HOTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



BY:AMIT GUPTA

HOTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Overview:

The Hotel Management System is a comprehensive database-driven solution aimed at digitizing and automating the core functions of hotel operations. From room reservations to guest services, this system ensures smooth coordination across various departments including front desk, housekeeping, and billing.

Project Description:

This project focuses on the backend implementation of a Hotel Management System using MySQL. It involves the creation of a well-structured relational database to support essential hotel activities such as:

- Managing room availability and categories
- Handling guest information and booking history
- Recording check-ins and check-outs
- Generating invoices and payment records
- Overseeing staff roles and schedules

PROJECT AIM:

- To develop a hotel management system that automates daily hotel operations using MySQL as the backend database.
- To simplify and streamline the process of room booking, check-in, and check-out through a centralized system.
- To securely manage **customer records, reservation details, and billing information** with proper database normalization.
- To ensure accurate and real-time tracking of **room availability, room types, and** service status.
- To provide a **user-friendly interface** for hotel staff to manage operations efficiently and reduce human error.
- To enable the generation of reports (daily, weekly, monthly) for managerial review and financial auditing purposes.

OBJECTIVES:-

1. Set up the Hotel Management System Database:

Design and populate the database with relevant tables such as:

- **Guests** (Customer details)
- Rooms (Room details and types)
- Reservations (Booking information)
- CheckIn / CheckOut (Guest stay records)
- RoomService (Service orders linked to rooms)
- Billing (Invoices and payments)
- **Employees** (Hotel staff information)
- Menu (Restaurant menu items and pricing)

2. CRUD Operations:

Implement Create, Read, Update, and Delete operations across the system for:

- Guest registration and profile management
- Room management (add, edit, delete room types and availability)
- Booking and reservation updates
- Adding or modifying menu items and service requests
- Managing employee records
- Processing payments and updating billing details

3. Advanced SQL Queries:

Create and execute complex queries to:

- Generate reports on **room occupancy** by date range or room type
- Identify the most frequently booked rooms or highest-paying guests
- Calculate daily/monthly revenue from bookings and services
- Track pending check-outs or unpaid bills
- Summarize room service usage per guest or per room
- Analyze **employee performance** based on completed tasks or shifts

ER Diagram For Library Management System

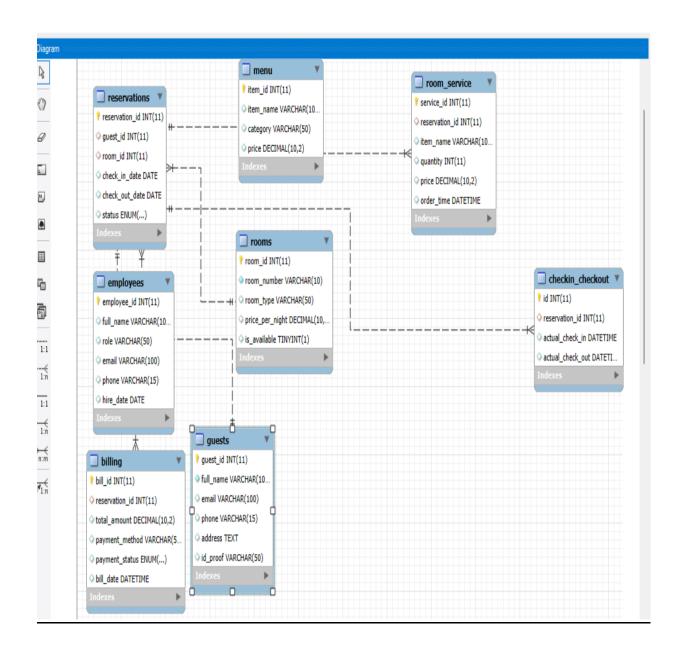
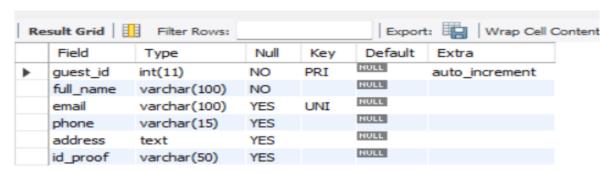
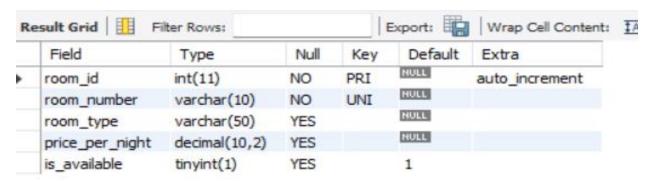


Table Description:

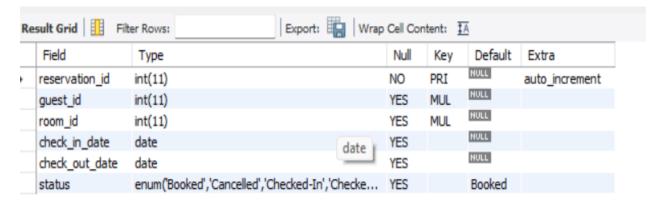
1.GUEST:



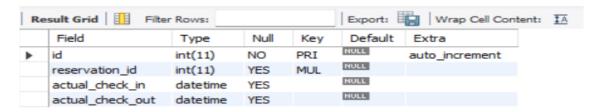
2.ROOMS:



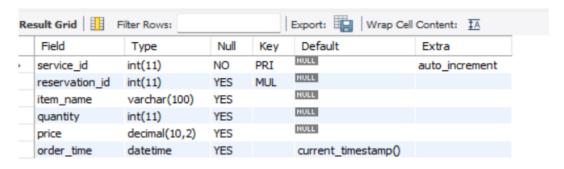
3. reservations:



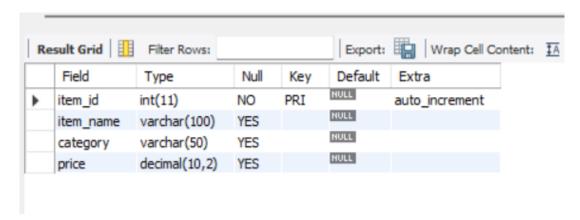
4. checkin_checkout:



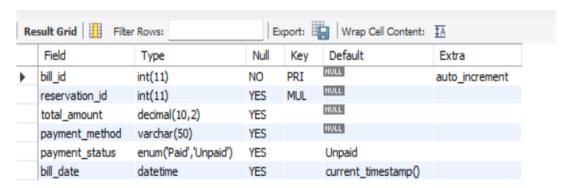
5. room service:



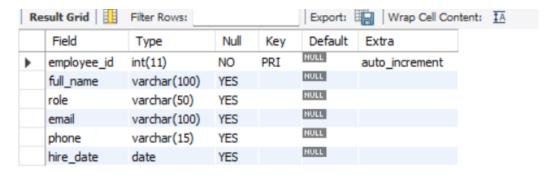
6.MENU:



7. BILLING:



8. EMPLOYEES:



```
CREATING DATABASE:

CREATE DATABASE HOTEL;

USE HOTEL:
```

Table Creation & Insertion Commands:

1) Create Table Guests:

```
CREATE TABLE guests (
guest_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
full_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE,
phone VARCHAR(15),
address TEXT,
id_proof VARCHAR(50)
```

);

inserting Values into Guests:

```
INSERT INTO guests (full_name, email, phone, address, id_proof) VALUES ('John Doe', 'john@example.com', '9876543210', 'New York', 'A12345'), ('Jane Smith', 'jane@example.com', '8765432109', 'California', 'B54321'), ('Michael Brown', 'michael@example.com', '7654321098', 'Texas', 'C12398'), ('William Wilson', 'william@example.com', '5432109876', 'Nevada', 'E09213'), ('Olivia Miller', 'olivia@example.com', '4321098765', 'Arizona', 'F87219'), ('Liam Taylor', 'liam@example.com', '3210987654', 'Oregon', 'G61278'), ('Sophia Anderson', 'sophia@example.com', '2109876543', 'Georgia', 'H43256');
```

Select * from guests;

	guest_id	full_name	email	phone	address	id_proof
	1	John Doe	john@example.com	9876543210	New York	A12345
	2	Jane Smith	jane@example.com	8765432109	California	B54321
	3	Michael Brown	michael@example.com	7654321098	Texas	C12398
	4	Emily Davis	emily@example.com	6543210987	Florida	D65874
	5	William Wilson	william@example.com	5432109876	Nevada	E09213
	6	Olivia Miller	olivia@example.com	4321098765	Arizona	F87219
	7	Liam Taylor	liam@example.com	3210987654	Oregon	G61278
	8	Sophia Anderson	sophia@example.com	2109876543	Georgia	H43256

2) <u>Create Table Guests:</u>

```
CREATE TABLE rooms (
room_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
room_number VARCHAR(10) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
room_type VARCHAR(50),
price_per_night DECIMAL(10,2),
is_available BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE
);
```

inserting Values into Guests:

```
INSERT INTO rooms (room_number, room_type, price_per_night, is_available) VALUES ('101', 'Single', 1000.00, TRUE),
('102', 'Double', 1500.00, TRUE),
('103', 'Suite', 2500.00, TRUE),
('104', 'Deluxe', 2000.00, TRUE),
('105', 'Single', 1000.00, TRUE),
('106', 'Double', 1500.00, TRUE),
('107', 'Suite', 2500.00, TRUE),
('108', 'Deluxe', 2000.00, TRUE);
Select * from rooms;
```

	room_id	room_number	room_type	price_per_night	is_available
١	1	101	Single	1000.00	1
	2	102	Double	1500.00	1
	3	103	Suite	2500.00	1
	4	104	Deluxe	2000.00	1
	5	105	Single	1000.00	1
	6	106	Double	1500.00	1
	7	107	Suite	2500.00	1
	8	108	Deluxe	2000.00	1
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

