

ROOM AND SERVICE BOOKING APP

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Description of the Statement:

The "Room and Services Booking App" is an integrated hotel management system designed to handle guest and room management, reservations, staff details, services, payments, and guest feedback. It features a MySQL database with triggers and stored procedures to automate room availability updates and enforce privilege-based user role management. The frontend, built using Streamlit, provides a userfriendly interface for data management and privilege-based access control.

User Requirements:

The Hotel Management System allows the users to book hotel rooms and other services and helps the Hotel to manage their rooms, services, bookings, etc.

- 1. The system should be Realtime
- 2. The system must provide fast time response to the user actions.
- 2. The system should support large number of guests, reservations and bookings.
- 3. Should support validation like value constraints.
- 4. The Staff members need to be given permissions based on their positions.
- 5.The system should support multivalued fields.
- 6. The system should be indexed for fast access.
- 7. Payment and guest data should be securely stored.

Guest Management:

Guests can create accounts with their personal information, such as name, age, phone number.

Guest can manage their reservations.

Room Management:

The Hotel Management manages the room information such as room type, availability, prices, etc. which helps in the reservation of rooms.

Staf f Management:

The Hotel can manage staff information such as name, age, salary, position.

Roles and permissions can be given to the staff based on their positions.

Reservation Management:

Guest can make reservations for the rooms.

Staff allows for guest reservations by checking the availability and can modify or cancel reservations.

Services Management:

The staff manages the various services provided by the Hotel like room service, dining service, gym, sports, etc.

Bookings Management:

The Staff can manage the guest booking for various services.

Payment Management:

Guest will make payments for the reservations and services and hotel can manage all the transactions made by the guest such as the

paymentID, payment method, date.

List of Software/Tools/Programming Languages Used

Database

MySQL:

Used for the backend database to manage structured data.

Programming Languages

Python:

Used for developing the Streamlit-based frontend.

· SQL:

Used for creating the database schema, triggers, stored procedures, and executing queries.

Frontend Framework

• Streamlit:

Lightweight web framework for building the user interface.

Libraries and Tools

· pymysql:

Python library for connecting and executing SQL queries in MySQL.

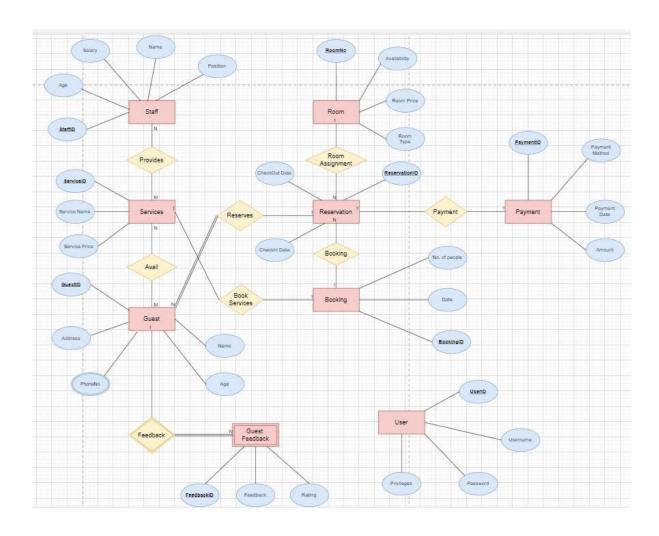
pandas:

For processing and displaying database results in tabular form.

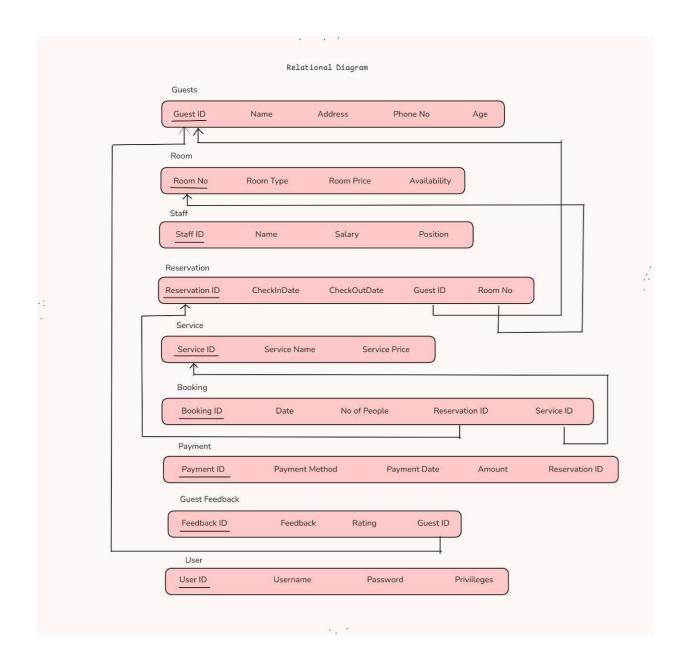
Development Environment

- Any Python IDE (e.g., PyCharm, VS Code)
- MySQL Workbench (or equivalent) for database management
 Other Tools
- Browser for running Streamlit apps.
- · Command-line tools for Streamlit and Python setup.

