SRS DOCUMENT

R.1 Display average occupancy rate.

The room tariff may vary during different parts of the year depending upon the occupancy rate. So, when the average occupancy rate is high, the manager would increase the tariff by a certain percentage and when the occupancy rate is low, the tariff rates would fall down.

R.1.1 Input number of days in a month.

Input: Number of days is given as input.

Output: User prompted to confirm the input.

Processing: The average occupancy rate is computed for a given number of days and displayed.

R.2 Input of guest data.

The guest can reserve rooms depending on the availability. The data must be entered pertaining to the guest before room is allotted.

R.2.1 Input the arrival time in the hotel.

Input: Input time in hours : mins is selected.

Output: User prompted to confirm the input.

R.2.2 Input advance amount paid by the guest.

Input: Advance amount paid in rupees is input.

Output: User prompted to confirm the input.

R.2.3 Input the approximate number of days of stay.

Input: Duration of stay in days is input.

Output: User prompted to confirm the input.

R.2.4 Select type of room preferred.

Input: Guest selects options from any one of the following: single/double.

Output: User prompted to confirm the input.

R.2.5 Select Air Conditioning option in the room.

Input: User selects whether they opt for AC/Non-AC room.

Output: User prompted to confirm the input.

R.3 Allot booking details.

Details like the room number allocation and a unique token number allocation is done.

R.3.1 Room number is allocated.

Input: Confirmation from user whether all data provided is correct.

Output: Room number as allocated automatically is displayed.

R.3.2 Unique guest number is allocated.

Input: Confirmation that the guest is willing to accept the allocated room.

Output: Unique guest number is generated and displayed.

R.4 Input of food expenses in hotel.

The hotel catering services manager inputs data pertaining to the services offered to the guest.

R.4.1 Input the quantity of food item delivered to the room.

Input: User inputs the quantity of food delivered.

Output: User prompted to select type of food.

R.4.2 Select type of food items.

Input: User selects the cuisine that was ordered.

Output: User prompted to input the details of the guest (guest number).

R.4.3 Input the guest details.

Input: User inputs the allocated guest token number and arrival time.

Output: User prompted to confirm whether the details are correct.

R.5 Generate bill details.

The final bill is generated and net amount to be paid is displayed.

R.5.1 Generating the bill.

Input: User confirms if final bill is required.

Output: Final bill and net payable amount is displayed.

R.6 Allowances for frequent customers.

R.6.1 Check if the given customer is frequent.

Input: User inputs the allotted unique guest number.

Output: Returns Boolean value if customer is frequent or not.

NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

1. Database Requirements: The size of database will increase proportionally to the number of guests availing the hotel services. So, there must be space in hard disk to store the total amount of data which might be more than that specified in hardware specifications section.
2. Legal Requirements: This software cannot be distributed freely by anyone as it has a software license agreement.
3. Availability of Hotel automation software: It will be available as long as the hotel is open and any of the working employees are present.