VENUEFLOW

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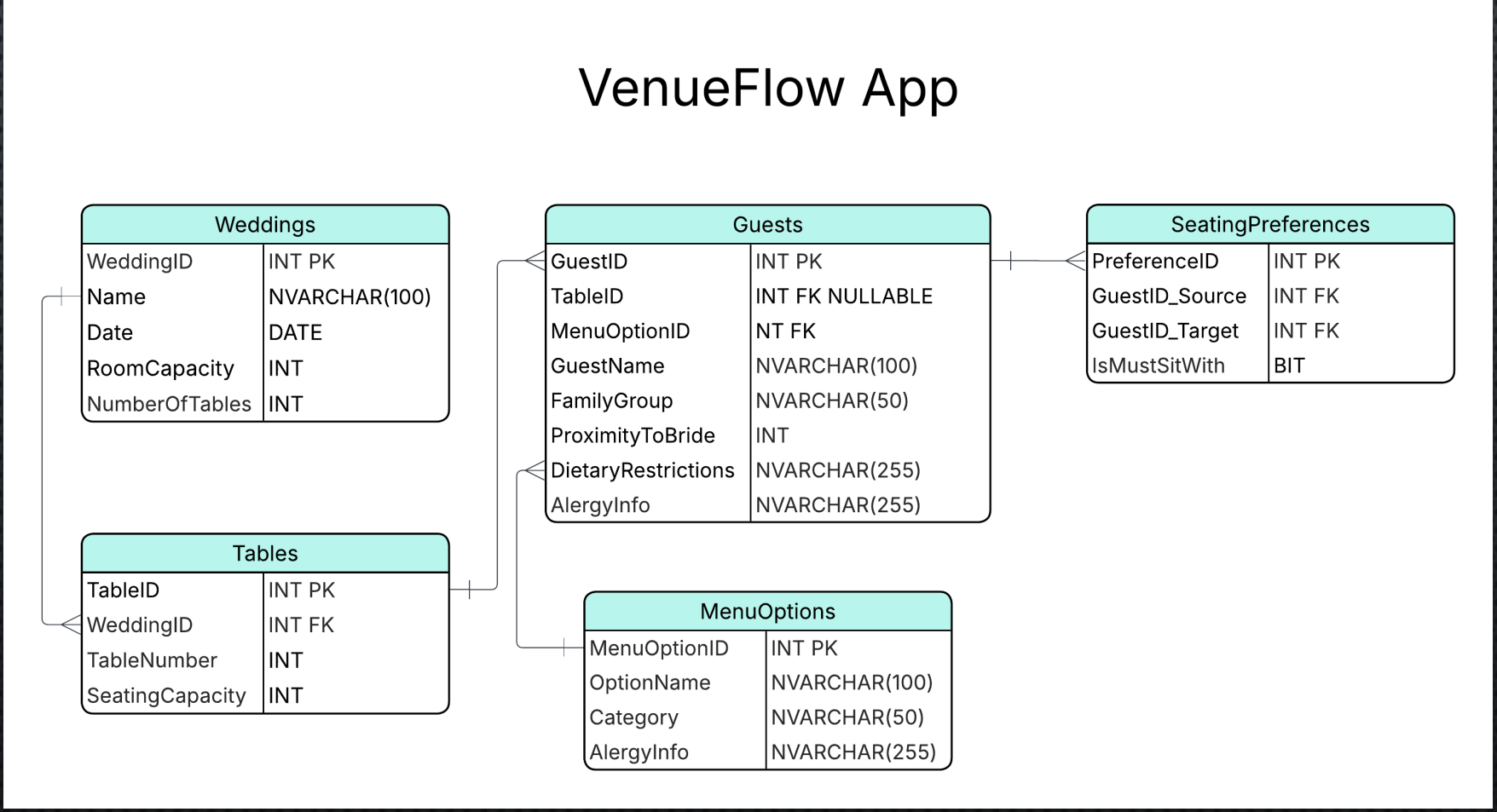
BACKGROUND

- Event venues get requests to host weddings and need to manage multiple rooms and have other challenges like:
  - Guests with food allergies
  - Guests with special dietary preferences
  - Managing distribution of food on the day of the event with multiple menu options

Our Solution

- A desktop application which can be used to:
  - Assign rooms to weddings on a particular date
  - Guest lists can be imported from an Excel spreadsheet to avoid typing each guests information manually
  - Seating is initially automatically assigned based on proximity to bride
  - Ability to print the seating plan with guests who have allergies highlighted in pink and chosen menu option under their name
- Benefits:
  - Avoids accidentally double booking rooms
  - Automatic seating algorithm saves time on assigning seats
  - Printable floor plan helps waiting staff distributing meals and ensuring safety for people with allergies

