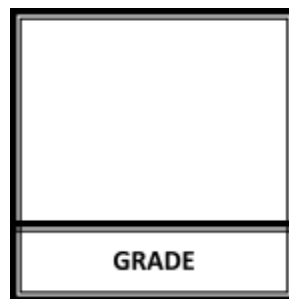




FEU Institute of Technology
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING • COLLEGE OF COMPUTER STUDIES

SYSTEM INTEGRATION AND ARCHITECTURE II
T2-TECHNICAL
Software Construction and Testing & System Integration

**TABLEDIN: SMART RESERVATIONS AND SEAT
COORDINATION SYSTEM**



Submitted by:



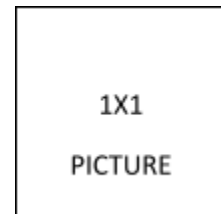
Nares, Jerry Reivrick
Conde
Course
Section



Reyes, John Edwin
Crisostomo
Course
Section



Verzosa, Zrone Jinrx
Jbryl Flores
Course
Section



LN, FN MI
Course
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Submitted to:

Ms. Geliza Alcober
Professor
September 2021

PROJECT PLAN

List at least 10 functional and 5 non-functional requirements for the chosen system.

Organize & Prioritize: Use a prioritization technique (e.g., MoSCoW, Kano Model).

A. Functional Requirements

Requirement ID	Functional Requirement	Kano Category
FR1	The system shall allow customers to create an account and log in securely.	Must-Have
FR2	The system shall allow customers to manage their profile (update details and change password).	Must-have
FR3	The system shall allow customers to book tables by selecting date, time, number of guests, and seat.	Must-have
FR4	The system shall allow customers to edit or cancel reservations.	Must-have
FR5	The system shall provide notifications (confirmation, reminders, updates, cancellations).	Must-have

FR6	The system shall allow admins/staff to log in with staff credentials.	Must-have
FR7	The system shall allow staff to manage reservations (approve, modify, cancel).	Must-have
FR8	The system shall allow staff to manage seating (view available, assign/reassign tables).	Must-have
FR9	The system shall provide queue management features for walk-in customers.	Must-have
FR10	The system shall allow staff to generate reports (daily, weekly, monthly)	Must-have

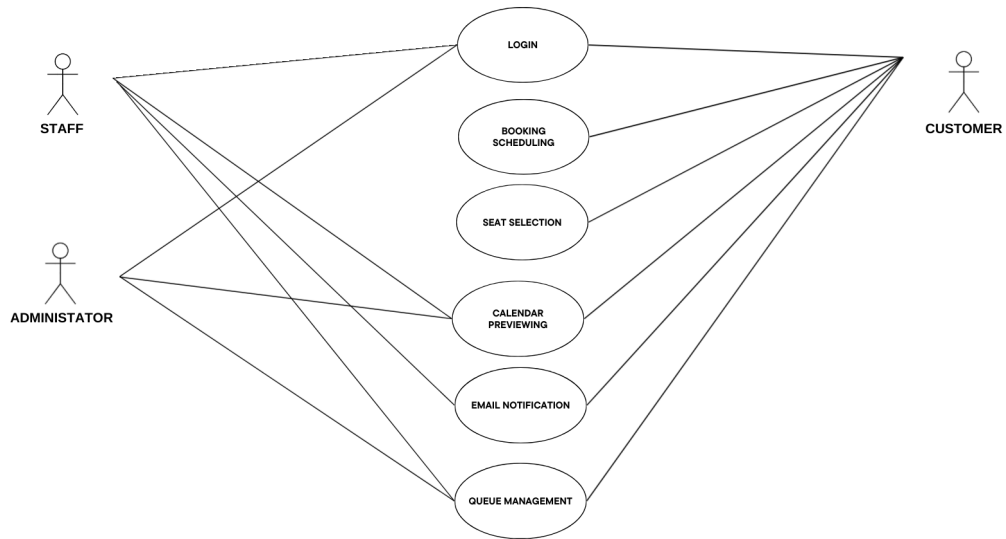
B. Non-functional Requirements

Requirement ID	Non-Functional Requirement	Kano Category
NFR1	The system shall be available 100% of the time during business hours.	Must-have
NFR2	The system shall process bookings within 10 seconds.	Performance
NFR3	The system shall ensure data security and privacy	Must-have

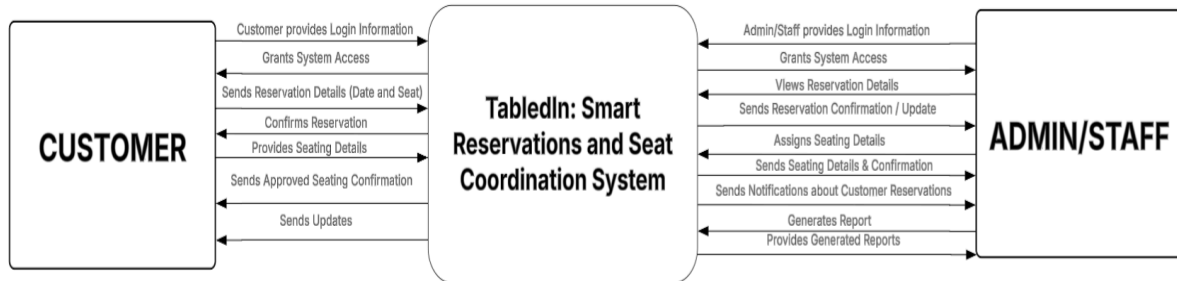
	(encrypted passwords and secure login).	
NFR4	The system shall be user-friendly and intuitive, requiring minimal training.	Attractive
NFR5	The system shall be scalable to handle multiple branches and increased users in the future.	Performance

