جامعة شقراء
Shaqra University

Booking.com

(SRS) System

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Contents

1.Introduction:-

Booking.com is a digital travel company founded in 1996 in Amsterdam. It is part of Booking Holdings Inc. and its mission is to make it easier for everyone to experience the world by investing in technology that takes the friction out of travel. Booking.com connects millions of travelers to memorable experiences, a variety of transportation options, and incredible places to stay – from homes to hotels, and much more1.

1.1 Purpose:

The purpose of a booking website is to allow potential customers to self-book and pay through your website, A booking website makes for a more convenient customer experience since 67% of customers prefer self-service instead of talking to a business representative. 'Zendesk'

1.2 Project Scope:

It can also offer promotions and special pricing to boost bookings in quiet times and off-seasons. A booking website can provide insights into how and why guests book with the business and use this information to drive new bookings.

1.3 References:

('Zendesk.com', 5.2023 , p. 3, 6.2023).

('TechTarget', 7.2020, p. 5, 6.2023).

(Olivia Wisbey, 'TechTarget', 3.2023, p. 5, 6.2023).

(Margaret Rouse, 'Techopedia', 10.2011, p. 5, 6.2023).

(Jacqueline Biscoing, 'TechTarget', 11.2019, p. 5, 6.2023).

(Tom Nolle. 'TachTarget', 10.2021, p. 5, 6.2023).

2. Functional requirements:-

2.1 System perspective:

The system perspective has parts:-

1- The user interface, it provides

Housing – Flights – Car Rental – Tourist Attractions – Airport Taxi .

2- Register and login :-

E-mail – Mobile Number – Google Gmail – Facebook Meta .

2.2 System features:

A booking website typically has several system features that allow customers to easily book and pay for services. Some of these features include a beautiful image gallery to showcase the services offered, an appealing 'Book Now' button that is eye-catching and easy to find, real-time booking that allows customers to see up-to-date availability, and online payment options that allow customers to pay securely through the website.

3. UML Diagrams:-

UML is Way to visually represent the architecture, design and implementation of complex software systems.

1- Use Case Diagram:
Way to summarize details of a system and the users within that system. 'TechTarget'

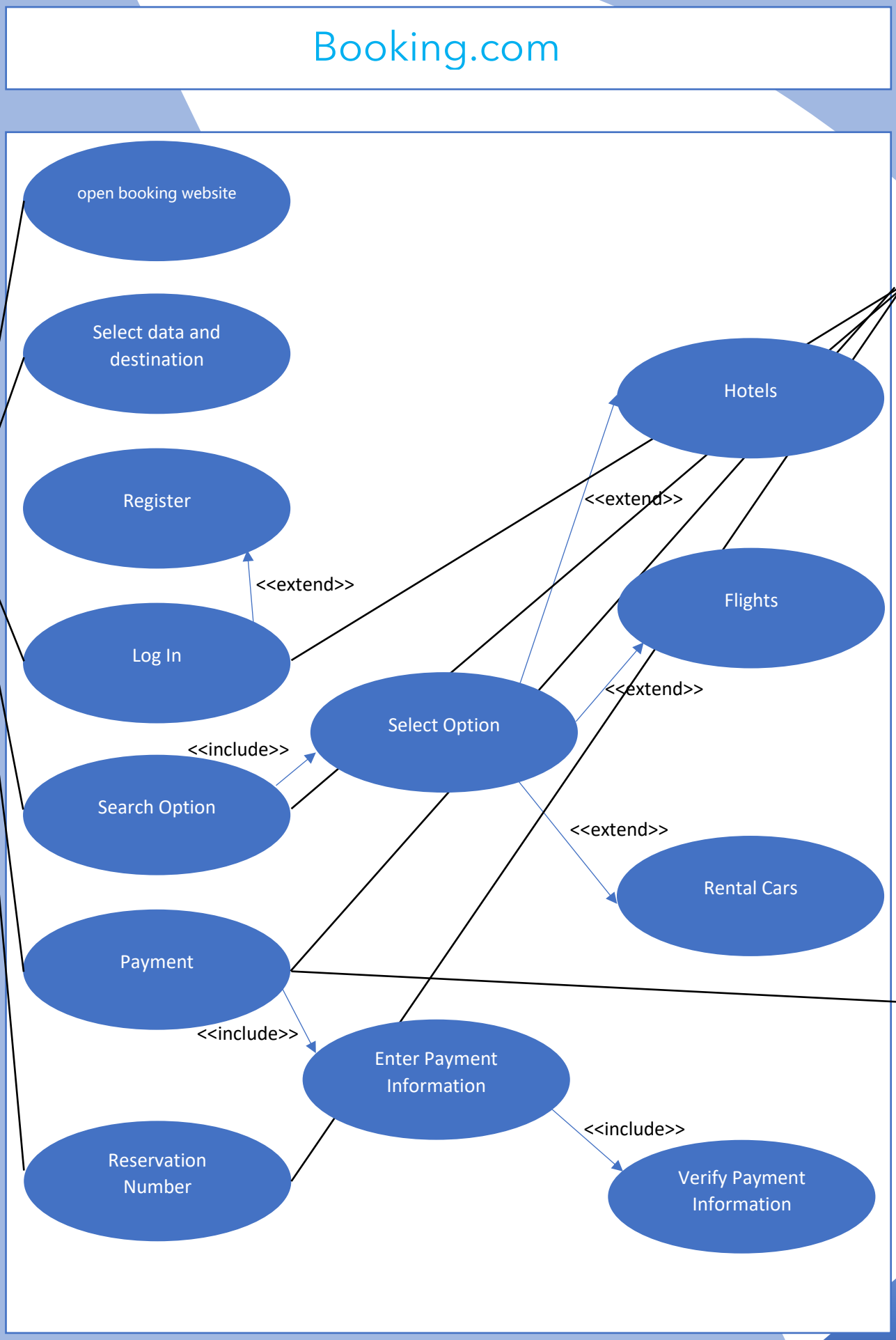
2- Sequence Diagram:
Interaction diagram that details how operations are carried out 'Wisbey'

