

1 Allocated Seating

This section details StageShows' sale recording and reporting functions.

1.1 Seating Templates

StageShow uses Seating Plans, created by the System Administrator, to define the layout of seating for a performance, and the naming of those seats.

1.1.1 Seating Plans Definition

Seating Plans definitions assume that seats are laid out in a rectangular grid, with the position of each seat defined by a numerical row number and seat number within that row. For each position a seat may, or may not, be present. The System Administrator creates a Seating Plan Definition by creating a list of which seats within the grid exist, and uses the TBA tool to create a template and add the definition to the database.

1.1.2 Seats Specification

The Seats Specification consists of one or more Seat Range Specifications separated by a comma. A Seat Range Specifications may specify a block of seats, or a single seat as follows:

Single Seat:	R-S
Where:	R is the Row Number S is the Seat Number within the Row

Range of Seats:	Rs-Ss>Re-Se
Where:	Rs is the Row Number of the start of the block Ss is the Seat Number of the start of the block Re is the Row Number of the end of the block Se is the Seat Number of the end of the block

A typical Seats Specification is as follows:

1-4>1-17, 2-3>3-18, 4-1>6-20, 7-1, 7-20

1.1.3 Seating Zones

Each Seating Plan consists of one or more Seating Zones, defined by a Seats Specification, and identified by a unique "Zone Name". These Seating Zones define areas of seats which will have the same seats prices and categories for performances.

1.1.4 Seating templates

A Seating Template is generated

Default: ../logs