Rajiv Gandhi University of KnowledgeTechnologies,Basar.

Report on:

Students Auditorium Management Software

Prepared By:

MD.Musthafa(B141837)

V.SravanKumar(B141854)

T.Srinu(B141647)

MD.Sajid(B141842)

Engg-3 CSE,AB-2 206

Under supervision of :

Mr.Shekhar(Faculty)

Mrs.Pravalika(Lab Incharge)

Contents:

1.Introduction

1.1.Purpose:

If the SRS is written well,it will serves the following purposes.SRS is the agreement document between the client and the software developer.

1.2.Scope:

Student Auditorium Managment can be used in any Auditorium for booking seats and hosting shows

1.3.Abstract:

The main objective of the Auditorium managment system is to computerize the maintenance of the shows and booking section in the auditorium.This system has been developed to form whole management system including showmanager,sales person and bookings etc.It also includes the details about the shows .The interface is very user friendly. The data are well protected for personal use and makes the data processing very fast.

2.Requirements Specification:

The requirements themselves are the descriptions of the system services and constraints that are generated during the requirements engineering process.

2.1.Functional Requirements:

Functional Requirements are the requirements which are describe the functionalities of the system.These may be High-level statements of what the system should do but it should describe the syatem services indetail.

2.1.1.Ticket Booking

Input: Type of ticket,No.of tickets,show name.
Output:It shows as Successfully Booked and prints the ticket with seat number and show timings.

2.1.2.Ticket Cancellation

Input: Seat number,Show name.
Output: It shows as Ticket Cancelled Successfully and prints the cancellation record.

2.1.3.Adding Expenditure

Input: Type of Expenditure,Cost of the Expenditure.
Output: Expenditure added Successfully.

2.1.4.Update Profile

Input: Name,Gender,Mobile No,Age,E-mail,UserName,Password.
Output: Your profile updated successfully.

2.1.5.Accessing Balance Sheets

Input: Year.
Output: Showing that particular year Balance sheets.

2.1.6.Adding Sales person

Input: Name,Gender,Mobile No,Age,E-mail,UserName,Password.
Output: Sales Person added Successfully.

2.1.7.Removing Sales person

Input: Employee ID, Name.
Output: Sales Person removed Successfully.

2.1.8.Adding Account Clerk

Input: Name,Gender,Mobile No,Age,E-mail,UserName,Password.
Output: Account Clerk added Successfully**.**

2.1.9.Removing Account Clerk

Input: Employee ID, Name.
Output: Account Clerk removed Successfully**.**

2.1.10.Adding Shows

Input: Show name,Show timings,No.of VIP seats.
Output: Show added Successfully.

2.1.11.Fixing the Price

Input: Balcony seat price,Normal seat price.

Output: Seat prices added successfully.

2.1.12.Removing Expenditure

Input: Type of Expenditure,Cost of the Expenditure and Show name.
Output: Expenditure removed Successfully.

2.1.13.Sales Per Employee

Input: Show name.
Output: Showing the amount collected by each sales person.

2.2.Non- Functional Requirements:

Non-Functional Requirements(NFRs) define system attributes such as safety,security,reliability,performance,maintainability,scalability, and usability.They serve constraints or restrictions on the system.

- **Safety Requirements:**Safety Requirements optimizes the system safety in the design,developement, use, and maintanance of the software systems and their integration with safety-critical hardware systems in an operational environment.

- **Security Requirements:**All the administrative and data entry operators have unique logins so system can understand who is login in to system right now no intruders allowed except system administrative nobody cannot change record and valuable data.

- **Reliability:**The probability of failure free software operation for a specified period of time in a specified environment.

- **Performance:**

  Response time-The system will give responses within 1 second after checking the customer information and other information.
  Capacity-The system must support 1000 people at a time.
  User interface- User interface screen will response within 5 seconds.
  Conformity –The system must conform to the Microsoft accessibility.

- **Maintainability:**The ability to maintain ,modify information and update fix problems of the system.

- **Usability:**software can be used again and again without distortion.

2.3.Software Interfaces:

Software interface allow you to access certain functionality in a system or a library without caring to the way it is implemented on the system.

Operating System: windows7
IDE: Net Beans
DataBase: Mysql Server

2.4.Hardware Interfaces:

A Hardware interface is a combination of mechanical,electrical, and logical signals that define how a piece of hardware communicates with the system basically.

Processor: Intel core i5
RAM: 4GB
Hard disk: 500GB ,internet,Laptop

3.UML Diagrams:

The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a standard language for specifying,visualizing, constructing, and documenting the software system and its components.

