

Creating a Booking System For British Airways.

Implementation

Homepage

This page needs to be eye catching, colourful, and vibrant, as it is the front page, the first page that the customer will see. "First impressions count" as we all know, so it has to have an image that customers would remember and relate with. It should register in their minds so that the colours and graphics are easily distinguishable.

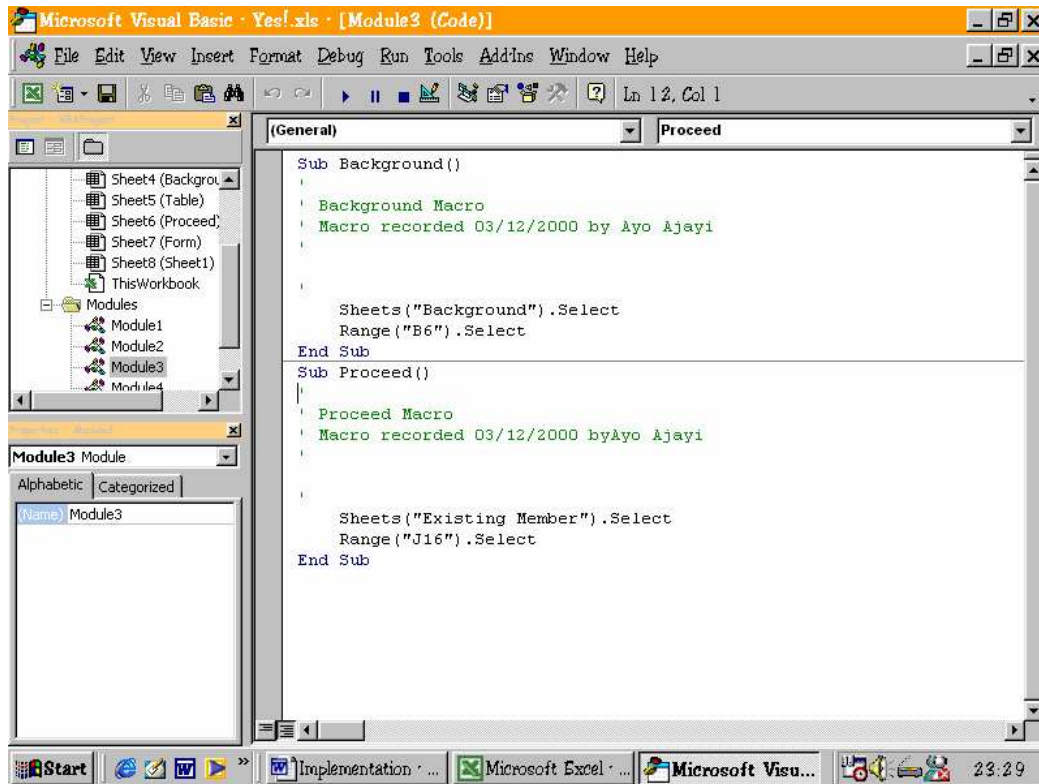


▲ screen dump of the homepage (Fig 3.1)

Problems Encountered

The size of the characters was 14pts and in Times New Roman. The size was too small and could not be easily be read by people who wore glasses. The British Airways logo was too far right and had too be moved towards the left.

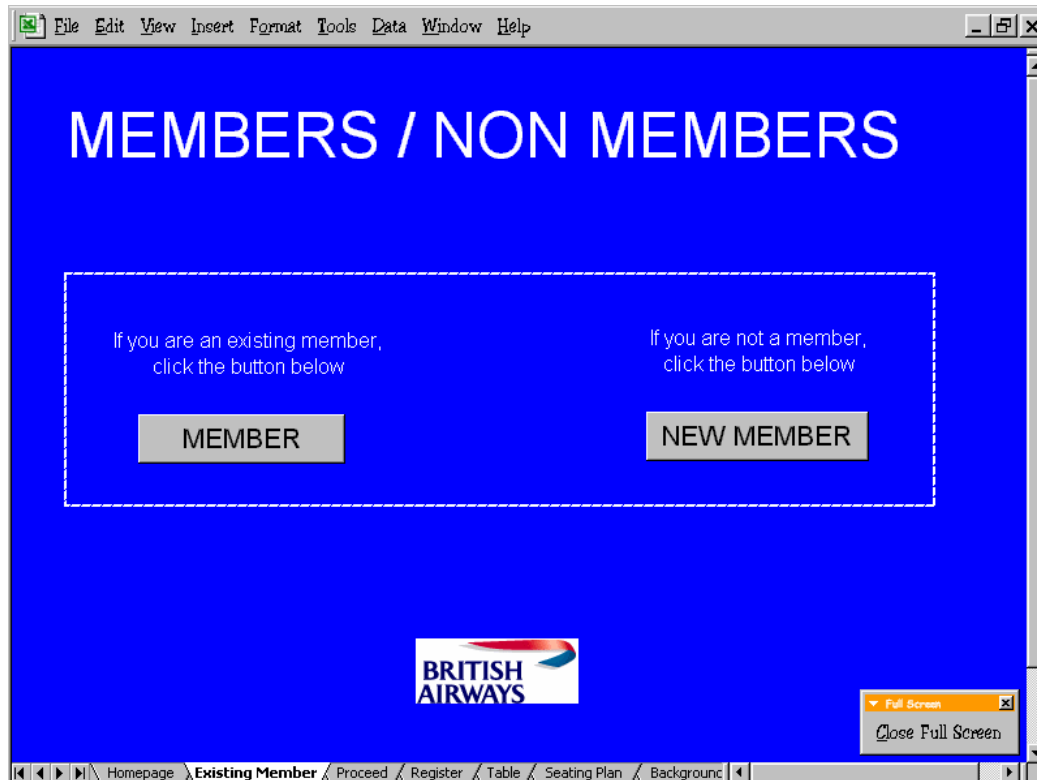
Homepage (Visual Basic)