3- Activity Diagram:
graphical representation of an executed set of procedural system activities and considered a state chart diagram variation. 'Rouse'

4- ER Diagram:
graphical representation that depicts relationships among people, objects, places, concepts or events within an information technology (IT) system. 'Biscobing'

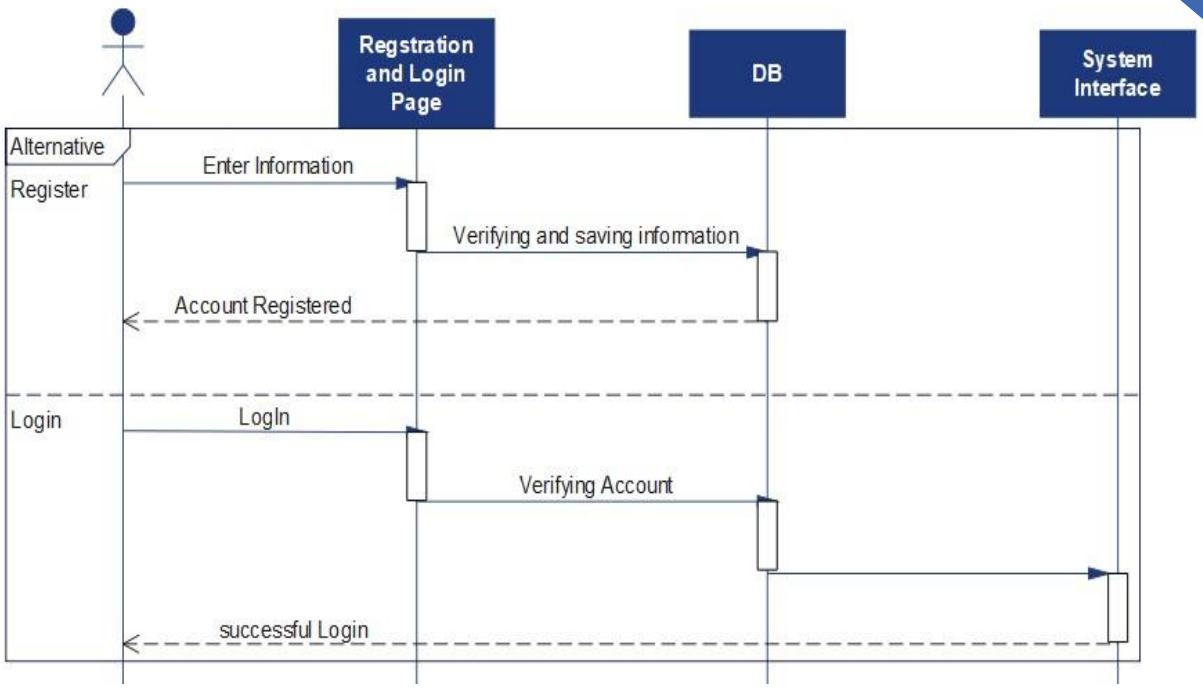
5- Data Flow Diagram:
Maps out the flow of information for any process or system. 'Nolle'

