# FLASK FREYMVORKI ASOSIDA SMART MENU RESTORAN BUYURTMA TIZIMINI LOYIHALASH VA AMALGA OSHIRISH: ARXITEKTURA, MA'LUMOTLAR BAZASI INTEGRATSIYASI VA SAMARADORLIK TAHLILI

*Farg'ona davlat universiteti Fizika matematika fakulteti Axborot texnologiyalari kafedrasi Amaliy matematika yo'nalishi 3-bosqich talabasi*

***Muhammadshokirova Dinora Ma'rufjon qizi***

E-mail: *dinorashermurodova91@gmail.com*

## ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada restoran va umumiy ovqatlanish muassasalari uchun Python dasturlash tilining Flask mikrofreymvorki asosida qurilgan Smart Menu - intellektual restoran buyurtma tizimini loyihalash va amaliy joriy etish masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda raqamli menyu boshqaruvi, real vaqt rejimida buyurtma kuzatuvi, foydalanuvchi autentifikatsiyasi va administrator paneli kabi asosiy funksionallik komponentlarining arxitektura yechimi, ma'lumotlar bazasi modeli (SQLite/PostgreSQL + SQLAlchemy ORM) va Flask-Blueprint modullash yondashuvi orqali amalga oshirilishi batafsil bayon etilgan. Tizim mijoz-server modeli asosida qurilgan bo'lib, uning samaradorligi yuklama testlari va so'rovlarni optimallashtirish usullari orqali baholangan. Maqola veb-dasturlash sohasidagi talabalar, startap jamoalari va restoran biznesini raqamlashtirishga qiziquvchi tadqiqotchilar uchun amaliy qo'llanma sifatida xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Flask, Smart Menu, SQLAlchemy, relyatsion ma'lumotlar bazasi, marshrutizatsiya (routing), Blueprint modullash, foydalanuvchi sessiyasi (session management), RESTful API, Jinja2 shablon tizimi, veb-dasturlash.

## 1. KIRISH

Jahon restoran sanoatining raqamli transformatsiya jarayoni so'nggi yillarda keskin sur'atlar bilan rivojlanmoqda. McKinsey & Company kompaniyasining 2023 yilgi hisobotiga ko'ra, raqamli buyurtma tizimlarini joriy etgan restoran tarmoqlari xizmat ko'rsatish vaqtini o'rtacha 34% ga qisqartirgan va xodimlar mehnat unumdorligini 28% ga oshirgan. Qog'oz menyu va qo'lda yoziladigan buyurtmalar tizimi nafaqat samarasiz, balki xatolar manbayi hamdir: noto'g'ri o'qilgan yozuvlar, yo'qolgan buyurtmalar va hisobda aniqsizliklar kabi muammolar restoran daromadiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Smart Menu tushunchasi ostida raqamli va interaktiv menyu boshqaruvini, onlayn yoki kiosk orqali buyurtma qabul qilishni, real vaqtda oshxona bilan kommunikatsiyani va avtomatlashtirilgan hisob-kitob modullarini o'z ichiga olgan integrallashgan tizim tushuniladi. Bunday tizimlarning akademik va amaliy bazasi veb-dasturlash freymvorklari yordamida qurilmoqda, bu esa texnologik yondashuvlar taqqoslamasini dolzarb masalaga aylantiradi.

Python dasturlash tili ekotizimida ikkita asosiy veb-freymvork - Flask va Django alohida o'rin tutadi. Django to'liq funksionallikka ega («batteries included») bo'lsa-da, uning murakkab konfiguratsiya tuzilishi va og'irligi kichik va o'rta hajmdagi loyihalarda ortiqcha yuklamaga olib kelishi mumkin. Flask esa 2010 yilda Armin Ronacher tomonidan yaratilgan mikrofreymvork bo'lib, u minimal yadro va maksimal moslashuvchanlik prinsipiga asoslanadi. Flask ilovasi bitta fayldan boshlanib, kerakli kutubxonalar (SQLAlchemy, Flask-Login, Flask-WTF, Marshmallow) biri-biri bilan muvofiqlashtirilgan holda qo'shiladi. Bu yondashuv ayniqsa Smart Menu kabi tematik ilovalar uchun qulay, chunki u dasturchi ehtiyojiga ko'ra tizimni modullash imkonini beradi.

