Restaurant POS Documentation

Restaurant POS system is customizable to your business. Our POS software is an affordable solution to help grow your business, from the easy to learn user interface that reduces the amount of taps per transaction, to the robust scheduling and inventory tools.

Main Features are:

Touch screen restaurant automation system

Handheld terminal support

Thermal ticket printer support

Fully responsive Design

Kiosk style usage

User friendly screens

Unlimited users

Unlimited tables

Unlimited table screens

Colored menu buttons with product thumbnails

Unlimited number of menus

Different menus for each departments

Unlimited number of price lists

Changing price lists at a certain time of day

Partial ticket settlement

Receiving payments by choosing items from ticket

Flexible ticket designs

Printing reports from ticket printer

Perquisite softwares:

Sql server 2008 r2

http://www.microsoft.com/en-in/download/details.aspx?id=23650

Sql server management studio 2008

https://www.microsoft.com/en-in/download/details.aspx?id=7593

Crystal reports runtime

32 bit -

 $http://downloads.business objects.com/akdlm/cr4vs2010/CR for VS_redist_install_32 bit_13_0_1\\6_clone.zip$

64 bit -

http://downloads.businessobjects.com/akdlm/cr4vs2010/CRforVS_redist_install_64bit_13_0_1 6.zip

.NET Framework 4.0

https://www.microsoft.com/en-in/download/details.aspx?id=17718

Below I show the steps to install SQL Server 2008 R2 Express.

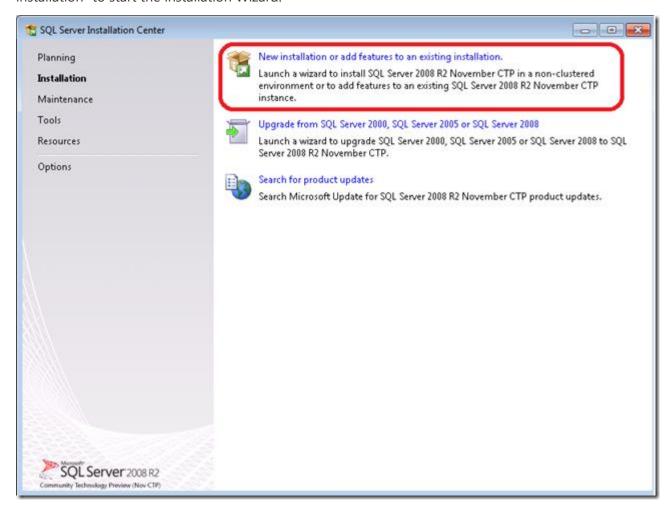
1. Launch the package, you will then see the contents extracted to a temporary location.



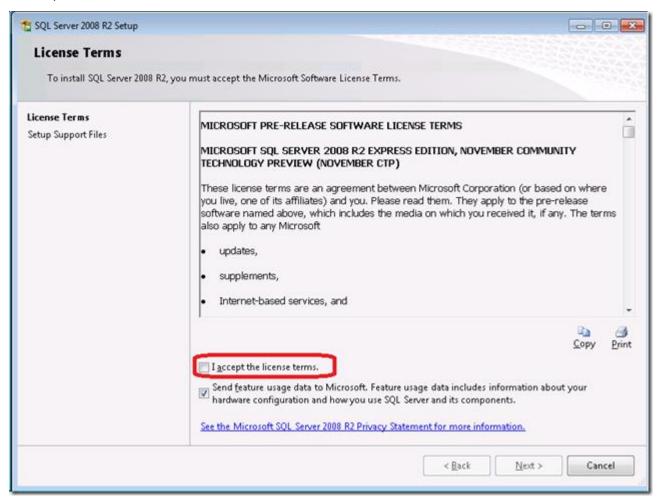
2. SQL Server Setup checks to determine pre-reqs are installed. If not, you will be prompted to install.