3.1Use Case Diagram

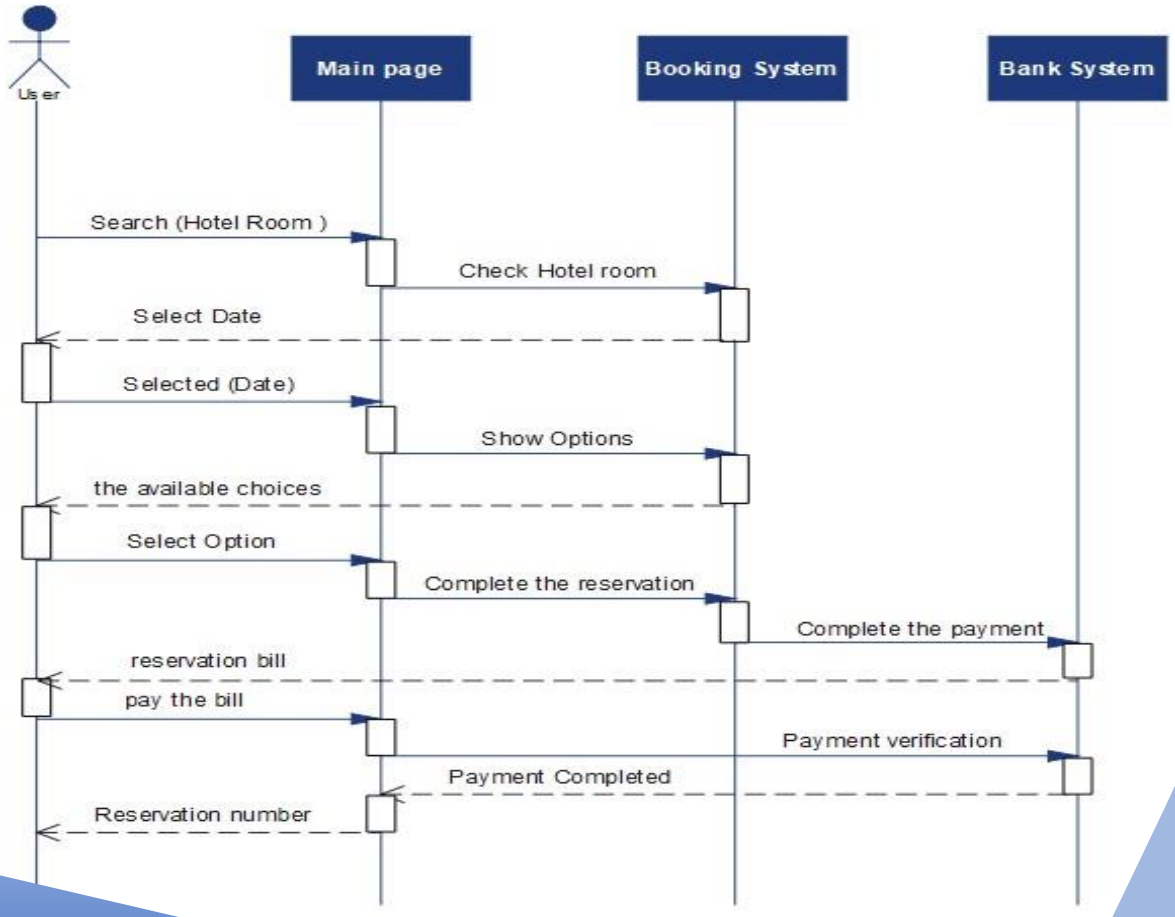


3.2 Sequence Diagram

