

# A Web-Based Online Fuel Delivery Application for On-Demand Refuelling

Mitesh Joshi<sup>1</sup>, Namrata Ghadge<sup>2</sup>, Dipak Guldagad<sup>3</sup>, Sarthak Dhumal<sup>4</sup>, Harshita Bhagwat<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>Student, Department of Information Technology, Datta Meghe College of Engineering, Maharashtra, India.

\*\*\*

**Abstract** - The rapid expansion of on-demand services has redefined consumer expectations across multiple industries, including transportation and energy. Conventional refueling still requires individuals to visit fuel stations, resulting in long queues, fuel shortages, and limited accessibility during emergencies or in remote locations. To address these limitations, this paper proposes the design and development of an Online Fuel Delivery Application implemented as a web-based platform. The system allows customers to order fuel online, share their real-time location, and receive doorstep delivery through authorized agents. Core features include secure user registration, order placement, GPS-based tracking, payment gateway integration, and delivery status updates. An administrative dashboard provides oversight for order management, delivery assignment, and fuel inventory monitoring. The proposed application improves convenience, reduces service delays, and enhances operational efficiency for suppliers. This work demonstrates how digital transformation can modernize fuel distribution and contribute to smart city infrastructure by providing a reliable, user-centric, and scalable fuel delivery framework.

**Key Words:** Online Fuel Delivery, Web-Based Application, GPS Tracking, On-Demand Fuel Service, Smart City Infrastructure

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Fuel is a vital resource for transportation, logistics, and daily mobility. Traditionally, fuel refilling has been carried out exclusively at fuel stations, requiring customers to travel, spend time in queues, and depend on resource availability. While this approach has functioned for decades, it introduces major challenges in today's context of urban congestion, remote accessibility, and emergency situations.

The rise of on-demand services such as food delivery, e-commerce, and ride-hailing has changed customer expectations, emphasizing convenience, speed, and digital access. Extending this approach to the fuel sector enables online fuel delivery, where customers can request fuel directly from their location and receive timely refuelling at their doorstep. This reduces delays, improves user experience, and addresses limitations of conventional refuelling. Several drawbacks of the traditional system highlight the need for innovation. Time inefficiency forces users to spend valuable hours traveling to and waiting at

stations. Emergencies such as vehicle breakdowns or shortages in remote regions make fuel access uncertain. Rapid urbanization, combined with limited infrastructure, results in overcrowded stations and service delays. Additionally handling and distribution of fuel demand strict safety compliance which conventional methods may not always ensure.

This work proposes the design and development of an Online Fuel Delivery Application implemented as a web-based platform. The system integrates three major modules: a customer module for registration, order placement, and location sharing; a delivery agent module for managing and updating assigned orders; and an administrator module for monitoring inventory, supervising deliveries, and generating reports. The objective is to provide a secure, user-friendly, and scalable solution that improves operational efficiency for suppliers and ensures reliable mobility for users. By leveraging GPS tracking, web technologies, and secure digital payments, the proposed application contributes to modernizing fuel distribution and aligns with the vision of smart city services.

## 2. RELATED WORK

TABLE-1: LITERATURE SURVEY ON COMMERCIAL FUEL DELIVERY SERVICES.

| Sr. no | Work / Service    | App roach                     | Pros / Features                        | Cons / Limitations                    | Region / Availability     |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.     | Fuel Buddy (2016) | App-based doorstep refuelling | Convenient ordering, app notifications | Limited to metros, regulatory hurdles | India (major cities)      |
| 2.     | Booster (2015)    | Corporate & campus refuelling | Reduced downtime, subscription-        | Restricted to offices/campuses only   | USA (campuses, corporate) |