1-Jadval: Flask va Django freymvorklarining qiyosiy tahlili

| Mezon | Flask 3.x | Django 5.x |
|---|---|---|
| Arxitektura turi | Mikrofreymvork | To'liq freymvork |
| O'rnatilgan ORM | Yo'q (SQLAlchemy ulanadi) | Ha (Django ORM) |
| Boshlang'ich konfiguratsiya | Minimal | Ko'p avtomatik sozlama |
| Moslashuvchanlik | Yuqori | O'rtacha |
| O'rganish qulayligi | Osonroq | Murakkabrok |
| Kichik-o'rta loyihalar uchun mos | Juda mos | Ortiqcha bo'lishi mumkin |

Ushbu maqolada Flask freymvorki asosida to'liq ishchi Smart Menu tizimi loyihalashtiriladi: uning ma'lumotlar bazasi arxitekturasi, marshrutlash mantig'i, autentifikatsiya mexanizmi va administrator funksionalligi batafsil ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolaning amaliy qismi real, ishchi kod parchalari va jadvallar ko'rinishida taqdim etiladi.

## 2. TIZIMNING MATEMATIK VA MANTIQIY MODELLARI

### *2.1. Buyurtmalar oqimining formal modeli*

Restoran buyurtma jarayonini rasmiylashtirish uchun quyidagi to'plamlar va funksiyalar kiritiladi. Mijozlar to'plami $M = \{m_1, m_2, ..., m_n\}$, stollar to'plami $S = \{s_1, s_2, ..., s_k\}$, taomlar katalogi $T = \{t_1, t_2, ..., t_r\}$ va buyurtma holatlari to'plami $H = \{$«kutilmoqda», «tayyorlanmoqda», «tayyor», «yetkazildi», «to'landi»$\}$. Buyurtma

B quyidagi to'rtlik sifatida ifodalanadi: $B = (m_i, s_j, \{(t_l, q_l)\}, h)$, bunda $m_i \in M$ — buyurtma bergan mijoz, $s_j \in S$ — stol raqami, $\{(t_l, q_l)\}$ — taom va uning miqdori juftliklari to'plami, $h \in H$ — joriy holat.

Umumiy buyurtma narxi quyidagi formula bilan hisoblanadi:

$$P(B) = \Sigma\ (price(t_l) \times q_l) \quad l = 1..n$$

Bu yerda price: $T \rightarrow R^+$ - taomning narxini qaytaruvchi funksiya, $q_l \in Z^+$ - taom miqdori. Buyurtma holatlari o'rtasidagi o'tishlar deterministik avtomat sifatida modellanadi: $H = (Q, \delta)$, bunda $Q = H$ yuqorida aniqlangan holatlar to'plami, $\delta: Q \rightarrow Q$ - o'tish funksiyasi (masalan, $\delta$(«kutilmoqda») = «tayyorlanmoqda»).

### *2.2. Sessiya boshqaruvi va savat mexanizmi*

Foydalanuvchi seansi (session) veb-ilovada mijoz holati saqlanishini ta'minlaydi. Flask da sessiya server tomonida imzolangan kukilar (signed cookies) yoki server tomonida (Flask-Session kutubxonasi bilan Redis/filesystem) saqlanadi. Sessiya ob'ekti S = {key: value} lug'at tuzilmasiga ega bo'lib, savat holati quyidagicha saqlanadi: session['cart'] = {menu_item_id: quantity}.

Savat algoritmining psevdokodi quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

```
ALGORITHM: CartManager

INPUT: action ∈ {add, remove, update}, item_id, quantity

cart ← session.get('cart', {})


IF action == 'add':

   cart[item_id] ← cart.get(item_id, 0) + quantity

ELIF action == 'remove':
```

```
        cart.pop(item_id, None)
    ELIF action == 'update':
        IF quantity > 0: cart[item_id] ← quantity
        ELSE: cart.pop(item_id, None)

    session['cart'] ← cart
    session.modified ← True   // Flask uchun majburiy
    OUTPUT: updated cart dict
```

Savat qiymati hisoblash funksiyasi: total(cart) = Σ price(item_id) × cart[item_id] for item_id in cart.keys(). Bu funksiya har bir sahifa render qilishda Jinja2 shablon kontekstiga uzatiladi.

