IMASIONAL INFORMATION Management School

Storing And Retrieving Data 2023 Final Project Group 34

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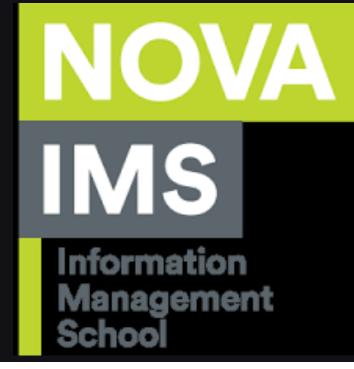
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Business Problem



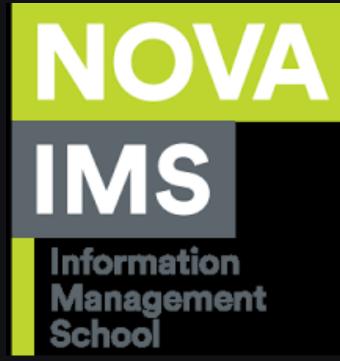
Company Details

In the heart of Lisbon, the boutique hotel "BoutiqueDeLisboa" was weaving its story of sophistication and charm. As the demand for its unique blend of Portuguese elegance and modern luxury soared, the proprietors found themselves facing the delightful challenge of managing a growing business with three distinct buildings. With a total of 30 rooms spread across these architectural gems, the need for a well-organized and modern data management system became apparent.

Why Does the Company Need DBMS?

The visionary minds behind BoutiqueDeLisboa recognized the pivotal role that technology could play in elevating the guest experience and optimizing internal operations. In pursuit of this, company decided to embark on a journey of digital transformation, beginning with the creation of an Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) tailored to the boutique hotel's unique needs. This ERD would serve as the architectural blueprint for a sophisticated data management system, designed to seamlessly handle the intricacies of their multi-building business and ensure a harmonious experience for their esteemed guests.