3) Create Table Reservations:

```
CREATE TABLE reservations (

reservation_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

guest_id INT,

room_id INT,

check_in_date DATE,

check_out_date DATE,

status ENUM('Booked', 'Cancelled', 'Checked-In', 'Checked-Out') DEFAULT 'Booked',

FOREIGN KEY (guest_id) REFERENCES guests(guest_id),

FOREIGN KEY (room_id) REFERENCES rooms(room_id)

);
```

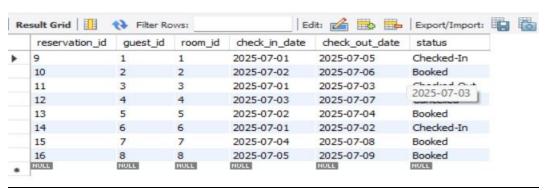
inserting Values into Guests:

INSERT INTO reservations (guest_id, room_id, check_in_date, check_out_date, status) VALUES

```
(1, 101, '2025-07-01', '2025-07-05', 'Checked-In'),
```

- (2, 102, '2025-07-02', '2025-07-06', 'Booked'),
- (3, 103, '2025-07-01', '2025-07-03', 'Checked-Out'),
- (4, 104, '2025-07-03', '2025-07-07', 'Cancelled'),
- (5, 105, '2025-07-02', '2025-07-04', 'Booked'),
- (6, 106, '2025-07-01', '2025-07-02', 'Checked-In'),
- (7, 107, '2025-07-04', '2025-07-08', 'Booked'),
- (8, 108, '2025-07-05', '2025-07-09', 'Booked');

Select * from reservations;



4) Create Table checkin_checkout:

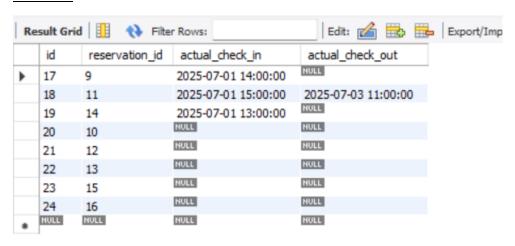
```
CREATE TABLE checkin_checkout (
    id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    reservation_id INT,
    actual_check_in DATETIME,
    actual_check_out DATETIME,
    FOREIGN KEY (reservation_id) REFERENCES reservations(reservation_id)
);
```

inserting Values into checkin_checkout:

INSERT INTO checkin_checkout (reservation_id, actual_check_in, actual_check_out) VALUES

```
(9, '2025-07-01 14:00:00', NULL),
(11, '2025-07-01 15:00:00', '2025-07-03 11:00:00'),
(14, '2025-07-01 13:00:00', NULL),
(10, NULL, NULL),
(12, NULL, NULL),
(13, NULL, NULL),
(15, NULL, NULL),
(16, NULL, NULL);
```

Select * from checkin checkout;



5) Create Table Room_Services:

```
CREATE TABLE room_service (
    service_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    reservation_id INT,
    item_name VARCHAR(100),
    quantity INT,
    price DECIMAL(10,2),
    order_time DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    FOREIGN KEY (reservation_id) REFERENCES reservations(reservation_id)
);
```

inserting Values into Room_Services:

INSERT INTO room_service (reservation_id, item_name, quantity, price) VALUES

- (9, 'Tea', 2, 100),
- (9, 'Sandwich', 1, 150),
- (11, 'Coffee', 1, 80),
- (11, 'Dinner Combo', 2, 500),
- (14, 'Breakfast', 1, 250),
- (14, 'Mineral Water', 3, 90),
- (9, 'Fruit Platter', 1, 300),
- (11, 'Cold Drink', 2, 120);

	service_id	reservation_id	item_name	quantity	price	order_time	
Þ	9	9	Tea	2	100.00	2025-07-02 09:58:18	
	10	9	Sandwich	1	150.00	2025-07-02 09:58:18	
	11	11	Coffee	1	80.00	2025-07-02 09:58:18	
	12	11	Dinner Combo	2	500.00	2025-07-02 09:58:18	
	13	14	Breakfast	1	250.00	2025-07-02 09:58:18	
	14	14	Mineral Water	3	90.00	2025-07-02 09:58:18	
	15	9	Fruit Platter	1	300.00	2025-07-02 09:58:18	
	16	11	Cold Drink	2	120.00	2025-07-02 09:58:18	
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	HULL	

