BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC CẦN THƠ TRƯỜNG CÔNG NGHỆ THÔNG TIN & TRUYỀN THÔNG



PROJECT IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TOPIC: HOTEL BOOKING SYSTEM FOR WEBSITE AND MOBILE DEVICES

INSTRUCTOR: STUDENT:

TS. THÁI MINH TUẨN TRẦN TRUNG NGUYỄN

B2111995 DI21V7F1

Cần Thơ, 10/2024

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INSTRUCTOR'S COMMENTS

Instructor
Can Tho, ngày tháng năm 2024

TS. Thái Minh Tuấn

THANK YOU

Firstly, I would like to sincerely thank the Board of Directors and teachers

of the School of Information and Communications Technology for imparting valuable

experiences and knowledge throughout the period of study and research, as a foundation.

foundation for me to complete this topic.

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who wholeheartedly guided, supported, and offered many solutions so that I could

successfully complete this report.

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report.

Your help and support have helped me complete this annual report successfully.

I am very grateful and proud of the results we have achieved together.

Thank you sincerely!

Cần Thơ, ngày... tháng... năm 2024

Writer

Trần Trung Nguyễn

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UI	User interface design
API	Application program interface
DFD	Data Flow Diagram
CDM	Concept Data Model
LDM	Logical Data Model

ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a comprehensive Hotel Booking System developed to provide seamless functionality across both websites and mobile devices, catering to the evolving needs of modern travelers. The system is designed to deliver an intuitive and user-friendly experience, allowing users to effortlessly search, compare, and reserve hotel accommodations. Key features include real-time room availability, dynamic pricing, secure payment gateways, and personalized user accounts for a tailored experience. The system employs a responsive web design to ensure compatibility across various screen sizes and a dedicated mobile application optimized for Android and iOS devices, enhancing accessibility and convenience.

From a technical perspective, the back-end infrastructure utilizes modern frameworks to ensure efficient data processing, robust security, and scalability to handle high-user traffic. Hotel managers are also equipped with an admin panel for efficient inventory management, booking tracking, and reporting. This system bridges the gap between travelers and service providers, aiming to streamline the booking process, reduce operational overheads, and improve customer satisfaction within the hospitality industry.

PART 1. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-paced and interconnected world, the demand for convenient and efficient hotel booking solutions has grown significantly. Travelers increasingly rely on digital platforms to plan and manage their trips, seeking systems that provide a seamless and hassle-free experience. The rise of smartphones and widespread internet accessibility has further driven the shift towards online and mobile booking systems, transforming how accommodations are searched, reserved, and managed.

This project focuses on the development of a Hotel Booking System designed for dual functionality across websites and mobile devices. By offering a responsive web interface alongside a dedicated mobile application, the system caters to diverse user preferences and ensures accessibility across various platforms. The platform enables users to search for hotels, view real-time room availability, compare prices, and make secure reservations with just a few clicks.

In addition to user-centric features, the system provides tools for hotel administrators to efficiently manage room inventory, monitor bookings, and generate reports, all within a centralized back-end framework. With real-time updates and integration of secure payment gateways, the system enhances trust and usability for both customers and service providers.

By leveraging modern technologies and a user-friendly design, this Hotel Booking System aims to bridge the gap between travelers and hoteliers. It not only simplifies the booking process but also addresses operational challenges in the hospitality industry, making it a valuable tool for improving overall customer satisfaction and business efficiency.

II. HISTORY OF PROBLEM-SOLVING

In the past, hotel bookings were managed manually, often leading to inefficiencies like overbooking and delays in confirmations. With the rise of the internet, basic online booking systems emerged, automating some processes but lacking advanced features and user-friendliness. As mobile devices became ubiquitous, the need for integrated web and mobile platforms grew to meet the demands of modern travelers. However, many existing systems still face challenges like outdated interfaces, poor real-time updates, and security concerns. This project addresses these gaps by providing a comprehensive, user-centric, and secure Hotel Booking System for both websites and mobile devices.

III. TOPIC OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the Hotel Booking System is to provide a seamless, efficient, and user-friendly platform for both travelers and hotel administrators. This system aims to simplify the process of hotel reservations by integrating a responsive web platform and a mobile application, ensuring accessibility and convenience across various devices.

The key objectives of this project are:

- **User Experience Enhancement**: To develop an intuitive and easy-to-use interface for travelers, enabling them to effortlessly search, compare, and book hotel rooms based on real-time availability, price, and location.
- Mobile and Web Integration: To create a unified platform that supports both a
 responsive website and a dedicated mobile application, offering flexibility and
 accessibility to users regardless of the device they are using.

IV. OBJECT AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1. Object

The research subjects of the project are hotel owners, hotel managers, receptionists, and hotel staff. The service implementation process of some online hotel booking systems on managing room information and customer reservation information. System users are hotel managers, hotel owners, and receptionists

2. Scope of study

The scope of the research focuses on the operating process of a hotel reservation system: from the process of searching for a hotel, choosing a suitable room, making a reservation, and finally making payment. From there, creating a hotel booking system for users as well as system managers can manage this booking system.

The system is developed on both mobile and website platforms, convenient for users to access anytime, anywhere, and compatible with all devices.

V. CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

1. Methods of implementation:

Requirements analysis: Explore the preferences and trends in modern tourism to conduct a necessary survey for customers and hotel managers. Based on the findings, develop a suitable website and mobile application.

Design: General description of the website and mobile app, functional requirements, databases, and UI for the website and app.

Settings:

- **Font-end:** Design website using HTML [1], CSS [2], Bootstrap [3], and Javascript [4]. The mobile app uses the Kotlin [5] for the UI.
- **Back-end:** Spring Boot [6].

- **Database:** phpMyAdmin [7].
- **API:** RESTful API [8].

2. Solution

- **Theoretical basis**: Analyze and design the phpMyAdmin database management system. Build Use Case Diagram, DFD functional decomposition diagram, CDM and LDM databases.
- **Software and tools:** IntelliJ IDEA, Visual Studio Code, Android Studio, StarUML, Flowchart Maker & Online Diagram Software, Xampp, Postman.

