

# Burgundy

COS 214 Final Project

by

Lerato Gololo · Brenden van der Mescht · Siyamthanda Ndlovu

Katlego Zondo · Sechaba Ntshehi

Group 24



# Burgundy

## System Requirements

Customer should be able to :

- Walk in an request to be seated
- Be assigned to a table
- Create an order and then place it by sending it to the waiter
- Specify ingredients and remove or add to the order prior to it being sent to the kitchen
- Tell a waiter to come back later if they are not ready to order
- Split the bill or pay it in full
- Decide on payment method (by tab or pay immediately)
- Receive their order and eat it

**B**

# Burgundy

## Design Patterns

Mediator

State

Strategy

Chain of  
Responsibility

Memento

Observer

Builder

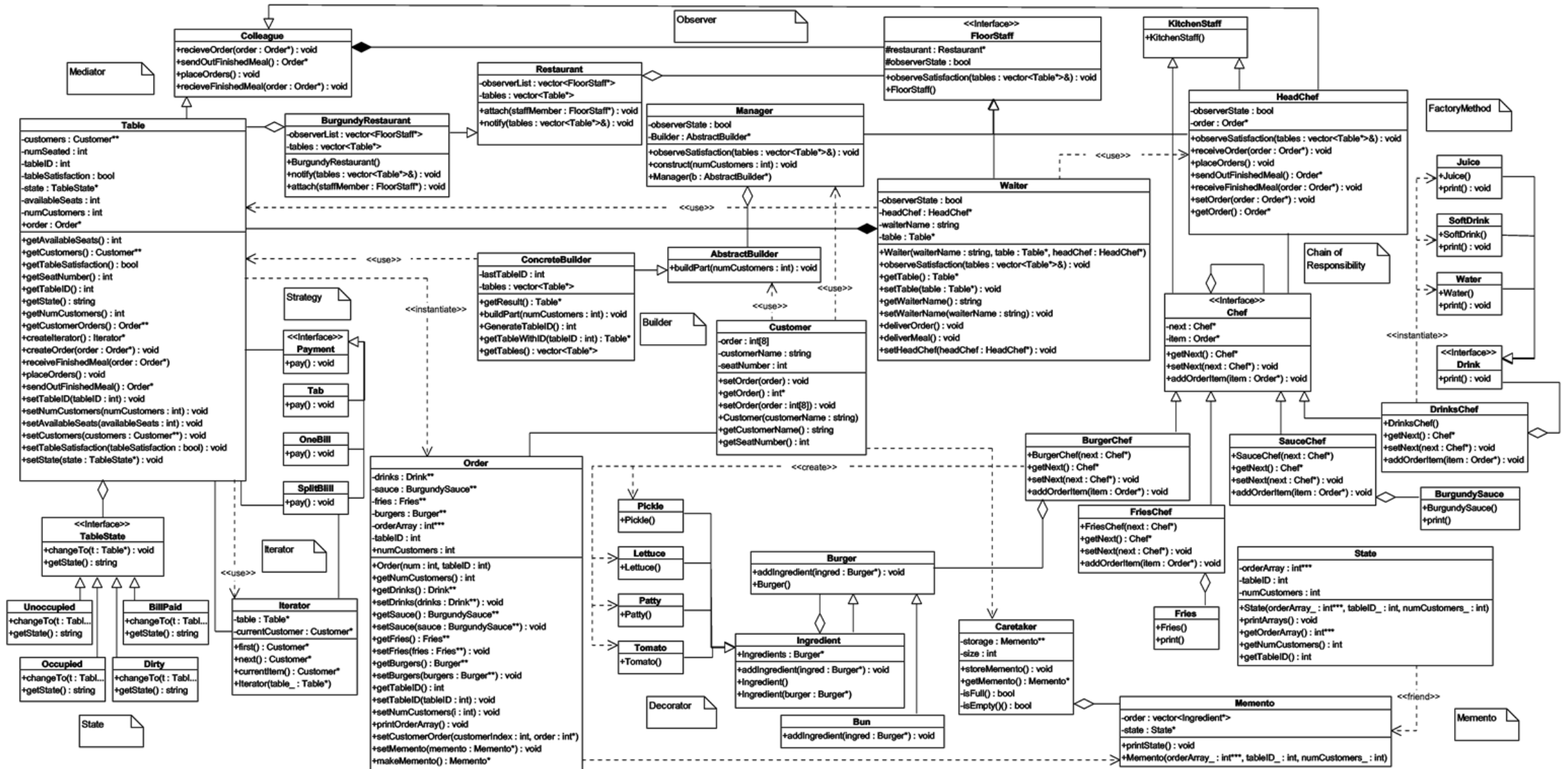
Decorator

Iterator

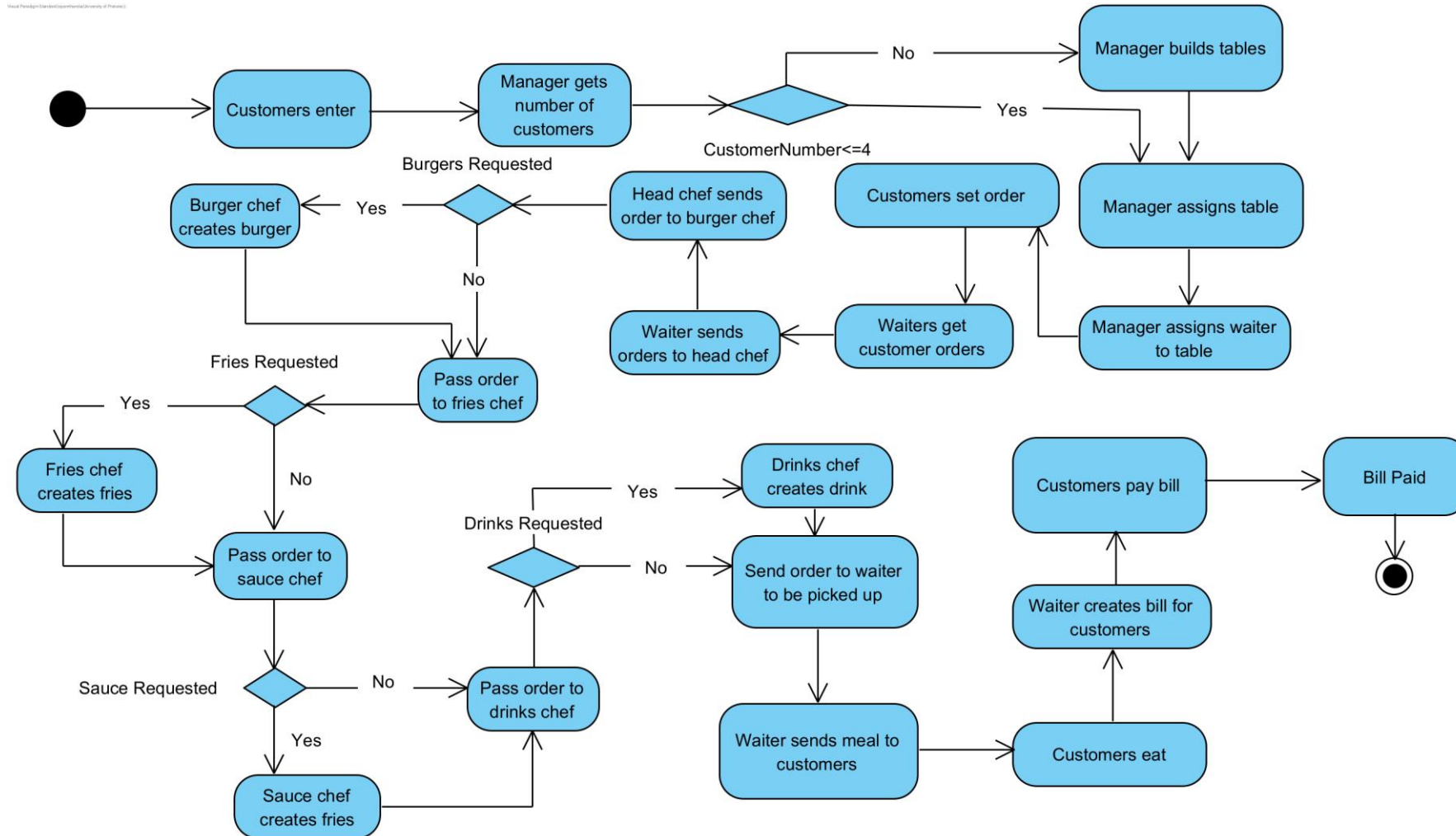
Factory Method

# Burgundy Class Diagram

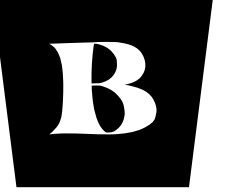
# B



# Burgundy Activity Diagram

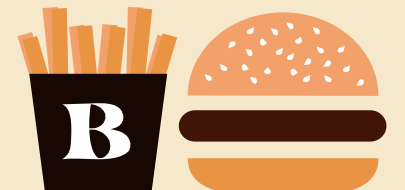


