# **Holiday Planner Database**

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# **Project Description:**

#### Goals and objectives:

Build a holiday planner site with corresponding database which will fulfill the necessities of a tourist planning for a vacation with information about tourist attractions, history, weather, hotels, transport services and social media trends of respective city of interest.

#### Problems addressed:

The project offers one stop solution for all the basic information required by a tourist for his/her travel plan. Existing sites/databases are more confined to a specific information rather than providing everything required. This site/database will reduce the time and effort spent in searching data at multiple places. In addition, this site/database is integrated with social media trends which can give a wider view about the current happenings at respective cities.

# **Potential pitfalls**

# Potential pitfalls and challenges:

The major challenge involved bringing the dynamic data of weather and social media trends and integrating them with the static data in the database and update it on timely basis so that the database is on par with the latest updates.

# Concepts and code sources:

# Concepts to used are:

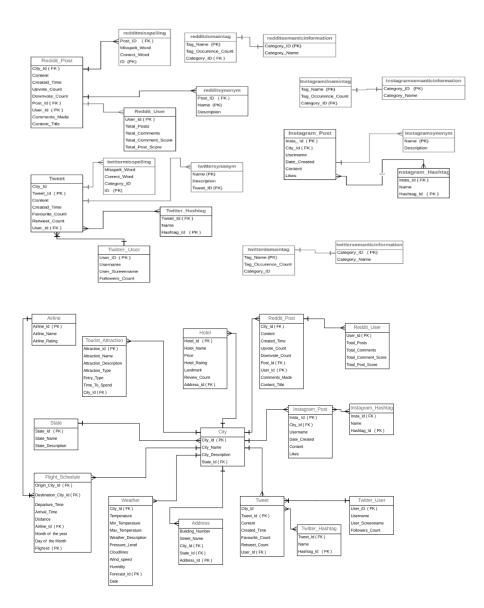
- Web scraping using Python.
- Data retrieval using API calls in Python.
- Stored Procedures in SQL.
- Joins concept in SQL.
- Views concept in SQL.
- Functions in SQL
- Normalization of database tables.
- Entity-Relationship rules in designing conceptual/physical model of real-time data base.

# **Data Sources:**

- Travel.usnews.com Tourist attraction information.
- Kaggle.com Flight information.
- Hotelscombined.com Hotel information.
- Openweathermap.com Updated weather information.
- Twitter Social Media trends.
- Reddit Social Media trends.
- Instagram Social Media trends.
- Kaggle datasets City/state information, Airline information.

# **ER diagram**

An entity relationship model or the entity-relationship(ER) diagram, is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships to each other, typically used in computing with regard to the organization of data within the databases or information systems.



we have used two diagrams to make it understandable and legible , as we had more than 25 tables to be shown.

# **Normal forms:**

# **First normal form:**

• All tables should have primary keys-SATISFIED

No repeated values in columns/no repeating groups-SATISFIED

# **Second normal form:**

- It should be in 1st normal form-SATISFIED
- It should not have partial dependencies-SATISFIED
- No calculated data-SATISFIED

# Third normal form:

• It should be in second normal form-SATISFIED

**Use case 1**: What are people saying about me (somebody)?

Remove attributes that do not directly depend on primary key-SATISFIED

# **Social Media Use Cases**

```
#stored Procedure (1) :sp_tweets_about_city()

#Description: Consists of city_name as input parameter and returns the list of all tweets made on the

# with regard to the particular city.

DELIMITER $$

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `sp_tweets_about_city`(IN city_name text)

READS SQL DATA

BEGIN

select t.Tweet_ID, t.Content, tu.User_Name, city.City_Name

from holiday_planner.city city, holiday_planner.tweet t, holiday_planner.twitteruser tu

where t.City_ID = city.City_ID and

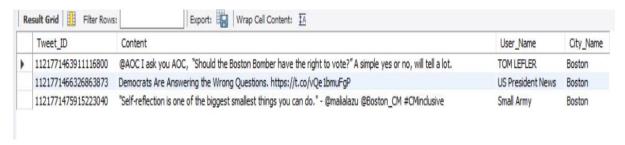
city.City_Name = city_Name and t.User_ID = tu.User_ID;
```

#### **DELIMITER**;

```
# Procedure call for sp_tweets_about_city() with 'Boston' as input parameter Call sp_tweets_about_city ('Boston');
```

#drop procedure sp\_tweets\_about\_city;

#### Output:



Use case(2): How viral are my posts??