▲ screen dump of the Macro for the Homepage (Fig 3.2)

Members /Non Members

This page needs to have an influential, contemporary, persuasive look, as potential members will still at this time, be deciding whether to register their details or not.

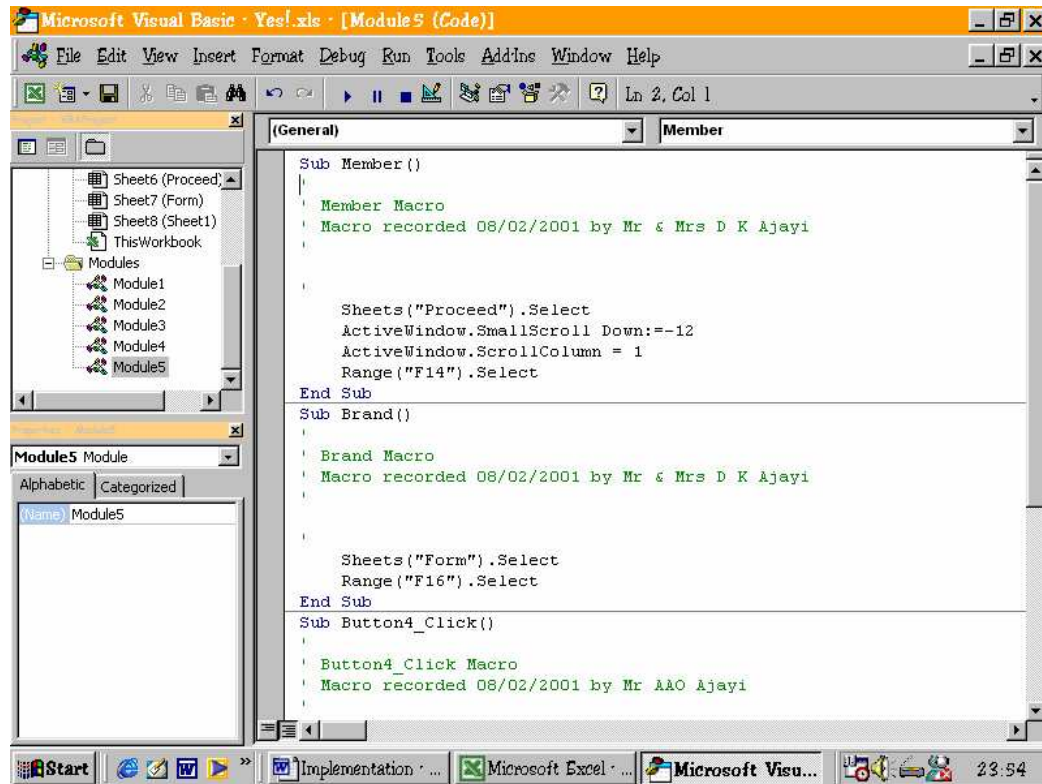


▲ screen dump of the Member/Non Member page (Fig 3.3)

Problems Encountered

When importing the logo, the size was difficult to set.