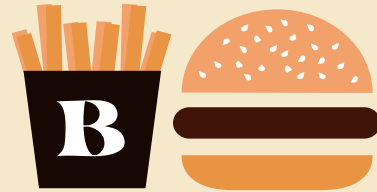
# Burgundy Activity Diagram



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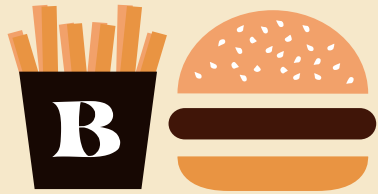
# Burgundy

## COS 214 Final Project Report

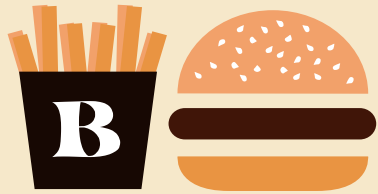
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# **Functional Requirements & Design Patterns**



# Functional Requirements & Design Patterns

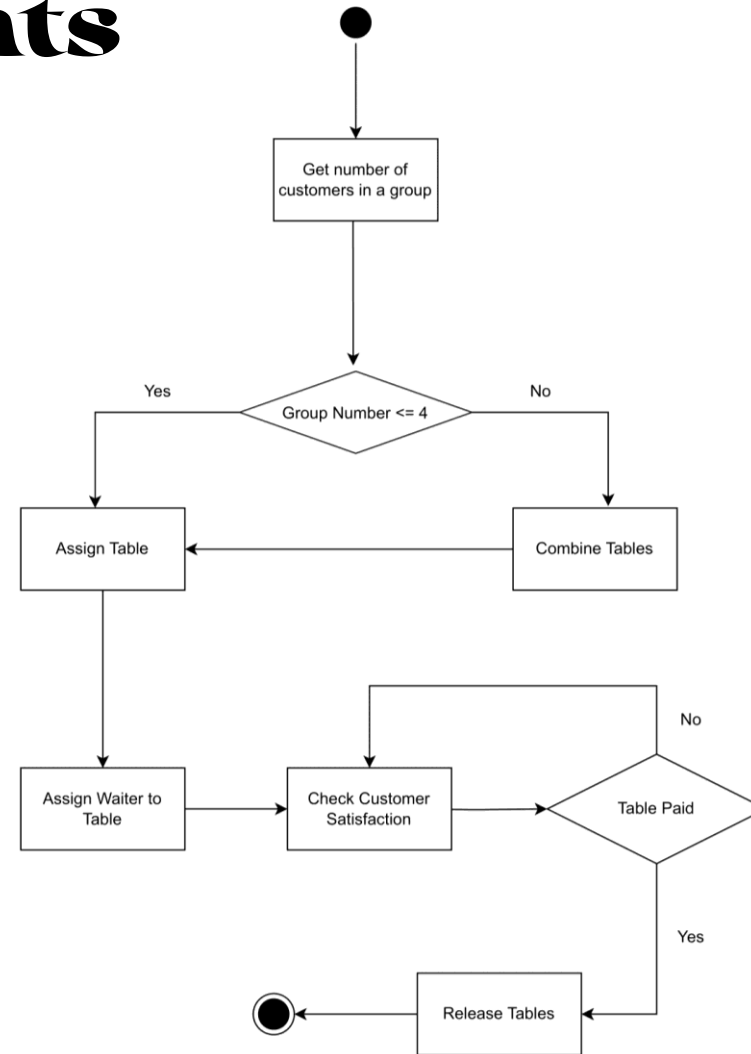
The system requirements and the corresponding design patterns used

