

RESTAURANT AUTOMATION SOFTWARE

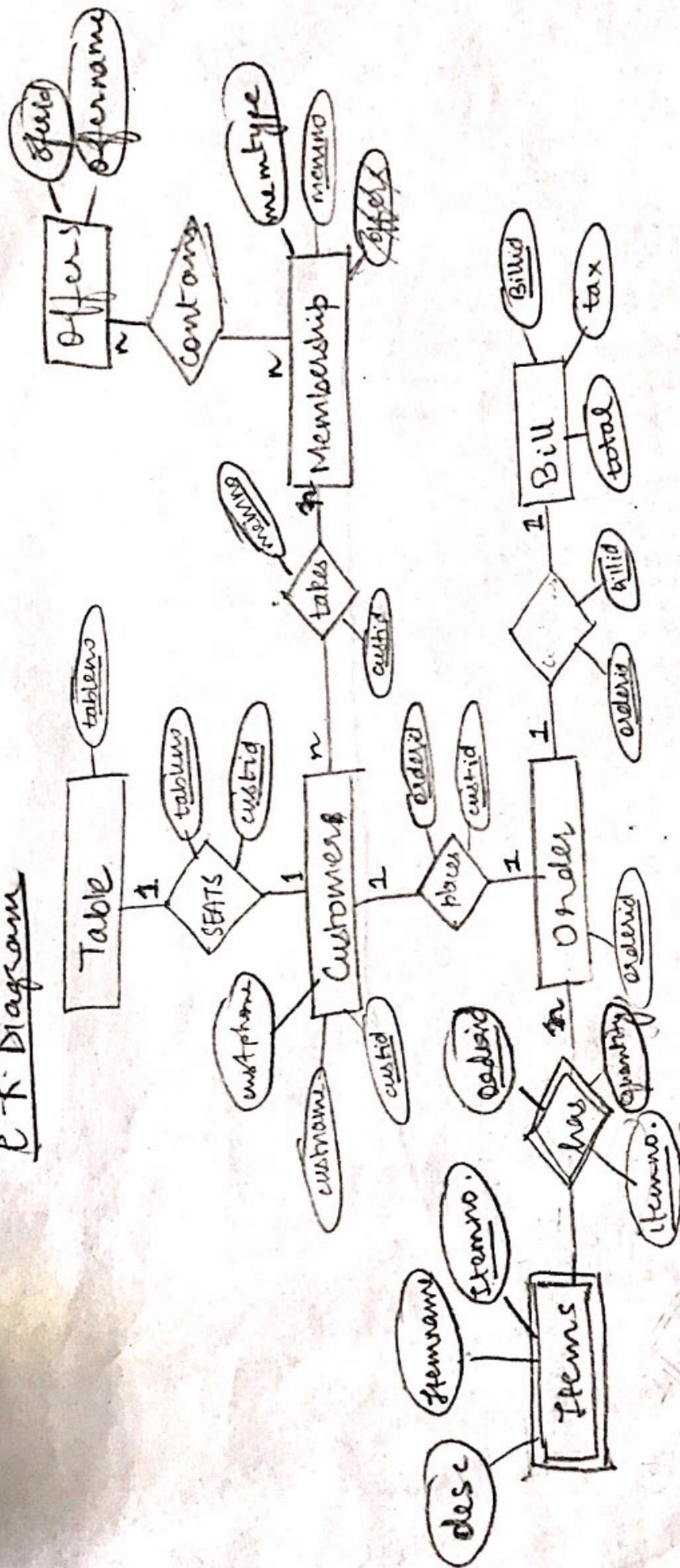
Problem Statement:-

Problems faced by traditional restaurant management systems:

- Coordination of work activities
- Recognizing trends to take adv. of bestsellers
- Reduced maintenance