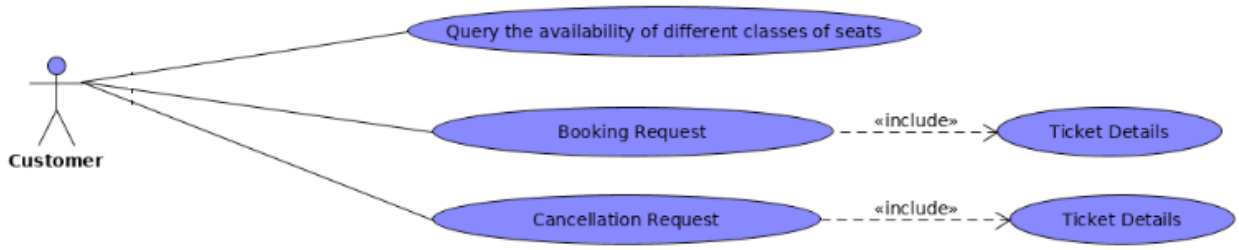
UML provides five different views that comprise the architecture of a software-intensive system. And the UML includes nine such diagrams.
They are:

1. Class diagram
2. Object diagram
3. Use case diagram
4. Sequence diagram
5. Collaboration diagram
6. State chart diagram
7. Activity diagram
8. Component diagram
9. Deployment diagram

3.1.Use Case Diagrams for individual actor:

Individual Use Case Diagrams Usecase diagram is a discription of set of sequence actions that an individual actor perform.

1.Customer:



Primary Actor : Customer.

Scope : Student Auditorium Management System.

Level : 1

Brief/Story : The Customer has to Book the Ticket.

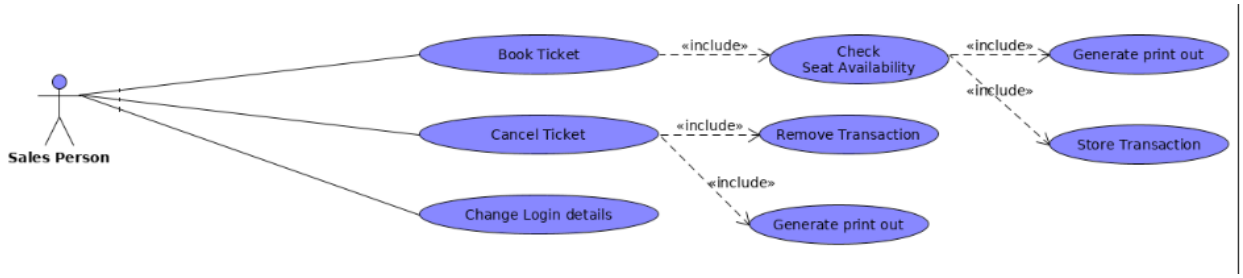
Precondition : Sending booking request or Cancellation request.

Postcondition : Booked or Cancelled ticket Successfully.

Trigger : The customer has to book the ticket to watch the shows

Basic flow : It will take Type of ticket(Balcony or Ordinary) and No.of Tickets.

2.Sales Person:



Primary Actor : Sales Person.

Scope : Student Auditorium Management System.

Level : 2

Brief/Story : The Sales Person will sell tickets to customer.

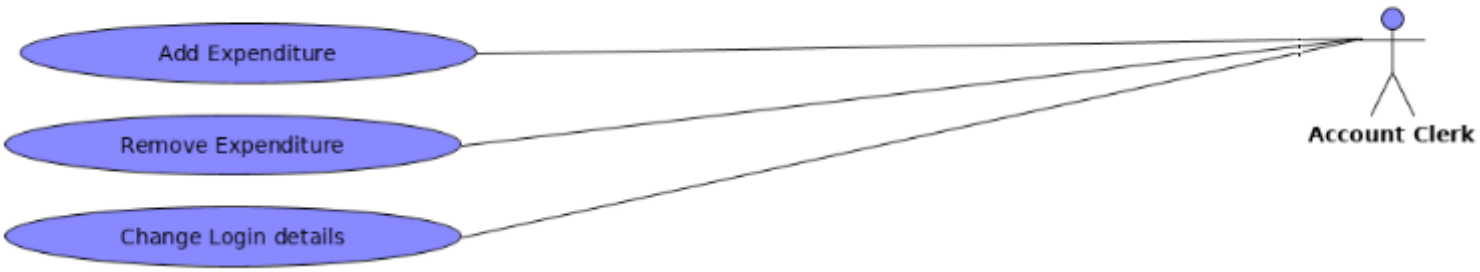
Precondition : Recieves booking or cancellation request from customer.