# System Requirements

## Manager

Manager should be able to :

- Assign tables for customers
- Build tables which can hold a maximum of four customers
- Check on customer satisfaction



# Builder

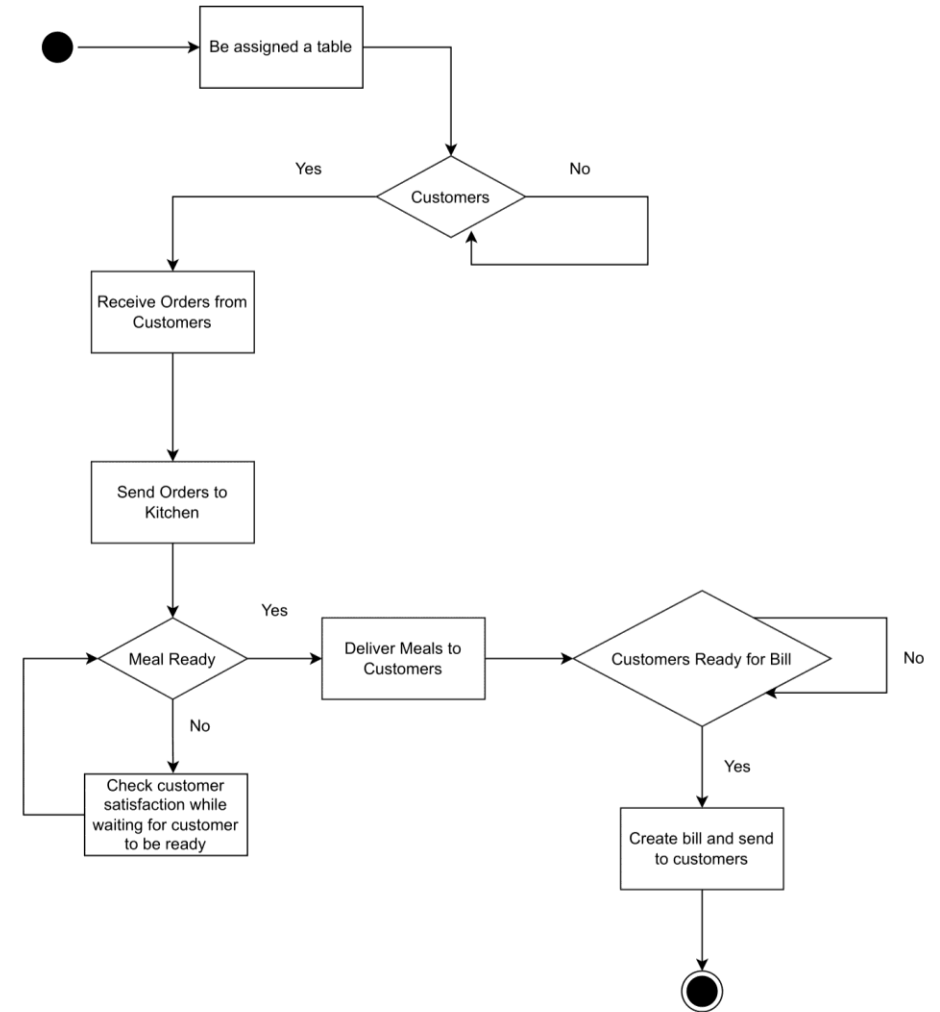
- Each table in our restaurant can seat four customers
- Should a group of customers be larger than 4 then the manager will have to combine them
- Using the builder pattern, we can separate the construction of the table object from its representation so that the same construction process can create different representations of the tables

# System Requirements

## Waiter

Waiter should be able to :

- Be assigned a table
- Receive orders from customers
- Take orders to the kitchen
- Receive the meals from the kitchen and deliver them to the customers
- Create bills and send them to customers
- Observe customer satisfaction for the customers at their table



