**Super Market App UI**

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**ABSTRACT**

An AI-based digital supermarket app has been designed to enhance customers’ shopping experience by making it easier to search for and purchase groceries. A well-designed user interface (UI) and user experience (UX) can significantly improve the app’s functionality and appeal. After developing the app based on user needs and preferences, usability testing was conducted to assess its effectiveness in solving shopping challenges and improving customer experience.

**i.INTRODUCTION**

In today’s rapidly evolving digital landscape, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized various industries by automating processes, improving efficiency, and enhancing customer experiences. The supermarket sector has significantly benefited from AI-driven innovations that optimize inventory management, streamline checkout processes, and personalize shopping experiences. As consumer expectations for faster and more convenient shopping solutions increase, online supermarket platforms must leverage advanced AI technologies to remain competitive.

AI in supermarket web applications plays a crucial role in enhancing inventory tracking, automating product recommendations, optimizing supply chain management, and improving customer satisfaction. Machine learning algorithms analyze purchasing behavior, predict stock demand, and ensure efficient restocking. Natural Language Processing (NLP) enables AI-powered chatbots for customer support, while computer vision assists in automated checkout, fraud detection, and shelf monitoring. AI-driven recommendation systems allow platforms to offer personalized shopping experiences based on past purchases, dietary preferences, and seasonal trends

**ii. Literature Review**

**Customer Intention to Use Food Delivery Web Applications**

Customer intention is defined as the thought process that directs a consumer toward choosing, purchasing, or engaging with a particular service. Research indicates that consumers use food delivery applications based on factors such as economic exchange, social exchange, and mutual interests, all of which influence their perceived equity and brand loyalty (Ahn, 2022). A study conducted in Malaysia (Pitchay et al., 2022) found that customers are more likely to use food delivery apps when their preferred restaurants or available options align with their food preferences. Additionally, research on food delivery app usage during the COVID-19 pandemic suggests that consumers tend to order through these platforms due to health concerns and personal safety perceptions (Poon & Tung, 2024).

Customer intention to use food delivery web applications is largely driven by user preferences rather than external pressure. When a food delivery platform successfully meets a consumer’s needs, it fosters long-term loyalty. This study seeks to examine key factors—such as instant food delivery, estimated delivery time, personalized food recommendations, and cashless payment options—to determine their impact on customer purchase intentions. The objective is to assess whether these factors significantly influence a consumer's decision to continue using a food delivery web application.

Instant Delivery of Food

In urban areas, food delivery services have gained immense popularity due to the growing demand for convenience. Instant delivery refers to the process of delivering food within 15 to 60 minutes from the time an order is placed (Stuart, 2023). The speed of service is a major factor in consumer satisfaction, as most users prefer to receive their meals as quickly as possible rather than waiting for long hours (Mikul, 2021). A survey conducted by Nelson IQ found that 61% of respondents prefer instant delivery, highlighting the importance of speed in online ordering experiences (Chaudry, 2022).

Additionally, a study by PwC (2021) revealed that fast delivery ranks as the top priority for online purchases, with 41% of respondents considering it a crucial factor when ordering food. The delivery time is influenced by multiple elements, including food preparation time, rider availability, and traffic conditions. Given the strong preference for fast service, the study examines how instant delivery impacts consumer intention to use food delivery web applications.

**Estimation of Delivery Time**

Customers value transparency and real-time tracking of their food orders. Estimated delivery time (ETD) refers to the predicted time frame within which an order is expected to reach the customer (Hildebrandt & Ulmer, 2021). Research analyzing 1,000 delivery transactions found that:

* 10% of deliveries were delayed by at least 10 minutes beyond the estimated time.
* 25% of deliveries experienced a delay of at least 5 minutes (Sawtell-Rickson, 2022).
* 40% of customers who experienced delays requested refunds from the company.