Postcondition : Booking or Cancelling the ticket is successfull.

Trigger : The Sales Person has to recieve the request from customer to Book or cancel the ticket.

Basic flow : It will take Sales Person UserName and Password to Process Customer request.

3.Account Clerk:



Primary Actor : Account Clerk.

Scope : Student Auditorium Management System.

Level : 3

Brief/Story : The Clerk adds and removes expenditures for each show.The show database is updated in the end.

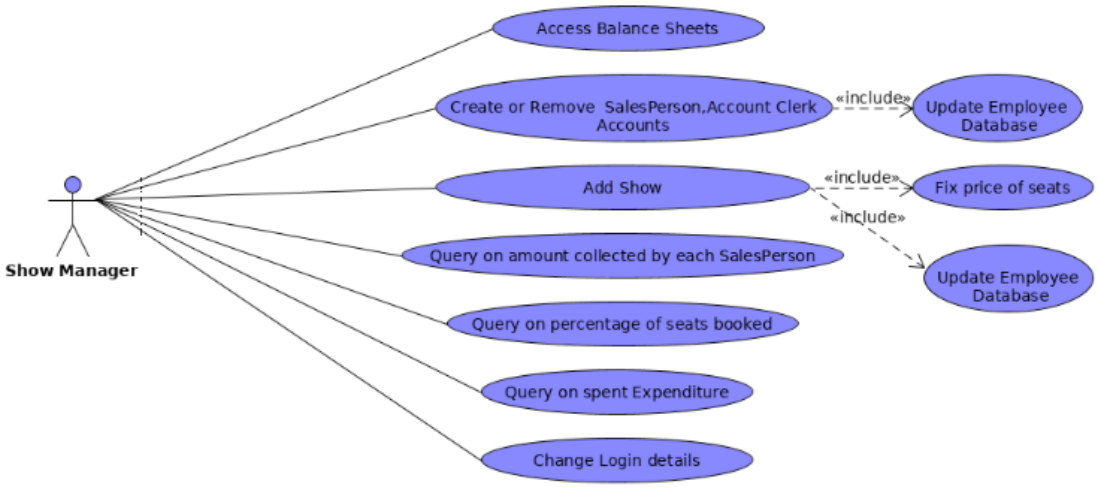
Precondition : Make yearly balance sheet,adding expenditures.

Postcondition : Added Successfully.

Trigger : He has to know the sales made by Sales Person to update the expenditure in database.

Basic flow : It will take Clerk's UserName and Password to update the database.

4.Show Manager:



Primary Actor : Show Manager.

Scope : Student Auditorium Management System.

Level : 4

Brief/Story : Show Manager can add new event if auditorium is available for that time, fixing the price of different seats for that event, create new authorized sales person's and clerk's log in accounts, view transactions done by each Sales Person and views the balance sheet that includes various types of expenditure for each event.

