

# Programming Language Converter

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## ABSTRACT

Education sector has drastically change their way to deliver and share information with the use of the advance technology nowadays. The developed Programming Language Converter serves as an important tool that assist students, educators and to anyone who wants to learn different programming languages since it allows various programming constructs to be coded, and converted in just one click. This standalone programming platform also allows user to create, edit, compile, and execute three different programming languages at a time. It can convert Java to C++ programming source code and C++ to C programming source code and vice versa. For easy and fast construction of program source code an auto help function that lists down correct suggested syntax is designed. The menu bar fully equipped with helpful list of basic concept in programming is included for the user to easily create, open and save file. One of the most important tool is the navigation menu that guides the users on how to use the programming platform. The software can be run on Microsoft Win10 operating system and was developed using Python 64 bit 3.4.1.1 as the main programming language. The programming environment was tested for its ability to handle Java, C++, and C code conversions, and the results showed that it performed well in meeting the objectives of the study. The results of the evaluation indicated that the tool was well-received, with positive feedback on its ease of use and functionality.

## RESUMO

O setor educacional mudou drasticamente a forma como transmite e compartilha informações com o uso da tecnologia avançada atual. O Conversor de Linguagens de Programação desenvolvido serve como uma ferramenta importante para auxiliar estudantes, educadores e qualquer pessoa que queira aprender diferentes linguagens de programação, pois permite que várias estruturas de programação sejam codificadas e convertidas com apenas um clique. Esta plataforma de programação independente também permite ao usuário criar, editar, compilar e executar três linguagens de programação diferentes simultaneamente. Ela pode converter código-fonte de Java para C++ e de C++ para C, e vice-versa. Para facilitar e agilizar a construção do código-fonte do programa, uma função de ajuda automática lista a sintaxe correta sugerida. A barra de menus, totalmente equipada com uma lista útil de conceitos básicos de programação, está incluída para que o usuário possa criar, abrir e salvar arquivos facilmente. Uma das ferramentas mais importantes é o menu de navegação, que orienta os usuários sobre como usar a plataforma de programação. O software pode ser executado no sistema operacional Microsoft Windows 10 e foi desenvolvido usando Python 64 bits 3.4.1.1 como linguagem de programação principal. O ambiente de programação foi testado quanto à sua capacidade de lidar com conversões de código Java, C++ e C, e os resultados mostraram que ele teve um bom desempenho no atendimento aos objetivos do estudo. Os resultados da avaliação indicaram que a ferramenta foi bem recebida, com feedback positivo sobre sua facilidade de uso e funcionalidade.

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## Introduction

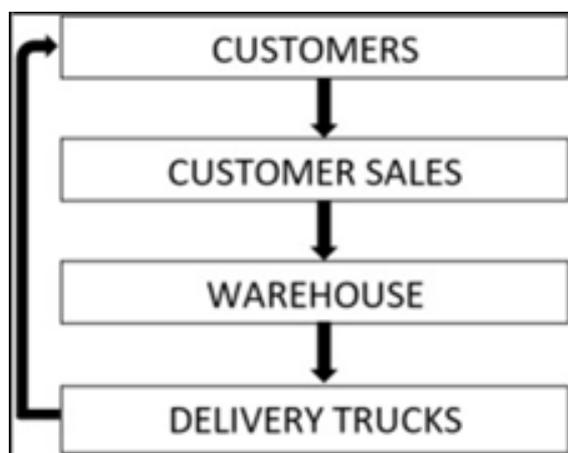
The rapid spread of new technologies has had a profound impact on people's daily routines and interactions. Since computers and other electronic devices have become fundamental to the modern way of life, they have become increasingly affordable to the general public. Internet connectivity has had a significant effect on people's ability to go about their daily lives and earn a living as technology has progressed. The internet has many uses, and more people are starting to realize the benefits it can bring to areas beyond just communication and shopping. As of 2022, approximately 49.8% of Asians were online, per Internet World Stats and according to Statista around 40% of Australian will use online delivery using different online apps (Nelson, 2022; Patel, 2015). With these kinds of numbers, going online with your company is a significant technological breakthrough.

