling analytics and reporting for informed decision-making by kitchen managers and administrators.

By adhering to this methodology, the project can achieve its functional and nonfunctional objectives while maintaining flexibility to adapt to evolving requirements.

#### V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Results chapter demonstrates the successful implementation of the Cloud Kitchen Web Application with AI chatbot. It highlights functional performance, user experience, operational efficiency, and analytics, validating the proposed system. The results are divided into modules and features for clarity. User Registration and Login





|www.ijirset.com |A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal| e-ISSN: 2319-8753| p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

#### Volume 14, Issue 12, December 2025

#### |DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1412102|

- Users can register using email and password.
- Secure authentication is implemented using **JWT**, ensuring data safety.
- Users can log in and manage their profiles.

#### **Outcome:**

- Smooth registration process with error handling for duplicate accounts.
- JWT token generation ensures secure access to user-specific data.

#### Menu Browsing and Search

- Users can browse menu items by categories (Starters, Main Course, Desserts, Beverages).
- **Search functionality** allows filtering by name, price, or ingredients.
- Images, descriptions, and prices are displayed clearly.

#### **Outcome:**

- User-friendly interface for menu exploration.
- Fast search response (<1s for queries).

Fig 1.1 The front page of the application





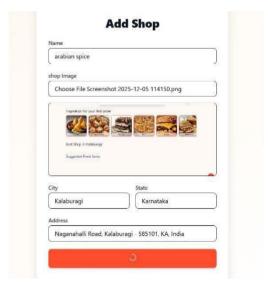


Fig 1.3 The owner page

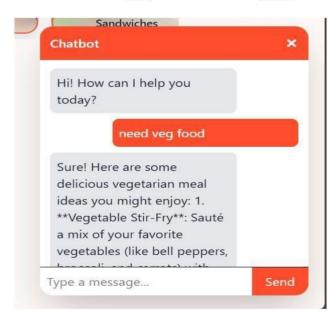


Fig 1.4 AI chatbot present in application for the user

Cloud Kitchen





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

#### Volume 14, Issue 12, December 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1412102|



Fig 1.5 Owner getting the option to add his Restaurant



Fig 1.7 The Restaurant is available on the user page



. Fig 1.9 Delivery boy's page



Fig 1.6 owner adding dishes for his restaurant



Fig1.8 the user adding the dishes to the cart



Fig 1.10 The location access to the user



Fig 1.11 location access of the user to the delivery boy





|www.ijirset.com | A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal| e-ISSN: 2319-8753| p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

#### Volume 14, Issue 12, December 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1412102|

#### VI. CONCLUSION

The **Results** demonstrate that the proposed system Centralizes cloud kitchen operations efficiently. Provides **AI-driven customer engagement** and conversational ordering. Offers **real-time inventory and order management** for kitchen staff. Generates **data-driven insights** for decision-making. Ensures **secure payment processing** and user authentication. Improves overall operational efficiency, customer satisfaction, and scalability. The Cloud Kitchen Web Application integrated with an **AI-powered chatbot** was designed and implemented to address the key challenges in modern cloud kitchen operations. The project successfully developed a full-stack, scalable, and secure web application. Centralized Order Management o Customers can place orders seamlessly via a web interface.

Real-time updates for order status reduce errors and delaysAI Chatbot Integration o Uses OpenAI API for conversational ordering, recommendations, and FAQs. Enhances customer engagement and reduces reliance on human support. Inventory and Menu Management o Admins can manage menu items and inventory in real-time. Prevents stockouts and minimizes wastage. Secure Payment Processing o Integration with Stripe/Razorpay ensures PCI-compliant and secure transactions. Analytics and Reporting o Dashboards provide sales trends, popular dishes, and customer insights. Supports data-driven decisions for kitchen managers. Scalable and Modular Architectur. Designed to support multiple kitchens, brands, and growing customer base.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Pooja and Bhuvana, "Strategic Analysis of Cloud Kitchen," 2022. Analyzes the Indian cloud-kitchen market, focusing on cost models, consumer behaviour, and competitive feasibility.
- [2] Pal, R., "Cloud Kitchens: Transforming the Culinary Landscape of the Future," 2025. Discusses global cloud-kitchen trends, multi-brand strategies, automation, and long-term industry transformation.
- [3] Kumar, A., Sharma, P., and Garg, S., "Challenges and Opportunities of Ghost Kitchens," 2025. Highlights operational issues, regulatory challenges, brand-trust needs, and strategic opportunities.
- [4] Švancár, J., et al., "Planning-Based Composite AI to Optimize Food Delivery Processes," 2024.
- Presents an AI-driven planning/scheduling model to optimize dispatching, reduce delays, and improve cloud-kitchen efficiency.
- [5] Neria, M., et al., "The Restaurant Meal Delivery Problem with Ghost Kitchens," 2024. Uses optimization and routing algorithms to enhance delivery operations in ghost-kitchen systems.
- [6] Chrpa, L., et al., "Learning-to-Thrive: Organizational Learning in Dark Kitchens," 2024. Explores organizational learning, process improvement, and scalability in multi-brand dark kitchens.
- [7] Perera, S. and Jayasinghe, R., "Perceived Food Quality and Customer Satisfaction in Cloud Kitchens," 2025. Analyzes how packaging, hygiene, quality perception, and delivery experience influence customer trust and loyalty.











## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY







9940 572 462 🔯 6381 907 438 🔀 ijirset@gmail.com