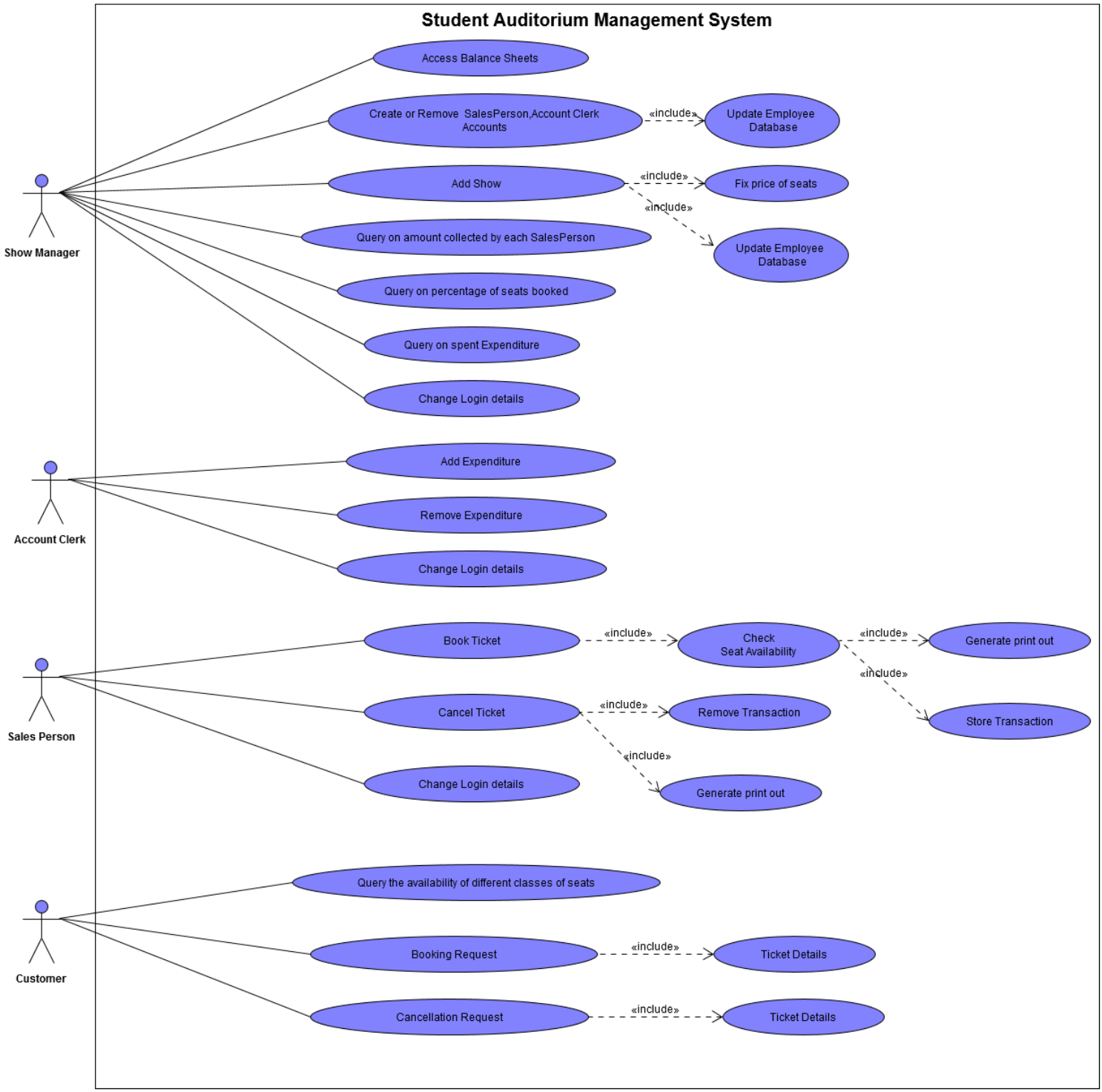
Precondition : Adding new show,sales person,account clerk and fixing the price.

Postcondition : Added Successfully.

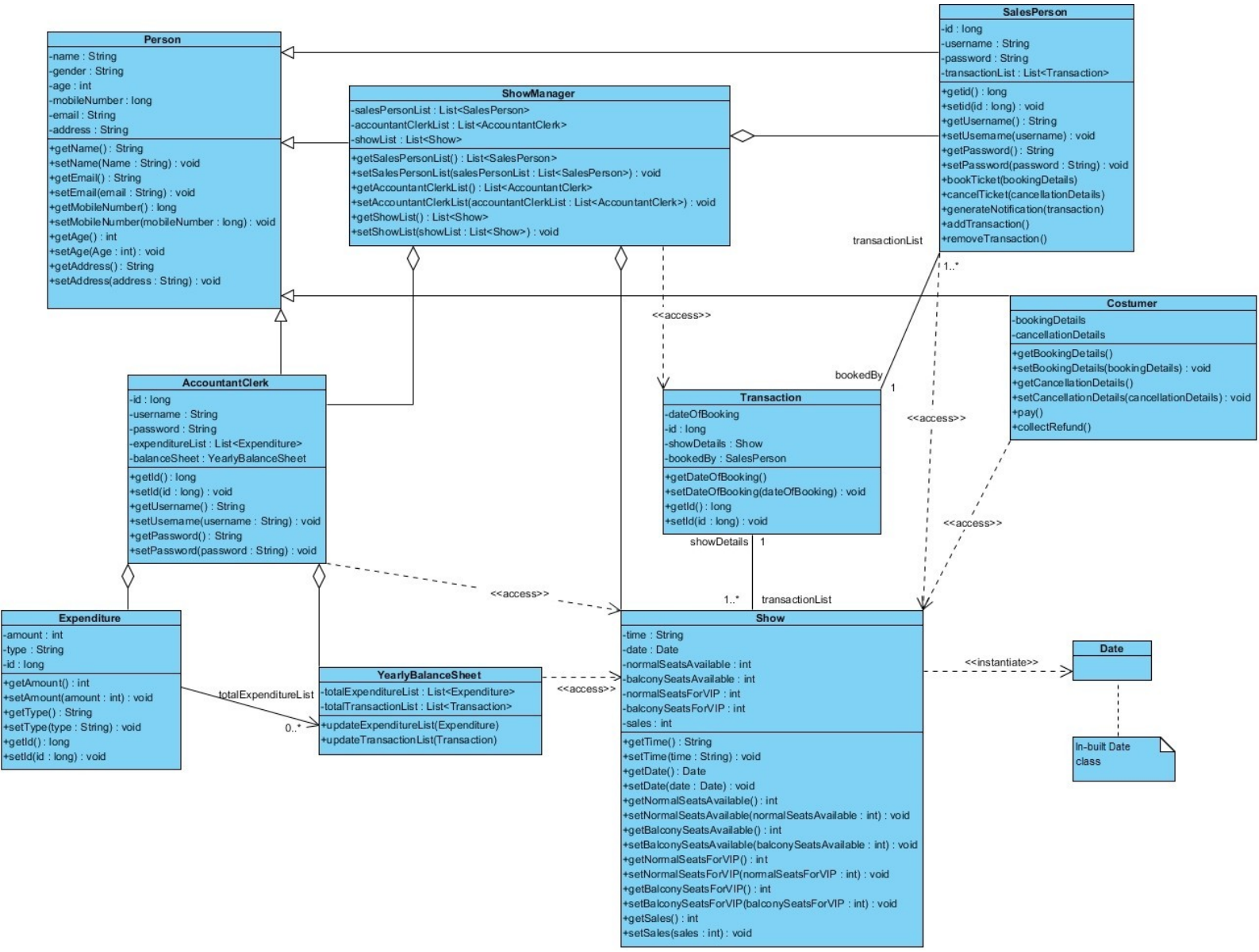
Trigger : Show Manager will have acess on all functionalities. Show Manager can make the changes whatever he wants.