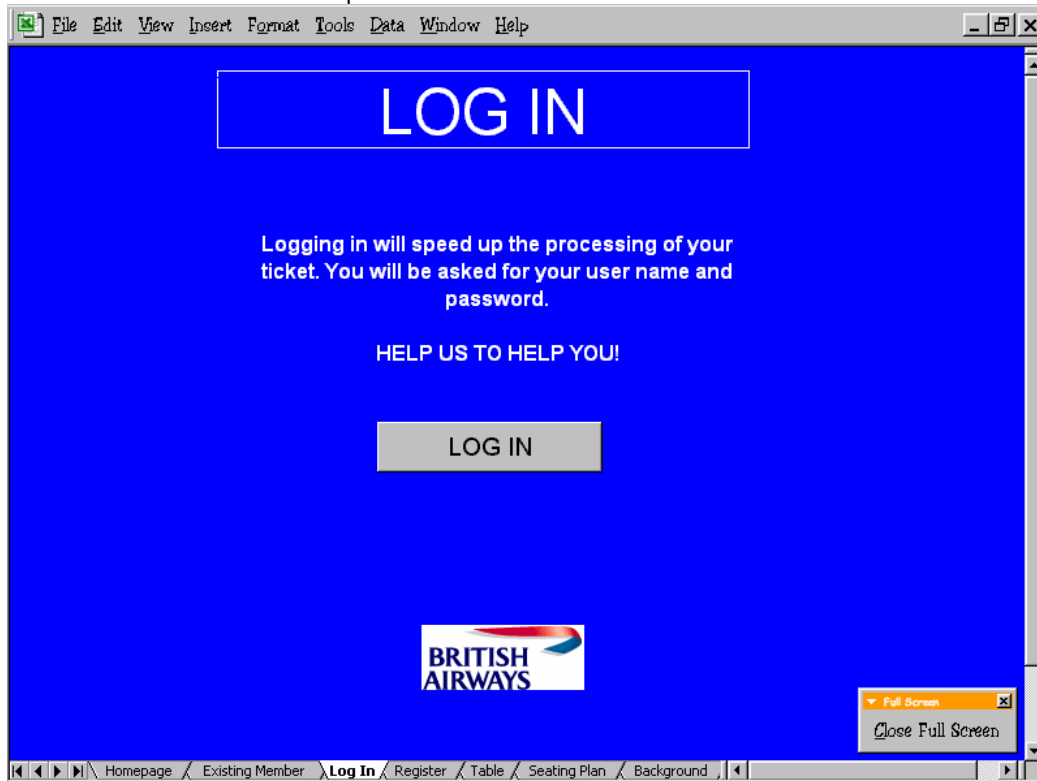
Members (Visual Basic)



▲ screen dump of the macro for the "Members" button (Fig 3.4)

Log In

This page just informs the member that they are about to be prompted for their username and password.

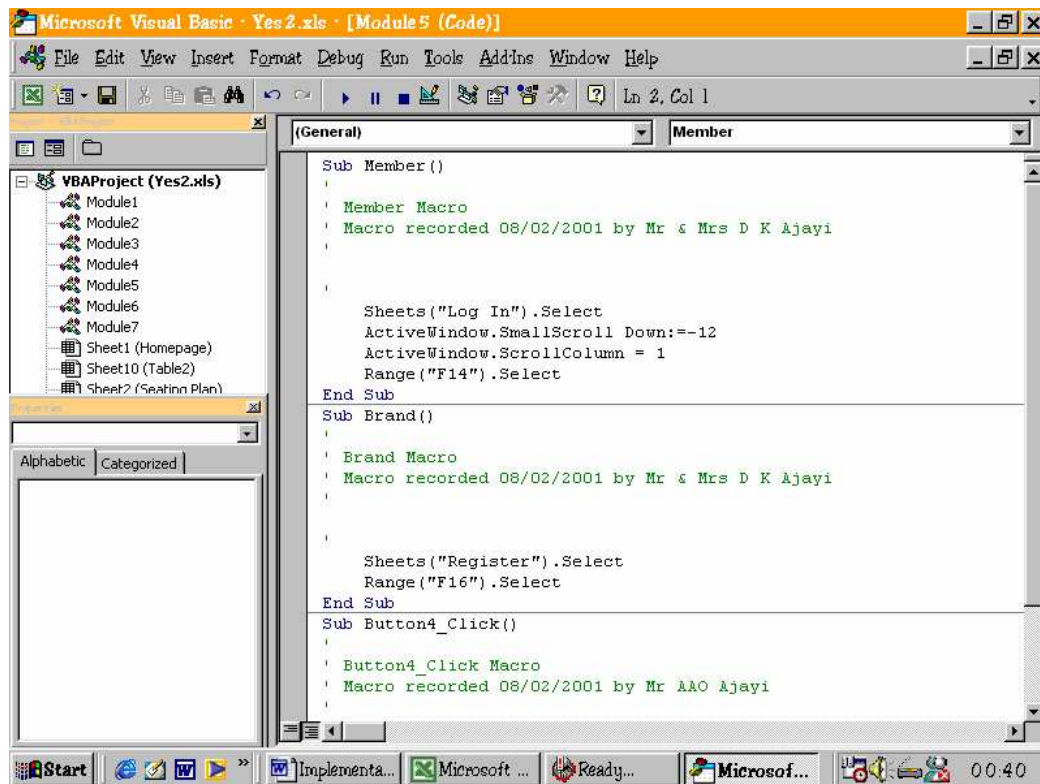


▲ screen dump of the Log In page (Fig 3.5)

Problems Encountered

When the horizontal and vertical value bars are taken away, the buttons and logos were out of position so these need to be adjusted.

Log In (Visual Basic)



▲ screen dump of the macro for the “Members” button (Fig 3.6)

Log In Form

This is where the details of all customers are kept.