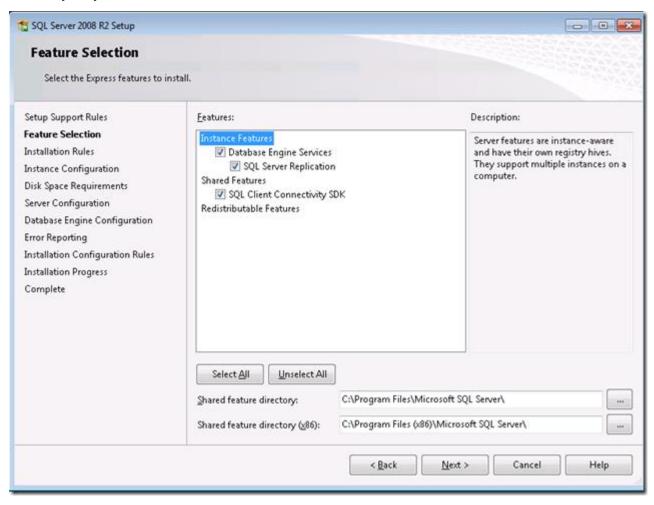
3. The Installation Center will then launch. Click on "New installation or add feature to an existing installation" to start the Installation Wizard.



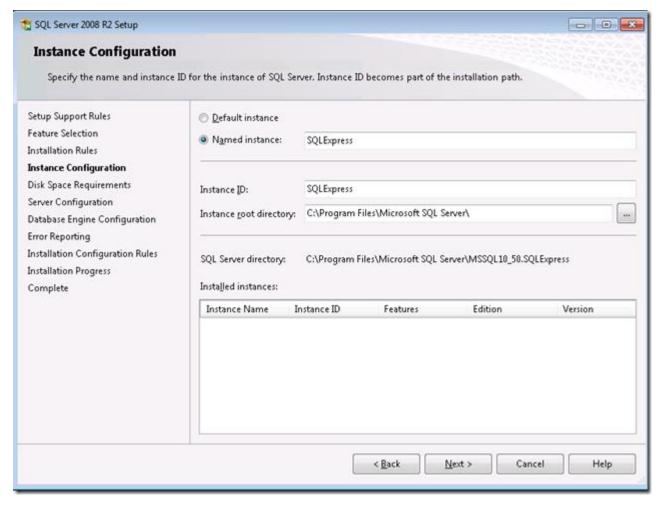
4. Accept the license terms.



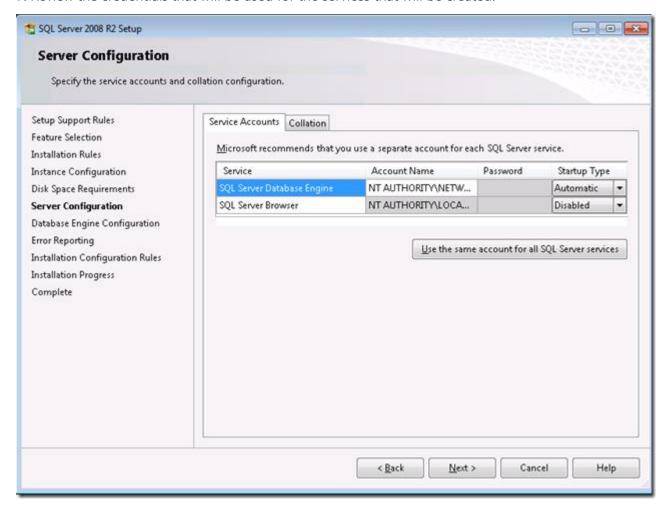
5. Review the features to installed and where SQL Server will be installed. Make any changes that are necessary for your environment.



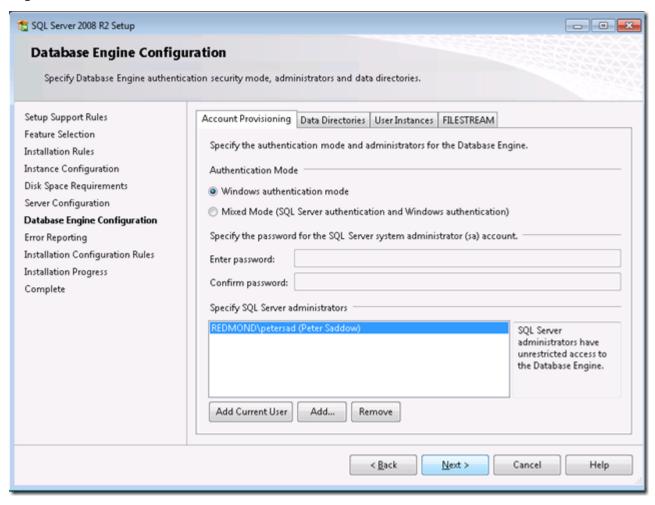
6. Review the Instance Name and change if necessary.