SYSTEM FUNCTIONALITY

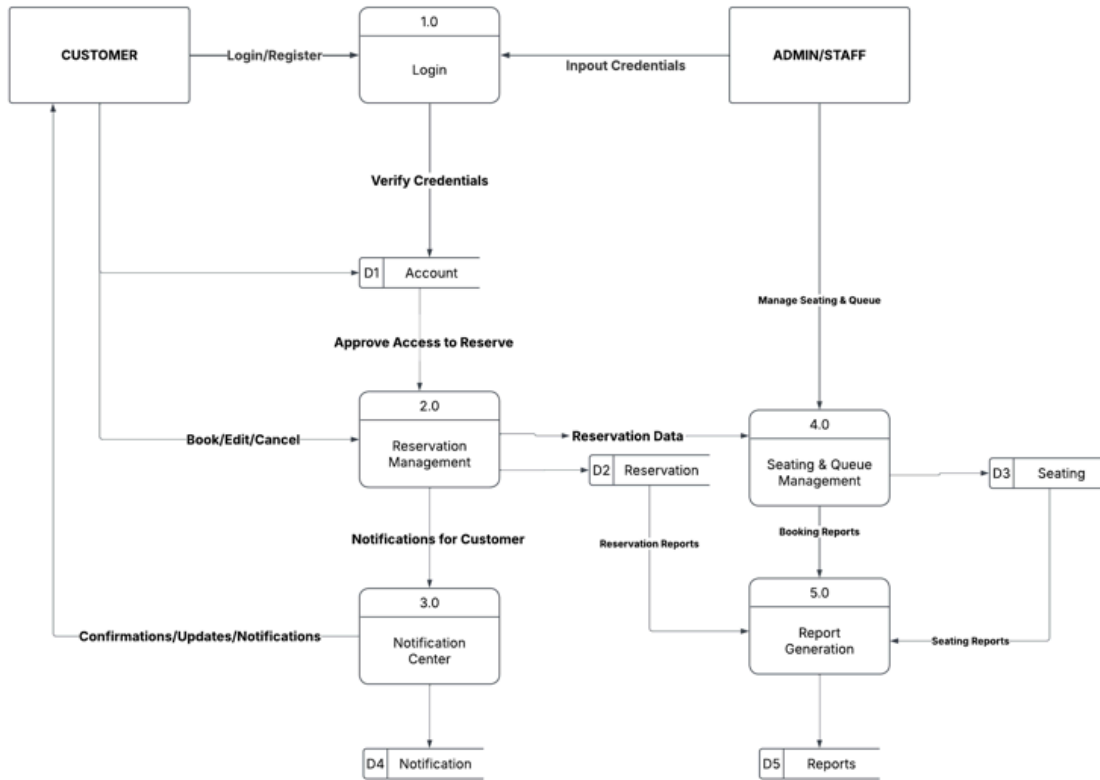
Embed the system's Use Case Diagram, CFD, DFD, ERD, and Activity Diagram