What DBMS Brings to the Table



Streamlined Customer Information

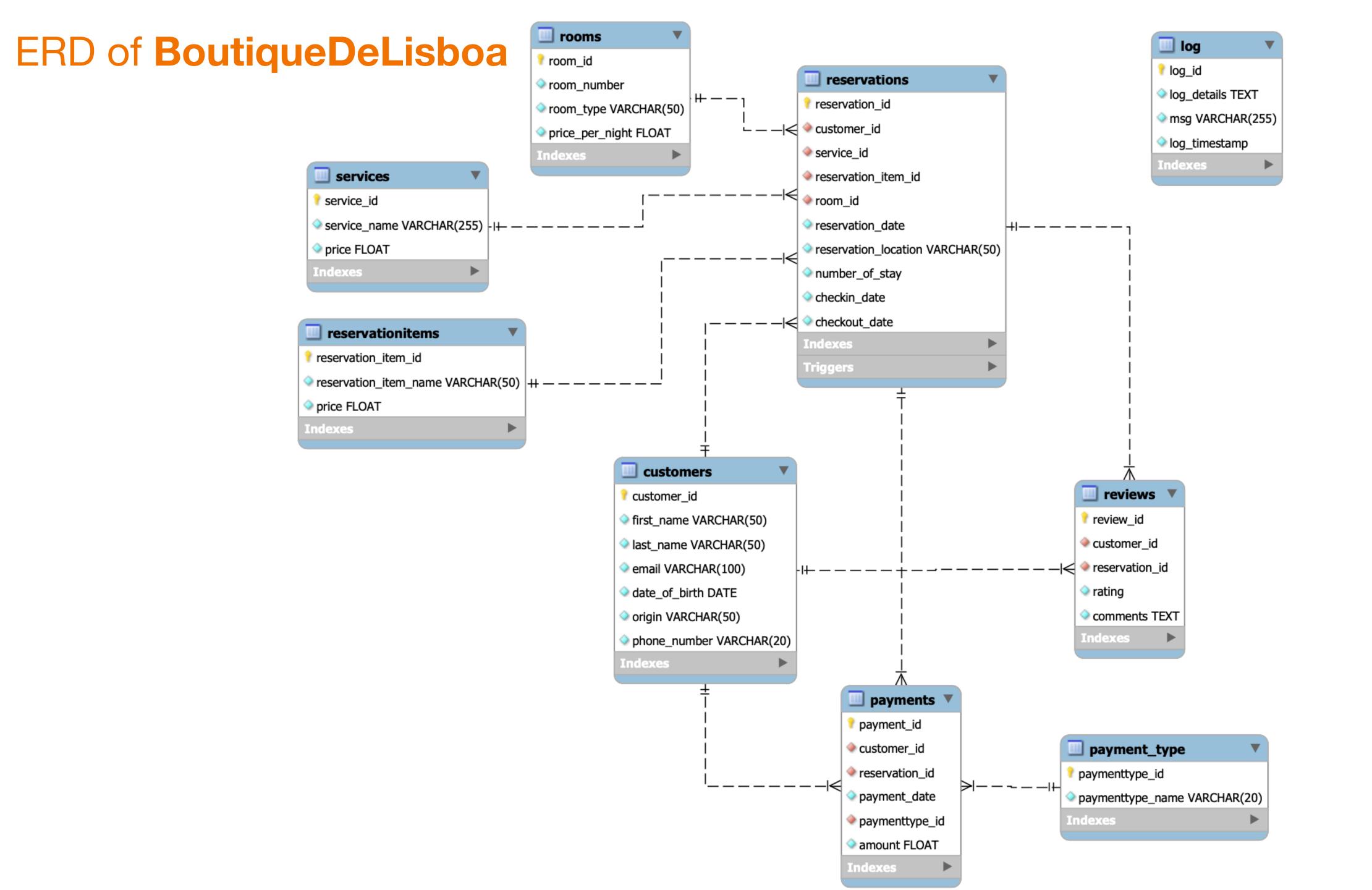
Efficient Reservation System

Variable Tracking for Services

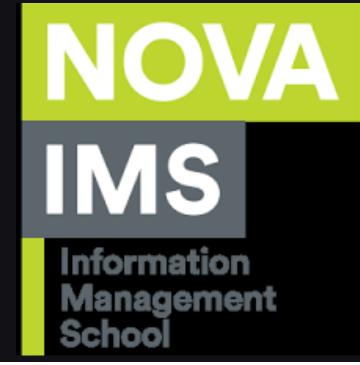
Financial Management and Reporting

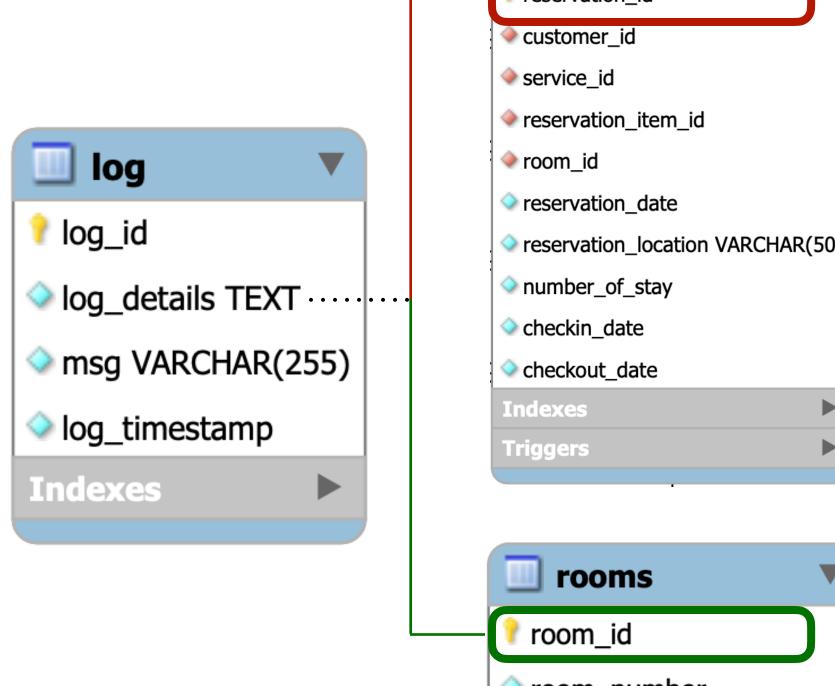
Dynamic Room Assignments

Real-time Feedback Analysis



Triggers(Log)





reservations reservation id reservation_location VARCHAR(50) room_number room_type VARCHAR(50) price_per_night FLOAT