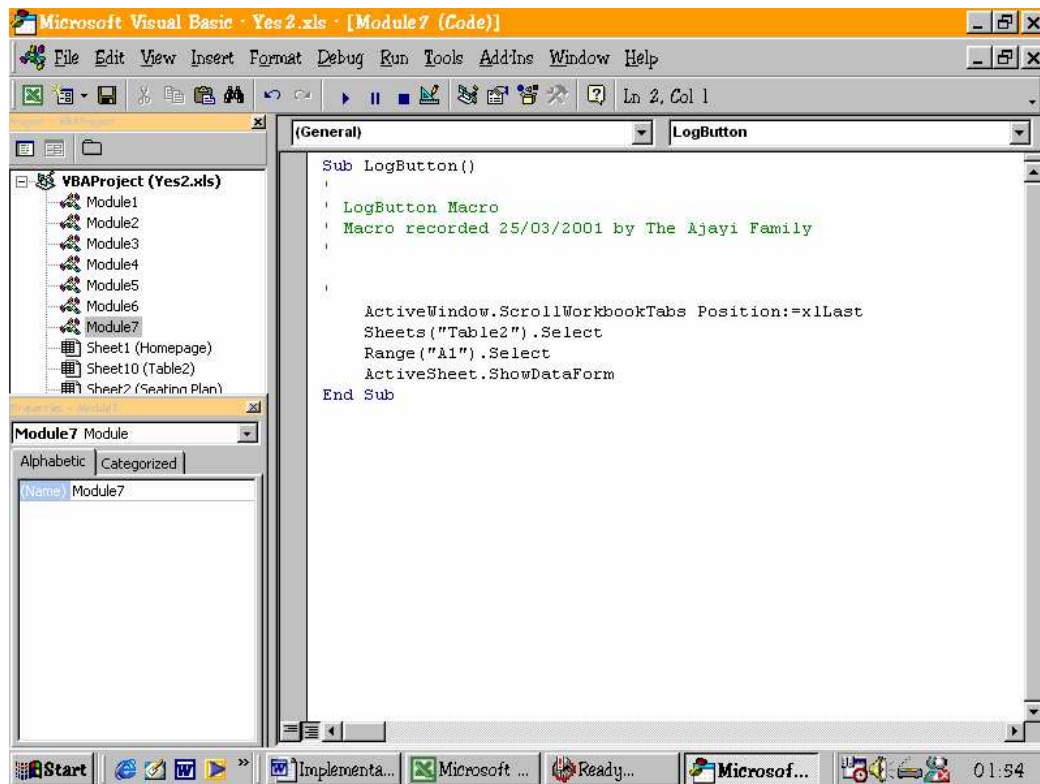
The screenshot shows a spreadsheet application with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Data, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The spreadsheet grid has columns A through L and rows 1 through 31. In cell A1, 'User Name' is entered, and in cell B1, 'Password' is entered. A dialog box titled 'Table 2' is open in the center of the screen. The dialog has a title bar with a question mark and a close button. It contains two input fields: 'User Name:' and 'Password:'. To the right of these fields is a vertical scroll bar. Below the scroll bar are several buttons: 'New Record', 'New', 'Delete', 'Restore', 'Find Prev', 'Find Next', 'Criteria', and 'Close'. In the bottom right corner of the spreadsheet, there is a small button labeled 'Full Screen' with a close button next to it, and a button labeled 'Close Full Screen' below it. The status bar at the bottom shows the current sheet is 'Table2'.

▲ screen dump of the Log In form (fig 3.7)

Problems Encountered

Unless one of the two headings is highlighted, the form will not find any data to use.

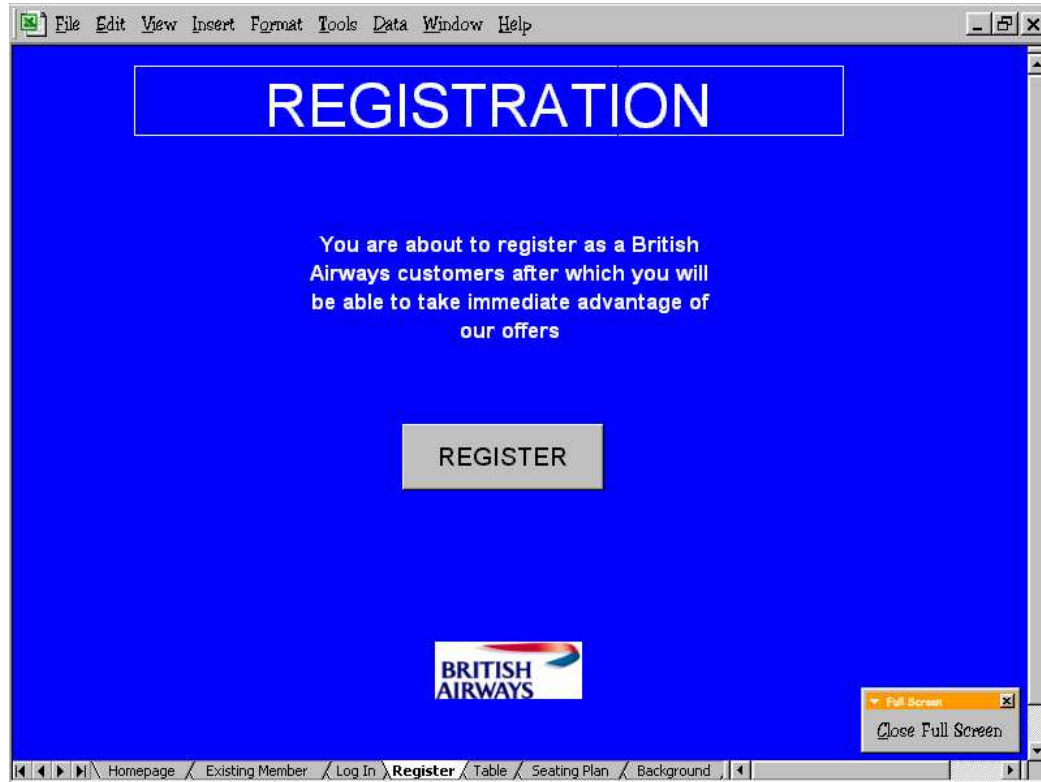
Log In (Visual Basic)