Numerous papers describe that an online ordering system is a website designed primarily for use in the delivery industry that will allow the company to increase scope of business and allow users easily navigate graphical interface for efficient processing (Patel, 2015; Bhargave, Joshi, Jadhav, Oke, & Lahane, 2013; Varsha Chavan, 2015; Akshaya, Rakshitha, Srilaxmi, & Trupthi, 2019). This kind of software application can help business owners and managers maximize the range of their business with less labor force since there is no need of sending sales personnel to different locations to take the order of the customers.

Despite this advancement of technology innovations on most of the business establishments there are some who were left behind. RonSan Enterprise is a distributor of San Miguel Corporation products within municipality of General Mariano Alvarez, Cavite and was still using the old and traditional business strategy. There will be a daily schedule of delivery per location regardless of if there were orders or none from wholesalers or small retailers. Since there were no prior orders upon delivery, shortage or overstock of product may occur. Fig. 1 will show the flow of the current manual system used by RonSan Enterprise.

**Figure 1.**

Process Flow of the Current Manual System



Online Ordering System with Location Analytics is a website that aims to allow customers to order online using their mobile phone and personal computer through internet connection. To facilitate distribution of delivery trucks daily, the system provides graphical representation of the volume of orders per major locations. Forecast of the next day order also be generated to prepare products and forecast labor force and delivery vehicles.

This study focuses only on online ordering. The customer must register first before placing their order online. To help RonSan Enterprise ease their daily schedules of delivery a graphical representation of the volume of orders is provided and can also print list of orders daily that will serve as a daily itinerary of the delivery personnel. A forecast of delivery for the following day is also being generated. However, the website does not accept online payment and inventory.

## **Literature**

The proliferation of new technologies opens the door to the eventual mechanization of all business processes. Businesses are constantly on the lookout for ways to differentiate themselves from the competition, and one way to do this is by providing superior customer service. Customers' ability to spend time waiting in line and traveling to physical storefronts will be hampered if the company is located online.

Delivery of meals bought online is referred to as "online food ordering" (Akshaya, Rakshitha, Srilaxmi, & Trupthi, 2019; Cheema, Rizwan, Rizwan, Durrani, & Sohail, 2013). This deal is only one of many made feasible by the proliferation of online resources and services that have simplified the business world. A lot of individuals prefer to avoid waiting in line at the customer service counter and instead just pick up their online orders when they get to the store. Similarly, with the use of Location Analytics integrated into the online ordering system, consumers can place orders from the comfort of their own homes and have them shipped directly to them.

The Internet is frequently used for online shopping (Zhou, Dai, & Zhang, 2007). According to (Cheema, Rizwan, Rizwan, Durrani, & Sohail, 2013), more than 85% of world's online population used internet for shopping. There are three important factors of a website that affects the online shopping: perceive usefulness is the perception of an individual that using the system can help gain work performance; perceive ease of use is the perception of individual that using the system will not cost much effort; perceive enjoyment is individual perception for pleasure upon adoption of the new technology. In an online ordering system the most important factor is the "perceive ease of use" because no one can assist the customer upon ordering online. It is a must that the system itself can somehow teach the customer how to use it.

According to Olap.com the term Business Intelligence (BI) refers to technologies, applications and practices for the collection, integration, analysis, and presentation of business

information. The purpose of Business Intelligence is to support better business decision making. Essentially, Business Intelligence systems are data-driven Decision Support Systems (DSS). Business Intelligence is sometimes used interchangeably with briefing books, report and query tools and executive information systems (Mcleod, 2021). In such a manner the developed website can forecast future orders in a weekly basis. A moving average method was used in forecasting the next weekly orders (Sahu, & Kumar, 2014). It involves calculating the average of observations and then employing that average as the predictor for the next period. The moving average method is highly dependent on  $n$ , the number of terms selected for constructing the average. The equation is as follows:

$$F_{t+1} = (Y_t + Y_{t-1} + Y_{t-2} + \dots + Y_{t-n+1})/n$$

Where:

$F_{t+1}$  = the forecast value for the next period

$Y_t$  = the actual value at period  $t$

$n$  = the number of terms in the moving average

Evaluation is an essential procedure done prior to the implementation of any developed software. With this regard, the researcher make used of an evaluation instrument adapted from ISO 9126 that composed of six quality characteristics. Functionality is defined as an essential purpose of the study. The reliability characteristic defines the capability of the system to maintain its service provision under defined conditions for defined periods of time. Usability refers to the ease of use for a given function. Efficiency is the focus on the resource being used when providing the required functionality. Maintainability is ability of the system to identify and fix a fault within a software component. Portability refers to how well the software can adopt to changes in its environment or with its requirements. The evaluation instrument used five-point Likert

The scale in which the highest rating is 5 and 1 is the lowest (Pierce, 2019). The total of 40 respondents evaluated the system using 15 indicators and rated numerically using scoring system in Table 1. The respondents were chosen using purposive random sampling (Nedrich, 2021). This is a combination of two methods purposive and random sampling. Purposive sampling is a method choosing a respondents based on the characteristics of a population and the objective of the study (Pierce, 2019; Vagias, 2006, Crossman, 2017). Random sampling is a technique of choosing a sample in which the respondents of an accessible population has an equal opportunity to be chosen (Vagias, 2006, Crossman, 2017 ; Teddlie, & Yu, 2007).

The researcher uses Central Limit Theorem (CLT) in getting the sample size. According to Investopedia Central Limit Theorem is a statistical theory that states that given a sufficiently large sample size from a population with a finite level of variance, the mean of all samples from the same population will be approximately equal to the mean of the population. Most sources state that for most application  $N=30$  is sufficient as sample size (Nedrich , 2021; Matkovic, & Tumbas, 2010).

**Table 1.**

Five Point Likert Scale

<b>Numerical Rating</b>	<b>Descriptive Rating</b>
5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good
2	Fair
1	Poor

The result of the software evaluation from the respondents was counted and the mean was computed using the formula:

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum wx}{\sum w} \text{ where:}$$

$\Sigma$  is the sum of,

$w$  is the weights, and  $x$  is the value (Taylor, 2020).

The result of the computation was interpreted based on the distribution as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.**

Mean Interpretation Table

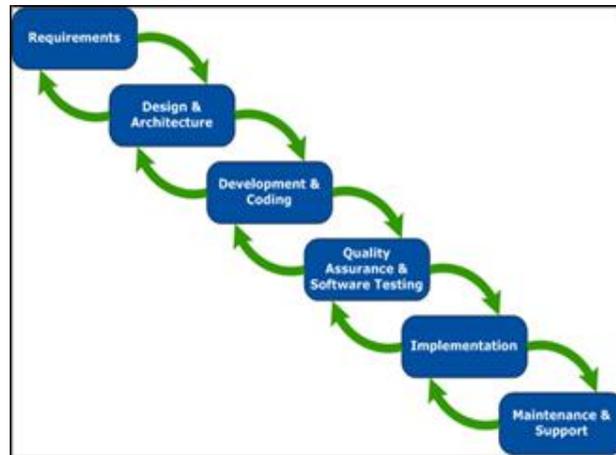
<b>Weighted Mean</b>	<b>Adjectival Rating</b>
4.21 - 5.00	Excellent
3.41 - 4.20	Very Good
2.61 - 3.40	Good
1.81 - 2.60	Fair
1.00 - 1.80	Poor

## Methodology

A variation on the traditional waterfall approach, the Sashimi model was developed by Peter DeGrace (Kemper, Stringfield, & Teddlie, 2003; Matković, 2010). Fig. 2 depicts the six interconnected stages that possibly overlap namely: requirements, design and architecture, developing and coding, quality assurance and software testing, implementation, maintenance and support (Frankenfield, 2021). Mistakes can be found and fixed early in the development process thanks to the overlap between phases. The model also reduces the amount of documentation significantly because it treats it as a single document.