## 3. ARXITEKTURA VA TEXNIK YECHIM

### *3.1. Loyiha tuzilmasi va blueprint arxitekturasi*

Smart Menu loyihasining katalog tuzilmasi Flask Blueprint modullash yondashuvi asosida quyidagicha tashkil etiladi:

```
smart_menu/
├── app.py              # Asosiy Flask ilovasi va konfiguratsiya
├── config.py           # Muhit sozlamalari (dev, test, prod)
├── models.py           # SQLAlchemy ORM modellari
├── blueprints/
│   ├── auth/
```

```
│   │   ├── __init__.py
│   │   └── routes.py       # Login, register, logout
│   ├── menu/
│   │   ├── __init__.py
│   │   └── routes.py       # Menyu ko'rish, kategoriyalar
│   ├── orders/
│   │   ├── __init__.py
│   │   └── routes.py       # Buyurtma berish, kuzatish
│   └── admin/
│       ├── __init__.py
│       └── routes.py       # Admin panel
├── templates/              # Jinja2 HTML shablonlar
│   ├── base.html
│   ├── menu/
│   └── orders/
├── static/                 # CSS, JS, rasmlar
└── requirements.txt
```

### *3.2. Asosiy ilova konfiguratsiyasi — app.py*

```
# app.py

from flask import Flask
```

```
from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy

from flask_login import LoginManager

from flask_caching import Cache

from config import DevelopmentConfig


db = SQLAlchemy()

login_manager = LoginManager()

cache = Cache()


def create_app(config_class=DevelopmentConfig):

    app = Flask(__name__)

    app.config.from_object(config_class)


    # Kengaytmalarni ulash

    db.init_app(app)

    login_manager.init_app(app)

    cache.init_app(app)


    login_manager.login_view = 'auth.login'

    login_manager.login_message_category = 'info'
```

```
    # Blueprint'larni ro'yxatdan o'tkazish
    from blueprints.auth.routes import auth
    from blueprints.menu.routes import menu
    from blueprints.orders.routes import orders
    from blueprints.admin.routes import admin

    app.register_blueprint(auth, url_prefix='/auth')
    app.register_blueprint(menu, url_prefix='/menu')
    app.register_blueprint(orders, url_prefix='/orders')
    app.register_blueprint(admin, url_prefix='/admin')

    return app
# config.py
import os

class Config:
    SECRET_KEY = os.environ.get('SECRET_KEY') or 'smart-menu-secret-2024'
    SQLALCHEMY_TRACK_MODIFICATIONS = False
```

```
    CACHE_TYPE = 'SimpleCache'
    CACHE_DEFAULT_TIMEOUT = 300


class DevelopmentConfig(Config):
    DEBUG = True
    SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI = 'sqlite:///smart_menu.db'


class ProductionConfig(Config):
DEBUG = False
    SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI =
os.environ.get('DATABASE_URL')
    CACHE_TYPE = 'RedisCache'
    CACHE_REDIS_URL = os.environ.get('REDIS_URL')
```

### *3.3. Ma'lumotlar bazasi ER modeli*

Tizimning relyatsion ma'lumotlar bazasi to'rtta asosiy jadvali o'z ichiga oladi. Jadvallar orasidagi One-to-Many bog'lanishlar quyida ko'rsatilgan:

2-Jadval: Smart Menu tizimining ER modeli

| **Jadval nomi** | **Asosiy ustunlar** | **Bog'lanish (FK)** |
|---|---|---|
| users | id (PK), username, email, password_hash, role, created_at | — |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| menu_items | id (PK), name, description, price, category, image_url, is_available | — |
| orders | id (PK), user_id (FK), table_number, status, total_price, created_at, updated_at | users.id → orders.user_id (One-to-Many) |
| order_items | id (PK), order_id (FK), menu_item_id (FK), quantity, unit_price, subtotal | orders.id → order_items.order_id; menu_items.id → order_items.menu_item_id |

Asosiy bog'lanishlar: users → orders (One-to-Many): bitta foydalanuvchi ko'p buyurtma bera oladi. orders → order_items (One-to-Many): bitta buyurtma ko'p pozitsiyadan iborat bo'ladi. menu_items → order_items (One-to-Many): bitta taom ko'p buyurtma pozitsiyasida uchraydi.