▲ screen dump of the macro for the Log In Form (Fig 3.8)

Registration

This page notifies the customer that he/she is about sign on as a new member and asks for confirmation by clicking the “Register” button.

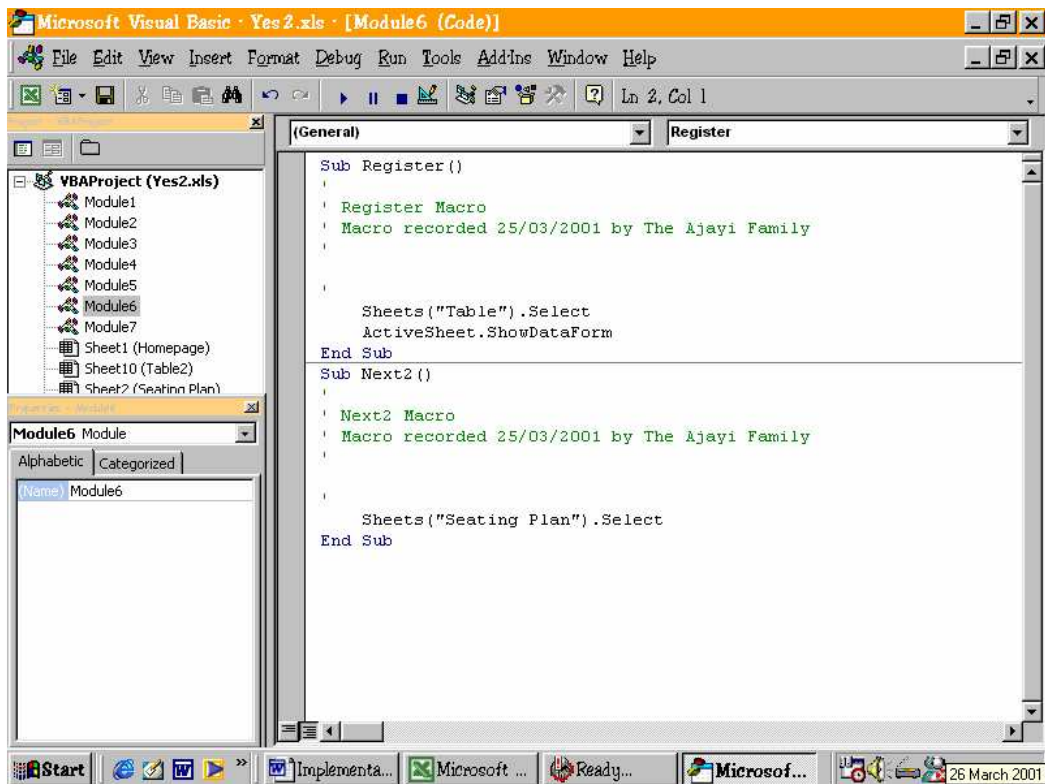


▲ screen dump of the registration sheet (Fig 3.9)

Problems Encountered

When the horizontal and vertical value bars are taken away, the buttons and logos were out of position so these need to be adjusted.

Registration (Visual Basic)



▲ screen dump of the macro for the "Registration" button (Fig 3.10)

Registration Form

This is where the details of all customers are kept.

The screenshot displays a software application window with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Data, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The main area contains a data table with columns labeled B through M. The first row (row 1) has headers: Title, Forename, Surname, Address1, Address2, County, Postcode, and Tel No. Rows 2 through 31 are empty. A dialog box titled "Table" is open, featuring input fields for Ref. No., Title, Forename, Surname, Address1, Address2, County, Postcode, and Tel No. To the right of these fields are buttons: New Record, New, Delete, Restore, Find Prev, Find Next, Criteria, and Close. A "NEXT" button is also visible on the right side of the table. At the bottom of the application window is a navigation bar with buttons: Homepage, Existing Member, Log In, Register, Table (highlighted), Seating Plan, and Background. A small "Full Screen" dialog box with a "Close Full Screen" button is located in the bottom right corner.