6) Create Table Menu:

```
CREATE TABLE menu (
  item id INT AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  item name VARCHAR(100),
  category VARCHAR(50),
  price DECIMAL(10,2)
);
inserting Values into Menu:
inserting Values into Menu:
INSERT INTO menu (item_name, category, price) VALUES
('Tea', 'Beverage', 50),
('Coffee', 'Beverage', 80),
('Sandwich', 'Snack', 150),
('Dinner Combo', 'Meal', 250),
('Breakfast', 'Meal', 200),
('Fruit Platter', 'Snack', 300),
('Cold Drink', 'Beverage', 60),
('Mineral Water', 'Drink', 30);
```



7) Create Table Billing:

```
CREATE TABLE billing (
bill_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
reservation_id INT,
total_amount DECIMAL(10,2),
payment_method VARCHAR(50),
payment_status ENUM('Paid', 'Unpaid') DEFAULT 'Unpaid',
bill_date DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
FOREIGN KEY (reservation_id) REFERENCES reservations(reservation_id)
);
```

inserting Values into Billing:

INSERT INTO billing (reservation_id, total_amount, payment_method, payment_status) VALUES

```
(9, 3200, 'Credit Card', 'Unpaid'),
```

(11, 5400, 'Cash', 'Paid'),

(14, 1250, 'UPI', 'Unpaid'),

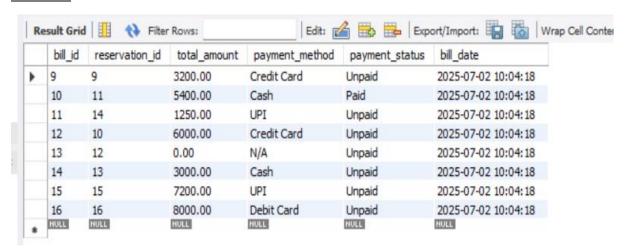
(10, 6000, 'Credit Card', 'Unpaid'),

(12, 0, 'N/A', 'Unpaid'),

(13, 3000, 'Cash', 'Unpaid'),

(15, 7200, 'UPI', 'Unpaid'),

(16, 8000, 'Debit Card', 'Unpaid');

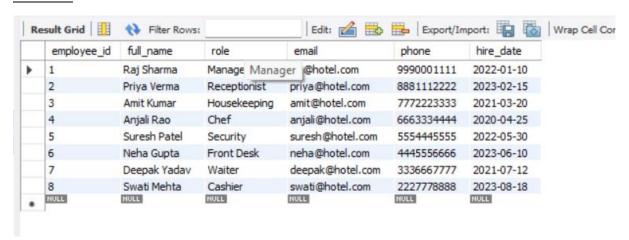


8) Create Table employees:

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
employee_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
full_name VARCHAR(100),
role VARCHAR(50),
email VARCHAR(100),
phone VARCHAR(15),
hire_date DATE
);
```

inserting Values into Billing:

```
INSERT INTO employees (full_name, role, email, phone, hire_date) VALUES ('Raj Sharma', 'Manager', 'raj@hotel.com', '9990001111', '2022-01-10'), ('Priya Verma', 'Receptionist', 'priya@hotel.com', '8881112222', '2023-02-15'), ('Amit Kumar', 'Housekeeping', 'amit@hotel.com', '7772223333', '2021-03-20'), ('Anjali Rao', 'Chef', 'anjali@hotel.com', '6663334444', '2020-04-25'), ('Suresh Patel', 'Security', 'suresh@hotel.com', '5554445555', '2022-05-30'), ('Neha Gupta', 'Front Desk', 'neha@hotel.com', '4445556666', '2023-06-10'), ('Deepak Yadav', 'Waiter', 'deepak@hotel.com', '3336667777', '2021-07-12'), ('Swati Mehta', 'Cashier', 'swati@hotel.com', '2227778888', '2023-08-18');
```



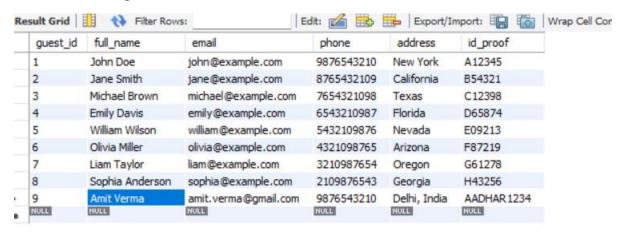
BASIC QUESTIONS

1. How do you insert a new guest into the system?

INSERT INTO guests (full_name, email, phone, address, id_proof)

VALUES ('Amit Verma', 'amit.verma@gmail.com', '9876543210', 'Delhi, India', 'AADHAR1234');

select * from guests;



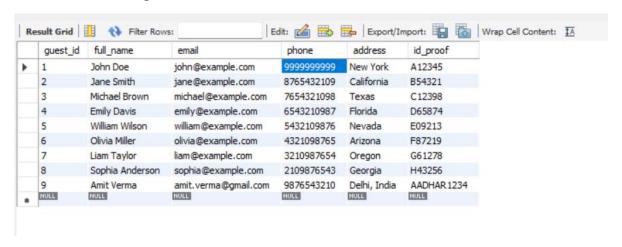
Q2. How do you update the phone number of a guest?

UPDATE guests

SET phone = '9999999999'

WHERE guest id = 1;

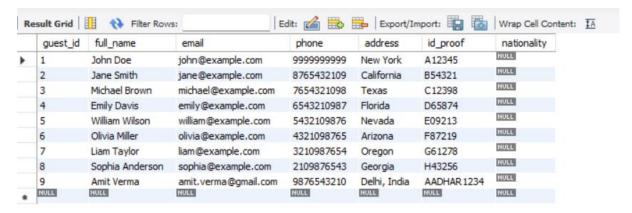
select * from guests;



Q3. How do you add a new column to store nationality of guests?

ALTER TABLE guests

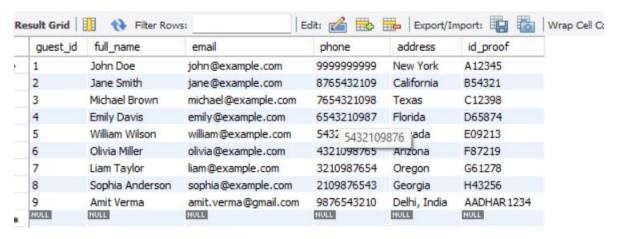
ADD nationality VARCHAR(50);



Q4. How do you delete a column nationality of guests?

alter table guests

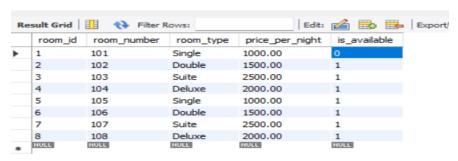
drop column nationality;



Q5. Update room availability to false:

UPDATE rooms SET is available = FALSE

WHERE room_id = 1;



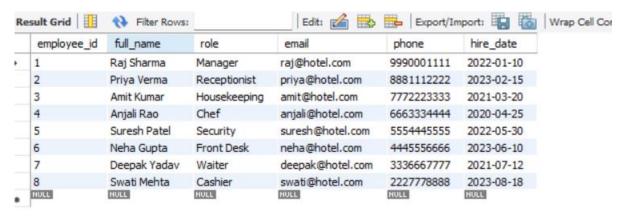
Q6. Promote employee to Manager:

UPDATE employees

SET role = 'Manager'

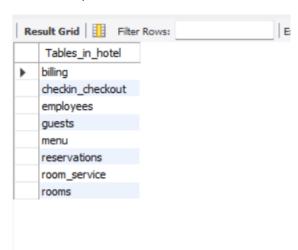
WHERE employee id = 1;

select * from employees;



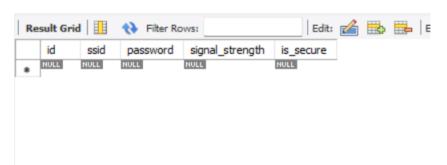
Q7. How can we see all tables of specific Database.

show tables;



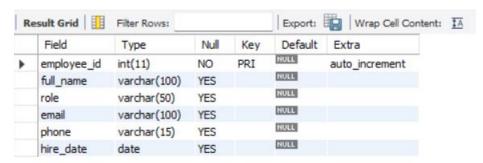
Q7. How can we delete all data from table but table should be exists.

Truncate table wifi;



Q8. How to see description about tables of Database.

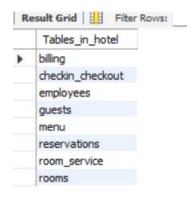
Desc employees;



Q8. How can we delete a particular table from Database.

Drop table wifi;

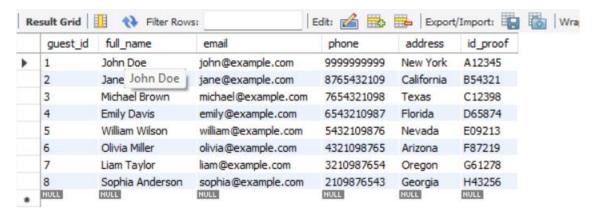
Show tables:



Q9. How can we delete a particular row from Table

Delete from guests where guest_id=9;

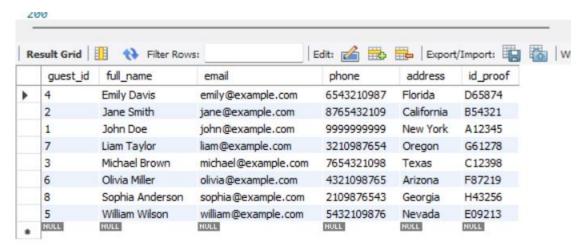
Select * from guests



Q10. List all guests ordered by their full name alphabetically.

SELECT * FROM guests

ORDER BY full name ASC;



Q11. Show all rooms sorted by price from highest to lowest.

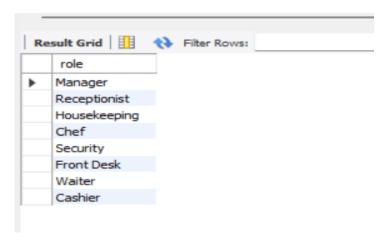
SELECT * FROM rooms

ORDER BY price_per_night DESC;



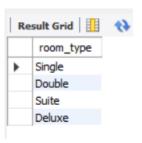