# Mediator

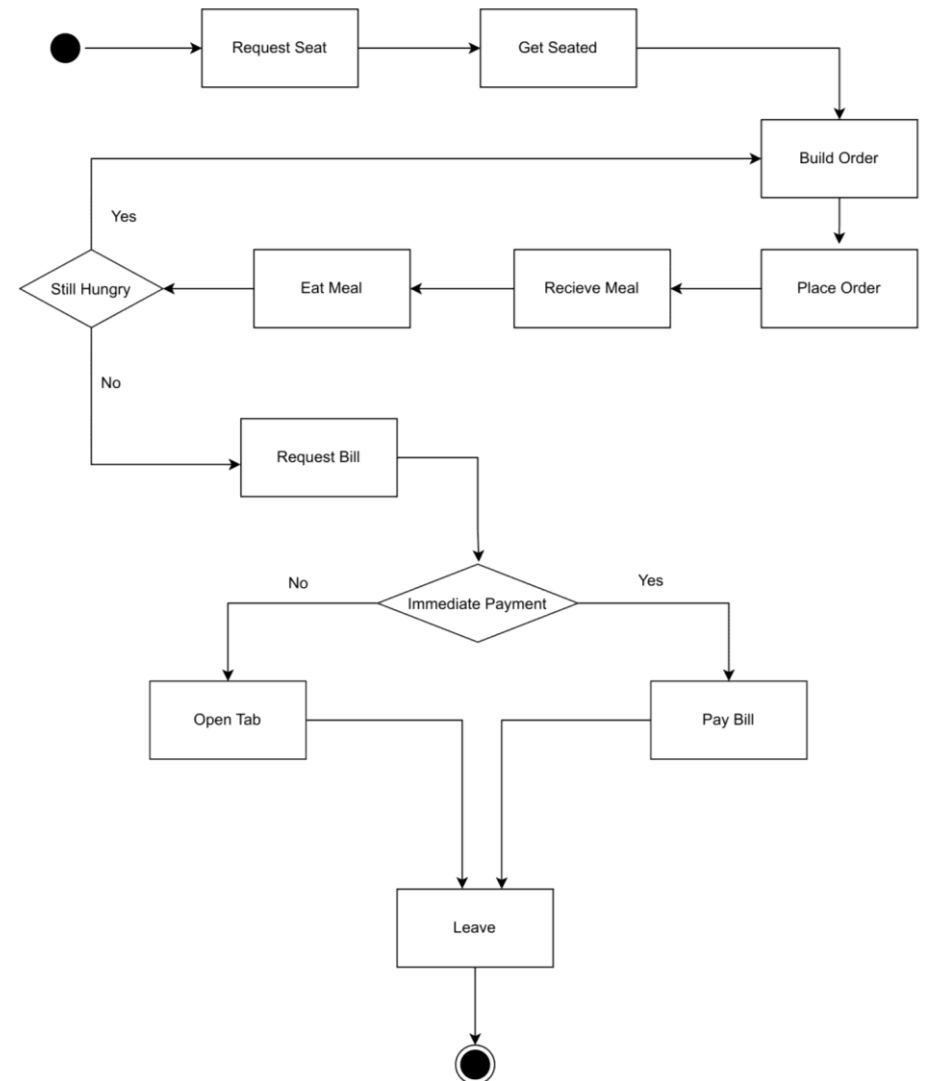
- The waiter has to facilitate communication between the head chef and the table by taking customer's meals to and from the kitchen
- Using the mediator pattern promotes loose coupling since it keeps the table and head chef objects from referring to each other explicitly, and it lets you vary the interaction independently.

# System Requirements

## Customer

Customer should be able to :

- Be assigned to a table
- Create an order and then place it by sending it to the waiter
- Specify ingredients and remove or add to the order prior to it being sent to the kitchen
- Split the bill or pay it in full
- Decide on payment method (by tab or pay immediately)
- Receive their order and eat it



# Memento

- Prior to the order being sent to the kitchen to be created, the customer may wish to change their mind about their order
- This means that a customer should be able to revert its order to a previous state should they so wish
- We used the memento capture the order's state so that the object can be restored to this state later



# Strategy

- In our restaurant, there are multiple ways of paying for the bill
- Customers can either open a tab, split the bill, or pay the bill on their own
- The strategy pattern allows us to define a family of algorithms for paying the bill, and make the algorithms interchangeable since they accomplish the same thing.