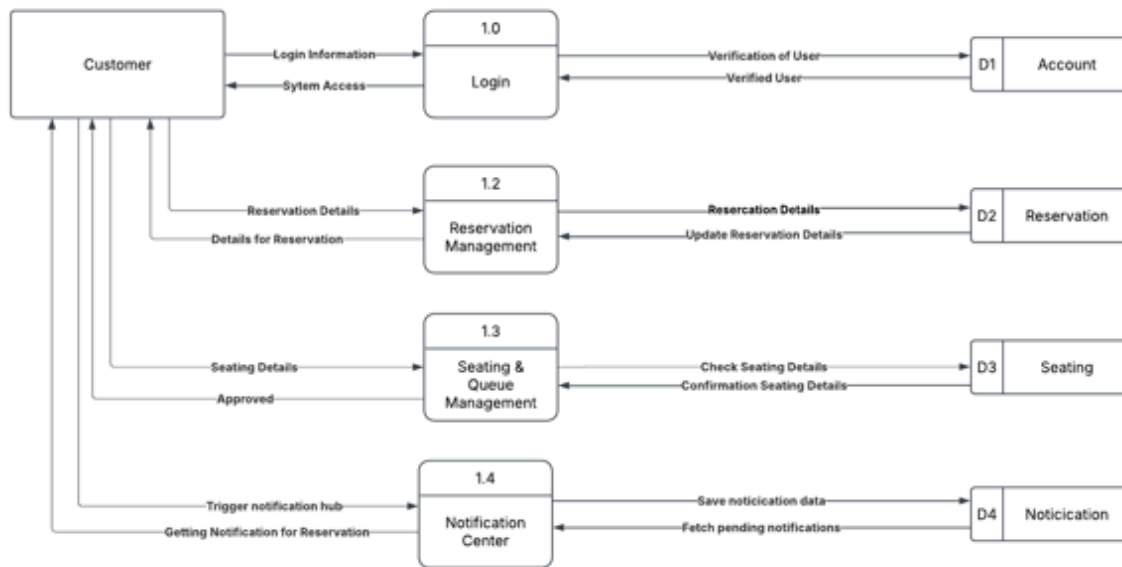
CFD



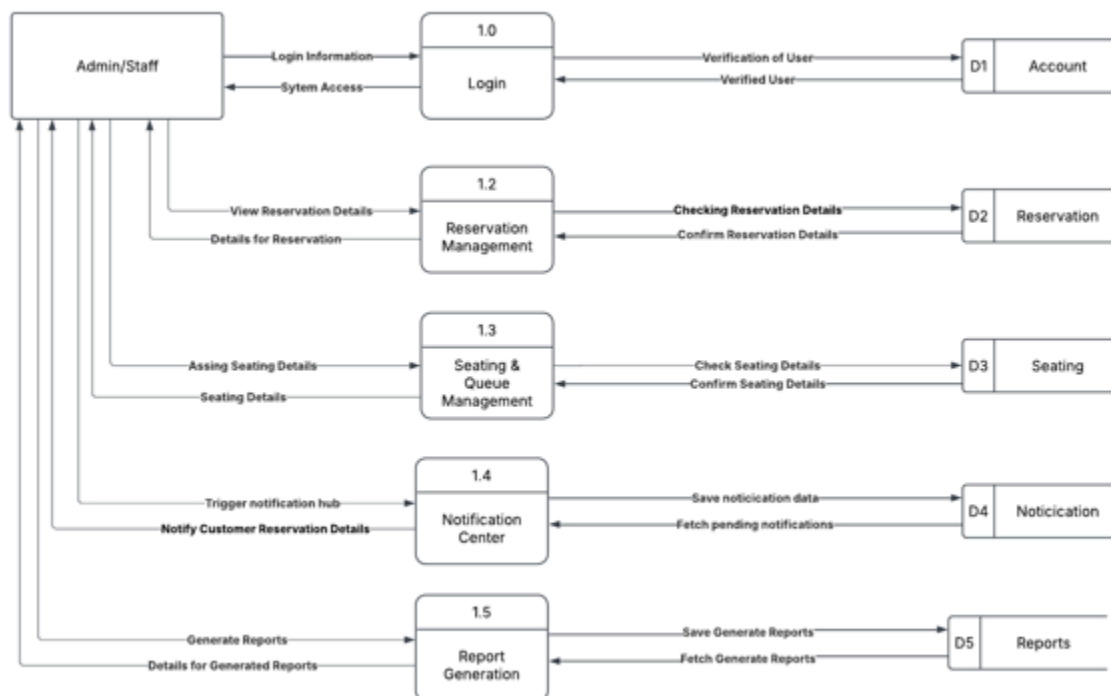
DFD



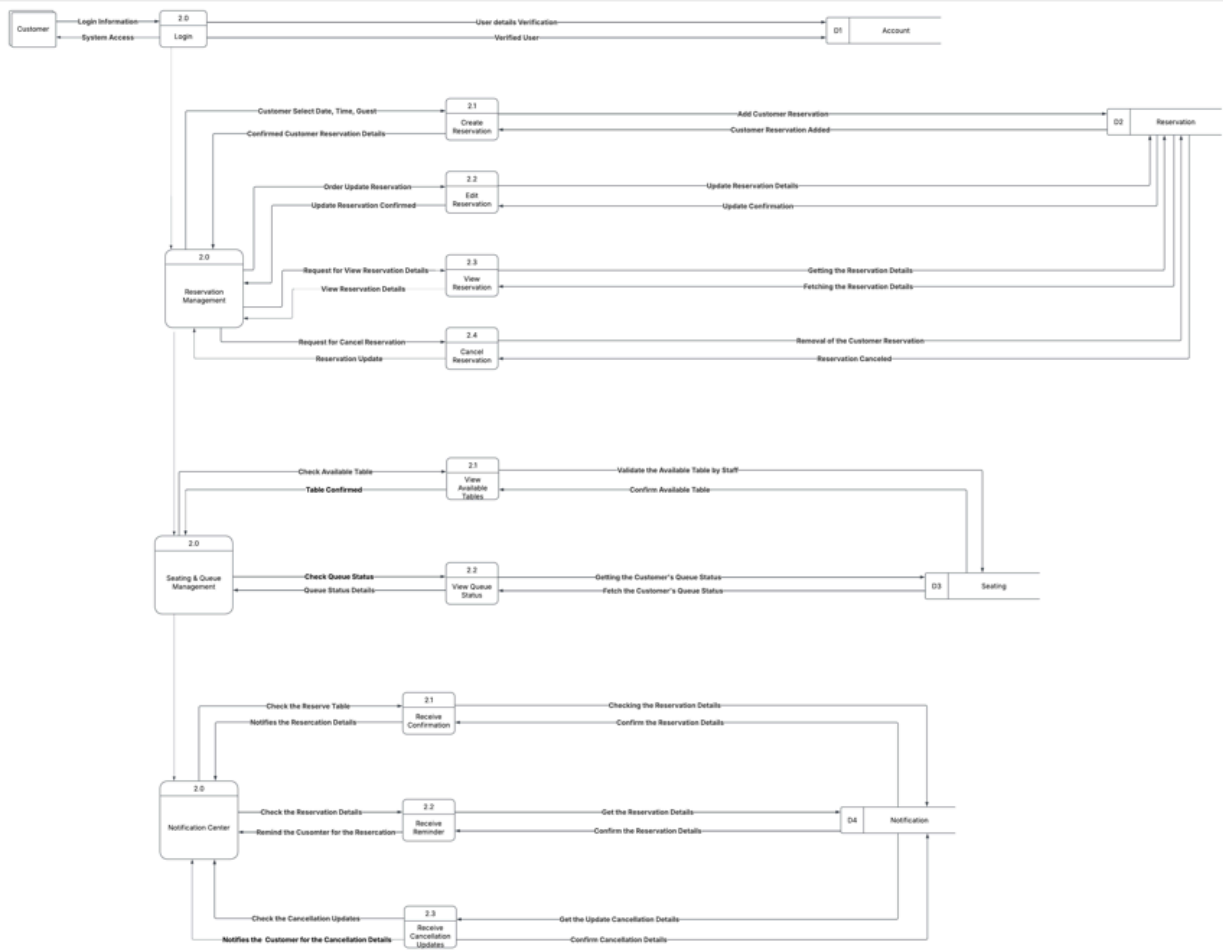
Level 1 DFD - Customer



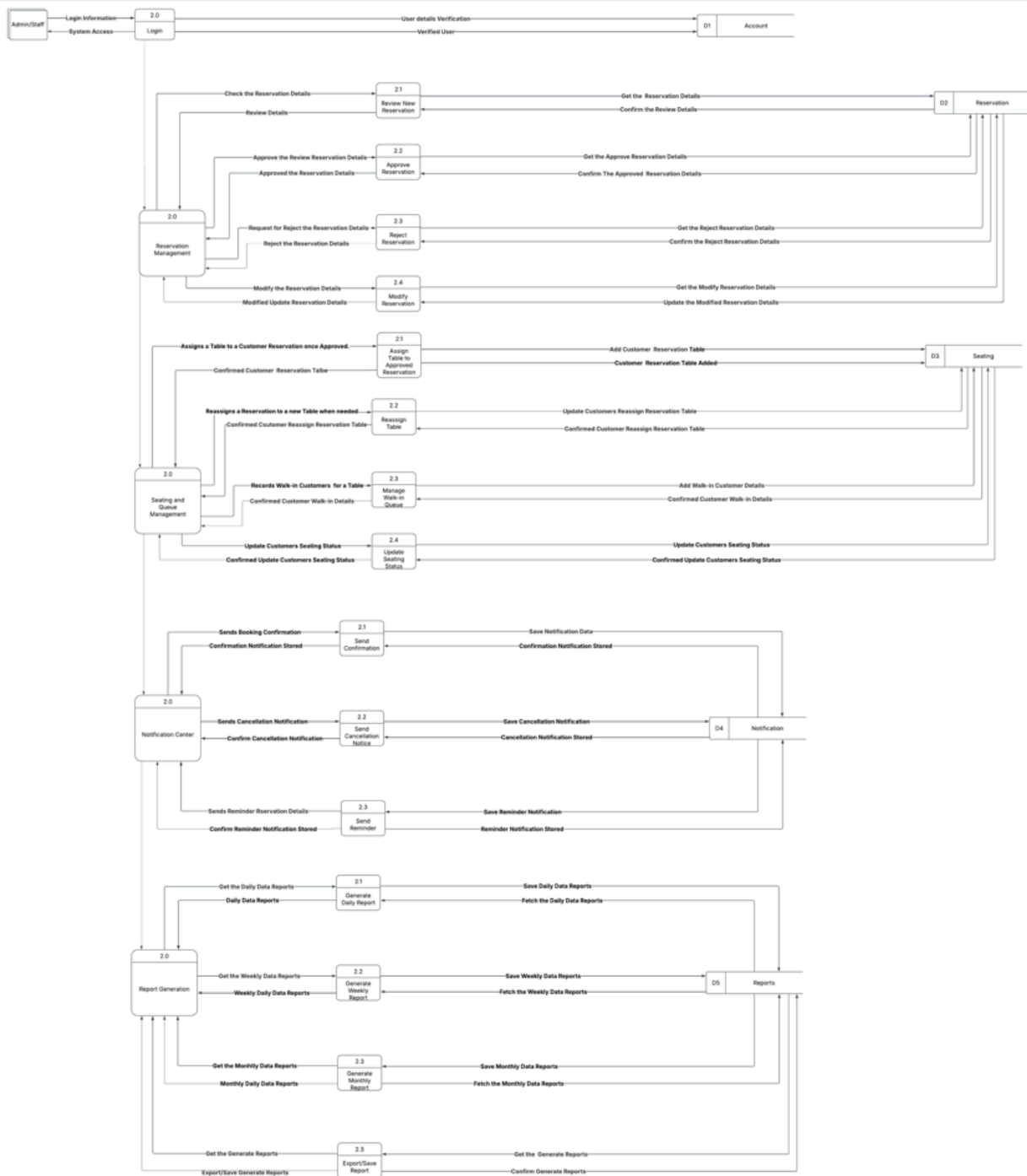
Level 1 DFD - Admin/Staff



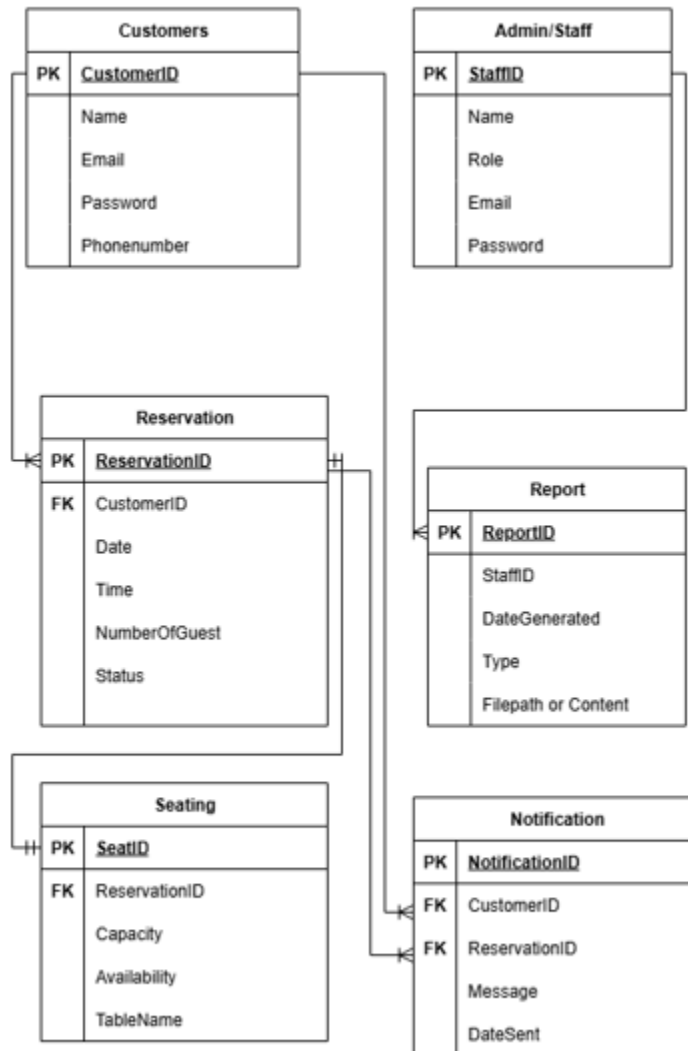
Level 2 DFD - Customer



Level 2 DFD - Admin/Staff