#use case (2) :sp\_twitter\_virality\_of\_a\_city()

#Description: Consists of city\_name as input parameter and returns the list of all tweets made on the

# with regard to the particular city along with the retweet count and favourite count denoting the virality of the posts associated with the city

#### **DELIMITER \$\$**

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `sp_twitter_virality_of_a_city`(IN city_name text)

READS SQL DATA
```

# **BEGIN**

```
select t.Tweet_ID, t.Content, tu.User_Name, t.Retweet_Count, t.Favourite_Count, city.City_Name from holiday_planner.city city, holiday_planner.tweet t, holiday_planner.twitteruser tu where t.City_ID = city.City_ID and city.City_Name = city_Name and t.User_ID = tu.User_ID;
```

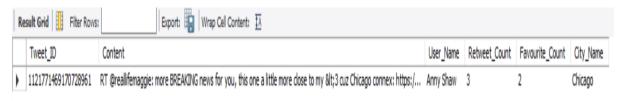
END\$\$;

#### **DELIMITER**;

```
# Procedure call for sp_tweets_about_city() with 'Boston' as input parameter Call sp_twitter_virality_of_a_city ('Chicago');
```

#drop procedure sp\_twitter\_virality\_of\_a\_city;

#### Output:



Use case(3): What posts are likely to be interesting to me?

#use case (3) :sp\_interesting\_reddit\_posts()

#Description: Picks up the reddit posts associated with travel as the overall intention of the databse to support #travellers seeking informmation

#### **DELIMITER \$\$**

**READS SQL DATA** 

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `sp_interesting_reddit_posts`()
```

#### **BEGIN**

```
select city.City_Name, p.Content_Title as 'Heading', p.Content as 'Content', p.Post_ID as 'Post ID' from holiday_planner.redditpost p, holiday_planner.city city where p.city_id = city.City_ID and p.Content like '%travel%';
```

END\$\$;

# **DELIMITER**;

# Procedure call for sp\_interesting\_reddit\_posts with predefined 'trvael' search crfiteria Call sp\_interesting\_reddit\_posts ();

#### Output:

Re	sult Grid	Filter Rows: Export:	Vrap Cell Content: ₹Ā	
	City_Name	Heading	Content	Post ID
•	Miami	New Traveler Here, Quick Questions	New Traveler Here, Quick Questions	bdj29w
	Seattle	Traveling to Seattle, then Vancouver, then Banff in June. Confused on rental cars	Traveling to Seattle, then Vancouver, then Banff in June. Confused on rental cars	bdthfs
	Boston	Traveling solo to Iceland in the summer. I need your suggestions!	Traveling solo to Iceland in the summer, I need your suggestions!	be9f4g
	Miami	Funds needed for 2 months travelling around the USA	Funds needed for 2 months travelling around the USA	bf1q01
	Chicago	Looking for Romantic Midwest Vacation Ideas, Picky Travelers	Looking for Romantic Midwest Vacation Ideas, Picky Travelers	bfc8jw
	Chicago	Traveling the US by train	Traveling the US by train	bfk09i
	Los Angeles	Traveling Minors and Hotels	Traveling Minors and Hotels	bfxsys
	Los Angeles	what's the best city to travel to in California?	what's the best city to travel to in California?	bg50vg
	Seattle	Travel suggestions for September: warm, sunny, beaches, hiking	Travel suggestions for September: warm, sunny, beaches, hiking	bgmn68
	Los Angeles	Help: West Coast USA - 2nd Half May - 15 days travel	Help: West Coast USA - 2nd Half May - 15 days travel	bhcz7c

**Use Case(4)**: What posts like me?

#use case (4) :sp\_similar\_instagram\_posts

#Description: Picks up the set of instagram posts which has hashtags similar to that user's interests confirming the # similarity in interest

#### **DELIMITER \$\$**

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `sp\_similar\_instagram\_posts`(IN place\_to\_visit text, IN favourite\_shoes text,

IN favousite\_music text, IN clothing text)

**READS SQL DATA** 

**BEGIN** 

select p.`Post id`, p.Post

 $from\ holiday\_planner.instagram hashtag\ h,\ holiday\_planner.instagram post\ p$ 

where h.`Post id` = p. `Post id` and

(h. `Hash Tag` like place\_to\_visit or h. `Hash Tag` like favourite\_shoes or h. `Hash Tag` like favousite\_music

```
or h.`Hash Tag` like clothing );
```

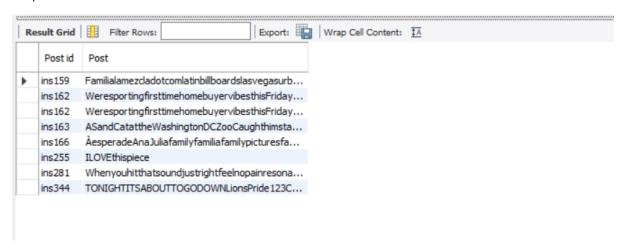
END\$\$

**DELIMITER**;

# Procedure call for users\_with\_most\_retweeted\_tweets() with '2' as input parameter

Call sp\_similar\_instagram\_posts('sydney','sneakers','retro','menswear');

#### Output:



Use Case (5): What users post like me?