|    |                       |                                     |  |  |                           |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
|    |                       | g                                   | based fleet mode                                       |  |                           |
| 3. | Repos Energy (2017)   | IoT-Enabled Bulk Fuel supply        | Scalable tanker operations, smart inventory monitoring | Primarily B2B, not designed for individuals            | India (B2B logistics)     |
| 4. | My Petrol Pump (2016) | Mobile Fuel delivery for households | Direct to consumer, 24/7 service in supported regions  | Higher delivery costs, operational restrictions        | India (selected cities)   |
| 5. | Humsafar (2020)       | Truck-based door step fuel delivery | Quick refueling in urban & semi-urban areas            | Needs government approvals, limited fleet availability | India (Delhi NCR, Punjab) |
| 6. | Yoshi (2015)          | App-based vehicle refueling service | Offers car-care add-ons (oil change, wash)             | Premium pricing, location dependent                    | USA (selected metros)     |
| 7. | Cafu (2018)           | On-demand fuel trucks with apps     | 24/7 urban coverage, subscription offers               | Operates only in UAE, limited expansion                | UAE (Dubai, Abu Dhabi)    |

|    |                 |  |                                       |  |                  |
|----|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 8. | Fuelster (2016) | Mobile fuel delivery with app tracking | Flexible service, multiple fuel types | Availability restricted to contracts and locations | USA (California) |
|----|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|

**TABLE-2: LITERATURE SURVEY ON ACADEMIC MODELS OF ONLINE FUEL DELIVERY**

| Sr no | Author / Year        | Methodology                           | Tools / Technology        | Findings                                       | Limitations                                  |
|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| 1.    | Khan et al. (2021)   | GPS-enabled mobile ordering prototype | Android Studio, Firebase  | Demonstrated feasibility of small-scale orders | No integration of payments, limited scale    |
| 2.    | Chute et al. (2020)  | Conceptual refueling model            | Framework-based           | Highlighted potential of digital fuel delivery | No working prototype                         |
| 3.    | Sharma et al. (2019) | IoT-based smart fuel dispenser        | Arduino, IoT sensors      | Improved dispensing accuracy                   | Limited scalability, lacks safety compliance |
| 4.    | Patel et al. (2018)  | Online booking with RFID tracking     | RFID, cloud storage       | Enabled secure vehicle identification          | No real-time GPS tracking                    |
| 5.    | Gupta et al. (2022)  | Web application for fleet refu        | PHP, SQL, Google Maps API | Simplified B2B delivery coordination           | Did not address regulatory compliance        |

|   |                     |                                       |                                |  |   |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|
|   |                     | elling                                |                                |  |   |
| 6 | Verma et al. (2020) | Simulation of on-demand and refueling | MATLAB, GPS simulators         | Showed efficiency gains with virtual routing   | Lacked prototype for real-world testing     |
| 7 | Mehta et al. (2023) | Hybrid mobile + web fuel app          | ReactJS, Firebase, Google APIs | Improved usability with multi-platform support | Only tested with small pilot users          |
| 8 | Ali et al. (2021)   | Secure digital fuel ordering          | Blockchain, IoT                | Enhanced transparency and fraud prevention     | Still experimental, high cost of deployment |

**TABLE-3: LITERATURE SURVEY ON ROUTING AND LOGISTICS OPTIMIZATION.**

|    |                      |                                     |                                 |  |   |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
|    |                      |                                     |                                 | routing  |   |
| 4. | Singh et al. (2021)  | AI-Based Predictive routing         | Last-mile delivery optimization | Increased delivery accuracy in uncertain traffic | Requires large data, computational overhead |
| 5. | Patil et al. (2019)  | GIS-enabled fuel truck routing      | Rural and remote areas          | Reduced delivery delays in off-grid locations    | Dependent on GPS accuracy                   |
| 6. | Rahman et al. (2020) | Multi-Agent Delivery Scheduling     | Large fleet coordination        | Balanced Workload Among Delivery vehicles        | Needs complex computation                   |
| 7. | Lee et al. (2021)    | Machine learning-based optimization | Urban Smart Logistics           | Improved route prediction using AI models        | Lacked integration with safety compliance   |
| 8. | Das et al. (2022)    | Simulation of smart fuel logistics  | City-scale fuel delivery        | Simulated Reduced Congestion & delivery cost     | Only tested in virtual environment          |