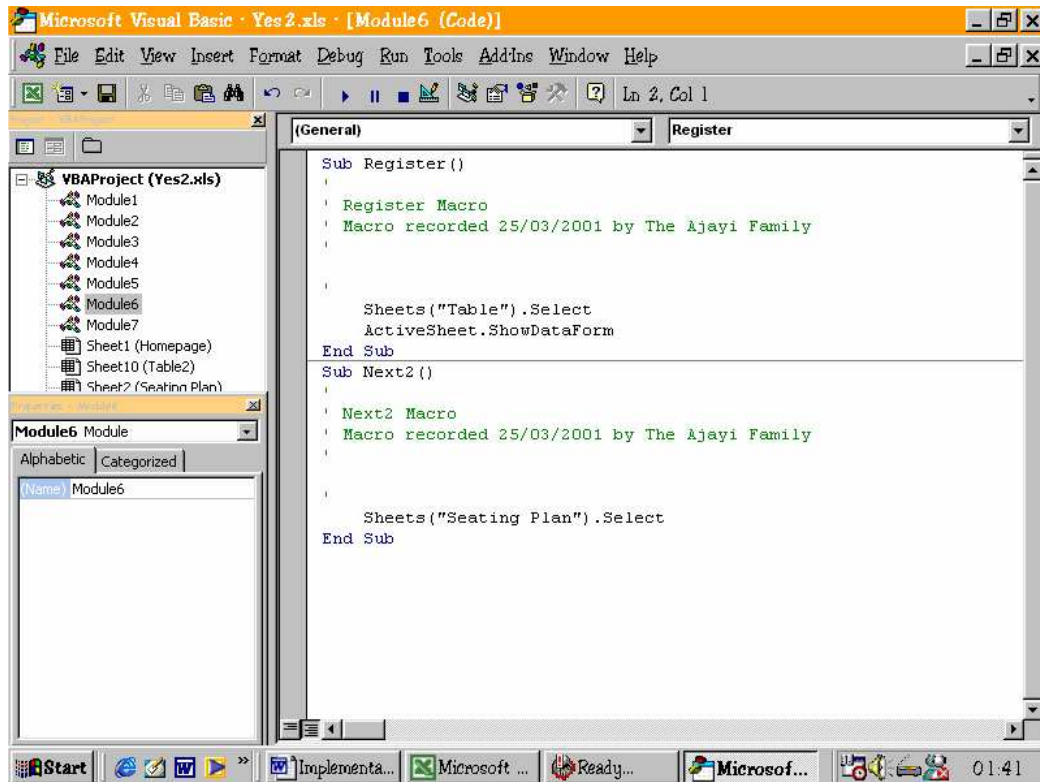
	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Title	Forename	Surname	Address1	Address2	County	Postcode	Tel No.				
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
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▲ screen dump of the registration form (fig 3.11)

Problems Encountered

Unless one of the two headings is highlighted, the form will not find any data to use.

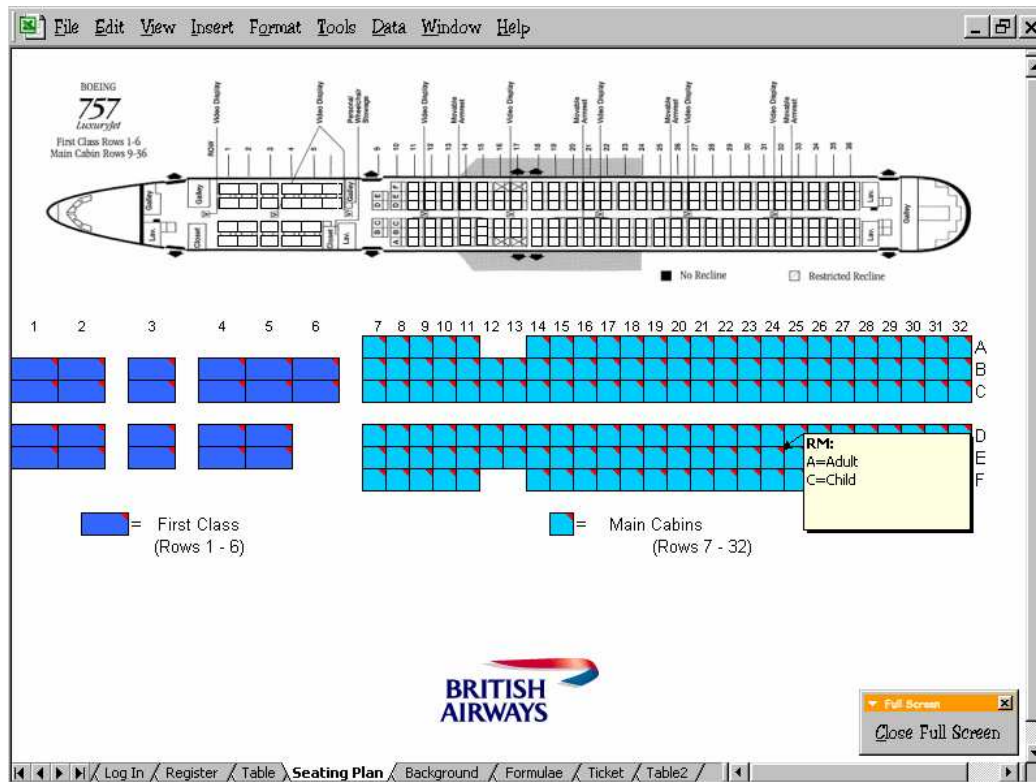
Registration Form (Visual Basic)



▲ screen dump of the macro for the Registration Form (Fig 3.12)

Seating Plan

This is the seating plan of the plane. It gives the customers the opportunity to see and choose where they would like to sit on the journey.