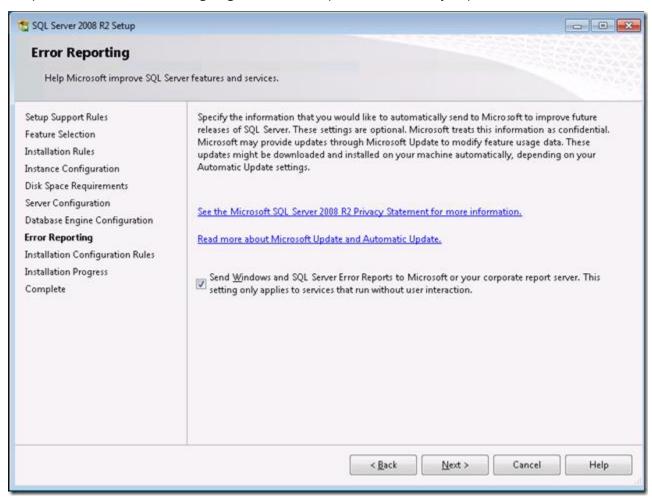
7. Review the credentials that will be used for the services that will be created.



8. Review the Authentication Mode and the administrators that will be added to the Database Engine.



9. Review the Error Reporting settings. We encourage you to keep this option checked, as we review the product feedback on an ongoing basic. This helps us to continually improve SQL Server.



10. That's it!

To restore a full database backup

- 1. After you connect to the appropriate instance of the Microsoft SQL Server Database Engine, in Object Explorer, click the server name to expand the server tree.
- 2. Expand **Databases**. Depending on the database, either select a user database or expand **System Databases**, and then select a system database.
- 3. Right-click the database, point to **Tasks**, point to **Restore**, and then click **Database**, which opens the **Restore Database** dialog box.
- 4. On the **General** page, use the **Source** section to specify the source and location of the backup sets to restore. Select one of the following options:
 - Database

Select the database to restore from the drop-down list. The list contains only databases that have been backed up according to the **msdb** backup history.

Note

If the backup is taken from a different server, the destination server will not have the backup history information for the specified database. In this case, select **Device** to manually specify the file or device to restore.

Device

Click the browse (...) button to open the **Select backup devices** dialog box. In the **Backup media type** box, select one of the listed device types. To select one or more devices for the **Backup media** box, click **Add**.

After you add the devices you want to the **Backup media** list box, click **OK** to return to the **General** page.

In the **Source: Device: Database** list box, select the name of the database which should be restored.

Note

This list is only available when **Device** is selected. Only databases that have backups on the selected device will be available.

Backup media

Select the medium for the restore operation: **File, Tape, URL**or **Backup Device**. The **Tape** option appears only if a tape drive is mounted on the computer, and the **Backup Device** option appears, only if at least one backup device exists.

Backup location

View, add, or remove media for the restore operation. The list can contain up to 64 files, tapes, or backup devices.

Add

Adds the location of a backup device to the **Backup location** list. Depending on the type of media you select in the **Backup media**field, clicking **Add** opens one of the following dialog boxes.

Media type	Dialog box	Description
File	Locate Backup File	In this dialog box, you can select a local file from the tree or specify a remote file using its fully qualified universal naming convention (UNC) name. For more information, see Backup Devices (SQL Server).
Device	Select Backup Device	In this dialog box, you can select from a list of the logical backup devices defined on the server instance.
Таре	Select Backup Tape	In this dialog box, you can select from a list of the tape drives that are physically connected to the computer running the instance of SQL Server.
URL	This launches two dialog boxes. First Connect to Windows Azure Storageand	In the Connect to Windows Azure Storage dialog box, Select an existing SQL Credential that stores the Windows Azure storage account name and access key information, or create new SQL Credential by specifying the storage account name and storage access key information. For

Media type	Dialog box	Description
	then Locate Backup File in Windows Azure.	more information, see Connect to Microsoft Azure Storage (Restore).
		In the Locate Backup File dialog box, you can select a file from the list of containers displayed on the left frame.

If the list is full, the **Add** button is unavailable.

Remove

Removes one or more selected files, tapes, or logical backup devices.

Contents

Displays the media contents of a selected file, tape, or logical backup device.