Indexes

DELIMITER //

CREATE TRIGGER tr_room_reservation_log

AFTER INSERT ON RESERVATIONS

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

-- Log the room reservation details in the LOG table

INSERT INTO LOG (log_details, msg, log_timestamp)

VALUES (

CONCAT('Room Reserved - Reservation ID: ', NEW.reservation_id, ', Room ID: ', NEW.room_id),

'Room Reserved',

NOW()

END;

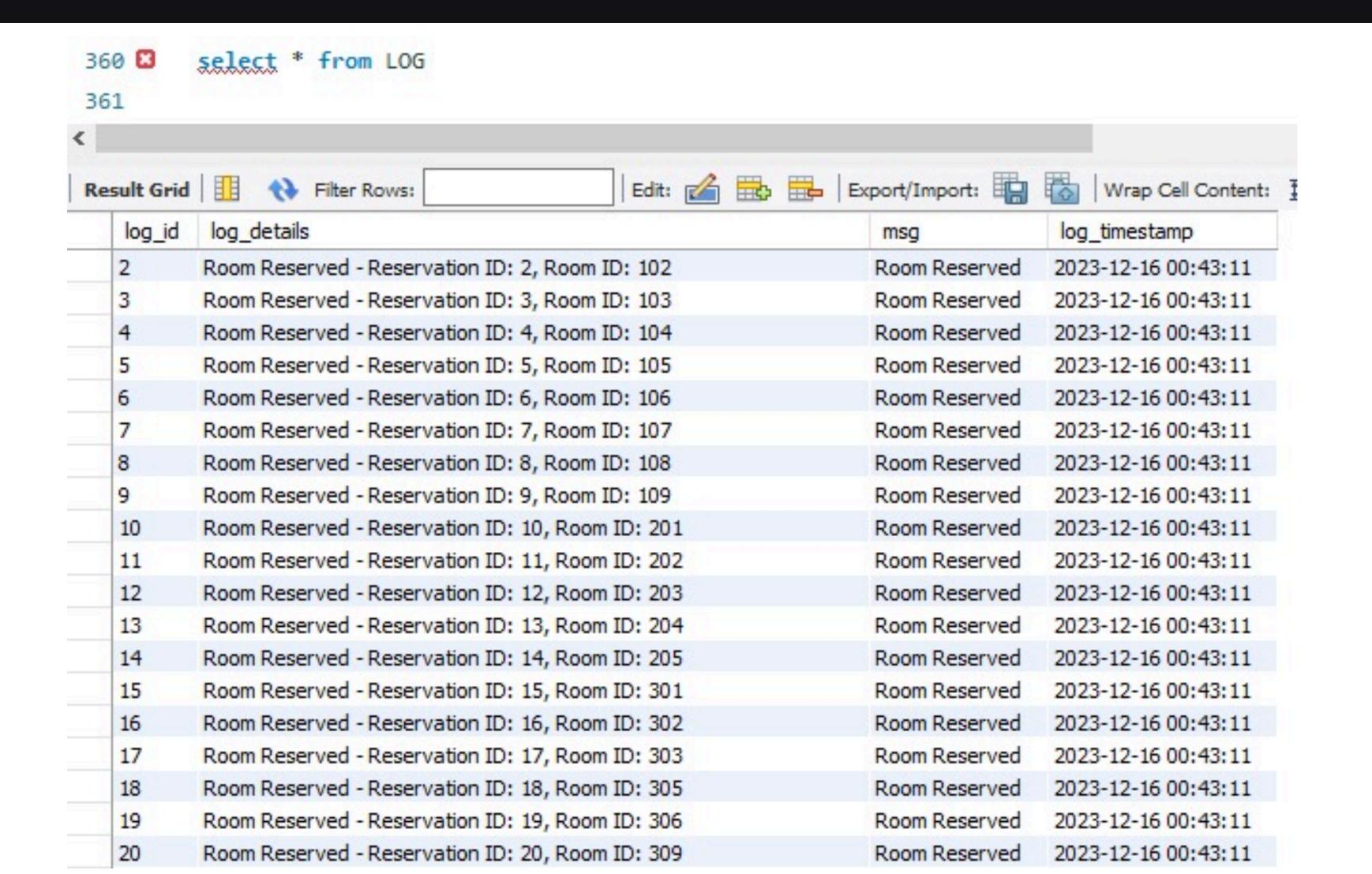
DELIMITER;

