**Chapter No-1**

**Introduction**

My project title is [**Piccadilly Hotel**](http://piccadilyhotels.com/) Management System. I have tried my best to make the complicated process of Hotel Management System as simple as possible using Structured & Modular technique & Menu oriented interface. I have tried to design the Project in such a way that user may not have any difficulty in using this package & further expansion is possible without much effort. Even though I cannot claim that this work to be entirely exhaustive, the main purpose of my exercise is perform each Employee’s activity in computerized way rather than manually which is time consuming.

I am confident that this software package can be readily used by non-programming personal avoiding human handled chance of error. This project is used by two types of users

i. Online Users.

ii. Administrator (management of the Hotel).

Administrator can maintain daily updates in the hotel records. Administrator is must be an authorized user. He can further change the password. There is the facility for password recovery, logout etc.

The main aim of the entire activity is to automate the process of day to day activities of Hotel like Room activities, Admission of a New Customer, Assign a room according to customer’s demand, checkout of a computer and releasing the room and finally compute the bill etc.

The limited time and resources have restricted us to incorporate, in this project, only main activities that are performed in a HOTEL Management System, but utmost care has been taken to make the system efficient and user friendly.

“HOTEL Management System” has been designed to computerize the following functions that are performed by the system:

* Room Detail Functions
* Opening a New Room
* Modification to room assigned
* Check-in and check-out Detail Functions
* Admission of New customer
* Check-out of customer
* Room assigning related to customer’s need.
* Statement of Customer Details
* Check-in customer
* Check-out customer
* Room Details
* Total number of Customers in the Hotel
* Individual customer Report

**Specification**

* Hotels are the place where you stay, eat meals and utilize their other services.
* As computer has merged with man as single entity so a computerized application can be developed that can handle Hotel Management System (HMS).
* Various activities takes place in hotel like:-
* Hotel needs to maintain the record of guests and reserve rooms beforehand.
* Customers should be able to know the availability of the rooms on a particular date.
* They should be able to reserve the available rooms according to their need in advance.
* To make their stay comfortable, they are provided with food and other services.
* The record of the food taken by each customer and the services availed by the customer should be kept.
* These records help in generating bill.
* All the above activity takes place manually, manually carrying out this activity in very tedious time consuming.
* As we have tried to develop computerized application so as to handle all the activity that takes place in Hotel.
* As all the activities that happen in the Hotel such as enquiry, check status booking, food order etc. can be handled on this system simultaneously.

**Existing System**

The existing system of Hotel Management was manual. All the daily routines is carried out manually and the records are maintained in the record books or the registers.

**Booking:-**

The customer used to make enquiry for rooms available, and then depending upon the status he used to make booking. All the data the receptionist used to give the customer was based on paper works, there was no clear idea of the status of rooms as they did not update automatically.

**Inventory:-**

The inventory manager manages the inventory as he checks the status of the inventory and as per that he order places the order.

**Report:-**

The administrator views all the report of the various departments, to check the progress of the hotel and to make the necessary changes.

**Limitations of Existing System**

* Lots of paperwork is involved and it is difficult to handle and maintain such a large amount of data.
* Manual activities are very time consuming and a tedious job.
* It is very difficult to retrieve any particular data.
* Changes are difficult to make.
* A very large amount of data redundancy occurs
* If any changes have taken in case of room status then the changes has to be reflected on the desk of the receptionist.
* But these changes are not generated automatically but it has to be passed by the room service to the clerk.
* Report generation is not an easy task and the accuracy of the reports generated cannot be guaranteed

**Need for Proposed System**

* Previously the management work was done manually.
* It was a tedious job and also time consuming.
* Therefore it was need to develop a computerized system which will reduce the job complexity, improve efficiency and should be economically feasible.

**Goals**

* To increase the effectiveness of the management.
* Generation of the reports should be easy, up to date and flawless.
* Reduce human errors and easy maintenance of the database.

**Objectives**

* This system provides the idea to the management about present condition and also supports management decision making system.
* The objective of our system is to eliminate the chances of error that will occur in manually handling the system.
* This system will minimize the paper work and reduces the work time and complexity of the user.
* By using this system the data will be stored in organized manner.
* The system has GUI interface, so it is very user friendly

**Chapter No-2**

**Software Specification**

**Software Requirements:**

* Operating System: Windows XP, Window 7
* Development Tool: PHP
* Database Server: SQL Server 2008
* Any Web Browser. For e.g. IE-6 or Mozilla Firefox or chrome

**Technology used:**

**Front End: PHP**

**PHP** is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. As of January 2013, PHP was installed on more than 240 million websites (39% of those sampled) and 2.1 million web servers. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the reference implementation of PHP (powered by the Zend Engine) is now produced by The PHP Group. While PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, it now stands for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, which is a recursive acronym.

PHP code can be simply mixed with HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various tinplating engines and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter, which is usually implemented as a web server's native module or common (CGI) executable. After the PHP code is interpreted and executed, the web server sends resulting output to its client, usually in form of a part of the generated web page – for example, PHP code can generate a web page's HTML code, an image, or some other data. PHP has also evolved to include a command-line interface (CLI) capability and can be used in standalone graphical.

The canonical PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

Despite its popularity, no written specification or standard exists for the PHP language; instead, the canonical PHP interpreter serves as a de facto standard. However, work on creating a formal specification has started in 2014.

**Back End: SQL Server 2008**

SQL stands for Structured Query Language. SQL is used to communicate with a database. According to ANSI (American National Standards Institute), it is the standard language for relational database management systems. SQL statements are used to perform tasks such as update data on a database, or retrieve data from a database. Some common relational database management systems that use SQL are: Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft SQL Server, Access, Ingres, etc. Although most database systems use SQL, most of them also have their own additional proprietary extensions that are usually only used on their system. However, the standard SQL commands such as "Select", "Insert", "Update", "Delete", "Create", and "Drop" can be used to accomplish almost everything that one needs to do with a database. This tutorial will provide you with the instruction on the basics of each of these commands as well as allow you to put them to practice using the SQL Interpreter.