VI. REPORT LAYOUT

The layout of the entire report includes:

Part 1 – Introduction: Presents the most general overview of the topic to help readers understand as comprehensively as possible through the sections: Setting the problem, Objectives of the topic, History of problem-solving, Research content, Object and scope of research.

Part 2 – Contents:

Chapter 1 – Overview of the topic: Introduction and general description of the system.

Chapter 2 – Solution design and installation: Presenting solution design and installation, theoretical basis and used technologies, use-case diagrams, flow-chart diagrams, and databases as well as describing the main functions of the system.

Part 3 – Implementation results: Presents the interface of the main functions of the System.

Part 4 – Testing: Present testing objectives, test scenarios, and test results.

Part 5 – Conclusion: Achieved results and proposed future development directions.

PART 2. CONTENTS

I. TOPIC OVERVIEW

1. Overview

The **Hotel Booking System** is a modern solution designed to meet the growing demand for convenient and efficient booking platforms in the hospitality industry. This system integrates both a responsive website and a dedicated mobile application, enabling users to access the platform from various devices seamlessly. The primary goal is to provide a comprehensive, user-friendly interface for travelers to search, compare, and reserve hotel accommodations while also offering advanced management tools for hotel administrators.

The system includes key features such as searching for hotels by location, tracking room availability, and user personalization. For hotel administrators, the platform provides powerful backend functions, including room inventory management, reservation tracking, and data analytics to make informed decisions. By ensuring that bookings are processed in real-time and transactions are processed securely, the system solves common challenges faced by both customers and service providers.

Overall, this project aims to revolutionize the traditional hotel booking process by leveraging advanced technologies and a user-centric approach, creating a seamless connection between travelers and hoteliers while optimizing operations in the hospitality sector.

II. SOLUTION DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

1. Theoretical basis

1.1. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, serves as the foundation of web development. It's a markup language used for creating and structuring web pages. In essence, HTML provides the structure and content of a webpage, defining the elements that make up the page, such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, and more. HTML serves as the backbone of web development, providing the structural framework for creating and organizing content on the internet. Its importance lies in its ability to define the elements of a webpage and facilitate accessibility and search engine optimization, ultimately contributing to a seamless and effective web browsing experience.

1.2. CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

CSS is to separate the content of a webpage from its presentation, allowing developers to control the layout, colors, fonts, spacing, and other visual aspects of the page without altering its underlying structure. This separation of concerns enhances the maintainability and flexibility of web development projects, as

changes to the styling can be implemented independently of the content. CSS plays a critical role in web development by allowing developers to control the presentation and styling of web pages, separate from their content. It enhances the visual appeal, accessibility, and user experience of websites, while also facilitating maintainability and flexibility in the development process.

1.3. Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a popular open-source front-end framework used for developing responsive and mobile-first websites. Created by Twitter, it provides developers with a collection of pre-designed HTML, CSS, and JavaScript components, such as navigation bars, buttons, forms, modals, and more. Bootstrap simplifies the process of creating consistent and visually appealing web designs, ensuring compatibility across different screen sizes and devices. Its grid system and extensive library of utilities make it a powerful tool for building modern, flexible, and user-friendly web applications efficiently.

1.4. Javascript

JavaScript is a versatile and powerful programming language primarily used for adding interactivity and dynamic functionality to web pages. One of the key roles of JavaScript is to enhance user experience by providing features such as form validation, interactive maps, sliders, animations, and much more. It allows developers to create responsive and engaging web applications that can respond to user actions in real time, without requiring page reloads. JavaScript is also commonly used for client-side scripting, meaning it runs directly within the user's web browser. This enables dynamic updates and interactions without needing to communicate with the server, resulting in faster and more responsive user experiences.

1.5. Kotlin

Kotlin is a modern, open-source programming language developed by JetBrains, designed to interoperate seamlessly with Java while offering additional features to enhance productivity and code safety. Officially supported by Google for Android development, Kotlin has become a popular choice for building mobile applications.

Kotlin combines object-oriented and functional programming paradigms, enabling developers to write concise, expressive, and reliable code. Key features include null safety to prevent runtime errors, extension functions for cleaner code, and coroutines for simplifying asynchronous programming.

With its growing ecosystem and versatility, Kotlin is not limited to Android development but is also used for back-end, web, and multiplatform projects, making it a powerful tool in modern software development.

1.6. Spring Boot

Spring Boot is a Java framework designed to simplify the development of web and enterprise applications. It offers features like auto-configuration, embedded servers, and a streamlined project setup, allowing developers to quickly create and deploy applications. Ideal for building REST APIs and microservices, Spring Boot reduces boilerplate code and enhances productivity.

1.7. phpMyAdmin

phpMyAdmin is a free, open-source tool designed for managing MySQL and MariaDB databases through a web interface. It allows users to perform various tasks such as creating databases, running queries, managing tables, and importing/exporting data without needing extensive command-line knowledge. With its user-friendly interface and robust features, phpMyAdmin is widely used by developers and administrators for efficient database management.

1.8. RESTful API

A RESTful API (Representational State Transfer API) is a web service that follows REST principles to enable communication between systems. It uses HTTP methods like GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE to perform operations on resources, which are identified by unique URLs. RESTful APIs are stateless, scalable, and widely used for building web applications and services due to their simplicity, flexibility, and ease of integration.

2. Usecase Diagram

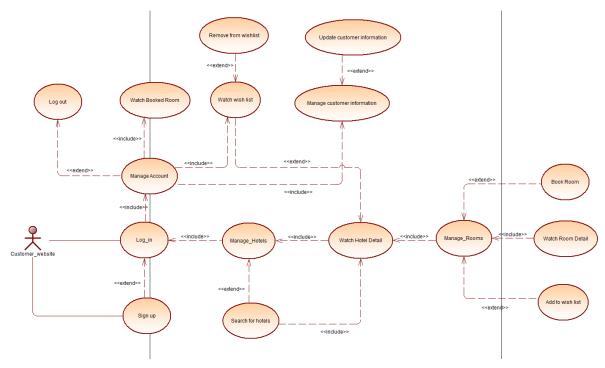
The system includes 2 main user group including: Hotel management, and customer. Each group will have the right to use diffrenent functions depending on the nature of their work.