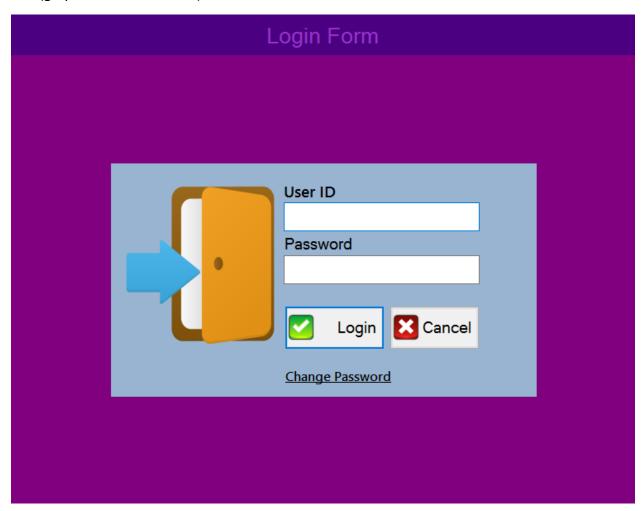
- 5. In the **Destination** section, the **Database** box is automatically populated with the name of the database to be restored. To change the name of the database, enter the new name in the **Database** box.
- 6. In the **Restore to** box, leave the default as **To the last backup taken** or click on **Timeline** to access the **Backup Timeline** dialog box to manually select a point in time to stop the recovery action. For more information on designating a specific point in time, see **Backup Timeline**.
- 7. In the **Backup sets to restore** grid, select the backups to restore. This grid displays the backups available for the specified location. By default, a recovery plan is suggested. To override the suggested recovery plan, you can change the selections in the grid. Backups that depend on the restoration of an earlier backup are automatically deselected when the earlier backup is deselected. For information about the columns in the **Backup sets** to restore grid, see Restore Database (General Page).
- 8. Optionally, click **Files** in the **Select a page** pane to access the **Files** dialog box. From here, you can restore the database to a new location by specifying a new restore destination for each file in the **Restore the database files as** grid. For more information about this grid, see Restore Database (Files Page).
- 9. To view or select the advanced options, on the **Options** page, in the **Restore** options panel, you can select any of the following options, if appropriate for your situation:
 - a. **WITH** options (not required):
 - Overwrite the existing database (WITH REPLACE)
 - Preserve the replication settings (WITH KEEP_REPLICATION)
 - Restrict access to the restored database (WITH RESTRICTED USER)

- b. Select an option for the **Recovery state** box. This box determines the state of the database after the restore operation.
 - RESTORE WITH RECOVERY is the default behavior which leaves the database ready for use by rolling back the uncommitted transactions. Additional transaction logs cannot be restored. Select this option if you are restoring all of the necessary backups now.
 - RESTORE WITH NORECOVERY which leaves the database nonoperational, and does not roll back the uncommitted transactions.
 Additional transaction logs can be restored. The database cannot be used until it is recovered.
 - RESTORE WITH STANDBY which leaves the database in read-only mode.
 It undoes uncommitted transactions, but saves the undo actions in a standby file so that recovery effects can be reverted.
- c. Take tail-log backup before restore will be selected if it is necessary for the point in time that you have selected. You do not need to modify this setting, but you can choose to backup the tail of the log even if it is not required. filename here? If the first backup set in the **General** page is in Windows Azure, the tail log will also be backed up to the same storage container.
- d. Restore operations may fail if there are active connections to the database. Check the **Close existing connections option** to ensure that all active connections between Management Studio and the database are closed. This check box sets the database to single user mode before performing the restore operations, and sets the database to multi-user mode when complete.
- e. Select **Prompt before restoring each backup** if you wish to be prompted between each restore operation. This is not usually necessary unless the database is large and you wish to monitor the status of the restore operation.

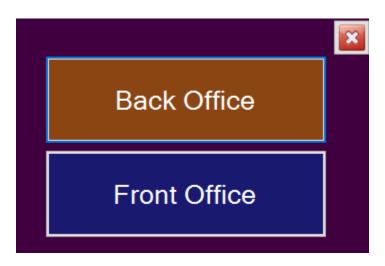
10. Click **OK**.

