# Declaration of Original Work for CE/CZ2002 Assignment

We hereby declare that the attached group assignment has been researched, undertaken, completed and submitted as a collective effort by the group members listed below.

We have honored the principles of academic integrity and have upheld Student Code of Academic Conduct in the completion of this work.

We understand that if plagiarism is found in the assignment, then lower marks or no marks will be awarded for the assessed work. In addition, disciplinary actions may be taken.

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Important notes:

1. Name must **EXACTLY MATCH** the one printed on your Matriculation Card.

# 1. Introduction

The Restaurant Reservation and Point of Sale System (RRPSS) is an application to computerise the process of making reservation, recording of orders and displaying of sale records. It is a system solely used by the restaurant staff.

This report consists of the diagrams used for the implementation of the system and also numerous design considerations and OO concepts used. Furthermore, test cases are also provided to ensure that the application runs smoothly without bugs.

# 2. <u>Design Considerations</u>

#### 2.1 Approach taken

In designing our application, we have used multiple OOP design principles and object-oriented concepts that would be further discussed in the sections below.

To begin our design creation process, we constructed the class diagram to help in problem visualisation, communication and understanding of the assignment requirement. A sequence diagram is then constructed thereafter to visualise how the objects work together. With these diagrams constructed, it serves as an architecture skeleton for us to develop our code.

# 2.2 Design Principles

#### a. Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

The Single Responsibility Principle states that there should never be more than one reason for a class to change. This implies that a class should only have one responsibility to ensure cohesion.

In our project, the *Table* class is an example. *Table* only manages all the existing tables and updates the available tables accordingly when the functions are called in the *mainapp*.

This enables us to eliminate rigidity as a change would not cause a cascade of subsequence changed in dependent modules.

#### b. Open-Closed Principle (OCP)

The Open-Closed Principle states that a module should be open for extension but closed for modification. This enables us to change what each module does without changing the source code of the module.

This is seen in our *MenuItems* and *SetPackage* classes whereby *SetPackage* is a subclass of *MenuItems*.

# c. Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

This principle states that subclasses should be completely substitutable of superclass. The subclass should enhance its functionality, not reduce it.

In our application, this is also implemented in the *MenuItems* and the *SetPackage* class. The derived class, *SetPackage* is substitutable for its superclass, *MenuItems*, while retaining the methods of the class. This ensures that the pre-conditions of the *SetPackage* class are no stronger than the *MenuItems* class methods. Also, the post-conditions of the *SetPackage* class are no weaker than the *MenuItems* class methods. This enables *MenuItems* to continue to function properly when a derivative of *SetPackage* is passed into it.

# d. Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

In our application, we ensured that the classes do not depend on any interfaces. Hence, avoiding the usage of FAT interfaces. Hence, none of the classes depends on interfaces they do not use.

#### e. Dependency Injection Principle (DIP)

Dependency Injection Principle states that a high-level module should not depend on low level modules, classes should depend on abstractions.

As interfaces are not implemented in our application, this principle does not apply.

# 2.3 Object-Oriented Concepts

#### a. Abstraction

Abstraction denotes the essential characteristics of an object that distinguishes it from other kinds of objects. This is evident in the classes of our application created, whereby only the necessary attributes and methods are defined. This provide crisply defined conceptual boundaries, relative to the perspective of the viewer, reducing the complexity of the code.

### b. Encapsulation

Encapsulation builds a barrier to protect an object's private data. Hence, the object's private

data can only be accessed through public methods like the getters and the setters. This hides the implementation of the class from users.

Encapsulation is used in multiple classes of our application. For example, in the *Order* class, it has numerous attributes *timestamp*, *orderID*, *staffID*, *tableNumber*,

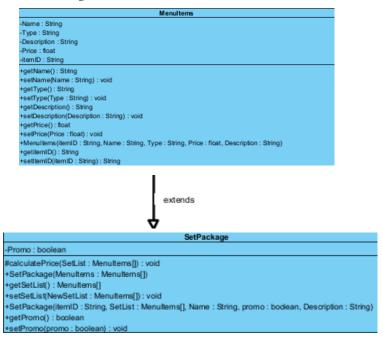
```
timestamp : Timestamp
 orderID: int
 staffID : String
 table Number: int
+customerOrder : ArrayList<MenuItems>
 +addOrder(ItemID : String) : void
 +FindTable(customerPax : int) : int
 +getDateTime(): TimeStamp
 +getOrderID(): int
 +getOrderList(): ArrayList<MenuItems>
 +getPrice(): float
 +getStaff(): String
+getTable(): int
 +getTimestamp(): void
+getTotalPrice() : float
+Order()
 +Order(orderID: int, dtaffID: String, tableNumber: int, timestamp: Timestamp, totalPrice: float, customerOrder: ArrayList<Men.
+printlnvoice(): void
 +printMenu(): void
 printOrder(): void
 +removeFromOrder(): void
+setOrderID(i:int):int
 setStaff(): void
 +setStaff(StaffID : String) : void
 +setTable(TableNum : int) : void
 +setTimestamp(): int
 viewInvoiceOrder(): void
```

totalPrice are all private. Thus, getters and setters are implemented to access them.