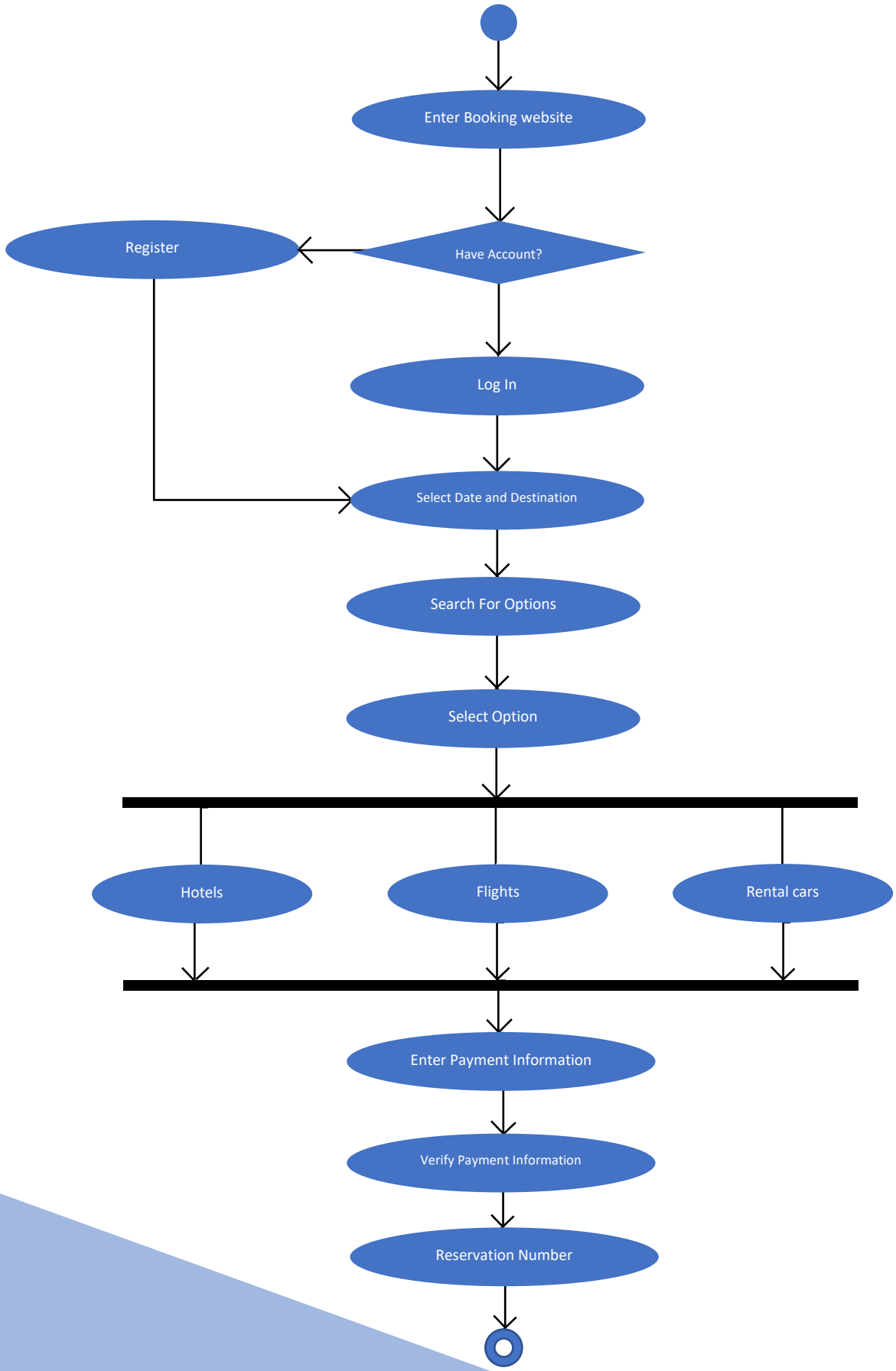
3.2.1 Sequence Diagram for Registration and Login :-