Example Output

log_id	log_details	msg	log_timestamp
1	Room Reserved - Reservation ID: 1, Room ID: 101	Room Reserved	2023-12-15 12:34:56
2	Room Reserved - Reservation ID: 2, Room ID: 102	Room Reserved	2023-12-15 12:36:00
3	Room Reserved - Reservation ID: 4, Room ID: 104	Room Reserved	Current Timestamp

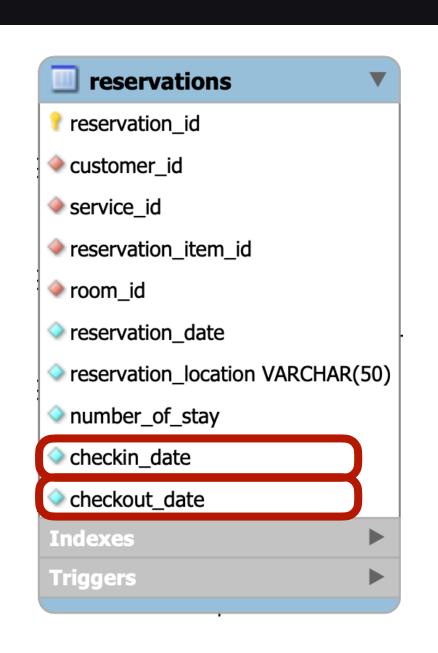
Triggers(Log)

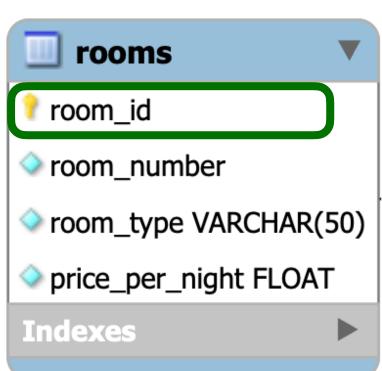




Triggers(Availability)







If a room is reserved between specific dates. When a customer wants to reserve it gives an error message

DELIMITER // CREATE TRIGGER check_room_availability BEFORE INSERT ON RESERVATIONS FOR EACH ROW **BEGIN** DECLARE room_count INT; -- Check if the room is available for the specified date range SELECT COUNT(*) INTO room_count FROM RESERVATIONS WHERE room_id = NEW.room_id AND ((NEW.checkin_date >= checkin_date AND NEW.checkin_date < checkout_date) OR (NEW.checkout_date > checkin_date AND NEW.checkout_date <= checkout_date) OR (NEW.checkin_date <= checkin_date AND NEW.checkout_date >= checkout_date)); -- If room_count is greater than 0, then the room is not available IF room count > 0 THEN SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'

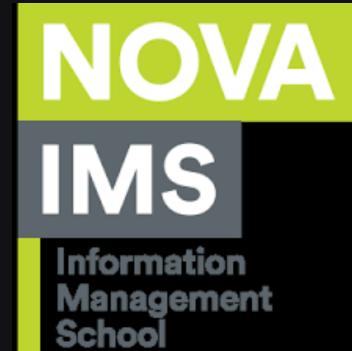
SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Room not available for the specified date range';