#### c. Inheritance

Inheritance allows it to derive new classes from existing objects. The new classes would be able to absorb the attributes and methods of the existing class, thereby also adding new capabilities in the new classes.

Inheritance is implemented in our design. For example, *MenuItems* is the parent class of *SetPackage*.



Inheritance enables code-reuse and reduce programming effort in implementing new classes. As seen in the class diagram, a generalisation relationship is used to indicate the inheritance between *MenuItems* and *SetPackage*.

The subclass, *SetPackage* would be able to use the methods in *MenuItems* such as calling the constructor of *MenuItems* and the *setPrice* method in *MenuItems* by using the super keyword.

```
public SetPackage(String itemID, MenuItems[] SetList, String Name, boolean promo, String Description) {
    super(itemID, Name, "Set Item", (float)0, Description);
    this.setPromo(promo);
    this.SetList = SetList;
    super.setPrice(calculatePrice(SetList));
}
```

Furthermore, the method calculatedPrice in the SetPackage class has a visibility modifier of

```
protected float calculatePrice(MenuItems[] SetList) {
    float price = (float) 0;
    int i;
    for (i =0; i < SetList.length; i++) {
            price += SetList[i].getPrice();
    }
    price = price * (float)0.9;
    if (getPromo()) {
            price = price * (float)0.85;
    }
    return price;
}</pre>
```

protected.

```
-Promo : boolean

#calculatePrice(SetList : Menultems[]) : void
+SetPackage(Menultems : Menultems[])
+getSetList() : Menultems[])
+setSetList(NewSetList : Menultems[]) : void
+SetPackage(itemID : String, SetList : Menultems[], Name : String, promo : boolean, Description : String)
+getPromo() : boolean
+setPromo(promo : boolean) : void
```

This implies that this method is only visible to methods

in the same class, the methods of subclasses or any classes in the same package. This is denoted in the UML class diagram here as '#'.

#### d. Polymorphism

Polymorphism refers to the ability of an object reference being referred to different types. This facilitates the adding of new classes into the application with minimal modifications to the system's code, thereby creating a system that is extendable.

#### e. Usage relationship

A usage is a relationship in which one element requires another element for its full implementation or operation. For our application, the *mainapp* class uses the *SecurityAccess* class. The *SecurityAccess* must be an independent class not needing to know how the constructors, setters and getters in the other classes (*MenuItems*, *SetPackage* and *Order*) works. This enables the *SecurityAccess* class to be easily upgradable as the other classes would not be changed while upgrading the code.

Additionally, *SecurityAccess* class is also kept separate from other classes to prevent any accidental access by rebellious staff members or other users. Furthermore, users without the password should not be able to access *SecurityAccess*, hence preventing unauthorised users from accessing these functions in the class.

### 3. Assumptions

During the implementation of the application, these are the assumptions made:

- Only Staffs with a valid staff access code would be able to access the whole system, including altering the Menu items and making a reservation.
- The restaurant is only open for business every day from 10am to 10pm. Any orders made after that time would be unsuccessful. Any reservation made after 8pm would not be accepted.