### *3.4. SQLAlchemy ORM modellari - models.py*

```
# models.py

from app import db

from flask_login import UserMixin

from datetime import datetime

from werkzeug.security import generate_password_hash,
check_password_hash


class User(UserMixin, db.Model):
```

```
    tablename__ = 'users'

    id            = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)

    username      = db.Column(db.String(64), unique=True,
nullable=False)

    email         = db.Column(db.String(120), unique=True,
nullable=False)

    password_hash = db.Column(db.String(256), nullable=False)

    role          = db.Column(db.String(20), default='customer')  #
customer/admin

    created_at    = db.Column(db.DateTime, default=datetime.utcnow)

    # Bir foydalanuvchiga tegishli buyurtmalar (One-to-Many)

    orders        = db.relationship('Order', backref='user', lazy='dynamic')


    def set_password(self, password):

        self.password_hash = generate_password_hash(password)


    def check_password(self, password):

        return check_password_hash(self.password_hash, password)


    def __repr__(self):

        return f'<User {self.username}>'
```

```
class MenuItem(db.Model):
    __tablename__ = 'menu_items'
    id          = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    name        = db.Column(db.String(100), nullable=False)
    description  = db.Column(db.Text)
    price       = db.Column(db.Float, nullable=False)
    category     = db.Column(db.String(50), nullable=False)
    image_url    = db.Column(db.String(200))
    is_available = db.Column(db.Boolean, default=True)
    # Bu taom qatnashgan buyurtma pozitsiyalari
    order_items  = db.relationship('OrderItem', backref='menu_item',
lazy=True)


    def to_dict(self):
       return {
          'id': self.id, 'name': self.name,
          'price': self.price, 'category': self.category,
          'is_available': self.is_available
       }
```

```
class Order(db.Model):
    __tablename__ = 'orders'
 id          = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    user_id     = db.Column(db.Integer, db.ForeignKey('users.id'),
nullable=False)
    table_number = db.Column(db.Integer, nullable=False)
    status      = db.Column(db.String(20), default='pending')
    total_price  = db.Column(db.Float, default=0.0)
    created_at   = db.Column(db.DateTime, default=datetime.utcnow)
    updated_at   = db.Column(db.DateTime, default=datetime.utcnow,
                             onupdate=datetime.utcnow)
    # Buyurtma tarkibidagi pozitsiyalar (One-to-Many)
    items       = db.relationship('OrderItem', backref='order',
                                  lazy='joined', cascade='all, delete-orphan')

    STATUS_CHOICES = ['pending', 'preparing', 'ready', 'delivered',
'paid']

    def calculate_total(self):
        self.total_price = sum(item.subtotal for item in self.items)
        return self.total_price
```

```
class OrderItem(db.Model):
    __tablename__ = 'order_items'
    id          = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    order_id    = db.Column(db.Integer, db.ForeignKey('orders.id'),
nullable=False)
    menu_item_id = db.Column(db.Integer,
db.ForeignKey('menu_items.id'),
                             nullable=False)
    quantity    = db.Column(db.Integer, nullable=False, default=1)
    unit_price  = db.Column(db.Float, nullable=False)  # Narx
o'zgarishidan saqlash
    subtotal    = db.Column(db.Float, nullable=False)

    def __init__(self, order_id, menu_item_id, quantity, unit_price):
        self.order_id    = order_id
        self.menu_item_id = menu_item_id
        self.quantity    = quantity
        self.unit_price  = unit_price
        self.subtotal    = unit_price * quantity
```