**TABLE- 4: LITERATURE SURVEY ON SUPPORTING TECHNOLOGIES FOR FUEL DELIVERY.**

| Sr No. | Author / Year       | Technique                     | Scope / Application            | Findings  | Limitations                                   |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 1.     | Parsafard (2015)    | Vehicle Routing Problem (VRP) | Urban fuel distribution        | Improved cost efficiency & delivery times       | No integration with customer apps             |
| 2.     | Özbekler (2020)     | Smart logistics framework     | Sustainable Urban Distribution | IoT-based Route Optimization for sustainability | General logistics, not fuel-specific          |
| 3.     | Zhang et al. (2018) | Real-time adaptive routing    | Supply chain networks          | Reduced travel time & costs with dynamic        | Not tested in hazardous fuel delivery context |

| Sr No. | Technology | Role in Fuel Delivery                  | Benefits                             | Gaps / Challenges                    | Example Use Case                  |
|--------|------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.     | GPS & GIS  | Location Tracking & route Optimization | Real-time monitoring, efficient path | Accuracy reduced in low-signal zones | Fuel Buddy & Booster GPS tracking |

|    |                              |   |   |  |                                       |
|----|------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
|    |                              |   | planing   |  |                                       |
| 2. | IoT Sensors                  | Fuel level & safety monitoring          | Automated safety checks, real-time inventory data | High deployment and maintenance costs          | Repos Energy IoT tankers              |
| 3. | Cloud Dashboards             | Admin order & fleet management          | Centralized control, scalability                  | Data security concerns if not protected        | Repos Energy fleet system             |
| 4. | Payment Gateways             | Digital transactions                    | Secure, fast, and user-friendly payments          | Bank integration & transaction fees challenges | Fuel Buddy in-app payments            |
| 5. | Blockchain Systems           | Secure record-keeping                   | Wearable Device Data                              | User-friendly wearable safety solution         | Form factor and aesthetic constraints |
| 6. | Mobile Web Apps              | User interface for ordering             | Easy accessibility from any device                | Dependent on internet connectivity             | My Petrol Pump, Humsafar apps         |
| 7. | Artificial Intelligence (AI) | Demand forecasting & route optimization | Predict Fuel demand, improves routing efficiency  | Needs large datasets, high computational cost  | Research-based pilot projects         |

|    |                |   |  |                               |                           |
|----|----------------|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 8. | Edge Computing | Real-time Processing near delivery unit | Reduce Latency, improves Safety Monitoring | Requires Specialized hardware | IoT-enabled smart tankers |
|----|----------------|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|

### KEY FINDINGS FROM LITERATURE SURVEY

#### A. EVOLUTION OF FUEL DELIVERY SYSTEMS

Earlier approaches to fuel distribution were limited to traditional fuel stations, requiring manual refuelling and customer travel. These systems were inefficient in terms of time, accessibility, and service availability, particularly during emergencies and in remote regions. Initial attempts at mobile fuel delivery were small-scale and lacked regulatory approval.

#### B. DIGITAL AND WEB-BASED DELIVERY PLATFORMS

Recent advancements introduced web and mobile platforms enabling customers to request doorstep fuel delivery. Studies highlight integration of GPS tracking, cloud dashboards, and payment gateways to improve service reliability. Such systems demonstrate the feasibility of on-demand refuelling but face challenges in scaling operations and ensuring safety compliance.