Basic flow : It will take Show name,Sales person details,account clerk details and price of tickets.

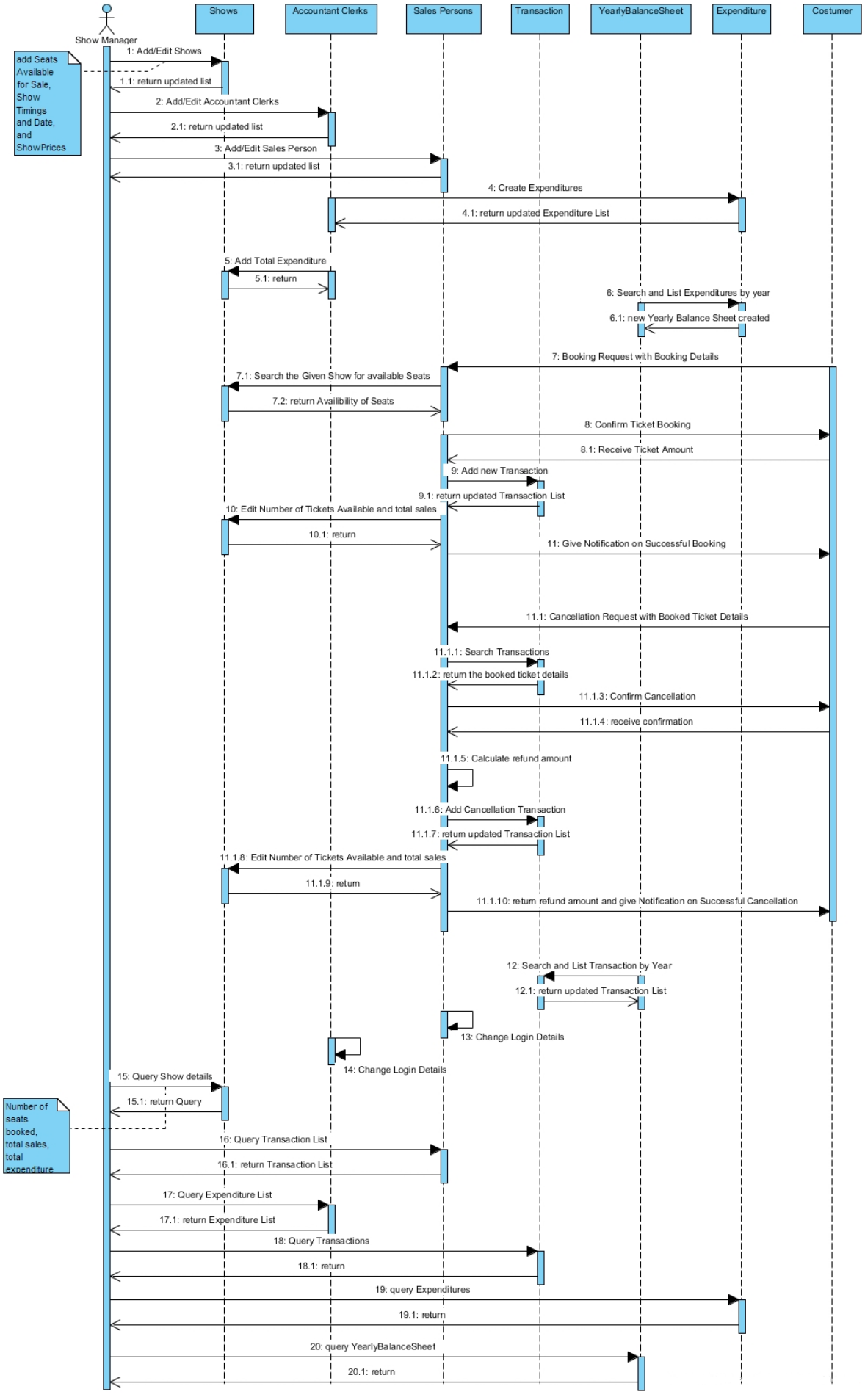
3.2.Usecase diagram: Usecase diagram is a discription of set of sequence actions that a system performs to yeild and observable result of value to a particular actor.