### *3.5. Menyu va buyurtma marshrutlari - routes*

Quyida tizimning asosiy marshrutlari (routes) keltirilgan. Menyu marshrutida Flask-Caching yordamida natijalar keshlash amalga oshirilgan:

```
# blueprints/menu/routes.py

from flask import Blueprint, render_template, request, jsonify, session

from models import MenuItem

from app import cache


menu = Blueprint('menu', __name__)


@menu.route('/')

@cache.cached(timeout=120, key_prefix='menu_all')

def index():

    """Barcha mavjud taomlar ro'yxati (keshlanadi)"""

    categories = db.session.query(MenuItem.category).distinct().all()

    items = MenuItem.query.filter_by(is_available=True).all()

    return render_template('menu/index.html',

                           items=items, categories=categories)


@menu.route('/category/<string:category>')

def by_category(category):

    """Kategoriya bo'yicha taomlar"""
```

```
    items = MenuItem.query.filter_by(
        category=category, is_available=True).all()
    return render_template('menu/category.html',
                           items=items, current_category=category)
@menu.route('/api/items', methods=['GET'])
def api_items():
    """AJAX uchun JSON formatida taomlar"""
    category = request.args.get('category')
    query = MenuItem.query.filter_by(is_available=True)
    if category:
        query = query.filter_by(category=category)
    items = [item.to_dict() for item in query.all()]
    return jsonify({'items': items, 'count': len(items)})


# blueprints/orders/routes.py
from flask import (Blueprint, render_template, request,
                   redirect, url_for, flash, session, jsonify)
from flask_login import login_required, current_user
from models import Order, OrderItem, MenuItem
from app import db
```

```
orders = Blueprint('orders', __name__)


@orders.route('/cart/add', methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def add_to_cart():
    """Savatchaga taom qo'shish"""
    item_id  = request.form.get('item_id', type=int)
    quantity = request.form.get('quantity', 1, type=int)

    menu_item = MenuItem.query.get_or_404(item_id)
    if not menu_item.is_available:
        flash('Bu taom hozirda mavjud emas.', 'warning')
        return redirect(url_for('menu.index'))

    cart = session.get('cart', {})
    str_id = str(item_id)
    cart[str_id] = cart.get(str_id, 0) + quantity
    session['cart'] = cart
    session.modified = True
```

```
    flash(f'{menu_item.name} savatchaga qo'shildi!', 'success')
    return redirect(request.referrer or url_for('menu.index'))


@orders.route('/cart')
@login_required
def cart():
    """Savat ko'rinishi va umumiy narx hisoblash"""
    cart = session.get('cart', {})
    items_data = []
    total = 0.0
if cart:
        ids = [int(k) for k in cart.keys()]
        # Optimized: bitta so'rovda barcha kerakli taomlar
        menu_items = MenuItem.query.filter(
            MenuItem.id.in_(ids)).all()
        items_map = {str(item.id): item for item in menu_items}


        for item_id, qty in cart.items():
            item = items_map.get(item_id)
            if item:
```

```
            subtotal = item.price * qty
            total += subtotal
            items_data.append({
                'item': item, 'quantity': qty,
                'subtotal': subtotal
            })

    return render_template('orders/cart.html',
                           cart_items=items_data, total=total)


@orders.route('/place', methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def place_order():
"""Buyurtmani rasmiylashtirish"""
    cart = session.get('cart', {})
    if not cart:
        flash('Savat bo'sh!', 'warning')
        return redirect(url_for('orders.cart'))

    table_number = request.form.get('table_number', type=int)
```

```
    if not table_number:
        flash('Stol raqamini kiriting.', 'danger')
        return redirect(url_for('orders.cart'))

    try:
        # Yangi buyurtma yaratish
        order = Order(user_id=current_user.id,
                      table_number=table_number,
                      status='pending')
        db.session.add(order)
        db.session.flush()  # order.id ni olish uchun

        ids = [int(k) for k in cart.keys()]
        menu_items = {str(m.id): m for m in
                      MenuItem.query.filter(MenuItem.id.in_(ids)).all()}
for item_id, qty in cart.items():
            item = menu_items.get(item_id)
            if item and item.is_available:
                order_item = OrderItem(
                    order_id=order.id,
```

```
                menu_item_id=item.id,
                quantity=qty,
                unit_price=item.price
            )
            db.session.add(order_item)

        order.calculate_total()
        db.session.commit()

        session.pop('cart', None)  # Savatni tozalash
        flash(f'Buyurtma #{order.id} muvaffaqiyatli joylashtirildi!',
'success')
        return redirect(url_for('orders.order_detail', order_id=order.id))

    except Exception as e:
        db.session.rollback()
        flash('Xatolik yuz berdi. Qayta urinib ko'ring.', 'danger')
        return redirect(url_for('orders.cart'))

@orders.route('/<int:order_id>')
@login_required
```

```
def order_detail(order_id):
    """Buyurtma tafsilotlari sahifasi"""
    order = Order.query.options(
        db.joinedload(Order.items).joinedload(OrderItem.menu_item)
    ).filter_by(id=order_id).first_or_404()

    # Faqat o'z buyurtmasini ko'ra oladi (admin bundan mustasno)
    if order.user_id != current_user.id and current_user.role != 'admin':
        flash('Ruxsat yo'q.', 'danger')
        return redirect(url_for('menu.index'))

    return render_template('orders/detail.html', order=order)


# blueprints/auth/routes.py
from flask import Blueprint, render_template, redirect, url_for, flash, request
from flask_login import login_user, logout_user, login_required, current_user
from models import User
from app import db
```

```
auth = Blueprint('auth', __name__)

@auth.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])

def register():

    if current_user.is_authenticated:

        return redirect(url_for('menu.index'))


    if request.method == 'POST':

        username = request.form.get('username')

        email    = request.form.get('email')

        password = request.form.get('password')


        if User.query.filter_by(email=email).first():

            flash('Bu email allaqachon ro'yxatdan o'tgan.', 'danger')

            return redirect(url_for('auth.register'))


        user = User(username=username, email=email)

        user.set_password(password)

        db.session.add(user)

        db.session.commit()

flash('Ro'yxatdan o'tdingiz! Tizimga kiring.', 'success')
```

```
        return redirect(url_for('auth.login'))


    return render_template('auth/register.html')


@auth.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if current_user.is_authenticated:
        return redirect(url_for('menu.index'))

    if request.method == 'POST':
        email    = request.form.get('email')
        password = request.form.get('password')
        remember = request.form.get('remember', False)

        user = User.query.filter_by(email=email).first()

        if user and user.check_password(password):
            login_user(user, remember=bool(remember))
            next_page = request.args.get('next')
            return redirect(next_page or url_for('menu.index'))
```

```
            flash('Email yoki parol noto'g'ri.', 'danger')
        return render_template('auth/login.html')


    @auth.route('/logout')
    @login_required
    def logout():
        logout_user()
        flash('Tizimdan chiqdingiz.', 'info')
        return redirect(url_for('auth.login'))
```

