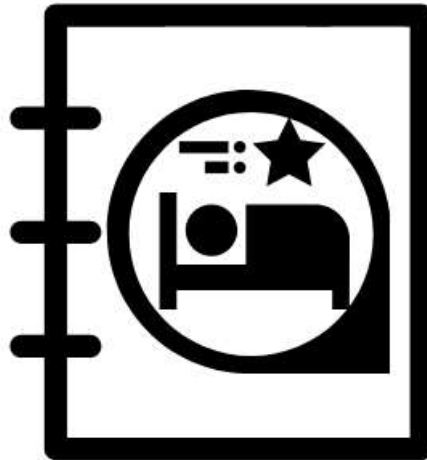


California State University Fullerton

CPSC 462



Object Oriented Software Design Design Model for the



Hotel Reservation System

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Revision History:

Version	Date	Summary of Changes	Author
1.0	2021-11-15	• Initial Release	Josh Ibad

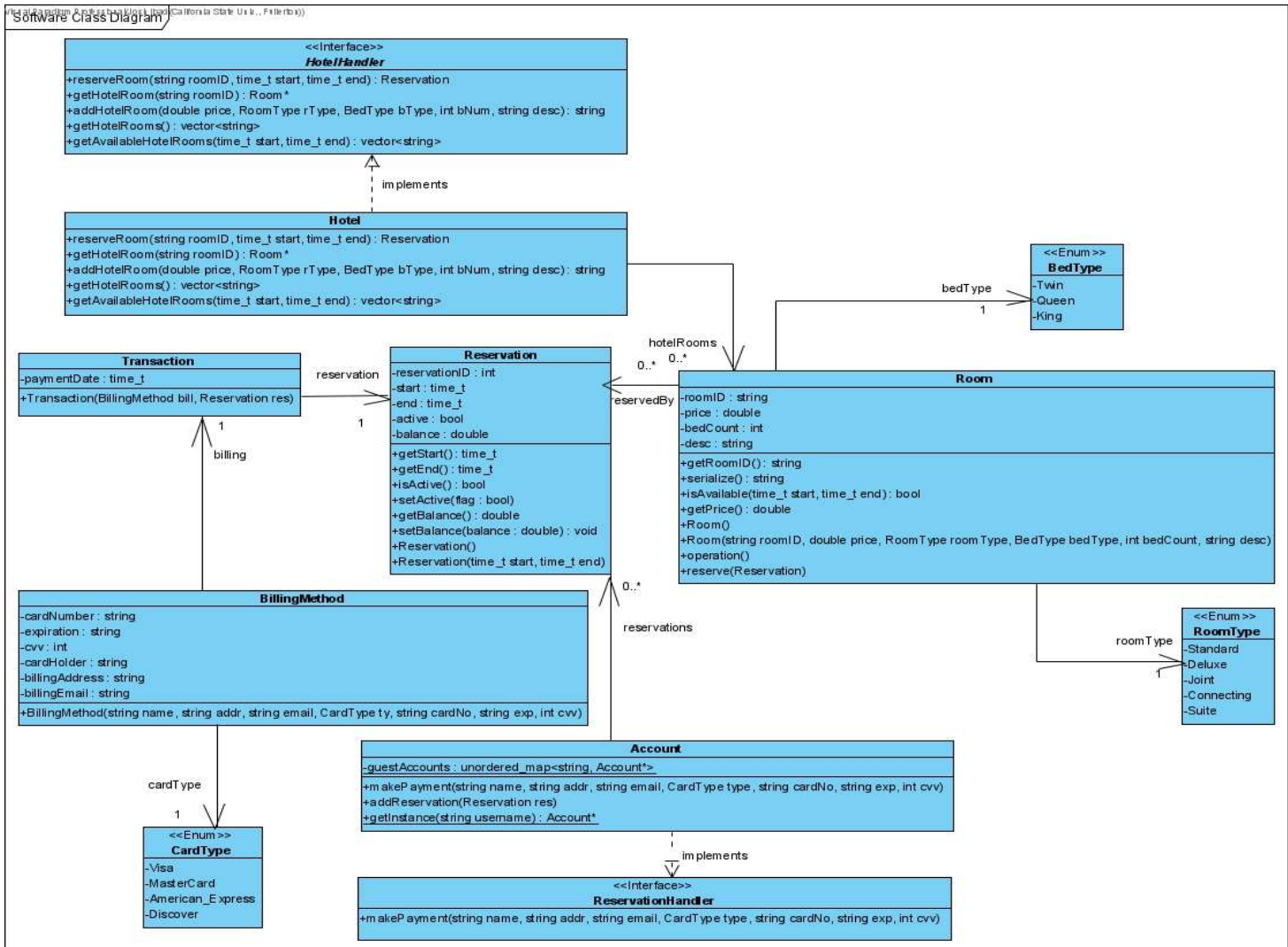
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1 Static View