**Figure 2.**

Sashimi Waterfall (DeGrace, 2010)

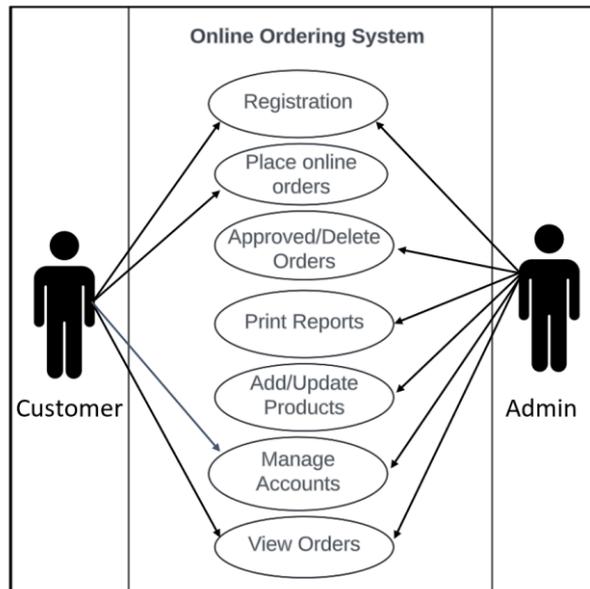


**Requirements.** The researcher gathered data through interviews of the owner and employees of RonSan Enterprise to know how they do their daily manual transactions.

**Design & Architecture.** The features of the system were created on this phase. Different modules were designed to satisfy the requirements of the client as shown in fig. 3.

**Figure 3.**

Use Case Diagram of the System



**Development and Coding.** The designed served as a basis in the project development. Every units of code was tested and debugged immediately in order to comply with the requirements of the system.

**Quality Assurance and Software Testing.** Before implementation of every developed software, a series of testing should be administered. This is to ensure that the software complies all the requirements and follows the standard of a good quality software.

*Unit testing* is done to verify the internal logic of code if it satisfies the known functions of the website.

*System testing* the second state of testing process where the users were allowed to navigate the software and test the system functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintainability and portability.

*Acceptance* the third and last stage of testing process where the client is allowed to navigate the system and test if it satisfies the specified requirements as approved in the memorandum of agreement.

**Implementation.** In this phase the software was deployed to the client and a user’s manual was also provided for the users to further understand the program work through.

**Maintenance and Support.** After the software is deployed to the client, the development team have agreed that a six-month maintenance will be provided pertaining to problems encounter but not limited to the scope stated in the memorandum of agreement.

The study made used of PHP as the main language for development, MySQL for the database, JavaScript as scripting language, and different plug in available in the internet for design and most functions.

The user account modules is a module where the administrator can add or edit user accounts. Viewing of orders, generating order slip, viewing of volume of orders graphically, and forecasting of delivery volume can be found in the order and delivery module. The third module, setting modules is where the administrator can add news and events, add products, and edit prices, product descriptions, and content management of the website. Lastly, the report modules consists of order slip, summary of delivery per location and per products, and summary of delivery daily, weekly and monthly basis.