Picture 1. Usecase diagram for hotel manager

Hotel manager is the person with the highest authority on the system with many important functions to control the amount of information in the most comprehensive way and maintain the system to operate stably and transparently. With Picture 1, we can see the general functions of hotel management such as: Hotels & Rooms, Account management,...

2.2. Usecase diagram for the customer side

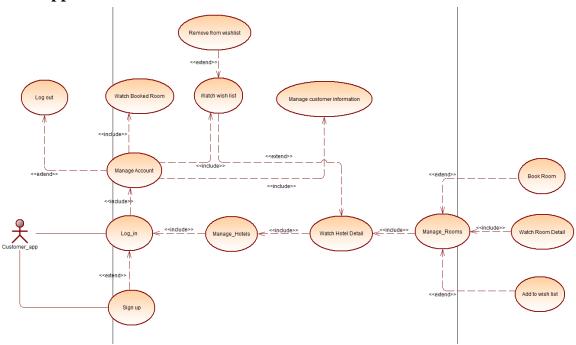
Website:



Picture 2. Usecase diagram for user with website

Customers are the primary users of the **Hotel Booking System Website**, serving as the main agents for reserving accommodations. According to the system design, customers who wish to book a hotel must first log in to access booking-related functionalities. After logging in, features such as making reservations, updating personal information, and managing bookings become available.

Mobile App:



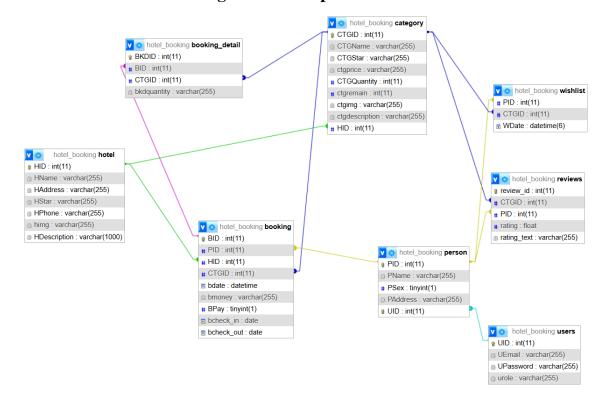
Picture 3. Usecase diagram for user with mobile app

Users are the primary operators of the **Hotel Booking Mobile App**, acting as the main agents for reserving accommodations. In the app's design, users who wish to book a

hotel must first log in to unlock booking-related features. Once logged in, they can access functionalities such as making reservations, and managing their bookings seamlessly through the mobile interface.

3. Design database

3.1. CDM diagram – Concept Data Model



Picture 4. Database

3.2. Data description

Table users:

Num.	Field name	Datatypes	Describe
1	UID	Integer	User id
2	UEmail	Varchar	User email
3	UPassword	Varchar	User password
4	Urole	Varchar	User Role

Table 1: Users

Table person

Num.	Field name	Datatypes	Describe
1	PID	Integer	Person id
2	PName	Varchar	Person name
3	PSex	Boolean	Person gender
4	PAddress	Varchar	Person address
5	UID	Integer	Foreign key to user table

Table 2: Person

Table hotel

Num.	Field name	Datatypes	Describe
1	HID	Integer	Hotel id
2	HName	Varchar	Hotel name
3	HAddress	Varchar	Hotel address
4	HStar	Varchar	Hotel rating star
5	HPhone	Varchar	Hotel phone
6	himg	Varchar	Hotel image
7	HDescription	Varchar	Hotel description

Table 3: Hotel

Table category (room)

Num.	Field name	Datatypes	Describe
1	CTGID	Integer	Room id
2	CTGName	Varchar	Room name
3	CTGStar	Varchar	Room rating star
4	ctgprice	Varchar	Room price
5	CTGQuantity	Varchar	Numbers of rooms
6	ctgremain	Varchar	Remaining rooms
7	ctgimg	Varchar	Room image
8	ctgdescription	Varchar	Room description
9	HID	Integer	Foreign's key to hotel table

Table 4: Category

Table reviews

Num.	Field name	Datatypes	Describe
1	reviews_id	Integer	Review id
2	CTGID	Integer	Foreign's key to category
			table
3	PID	Integer	Foreign's key to person
			table
4	rating	Float	Rating star
5	rating_text	Varchar	Contens of review

Table 5: Reviews

Table wishlist

Num. Field name Datatypes Describe	
------------------------------------	--

1	PID	Integer	Foreign's key to person
			table
2	CTGID	Integer	Foreign's key to category
			table
3	WDate	Datetime	Time when add to wish list

Table 6: Wishlist

Table bookings

Num.	Field name	Datatypes	Describe
1	BID	Integer	Booking id
2	PID	Integer	Foreign's key to person
			table
3	HID	Integer	Foreign's key to hotel table
4	CTGID	Integer	Foreign's key to category
			table
5	bdate	Datetime	Day and time when
			booking
6	bmoney	Varchar	Total booking money
7	Bpay	Boolean	Payment status
8	bcheck_in	Date	Check-in day
9	bcheck_out	Date	Check-out day