1.1 Hotel Reservation system - Room and Reservation Management

1.1.1 Software Class Diagram



1.1.2 Description

The Software Class diagram can be subdivided into two components. The first is the *Hotel* component which contains the interface *HotelHandler*, the classes *Hotel* and *Room*, and the enumerations *RoomType* and *BedType*. The *HotelHandler* serves as an interface for other components to interface with and to serve as a Facade or Controller for the Manage Hotel Rooms use case. System level messages sent to the interface are to be relayed to the implementing class *Hotel*. The *Hotel* stores a list of *Rooms* called *hotelRooms*, each of which have a *BedType* and *RoomType*. For the messages *getHotelRoom*, *addHotelRoom*, *getHotelRooms*, and *getAvailableHotelRooms*, these messages go to the *HotelHandler* interface, then to the *Hotel*, which then manages *Rooms*. For the *reserveRoom* message, the *Hotel* component stores *Reservations* from the *Reservation* component in a list in the corresponding instance of *Room*.

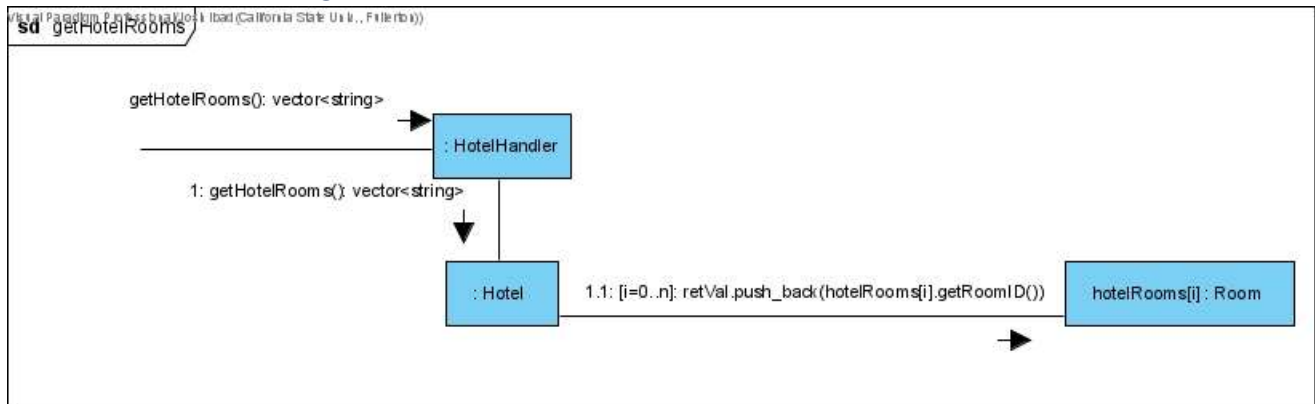
The second component is the *Reservation* component, containing the interface *ReservationHandler*, the classes *Account*, *Reservation*, *Transaction*, and *BillingMethod*, and the enumeration *CardType*. The *ReservationHandler* interface serves as an interface for System level messages such as *makePayment*. These messages are then

relayed to the implementing class Account, which follows a Multiton pattern. An Account stores a list of Reservations called reservations. A BillingMethod has a CardType called cardType, and a Transaction has a BillingMethod billing and an associated Reservation for which the transaction occurs for, called reservation. When the makePayment message is relayed from ReservationHandler to Account, the account looks through its list of Reservations to find the most recent unpaid reservation. A BillingMethod is then generated, then attached to a newly created Transaction for the unpaid Reservation.