Q12. Display distinct room types available in the hotel.

SELECT DISTINCT room_type FROM employees;



Q13. Display distinct room types available in the hotel.

SELECT DISTINCT room_type FROM rooms;



BASIC QUESTIONS ON AND ,OR,NOT:

Q1. List all available rooms of type 'Deluxe' that cost less than 4000.

SELECT * FROM rooms

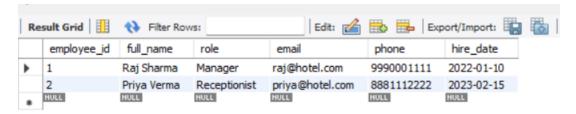
WHERE room type = 'Deluxe' AND price_per_night < 4000;



Q2. Find all employees who are either 'Manager' or 'Receptionist'.

SELECT * FROM employees

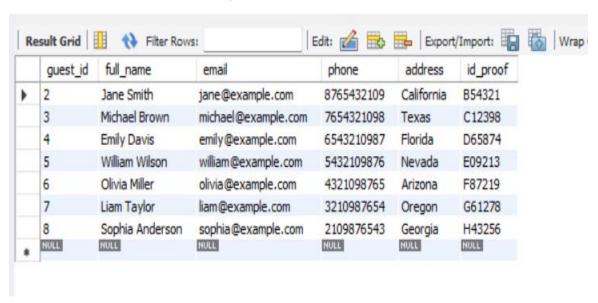
WHERE role = 'Manager' OR role = 'Receptionist';



Q3. Show guests who are not from 'Delhi'.

SELECT * FROM guests

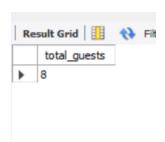
WHERE NOT address = 'Delhi';



Aggregate Functions (COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN):

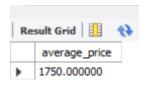
Q1. Count how many guests are registered.

SELECT COUNT(*) AS total guests FROM guests;



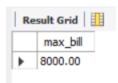
Q2. Find the average room price.

SELECT AVG(price_per_night) AS average_price FROM rooms;



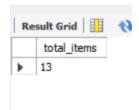
Q3. Get the maximum total amount from all billing records.

SELECT MAX(total amount) AS max bill FROM billing;



Q4. Find the total quantity of items ordered from room service.

SELECT SUM(quantity) AS total_items FROM room_service;

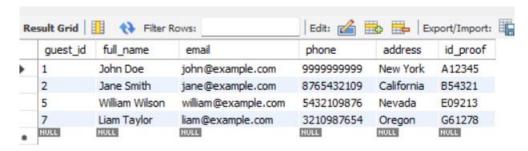


BASIC QUESTIONS IN, BETEWEEN, GROUP BY, HAVING:

Q1. Find guests whose ID is in the list (1, 2, 5, 7).

SELECT * FROM guests

WHERE guest id IN (1, 2, 5, 7);



Q2. Find rooms of type either 'Deluxe', 'Suite', or 'Standard'.

SELECT * FROM rooms

WHERE room_type IN ('Deluxe', 'Suite', 'Standard');

	room_id	room_number	room_type	price_per_night	is_available
١	3	103	Suite	2500.00	1
	4	104	Deluxe	2000.00	1
	7	107	Suite	2500.00	1
	8	108	Deluxe	2000.00	1
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Q3. Show rooms priced between 2000 and 4000.

SELECT * FROM rooms

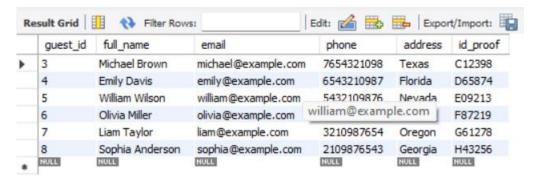
WHERE price_per_night BETWEEN 2000 AND 4000;



Q4. List guests with IDs between 3 and 8.

SELECT * FROM guests

WHERE guest_id BETWEEN 3 AND 8;

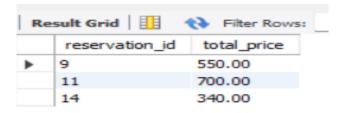


Q5. Group room services by reservation and show total price per reservation.

SELECT reservation_id, SUM(price) AS total_price

FROM room_service

GROUP BY reservation id;



Q6. Group employees by role and count how many employees per role.

SELECT role, COUNT(*) AS num employees

FROM employees

GROUP BY role;



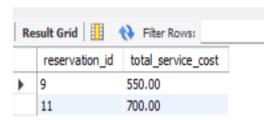
Q7. Display room service records per reservation where total price exceeds 500.

SELECT reservation_id, SUM(price) AS total_service_cost

FROM room_service

GROUP BY reservation_id