Table 7: bookings

$Table\ booking_detail$

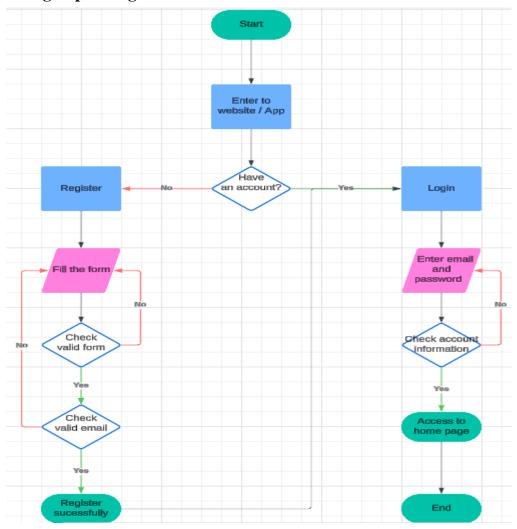
Num.	Field name	Datatypes	Describe
1	BKDID	Integer	Booking detail id
2	BID	Integer	Foreign's key to bookings
			table
3	CTGID	Integer	Foreign's key to category
			table
4	bkdquantity	Varchar	The number room per each
			booking

Table 8: Booking_detail

PART 3. RESULT

I. Client-side functionality

1. Sign up & Login

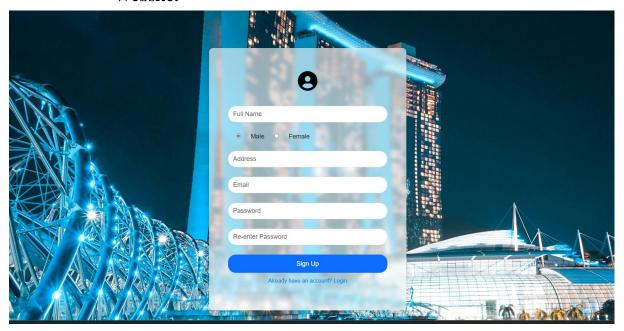


Picture 5. Flow-chart for sign up and log in

1.1. Sign up

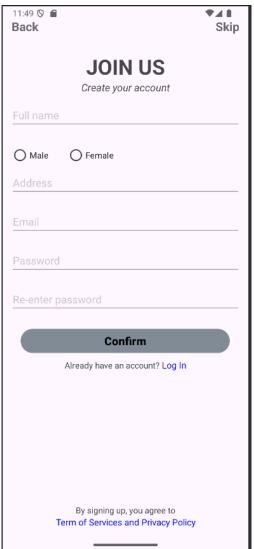
Customers who want to booking at the system are required to have an account. If they do not have an account, they can register at the account registration page. The registration page includes the following information:

*Website:



Picture 6. Sign up interface for website

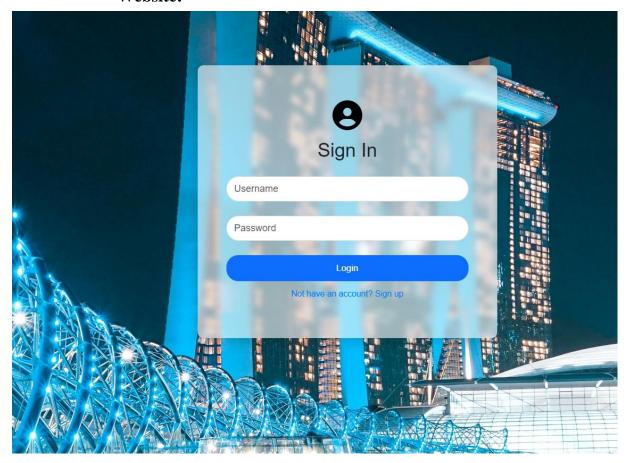
*Mobile App:



1.2. Log in

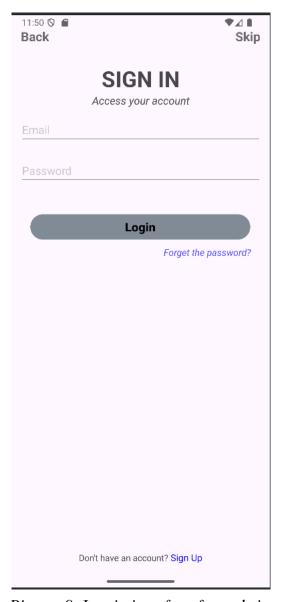
Users use accounts to log into the system. If the correct information is entered, the system will, based on the account's permissions, switch to the management page for that individual. Otherwise, the system will report an error and ask to re-enter.

*Website:



Picture 8. Log in interface for website

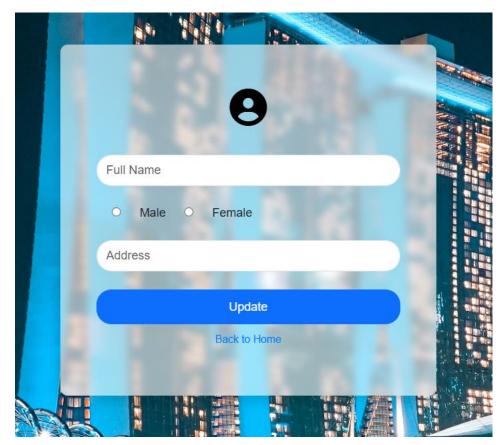
*Mobile:



Picture 9. Log in interface for website

2. Update customer information:

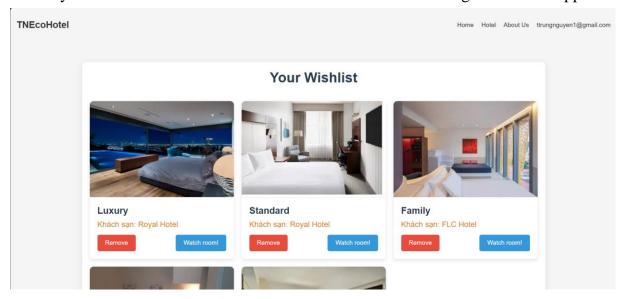
Customers can update customer information by filling in the blank fields to update customer details.