2 Dynamic View

2.1 getHotelRooms Sequence of Execution

2.1.1 Software Interaction Diagram



2.1.2 Description

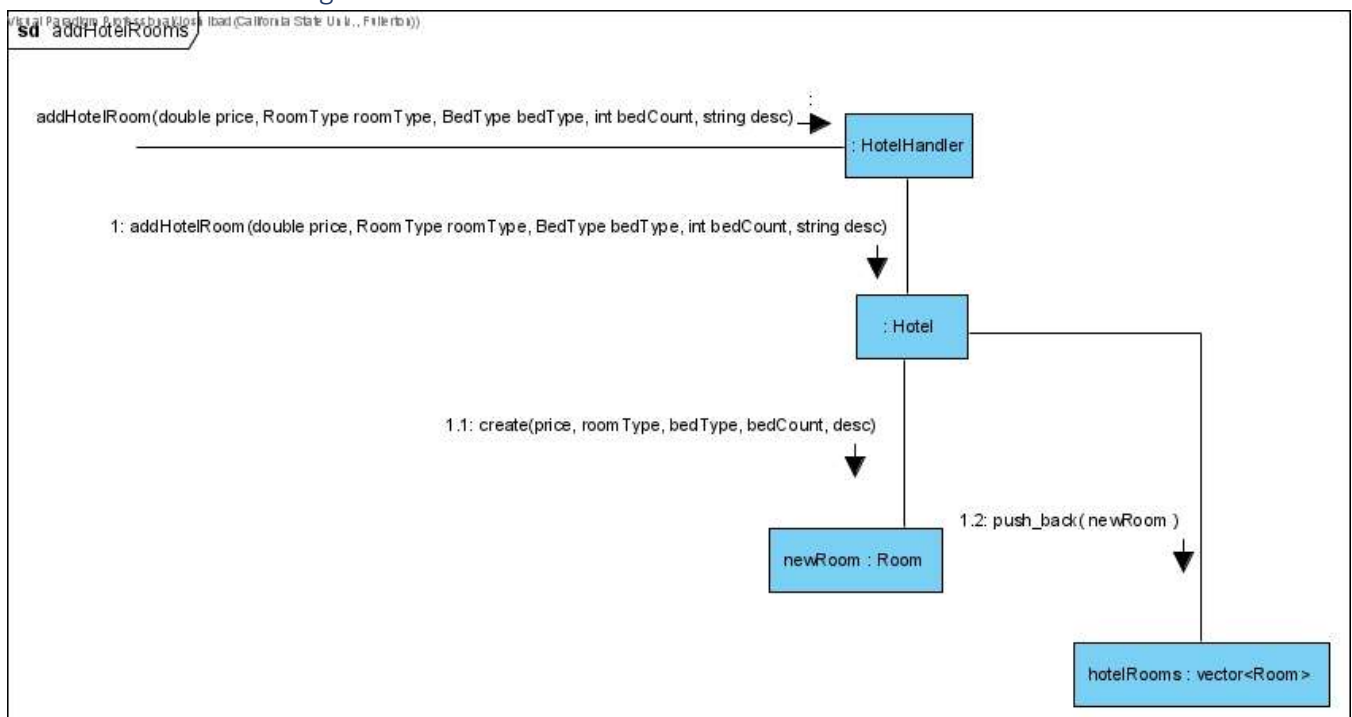
The system level message `getHotelRooms` is sent to the `HotelHandler` interface. The interface relays the message to an instance of the implementing `Hotel` class. The `Hotel` then iterates through its list of Rooms called `hotelRooms`, pushing the roomIDs of each room into a temporary vector called `retVal`. This temporary vector is then returned to the message caller.

