CODING CHALLENGES - HOTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Problem Statement:

Create an SQL schema from the **Hotel** and **Guest** classes, using their attributes for table column names.

SQL Schema:

Table: Hotels

- HotelID (**Primary Key, int**): Unique identifier for each hotel.
- Name (string): The name of the hotel.
- Location (string): The location of the hotel.
- Rating (decimal): The average rating of the hotel (1-5).

Table: Rooms

- RoomID (Primary Key, int): Unique identifier for each room.
- HotelID (Foreign Key, int): References HotelID in Hotels table.
- RoomNumber (string): Room number or identifier.
- RoomType (string): Type of room (e.g., "Single," "Double," "Suite").
- PricePerNight (decimal): Cost per night.
- Available (bit): Indicates if the room is available for booking (1 for yes, 0 for no).

Table: Guests

- GuestID (**Primary Key, int**): Unique identifier for each guest.
- FullName (string): Name of the guest.
- Email (string): Guest email (unique).
- PhoneNumber (string): Guest phone number (unique).
- CheckInDate (datetime): The date the guest checked in.
- CheckOutDate (datetime): The date the guest checked out.

Table: Bookings

- BookingID (**Primary Key, int**): Unique identifier for each booking.
- GuestID (Foreign Key, int): References GuestID in Guests table.
- RoomID (Foreign Key, int): References RoomID in Rooms table.
- BookingDate (datetime): The date of booking.
- TotalAmount (decimal): The total price for the stay.
- Status (string): Booking status (e.g., "Confirmed," "Cancelled," "Checked Out").

Table: Payments

- PaymentID (**Primary Key, int**): Unique identifier for each payment.
- BookingID (Foreign Key, int): References BookingID in Bookings table.

- AmountPaid (decimal): The amount paid.
- PaymentDate (datetime): Date and time of payment.
- PaymentMethod (string): Payment method (e.g., "Credit Card," "Cash").

Table: Events

- EventID (Primary Key, int): Unique identifier for each event hosted at the hotel.
- HotelID (Foreign Key, int): References HotelID in Hotels table.
- EventName (string): The name or title of the event.
- EventDate (datetime): Date and time of the event.
- Venue (string): Venue of the event.

Table: EventParticipants

- ParticipantID (**Primary Key, int**): Unique identifier for each participant.
- ParticipantName (string): Name of the participant (guest or organization).
- ParticipantType (string): Type of participant ("Guest" or "Organization").
- EventID (Foreign Key, int): References EventID of the associated event.

Tasks:

1. Provide a SQL script to initialize the Hotel Management System database.

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-- 1. Provide a SQL script to initialize the Hotel Management System database

□CREATE DATABASE HotelManagement;

USE HotelManagement;

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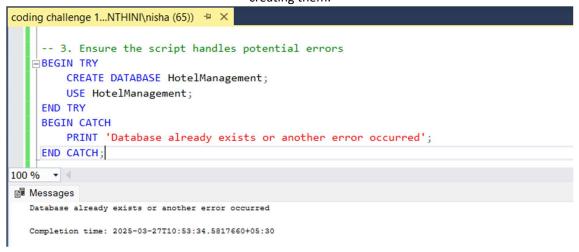
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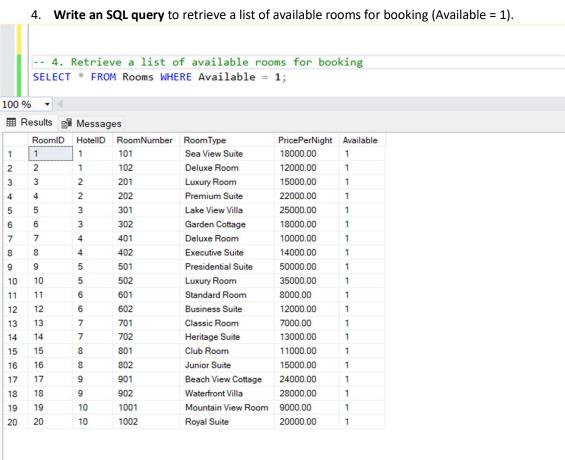
Commands completed successfully.

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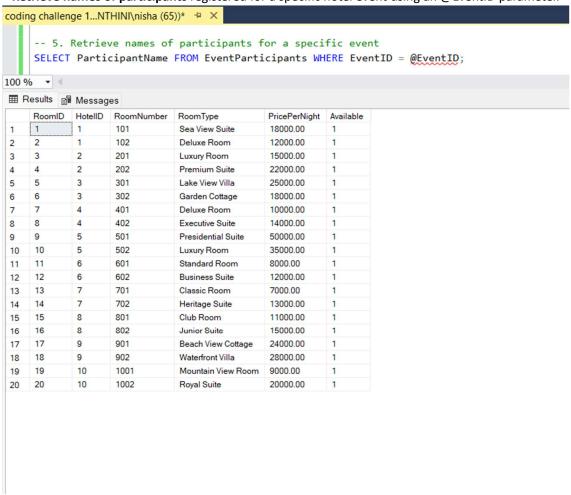
2. Create tables for hotels, rooms, guests, bookings, payments, events, and event participants, defining appropriate primary and foreign keys.