HAVING total_service_cost > 500;



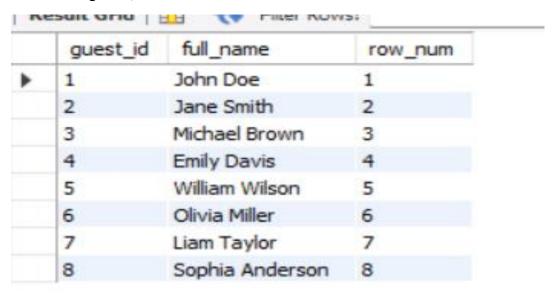
Window Function:

Q1. Assign a row number to each guest based on their registration order (by guest_id).

SELECT guest_id, full_name, ROW_NUMBER()

OVER (ORDER BY guest id) AS row num

FROM guests;



Q2. Rank rooms based on price (highest to lowest).

SELECT room_id, room_number, price_per_night,

RANK() OVER (ORDER BY price_per_night DESC) AS price_rank

FROM rooms;

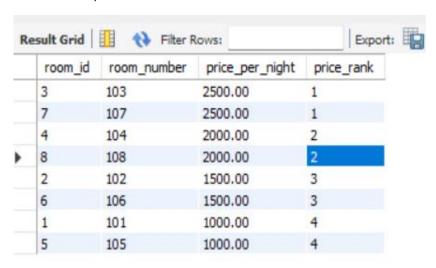


Q3. Rank rooms based on price (highest to lowest) using dense_rank.

SELECT room_id, room_number, price_per_night,

DENSE_ RANK() OVER (ORDER BY price_per_night DESC) AS price_rank

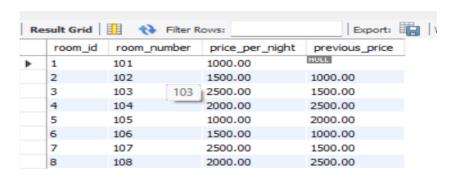
FROM rooms;



Q5. Show current and previous room price (based on room_id).

SELECT room_id, room_number, price_per_night,

LAG(price_per_night) OVER (ORDER BY room_id) AS previous_price FROM rooms;



Q6. Show each menu item with the price of the next item in the list.

SELECT item_id, item_name, price,

LEAD(price) OVER (ORDER BY item id) AS next price

FROM menu;



Q7. Show each billing record along with the running total of all bills.

SELECT bill_id, reservation_id, total_amount,

SUM(total_amount) OVER (ORDER BY bill_date) AS running_total FROM billing;

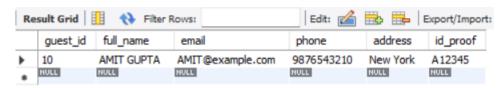
			_	
	bill_id	reservation_id	total_amount	running_total
•	14	13	3000.00	34050.00
	9	9	3200.00	34050.00
	15	15	7200.00	34050.00
	10	11	5400.00	34050.00
	16	16	8000.00	34050.00
	11	14	1250.00	34050.00
	12	10	6000.00	34050.00
	13	12	0.00	34050.00
	15	12	0.00	3 1030.00

WILDCARDS IN SQL:

Q1. Find guests whose names start with 'A'.

SELECT * FROM guests

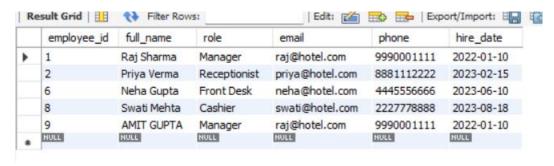
WHERE full_name LIKE 'A%';



Q2. List employees whose names end with 'a'.

SELECT * FROM employees

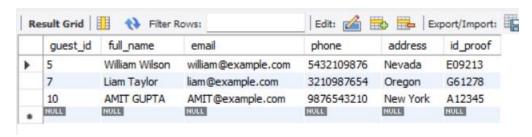
WHERE full name LIKE '%a';



Q3. Find guests with 'am' anywhere in their names.

SELECT * FROM guests

WHERE full name LIKE '%am%';



Q4. Find rooms with a room number that contains a '0'.

SELECT * FROM rooms

WHERE room_number LIKE '%0%';

	room_id	room_number	room_type	price_per_night	is_available
•	1	101	Single	1000.00	0
	2	102	Double	1500.00	1
	3	103	Suite	2500.00	1
	4	104	Deluxe	2000.00	1
	5	105	Single	1000.00	1
	6	106	Double	1500.00	1
	7	107	Suite	2500.00	1
	8	108	Deluxe	2000.00	1
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Q5. Find menu items that start with 'T' and are exactly 3 letters long.

SELECT * FROM menu

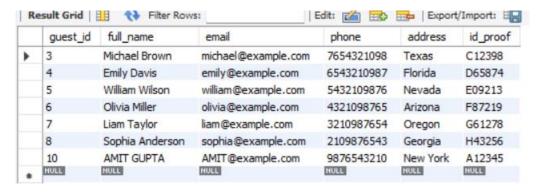
WHERE item name LIKE 'T';



Q6.Find guests whose names do not start with 'J'.

SELECT * FROM guests

WHERE full_name NOT LIKE 'R%';



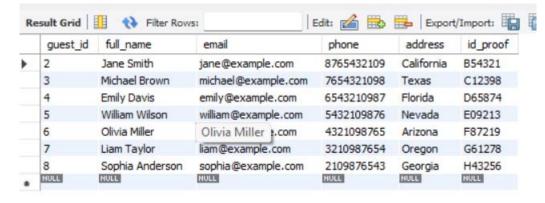
SUB-QUERIES:

Q1. Show guests whose guest_id is not equal 1.