2.1.3 SSD Traceability

In the SSD 1 called 'Manage Hotel Rooms - 1. Add Room', `getHotelRooms` is the second message. This SSD can be found in document 03.1 - Use Case Model Annex 1, in section 2.1.2. The interface `HotelHandler` is located in the Domain Layer's Interface Diagram, inside the `Hotel` component. This can be found in document 07 - SW Architecture Document, in section 3.1.2.1. `Hotel`.

2.2 addHotelRooms Sequence of Execution

2.2.1 Software Interaction Diagram



2.2.2 Description

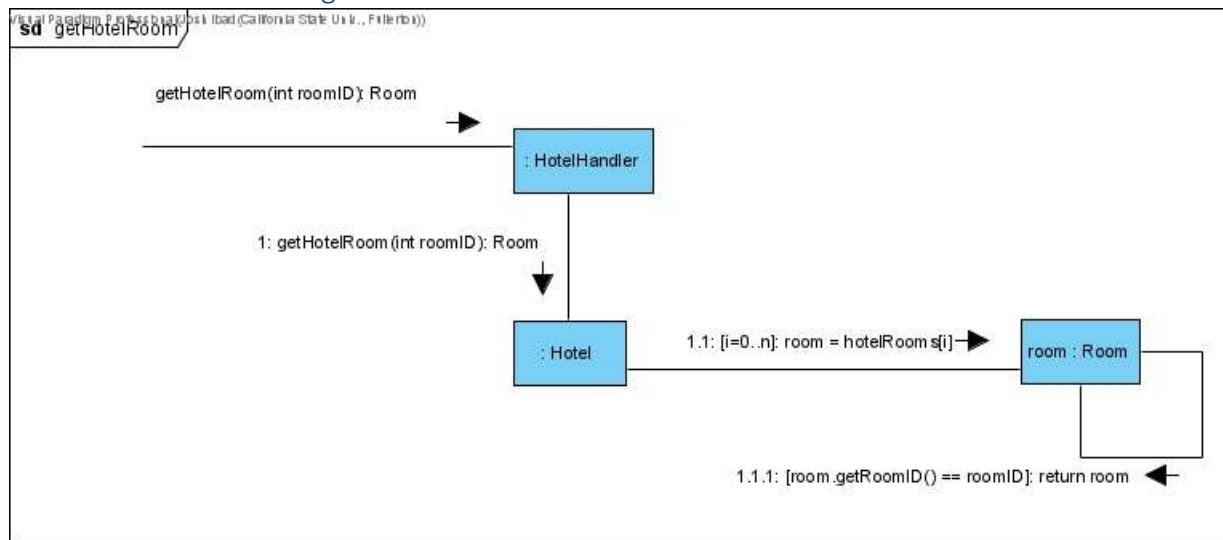
The system level message addHotelRoom is sent to the HotelHandler interface. The interface relays the message to an instance of the implementing Hotel class. The Hotel then creates a new Room called newRoom using the parameters passed in by the message caller. Specifically, a Room is created with the given price, roomType, bedType, bedCount, and description. The new room is then pushed back into the list of Rooms stored by the Hotel object, called hotelRooms.

2.2.3 SSD Traceability

In the SSD 1 called 'Manage Hotel Rooms - 1. Add Room', addHotelRooms is the third message. This SSD can be found in document 03.1 - Use Case Model Annex 1, in section 2.1.2. The interface HotelHandler is located in the Domain Layer's Interface Diagram, inside the Hotel component. This can be found in document 07 - SW Architecture Document, in section 3.1.2.1. Hotel.