OUR SOLUTION



Challenge: Data Import

- The user need: Wedding planners live in Excel. They don't want to manually type 150 guest names into our app
- The Technical Problem:
  - Excel is "Flat" (just rows and columns)
  - Our Database is "Relational" (Schema with Foreign Keys)
  - The Risk: If we just copy-pasted data, we would have duplicates (e.g., 50 rows saying "Beef") or "Orphaned Records" (Guests with no Wedding ID)

CHALLENGE: DATA IMPORT

```
var couple :List<string?> = rows // List<ExcelRow>
    .Where(r :ExcelRow => r.Proximity == 0 && !string.IsNullOrEmpty(r.FullName)) // IEnumerable<ExcelRow>
    .Select(r :ExcelRow => r.FullName) // IEnumerable<string?>
    .ToList();

string weddingName = "Wedding Event";
if (couple.Count > 0)
{
    weddingName = $"Wedding of {string.Join(" & ", couple)}";
}


var newWedding = new Wedding
{
    Name = weddingName,
    Date = DateOnly.FromDateTime(DateTime.Now.AddMonths(1)),
    RoomCapacity = rows.Count
};
context.Weddings.Add(newWedding);
context.SaveChanges();
```

```
var distinctMeals :IEnumerable<string?> = rows // List<ExcelRow>
    .Select(r :ExcelRow => r.MealChoice)
    .Where(m :string? => !string.IsNullOrEmpty(m))
    .Distinct();

var dbMeals :List<MenuOption> = context.MenuOptions.ToList();

foreach (var mealName in distinctMeals)
{
    if (mealName != null && !dbMeals.Any(m :MenuOption => m.OptionName == mealName))
    {
        var newMenu = new MenuOption { OptionName = mealName, Category = "Standard", AlergyInfo = "" }
        context.MenuOptions.Add(newMenu);
        context.SaveChanges();
        dbMeals.Add(newMenu);
    }
}
```

Challenge: Drag and Drop for Seating Assignment

- The seating plan is drawn dynamically on a **Canvas**. Implementing a full 'drag-and-drop' system from one vector shape (a seat) to another is mathematically complex.
- It requires:
  - Attaching drag event handlers to every dynamically generated rectangle.
  - Calculating 'hit testing' in real-time to see if the mouse is hovering over a different table.
  - Managing the state of the 'dragged' visual so it follows the mouse cursor."

SOLUTION: UNSEAT TO REASSIGN

- To solve this within our time constraints without compromising functionality, we simplified the user flow. Instead of dragging directly from seat A to seat B, we implemented an 'unseat' feature.
  - Logic: Users simply right-click a seated guest to return them to the 'unassigned' list.
  - Benefit: It turned a complex interaction problem (any seat to any seat) into a simpler state change (seated → unassigned → seated).

```
// 1. ATTACH EVENT (Inside Drawing Loop)
Rectangle placemat = new Rectangle
{
    // ... styling properties ...
    Tag = guest.GuestId,            // Store ID in the visual element
    ToolTip = "Right-Click to Unseat"
};
// Attach the handler to the dynamically created shape
placemat.MouseRightButtonUp += Placemat_MouseRightButtonUp;


// 2. EVENT HANDLER (The Solution)
private async void Placemat_MouseRightButtonUp(object sender, MouseButtonEventArgs e)
{
    // Retrieve the Guest ID from the clicked rectangle
    if (sender is Rectangle placemat && placemat.Tag is int guestId)
    {
        using (var isolatedContext = new VenueFlowDbContext())
        {
            var guest = await isolatedContext.Guests.FindAsync(guestId);
            if (guest != null)
            {
                // LOGIC: Set TableId to null to "Unseat" them
                guest.TableId = null;
                await isolatedContext.SaveChangesAsync();
            }
        }

        // Refresh UI: Guest returns to the "Unassigned" list
        await DrawRoomLayoutIsolated();
        await PopulateUnassignedGuestsIsolated();
    }
}
```

What we learned: Seating algorythm

- The paper by Kresten Lindorff-Larsen proposes treating the seating arrangement not just as a logic puzzle, but as a physics optimization problem, similar to finding the lowest energy state in a system of interacting spins.
  - This is very complex and the number of options is N!
- The paper uses simulated annealing (a Monte Carlo method) to randomly swap guests and slowly "cool down" the system to find a "good enough" solution rather than a perfect one.
- Coding this requires:
  - Building adjacency matrices for the room geometry.
  - Quantifying "compatibility" as a numerical vector for every guest pair.
  - Implementing an iterative physics simulation loop that runs thousands of times.