#use case (5) :sp\_similar\_instagram\_users

#Description: Picks up the set of instagram users who use hashtags similar to that user's interests confirming the # similarity in interest

#### **DELIMITER \$\$**

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `sp\_similar\_instagram\_users`(IN place\_to\_visit text, IN favourite\_shoes text,

IN favousite\_music text, IN clothing text)

**READS SQL DATA** 

**BEGIN** 

select p.'User Name'

from holiday planner.instagramhashtag h, holiday planner.instagrampost p

where h. 'Post id' = p. 'Post id' and

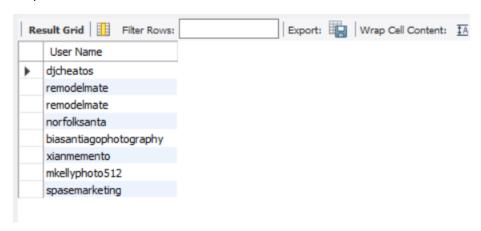
(h. `Hash Tag` like place\_to\_visit or h. `Hash Tag` like favourite\_shoes or h. `Hash Tag` like favousite\_music or h. `Hash Tag` like clothing );

END\$\$

**DELIMITER**;

# Procedure call for users\_with\_most\_retweeted\_tweets() with '2' as input parameter Call sp\_similar\_instagram\_users('sydney','sneakers','retro','menswear');

#### Output:



Use Case (6): Who should I be following?

#use case (6) :sp\_users\_to\_follow()

#Description: Consists of number\_of\_users as input parameter and returns the list of twitters users(userID, username and user secreen name),

#where number of results is controlled by the input paramater

#Joins used: Tables 'tweet' and 'twitteruser' are joined using 'User\_ID'.

# Since the databse holds information about tweets tweeted with regard to cities. The user with most retweeted trave tweets must be

# a good content provider and is suitable person to be followed.

**DELIMITER \$\$** 

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `sp\_users\_to\_follow`(IN number\_of\_users INT)

**READS SQL DATA** 

# **BEGIN**

```
SELECT sum(t.Retweet_Count) as 'Retweet Count', u.User_ID, u.User_Name,u.User_Screen_Name
from holiday_planner.tweet t, holiday_planner.twitteruser u
where t.User_ID = u.User_ID
group by u.User_ID
order by sum(t.Retweet_Count) DESC
LIMIT number_of_users;
```

# END\$\$

**DELIMITER**;

# Procedure call for users\_with\_most\_retweeted\_tweets() with '2' as input parameter

Call sp\_users\_to\_follow (2);

#### Output:



**Use Case (7):** What topics are trending in my domain?

#use case (7) :sp\_city\_specific\_twitter\_trending\_topics()

#Description: Displays topics trending in an the city of interest of the user. The input parameters will be city name and

# the number of tpics the user is interested in"

#### **DELIMITER \$\$**

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `sp\_city\_specific\_twitter\_trending\_topics`(IN city\_name text, number\_of\_topics INT)

**READS SQL DATA** 

**BEGIN** 

select t.Trend\_Topic as 'Trending Topics', t.Tweet\_Volume as 'Tweet Volume', city.City\_Name as 'City Name'

from holiday\_planner.twittertrend t, holiday\_planner.city city

where t.City\_ID = city.City\_ID and

city.city\_Name like city\_name

LIMIT number\_of\_topics;

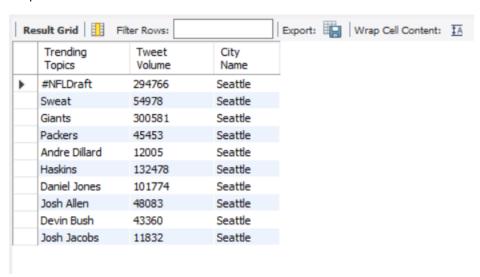
END\$\$

**DELIMITER**;

# Procedure call for users\_with\_most\_retweeted\_tweets() with '2' as input parameter

Call sp\_city\_specific\_twitter\_trending\_topics('Seattle', 10);

#### Output:



Use Case(8): What keywords/ hashtags should I add to my post?

#use case (8) :sp\_hashtags\_to\_use()

#Description: Displays the hashtags which are popular in travel domain associated with cities and the user can select the number of

#hashtags he/she wants to see in the output, which is presented along with Retweet and Favourite count.