LOGIN FORM

A login, logging in or logging on is the entering of identifier information into a system by a user in order to access that system (e.g., a computer or a website). It is an integral part of computer security procedures. A login generally requires the user to enter two pieces of information, first a user id and then a password. This information is entered into a login window on a GUI (graphical user interface).



Selection Form



Front Office - In the Restaurant POS, displays may be at the front counter, or configured for drive-through or walk-through cashiering and order taking. Front counter registers allow taking and serving orders at the same terminal, while drive-through registers allow orders to be taken at one or more drive-through windows, to be cashiered and served at another. In addition to registers, drive-through and kitchen displays are used to view orders.

Back Office:

Back Office	Operator ID: admin				
Sunday, 29 May 2016 02:19 PM					
Registration	Logs	Printer Setting	Restaurant Info		
Categories	Items	Tables	Kitchen/Section		
Product	Supplier	Purchase	Payment		
Expense Type	Expense	Voucher	Accounting Reports		
DB Backup	DB Restore	POS Report	SQL Server Setting		
Change Password	Keyboard	About	System Info		

Restaurant Master Form

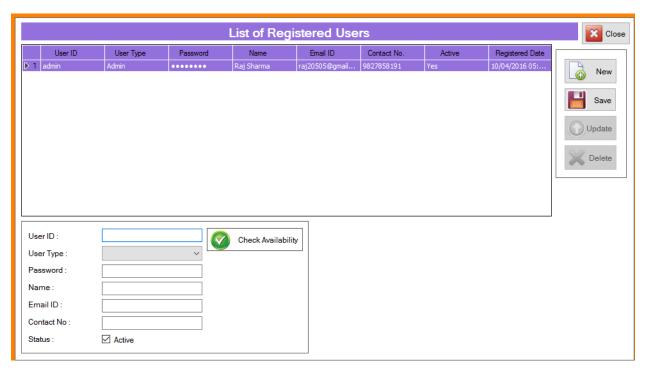
ST No. – Service Tax No.

CIN – Corporate Identification No.



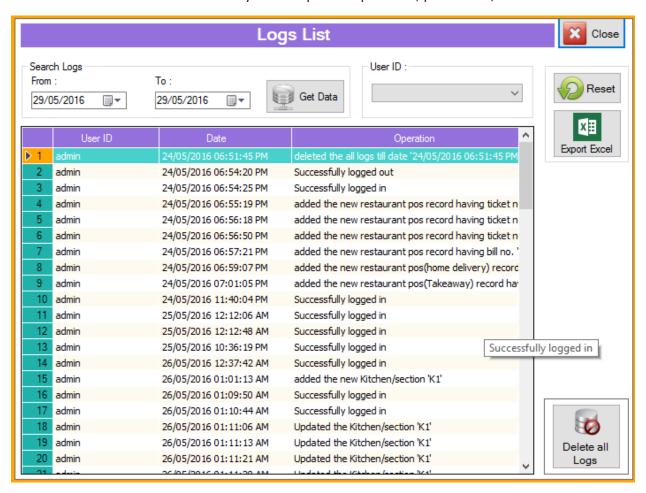
Registration Form

Only Admin can add new users



Logs Form

An **audit trail** (also called **audit log**) is a security-relevant chronological record, set of records, and/or destination and source of records that provide documentary evidence of the sequence of activities that have affected at any time a specific operation, procedure, or event.