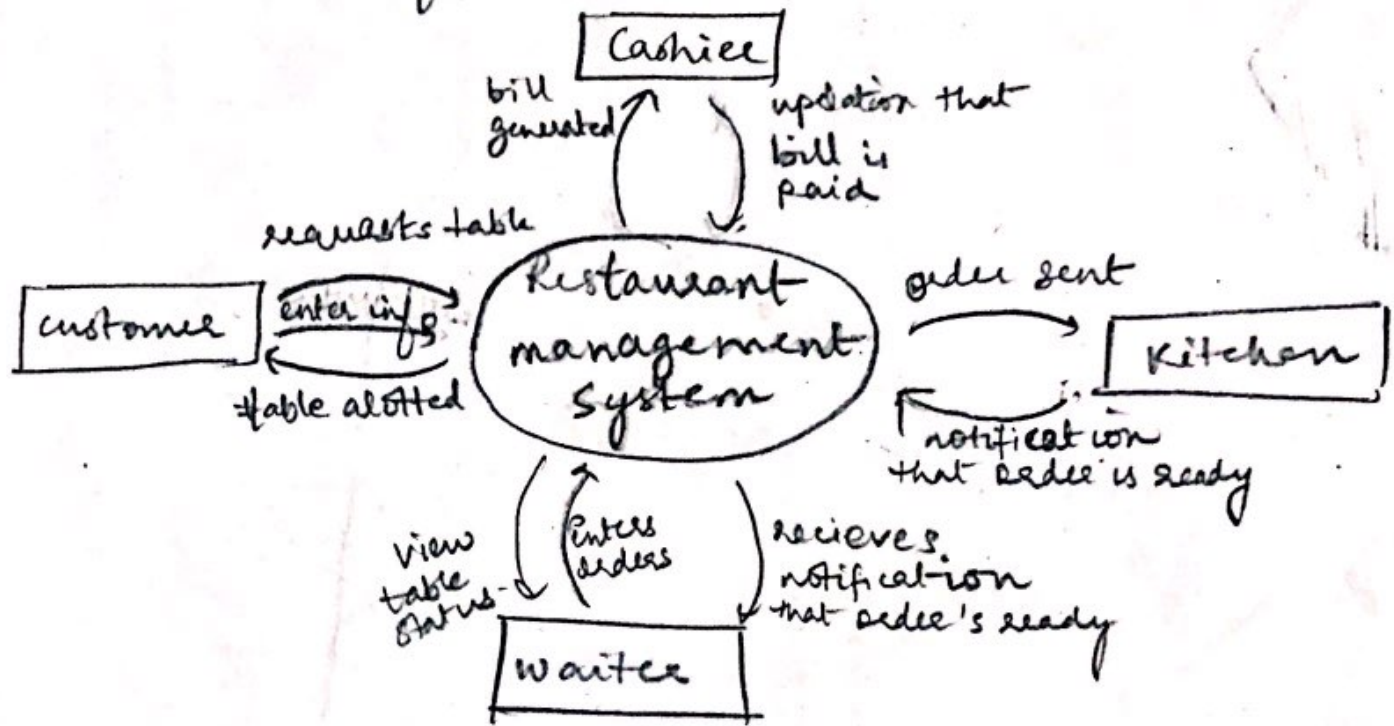
This project will computerize all restaurant operations so that it stores all information regarding customer's orders & staff activity. Hosts will be able to view table status with the click of a button. The waiters will be able to enter the customer orders quickly and have it electronically sent to the kitchen. The kitchen staff (cooks) will be able to view incoming orders & notify the assigned waiter where the food is ready. Bus boys will be able to view real-time floor status allowing them to know which tables are empty/occupied & clean/dirty. All of the restaurant information is organized & stored in the system database for viewing and analysis of revenue and revenue percentage per menu item & menu item popularity.

E-R Diagram



for styling consistency?