2.3 getHotelRoom Sequence of Execution

2.3.1 Software Interaction Diagram



2.3.2 Description

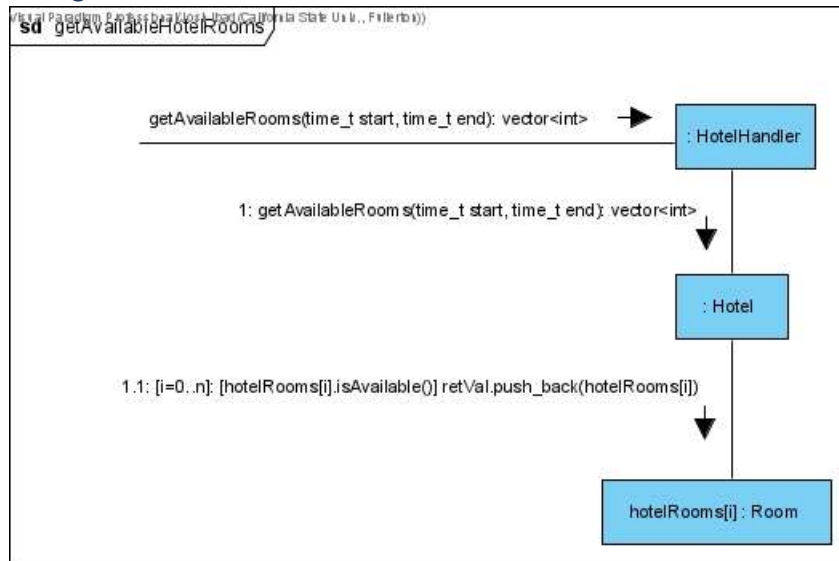
The system level message getHotelRoom is sent to the HotelHandler interface. The interface relays the message to an instance of the implementing Hotel class. The Hotel then iterates through its list of Rooms in hotelRooms. For each Room it iterates through called room, it get's the roomID using getRoomID, and tests it against the roomId specified by the getHotelRoom message caller. Once a matching Room is found, this Room is returned up the chain to the message caller.

2.3.3 SSD Traceability

In the SSD 1 called 'Manage Hotel Rooms - 1. Add Room', getHotelRoom is the fourth message. This SSD can be found in document 03.1 - Use Case Model Annex 1, in section 2.1.2. The interface HotelHandler is located in the Domain Layer's Interface Diagram, inside the Hotel component. This can be found in document 07 - SW Architecture Document, in section 3.1.2.1. Hotel.

