

# **Project Report**

## **Hotel Management System**

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### **1. Abstract**

The Hotel Management System is a console-based software application designed to assist hotel administrators in managing room bookings and check-outs. The project utilizes Python to create a user-friendly interface that handles data input, updates room statuses in real-time, and ensures data integrity through exception handling. This report documents the system's design, implementation, and functionality.

### **2. Introduction**

In the modern era, automation is key to business efficiency. This project focuses on the core operations of a hotel: checking room availability, registering guests, and processing departures. By moving away from manual record-keeping, the system minimizes errors and optimizes the workflow at the reception desk.

### **3. System Analysis**

#### **3.1 Hardware Requirements**

- **Processor:** Intel Core i3 or equivalent (Minimum).
- **RAM:** 2GB or higher.
- **Storage:** 100MB free space.

#### **3.2 Software Requirements**

- **Operating System:** Windows, macOS, or Linux.
- **Runtime Environment:** Python 3.6 or higher.
- **IDE/Editor:** VS Code, PyCharm, or standard IDLE.

### **4. System Design & Methodology**

#### **4.1 Data Structure**

The project uses a Python **Dictionary** (`hotel_rooms`) as the primary database.

- **Keys:** Integers representing Room Numbers (e.g., 101, 202).
- **Values:** Strings representing status. If the string is "Available", the room is free. If it contains a name (e.g., "Alice"), the room is occupied.

*Reasoning:* Dictionaries provide O(1) time complexity for lookups, making the system extremely fast even if the number of rooms increases.

## 4.2 Algorithm / Logic Flow

1. **Start:** Initialize the dictionary with default values.
2. **Menu Loop:** Display options to the user.
3. **Booking Logic:**
  - Input Room Number.
  - Check if Room Number exists in Dictionary Keys.
  - Check if Value is "Available".
  - If True -> Update Value to Guest Name.
  - If False -> Display "Occupied" error.
4. **Check-Out Logic:**
  - Input Room Number.
  - Check if Room is occupied.
  - If True -> Reset Value to "Available".
5. **Exception Handling:** Wrap inputs in try-except blocks to catch non-integer inputs.

## 5. Implementation Details

The system is modularized into four main functions:

1. **display\_rooms():** Iterates through the dictionary items and prints the status of every room.
2. **book\_room(room\_num, guest\_name):** Accepts arguments, validates the room status, and updates the dictionary.

3. **check\_out(room\_num)**: Reverts the status of a specific key in the dictionary to the default state.
4. **main\_menu()**: The driver function that contains the while True loop and processes user input.

## 6. Limitations & Future Scope

### 6.1 Limitations

- **Data Persistence:** Currently, data is stored in RAM. If the program closes, all booking data is lost.
- **Scalability:** Adding rooms requires editing the source code dictionary manually.

### 6.2 Future Scope

- **File Handling:** Implementing CSV or JSON storage to save booking data permanently.
- **Billing Module:** Adding room rates and calculating the total bill upon check-out.
- **Search:** Adding a function to search for a guest by name rather than room number.

## 7. Conclusion

The Hotel Management System successfully demonstrates the application of Python programming to solve a real-world logistical problem. It meets the primary objectives of efficiency, accuracy, and ease of use. While currently a console-based application, the logic implemented here serves as a solid backend structure for future web or GUI-based iterations.