# **DELIMITER \$\$**

 $\label{lem:createdef} \textbf{CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `sp\_hashtags\_to\_use`(IN number\_of\_topics INT)} \\$ 

**READS SQL DATA** 

**BEGIN** 

select h.Name, (t.Retweet\_Count + t.Favourite\_Count) as 'Total Popularity of hashtag'

from holiday\_planner. tweet t, holiday\_planner. twitterhashtag h, holiday\_planner.twitteruser u

where t.User\_ID = u.User\_ID and h.Tweet\_ID = t.Tweet\_ID

group by h.Name

order by 'Total Popularity of hashtag' DESC

LIMIT number\_of\_topics;

END\$\$

**DELIMITER**;

# Procedure call for users\_with\_most\_retweeted\_tweets() with '2' as input parameter

Call sp\_hashtags\_to\_use(5);

#### Output:



#Use Case (9): Should I follow somebody back?

use case (9):sp\_reddit\_users\_to\_follow

#Description: Picks up the set of reddit users who post asticles regarding travel, journey, hotels so that aspiring travellers

# follow them to get much inputs.

```
DELIMITER $$
```

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `sp\_reddit\_users\_to\_follow`(IN number\_of\_users INT)

READS SQL DATA

**BEGIN** 

select p.User\_ID, p.Content, p.Content\_Title

from holiday\_planner.redditpost p, holiday\_planner.reddituser u

where p.User\_ID = u.User\_ID and

p.content like '%travel%'

or p.content like '%journey%'

or p.content like '%hotel%'

or p.content like '%restaurant%'

LIMIT number\_of\_users;

END\$\$

DELIMITER;

# Procedure call for users\_with\_most\_retweeted\_tweets() with '2' as input parameter

Call sp\_reddit\_users\_to\_follow(5);

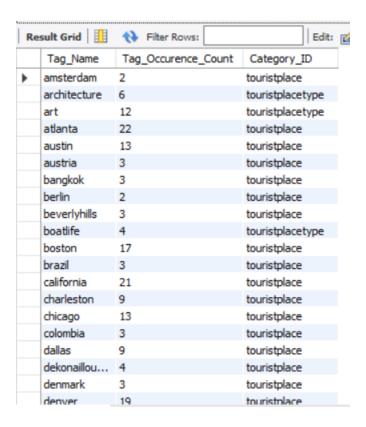
#### Output:

	User_ID	Content	Content_Title
•	Myardraug	Finding a hotel room in Las Vegas with a jacuzzi in the room?	Finding a hotel room in Las Vegas with a jacuzzi in the room?
	alilrecalcitrant	Traveling Minors and Hotels	Traveling Minors and Hotels
	Myardraug	Finding a hotel room in Las Vegas with a jacuzzi in the room?	Finding a hotel room in Las Vegas with a jacuzzi in the room?
	AccFire99	New Traveler Here, Quick Questions	New Traveler Here, Quick Questions
	alilrecalcitrant	Traveling Minors and Hotels	Traveling Minors and Hotels

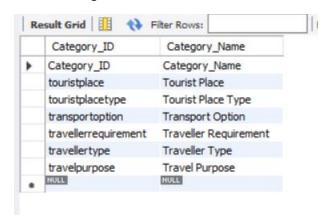
# Tables with syntactic and semantic information about tags:

Social Tagging Tables created:

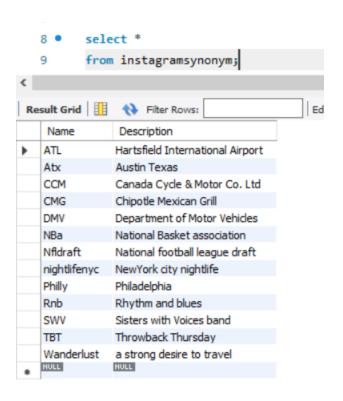
1. instagramdomaintag



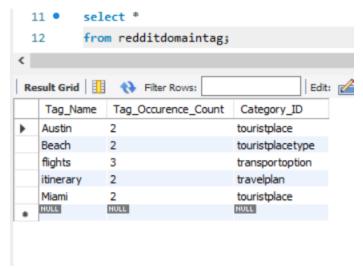
# 2. instagramsemanticinformation



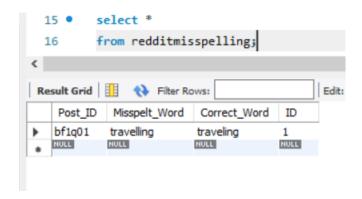
# 3. instagramsynonym



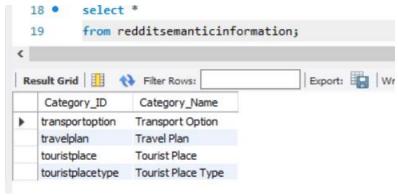
# 4. redditdomaintag



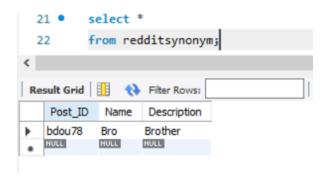
5. redditmisspelling



6. redditsemanticinformation



7. redditsynonym



8. twitterdomaintag



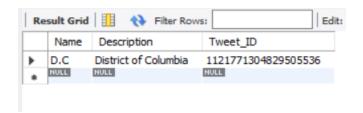
9. twittermisspelling



10. twittersemanticinformation



11. twittersynonym



# **General Use Cases:**

#### Use case 1:

List of tourist attractions based on city and attraction type:

create procedure sp\_attraction\_city\_type (@cityid nvarchar(50), @entrytype nvarchar(50)) as begin

select c.city\_name,ta.attraction\_name,ta.attraction\_type,ta.entry\_type,ta.attraction\_id, c.state\_id from touristattraction ta join city c on ta.city\_id=c.city\_id where c.city\_name=@cityid and ta.entry\_type=@entrytype; end

output:

execute sp\_attraction\_city\_type 'boston','free';



#### Use case 2:

Display weather of a city for a particular date

create procedure sp\_weather\_city\_date @cityname nvarchar(50),

#### @date datetime2(7)

```
as
begin
select
c.City_Name,w.Date,w.Temp_C_,w.Weather_Condition,w.Minimum_Temperature_C_,w.Maximum_Temperature
_C_,
w.Pressure_hPa_,w.Humidity___,w.Cloudiness___,w.Wind_miles_hr_
from weather w
join city c
on c.City_ID=w.City_id
where c.City_Name=@cityname and date=@date;
end
```

#### Output:

execute sp\_weather\_city\_date 'boston','2019-04-28 03:00:00'



#### Use case 3:

Display days with harsh weather based on city input.

create procedure sp\_city\_harsh\_weatner @cityname nvarchar(50) as begin

select c.city\_name, w.date,w.weather\_condition, w.temp\_c\_

from weather w
join city c
on c.City\_ID=w.City\_id
where c.City\_Name='boston' and w.Weather\_Condition like '%rain%' or w.Weather\_Condition like '%snow';
end

Output:

exec sp\_city\_harsh\_weatner ' boston '

	city_name	date	weather_condition	temp_c_
1	Boston	2019-04-27 00:00:00.0000000	light rain	13.79
2	Boston	2019-04-26 21:00:00.0000000	light rain	11.25
3	Boston	2019-04-26 18:00:00.0000000	light rain	10.05
4	Boston	2019-04-26 15:00:00.0000000	moderate rain	8.62
5	Boston	2019-04-30 21:00:00.0000000	light rain	13.06
6	Boston	2019-04-26 12:00:00.0000000	light rain	7.95
7	Boston	2019-04-29 00:00:00.0000000	light rain	6.58
8	Boston	2019-04-29 03:00:00.0000000	light rain	4.21
9	Boston	2019-04-30 15:00:00.0000000	light rain	6.05
10	Boston	2019-04-27 18:00:00.0000000	light rain	12.86
11	Boston	2019-04-30 18:00:00.0000000	light rain	9.64
12	Boston	2019-04-27 03:00:00.0000000	light rain	15.65
13	Boston	2019-04-27 06:00:00.0000000	light rain	14.86

# Use case 4:

Display list of cheapest hotels for a city with approximate price/night.

create procedure sp\_hotels\_cheapest

@city nvarchar(50)

as begin

select c.city\_name,h.hotel\_name,h.rating,h.total\_reviewers,h.price\_per\_night,a.building\_number, a.street\_name,h.landmark from hotel h join address a on h.Address\_Id=a.Address\_Id join city c on a.City\_Id = c.City\_ID where c.City\_Name=@city order by h.PRICE\_PER\_NIGHT; end

# Output:

exec sp\_hotels\_cheapest 'new york city'

	city_name	hotel_name	rating	total_reviewers	price_per_night	building_number	street_name	landmark
1	New york City	YOTEL New York	4.5	12,471 reviews	NULL	570	Tenth Avenue	0.5 miles to City center
2	New york City	Hotel Newton	4	1,720 reviews	128	2528	Broadway	2.7 miles to City center
3	New york City	The Watson Hotel	3.5	4,917 reviews	185	440	West th Street	0.8 miles to City center
4	New york City	Wyndham Garden Chinatown	4.5	1,722 reviews	203	93	Bowery	2.8 miles to City center
5	New york City	Crowne Plaza JFK Airport New York City	3.5	923 reviews	231	138	-th Ave	12 miles to City center
6	New york City	Springhill Suites New York Manhattan/Times Squa	no rating available	No review available	269	338	West th Street	0.4 miles to City center
7	New york City	The Iroquois New York	4.5	4,406 reviews	352	49	West th Street	0.2 miles to City center
8	New york City	PUBLIC, an Ian Schrager hotel	4.5	702 reviews	365	215	Chrystie St	2.4 miles to City center
9	New york City	Gardens Suites Hotel by Affinia	4.5	2,174 reviews	403	215	Eth St	1.3 miles to City center