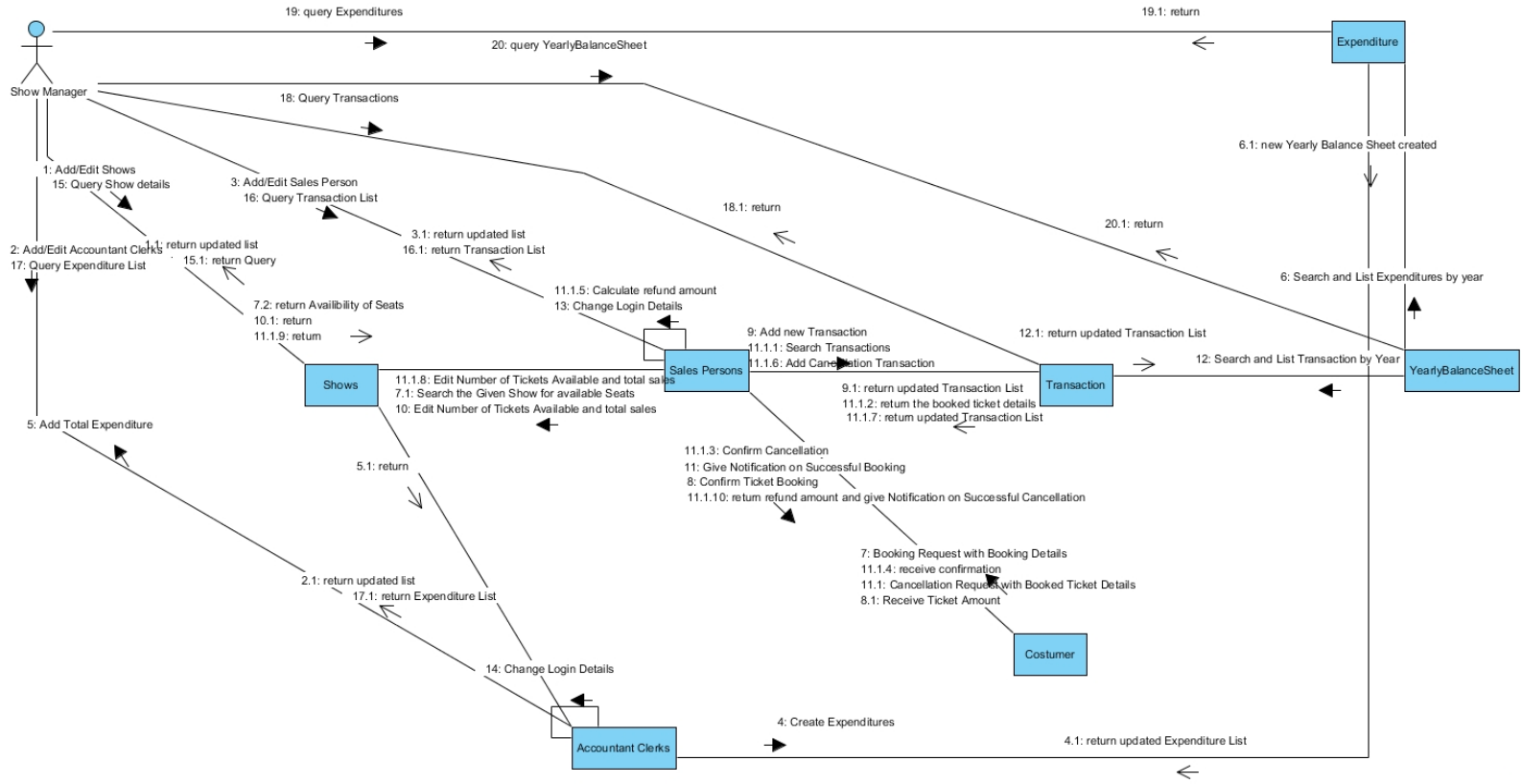
3.3.Class diagram: Class diagram is a discription of set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, relationships, and semantics.