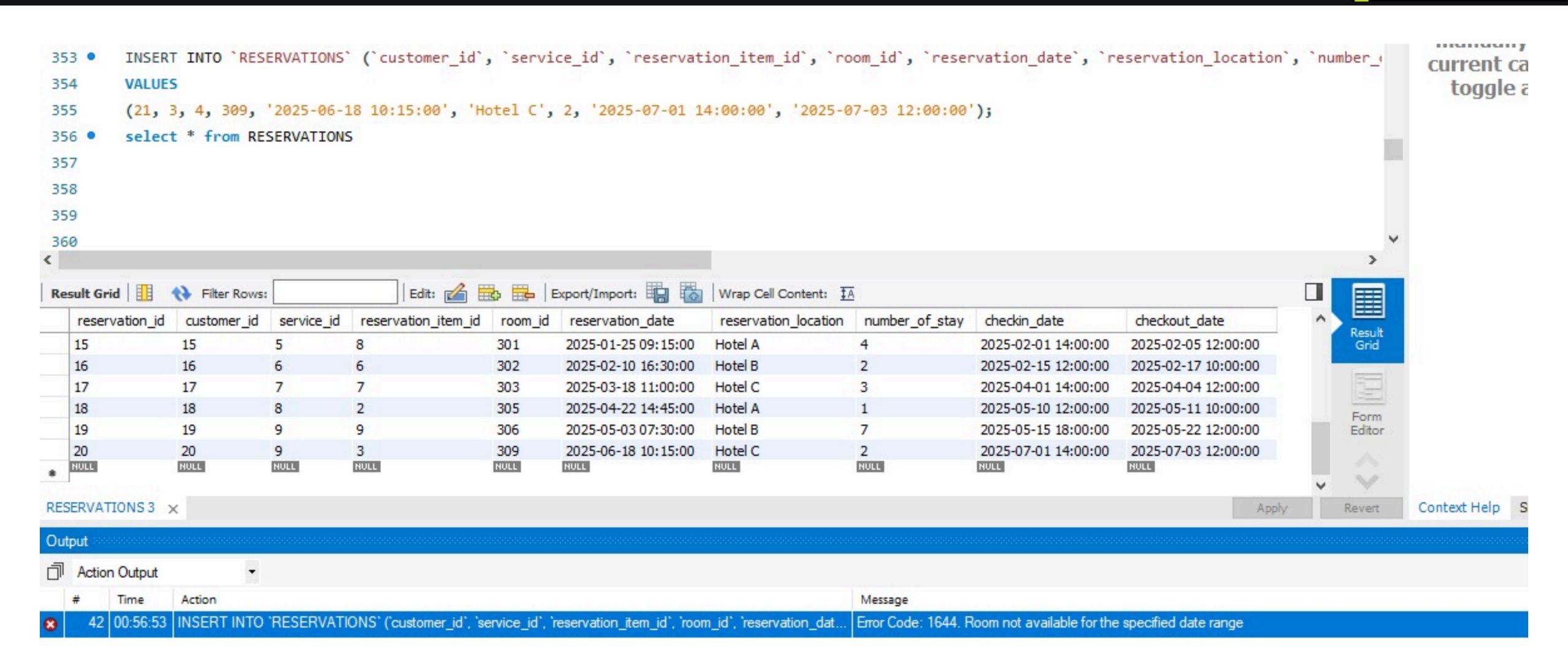
END IF;

DELIMITER;

END

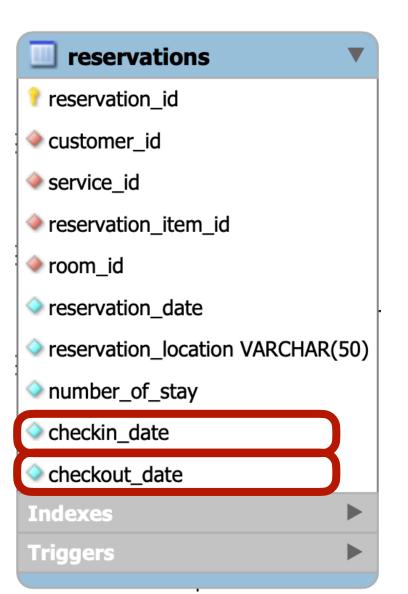
Triggers(Availability)