These findings indicate that accuracy in estimated delivery time is crucial for maintaining consumer trust. If a food delivery platform frequently fails to meet its estimated delivery times, customer dissatisfaction increases, potentially leading to cancellations, refund requests, and lower retention rates. This study explores whether estimated delivery time accuracy influences customer intentions when selecting an online food delivery service.

**iii. Research Methodology**

This study employs both quantitative and qualitative research methods to explore the impact of AI-driven features on consumer purchase intentions in food delivery web applications. The research integrates statistical analysis to examine relationships between variables and content analysis to assess consumer perceptions.

Research Design

Quantitative Research

Quantitative research is defined as a systematic investigation that involves numerical data, statistical analysis, and hypothesis testing to predict relationships between variables (Walliman, 2021). In this study, quantitative research is used to analyze the influence of AI-driven features—such as instant delivery, estimated delivery time, and personalized recommendations—on consumer purchase intentions.

**Qualitative Research**

Qualitative research involves document and content analysis to gain insights into consumer attitudes, trust, and satisfaction regarding AI-integrated food delivery services. This study utilizes public records, user reviews, reports, and other relevant materials to support the quantitative findings (Diel et al., 2022).

Variables

* Independent Variables (IVs): AI-driven features, including:
  + Instant food delivery
  + Estimated delivery time
  + Customized food recommendations
  + Cashless payment systems
* Dependent Variable (DV): Consumer purchase intention, which reflects how likely a customer is to use food delivery web applications.

**Data Collection Method**

The data collection process incorporates both primary and secondary sources:

* Primary Data: Collected through a structured digital questionnaire.
* Secondary Data: Extracted from academic journals, industry reports, and online consumer reviews.

The study utilizes a structured questionnaire to gather insights from users. The questionnaire is designed to measure consumer perceptions using a five-point Likert Scale, ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). This scale helps quantify respondents' opinions regarding AI-enabled food delivery services.

**Survey Administration**

The survey was digitally distributed via Google Forms and shared on social media platforms. It consisted of six sections:

1. Demographic Information (age, gender, nationality)
2. Brand Awareness (familiarity with food delivery services)
3. AI-Driven Recommendations (perception of personalized food suggestions)
4. Interactivity & Trust (impact of AI-driven features on user trust)
5. Delivery Efficiency (real-time tracking, instant delivery, estimated delivery time)
6. Cashless Payment Adoption (preference for AI-powered payment methods)

**Sampling and Respondents**

A total of 100 respondents from Malaysia, India, and Indonesia participated in the study. Out of these, 27 valid responses were collected and analyzed.

Data Analysis

The collected responses were processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS was used to:

* Compute descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation)
* Identify correlations between AI-driven features and purchase intention
* Perform hypothesis testing

**Benefits and Opportunities of Using Artificial Intelligence in Food Delivery**

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in food delivery services offers numerous benefits, enhancing both efficiency and customer experience. AI-driven technologies help optimize delivery logistics, personalize recommendations, and streamline ordering processes, making food delivery services more responsive and customer-centric.

**1. Faster Food Delivery**

AI enables efficient delivery planning by utilizing machine learning algorithms to estimate optimal delivery routes and timeframes. These algorithms consider factors such as:

* Traffic conditions and real-time road congestion
* Food preparation stages and estimated cooking times
* Delivery distance and rider availability

AI also records past orders and locations, matching customers with the most suitable delivery personnel, thereby ensuring faster and fresher food deliveries.

**2. Personalized Food Recommendations**

AI-driven recommendation systems analyze:

* Previous food orders
* User preferences and dietary restrictions
* Popular dishes among similar customers
* Real-time availability of menu items

Unlike static menus, AI curates dynamic and personalized food suggestions, increasing the likelihood of repeat purchases and enhancing customer satisfaction.

**3. AI-Powered Chatbots for Ordering**

AI-based chatbots are revolutionizing customer service by:

* Enabling customers to place orders via interactive chat
* Providing instant responses to common queries
* Handling customer complaints and support requests efficiently

Chatbots offer a customizable and convenient ordering experience, reducing human intervention while improving service accessibility.