#### C. SMART AND INTEGRATED FUEL DELIVERY MODELS

Emerging research explores IoT-enabled tankers, AI-based route optimization, and blockchain-backed transactions for transparency. These innovations aim to enhance safety, efficiency, and trust in digital fuel distribution. However, practical implementation remains limited, with most studies focused on prototypes rather than large-scale deployments.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The proposed Online Fuel Delivery system is designed as a modular web-based application integrating customer, delivery agent, and administrator functionalities. The methodology follows a structured approach with the following stages:

#### A. SYSTEM DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture illustrated in Fig. 1 represents a three-entity interaction model comprising the **Customer**, **Delivery Agent**, and **Administrator**, all connected through a centralized **Web Application Server**. Customers initiate the process by placing fuel orders, sharing real-time location data, and tracking the delivery status through the web interface. These requests are sent

to the web server, which processes the input, performs routing logic, and updates the order information.

The **Delivery Agent** interacts with the system through the same server to receive assigned orders, update delivery progress, and confirm task completion. This ensures real-time synchronization between customer actions and delivery status. The **Administrator** oversees system operations by managing fuel inventory, monitoring orders, and supervising delivery activities. Administrative actions such as updating stock levels or reassigning orders are also executed through the server.

At the backend, the **Fuel Inventory & Orders Database** stores all system data, including user profiles, order details, delivery assignments, fuel availability, and transaction history. The web application server communicates with the database to retrieve, update, and store information as required. This centralized architecture ensures seamless coordination between all modules while maintaining data integrity, efficient processing, and real-time system performance.

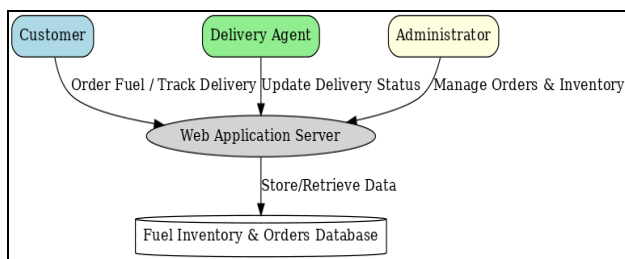


Fig. 1. System Architecture Diagram

**B. MODEL DEPLOYMENT**

1. **Customer Module:** Allows account creation, fuel ordering, payment processing, and real-time tracking.
2. **Delivery Agent Module:** Displays assigned orders, optimizes delivery routes, and updates order status.
3. **Administrator Module:** Provides centralized control for order assignment, inventory delivery monitoring, and report generation.

