State Model for Hotel Management System

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Objective

Identify States and events for your system.

Study state transitions and identify Guard conditions.

Draw State chart diagram with advanced UML 2.0 notations.

Implement the state model with a suitable object-oriented language.

Theory

A **state model** describes the timely behaviour of the class objects over a period of time. A state model has multiple **state diagrams** where each state diagram describes a class in the model.

State model shows these changes in the object with the help of **states**, **events**, **transitions** and **conditions**. Events are the incidents that occur to the object at a particular time whereas the state shows the value of the object at a particular time.

A state diagram describes the relation between events and states which are the significant elements of the state model.

Events are the incidents that take place at a particular time.

1. Signal Event

The signal event describes, sending and receiving of information from one object to another at a particular time. This event specifies one-way transmission.

2. Change Event

A change event is an event that occurs whenever a boolean expression is satisfied. This boolean expression is checked continuously and whenever the expression result changes from true to false or from false to true the change event occurs.

The UML representation of the change event is as follow:

when(room temperature < heating point)</pre>

In UML the change event is expressed using 'when' keyword followed by the boolean expression.

3. Time Event

The time event is the event that occurs at a specified time or after the specified time elapsed. The absolute time event is represented in the UML using the 'when' keyword followed by the parenthesis with a time expression. The Time interval event is represented by the 'after' keyword followed parenthesis with expression evaluating the time duration.

when(time = 18:30)

after(10 seconds)

States

The state represents the values of the attributes of an object at a particular time. Thus, the state defines the behaviour of an object at a point in time. In UML the state of an object is represented with the *round box* containing the state name.

Transitions and Condition

When an object changes its current state to another state it is termed as the transition. Transition triggers the change in the original state of an object on

the occurrence of an event. Thereby the target state or the next state of the object depends on the object's original state and the event to which the object's original state has responded.

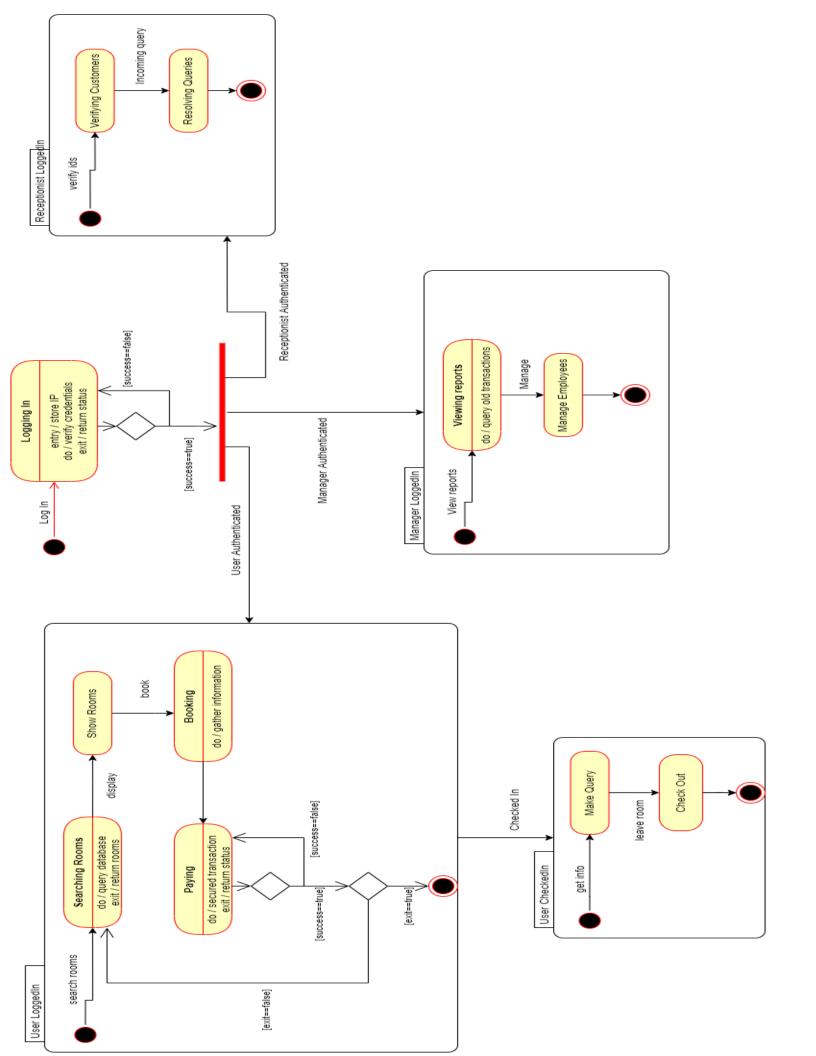
The occurrence of the transition also depends on the guard condition which is a boolean expression. The guard condition is checked only once when an event occurs and if it turns out true the transition takes place.