# Use case 5:

Display flight schedules for origin, destination, month and day input

```
create procedure sp_flight_schedule
@origincity nvarchar(50),
@destination nvarchar(50),
@month int,
@day int
as
begin
```

```
select a.airline_name, f.departure_time,f.arrival_time,f.distance,f.Air_Time,
f.Origin_City_ID,f.Destination_City_ID
from flightschedule f
join airline a
on a.airline_id=f.Airline_ID
join city c
on c.City_ID=f.Destination_City_ID
where f.Destination_City_ID=@destination and f.Month_Of_The_Year=@month and f.Day_Of_The_Month=@day
and f.Origin_City_ID=@origincity
end
```

Output:

Exec sp\_flight\_schedule 'boston', 'chicago',4,6

	airline_name	departure_time	amival_time	distance	Air_Time	Origin_City_ID	Destination_City_ID
1	Southwest Airlines	2019-04-26 17:16:00.0000000	2019-04-26 18:57:00.0000000	861	123	boston	chicago
2	United Airlines	2019-04-26 09:00:00.0000000	2019-04-26 10:36:00.0000000	867	128	boston	chicago
3	American Airlines	2019-04-26 15:10:00.0000000	2019-04-26 16:50:00.0000000	867	130	boston	chicago
4	American Airlines	2019-04-26 13:55:00.0000000	2019-04-26 15:35:00.0000000	867	131	boston	chicago
5	American Airlines	2019-04-26 09:10:00.0000000	2019-04-26 10:45:00.0000000	867	131	boston	chicago
6	United Airlines	2019-04-26 10:37:00.0000000	2019-04-26 12:18:00.0000000	867	NULL	boston	chicago
7	American Airlines	2019-04-26 07:50:00.0000000	2019-04-26 09:25:00.0000000	867	131	boston	chicago
8	American Airlines	2019-04-26 12:50:00.0000000	2019-04-26 14:25:00.0000000	867	128	boston	chicago
9	American Airlines	2019-04-26 11:00:00.0000000	2019-04-26 12:35:00.0000000	867	132	boston	chicago
10	United Airlines	2019-04-26 07:03:00.0000000	2019-04-26 08:41:00.0000000	867	135	boston	chicago

# Use case 6:

Display ratings of services offered by an airline.

create procedure sp\_airline\_rating @airline nvarchar(50) as begin

```
select
airline_name,food_and_beverage_rating,Inflight_Entertainment_Rating,Seat_Comfort_Rating,Staff_Service_Ratin
g
,Value_For_Money_Rating
from airline
where airline_name=@airline
end
```

Output:

exec sp\_airline\_rating 'american airlines'



# **Functions:**

# **Function 1:**

Function to convert Celsius to Fahrenheit

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.temp (@temp float)
RETURNS float
AS
BEGIN
declare @tempF float
SET @tempF = ( @temp * (9/5))+32

RETURN @tempF
END
```

# **Output:**

	city_id	date	Temperature F	Weather_Condition
1	boston	2019-04-26 00:00:00.0000000	39.18	broken clouds
2	boston	2019-04-27 03:00:00.0000000	47.65	light rain
3	boston	2019-04-27 06:00:00.0000000	46.86	light rain
4	boston	2019-04-27 09:00:00.0000000	42.55	light rain
5	boston	2019-04-27 12:00:00.0000000	42.05	overcast clouds
6	boston	2019-04-27 15:00:00.0000000	44.66	light rain
7	boston	2019-04-27 18:00:00.0000000	44.86	light rain
8	boston	2019-04-27 21:00:00.0000000	44.37	light rain
9	boston	2019-04-28 00:00:00.0000000	39.03	light rain
10	boston	2019-04-28 03:00:00.0000000	37.55	broken clouds
11	boston	2019-04-28 06:00:00.0000000	37.71	broken clouds
12	boston	2019-04-26 03:00:00.0000000	37.23	broken clouds

#### **Function 2:**

Function to display Price in rupees and as well as into float data type.

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.price_conversion (@price float)
RETURNS float
AS
BEGIN
declare @rupees float
declare @p float
set @p = CONVERT(float,@price)
SET @rupees = @p * 69.85

RETURN @rupees
END
```