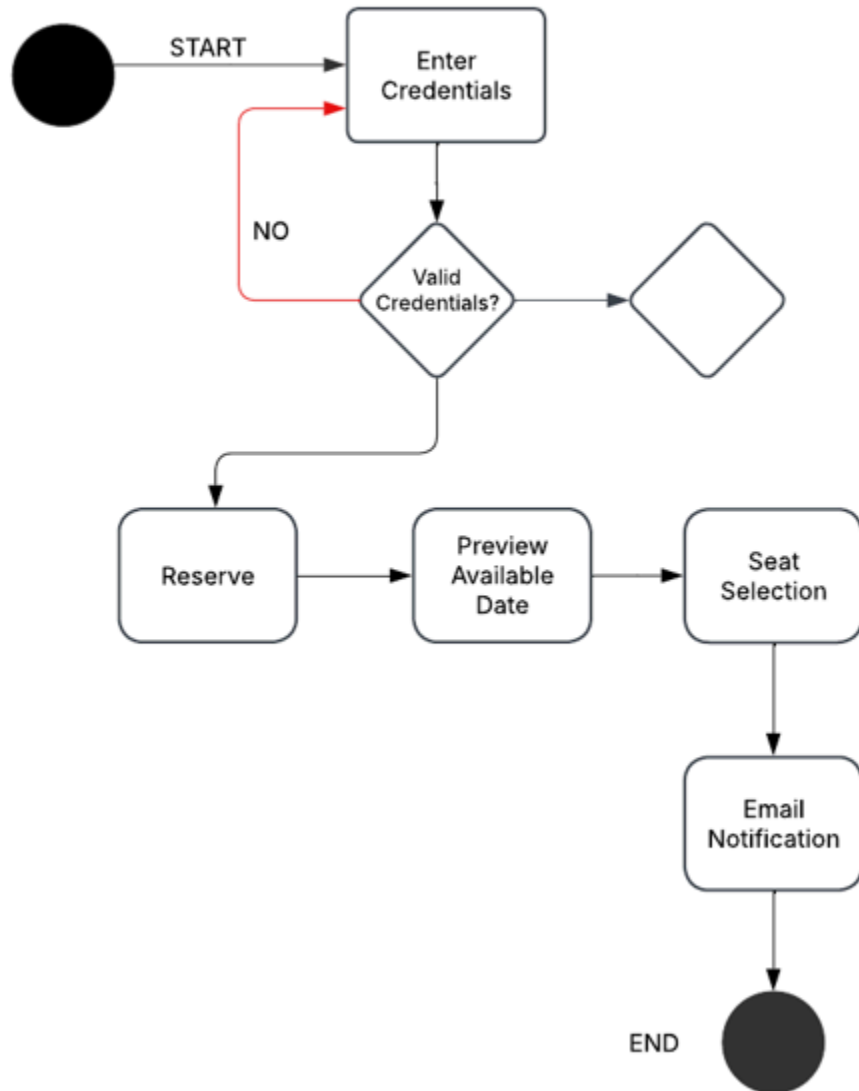


ERD

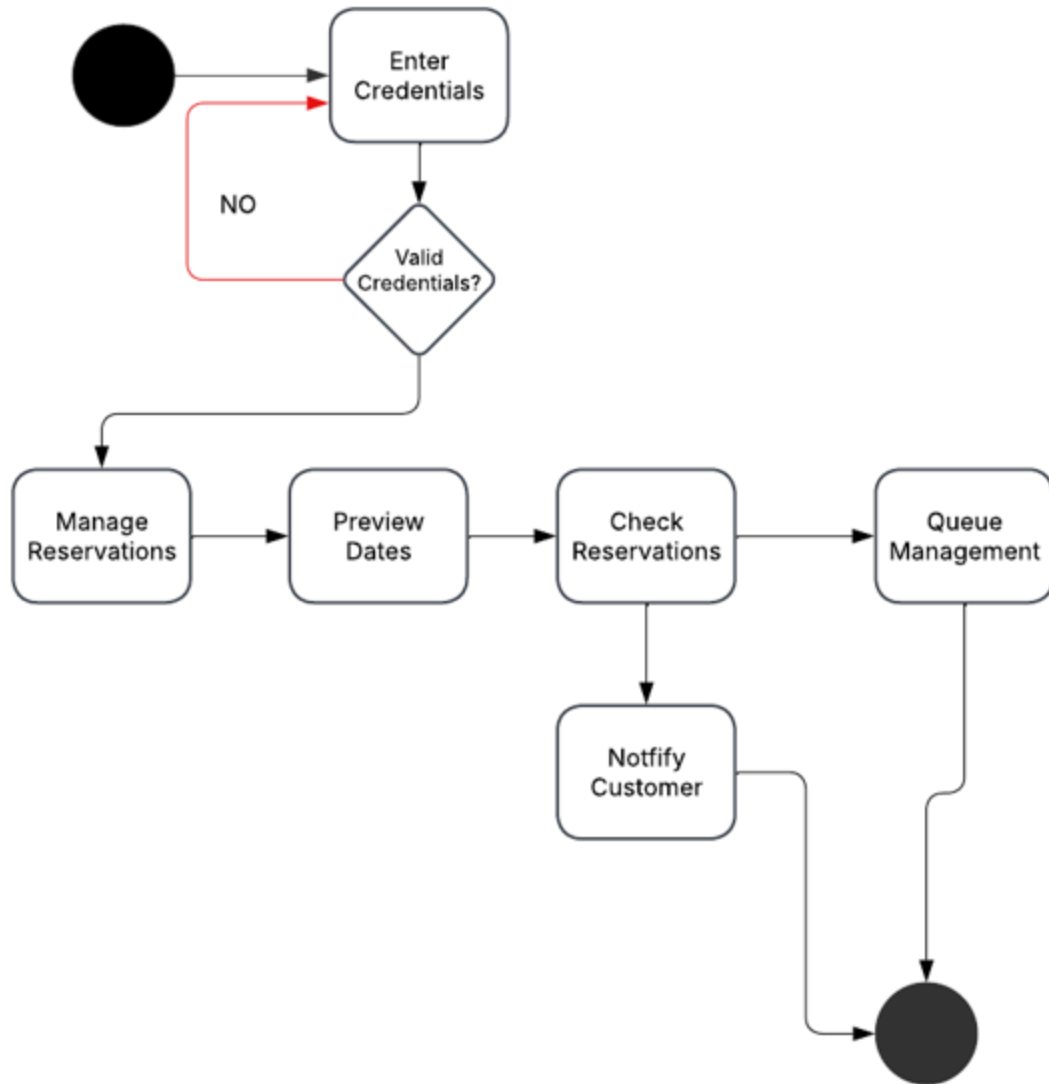


Activity Diagram

CUSTOMER



ADMIN/STAFF



SYSTEM DESIGN

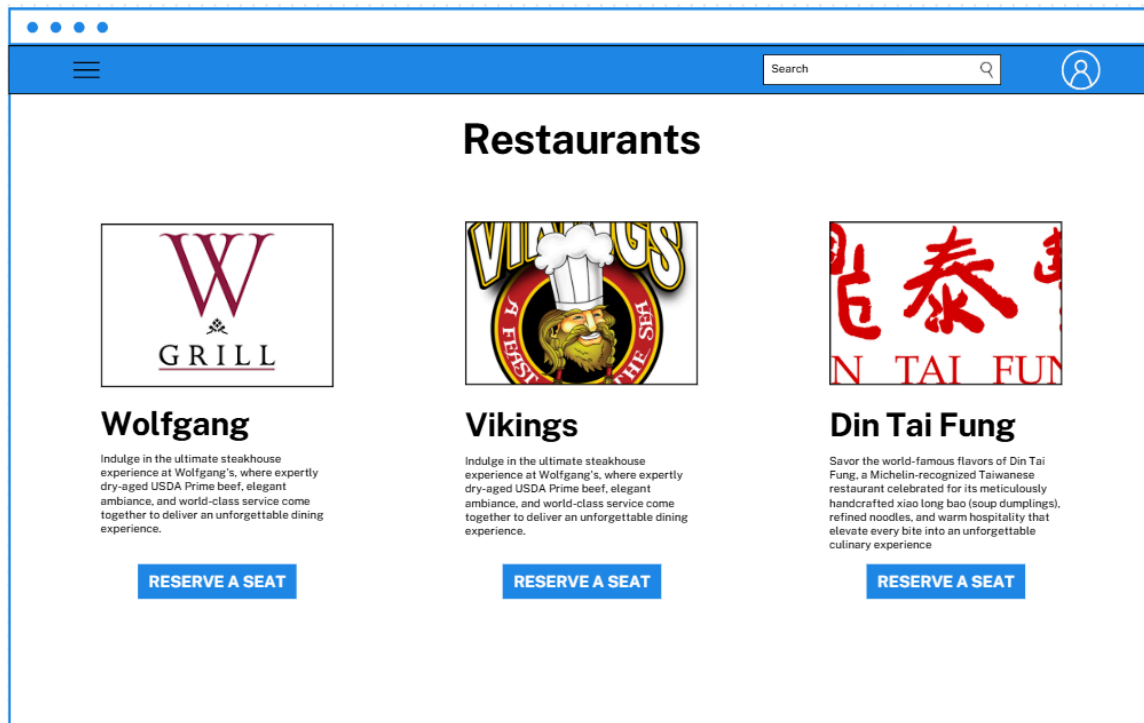
This should include all the system wireframe of the **core features** of the project along with detailed explanations.

LOGIN MODULE