What we learned: Seating algorythm

- Our solution: A logical "Greedy Algorithm" powered by LINQ sorting.
- We prioritized specific rules (Family & Proximity) and satisfied them one by one. This is much faster and easier to debug than a probabilistic simulation.
- We used LINQ to sort guests into a strict priority queue.

```
// 1. Group guests by Proximity (Lowest number = Highest Priority)
var proximityGroups = guests
    .GroupBy(g => g.ProximityToBride)
    .OrderBy(g => g.Key); // Process Proximity 0, then 1, then 2...

foreach (var proximityGroup in proximityGroups)
{
    // 2. Within that priority, sort by Family Group Size
    var familyGroups = proximityGroup
        .Where(g => g.TableId == null) // Ignore already seated guests
        .GroupBy(g => g.FamilyGroup)
        .OrderByDescending(g => g.Count()); // Seat largest families first

    foreach (var familyGroup in familyGroups)
    {
        // 3. Attempt to seat this entire group at the first available table
        // ... (Assignment logic follows) ...
    }
}
```

WHAT WE LEARNED: SEARCH BAR(REAL-TIME FILTERING)

```
var guests :List<Guest> = context.Guests // DbSet<Guest>
                    .Include( navigationPropertyPath: g :Guest => g.MenuOption) // IIncludableQueryable<Guest,MenuOption?>
                    .Where(g :Guest => g.WeddingId == _weddingId) // IQueryable<Guest>
                    .ToList();
_allGuests = guests;
```

```
private void TxtSearch_TextChanged(object sender, TextChangedEventArgs e)
{
    var textBox = sender as TextBox;
    if (_allGuests == null) return;

    string filter = textBox.Text.ToLower();

    if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(filter))
    {
        ListGuests.ItemsSource = _allGuests;
    }
    else
    {
        ListGuests.ItemsSource = _allGuests.Where(g :Guest =>
            (g.GuestName != null && g.GuestName.ToLower().Contains(filter)) ||
            (g.FamilyGroup != null && g.FamilyGroup.ToLower().Contains(filter))
        ).ToList(); // List<Guest>
    }
}
```