**Figure 4.**

Process Flow of the Online Ordering System with Location Analytics

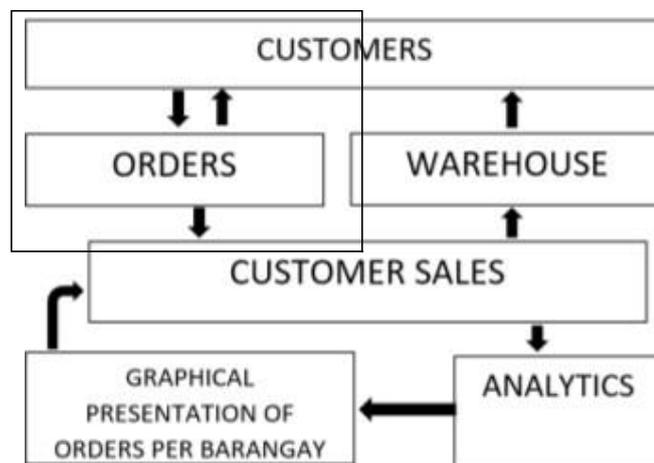


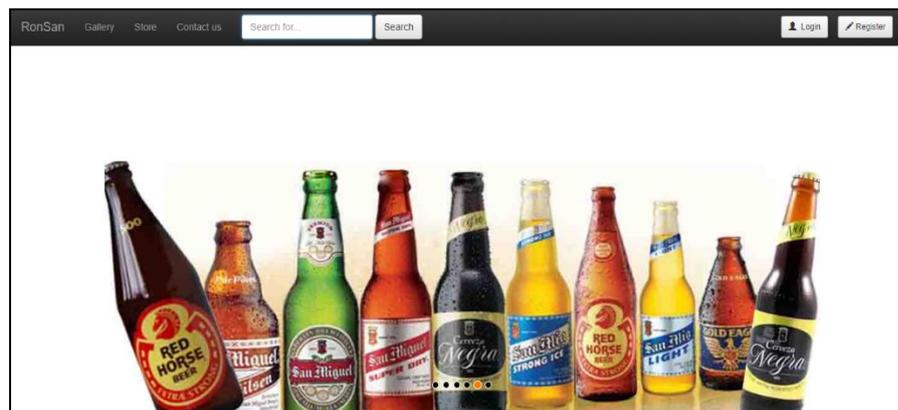
Fig. 4 graphically presents the order of activities done inside and outside the system. The first process is placing an order into the system. Once the order is on the database, the

customer sales or Administrator will confirm the orders. There would be processes inside the system like putting analytics and forecasting. The administrator or customer sales print delivery receipts and itinerary of delivery per barangay. Once the products are delivered the delivery personnel will then liquidate. After liquidation is done, the customer sales can now generate purchase order and sale invoice.

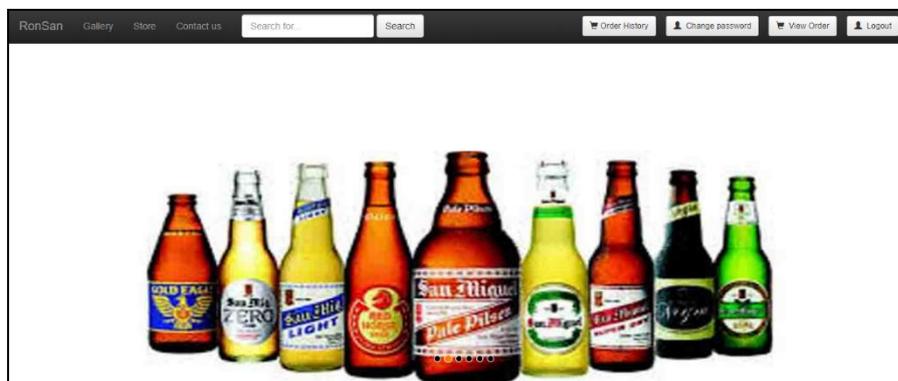
## Results and Discussions

The Online Ordering System with Location Analytics is a website that allows customers to place their order both using computer and mobile phone via internet. It has a home page that allows two different types of users to login: customer and administrator fig. 5. Customer can only place order to the cart after completing the customer registration process fig. 6 and administrator can only access customer orders, add/edit products and users, view graphical representation of orders, view order forecast and print different reports fig. 7.

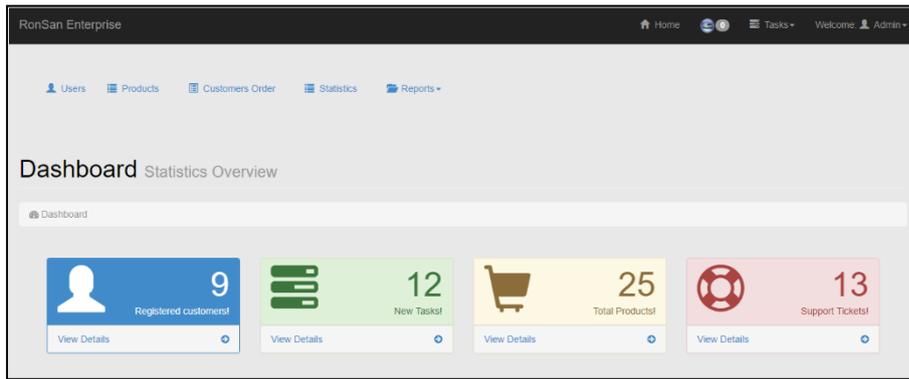
**Figure 5.**  
Home Page



**Figure 6.**  
Home Page for Customer



**Figure 7.**  
Home Page for Administrator(End User)



Different statistical analysis is presented in a graphical form. A forecasted number of orders in the following month is shown in fig. 8, forecasted amount of sales in fig. 9, list of products that has possibility to be ordered in fig. 10, and the most ordered products.