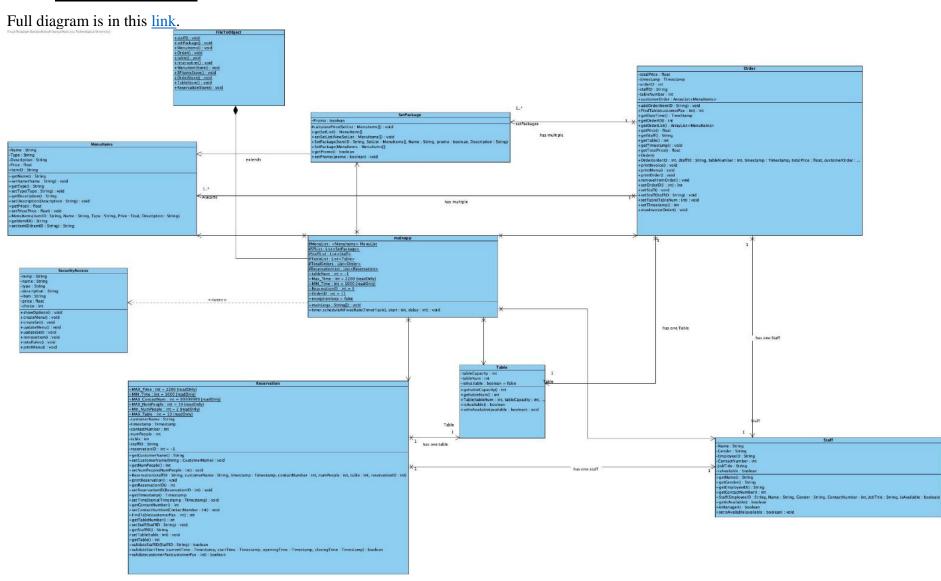
### 4. Exception Handling

Exception are runtime anomalies that a program may detect. Exception handlers may catch an exception to recover from the problem.

In our application, multiple methods have exception handling implemented. For example, in the *mainapp* class, an exception would be triggered in the try catch block when a user enters an integer that is not withing the range of 1-7.

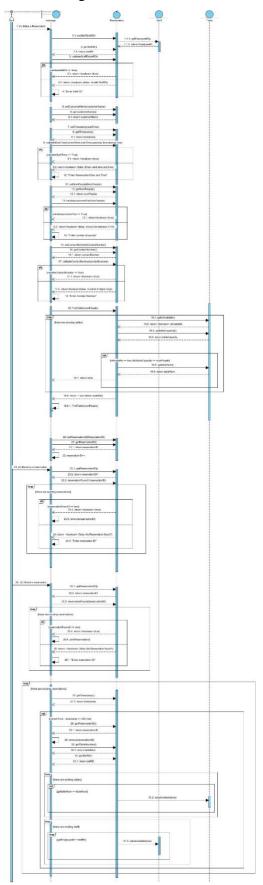
```
while (c \ge 0){
   System.out.println("-----");
   System.out.println("| (1) Create An Order
   System.out.println("| (2) Place/Remove An item from Order
                                                                         l");
   System.out.println("| (3) View an Order
   System.out.println("| (4) Reservation (Make, Remove, Check)
                                                                         ["):
   System.out.println("| (5) Print Order Invoice
   System.out.println("| (6) Check Table Availability
                                                                         |");
   System.out.println("| (7) Manager Access Only (Menu Item, Promotion, Sales Revenue) |");
   System.out.println("| (8) Close Shop
   System.out.println("----");
      c = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
   }catch(Exception e){
     c = 9;
```

# 5. <u>UML Class Diagram</u>



# 6. <u>UML Sequence Diagram</u>

The full diagram is in this <u>link</u>.



# 7. Test Cases

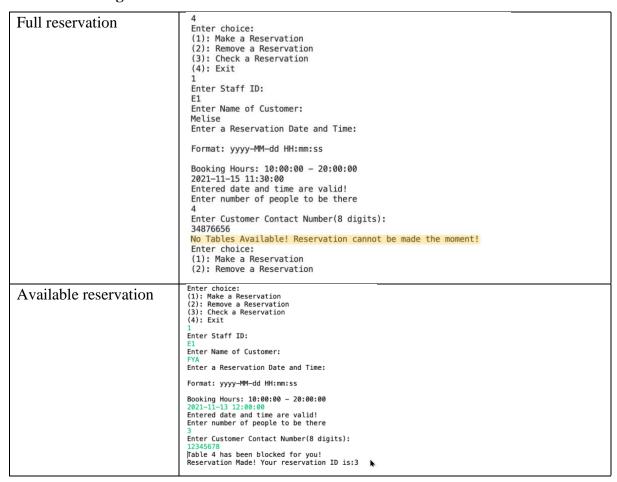
# Case 1: Creating an order

W/:4b	Enter choice:	
With reservation	(1): Create Order (Made Reservation) (2): Create Order (Walk-in)	
	(3): Exit	
	1 Have you reserved a table? Enter true or false.	
	true	
	Please enter your Reservation ID: 3	
	Reservation found! Your reservation is active!	
	Staff E1 will be helping you! You are allocated to Table 1!	
	OrderID:11	
W/idl	Enter choice:	
Without reservation	(1): Create Order (Made Reservation)	
	(2): Create Order (Walk-in) (3): Exit	
	2	
	Enter number of people to be seated in the table	
	2 Staff E2 will be helping you!	
	You are allocated to Table 2!	
	OrderID:12	
Removing of reservation/s upon	Enter choice: (1): Make a Reservation	
Tromoving of Teservation's apon	(2): Remove a Reservation (3): Check a Reservation	
'period expiry'	(4): Exit 3 Please enter your Reservation ID:	
period enpiry	Please enter your Meservation ID:	
(adjusted the period of expiry to 2	Reservation Details are as follows:	
(uajusted the period of expiry to 2	Reservation ID:3 Name:C1	
minutes instead of 240 minutes to	Time Of Reservation :2021-11-13 15:20:00.0 Contact Number:12345678	
influtes instead of 240 influtes to	Number of People:3 Table:3	
demonstrate)	StaffID:E1	
demonstrate)	Enter choice:	
	(1): Make a Reservation (2): Remove a Reservation	
	(3): Check a Reservation (4): Exit	
	NOTICE:Reservation with ID 3 has been deleted due to reservation period expiry at 2021-11-13 15:22:01.152	
	3	
	Please enter your Reservation ID:	
	3 No reservation with ID 3 found!	

# Case 2: Add/remove item to order

Add non-	Enter the menu item you want to order from the menu: ACO Enter the quantity
existing item	Invalid menu item/quantity value
	Enter the menu item you want to order from the menu:
Add item	Enter the menu item you want to order from the menu:  AC3 Enter the quantity  1 Item(s) added successfully This is your updated order Your Order: Order: Order 1: ID:AC3 Name:Quorn Burger Type:Main Description:Healthy vegetarian and delicious. Price:7.550000
Remove item	Your Order: Order 1: 10:AC1 Name:Fish Burger Type:Main Description:Burger made with a fish natty. Price:6.550000 Order 1: 10:AC2 Name:Chicken Burger Type:Main Description:Deep fried chicken patty with lettuce, tomato, cheese with specially made sauce. Price:6.000000 Select an item to remove from order and enter the number:  1 Item removed successfully This is your updated order Your Order: Order 1: 10:AC2 Name:Chicken Burger Type:Main Description:Deep fried chicken patty with lettuce, tomato, cheese with specially made sauce. Price:6.000000 }

# **Case 3: Creating reservation**



# Case 4: Release table upon payment

Making order	Availability of table during order	
Enter choice: (1): Create Order (Made Reservation) (2): Create Order (Walk-in) (3): Exit 2 Enter number of people to be seated in the table 3 Staff E1 will be helping you! You are allocated to Table 3! OrderID:12	Table Availability:  Table Number: 1 Availability: true  Table Number: 2 Availability: true  Table Number: 3 Availability: false  Table Number: 4 Availability: true  Table Number: 5 Availability: true  Table Number: 6 Availability: true  Table Number: 7 Availability: true  Table Number: 8 Availability: true  Table Number: 9 Availability: true  Table Number: 10 Availability: true  Table Number: 10 Availability: true	
During payment	Availability of table after payment	
Please enter your Order ID:  12  View your Order Invoice: Are you a member? Enter 'true' if yes and 'false' is no  false Here is your final invoice:	Table Availability:  Table Number: 1 Availability: true Table Number: 2 Availability: true Table Number: 3 Availability: true Table Number: 4 Availability: true Table Number: 5 Availability: true Table Number: 6 Availability: true Table Number: 7 Availability: true Table Number: 8 Availability: true Table Number: 9 Availability: true Table Number: 10 Availability: true	

**Case 5: Manager access** 

	Process	After	
Create menu item	Enter the new name Check Enter the new type Drinks Enter the new description refreshing Enter the new price 2 Successfully added the MenuItems!	ID: AC15 Name: Check Type: Drinks Price: 2.000000 Description: refreshing	
Remove menu item	Are you removing Menu or Set Package? (1) Menu (2) Set Package 1 Which Item would you like to remove? Enter the ItemID: AC15 Removed Successfully!		
Update set package	Which Item would you like to update? Enter the itemID: SP4 Enter the new name check Enter the new description something Enter in the list of Menuitems(type z to stop): Enter Menuitem ID press z to exit: Enter Menuitem ID: AC2 Enter Menuitem ID:  X Would you like to add Promotion on this set package? Enter '1' for to successfully updated!	TD: SP4 Name: check Type: Set Item Price: \$5.202000 Description: something	
Check sales report (for November)	6 Do you want to see revenue for a day or for a month? (1) Day (2) Month 2 Enter month (int): 11 Sales Revenue		
	TitemId	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

# 8. Video

This is the link to access the demonstration video.

https://youtu.be/yr4fOC-rus8