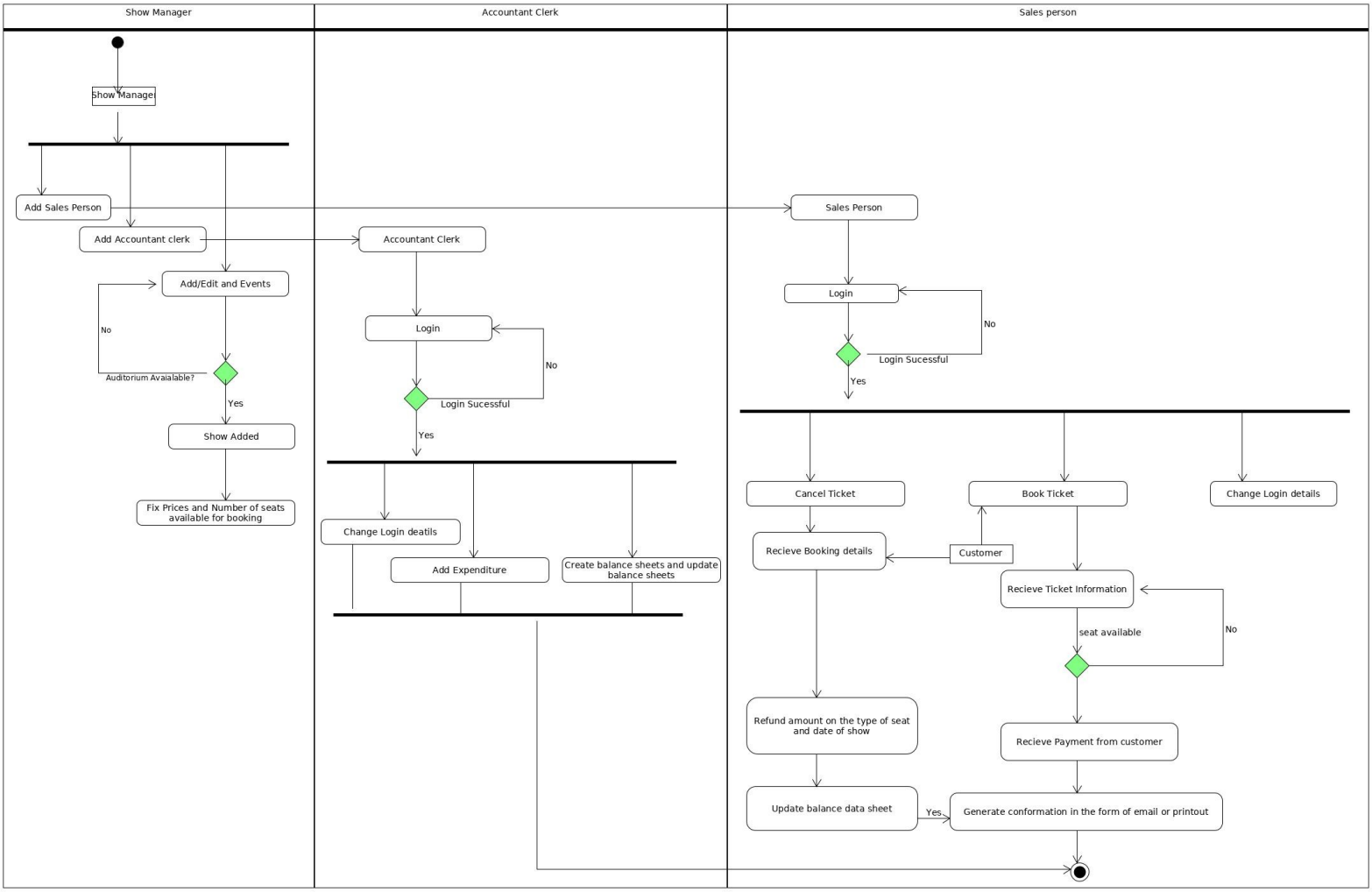
3.4.Sequence diagram: Sequence diagram is an interaction diagram that emphasis the time ordering of messages