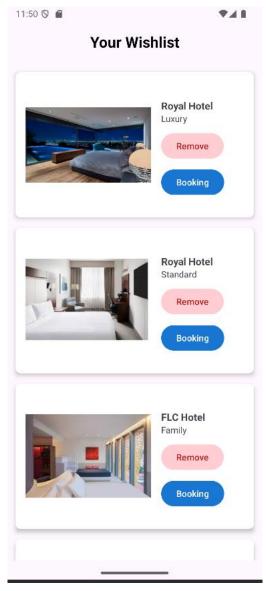
Picture 10. Update customer informatio interface

3. Wishlist

This page allows users to save a list of favorite rooms for convenient recording and quick access to their favorite rooms. In this page, you can access directly into room by click button "Watch room!" in website and click on image on mobile app.



Picture 11. Wishlist interface for website



Picture 12. Wishlist interface for mobile

4. Booked page

This page lists booked rooms, including basic information about the room, hotel, total cost, check-in date, and check-out date. Especially, on website you can post a new review about this room to rate satisfaction for this booking.

FLC Hotel Double Room \$99999 Check-in: N/A Check-out: N/A Post a Review FLC Hotel Family Rod Family Rod Check-in: 2024 Check-out: 202 Post a Review

FLC Hotel Family Room \$500 Check-in: 2024-11-25 Check-out: 2024-130 Post a Review



Picture 13. Booked rooms interface for website

Your Booked Rooms

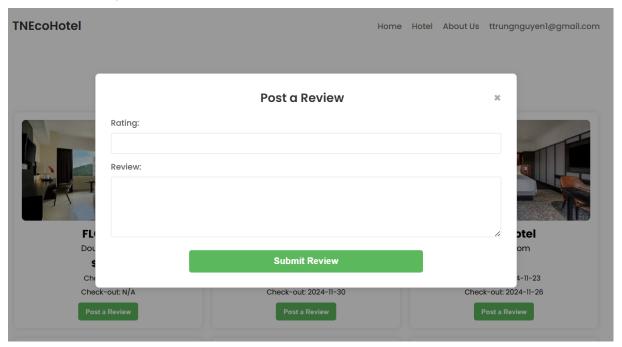
*Mobile



Picture 14. Booked rooms interface for website

5. Post review

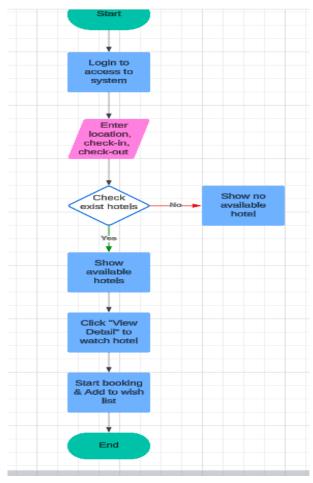
In this page, after you finish your booking. A button "Post a Review" will showed and you can post a rating, you feeling with this room by fill the form such as: rating score from 1 to 5 star, and the content of review.



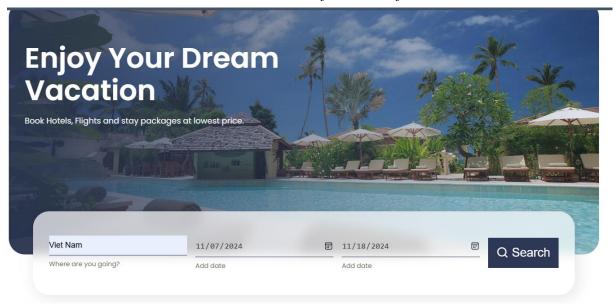
Picture 15. Post a review on website

6. Search for hotel

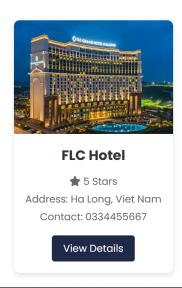
In Picture 16, the search functionality is demonstrated effectively. When customers search for hotels, the system displays all available options, allowing them to explore further by clicking "View Details" for each hotel. On the other hand, if no hotels are available in the selected location, the screen still transitions to the results page, notifying customers with the message, "No availability in this location."



Picture 16. Flow-char for search function



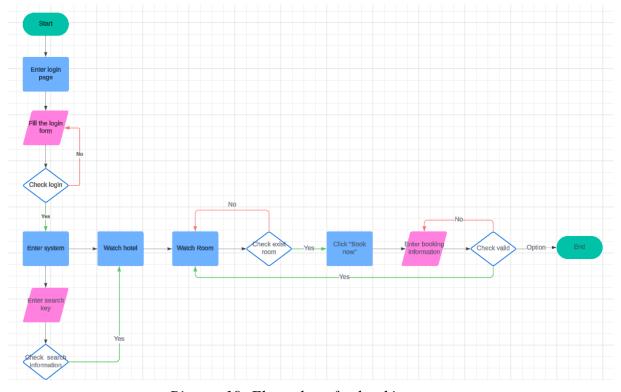
Hotels in Viet Nam



Picture 17 + 18. Result for search hotel

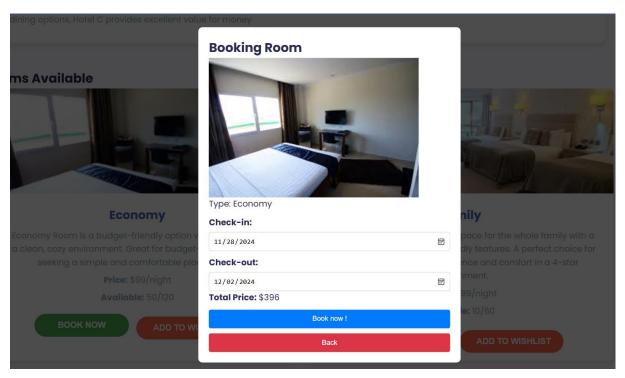
7. Booking

Picture 19, 20, and 21 clearly illustrate the booking process within the system, seamlessly integrated across both the website and mobile platforms. Each step, from searching and selecting a room to confirming the booking, is presented in detail, showcasing how the system operates smoothly and consistently across all devices.