Context diagram

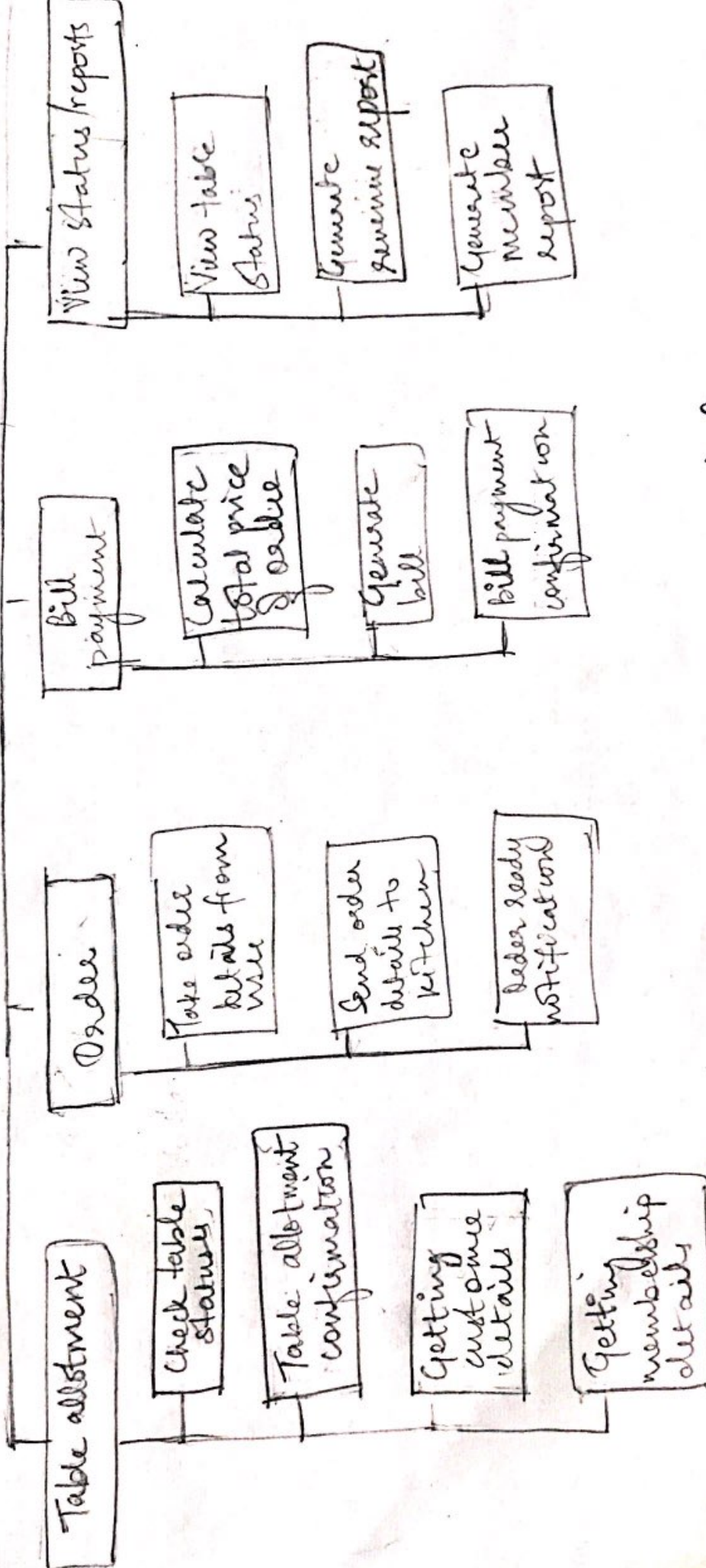


Event list

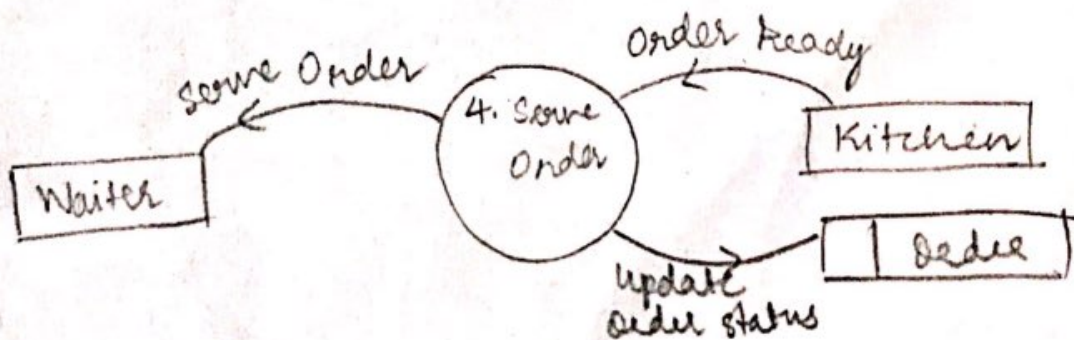
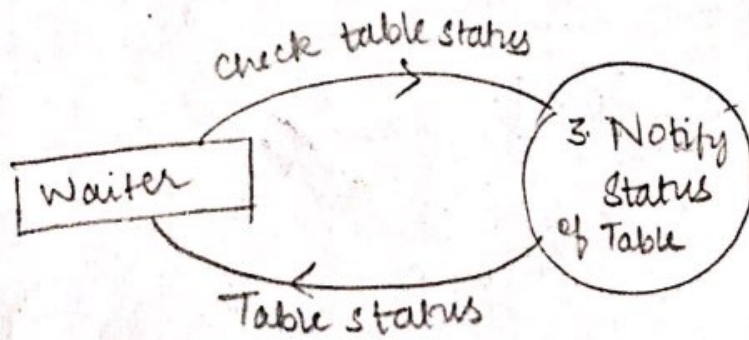
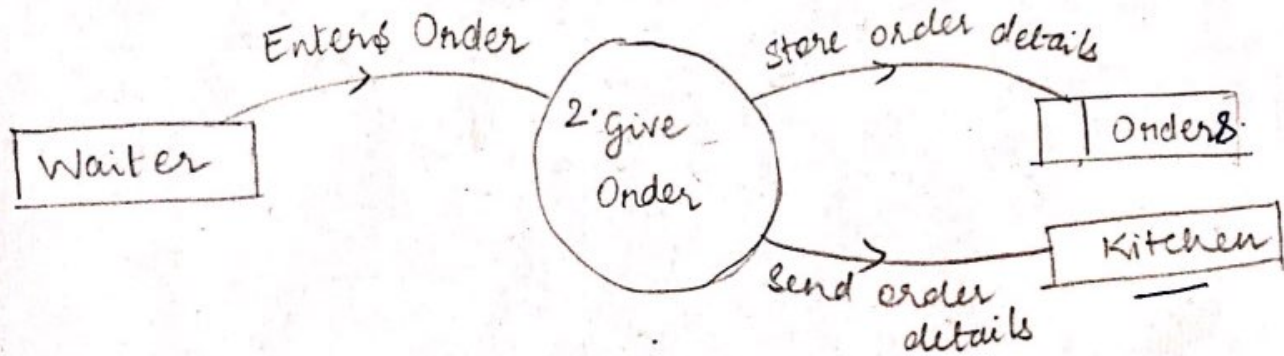
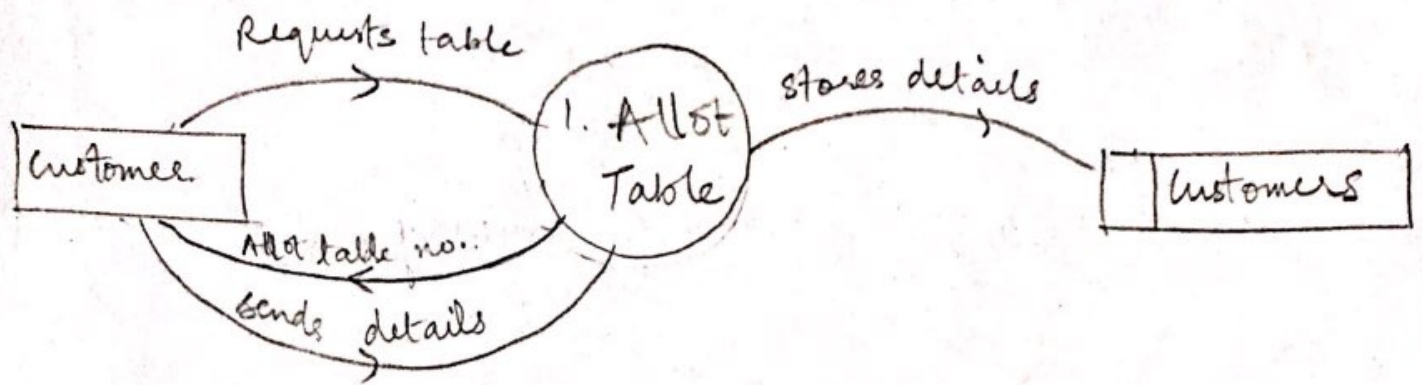
① Customer asks for table.	Request for table [IN] Table allotted [OUT] Customer info entered [IN]
② Waiter enters order.	Order entered [IN] Order sent to kitchen [OUT]
③ Waiter needs to see table status	Request for table status [IN] Table status given [OUT]
④ Kitchen notifies that order is ready	Order status updated [IN] Notification sent to waiter [OUT]
⑤ Cashier needs to generate bill.	Bill is calculated & generated [OUT] Status of order payment updated [IN]

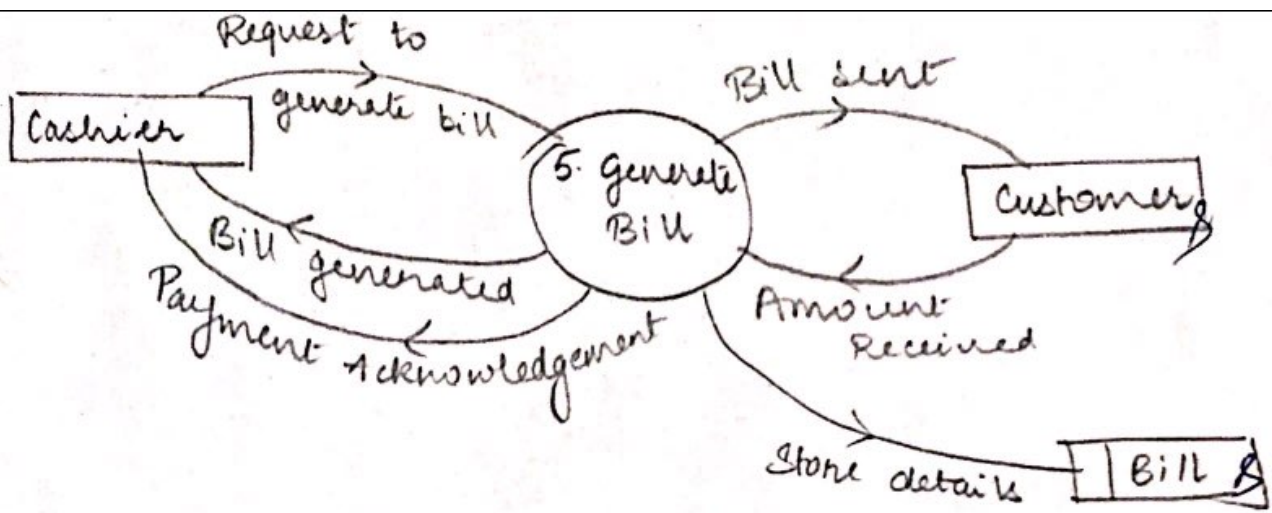
FDD

Automated Restaurant Management System



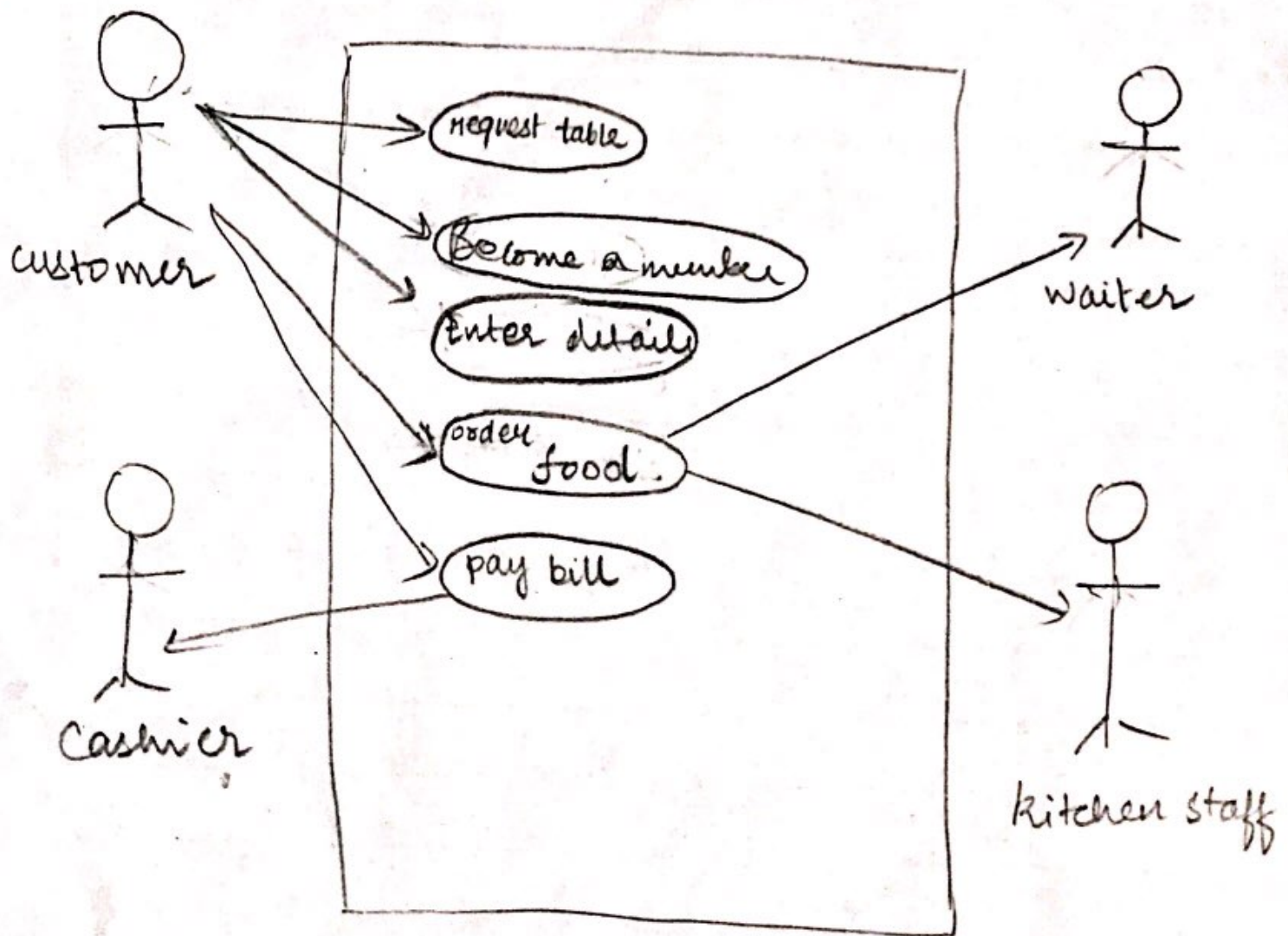
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USE CASE DIAGRAM



USE CASE NARRATIVE

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UC1 Request Table

- (1) Introduction: This use case creates a request for a table.
- (2) Actors: Customer.
- (3) Precondition: Customer hasn't been allotted a table already.
- (4) Post condition: Customer has been allotted a table.

UC1 - Request Table

① Introduction : This use case creates a request for a table.

② Actors : Customer

③ Pre condition : Customer hasn't been allotted a table already.

④ Post condition : System displays waiting time / table number allotted.

⑤ Event flow :

Basic flow -

- 1) Customer requests table.
- 2) Table is allotted & waiter is assigned to customer.

Alternative flow -

- 1) Customer requests table.
- 2) All tables are preoccupied. System shows waiting time.

UC2 - Enter details

- ① Introduction: This use case lets the customer enter his/her details i.e. phone no., name, address
- ② Actors: Customer
- ③ Precondition: Customer is not a registered member & has been allotted a table.
- ④ Post condition: System displays membership options.
- ⑤ Event flow:

Basic flow →

- 1) User enters his/her details into the system (name, phone no., address).
- 2) Details are saved to the customers data store along with an automatically allocated customer id.
- 3) System displays membership schemes.

Alternative flow →

- 1) If user is already a registered member, only enter the customer id.
- 2) Retrieve customer details from database.

UC 3 - Become a member

- ① Introduction: This use case registers a new member into the system.
- ② Actors: Customer
- ③ Precondition: Customer has entered details into the system and is not an already registered member.
- ④ Post condition: System automatically gives appropriate offers according to the membership chosen by the customer.

⑤ Event flow

Basic flow -

- 1) System displays different membership options & their offers.
- 2) Customer chooses one option.
- 3) Offers associated with the membership are displayed when customer places order.

U.C. 1 - Order food

① Introduction: This use case places an order & saves order details into orders data store.

② Actors: customer, waiter, kitchen staff

③ Pre-condition: Customer has entered ~~his~~ his/her details & allotted a table. Customer has been shown menu ~~items~~ by the waiter.

④ Post-condition: The kitchen staff (chef) is notified about any incoming order. The chef notifies the assigned waiter when food is ready.

⑤ Event flow:

Basic flow →

- 1) Waiter shows menu to the customer on system
- 2) Customer gives the order to the waiter, who saves the order details into data store.
- 3) The system notifies the chef of the new order.

Alternative flow →

- 1) waiter shows menu to customer on system.
- 2) Customer places order to waiter but the order is out of stock. Waiter notifies customer about non-availability & suggests substitute.
- 3) System notifies chef of the order.

U.C 5 - Pay bill

① Introduction: This use case records payment of bill by customer to the cashier.

② Actors: Customer, Cashier

③ Pre-condition: The customer's order has been served.

④ Post-condition: Feedback is taken from the customer.

⑤ Event flow:

Basic flow -

1) System calculates bill amount from order details & applies offers/discounts.

2) The calculated amount is stored into bills data store and displayed to customer along with order details.

3) The customer pays the amount to the cashier by cash.

[Signature]

DATA DICTIONARY

letter = [A/B/a y/z]

digit = [0/1/2 8/9]

character = [letter, digit, special characters]

Table

tableID = 5 {character} 6

Customer

custID: 5 {character} 10

custname: fname + lname

fname: 2 {letter} 20

lname: 2 {letter} 20

custphone: countrycode + 10 {digit} 10

Membership

memtype: 10 {characters} 15

memno: 5 {digit} 6

offerID: 5 {digit} 7

offername: 10 {characters} 20

Order

orderID: 3 {digit} 7

itemID: 4 {digit} 5

quantity: 2 {character} 4

itemname: 6 {letter} 20

description: 9 {character} 20

CLASS DIAGRAM