**Figure 8.**  
Forecasted Amount of Sales in the Following Month

Assessing Sales Potential: (Forecast Result) YEAR 2017								
Month	Last Month Sales	Sales Status	Orders			Approaching Sales	Monthly Sales	Possible Product to Order
			Pending	Approved	Delivered			
January	P 0	Nothing Change	0%	0%	0%	P 0	P 0	No Product Collect
February	P 0	Nothing Change	0%	0%	0%	P 0	P 0	No Product Collect
March	P 0	Nothing Change	0%	0%	0%	P 0	P 0	No Product Collect
April	P 0	Nothing Change	0%	0%	0%	P 0	P 0	No Product Collect
May	P 0	Nothing Change	0%	0%	0%	P 0	P 0	No Product Collect
June	P 0	Nothing Change	0%	0%	0%	P 0	P 0	No Product Collect
July	P 0	Nothing Change	0%	0%	0%	P 0	P 0	No Product Collect
August	P 0	Nothing Change	0%	0%	0%	P 0	P 0	No Product Collect
September	P 0	Nothing Change	0%	0%	0%	P 0	P 0	No Product Collect
October	P 0	Increased	40%	50%	0%	P 8344	P 151051	View Product

**Figure 9.**  
Percentage that a Product Will Be Ordered the Following Month

Month	Last Month Sales	Sales Status	45.45%	45.45%	9.090%	Approaching Sales	Monthly Sales	Possible Product to Order
November	P 191091	Decreased	45.45%	45.45%	9.090%	P 20296	P 9373	View Product
Product Name	Quantity	Chances to Order						
Pale Pilsen 330 mL	11	31.42%						
Red horse 1000 mL	5	14.28%						
Red horse 330 mL	4	11.42%						
Red horse 330 mL	3	8.571%						
Super Dry 330 mL	2	5.714%						
Pale Pilsen in can 330 mL	2	5.714%						
Red horse in can 330 mL	2	5.714%						
Red horse 500 mL	1	2.857%						
Red horse 330 mL	1	2.857%						
Pale Pilsen in can 330 mL	1	2.857%						
Red horse 1000 mL	1	2.857%						
Pale Pilsen 330 mL	1	2.857%						
Red horse in can 330 mL	1	2.857%						

**Figure 10.**

The Most Ordered Products



In order to determine if the system complied both the requirements of the client and the requirement of a good quality website a project evaluation was conducted. Using the questionnaire derived from ISO 9126 a total of 40 respondents which consist of thirty different customers (owner of the sari-sari store) and ten administrative end users. They were advice to navigate the system functionalities to determine if it satisfies their needs. The overall results as shown in table 2.

**Table 2.**

Overall Results of the Evaluation

Criteria	Mean	Adjectival Rating
Functionality	4.28	Excellent
Reliability	3.96	Very Good
Usability	3.95	Very Good
Efficiency	4.32	Excellent
Maintainability	4.12	Very Good
Portability	4.26	Excellent
<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>Very Good</b>

The highest score of any criterion, 4.28, was given to the functionality criterion, indicating that the system is functional and has met all the requirements of high-quality software. Although the usability criterion had the lowest mean score (3.95), it nevertheless received the highest adjectival rating (Very Good) and so confirms that the system is straightforward and simple to use.

**Summary of Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations**

Customers can use the internet and their computers or mobile devices to place orders via a website called Online Ordering System with Location Analytics. Different levels of access

are granted to the two user types: customers, who can only add items to their shopping carts, and administrators, who can administer the site's content but cannot add orders.

The following conclusions were drawn after considering the findings summary and the overarching aim of the created website. First online purchasing is an option on the website and can integrate machine learning and order prediction on a weekly basis, and a graphical depiction of order volume by barangay. The system received a mean score of 4.15 on an ISO 9126- adapted evaluation tool, indicating that the system passes the good quality standard of good quality software.

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