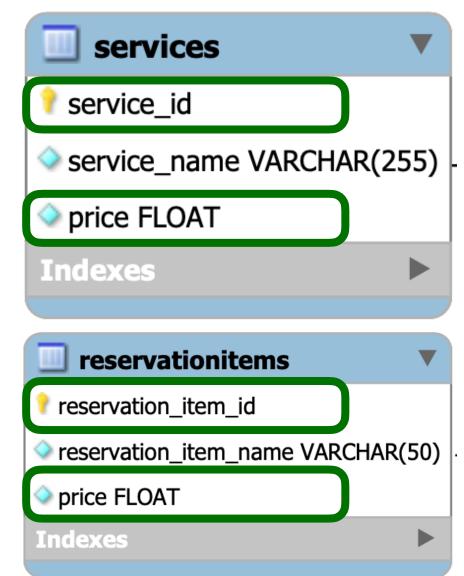




Triggers(Total Price)







In our payment table, the total amount is calculated automatically;

Room Price * Number of Stays
Services Price * Number of Stays
Reservation Item Price * Number of StayStays

Total Price

And the total price automatically imputing to the payment's table amount column.

CREATE TRIGGER calculate_amount_trigger BEFORE INSERT ON PAYMENTS FOR EACH ROW **BEGIN** DECLARE room_price FLOAT; DECLARE reservation_item_price FLOAT; DECLARE service price FLOAT; DECLARE nights_stayed INT; -- Fetch reservation details for the payment **SELECT** r.room id. r.reservation item id, r.service_id, r.number_of_stay INTO room_price, reservation_item_price, service_price, nights_stayed FROM RESERVATIONS r WHERE r.reservation_id = NEW.reservation_id; -- Calculate total amount based on the number of nights stayed and prices SET NEW.amount = nights_stayed * ((SELECT price_per_night FROM ROOMS WHERE room_id = room_price) + (SELECT price FROM RESERVATIONITEMS WHERE reservation_item_id = reservation_item_price) +

(SELECT price FROM SERVICES WHERE service_id = service_price)

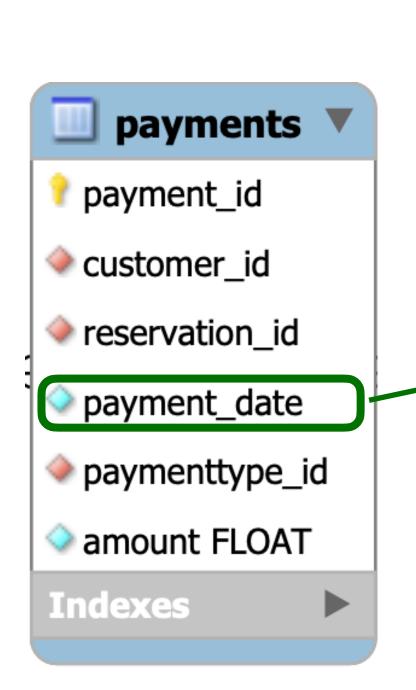
END;

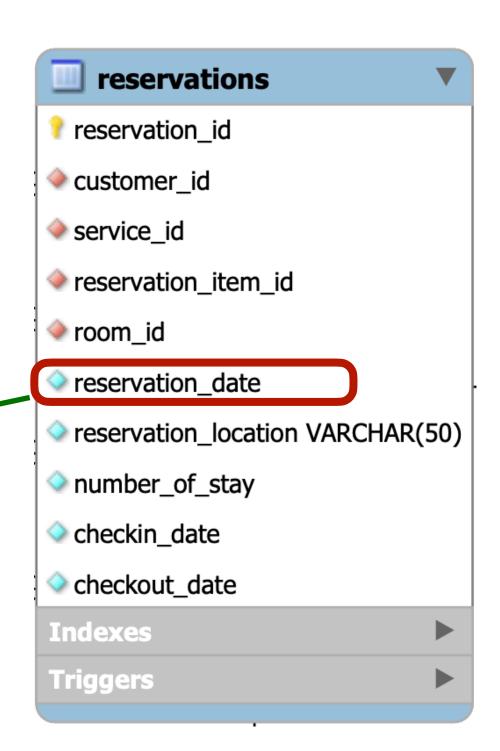
rooms
room_id
room_number
room_type VARCHAR(50)
roce_per_night FLOAT
Indexes



Triggers(Auto Match)







Once the reservation is done,

payment_date is

automatically filled with

reservation date

END IF;

END IF;

DELIMITER;

END;