The wireframe shows a browser window with a blue header bar containing three dots and the text 'ooo'. The main content area is titled 'Create New Account' in bold. Below the title is a link 'Already Registered? Login'. The form consists of four input fields: 'NAME' (containing 'Jiara Martins'), 'EMAIL' (containing 'hello@reallygreatsite.com'), 'PASSWORD' (containing '*****'), and 'DATE OF BIRTH' (a dropdown menu with 'Select' and a downward arrow). A blue 'SIGN UP' button is positioned below the form fields. A blue arrow points to the right side of the form area.

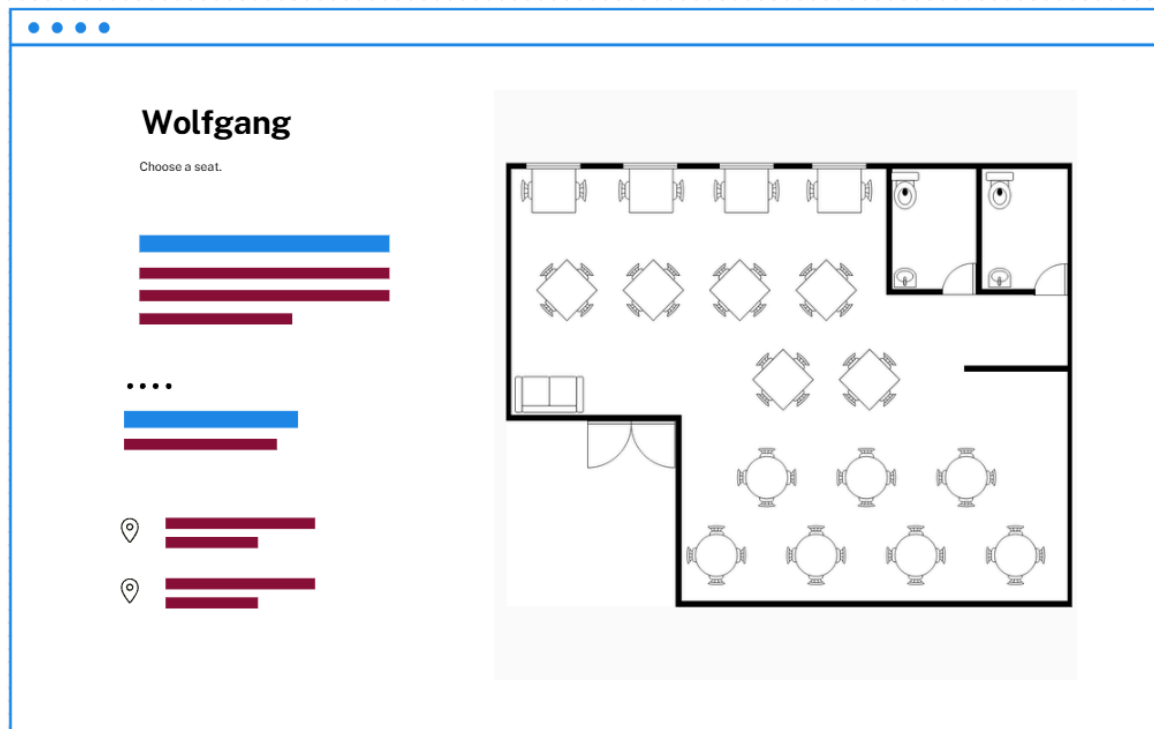
- The user creation portion of the proposed system will allow customers to easily register for restaurant appointments by providing essential information such as their name and email, along with secure password creation and verification. The design will prioritize responsiveness and accessibility, ensuring a seamless and inclusive experience across all devices.