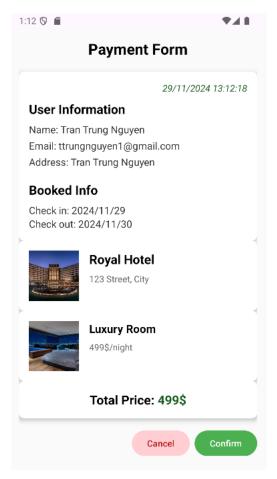
Picture 19. Flow-chart for booking room

*Website:



Picture 20. Booking form interface on website

*Mobile:



Picture 21. Booking form interface on mobile

8. Log out

When the customer want to log out the account, customer can log out at the account bar in each page of website and bottom of each page on mobile. Press the log out button, customer can log out immediately and back again login screen.

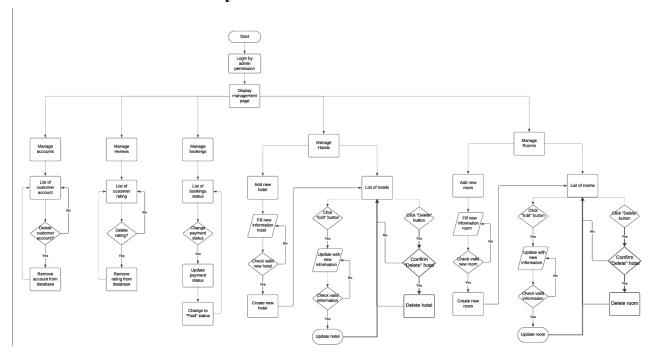


Picture 22. Log out on website



Picture 23. Log out on mobile

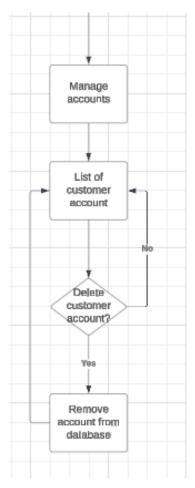
II. Admin functionality



Picture 24. Flow-chart for hotel manager

1. List of customer account

On this page, managers can view all customer account information registered on the system. Furthermore, if customers behave inconsistently with the hotel's regulations, the manager can delete the user account on the system by press into the "Delete" button.



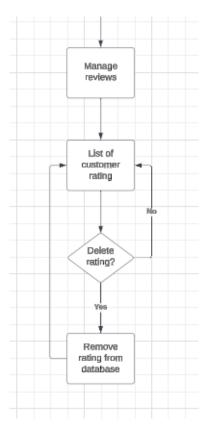
Picture 25. Flow-chart of manage customer account



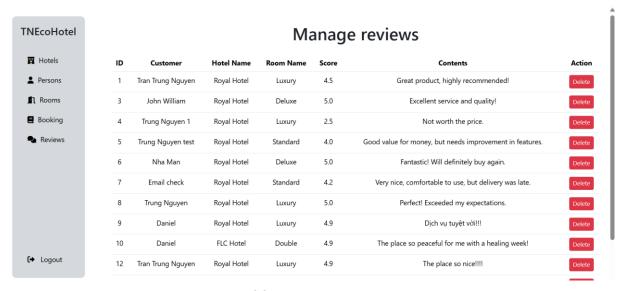
Picture 26. Manage accounts page

2. List of reviews

This page manages customer reviews, allowing managers to remove comments that violate the hotel's policies or contain misleading content using the "Delete" button.



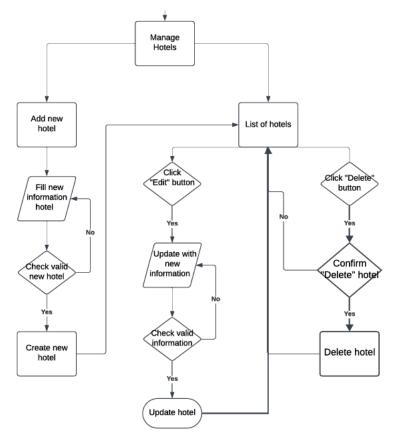
Picture 27. Flow-chart of manage reviews



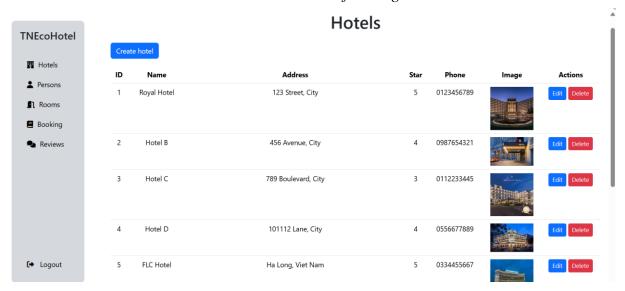
Picture 28. Manage reviews page

3. Hotels management

This page provides all the necessary information for managing a hotel. Users can view the status of hotels, as well as add new ones, update existing details, or remove unsuitable hotels from the list to maintain accurate and up-to-date records.



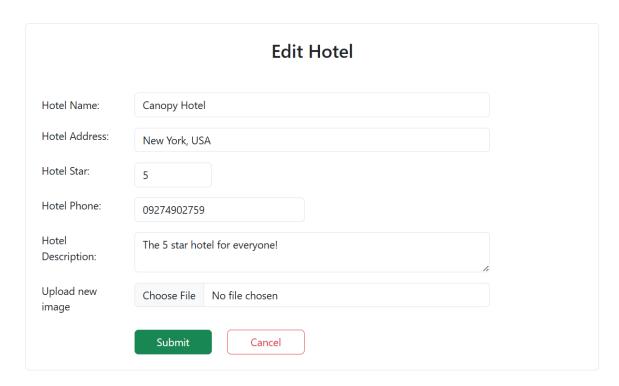
Picture 29. Flow-chart of manage hotels



Picture 30. Manage hotels page

3.1. Update hotel

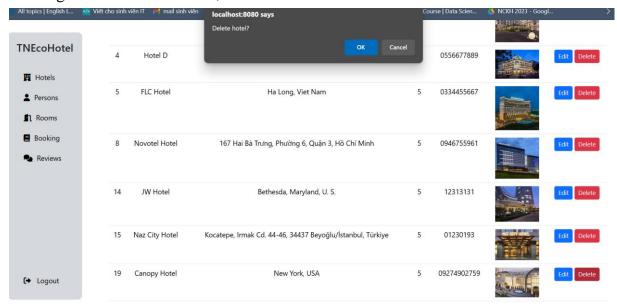
On this page, clicking the "Edit" button opens a form for updating hotel information. Once the "Confirm" button is pressed, the updates are saved and completed. Alternatively, clicking "Cancel" will return the user to the previous hotel list page.