#### Output:

```
select city_name,hotel_name,dbo.price_conversion(Price_per_night) as [Price in Rupees],
rating
from hotel h
join address a
on h.Address_Id=a.Address_Id
join city c
on a.City_Id=c.City_ID
where c.City Name='new york city'
```

	city_name	hotel_name	Price in Rupees	rating
1	New york City	Crowne Plaza JFK Airport New York City	16135.35	3.5
2	New york City	PUBLIC, an Ian Schrager hotel	25495.25	4.5
3	New york City	YOTEL New York	NULL	4.5
4	New york City	Wyndham Garden Chinatown	14179.55	4.5
5	New york City	Springhill Suites New York Manhattan/Times Squa	18789.65	no rating available
6	New york City	The Watson Hotel	12922.25	3.5
7	New york City	Gardens Suites Hotel by Affinia	28149.55	4.5
8	New york City	The Iroquois New York	24587.2	4.5
9	New york City	Hotel Newton	8940.8	4

#### Function 3:

Auto-generation of email id for an airline.

```
alter function dbo.emailairline(@airline nvarchar(50),@airlineid nvarchar(50))
returns nvarchar(50)
as
begin
declare @emailid nvarchar(50)
declare @name nvarchar(50)
declare @aid nvarchar(50)
set @name = replace(@airline,' ','_')
```

```
set @emailid = @name + '@airways.com'
return @emailid
end
```

#### Output:

⊞ F	Results Messages		
	airline_name	airline_id	Email
1	Endeavor Air	9E	Endeavor_Air@airways.com
2	American Airlines	AA	American_Airlines@airways.com
3	Aloha	AQ	Aloha@airways.com
4	Alaska Airlines	AS	Alaska_Airlines@airways.com
5	JetBlue Airways	B6	JetBlue_Airways@airways.com
6	Continental Airlines	CO	Continental_Airlines@airways.com
7	Atlantic Coast Airlines	DH	Atlantic_Coast_Airlines@airways.com
8	Delta Air Lines	DL	Delta_Air_Lines@airways.com
9	Atlantic Southeast Airlines	EV	Atlantic_Southeast_Airlines@airways.com
10	Frontier	F9	Frontier@airways.com
11	AirTran Airways	FL	AirTran_Airways@airways.com
12	Hawaiian Airlinee	НΔ	Hawaiian Airlinee@ainuaue.com

# **Function 4:**

```
create function dbo.attractioncountfree(@city nvarchar(50))
returns int
as
begin
declare @count int
set @count = (select count(attraction_id) from touristattraction where City_ID=@city )
return @count
end
```

# **Output:**

select city\_name,dbo.attractioncountfree(city\_id) as {Number of tourist attractions]from
city
where city\_name='boston'



# **Function 5:**

Calculate the number of Instagram posts for a city

```
create function dbo.insta_posts_count (@cityid nvarchar(50)) returns int
```

```
as
begin
declare @count int
set @count = (select count(post_id) from instagrampost where City_id=@cityid)
return @count
end
```

# **Output:**

select city\_name,dbo.insta\_posts\_count (city\_id) as [Number of Instagram Posts]
from city where city\_name='chicago'



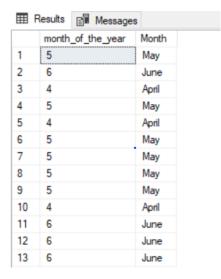
#### Function 6:

Display month name from month number.

```
Create function dbo.month_convert(@month int)
returns nvarchar(20)
as
begin
declare @m nvarchar(50)
set @m = (Select DateName( month , DateAdd( month , @month , -1 ) ))
return @m
end
```

#### **Output:**

```
Select month_of_the_year,dbo.month_convert(month_of_the_year) as Month
from flightschedule
where Origin_City_ID = 'boston' and Destination_City_ID='chicago'
```



# Views:

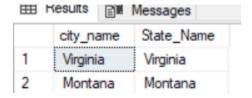
# View 1:

Displays city and state name

```
create view view1
as select city_name,State_Name
from city c join state s
on c.City_ID=s.State_ID;
```

#### Output:

select \* from view1



#### View 2:

Display hashtags of a particular user

```
create view view2
as select user_name,hash_tag
from instagramhashtag ih
join instagrampost i
on i.Post_id = ih.Post_id
where User_Name='chandrebo'
```