APPOINTMENT SCHEDULING MODULE



- Users have the option to select from a diverse range of restaurants when making a seat reservation, enhancing their dining experience with multiple culinary choices. By clicking the "Reserve a Seat" button, they can easily choose their preferred date, time, and available seating arrangements, ensuring a seamless booking process.

SEATING MANAGEMENT MODULE



- Once a restaurant is selected, users can access an interactive seating arrangement diagram that displays the layout of the dining area, including available tables and their proximity to amenities like the entrance or restrooms. This feature allows users to choose their preferred seating location based on factors such as privacy, ambiance, and views, ensuring a more personalized dining experience.

REAL-TIME CALENDAR VIEWING MODULE



- Customers will have access to a detailed calendar feature that displays available reservation dates and times for their chosen restaurant, allowing them to easily plan their visits. Additionally, the calendar will indicate which dates are already reserved, ensuring customers can make informed decisions when selecting their preferred dining experience.

QUEUE MANAGEMENT MODULE

Wolfgang

Queue for walk ins

....

Currently Serving

204

Serving Time
00:45:13

- Queue management for walk-ins allows customers to view the current token number being served, providing them with real-time updates on their standing in line. Additionally, it displays the estimated wait time before the next token will be called, helping patrons better plan their visit and manage their expectations.

Part III – Reflection & Critique:

1. Write a 1–2-page reflection on the importance of aligning requirements with system models.

In systems development, making sure that requirements are aligned with system models is one of the most important steps in building a successful product. Requirements tell us what the system needs to do, while system models show how it will do it. When these two are in sync, it helps everyone involved, from developers to stakeholders, stay on the same page and work toward the same goals.

One big advantage of this alignment is that it makes everything easier to trace. If a requirement changes, you can quickly see what parts of the system model are affected. This helps avoid confusion and makes it easier to manage updates or improvements. It also ensures that nothing important gets left out during development.

Another reason this alignment matters is communication. System models can turn complex or abstract requirements into something more visual and understandable. This is especially helpful when working with people who aren't very technical. When everyone can clearly see how the system is supposed to work, it's easier to make decisions and avoid misunderstandings.

Aligning requirements with models also helps reduce risks. If the system model doesn't match the requirements, there's a higher chance of building something that doesn't meet user needs. That can lead to wasted time, extra costs, and frustration. But when everything is aligned from the start, problems can be caught early, and the final product is more likely to work as intended.

Overall, aligning requirements with system models is a smart and necessary practice. It improves clarity, supports better teamwork, and helps ensure that the system actually does what it's supposed to do. As a student learning about systems development, I see how important this is and plan to apply it in future projects to build better, more reliable systems.

2. **Critically analyze how incomplete, ambiguous, or conflicting requirements could affect the accuracy of system models.**

When building a system, the quality of the requirements plays a huge role in how accurate and useful the system model turns out to be. If the requirements are incomplete, unclear, or even contradict each other, it can cause a lot of problems down the line.

Incomplete requirements are like missing puzzle pieces. If we don't know everything the system is supposed to do, the model will reflect that gap. Developers might make assumptions or leave out important features simply because they weren't told about them. This can lead to a system that doesn't fully meet user needs or fails in unexpected ways.

Ambiguous requirements are just as risky. If a requirement can be interpreted in more than one way, different team members might understand it differently. This leads to confusion and inconsistent design choices. For example, if a requirement says "the system should be fast," what does "fast" actually mean? Without specifics, it's hard to model or measure anything accurately.

Conflicting requirements are even worse. Imagine one requirement says the system should store user data permanently, while another says it should delete data after 30 days. Which one is correct? Conflicts like this force developers to guess or make compromises, which can result in a system that doesn't satisfy anyone.

All of these issues make the system model unreliable. And since models are used to guide development, testing, and even communication with stakeholders, any inaccuracies can snowball into bigger problems, like delays, extra costs, or having to redo work.

To avoid this, it's important to spend time gathering and refining requirements before modeling begins. Talking to stakeholders, asking questions, and reviewing everything carefully can help make sure the requirements are clear, complete, and consistent. That way, the system model can truly reflect what the system is supposed to do.