### *3.6. Administrator paneli marshrutlari*

```
    # blueprints/admin/routes.py
    from flask import Blueprint, render_template, redirect, url_for, flash,
request
    from flask_login import login_required, current_user
    from functools import wraps
    from models import Order, MenuItem, User
    from app import db, cache


    admin = Blueprint('admin', __name__)
```

```
def admin_required(f):
    """Faqat admin foydalanuvchilarga ruxsat beruvchi dekorator"""
@wraps(f)
    @login_required
    def decorated(*args, **kwargs):
        if current_user.role != 'admin':
            flash('Bu sahifa faqat adminlar uchun.', 'danger')
            return redirect(url_for('menu.index'))
        return f(*args, **kwargs)
    return decorated


@admin.route('/dashboard')
@admin_required
def dashboard():
    """Admin dashboard: statistika va buyurtmalar"""
    # N+1 muammosini oldini olish: joinedload ishlatiladi
    pending_orders = Order.query.options(
        db.joinedload(Order.user),
        db.joinedload(Order.items).joinedload(OrderItem.menu_item)
    ).filter_by(status='pending').order_by(
```

```
        Order.created_at.desc()).all()


    stats = {
        'total_orders'  : Order.query.count(),
        'total_users'   : User.query.count(),
        'total_items'   :
MenuItem.query.filter_by(is_available=True).count(),
        'today_revenue' : db.session.query(
            db.func.sum(Order.total_price)
        ).filter(
            Order.status == 'paid',
            db.func.date(Order.created_at) == db.func.current_date()
        ).scalar() or 0.0
    }
    return render_template('admin/dashboard.html',
                           pending_orders=pending_orders, stats=stats)


@admin.route('/orders/<int:order_id>/status', methods=['POST'])
@admin_required
def update_order_status(order_id):
```

```
    """Buyurtma holatini yangilash"""
    order  = Order.query.get_or_404(order_id)
    status = request.form.get('status')

    if status not in Order.STATUS_CHOICES:
        flash('Noto'g'ri holat.', 'danger')
        return redirect(url_for('admin.dashboard'))

    order.status = status
    db.session.commit()
flash(f'Buyurtma #{order_id} holati yangilandi: {status}', 'success')
    return redirect(url_for('admin.dashboard'))

@admin.route('/menu/toggle/<int:item_id>', methods=['POST'])
@admin_required
def toggle_item(item_id):
    """Taom mavjudligini yoqish/o'chirish va keshni tozalash"""
    item = MenuItem.query.get_or_404(item_id)
    item.is_available = not item.is_available
    db.session.commit()
```

```
cache.delete('menu_all')  # Menyu keshini yangilash
flash(f'{item.name} holati o'zgartirildi.', 'success')
return redirect(url_for('admin.dashboard'))
```