3. **Ensure the script handles potential errors**, such as checking if the database or tables already exist before creating them.





5. Retrieve names of participants registered for a specific hotel event using an @EventID parameter.



6. **Create a stored procedure** that allows a hotel to update its information (name and location) in the "Hotels" table.

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-- 6. Create a stored procedure to update hotel information

CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateHotelInfo @hotelID INT, @newName VARCHAR(255), @newLocation VARCHAR(255)

AS

CBEGIN

UPDATE Hotels SET Name = @newName, Location = @newLocation WHERE HotelID = @hotelID;

END;

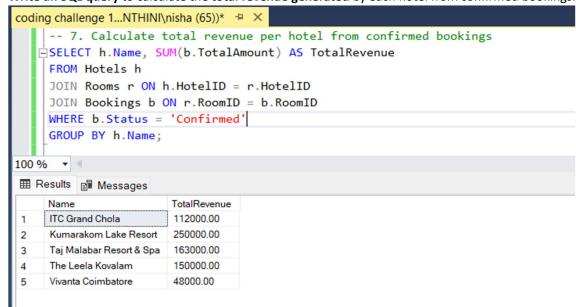
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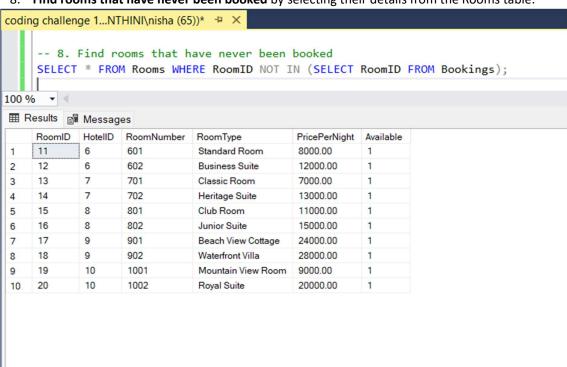
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7. Write an SQL query to calculate the total revenue generated by each hotel from confirmed bookings.



8. Find rooms that have never been booked by selecting their details from the Rooms table.



9. Retrieve total payments per month and year, ensuring missing months are handled properly.

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-- 9. Retrieve total payments per month and year

SELECT YEAR(PaymentDate) AS Year, MONTH(PaymentDate) AS Month, COALESCE(SUM(AmountPaid), 0) AS TotalPayments

GROUP BY YEAR(PaymentDate), MONTH(PaymentDate)

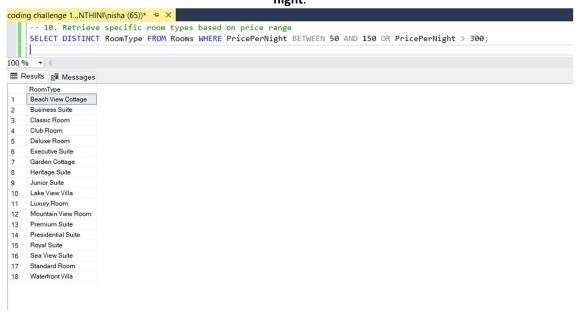
ORDER BY Year, Month;

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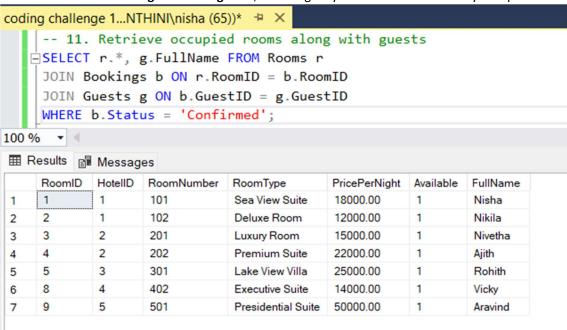
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Year Month TotalPayments
1 2025 4 858000.00
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10. Retrieve a list of room types that are either priced between \$50 and \$150 per night or above \$300 per night.