# Output:

select \* from view2

	user_name	hash_tag
1	chandrebo	tupac
2	chandrebo	newyork
3	chandrebo	indiana
4	chandrebo	texas
5	chandrebo	arizona
6	chandrebo	ohio
7	chandrebo	weed
8	chandrebo	420
9	chandrebo	producer
10	chandrebo	beats
11	chandrebo	smoke
12	ah an deah a	manasinatthaadd

#### View 3:

Display hotel name along with its complete address

```
alter view view3 as
select hotel_name,building_number,street_name,city_name,state_name
from hotel h join
address a
on a.Address_Id=h.Address_Id
join city c
on c.City_ID = a.City_Id
join state s on a.State_id=s.State_ID
```

#### **Output:**

	hotel_name	building_number	street_name	city_name	state_name
1	Crowne Plaza JFK Airport New York City	138	-th Ave	New york City	New York
2	PUBLIC, an Ian Schrager hotel	215	Chrystie St	New york City	New York
3	YOTEL New York	570	Tenth Avenue	New york City	New York
4	Wyndham Garden Chinatown	93	Bowery	New york City	New York
5	Springhill Suites New York Manhattan/Times Squa	338	West th Street	New york City	New York
6	The Watson Hotel	440	West th Street	New york City	New York
7	Gardens Suites Hotel by Affinia	215	Eth St	New york City	New York
8	The Iroquois New York	49	West th Street	New york City	New York
9	Hotel Newton	2528	Broadway	New york City	New York

# View 4:

Display free attractions of a city

```
create view view4 as
select c.city_name,ta.attraction_name,ta.attraction_type,ta.entry_type
,ta.Time_To_Spend,ta.attraction_id,c.state_id
from city c
join touristattraction ta
on ta.city_id=c.city_id
where c.city_name='boston' and ta.entry_type='free'
```

#### **Output:**

200	Teaulta E	iviessages					
	city_name	attraction_name	attraction_type	entry_type	Time_To_Spend	attraction_id	state_id
1	Boston	Boston Common	Recreation	Free	1 to 2 hours	bostoncommon	massachusetts
2	Boston	Boston Public Garden	Recreation	Free	1 to 2 hours	bostonpublicgarden	massachusetts
3	Boston	Faneuil Hall Marketplace	shopping	Free	1 to 2 hours	faneuilhallmarketplace	massachusetts
4	Boston	Freedom Trail	Sughtseeing	Free	2 hours to half day	freedomtrail	massachusetts
5	Boston	Samuel Adams Brewery	Wineries/Breweries	Free	1 to 2 hours	samueladamsbrewery	massachusetts

# <u>View 5:</u>

#Description: Displaying cities with most reddit popularity count(Up vote count plus Comments count)

```
create view city_reddit_popularity as (select city.City_Name, (SUM(post.Up_vote_Count) + SUM(post.Comments_Count)) as "Total_Popularity_Count"

from holiday_planner.city city

inner join holiday_planner.redditpost post

on city.City_ID = post.City_ID

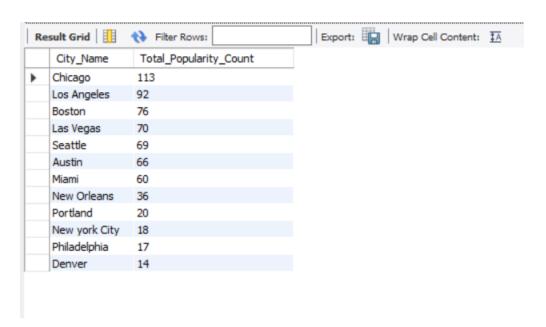
group by city.City_Name

order by Total_Popularity_Count DESC);
```

#Executing view:

select \* from city\_reddit\_popularity;

#### **Output:**



# View 6:

#View of Use case (2)

#Description: Displaying tweet count per state from the stored tweets information, thereby accessing state popularity in social media.

create view state\_tweet\_count as (select s.State\_Name,count(Tweet\_ID) as "Tweet\_Count" from holiday\_planner.tweet t inner join holiday\_planner.city city on t.City\_ID = city.City\_ID inner join holiday\_planner.state s

on city.State\_ID = s.State\_ID

group by s.State\_Name);

#Executing view:

select \* from state\_tweet\_count;

# Output:

	State Name	Tweet_Count
•	Maine	4
,		1
	Mississippi Hawaii	2
		-
	Alaska	4
	South Carolina	5
	Louisiana	2
	Texas	2
	New Mexico	1
	Florida	4
	Georgia	2
	California	1
	Washington	2
	Colorado	1
	Pennsylvania	2
	Massachusetts	3
	Tennessee	5
	Illinois	1

# **References & Citations:**

- https://github.com/nikbearbrown/INFO\_6210.
- YouTube videos: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4UcqECQe5Kc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4UcqECQe5Kc</a>
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