State Diagram

The state diagram in a state model represents the order of the events which causes the change in states sequentially. A state diagram is basically a graph, where every node in a graph denotes the state and every line connecting the nodes are the transitions that respond to an event and cause changes in the state.

Each state diagram in the state model is presented in the rectangular frame and the name of the corresponding state diagram is written in the pentagonal tag at the left corner of the rectangular frame. Guard conditions are optional are if required are written in square brackets just beside the events.

Diagram:



Code:

```
import java.util.*;
public class States {
       protected String username;
       protected String Password;
       protected String account type;
       protected boolean login(String username, String password) {
           if (username == this.username && password == this.Password)
   public class Customer extends Person {
       String Address;
       int RoomNo;
```

```
Bill payBill() {
    Bill b = new Bill();
   if (b.Status()) {
        return b;
```

```
public class Manager extends Person {
    public void Record complaints(Customer c) {
       Receptionist rep = new Receptionist();
       System.out.println(rep.Address Queries(c));
    public void View Reports() {
       Rooms R = new Rooms();
        for (Customer c : R.past customers()) {
           System.out.println(c.payBill());
   public void Manage Employees() {
```

```
public class Receptionist extends Person {
    public void Accept_Customer_Feedback(Customer c) {
   public Boolean Verify Customer(Customer c) {
        Customer cust = c;
            public Boolean verifiedCustomer(Customer cust) {
                Boolean found = false;
                if (found == true) {
        if (new Local().verifiedCustomer(cust) == true) {
   public String Address Queries(Customer c) {
        String query status = "Not resolved!";
        Boolean resolved Query = false;
        if (resolved Query) {
            query status = "Your query has been resolved !";
```

```
query status = "Sorry for inconveience, we will resolved
your query shortly !";
            return query status;
       Booked, Pending, Cancelled, CheckIn, CheckOut
       private String reservation no;
       private Date StartDate;
       private int Duration in days;
       public RoomBooking fetchDetails(String reservation no) {
           RoomBooking r1 = new RoomBooking();
           return r1;
       private String room type;
       private int Room price;
       public ArrayList<Customer> past_customers() {
```

```
ArrayList<Customer> arr = new ArrayList<Customer>(10);
   protected int BillID;
   protected boolean PaymentStatus;
   protected String TransactionID;
   protected int TotalAmount;
   boolean Status() {
        if (PaymentStatus == true) {
public class CashTransaction extends Bill {
   String Zipcode;
public class CreditCardTransaction extends Bill {
public static void main(String[] args) {
   Rooms R[] = new Rooms[10];
   Person cust = new Customer();
```

```
R[i] = new Rooms();
R[0].room type = "Single";
R[0].Room price = 1000;
cust.updateProfile("id: 101,"+
"Password: 'john123',"+
"account type : Customer,");
cust.ViewAvailability(R[0]);
cust.cancelBooking(R[0]);
cust.bookRoom(R[1]);
cust.CheckIn(R[1], cust);
Receptionist r = new Receptionist();
r.Address_Queries(cust);
r.Accept Customer Feedback(cust);
Manager m = new Manager();
m.View Reports();
m.Manage Employees(r);
m.Record complaints(cust);
```