Picture 31. Edit form for updating hotel

3.2. Delete hotel

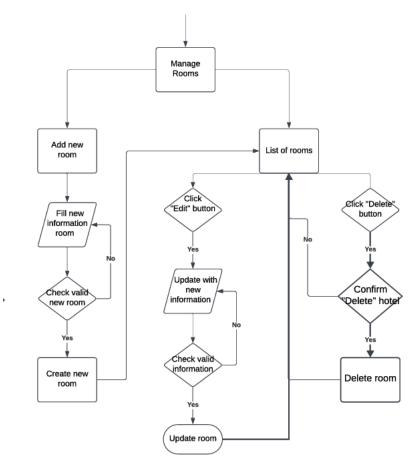
A hotel manager who wants to delete a hotel can click the "Delete" button. After clicking "OK" to confirm, the hotel will be removed from the database.



Picture 32. Delete hotel

4. Rooms management

This page provides detailed information about the room types available at each hotel. It enables managers to gain insights into the details and current status of each room type, allowing them to develop tailored strategies to optimize the hotel's sales performance.



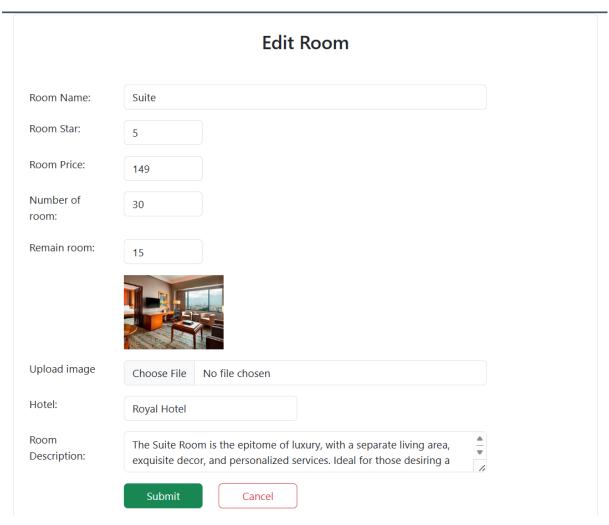
Picture 33. Flow-chart of manage rooms

TNEcoHotel	Manage rooms								
用 Hotels	Create r	new room							
Persons	ID	Name	Star	Price	Quantity	Remain	Image	HID	Action
■ Rooms	1	Luxury	5	499\$	50	20		1	Edit Delete
■ Booking									
Reviews	2	Standard	3	199\$	100	30	THE STATE OF THE S	1	Edit Delete
	3	Deluxe	4	299\$	75	10		1	Edit Delete
	4	Suite	5	149\$	30	15		2	Edit Delete
(→ Logout	5	Economy	2	99\$	120	50		3	Edit Delete
	6	Family	4	399\$	60	10	PI	3	Edit Delete

Picture 34. Manage rooms page

4.1. Update Room

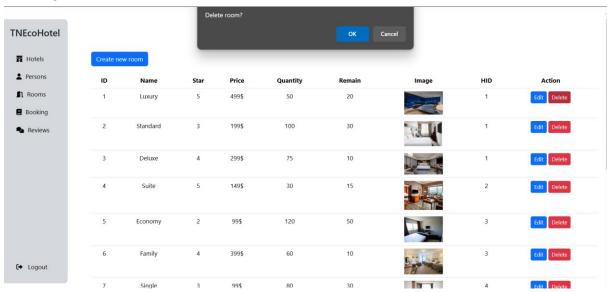
On this page, clicking the "Edit" button opens a form for updating room information. Once the "Confirm" button is pressed, the updates are saved and completed. Alternatively, clicking "Cancel" will return the user to the previous room list page.



Picture 35. Edit form for updating room

4.2. Delete Room

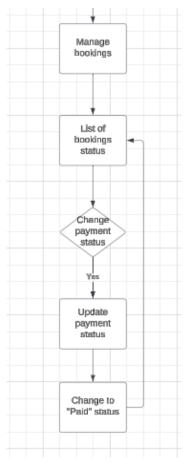
A hotel manager who wants to delete a room can click the "Delete" button. After clicking "OK" to confirm, the room will be removed from the database.



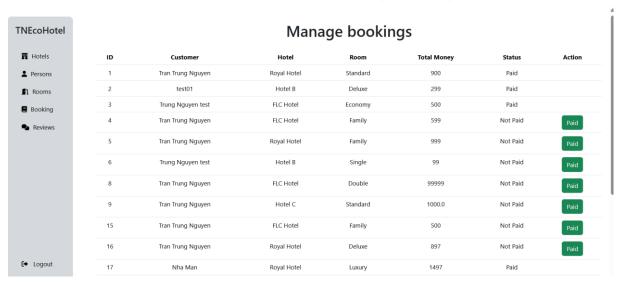
Picture 36. Delete room

5. Bookings management

On this page, managers can view all user booking details along with their payment status. For bookings that have been paid, managers can confirm the payment by clicking the "Paid" button.



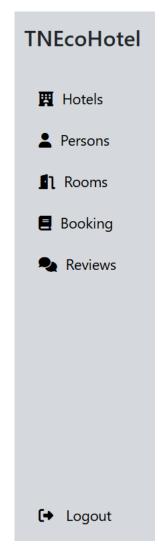
Picture 37. Flow-chart of manage bookings



Picture 38. Manage bookings page

6. Log out

By click into "Log out" button at the bottom of navigation bar, manager can log out immediately



Picture 39. Log out in administrator

PART 4. TESTING

I. Testing goal

The main goal of testing is to detect errors and check whether the program meets the requirements or not.

