

## Requirements Addendum

as per April 11 meeting

- A venue is the most important top-level thing that we are managing.
  - Every venue is separate from every other venue.
  - These things are unique to each venue and cannot be shared between venues:
    - Seating charts
    - Ticket types
    - Printed ticket layout
    - Shows
  - These things are more general and are not tied to a specific venue:
    - Artist information, so any venue can easily have a show featuring an artist who has performed somewhere before.
    - Reports, which offer a high-level overview of venue ticket activity.
    - Customers, since a customer can buy tickets for a show at any venue.
    - etc.
- Every venue has one printed Ticket Layout.
  - This Ticket Layout is a graphical representation of a Ticket that customers will be able to print from the website or from a confirmation email we send.
  - We'll have some way to tell a Ticket Layout, "Hey, render yourself with this Ticket," and all of the information on that Ticket will be displayed properly, regardless of what Ticket Type it is.
- Every venue has a few ticket types of its own.
  - These ticket types may end up being similar between venues, but there is no way to copy ticket type configuration between venues or accidentally change a ticket type across multiple venues at once.
  - Ticket types for a particular venue are created and edited on a venue's edit page.
  - Each ticket type has...
    - A name
    - A default price, convenience fee, and venue commission
    - Payment options (pay in full or standard deposit price)
    - A button label (appears when customers are purchasing tickets, usually to indicate the payment option)
  - Examples:
    - Deposit, \$50 default price, flat \$3.50 convenience fee, \$0.25 venue commission, standard deposit & pay in full
    - Cover, \$10 default price, 10% convenience fee, \$0.25 venue commission, standard deposit
- Every venue has a few seating charts of its own.
  - Seating charts can be duplicated to allow for easy creation.
  - Once a seating chart is created and saved, it cannot be edited.
  - A seating chart includes a number of Price Sections.
    - Price Sections must be configured before any seats are created, perhaps in a section at the top of the seating chart edit page.

- A Price Section is a database object because everything has to be a database object.
  - A Price Section contains a name, a Ticket Type, and a boolean that indicates whether seats are reserved (tied to a specific location in the seating chart) or not.
  - Examples include premium(+deposit), normal(+deposit), obstructed(+deposit), and general admission(+cover).
- When seats are added to the seating chart, they will be marked as belonging to one of these Price Sections.
  - This will allow you to mark some of a seating chart as reserved and still sell some general admission tickets, if you want.
  - If you want a seating chart to be general admission only, you would only add a price section of general admission.
- A Price Section can have one of two types, based on the boolean mentioned above: reserved seating or general admission.
  - Reserved seating allows you to place seats on the chart in specific positions.
  - General admission price sections do not create specifically-located seats.
- Each price section also has ONE of the venue's ticket types as specified on the venue edit page.
  - For each price section you're using on a seating chart, you select the ticket type you want to use.
- Tables (groups of seats) and seats are added.
- Each show is at one venue and is associated with one seating chart from that venue.
  - When a seating chart is selected for a show, that seating chart's price sections appear on the show edit page.
    - Each price section is associated with one of the venue's ticket types (as specified earlier), and each ticket type has a default price.
    - The default price for each price section (as determined by the ticket type) appears on the show edit page, BUT edits can be made without affecting any other seating chart or show or whatever.
      - This is where the has-many-through relationship comes in.
    - For every non-reserved price section (which typically will be named general admission), you can adjust the number of available tickets. This is necessary since you're not placing seats on the seating chart for non-reserved price sections.
  - After a show is created and saved, the seating chart field is locked. You cannot pick a different seating chart for the show to use after the show has been created.
  - Observations
    - Because a seating chart can have multiple price sections, and because each price section can have a different ticket type, it is possible to have multiple ticket types in one seating chart.

- This might be useful if you ever want to sell both reserved seats and general admission seats.
- When a show is created and a seating chart is selected, the seats on the seating chart are "converted" into tickets that can be sold to customers.
  - These Tickets belong to the Show.

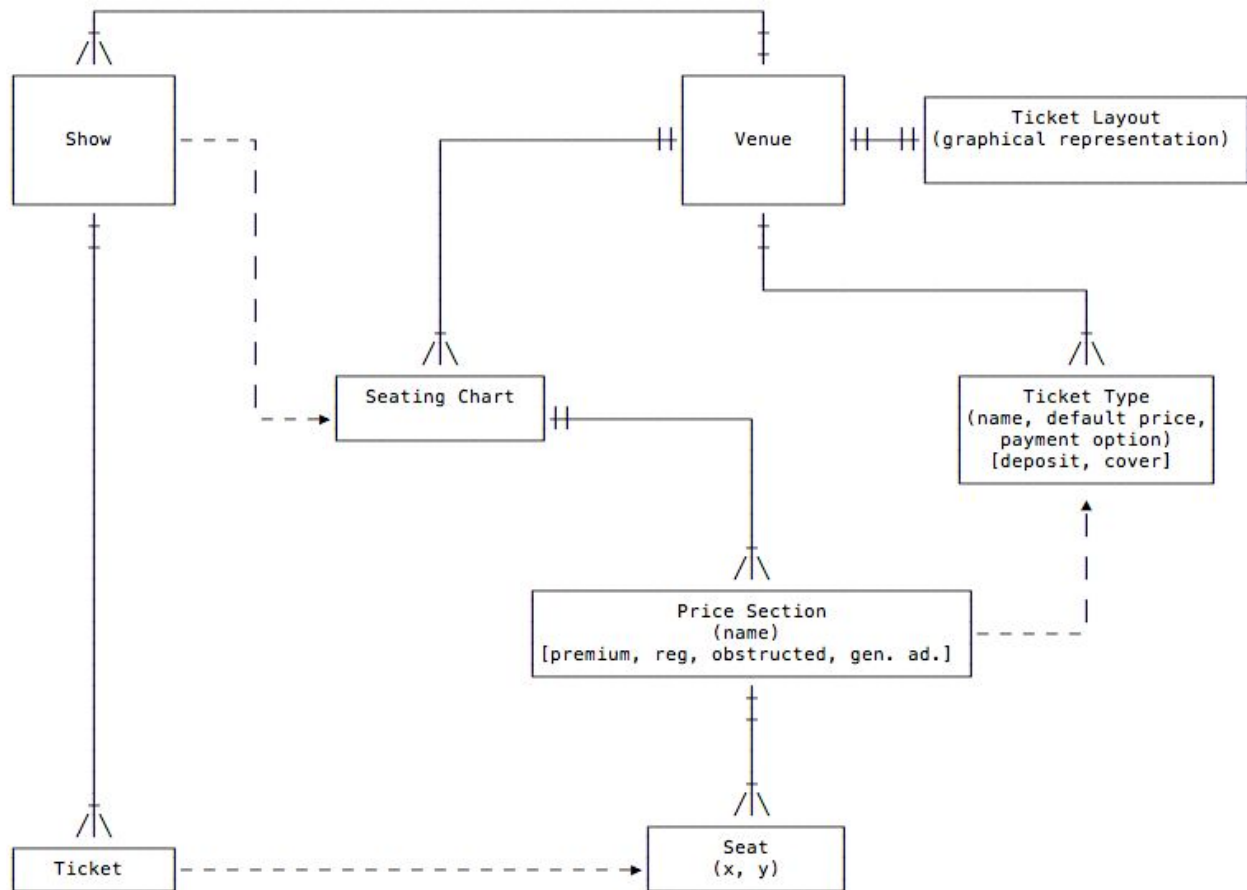


Image created with [Monodraw](#), which is in beta and seems pretty cool