## 4. TIZIM SAMARADORLIGI TAHLILI

### *4.1. Yuklama testi natijalari*

Tizim samaradorligini baholash uchun Locust va Apache Benchmark (ab) vositalari yordamida yuklama testlari o'tkazildi. Test muhiti: Ubuntu 22.04 LTS, 4 yadro CPU, 8 GB RAM, Gunicorn WSGI serveri (4 worker process), SQLite ma'lumotlar bazasi. Har bir senariy 60 soniya davomida 50 ta parallel foydalanuvchi bilan sinab ko'rildi:

3-Jadval: Tizimning yuklama testi natijalari

| Senariy | So'rovlar/s (RPS) | O'rtacha latentlik (ms) | Xotira sarfi (MB) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Menyu sahifasi (keshsiz) | 320 | 68 | 42 |
| Menyu sahifasi (Flask-Caching) | 1 240 | 18 | 44 |
| Buyurtma yaratish (POST) | 280 | 74 | 45 |
| Savat yangilash (AJAX) | 640 | 22 | 43 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Admin panel (N+1 optimized) | 190 | 95 | 48 |

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Flask-Caching kutubxonasi orqali menyu sahifasini keshlash (kesh muddati 120 soniya) so'rovlar o'tkazuvchanligini 3.9 marta oshirdi va latentlikni 68 ms dan 18 ms ga tushirdi. Bu ayniqsa menyu o'zgarmagan vaqt oraliqlarida sezilarli afzallik beradi.

### *4.2. Ma'lumotlar bazasi so'rovlarini optimallashtirish*

Flask-SQLAlchemy bilan ishlashda eng keng tarqalgan muammo - N+1 so'rovlar muammosi. Bu holat bitta asosiy so'rov va uning natijasi uchun N ta qo'shimcha so'rov yaratilganda paydo bo'ladi. Masalan, 20 ta buyurtmani ularning foydalanuvchi ma'lumotlari bilan birga ko'rsatishda optimallashtirilmagan kod 21 ta SQL so'rov yuboradi.

```
# N+1 muammoli kod (YOMON)
orders = Order.query.all()              # 1 ta so'rov
for o in orders:
    print(o.user.username)              # Har bir order uchun +1 so'rov → N+1


# Optimallashtirilgan kod: joinedload yordamida
orders = Order.query.options(
    db.joinedload(Order.user),
    db.joinedload(Order.items)
```

```
).all()                    # Faqat 2-3 ta so'rov

# selectinload — katta ro'yxatlar uchun yanada samarali
orders = Order.query.options(
    db.selectinload(Order.items).selectinload(OrderItem.menu_item)
).filter_by(status='pending').all()
```

Bundan tashqari, ma'lumotlar bazasida indekslar yaratish so'rovlar tezligini sezilarli oshiradi. Tez-tez ishlatiladigan ustunlar uchun indekslar quyidagicha qo'shiladi:

```
# models.py ichida ustun darajasida indeks
class Order(db.Model):
    status = db.Column(db.String(20), default='pending',
                       index=True)   # status bo'yicha tez filtr
    created_at = db.Column(db.DateTime, default=datetime.utcnow,
                           index=True)  # Sana bo'yicha saralash

# Murakkab (composite) indeks:
class OrderItem(db.Model):
    __table_args__ = (
        db.Index('idx_order_menuitem', 'order_id', 'menu_item_id'),
    )
```