Objectives to be achieved:

Usability testing is checking whether the website and application are user-friendly or not? Users can understand whether the system works easily or not.

- All error messages are accurate, without any spelling or grammar errors, and the error message must match the field label.
- Link to the home page on each page

Functional testing is to verify whether the functional and business characteristics mentioned in the specification document are met.

- Check if the account and password match
- Check email function (if registered with the same email)
- Check all links to see if they work and if they go to the expected screen.
- Check the ability to force data entry, empty data, bind data, display a message when entering incorrect data.

Database testing is checking whether the data displayed in the web application matches the data stored in the database or not? Whether the application operation data is added to the database correctly.

• The data displayed to the user is the same as the data in the database.

1. Test script

Function test script:

Num.	Description	Testing date
1	Sign up	29-11-2024
2	Log in	29-11-2024
3	Add to wishlist	29-11-2024
4	Create new hotel	29-11-2024
5	Update hotel	29-11-2024
6	Create new room	29-11-2024
7	Update room	29-11-2024

8 Booking room 29-11-2024	1
----------------------------------	---

Table 9. Functional test script

1.1. Sign up

Num.	Describe	Testing	Expected results	Current	Test date
	test case	script		result	
1	Leave the	Leave the	Report an error,	Successfully	29-11-2024
	fields blank	fields blank	request input		
2	Enter an	Enter an	Report an error,	Successfully	29-11-2024
	existing	existing	request re-entry		
	email	email			

Table 10. Test sign up function

1.2. Login

Num.	Describe	Testing script	Expected	Current	Test date
	test case		results	result	
1	Leave the	Leave the	Report an error,	Successfully	29-11-2024
	fields blank	fields blank	request input		
2	Incorrect	Enter wrong	Report an error,	Successfully	29-11-2024
	login fields	email/password	request re-entry		
	entered				
		Log	gin by admin		
3	Log in	- Step 1: Open	Go to the	Successfully	29-11-2024
	(Admin)	website	admin's		
		- Step 2: Login	management		
		with	page		
		email/password			
		Logi	n by customer		
4	Log in	- Step 1: Open	Go to home	Successfully	29-11-2024
	(User)	Website/app	page		
		- Step 2: Login			
		with			
		email/password			

Table 11. Test log in function

1.3. Add to wishlist

Num.	Describe	Testing script	Expected	Current	Test date
	test case		results	result	

1	Add to	Add to wish	Report an error	Successfully	29-11-2024
	wish list	list with			
	with	existed room			
	existed				
	room				

Table 12. Test add to wishlist function

1.4. Create new hotel

Num.	Describe	Testing script	Expected	Current	Test date
	test case		results	result	
1	Leave the	Leave the	Report an error,	Successfully	29-11-2024
	fields blank	fields blank	request input		

Table 13. Test create a new hotel function

1.5. Update hotel

Num.	Describe	Testing script	Expected	Current	Test date
	test case		results	result	
1	Leave the	Leave the	Report an error,	Successfully	29-11-2024
	fields blank	fields blank	request input		

Table 14. Test update hotel function

1.6. Create new room

Num.	Describe	Testing script	Expected	Current	Test date
	test case		results	result	
1	Leave the	Leave the	Report an error,	Successfully	29-11-2024
	fields blank	fields blank	request input		

Table 15. Test create a new room function

1.7. Update room

Num.	Describe	Testing script	Expected	Current	Test date
	test case		results	result	
1	Leave the	Leave the	Report an error,	Successfully	29-11-2024
	fields blank	fields blank	request input		

Table 16. Test update room function

1.8. Booking room

Num.	Describe	Testing script	Expected	Current	Test date
	test case		results	result	
1	Leave the	Leave the	Report an error,	Successfully	29-11-2024
	fields blank	fields blank	request input		

2	Booking	Booking with	No button	Successfully	29-11-2024
	with out of	out of stock	"Book now"		
	stock room	room	show		
3	Booking	Booking with	Total money is	Successfully	29-11-2024
	with	check-in date	0		
	unavailable	smaller than			
	date	check-out date			

Table 17. Test booking room function

PART 5. CONCLUSION AND DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION

I. ACHIEVED RESULTS

The Hotel Booking System for Mobile Devices successfully achieves its primary goals by providing a user-friendly platform for customers to search for accommodations, make reservations, and manage their bookings directly through the mobile app. The app ensures secure access via a login system, real-time updates for room availability, and seamless payment integration for a complete booking experience. Moreover, it offers hotel administrators efficient tools to manage room inventory and monitor reservations, improving operational efficiency. The mobile app's intuitive interface and responsiveness cater to the growing demand for convenient, on-the-go booking solutions.

II. RESTRICTIONS

Despite its achievements, the system has certain limitations:

- The app requires consistent internet access, making it less effective in areas with poor connectivity.
- Handling a large volume of concurrent users during peak periods may result in performance bottlenecks.
- The system offers limited insights for advanced analytics and customer behavior tracking, which are crucial for enhancing user engagement.

III. ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

To address these limitations and further enhance the system, the following development directions are proposed:

- Implement an offline mode allowing users to browse hotels and plan reservations without an active internet connection.
- Optimize the app's infrastructure to handle increased traffic efficiently, ensuring smooth performance during high-demand periods.
- Integrate advanced analytics tools for better tracking of user preferences, providing personalized recommendations and marketing insights.
- Expand functionality by integrating the app with travel-related services such as flight bookings, car rentals, and local attractions for a comprehensive travel planning experience.
- Introduce AI-powered chatbots for customer support and machine learning algorithms to enhance personalization in recommendations.

REFERENCE SOURCE

- 1. Spring Boot :: Spring Boot
- 2. Introduction · Bootstrap
- 3. What is REST?: REST API Tutorial
- 4. Kotlin Docs | Kotlin Documentation