**4. Voice Ordering and AI-Driven Search**

Advancements in Natural Language Processing (NLP) have made voice-based ordering a game-changer for food delivery apps. AI-powered voice assistants allow customers to:

* Search for food items using voice commands
* Place orders via voice input, eliminating the need for typing
* Interact naturally with food delivery platforms

Studies suggest that voice and phone ordering are preferred over text-based chatbot interactions (Leung & Wen, 2020). By leveraging NLP technology, food delivery companies can attract more customers who prefer hands-free ordering options.

**AI in the Food Industry: Opportunities and Challenges**

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the food industry has unlocked numerous opportunities, enhancing food safety, efficiency, and customer satisfaction. However, despite its benefits, AI adoption also presents several challenges that businesses must address.

**Opportunities Provided by AI in the Food Industry**

**1. Improved Food Packaging and Shelf Life**

AI-driven technologies can help improve food packaging by:

* Analyzing packaging materials to enhance food preservation
* Monitoring storage conditions to reduce spoilage
* Ensuring optimal packaging techniques to extend shelf life

**2. Enhanced Food Safety & Transparent Supply Chain Management**

AI can enhance food safety through real-time monitoring and predictive analytics, ensuring:

* Detection of expired, damaged, or contaminated food using visual recognition algorithms
* Tracking of food items across the supply chain to enhance transparency (Kumar et al., 2021)
* Ensuring compliance with safety standards and regulations

**3. AI-Driven Demand Forecasting**

AI enables accurate demand forecasting by analyzing:

* Historical order data
* Customer preferences across locations
* Seasonal trends and purchasing patterns

This helps food delivery services and restaurants optimize inventory management, reducing food waste and ensuring menu availability (Chen & Biswas, 2021).

**4. Robotic Delivery and Drones**

The use of AI-powered robots and drones can revolutionize food delivery by:

* Reducing delivery times with autonomous vehicles
* Enhancing efficiency in congested urban areas
* Minimizing labor costs and human dependency

**Challenges in Implementing AI in Online Food Delivery**

Despite its advantages, AI adoption in online food delivery comes with several challenges that businesses must address:

**1. High Implementation Costs**

* Developing AI models and integrating advanced algorithms is expensive
* Small restaurants and food businesses may struggle to afford AI solutions

**2. Complex Implementation Process**

* Initial AI adoption requires substantial data input and training
* Businesses may face difficulties in feeding relevant data into AI models for optimal performance

**3. Limited User-Friendliness**

* AI-driven interfaces (e.g., chatbots) may lack human-like interaction, making them difficult for some customers
* Older populations and non-tech-savvy users may struggle with AI-based ordering systems

**4. Difficulty in Achieving Business Objectives**

* Many companies face challenges in aligning AI algorithms with business goals
* Lack of AI expertise may result in ineffective implementation

**5. Technology Malfunctions**

* AI-powered chatbots and delivery robots are prone to technical glitches
* System failures could disrupt food deliveries and damage customer trust

**6. Security & Privacy Risks**

* AI collects customer purchase histories to enhance personalization
* Data breaches and cyberattacks pose risks to customer privacy

**Conclusion**

The rapid expansion of online food delivery services has driven the widespread adoption of AI, revolutionizing the industry through faster delivery times, personalized recommendations, and enhanced customer experiences. As AI technologies continue to evolve, innovations such as robotic deliveries, drone-based food distribution, and voice-assisted ordering are expected to become integral to the sector. Companies like GrabFood are already leveraging AI to optimize logistics, improve demand forecasting, and refine user preferences. However, challenges such as high implementation costs, security concerns, and usability issues must be addressed to maximize AI’s potential. By effectively mitigating these obstacles, food delivery platforms can fully harness AI’s capabilities, ensuring greater efficiency, improved customer satisfaction, and a competitive edge in the evolving digital marketplace.

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