

hoteLGuru : A Hotel Booking System

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User Manual

Introduction:

The project “hotelGuru” strives to make the hotel-booking head-ache [both for the hotelier and the customer] a thing of the past, as it comes up with a user-friendly and a pleasing graphical user interface to enable the customers to book the rooms of their choice with the assistance of the receptionist for this version. The super-user would also be having a lot of flexibility with regards to the addition of the users, receptionists, rooms and the updating of the costs and the creation of the different genres of rooms (read : classes). This version would look forth to deal with the on-the-spot registrations.

Scope of Document:

This document will give a bird’s eye view as to what this software is capable of performing. It contains the objective and issues the software attempts to tackle. Also, we have given a brief idea about higher level design and organization of the software. Then we discuss the project’s limitations and further scope of improvements and proposed features for later versions. We conclude with a list of references which we will be using during development and links to websites which provided resources used in the project.

Objective:

This project aims at to enable the super-users and the hoteliers for the matter to book the rooms on the spot and also enable them with the provision of discounts being awarded for the loyal customers. The Relational Database Management System in SQL using ODBC driver would ensure easier and proper use of the data.

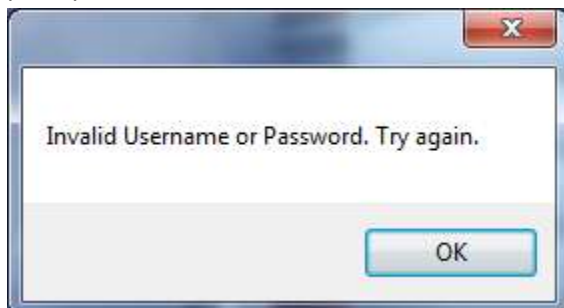
Log-In Window:

The main window that comes up would welcome the guest to the hotel registration system.



The existing user would then be entering the username and the password.

If the passwords and/or the username do not match with the records, the program comes with an error prompt.



The user on seeing the error would be entering the correct data, and only then he/she would be given the permission to access the next page.

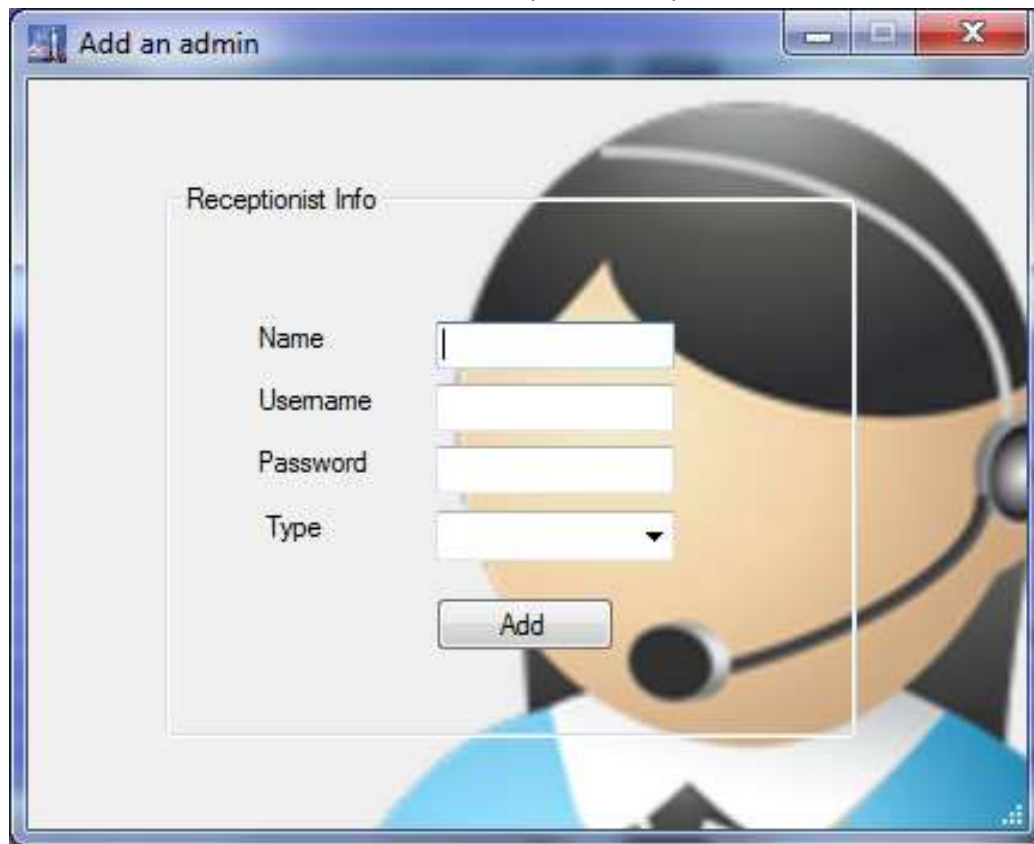
The Admin Panel:

This page would then come up for the authenticated user :



This page has the following features :

1. "Add administrators" : Add administrators [receptionists/super-users]



The screenshot shows a window titled "Add an admin" with a background image of a person wearing a headset. Inside the window, there is a section titled "Receptionist Info" containing four input fields: "Name", "Username", "Password", and "Type". The "Type" field is a dropdown menu. Below these fields is an "Add" button.