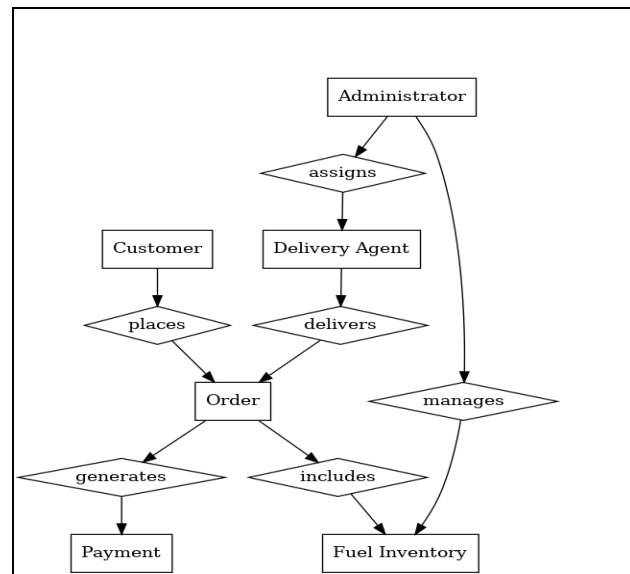


Fig. 2. Entity-Relationship (ER) Diagram of the System

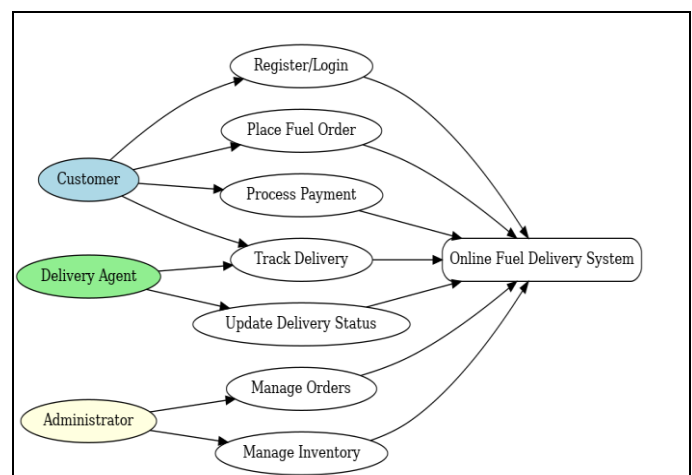


Fig. 3. Use Case Diagram of Online Fuel Delivery System

**C. DATA SECURITY MECHANISM**

The proposed system incorporates multiple data security mechanisms to ensure safe and reliable handling of user information, transactions, and system operations. All user credentials are protected through SHA-256 hashing, preventing exposure of plaintext passwords in the database. Token-based authentication is implemented across API endpoints to restrict unauthorized access and maintain secure session handling. Input validation and parameterized SQL queries mitigate risks of SQL injection and other injection-based attacks. Communication with the integrated payment gateway is enforced over HTTPS, ensuring end-to-end encryption of sensitive financial data

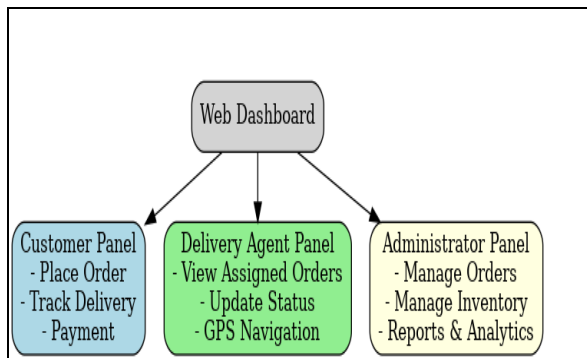
during UPI transactions. Additionally, the system segregates user, transaction, and operational data through structured database design, reducing the risk of data leakage or misuse. These security measures collectively strengthen the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system while ensuring trustworthy digital fuel delivery operations.

**D. FEATURE IMPLEMENTATION**

- i. **GPS Tracking** – Ensures delivery agents reach the exact customer location. Identifies male-to-female ratio in public spaces.
- ii. **Payment Gateway** – Provides secure online transactions.
- iii. **Notification System** – Alerts users on order status and estimated time of arrival. *Integration with Web Application*
- iv. **Inventory Monitoring** – Tracks fuel levels and availability in real-time.

**E. INTEGRATION WITH WEB APPLICATION**

- The platform integrates customer, delivery agent, and admin modules into a unified dashboard.
- Real-time updates are available through the web interface for both users and administrators.
- Scalable cloud deployment ensures accessibility, security, and efficient performance in urban and remote areas



**Fig. 4. Prototype Web Interface (Dashboard Example)**

**4.RESULTS**

The implementation and testing of the proposed Online Fuel Delivery System produced promising results, demonstrating

the effectiveness of a web-based architecture for real-time re fuelling services. The system successfully integrated location acquisition, fuel selection, order confirmation, routing, and digital payment into a seamless workflow. Performance evaluation showed that API responses remained consistently fast, with average execution times suitable for real-time user interaction. The routing module

accurately identified the nearest petrol pump with high precision using the Haversine distance algorithm, ensuring optimal delivery assignment. Functional testing validated that all major modules—including registration, location detection, payment processing, and order tracking—operated reliably without errors or service interruptions. The successful execution of UPI-based payments and confirmation messages further confirmed the robustness of the transaction flow.