ER DIAGRAM:



Relational Schema:



DDL COMANDS:

CREATE DATABASE

```
CREATE DATABASE Hotel_Management;
USE Hotel_Management;
```

CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE Guest (
GuestID VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(50),
Address VARCHAR(100),
Phone VARCHAR(15),
Age INT
);
```

Similar commands are used to create the following tables:

Guest

Room

Reservation

Staff

Service

Booking

Payments

GuestFeedback

User

```
CREATE TABLE Room(
   RoomNumber INT PRIMARY KEY,
   RoomType VARCHAR(50),
   Price DECIMAL(10, 2),
   Availability ENUM('Available', 'Occupied', 'Under Maintenance') NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE Reservation(
   ReservationID VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY,
   CheckInDate DATE,
   CheckOutDate DATE,
   GuestID VARCHAR(20),
   RoomNumber INT,
   FOREIGN KEY (GuestID) REFERENCES Guest(GuestID) ON DELETE CASCADE,
   FOREIGN KEY (RoomNumber) REFERENCES Room(RoomNumber)
);
```

ALTER TABLE

ALTER TABLE Guest DROP INDEX phone;

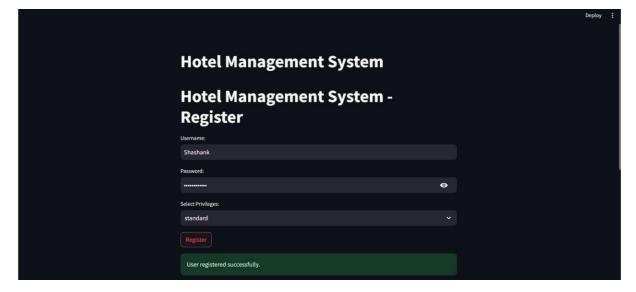
FOREIGN KEY Constraints

FOREIGN KEY (GuestID) REFERENCES Guest(GuestID) ON DELETE CASCADE, FOREIGN KEY (RoomNumber) REFERENCES Room(RoomNumber)

CRUD Operations:

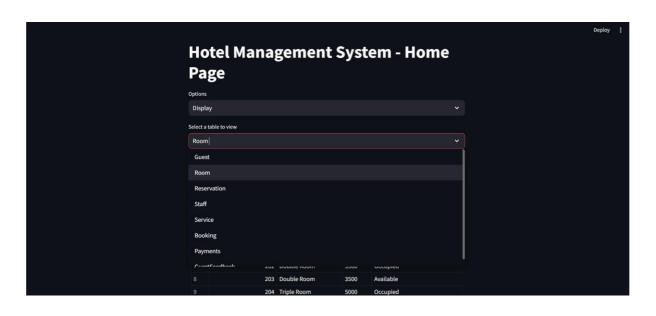
User creation:

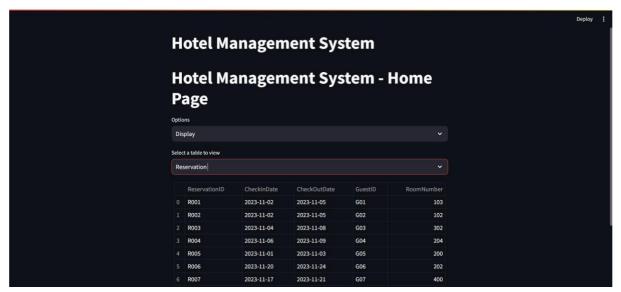
```
def register_user(username, password, privileges):
    try:
        cursor = connection.cursor()
        if(privileges=="admin"):
            cursor.callproc('insert_admin_user', (username, password))
        else :
            query = "INSERT INTO User (Username, Password, Privileges) VALUES (%s, %s, %s)"
            cursor.execute(query, (username, password, privileges))
        connection.commit()
        cursor.close()
        st.success("User registered successfully.")
    except pymysql.Error as err:
        st.error(f"Error: {err}")
        st.error("User registration failed.")
```



Read Tables:

```
def display_entity(table_name):
    data = execute_query(f"SELECT * FROM {table_name}")
    st.table(data)
```

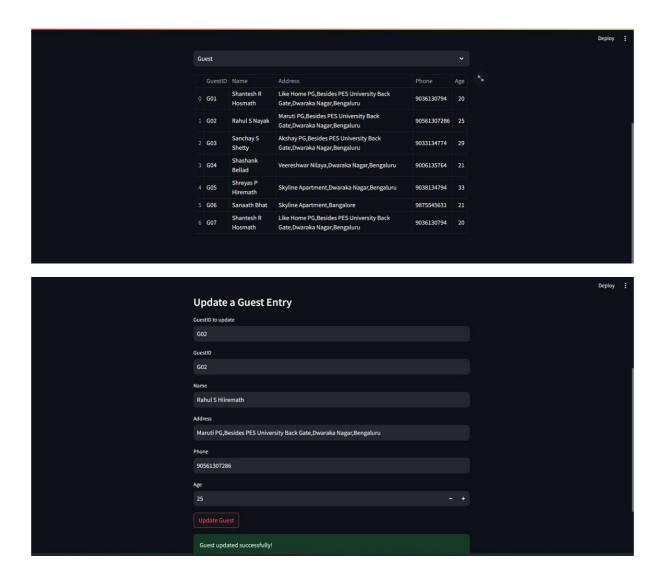




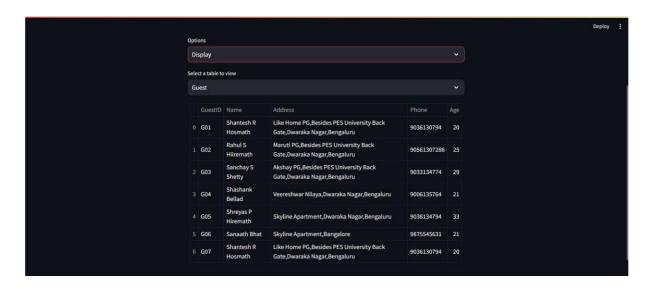
Update Operation:

```
def update_entity(entity_name, table_name, columns,primary_key):
    if(privileges=="admin"):
         st.subheader(f"Update a {entity_name} Entry")
id_to_update = st.text_input(f"{primary_key} to update")
         if id_to_update:
              entry_to_update = execute_query(f"SELECT * FROM {table_name} WHERE {primary_key} = %s", (id_to_update,))
              if not entry_to_update.empty:
                   update_values = []
                   for col_name, col_type in columns:
                        if col_type == "int":
                             update_values.append(st.number_input(f"{col_name}", value=entry_to_update.iloc[0][col_name]))
                             update\_values.append \textbf{(st.text\_input(f"\{col\_name\}", value=entry\_to\_update.iloc[0][col\_name]))}
                   if st.button(f"Update {entity_name}"):
                        set_clause=','.join([f'{col_name} = %s' for col_name, _ in columns])
query = f"UPDATE {table_name} SET {set_clause} WHERE {primary_key} = %s"
data = tuple([update_values[i] for i in range(len(columns))]+ [id_to_update])
                        execute_query(query, data)
                        st.success(f"{entity_name} updated successfully!")
                   st.error(f"{entity_name} ID not found.")
```

Before updating:

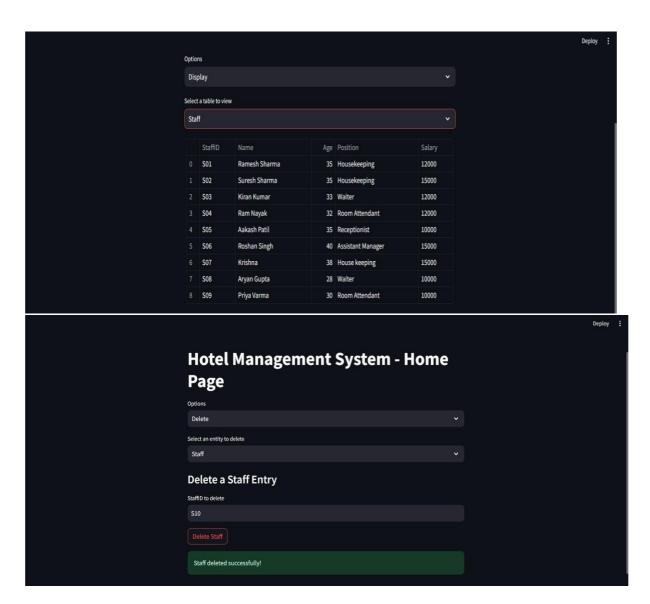


After updating guest with guestID=2:

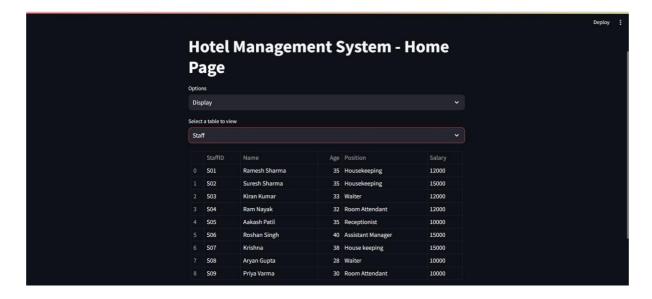


Delete Operation:

Before deleting:

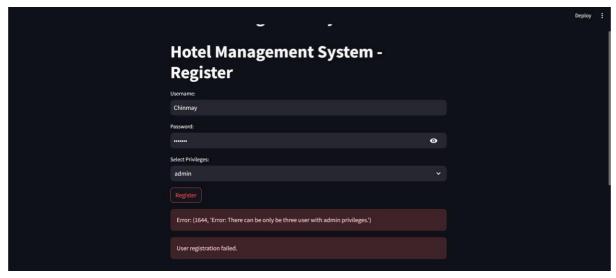


After deleting Staff details with StaffID=S10:



Procedure used to limit the registration of admin users to 3:

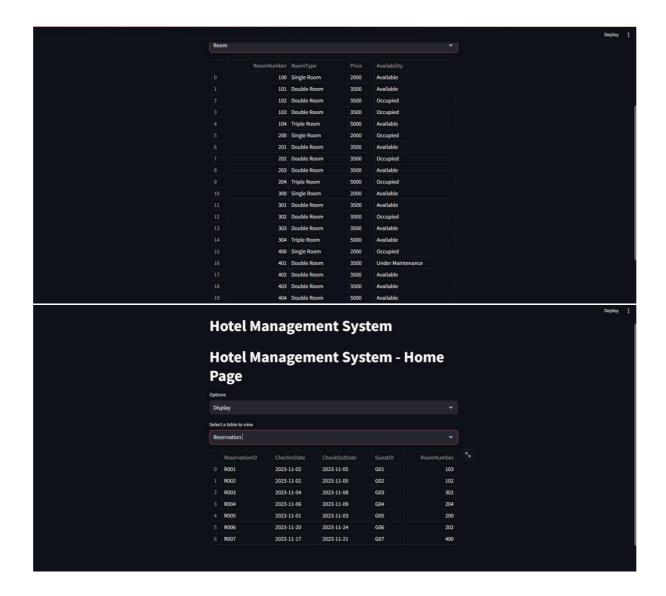
```
CREATE PROCEDURE insert admin user(IN p username VARCHAR(50), IN p password VARCHAR(50))
BEGIN
    DECLARE admin count INT;
     -- Check if the new user is being assigned admin privileges
     IF (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM User WHERE Privileges = 'admin') > 2 THEN
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
        SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Error: There can be only be three user with admin privileges.';
     FLSE
         -- Insert the new user with admin privileges
        INSERT INTO User (Username, Password, Privileges) VALUES (p_username, p_password, 'admin');
        SELECT 'User with admin privileges inserted successfully.' AS Message;
     END IF;
 END //
 DELIMITER ;
 def register user(username, password, privileges):
         cursor = connection.cursor()
         if(privileges=="admin"):
              cursor.callproc('insert_admin_user', (username, password))
              query = "INSERT INTO User (Username, Password, Privileges) VALUES (%s, %s, %s)"
              cursor.execute(query, (username, password, privileges))
          connection.commit()
          cursor.close()
          st.success("User registered successfully.")
     except pymysql.Error as err:
          st.error(f"Error: {err}")
          st.error("User registration failed.")
```



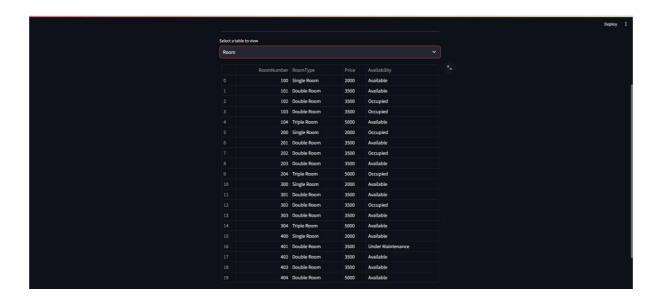
Trigger to automatically update the Room status on deleting or adding a reservation:

```
CREATE TRIGGER UpdateRoomAvailabilityOnUpdate
AFTER UPDATE ON Reservation
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF OLD.RoomNumber != NEW.RoomNumber THEN
         -- Room number changed, update old and new room availability
        UPDATE Room
         SET Availability = 'Available'
        WHERE RoomNumber = OLD.RoomNumber;
        UPDATE Room
         SET Availability = 'Occupied'
        WHERE RoomNumber = NEW.RoomNumber;
    END IF;
END;
11
DELIMITER ;
```

Before deleting a reservation:



After deleting reservation corresponding to room number 400:



Join operation:

