**Software Requirements**

**Specification**

**for**

**Resort Reservation System**

**Version 1.0 approved**

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# Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Date** | **Reason For Changes** | **Version** |
| Maica L. Belchez | 10/22/2016 | Create Operating Environment, Reference, Hardware Interfaces, Performance Requirements, Safety Requirements, User Documentation |  |
| Maica L. Belchez | 10/29/2016 | Update Reference |  |
| Maica L. Belchez | 10/29/2016 | Create User Classes and Characteristics, Security Requirements, Business Rules, Product Scope, Intended Audience and Reading Suggestions |  |
| Maica L. Belchez | 10/30/2016 | Create Document Convention |  |

# Introduction

## Purpose

<Identify the product whose software requirements are specified in this document, including the revision or release number. Describe the scope of the product that is covered by this SRS, particularly if this SRS describes only part of the system or a single subsystem.>

## Document Conventions

The document is prepared using Microsoft Word 2016; has used the font type ‘Times New Roman’ for the headings and ‘Arial’ for the contents. The fixed font size that has been used to type this document is 12pt with 1.0 line spacing. It has used the bold property to set the headings of the document.

## Intended Audience and Reading Suggestions

The intended audience of this document would be owner and specific employees like manager and receptionist of Tarangban Falls & Calimbo Farm Resort, and developers with the goal to refer and analyze the data. The SRS document can be utilized as a part of any case with respect to the requirements of the project and the arrangements that have been taken. The document would final provide a reasonable thought regarding the system that is building.

Brief outline of the document is:

1. Overall Description

2. System Features

3. External Interface Requirements

4. Non-Functional Requirements

## Product Scope

The introducing software, Resort Reservation System which will be implemented for Tarangban Falls & Calimbo Farm Resort, will automate the significant operations of the resort. Its features are to keep track in room and hall reservation, and check availability; to manage all room types and services; and to keep track in all inventories of the resort and customer information. Owner, manager, and receptionist are the three end users for Resort Reservation System. Owner can access to all system functionalities without limitations. Manager can access to all system functionalities with constrained limitations. Receptionist can just access to the reservation management section. To keep limitations for every end user levels, Resort Reservation System can make a distinctive login functions.

The objectives of the automated Resort Reservation System are to disentangle the everyday procedures of the resort. The system will have the capacity to handle numerous services to deal with all customers in a quick manner. As a solution for the vast measure of file handling happening at the resort, this software will be utilized to overcome those downsides. Safety, effectiveness of utilizing, and the proficiency of data recovery is a few advantages the developers going to give this system. The system ought to be user appropriate, easy to use, provide easy recovery of errors and have an overall end user high subjective fulfillment.

## References

World Wide Web:

[1] “SRS Document for Hotel Management System”, [Online]. Available:  
<http://www.academia.edu/10313728/srs_document_for_hotel_management_system>  
[Accessed: October 22, 2016]  
[2] “E-Hotel Project”, [Online]. Available: <http://www.ehotailproject.eu.pn/doc/SRS%20-%20Full%20Document> [Accessed: October 22, 2016]  
[3] “Hotel Management System”, [Online]. Available: <http://www.oocities.org/swe626/HotelManagementSystemCorrectFinalSRS>  
[Accessed: October 22, 2016]  
[4] “Hotel Management System”, [Online]. Available: <http://www.docslide.us/education/srs-document-for-hotel-management-system.html> [Accessed: October 29, 2016]

# Overall Description

## Product Perspective

<Describe the context and origin of the product being specified in this SRS. For example, state whether this product is a follow-on member of a product family, a replacement for certain existing systems, or a new, self-contained product. If the SRS defines a component of a larger system, relate the requirements of the larger system to the functionality of this software and identify interfaces between the two. A simple diagram that shows the major components of the overall system, subsystem interconnections, and external interfaces can be helpful.>

## Product Functions

<Summarize the major functions the product must perform or must let the user perform. Details will be provided in Section 3, so only a high level summary (such as a bullet list) is needed here. Organize the functions to make them understandable to any reader of the SRS. A picture of the major groups of related requirements and how they relate, such as a top level data flow diagram or object class diagram, is often effective.>

## User Classes and Characteristics

**2.3.1 User Classes**

There are three user levels in Resort Reservation System of Tarangban Falls & Calimbo Farm Resort.

1. Owner (Client)
2. Manager
3. Receptionist

**2.3.2 Characteristics of User Classes**

Owner:

The resort owner has the right of monitoring and authorization of all the tasks handle by the system. He can access every function performed by the system. The owner of the resort, as well as the system, can access to the administration panel that is considered the center of the system. As the head authorized person of the resort, the owner gets the capability to manage the other users including their user levels and privileges. Taking backups of the system and re-establishing system can also be done by the owner. Then, he will be capable of taking all the sorts of reports accessible in the system. As the owner the of the resort and the system, he has the power to set room rates as well. The owner has the sole right of deleting a staff member for the system database.

Manager:

The manager is in charge of managing assets accessible in resort reservation system. The manager also has a large portion of the privileges specified above with the exception of the things in regards to the payment handling. The explanation behind utilizing a manager is to reduce the work load done by the owner that can’t be allotted to the receptionist, as those tasks appear to be much dependable. The manager has the right to take every report accessible in the system yet here also with the exception of the reports related to financial stuff, and hotel income. Manager has various capacities that receptionist, user level has such as adding new employees, guests, inventories, and room types to the system. Also, modifying or removing them in the system.

Receptionist:

As a resort receptionist, his or her part will be to achieve the objectives of bookings and to guarantee that all customers are treated with a high standard of customer service. Progressively, receptionist role has minimal accessibility to the system capacities. Receptionist plays the boundary role of the system. He or She can perform limited functions such as registering new guest to the system, make reservations, sending e-mail notifications to customers for booking confirmation. Management of the resort will prefer to contract receptionist who have a decent standard of general education and perhaps in subjects such as English, Math, and IT.

## Operating Environment

Hardware and Software requirements

Hardware:

1. Operating System: Supports all known operating systems, such as Windows, Linux
2. Computer: 512MB+ RAM, monitor with minimum resolution of 1024x768, keyboard, and mouse
3. Hard Drive: should be in NTFS file-system formatted with minimum 10 GB of free space
4. Printer: need to be used to print reports and notes

Software:

1. Software is designed to run on any platform above Microsoft Windows 7
2. Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 or above
3. Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio Express 2010

## Design and Implementation Constraints

<Describe any items or issues that will limit the options available to the developers. These might include: corporate or regulatory policies; hardware limitations (timing requirements, memory requirements); interfaces to other applications; specific technologies, tools, and databases to be used; parallel operations; language requirements; communications protocols; security considerations; design conventions or programming standards (for example, if the customer’s organization will be responsible for maintaining the delivered software).>

## User Documentation

User manual, provide to the client, will give a clear idea in communicating with the system. It will be composed in a straightforward justifiable language covering the internal complexity of the system. A printed copy of the user manual will be delivered to the client with the delivery of the system.

## Assumptions and Dependencies

<List any assumed factors (as opposed to known facts) that could affect the requirements stated in the SRS. These could include third-party or commercial components that you plan to use, issues around the development or operating environment, or constraints. The project could be affected if these assumptions are incorrect, are not shared, or change. Also identify any dependencies the project has on external factors, such as software components that you intend to reuse from another project, unless they are already documented elsewhere (for example, in the vision and scope document or the project plan).>

# External Interface Requirements

## User Interfaces

<Describe the logical characteristics of each interface between the software product and the users. This may include sample screen images, any GUI standards or product family style guides that are to be followed, screen layout constraints, standard buttons and functions (e.g., help) that will appear on every screen, keyboard shortcuts, error message display standards, and so on. Define the software components for which a user interface is needed. Details of the user interface design should be documented in a separate user interface specification.>

## Hardware Interfaces

Section 2.4 includes the requirements of the desktop computer where the system going to be installed. A specific computer must match with the above mentioned requirements in order to gain the maximum benefits from the system in an efficient manner.

Reservation alerts will be sent to the one of the member of hotel employee as an e-mail notification. So there is a need of broadband internet connection. Client should be able to keep a stable internet connection.

Also, a printer will be needed when printing bills and several reports.

## Software Interfaces

<Describe the connections between this product and other specific software components (name and version), including databases, operating systems, tools, libraries, and integrated commercial components. Identify the data items or messages coming into the system and going out and describe the purpose of each. Describe the services needed and the nature of communications. Refer to documents that describe detailed application programming interface protocols. Identify data that will be shared across software components. If the data sharing mechanism must be implemented in a specific way (for example, use of a global data area in a multitasking operating system), specify this as an implementation constraint.>

## Communications Interfaces

<Describe the requirements associated with any communications functions required by this product, including e-mail, web browser, network server communications protocols, electronic forms, and so on. Define any pertinent message formatting. Identify any communication standards that will be used, such as FTP or HTTP. Specify any communication security or encryption issues, data transfer rates, and synchronization mechanisms.>

# System Features

<This template illustrates organizing the functional requirements for the product by system features, the major services provided by the product. You may prefer to organize this section by use case, mode of operation, user class, object class, functional hierarchy, or combinations of these, whatever makes the most logical sense for your product.>

## System Feature 1

<Don’t really say “System Feature 1.” State the feature name in just a few words.> 4.1.1 Description and Priority

<Provide a short description of the feature and indicate whether it is of High, Medium, or Low priority. You could also include specific priority component ratings, such as benefit, penalty, cost, and risk (each rated on a relative scale from a low of 1 to a high of 9).>

4.1.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

<List the sequences of user actions and system responses that stimulate the behavior defined for this feature. These will correspond to the dialog elements associated with use cases.>

4.1.3 Functional Requirements

<Itemize the detailed functional requirements associated with this feature. These are the software capabilities that must be present in order for the user to carry out the services provided by the feature, or to execute the use case. Include how the product should respond to anticipated error conditions or invalid inputs.

Requirements should be concise, complete, unambiguous, verifiable, and necessary. Use “TBD” as a placeholder to indicate when necessary information is not yet available.>

<Each requirement should be uniquely identified with a sequence number or a meaningful tag of some kind.>

REQ-1:

REQ-2:

## System Feature 2 (and so on)

# Other Nonfunctional Requirements

## Performance Requirements

Performance requirements define sustainable response times for system functionality. Despite the fact that the system is created suiting for the least system performances, the performance of the system will highly depend on the performance of the hardware and software components of the installing computer. At the point when consider about the timing relationships of the system, the load time for user interface screens might take no longer than two seconds. It makes fast access to system functions. The log in details shall be verified within five seconds causes’ efficiency of the system. Returning query results within five seconds makes search function more accurate.

## Safety Requirements

There are several user levels in resort reservation system, access to the different subsystems will be ensured by a user log in screen that requires a username and password. This gives different perspectives and accessible functions of user levels through the system. Maintaining backups ensure the system database security. System can be restoring in any case of emergency.

## Security Requirements

Receptionists, Managers, and Owner will be able to log in to the Resort Reservation System. Receptionist will have access to the Reservation/Booking subsystems. Managers will have access to the Management subsystem, as well as the Reservation/Booking subsystems. Owner has the maximum privilege to all subsystems. Access to the different subsystems will be secured by a user log in screen that demands unique username and password.

## Software Quality Attributes

* Adaptability – The system ought to have the capacity to effortlessly acknowledge the progressions. If any time something new is introduced to the system, it is necessary that it can accept changes easily.
* Availability – The system shall be available during resort operating hours
* Efficiency – How significantly less number of assets and time are required to accomplish a specific errand through the system.
* Maintainability – How simple is to keep the system as it is and adjust defects with making improvements. What outline, coding standards must be adhered to rejections made.
* Reliability – Determine the variables required to set up the required reliability of the software system at time of delivery. Mean time amongst failures and mean time to recovery.
* Reusability – What is the capacity to utilize the accessible parts of the system in different systems too.
* Robustness – Quality of the system to handle system functions precisely and keep up the database without confronting to unexpected failures.
* Security – Access to the different subsystems will be secured by a user log in screen that requires username and password.
* Testability – Effort expected to test to guarantee performs as planned.
* Usability – How effectively a person can be taken the advantages of the system and the ease of use.

## Business Rules

Resort Reservation System will work under three users those are Owner, Manager, and Receptionist. The system is designed in a way where function and privileges are lessened in the order of owner, manager, and receptionist. The part of manager is chosen in the point of making the owner’s hands free from general interfering with the system. In this way, the vast majority of the privileges that owner has are given to the manager, except the ones are critical and important. Some features like that are, taking backup, re-establishing of the system and handling financial information, hotel income reports of the system. Receptionist is given with the most oftentimes utilized features of the system which has less function than the other two users. Deleting of any information in the system is only authorized for the owner of the resort.

# Other Requirements

<Define any other requirements not covered elsewhere in the SRS. This might include database requirements, internationalization requirements, legal requirements, reuse objectives for the project, and so on. Add any new sections that are pertinent to the project.>

# Appendix A: Glossary

<Define all the terms necessary to properly interpret the SRS, including acronyms and abbreviations. You may wish to build a separate glossary that spans multiple projects or the entire

organization, and just include terms specific to a single project in each SRS.>

# Appendix B: Analysis Models

<Optionally, include any pertinent analysis models, such as data flow diagrams, class diagrams, state-transition diagrams, or entity-relationship diagrams.>

# Appendix C: To Be Determined List

<Collect a numbered list of the TBD (to be determined) references that remain in the SRS so they can be tracked to closure.>