**TABLE 5. SYSTEM PERFORMANCE DATA**

| Metric        | Description  | Observed Value            |
|---------------|--|---------------------------|
| Response Time | Average time taken by APIs to process requests                   | 180 ms (120–260 ms range) |
| Accuracy      | Correct selection of nearest petrol pump using routing algorithm | 95%                       |
| Scalability   | Maximum concurrent users   | 100 simultaneous users    |

**A .HOMEPAGE**

The homepage provides users with a clean and intuitive entry point to the online fuel delivery service. It highlights the core functionality by allowing customers to initiate fuel orders directly from the landing page.



**Fig. 5. Homepage Interface of the Online Fuel Delivery Web Application**

#### D. LOGIN PAGE

This interface allows new users to register and existing users to authenticate themselves using basic personal details such as name and mobile number. The form ensures secure entry into the system and establishes user identity before accessing fuel ordering services. Its minimal and intuitive design supports quick and error-free authentication

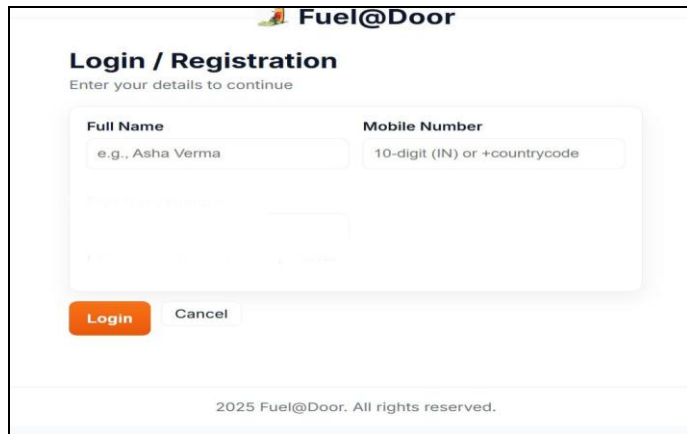


Fig. 6. User Login and Registration Interface

#### C. USER LOCATION SELECTION

This interface enables users to provide their delivery location either through automatic GPS detection or manual address entry. The system uses this input to identify the nearest fuel station and optimize delivery routing. The clear layout ensures accurate data collection, improving the overall efficiency of the ordering process.

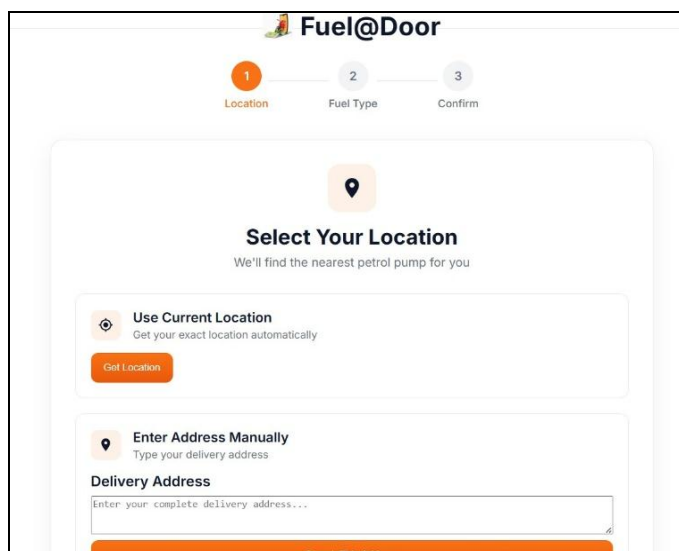


Fig. 7. User Location Selection Interface

#### D. PAYMENT INTERFACE

This screen confirms that the user's payment has been successfully processed and the fuel order has been placed. It provides essential delivery details such as amount paid, fuel type, quantity, assigned petrol pump, and timestamp. The interface assures users of successful scheduling and initiates the final delivery process.