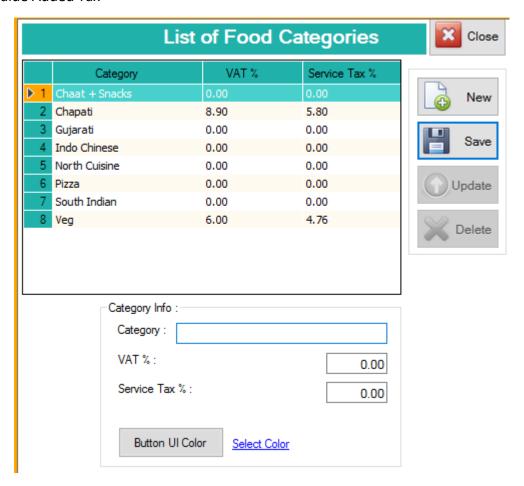
POS Printer Setting Form

User can set Invoice, Ticket and Kitchen Printer



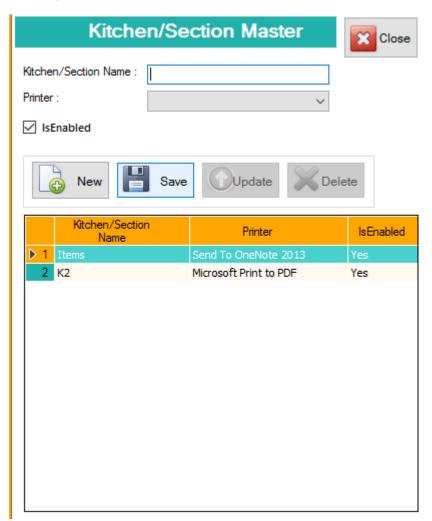
Item Categories Form

VAT – Value Added Tax



Kitchen/Section Form

User can add multiple kitchens/sections and add particular connected printer for each kitchen/section.



Item Master Form

User can set kitchen/section printer in which items have to print during placing orders by Customers.

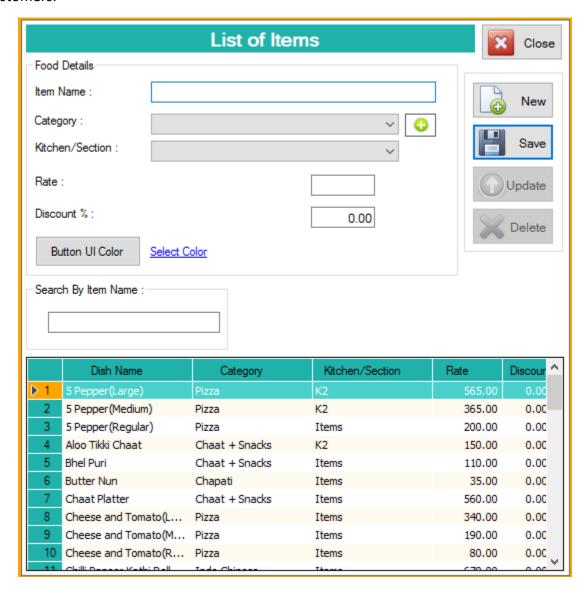


Table Master Form



Product Master Form

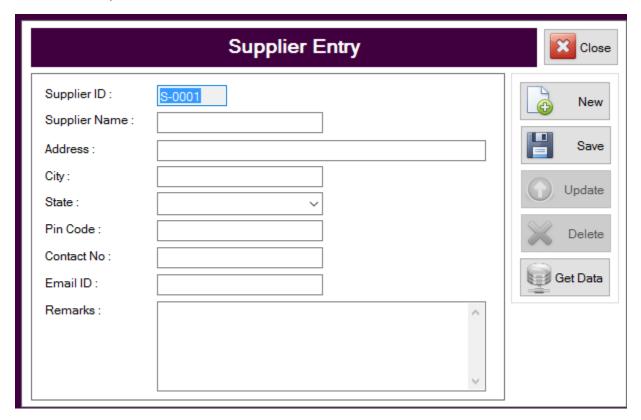
User can add master data of products that we purchase for kitchens using this form.

	Product Entry	Close
Product Code : Product Name : Category :	P-0001	Action Button New Save
Description :	^	Update
		Delete Get Data
Unit : Price :	0.00	

Supplier Master Form

A party that supplies goods or services. A supplier may be distinguished from a contractor or subcontractor, who commonly adds specialized input to deliverables. Also called vendor.

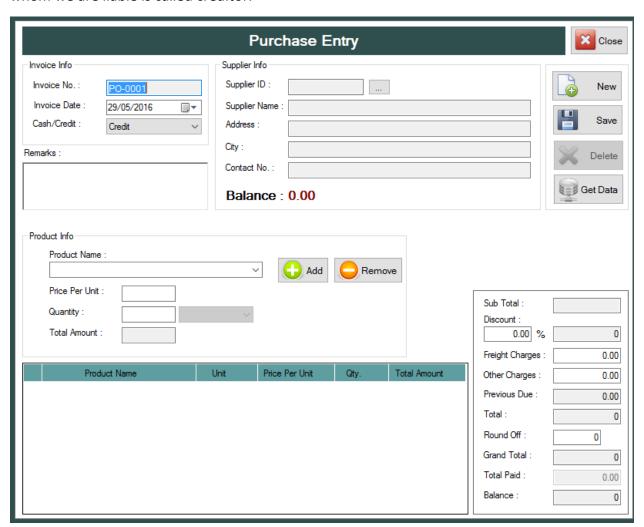
Pin code is a zip code.