2.4 getAvailableHotelRooms Sequence of Execution

2.4.1 Software Interaction Diagram



2.4.2 Description

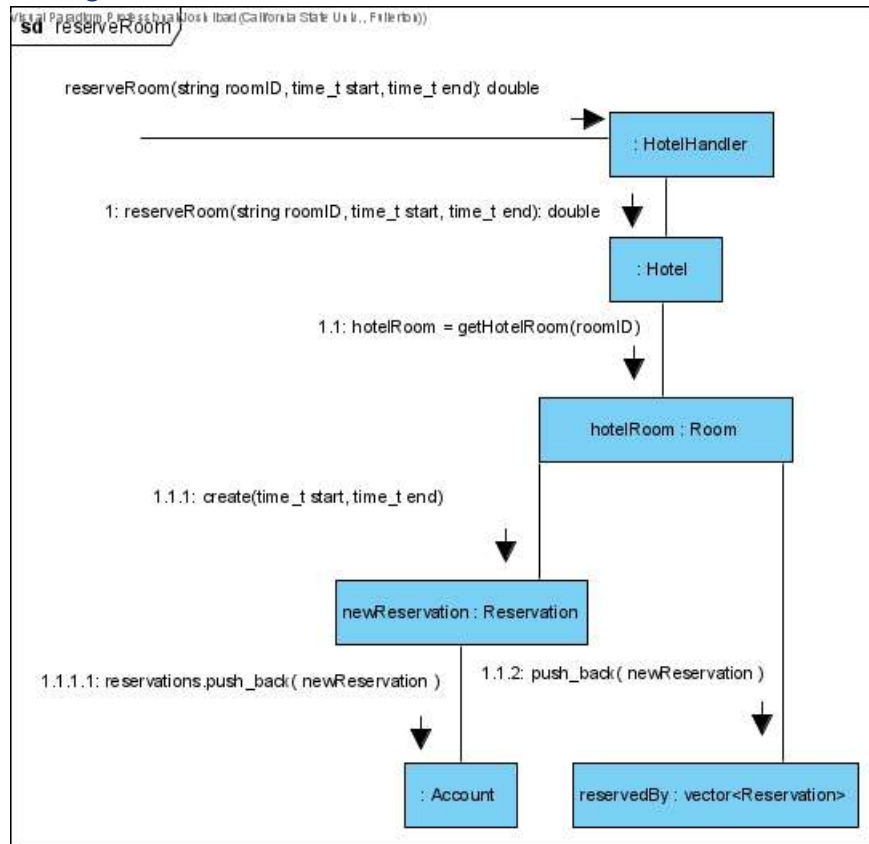
The system level message `getAvailableHotelRoom` is sent to the `HotelHandler` interface. The interface relays the message to an instance of the implementing `Hotel` class. The `Hotel` then iterates through its list of Rooms in `hotelRooms`. For each Room it iterates through called `hotelRooms[i]`, it checks if the Room is available, calling the `isAvailable` function. If the Room is available, then it is pushed into the temporary vector called `retVal`. After iterating through every Room, the `Hotel` then returns the temporary vector up the chain to the message caller.

2.4.3 SSD Traceability

In the SSD 3 called 'Manage Reservations - 1. Create Reservation', `getAvailableHotelRooms` is the second message. This SSD can be found in document 03.1 - Use Case Model Annex 2, in section 2.1.2. The interface `HotelHandler` is located in the Domain Layer's Interface Diagram, inside the `Hotel` component. This can be found in document 07 - SW Architecture Document, in section 3.1.2.1. `Hotel`.