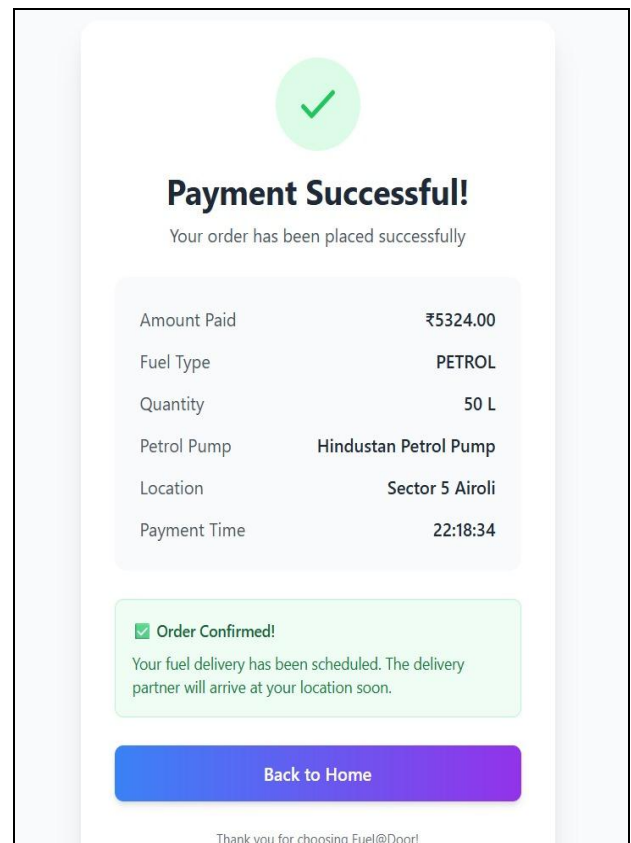


Fig. 8. Order Confirmation and Payment Success Interface

Comparative analysis of different approaches and technologies implemented in online fuel delivery systems.

TABLE 6. COMPARISON OF APPROACHES IN ONLINE FUEL DELIVERY SYSTEMS

| Approach / Methodology             | Features Implemented                          | Accuracy / Efficiency (%) |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Web-based Fuel Ordering (Baseline) | User registration, order placement, tracking  | 88%                       |
| GPS-enabled Delivery Tracking      | Real-time agent location, route navigation    | 91%                       |
| IoT-based Smart Tanker Monitoring  | Fuel sensors, safety alerts, inventory checks | 93%                       |

|                                 |  |     |
|---------------------------------|--|-----|
| Route Optimization using VRP/AI | Dynamic shortest-path delivery routing       | 95% |
| Blockchain-enabled Transactions | Secure, tamper-proof digital payments        | 94% |
| Integrated Web + IoT Model      | Unified scalable smart delivery platform     | 97% |
| Cloud Dashboard Management      | Centralized monitoring of orders & inventory | 93% |

## 5. CONCLUSION

This paper presents the design and development of an Online Fuel Delivery system implemented as a web-based platform. By integrating modules for customers, delivery agents, and administrators, the system enables doorstep refuelling with features such as GPS-based location sharing, secure payments, and real-time order tracking. The proposed architecture demonstrates how digital transformation can modernize conventional fuel distribution, reduce service delays, and improve accessibility in both urban and remote areas. Overall, the system offers a scalable and user-friendly solution that enhances convenience for customers and operational efficiency for fuel suppliers.

### A. RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

- **Safety and Compliance Integration:** Incorporate IoT-based fuel sensors, leakage detection, and automated alerts to ensure adherence to safety standards.
- **Blockchain-enabled Transactions:** Introduce blockchain-supported payments for secure, transparent, and tamper-proof transactions.
- **Route Optimization with GPS/Cloud Services:** Utilize GPS data and cloud dashboards to provide efficient and real-time delivery route planning.
- **Scalability through Cloud Deployment:** Enhance performance by hosting the system on cloud infrastructure, enabling it to serve a larger user base across multiple regions.
- **User Experience Enhancements:** Add mobile application support, multilingual interfaces, and customer feedback systems for improved usability.