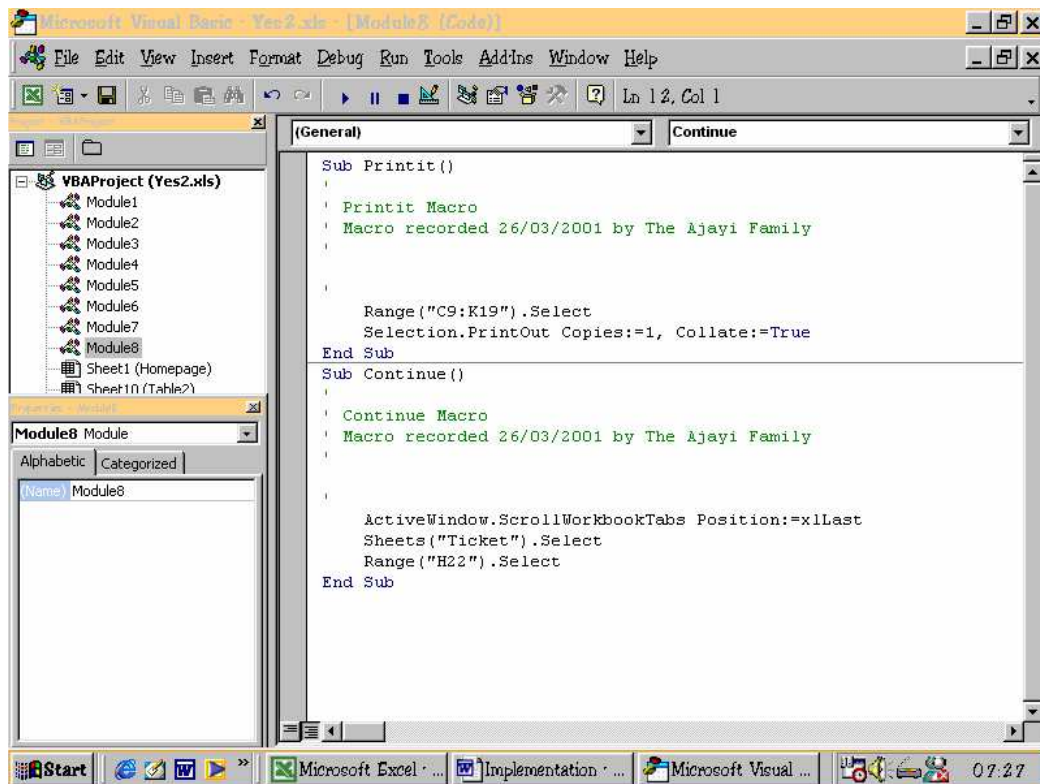


Seating Plan (Fig 3.13)

Problems Encountered

It was difficult to repeatedly gain the same box size in the diagram, which caused a lot of time to be wasted. To avoid, copy and paste boxes.

Seating Plan Visual Basic)



▲ screen dump of the macro for the “Members” button (Fig 3.14)

Accounts Sheet

This sheet works out how much money has been made per day and can work out the maximum possible income.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2	First class seats	adult:	=Seating Plan!O15	child:	=Seating Plan!O16	
3	Cabin seats	adult:	=Seating Plan!AQ14	child:	=Seating Plan!AQ15	
4						
5	Total number of seats		174			
6						
7		Price Per Seat				
8		Adult	Child		22	
9	First Class	360	275		=174*22	
10	Main Cabin	250	175			
11						
12						
13						
14	First	Adult	Child			
15		=B9*C2	=C9*E2			
16						
17						
18						
19	Cabin	Adult	Child			
20		=B10*C3	=C10*E3			
21						
22						
23	Total Cost of Seats	=B20+C20				
24						
25	Max. Possible Income:	=(E8*B9)+(E9*B10)				
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						