WHAT WE LEARNED: PRINT TO PDF

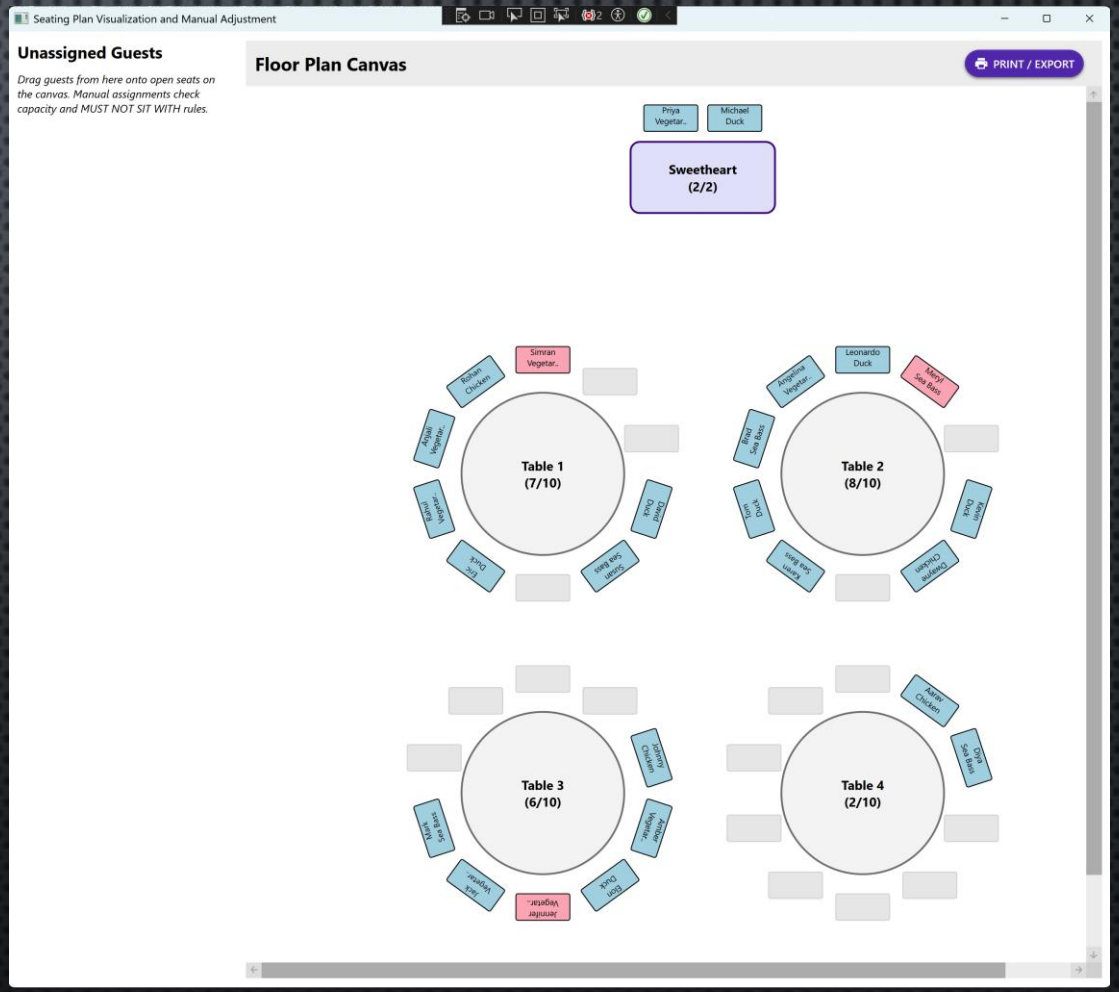
```
PrintDialog printDialog = new PrintDialog();

if (printDialog.ShowDialog() == true)
{

    FixedDocument document = new FixedDocument();
    document.DocumentPaginator.PageSize = new Size(printDialog.PrintableAreaWidth, printDialog.PrintableAreaHeight);

    FixedPage page = new FixedPage();
    page.Width = document.DocumentPaginator.PageSize.Width;
    page.Height = document.DocumentPaginator.PageSize.Height;

    Image printImage = new Image();
    printImage.Source = _imageToPrint;

    double scaleX = page.Width / _imageToPrint.Width;
    double scaleY = page.Height / _imageToPrint.Height;
    double scale = System.Math.Min(scaleX, scaleY);

    printImage.Width = _imageToPrint.Width * scale;
    printImage.Height = _imageToPrint.Height * scale;

    double left = (page.Width - printImage.Width) / 2;
    double top = (page.Height - printImage.Height) / 2;

    FixedPage.SetLeft(printImage, left);
    FixedPage.SetTop(printImage, top);

    page.Children.Add(printImage);

    PageContent content = new PageContent();
    ((IAddChild)content).AddChild(page);
    document.Pages.Add(content);

    printDialog.PrintDocument(document.DocumentPaginator, description: "Seating Plan");
}
```

FUTURE OF WORK

- NICER UI
- ABILITY TO MANUALLY CREATE WEDDINGS
- ABILITY TO CHANGE THE LAYOUT OF THE TABLES
- OPTION TO SEAT GUESTS MANUALLY INSTEAD OF THEM BEING AUTOMATICALLY ASSIGNED

SUMMARY

- DELIVERED A FUNCTIONAL WPF DESKTOP APPLICATION INTEGRATED WITH AZURE SQL DATABASE FOR ROBUST, CLOUD-BASED DATA PERSISTENCE.
- A PRIORITY-BASED GREEDY ALGORITHM THAT SUCCESSFULLY AUTOMATES GUEST PLACEMENT BASED ON "PROXIMITY TO BRIDE" AND "FAMILY GROUP" LOGIC.
- DEVELOPED A CUSTOM GRAPHICAL ENGINE THAT DRAWS ACCURATE ROOM LAYOUTS, TABLES, AND SEATS WITH ROTATED TEXT FOR READABILITY.
- OVERCAME UI CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENT A DRAG-AND-DROP SYSTEM COMBINED WITH A "RIGHT-CLICK TO UNSEAT" WORKFLOW FOR EASY MANUAL ADJUSTMENTS.
- SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED VISUAL CUES (COLOR-CODED PLACEMATS) TO FLAG ALLERGIES, DIRECTLY AIDING EVENT STAFF.



Distribution of work

- Minh
  - Setup and models
  - Main window
  - Wedding view window
  - Import from Excel and export to pdf
- Elizabeth
  - Seating algorythm
  - Seating view window
  - Unit tests