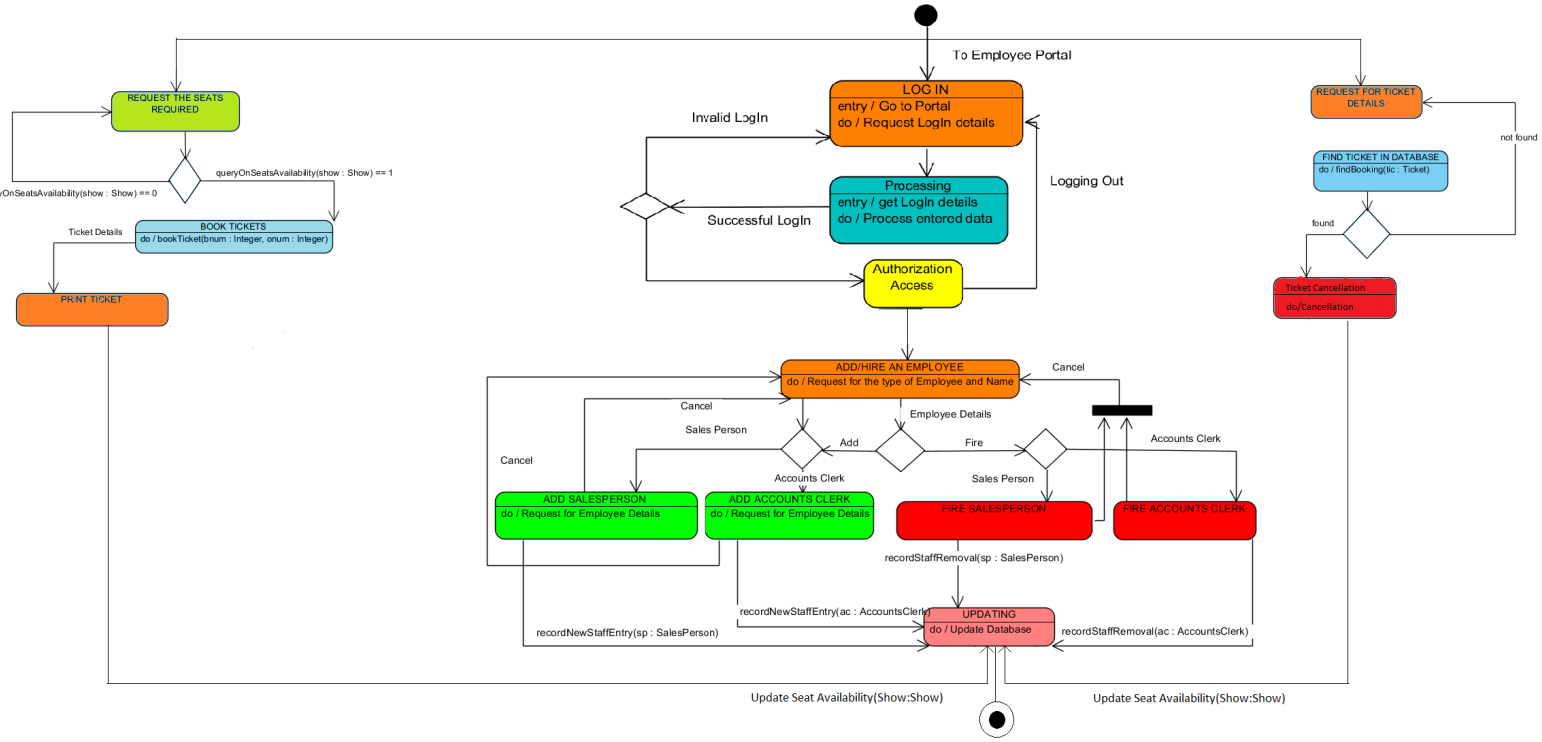
3.5.Collabaration Diagram: Collaboration diagram is an interaction diagram that emphasizes the structural organization of the objects that send and receive messages



3.6.Activity Diagram: Activity Diagram highlights the activities. Each activity is represented by a rounded rectangle-narrower and more oval-shaped than the state icon. An arrow represents the transition from the one activity to the next. The activity diagram has a starting point represented by filled-in circle, and an end point represented by bulls eye.



3.7.Statechart: The state diagram shows the states of an object and represents activities as arrows connecting the states.



4.Conclusion:

Student Auditorium Managment System provides a way to automate ticket booking system .It is a revolutionary way that provides comfort to both students and organizers .It provides the preference of booking or canceling seats from anywhere through user friendly and secured interface .This will provide information about seat availability and information about various shows .It is one of the most secured and user friendly software

5. References:

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