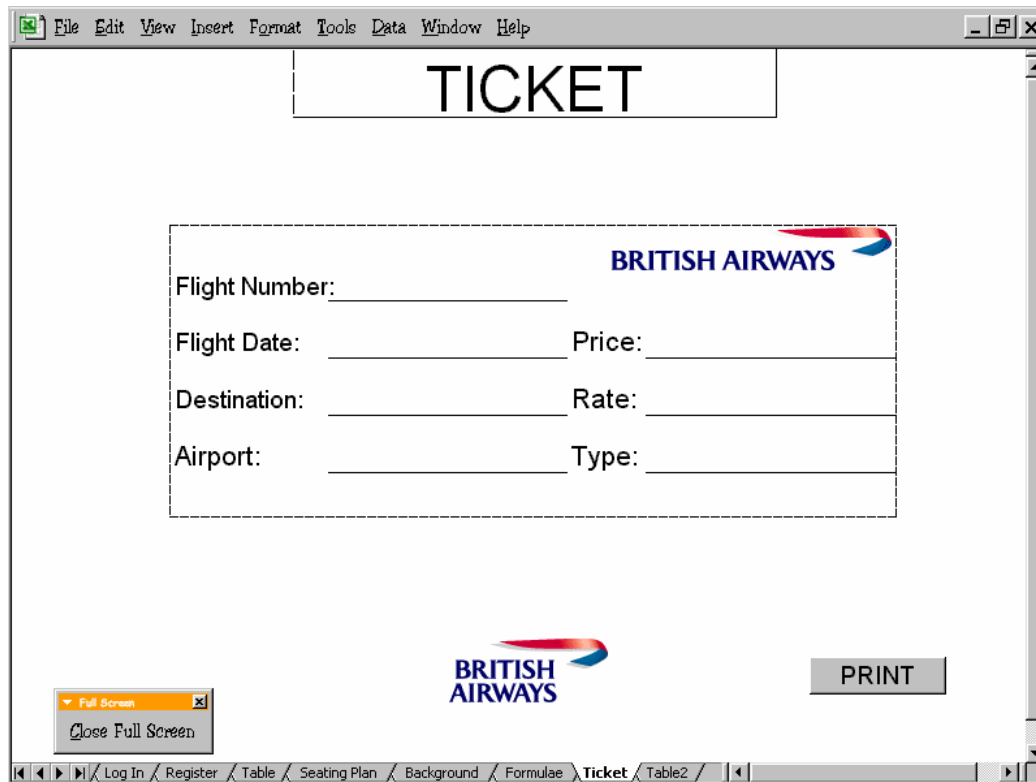
▲ screen shot of the formulae on the accounts Sheet (Fig 3.15)

Problems Encountered

When asked for formulae to be shown, the format of the sheet changes completely. ▲adjustments have to be made.

Ticket

This page shows the format of the final ticket that will be printed showing the flight number, destination, Flight date, ▲airport, Price, Rate and Type .

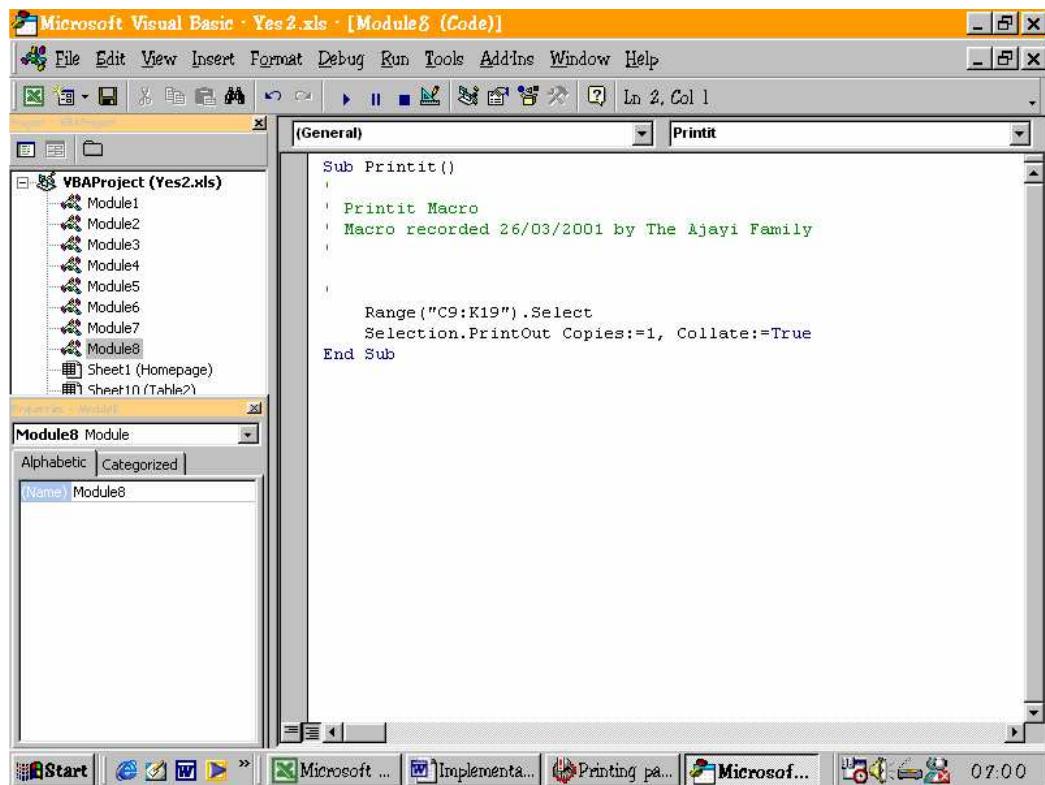


▲ screen shot of the ticket that will be printed. (Fig 3.16)

Problems Encountered

Is difficult to design with out the use of gridlines, use gridlines to design then take gridlines off.

Ticket (Visual Basic)



▲ screen dump of the macro for the "Print" button (Fig 3.17)