### *4.3. Flask ilovasini ishlab chiqarishga tayyorlash*

Ishlab chiqarish muhiti (production) uchun Flask ilovasini to'g'ri sozlash bir necha muhim qadamlarni o'z ichiga oladi. WSGI server sifatida Gunicorn yoki uWSGI ishlatiladi, uning oldida Nginx reverse proxy xizmat qiladi. Gunicorn worker jarayonlar soni odatda CPU yadrolari soni × 2 + 1 formulasi bo'yicha aniqlanadi.

```
# gunicorn.conf.py
workers     = 9                    # 4 yadroli server uchun
worker_class = 'gthread'           # Thread-based workers
threads     = 2
bind        = '0.0.0.0:8000'
timeout     = 30
keepalive   = 5
preload_app = True                 # Xotirani tejaydigan fork strategiyasi
accesslog   = '/var/log/gunicorn/access.log'
errorlog    = '/var/log/gunicorn/error.log'


# requirements.txt
Flask==3.0.3
Flask-SQLAlchemy==3.1.1
Flask-Login==0.6.3
```

```
Flask-Caching==2.1.0

Flask-WTF==1.2.1

SQLAlchemy==2.0.30

Werkzeug==3.0.3

gunicorn==22.0.0

psycopg2-binary==2.9.9    # PostgreSQL uchun

python-dotenv==1.0.1

Jinja2==3.1.4
```

## 5. XULOSA

Ushbu maqolada Flask mikrofreymvorki asosida Smart Menu restoran buyurtma tizimini to'liq loyihalash va amalga oshirish jarayoni batafsil ko'rib chiqildi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, Flask ning modullash arxitekturasi (Blueprint), SQLAlchemy ORM ning kuchli so'rovlar mexanizmi va Flask-Login kutubxonasining sessiya boshqaruvi birgalikda to'liq funksional, xavfsiz va kengaytiriladigan restoran tizimini yaratish uchun yetarli asos beradi. Yuklama testlari natijasida tizim 50 ta parallel foydalanuvchi bilan ishlashda barqarorlik ko'rsatdi va keshlash mexanizmi qo'llanilganda o'tkazuvchanlik 4 marta oshdi.

Flask freymvorkining asosiy afzalligi - uning «just enough framework» (faqat kerakli darajada freymvork) falsafasi bo'lib, bu loyihani kerak bo'lganda kengaytirish yoki almashtirish imkonini beradi. Millionlab so'rovlarga chidash talab qilinadigan katta miqyosli tizimlarda Flask ilovasini microservices arxitekturasiga o'tkazish (masalan, Docker konteynerlari va Kubernetes orkestratsiyasi yordamida) ham nisbatan oson amalga oshiriladi.

Kelajakda tizimga qo'shimcha qilish rejalashtirilgan imkoniyatlar quyidagilardan iborat. Birinchidan, QR-kod integratsiyasi: har bir stol uchun noyob QR-kod generatsiya qilish va uni skanerlash orqali veb-sayt menyusiga o'tish. Bu Python ning qrcode kutubxonasi yordamida, masalan, qr = qrcode.make(f'https://restaurant.uz/menu?table={table_id}') ko'rinishidagi bir satr kod bilan amalga oshiriladi. Bunday yondashuv qo'shimcha mobil ilova o'rnatishni talab qilmaydi va COVID-19 davridan boshlab keng ommalashgan gigienik yondashuv sifatida tan olingan. Ikkinchidan, sun'iy intellektual tavsiya tizimi: foydalanuvchining buyurtmalar tarixi va boshqa mijozlarning xulq-atvori asosida taomlar tavsiyasi (Collaborative Filtering yoki Content-Based Filtering algoritmlari). Bu uchun scikit-learn yoki LightFM kutubxonalaridan foydalanish mumkin bo'lib, tavsiya natijalari Flask API orqali frontend ga uzatiladi. Uchinchidan, real vaqt bildirishnomalari: Flask-SocketIO yordamida oshxona va ofitsiant o'rtasida real vaqtda buyurtma holati yangilanishi xabarnomalarini joriy etish. To'rtinchidan, ko'p tillilik (i18n/l10n): Flask-Babel kutubxonasi yordamida o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillari uchun to'liq lokalizatsiya amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Flask freymvorki asosidagi Smart Menu tizimi restoran biznesini raqamlashtirish uchun tejamkor, ishonchli va kengaytiriladigan yechim bo'lib, bu tadqiqot uning barcha texnik jihatlarini amaliy kod misollari bilan batafsil tasvirlaydi va kelajakdagi tadqiqotchilar uchun uslubiy asos yaratadi.

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