```
SELECT * FROM guests

WHERE guest_id NOT IN (

SELECT guest_id FROM reservations where guest_id=1
);
```



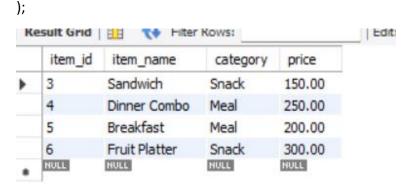
Q2. Get menu items costlier than the average price.

SELECT * FROM menu

WHERE price > (

SELECT AVG(price) FROM menu

...



Q3. List rooms cheaper than all rooms with price above ₹2000.

```
SELECT * FROM rooms

WHERE price_per_night < ALL (

SELECT price_per_night FROM rooms

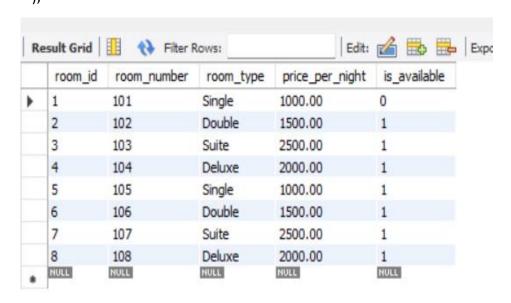
WHERE price_per_night > 2000

);
```



Q4.Get rooms priced higher than any menu item.

```
SELECT * FROM rooms
WHERE price_per_night > ANY (
    SELECT price FROM menu
);
```



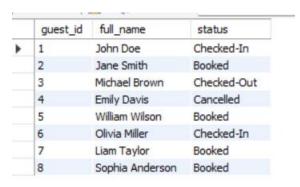
JOINS:

Q1: Show guest id, guest names along with the reservation status for guests who have made reservations using inner join.

SELECT g.guest_id, g.full_name, r.status

FROM guests g

INNER JOIN reservations r ON g.guest_id = r.guest_id;

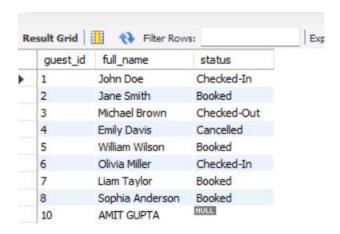


Q2: List all guests, along with their reservation status using right joins.

SELECT g.guest_id, g.full_name, r.status

FROM guests g

left JOIN reservations r ON g.guest id = r.guest id;



Q3.List all room service orders along with item names and prices from the menu using right join.

SELECT m.item_name, m.price, rs.quantity, rs.order_time

FROM menu m

RIGHT JOIN room_service rs ON m.item_name = rs.item_name;



Q4. List all names from both guests and employees (without duplicates)."

SELECT full_name FROM guests

UNION

SELECT full_name FROM employees;



Q5."List all names from both guests and employees (with duplicates)."

SELECT full_name FROM guests

UNION ALL

SELECT full_name FROM employees order by full_name;



CONCLUSION:

The Hotel Management System Database project has successfully designed and implemented an efficient and scalable database solution for managing hotel operations. This system effectively handles key aspects such as guest management, reservations, check-ins and check-outs, room services, billing, and employee records.

The project has met its objectives by ensuring improved data accuracy, streamlined processes, and greater accessibility to critical hotel data. With a user-friendly design and strong backend support, the system enhances operational efficiency and supports better decision-making.

Through this project, essential SQL skills were demonstrated — including database design, table creation, data manipulation, and the execution of advanced queries. This foundation enables future expansion and integration of more hotel services, laying the groundwork for a complete, data-driven hotel management solution.