The administrators have to feed in the data of the new user to be added like :
"Name", "Username", "Password", "Type", "Security Question" and the "Security Key".

2. "Deactivate administrators": Remove the authority of the current administrators. This would reflect the ability of the super-user to allot leaves to the employees, so that those users cannot make changes to the database of adding or manipulating the user details. In other words the other users cannot compromise and log into their accounts when they are not present on the premise. Also, when an admin is dismissed or retires, they are struck off the authorities, but the records contain their information for the back-tracking of the information corresponding to them.

But, the super user cannot be deleted by the super-user or the normal administrator, i.e. the receptionist [only by the coder, as the same power holding persons cannot eliminate their counterpart].



3. “Book Rooms”: This would allow for the receptionist(s) and the super-user(s) to register a customer into the available rooms. This would display the information about the different classes of the rooms available and then, the user might ask the receptionist to select the rooms that they want to book, and then on clicking on the next button, the ensuing forms would come up. These are elaborated later on in the document.

Room Bookings

Select Room

Select room class

Date in: Saturday, March 09, 2013

Date out: 3/ 9/2013

No of Days *

| Room Id | Room No |
|---------|---------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
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| Room ID | Room No | Class |
|---------|---------|-------|
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Add Room Delete Room Next

Take A Tour

4. “Activate Receptionist”: If a receptionist is back after a vacation or the likes, i.e. is now compatible with the super-user administrators and the hoteliers, then their authorities are given back to them. If no user is selected, then there would be a prompt to select a user first and then apply the action the administrator wishes to implement.

5. “Edit Rooms”: The super user would be able to add the different classes and update the number of rooms and the corresponding costs of the classes that the hotelier proposes to set. Also, the rooms that had been placed into some class can be changed and placed into some other class, or created into a new class of suites/rooms.



6. “LOGOUT”: After the administrator is done with the work of his/her, the person can logout and then a new administrator can log into the system to make changes to the database and/or book new or existing users into the available rooms.

7. “Administrators’ Information” : The information about the administrators and their current status would be displayed on this page and the “Id”, “Username”, “Name”, “Level” and “Status” would be displayed in a tabular form.

Booking Rooms:

When a user arrives to the booking counter, the super-user would have the authority to book room(s)/suite(s) for the customer. The user would see the available the rooms under the varied classes, and would select those rooms. If, the user would by mistake put in some more rooms, or has entered the wrong room to be booked, the user would select the room in the right-box which would be fed into the system. Then, the user can remove them from the list of to-be-booked and billed rooms.

Room Bookings

Select Room

Class 4

Date in: Saturday, March 09, 2013

Date out: 3/ 9/2013

No of Days *

| Room Id | Room No |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 | 161 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| Room ID | Room No | Class |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | 3 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | 4 | |
| | | |
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| | | |

Add Room Delete Room Next

Take A Tour

In case the user does not select a room and attempts to perform some action, there would be a prompt to select a room first and only then would he/she would be allowed to proceed.

As soon as the user finally decides the rooms he/she would like to book; then, on pressing the next button, the following window pops-up.

(1). In case the user has visited the hotel beforehand, he/she can click on the “Search” button and all the users would get displayed on the right-placed list-view table.

It has some additional features:

1. If the user just clicks on the search after putting in some data in the “Name” field, then all the entries having the entries with that substring would come up in the table.
2. In case the user puts in some additional information in the “Address” and/or “City” and/or “Contact” and/or “Email Id” and/or “Id Proof”, all the entries having some substring of the Address, and the exact value of the City, Contact, Email Id, Id Proof would come up in the display box alongside.

(II). In case the user has never visited the hotel earlier, then he/she can click on the “Create Guest ID” after entering the information about the self, viz. “Name”, “Company/Institute”, “Address”, “City”,

“Contact”, “Contact”, “Email Id” and the “Id Proof”. The form ensures that no text-input is left empty before submission, else there comes an error-prompt.

The screenshot shows a Java Swing window titled "billing" with a standard Windows-style title bar. The window has a light gray background and contains the following elements:

- hoteLGuru**: The application name is displayed in a large, bold, black font at the top center.
- Guest Info**: A group box on the left containing five labels and text fields:
 - Guest ID: 8
 - Guest Name: hitesh arora
 - City: guwahati
 - Contact: 80112324440
- Room List**: A table below the guest info with four columns: Room Id, Room No., Class, and Cost. It contains two rows of data.

| Room Id | Room No. | Class | Cost |
|---------|----------|-------|------|
| 3 | 141 | 3 | |
| 4 | 161 | 4 | |
- Transaction No.**: A group box on the right labeled "groupBox1" containing a label "Transaction No.-" and a text field "label6".
- Summary**: A group box on the right labeled "groupBox2" containing four rows of summary data:

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Sub Total | 108000 |
| % Discount | 0 % |
| Discount | Rs. 0 |
| Grand Total | 108000 |
- submit**: A button at the bottom right of the window.

Database System & Hierarchy:

The information would be divided into access hierarchy and the hotel-owner would have the supreme right to see the data and would be given complete control after the software would be deployed for their usage. The receptionist would be given the freedom to just key in the new user's data and see the history of the user to ensure proper discount system's implementation. The end-on user would be only able to enter the new information. These will be the three levels of database access specifications.