Purchase Form

Purchasing refers to a business or organization attempting to acquire goods or services to accomplish the goals of its enterprise. Though there are several organizations that attempt to set standards in the purchasing process, processes can vary greatly between organizations. Typically the word "purchasing" is not used interchangeably with the word "procurement", since procurement typically includes expediting, supplier quality, and transportation and logistics (T&L) in addition to purchasing.

Credit Purchase - credit purchase is a purchase in which no need to Pay at the time of Purchase but liable to be paid in future. The person to whom we are liable is called creditor.



Payment Form

It form will be used to pay the supplier balance.

Payment Entry		Close
Supplier Info Supplier ID: Supplier Name: Address: City: Contact No.:	Transaction Info Transaction No.: T-1 Transaction Date: 29/05/2016 Payment Mode: By Cash Amount: Remarks:	New Save
Balance : 0.00		Get Data

Expense Type and Expense Form

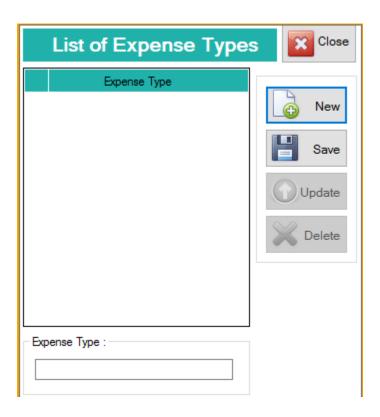
There are mainly two types of expense.

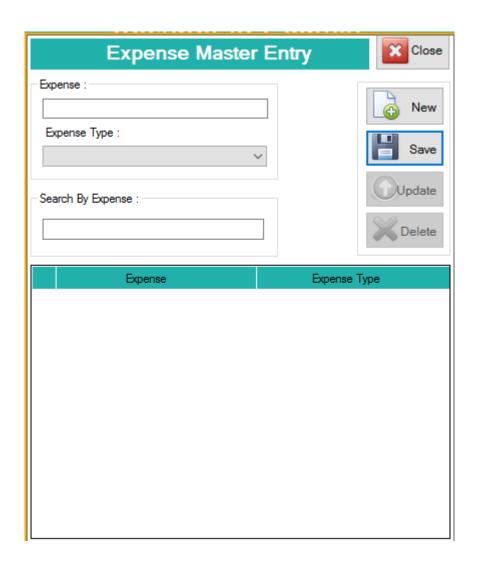
1. Direct Expense

2. Indirect Expense
Direct expenses are the main type of expenses which are related to production and purchase of goods. These expenses are incurred during the purchase of goods and transfer to trading account. I am giving the examples of direct expenses:-
Ø Wages
Ø Freight
Ø Carriage
Ø Carriage inward
Ø Royalty on production
Ø Factory expenses
Ø Factory depreciation
Ø Fuel, oil and power
Ø all other expenses related to purchase of goods

Indirect Expenses

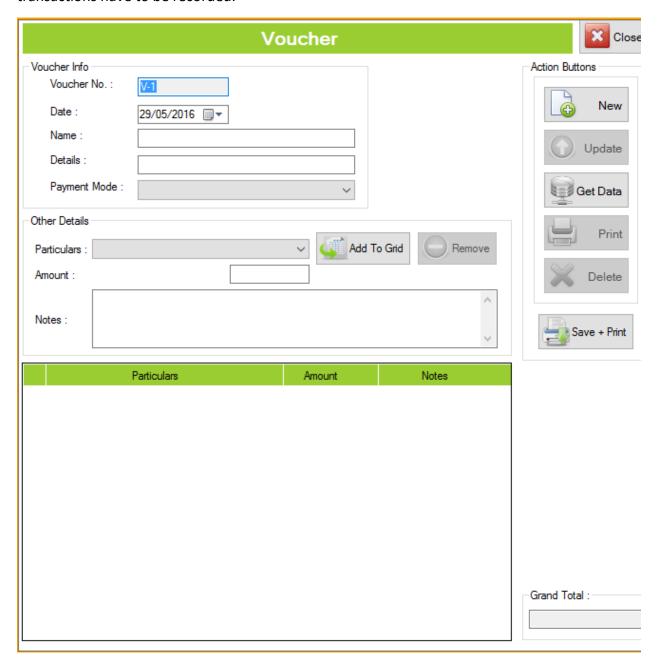
- Ø Office expenses
- Ø Sales expenses
- Ø Advertising
- Ø Administrative expenses
- Ø Bad debts
- Ø Depreciation of office assets
- Ø Interest on loan
- Ø All other expenses relating to sale and marketing