2.5 reserveRoom Sequence of Execution

2.5.1 Software Interaction Diagram



2.5.2 Description

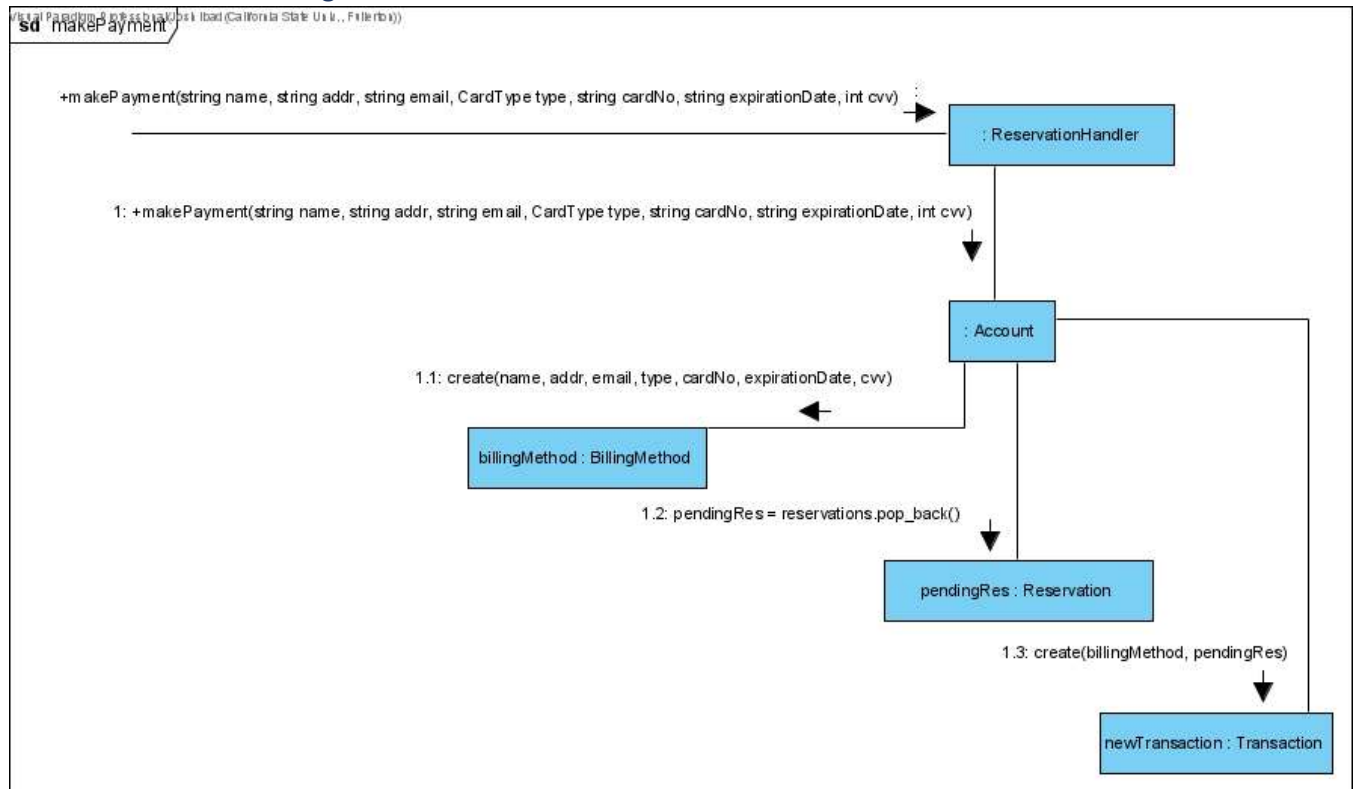
The system level message `reserveRoom` is sent to the `HotelHandler` interface. The interface relays the message to an instance of the implementing `Hotel` class. The `Hotel` then calls the `getHotelRoom` function described earlier in 2.1, and obtains the `Room` specified by the parameter `roomId`, storing it in the `hotelRoom` variable. The `Room` then creates a `Reservation` called `newReservation`, with the specified start and end time parameters. The `Reservation` then pushes itself into the `Reservations` list of the calling user's `Account`. The newly created `Reservation` is then used by the `Room` and pushed into the `Room`'s list of `Reservations` called `reservedBy`. The price of the `Reservation` is then sent up the chain from `Room`, to the `Hotel`, to the `HotelHandler`, to the message caller.

2.5.3 SSD Traceability

In the SSD 3 called 'Manage Reservations - 1. Create Reservation', `reserveRoom` is the fourth message. This SSD can be found in document 03.1 - Use Case Model Annex 2, in section 2.1.2. The interface `HotelHandler` is located in the Domain Layer's Interface Diagram, inside the `Hotel` component. This can be found in document 07 - SW Architecture Document, in section 3.1.2.1. `Hotel`.

2.6 makePayment Sequence of Execution

2.6.1 Software Interaction Diagram



2.6.2 Description

The system level message `getHotelRoom` is sent to the `ReservationHandler` interface. The interface relays the message to an instance of the implementing `Account` class. The `Account` then creates a new `BillingMethod` called `billingMethod` using the passed in parameters of name, address, email, card type, card number, expiration date, and cvv code. The newly created `billingMethod` is held by the `Account` while the `Account` pops the latest `Reservation` in its list of reservations, and stores it in `pendingRes`. The `Account` then creates a new `Transaction` using the held `BillingMethod` and `Reservation` called `billingMethod` and `pendingRes` respectively.

2.6.3 SSD Traceability

In the SSD 3 called 'Manage Reservations - 1. Create Reservation', `makePayment` is the fifth message. This SSD can be found in document 03.1 - Use Case Model Annex 2, in section 2.1.2. The interface `ReservationHandler` is located in the Domain Layer's Interface Diagram, inside the `Reservation` component. This can be found in document 07 - SW Architecture Document, in section 3.1.2.2. `Reservation`.