# Iterator

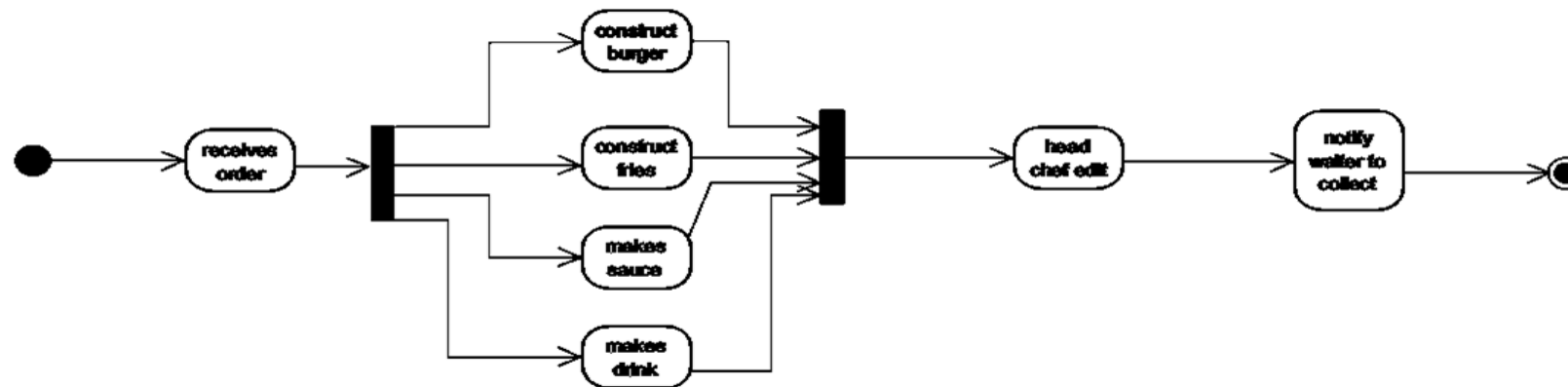
- When the meals will be paid for by splitting the bill, we iterate through the customers object sequentially without exposing its underlying representation

# System Requirements

## Chef

Chef should be able to :

- Receive orders from waiters
- Use order to construct meals
- Head chef should plate food to be sent to waiter
- Head chef also be able to observe customer satisfaction



# Chain of Responsibility

- Numerous chefs need to interact with the same order item and decide whether they have to create a product that corresponds to them
- Using a chain of responsibility allows more than one object to handle the request (the ordered food) and this is a cleaner design since the sender of the meal isn't coupled with the object(s) that receive the request

# Decorator

- Customers may order burgers but have to be able to specify what ingredients they may want in a burger (pickle, lettuce, patty or tomato)
- The customer may want any combination of ingredients
- The decorator pattern is a flexible alternative to subclassing for extending options customers have regarding what their burger is made up of

# Factory Method

- The drinks chef returns three different types of drinks and using the factory patten, we can define an interface for creating an the drink, but lets subclasses decide which class to instantiate