Voucher Form

Written instrument that serves to confirm or witness (vouch) for some fact such as a transaction. Commonly, a voucher is a document that shows goods have bought or services have been rendered, authorizes payment, and indicates the ledger account(s) in which these transactions have to be recorded.



Reports

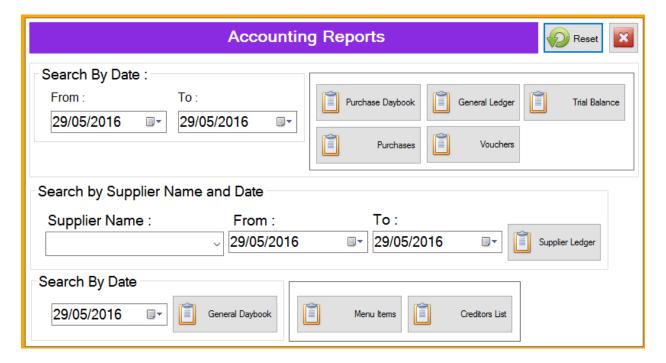
It contains two types of reports.

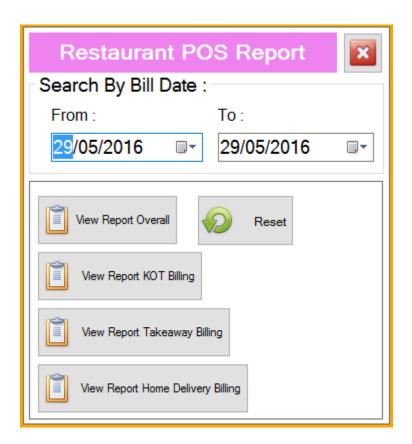
1. Accounting Reports

- Purchase Daybook
- General Ledger
- Trial Balance
- Purchases
- Vouchers
- Suppliers Ledger
- Creditors List

2. POS Report

- Home Delivery
- Takeaway
- Kitchen Order Ticket





Change Password Form



KOT Generation Form

KOT is a written document which is given to the kitchen in exchange of any dish or any item picked up from the kitchen.

Importance:

- 1. Establishes appropriate co-ordination between the kitchen & service personnel.
- 2. Helps to avoid chaos or confusion at the food pick up counter.
- 3. It establishes accountability.
- 4. Facilitates proper control system.
- 5. Helps to raise a bill for settlement
- 6. A post analyses will give an exact idea about the high selling and non-selling dishes on a menu card.

The operator prepares the Kitchen Order Tickets (KOT) using this form. The KOT is forwarded to the Kitchen, Billing division and one copy is retained in the system for future references.

- The KOT contains details such as table number, items ordered and its quantity. In the
 billing division, it is the table number through which the corresponding KOTs are
 identified. Suppose if a guest of a particular table orders 5 times, 5 different KOTs are
 prepared for that table and the total amount is obtained by the summation of all the
 KOTs of that table.
- Select the Category, Date if necessary since by default it will display the last day set as the current date and Table No. (Table Number).
- Enter either the Code or select the item from the Name list, enter the Qty (Quantity), select the Unit and click on Add. Note that the item is added to the list. If there are more items to be added from this category, repeat this step.
- Click either on Save & Print or Save. The KOT will now be forwarded to Kitchen and billing division. Thus the guest will neither be served with more than he pays nor you collect more than the guest has been served with.



KOT Final Billing Form

Final bill contains the all kot's details and amount issued to any particular table.



POS Takeaway Form

Restaurant cooked food to be eaten elsewhere. It refers to prepared meals or other food items, purchased at a restaurant, that the purchaser intends to eat elsewhere



POS Home Delivery Form

Home Delivery is the process of delivering goods from a source location to a predefined destination. Home delivery is often available for fast food and other convenience products, e.g. pizza delivery.