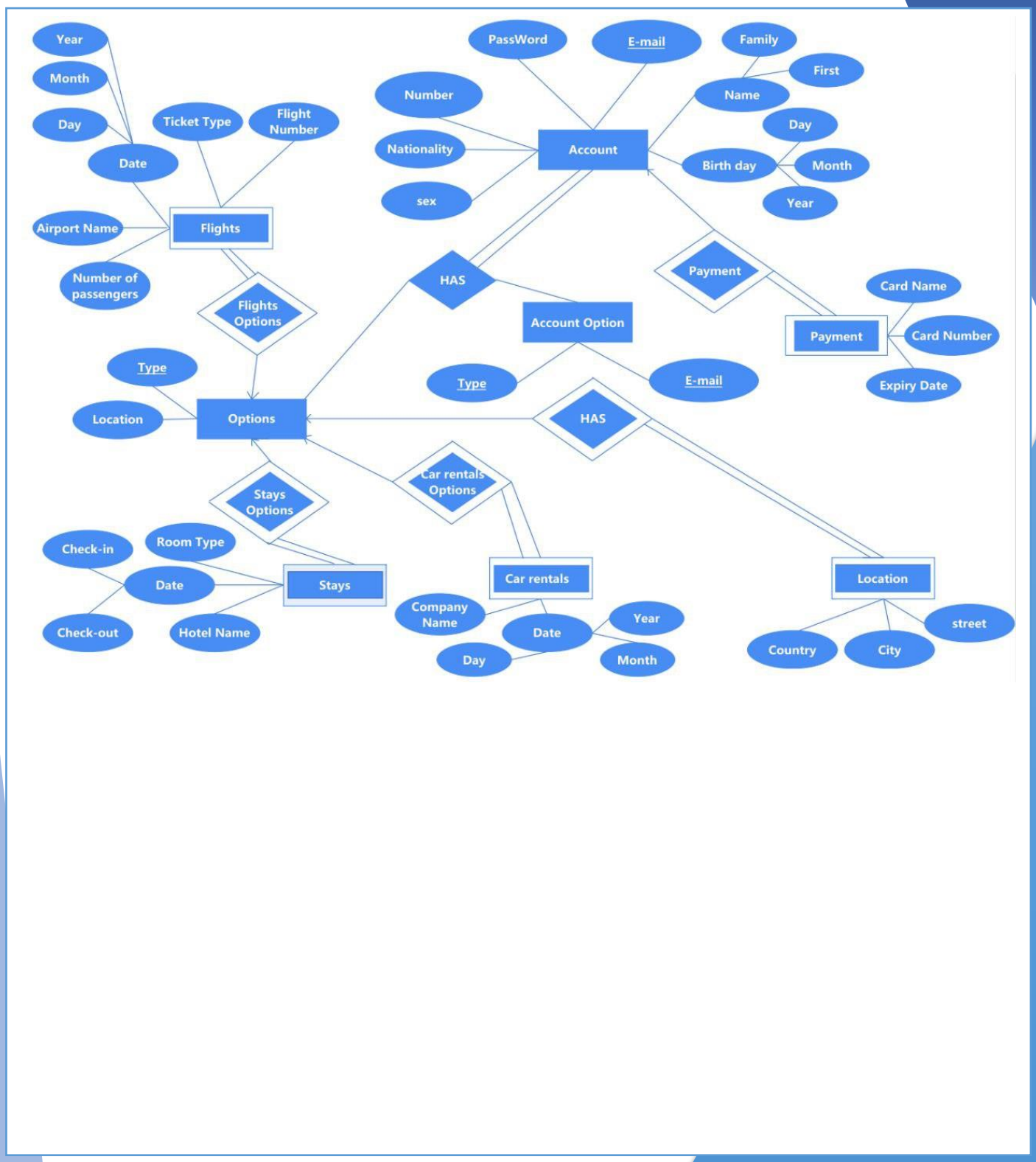
3.2.2 Sequence Diagram for Booking System :-



