Assessment 2 - Part A

Paul John Cronin

z5330951

stay_contact

PK	**stay_id**
FK	contact_id
FK	guest_id

contacts

PK	**contact_id**
FK	contactType_id
	info

contactType

PK	**contactType_id**
	type

locations

PK	**location_id**
	name
	street
	postcode
	city
	state
	country

stays

PK	**stay_id**
FK	location_id
	check_in_date
	check_out_date
	check_in_time
	check_out_time

stay_guest

PK,FK	**stay_id**
PK,FK	**guest_id**

guests

PK	**guest_id**
	first_name
	last_name
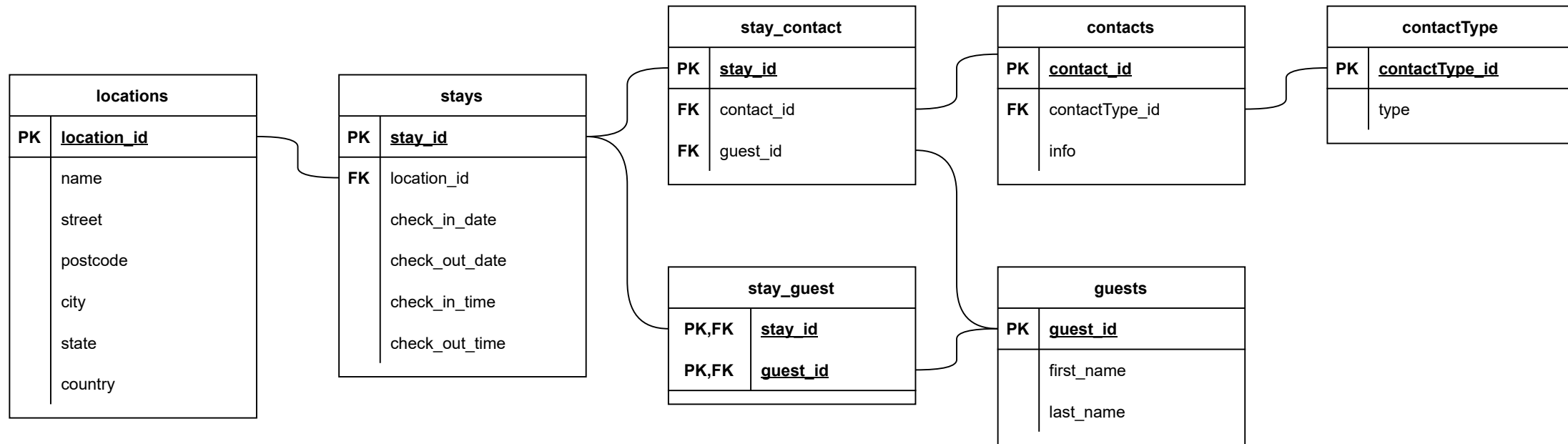
Notes

- This database is comprised of 6 atomic tables (**locations**, **stays**, **contacts**, **stay_contact**, **contactTypes** & **guests**) and 1 join tables (**stay_guest**).
- **stay_contact** is not a join table as sometimes there is no contact info. A join table requires both primary/foreign keys to be present
- Each **contact** element contains a **contactType** (such as home, mobile, email, list, etc), and an info field (containing the information such as phone number or email).
- The **contactType** ensures that the contact information is clearly from a set.
- I included the address information in **locations**, but, as the person owns these locations, it may not be necessary.

Notes continued...

- A good deal of thought was put into the consideration of contact information. At first, it might seem appropriate to strongly associate each **contact** with an associated **guest**. However, there is a good chance that the same contact might be shared between different guests (for example a landline, or a mailing list).
- Hence each **stay_contact** links each **stay** with some number of associated **contact**, with the **guest** information only as an attribute of the link table.