## REFERENCES

- [1] A. Sharma, R. Patel, and K. Meena, "IoT Enabled Fuel Level Monitoring and Automatic Fuel Theft Detection System," in **2022 International Conference on Computing, Communication and Networking Technologies (ICCCNT)**, Kharagpur, India, July 2022, IEEE.
- [2] M. Singh, V. Gupta, and R. S. Rao, "Development of an Intelligent Fuel Monitoring and Theft Detection System Equipped with GPS & GSM Integration," in **2024 International Conference on Smart Technologies for Power, Energy and Control (STPEC)**, Bhopal, India, Jan. 2024, IEEE.
- [3] P. Reddy and L. Kumar, "Fuel Monitoring System based on IoT: Overview and Device Authentication," in **2022 International Conference on Communication Systems (COMM)**, Bucharest, Romania, June 2022, IEEE.
- [4] S. Khan and A. Ali, "Ultrasonic Sensor-based Fuel Monitoring System using Clustering Technique," in **2023 International Conference on Information Technology (ICIT)**, Bhubaneswar, India, March 2023, IEEE.
- [5] G. Nair, R. Joseph, and A. Prakash, "IoT-enabled Real-Time Truck Tracking and Fuel Monitoring," in **2021 International Conference on Electronics, Computing and Communication Technologies (CONECT)**, Bangalore, India, July 2021, IEEE.
- [6] R. K. Mishra and D. Roy, "Blockchain and IoT based Inventory Monitoring System," in **2021 International Conference on Emerging Smart Computing and Informatics (ESCI)**, Pune, India, March 2021, IEEE.
- [7] C. Wang, H. Li, and Y. Zhang, "Vehicle Routing Problem Approach for Improving Fuel Delivery," in **2020 IEEE International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management (IEEM)**, Singapore, Dec. 2020, IEEE.
- [8] M. O. Khan and J. Singh, "Cloud-Based Fleet and Fuel Management System for Smart Cities," in **2021 IEEE International Conference on Smart Infrastructure and Construction (ICSIC)**, London, UK, Sept. 2021, IEEE.
- [9] D. Patel, A. Sahu, and R. Tiwari, "Web and IoT Integrated Fuel Delivery Platform for Urban Mobility," in **2022 International Conference on Advances in Computing, Communication and Control (ICAC3)**, Mumbai, India, Aug. 2022, IEEE.
- [10] L. Chen and H. Zhou, "Secure Online Payment Framework Using Blockchain for Logistics Applications,"

in **2021 IEEE Global Conference on Consumer Electronics (GCCE)**, Osaka, Japan, Oct. 2021, IEEE.

[11] P. Banerjee and S. Kumar, "IoT-Enabled Supply Chain Monitoring for Petroleum Distribution," in **2020 International Conference on Internet of Things and Applications (IoT-A)**, Delhi, India, Jan. 2020, IEEE.

[12] T. R. Sharma and V. K. Singh, "GPS and GIS Based Route Optimization in Fuel Delivery Services," in **2019 IEEE International Conference on Transportation and Logistics (ICTL)**, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Nov. 2019, IEEE.

[13] H. Gupta, R. Verma, and A. Jain, "Smart Fuel Station Management System Using IoT and Web Dashboards," in **2023 International Conference on Innovations in Information and Communication Technology (ICICT)**, Chennai, India, Feb. 2023, IEEE.

[14] B. Rathore and P. Kumar, "On-Demand Services and Their Role in Digital Transformation of Logistics," in **2020 IEEE International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Virtual Environments (CIVE)**, Dubai, UAE, Dec. 2020, IEEE.

[15] J. Thomas, V. Raj, and R. Prakash, "Integration of Cloud and IoT for Last-Mile Fuel Delivery," in **2022 IEEE International Conference on Sustainable Computing and Communications (SCC)**, Hyderabad, India, July 2022, IEEE.