# State

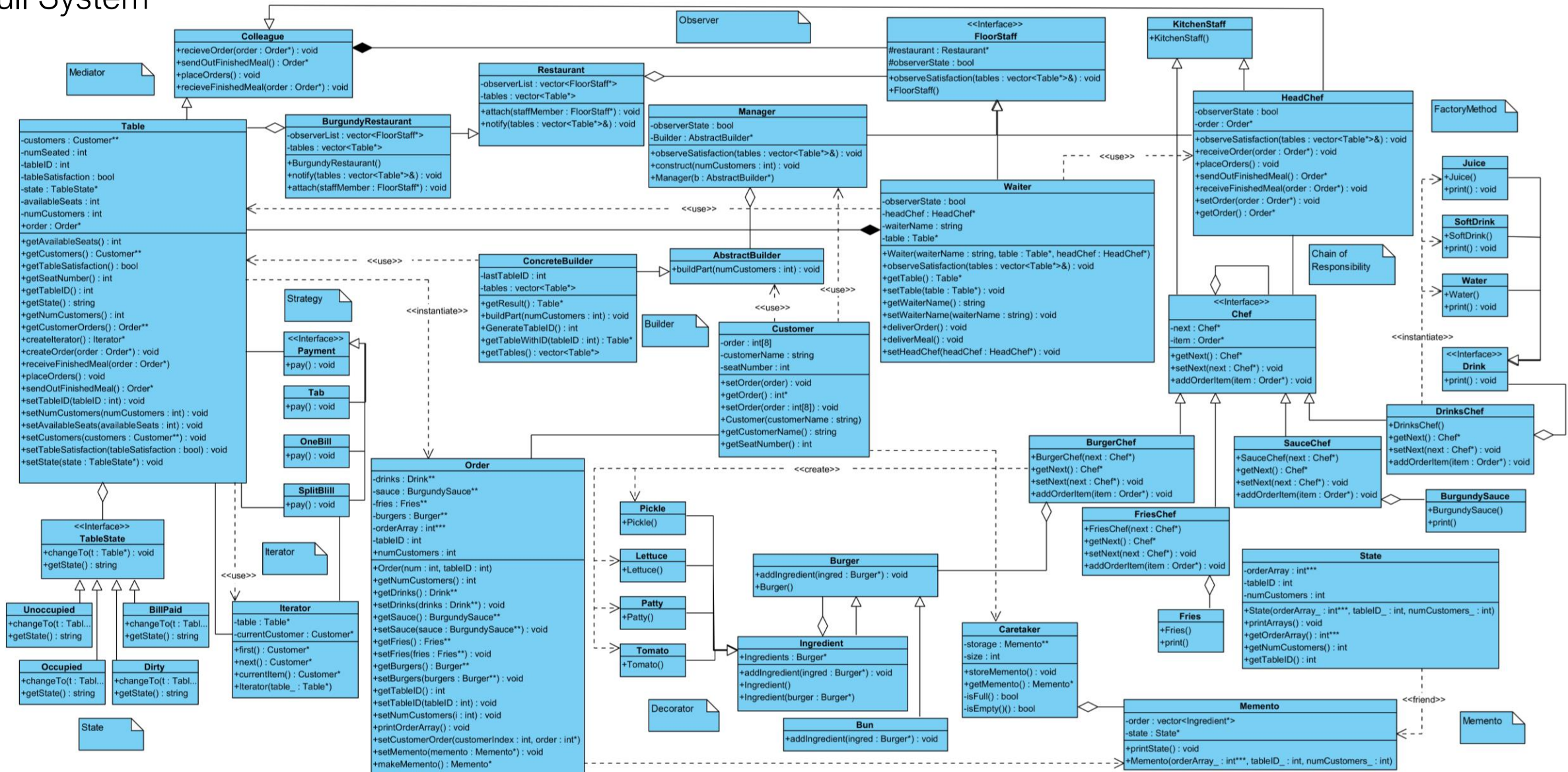
- Over time the each table may be in different states
- A table may be occupied, unoccupied, dirty or have its bill paid
- We want a table to be able to alter its behaviour depending on what its internal state is.
- The state pattern is used for exactly this.

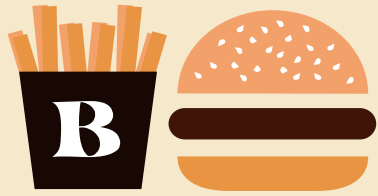
# Observer

- Each table in the restaurant can either be satisfied or dissatisfied
- The head chef, manager and waiters should all be able to observe whether the tables are satisfied or not
- Using the observer pattern we define a one-to-many dependency between the restaurant tables and the staff members so that when a table changes its state, all its observers are notified and updated automatically



## Full System





# Git & Coding Standards

The coding standards using in implementation and the workflows we used with git

# Coding Standards

- We researched the purpose and benefits of coding standards when beginning a collaborative project.
- Coding standards were helpful in software development as they promote consistency, readability, and maintainability of code, making it easier for us to understand other developer's work.
- Additionally, adherence to coding standards can lead to reduced bugs (for example, one of our standards was having a single return line in order to limit possible points of errors in debugging).
- Resources
  - <https://dev.to/codacy/coding-standards-what-are-they-and-why-do-you-need-them-51db>
  - <https://www.w3schools.in/software-testing/standards>

# Git Standards

- Looking into the different work flows we could use while developing our project, we ended up choosing the Gitflow workflow to use.
- This was because its release-based approach is intuitive and easy to understand.
- We also appreciated that the Gitflow workflow has clear separation of branches, and dedicated branch for hotfixes, which would allow for efficient development.
- Resources
  - <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows/gitflow-workflow>
  - <https://www.abtasty.com/blog/git-branching-strategies/>