11. Retrieve rooms along with their guests, including only rooms that are currently occupied.



12. Find the total number of participants in events held in a specific city (@CityName).

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-- 12. Find total event participants in a specific city

DECLARE @CityName NVARCHAR(100);

SET @CityName = 'Chennai'; -- Change to the desired city

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalParticipants

FROM EventParticipants ep

JOIN Events e ON ep.EventID = e.EventID

JOIN Hotels h ON e.HotelID = h.HotelID

WHERE h.Location = @CityName;

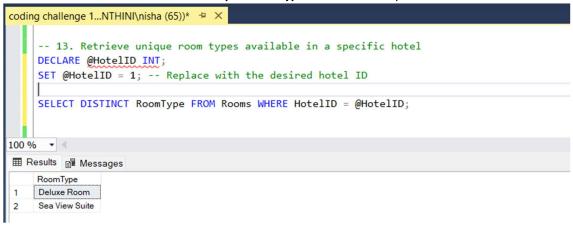
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EXAMPLE OF TOTAL PARTICIPANTS

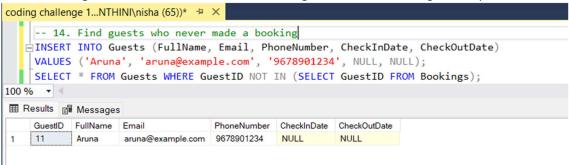
TotalParticipants

1 1
```

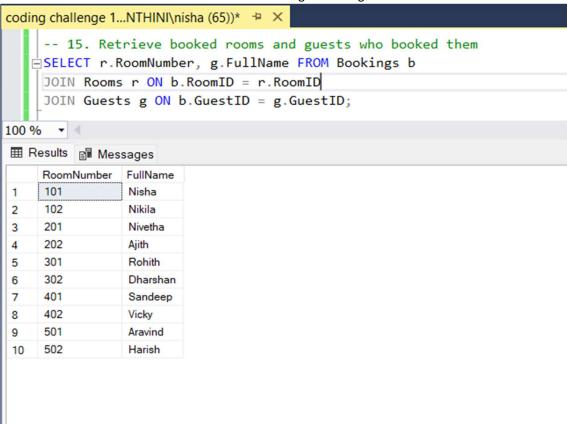
13. Retrieve a list of unique room types available in a specific hotel.



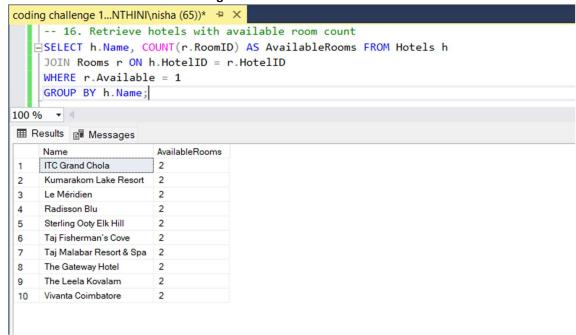
14. Find guests who have never made a booking from the hotel management system.



15. Retrieve names of all booked rooms along with the guests who booked them.



16. Retrieve all hotels along with the count of available rooms in each hotel.



17. Find pairs of rooms from the same hotel that belong to the same room type.

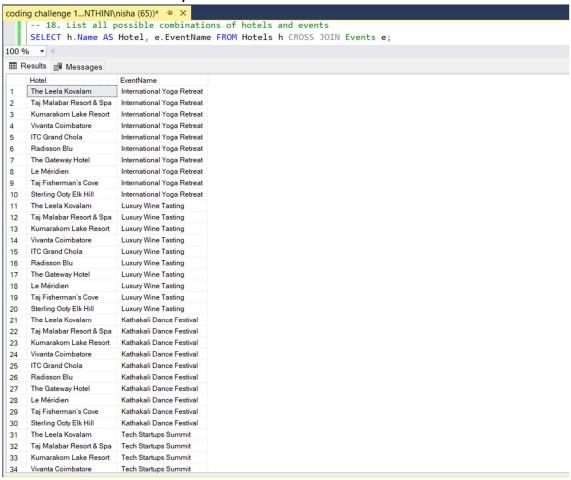
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      -- 17. Find room pairs in the same hotel with the same type
    □INSERT INTO Guests (FullName, Email, PhoneNumber, CheckInDate, CheckOutDate)

VALUES ('Sneha', 'sneha@example.com', '9777886655', '2025-04-01', '2025-04-05');
      SET IDENTITY_INSERT Rooms ON;
    INSERT INTO Rooms (RoomID, HotelID, RoomNumber, RoomType, PricePerNight, Available)
      (303, 3, 'D1', 'Deluxe', 200.00, 1), -- Room in Hotel 3, Deluxe type, available
      (304, 3, 'D2', 'Deluxe', 200.00, 1); -- Another Deluxe room in the same hotel
      SET IDENTITY_INSERT Rooms OFF;
    SELECT r1.RoomID AS Room1, r2.RoomID AS Room2, r1.RoomType, r1.HotelID
      FROM Rooms r1
      JOIN Rooms r2
      ON r1.HotelID = r2.HotelID
      AND r1.RoomType = r2.RoomType
      AND r1.RoomID < r2.RoomID;
100 % -

        Room1
        Room2
        RoomType
        HoteIID

        1
        303
        304
        Deluxe
        3
```

18. List all possible combinations of hotels and events.



19. Determine the hotel with the highest number of bookings.