3.3 Activity Diagram



3.4 ER Diagram:-

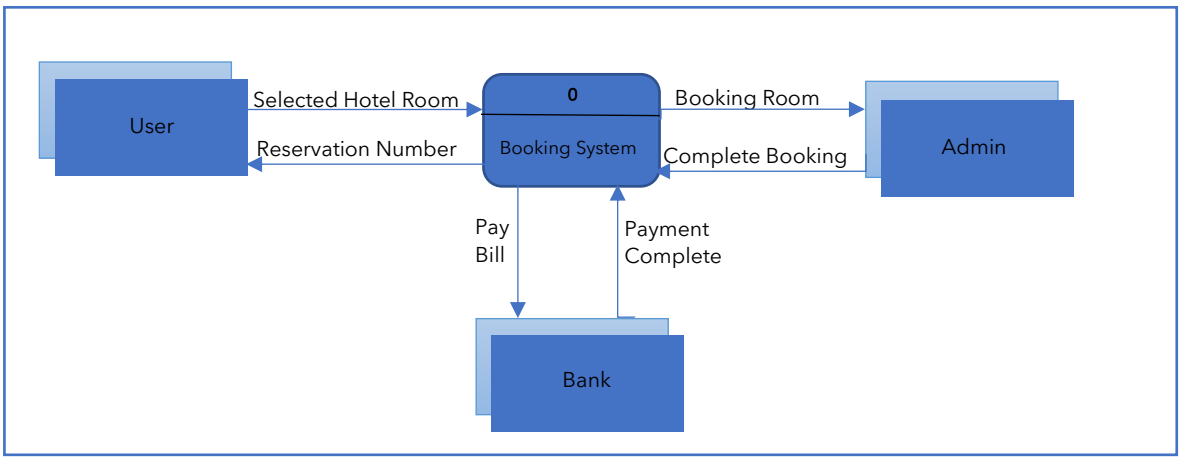


★ Primary Key

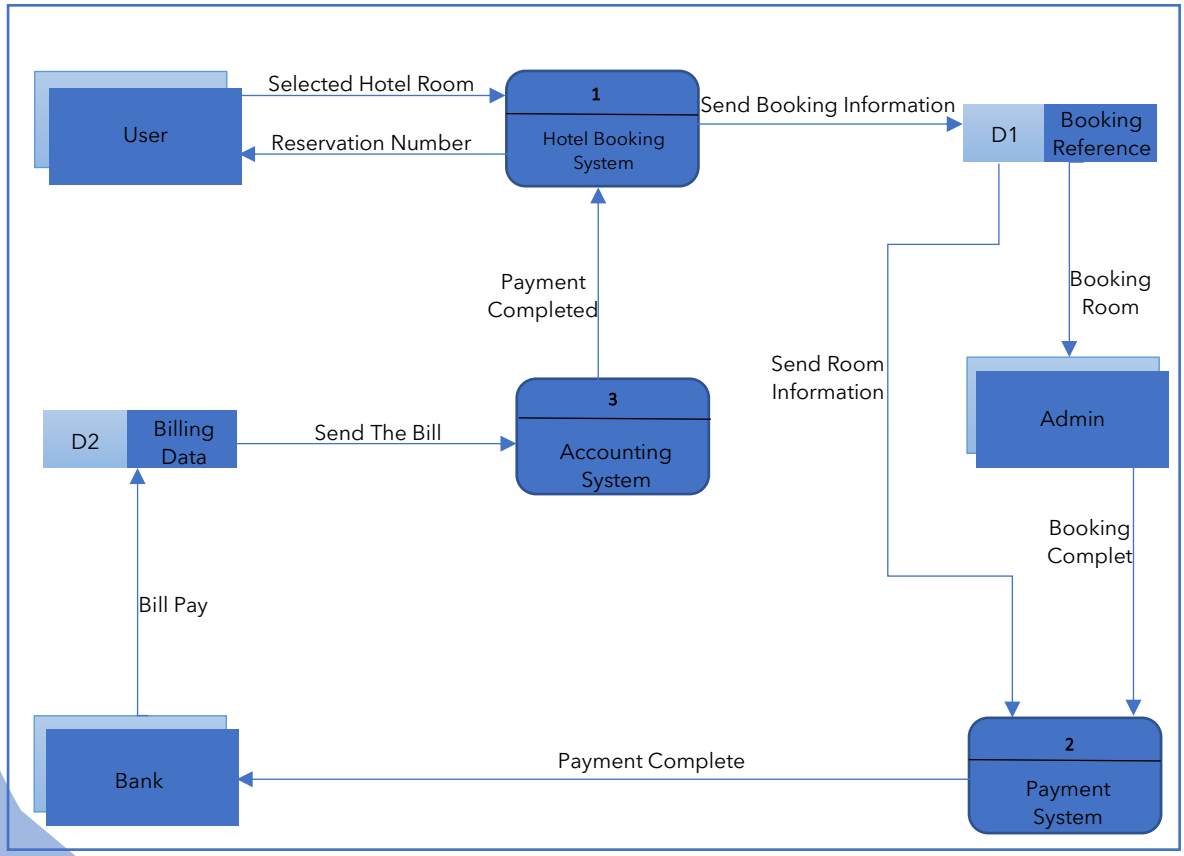
★ Foreign Key

3.5 DF Diagram:-

3.5.1 Context Diagram:



3.5.2 Diagram 0:



4.Non-functional requirements:-

4.1 Performance: The system should be able to manage a high volume of requests and transactions with minimal delays or performance concerns.

4.2 Scalability: The system should be able to scale up or down to meet changing demand.

4.3 Security: The system should protect sensitive client data and maintain the security of all transactions.

4.4 Usability: The system should be easy to use and navigate.

4.5 Reliability: The system should be available 24/7 and have minimal downtime.

4.6 Maintainability: The system should be easy to maintain and update.

4.7 Compatibility: The system should be compatible with different devices and browsers.

4.8 Accessibility: The system should be accessible to people with disabilities.