//

DELIMITER // CREATE TRIGGER ensure_matching_dates_trigger BEFORE INSERT ON PAYMENTS FOR EACH ROW **BEGIN** -- Fetch reservation_date for the given reservation_id DECLARE reservation_date_check DATETIME; SELECT reservation_date INTO reservation_date_check FROM RESERVATIONS WHERE reservation_id = NEW.reservation_id; -- Check if reservation_date matches payment_date or set payment_date to reservation_date IF NEW.payment_date IS NULL THEN SET NEW.payment_date = reservation_date_check; **ELSE** IF NEW.payment_date <> reservation_date_check THEN SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Reservation date must match payment date';



-- QUERY 1 --

SELECT
customers.first_name,
customers.last_name
FROM CUSTOMERS
INNER JOIN reservations ON
customers.customer_id =
reservations.customer_id
WHERE reservations.reservation_date
BETWEEN '2023-01-01 00:00:00' AND
'2025-01-01 00:00:00';

first_name	last_name
John	Doe
Jane	Smith
Alice	Johnson
Bob	Miller
Eva	Clark
Michael	Davis
Samantha	Brown
Daniel	White
Grace	Williams
Ryan	Jones
Olivia	Anderson
Matthew	Lee
Emma	Garcia
William	Harris

-- QUERY 2 --

SELECT

c.first_name,

c.last_name,

SUM(p.amount) AS total_payment_amount

FROM CUSTOMERS c

INNER JOIN PAYMENTS p ON c.customer_id = p.customer_id

GROUP BY c.customer_id

ORDER BY total_payment_amount DESC

LIMIT 3;

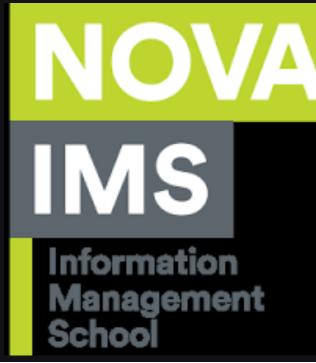
first_name	last_name	total_payment_amount
Madison	Martin	665
Olivia	Anderson	561
Grace	Williams	560



-- QUERY 3 --

SELECT '01/2023 - 10/2025' AS PeriodOfSales, COUNT(amount) AS TotalSales, TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, MIN(payment_date), MAX(payment_date)) + 1 AS Years, ROUND(SUM(amount) / (TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, MIN(payment_date), MAX(payment_date)) + 1), 2) AS YearlyAverage, ROUND(SUM(amount) / TIMESTAMPDIFF(MONTH, MIN(payment_date), MAX(payment_date)), 2) AS MonthlyAverage FROM PAYMENTS
WHERE payment date BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2025-10-31';

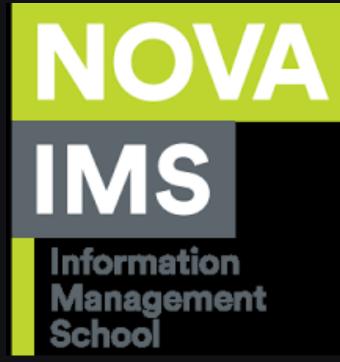
PeriodOfSales	TotalSales	Years	YearlyAverage	MonthlyAverage
01/2023 - 10/2025	20	2	3198	336.63



-- QUERY 4 --

SELECT customers.origin,
COUNT(*) AS TotalTransactions,
SUM(amount) AS TotalAmount FROM RESERVATIONS
JOIN PAYMENTS ON RESERVATIONS.reservation_id =
PAYMENTS.reservation_id
JOIN CUSTOMERS ON customers.customer_id =
RESERVATIONS.customer_id
GROUP BY CUSTOMERS.origin
ORDER BY TotalAmount DESC;

origin	TotalTransactions	TotalAmount
Canada	2	867
Germany	2	692
India	1	561
Spain	1	560
Russia	1	560
UK	1	500
South Africa	1	500
Italy	1	356
South Korea	1	315
Brazil	1	294
USA	1	261
Japan	1	246
Mexico	2	211
France	1	160
China	1	160
Australia	1	83
Argentina	1	70



-- QUERY 5 --

FIFTH ONE

SELECT r.reservation_location AS Location,

AVG(rv.rating) AS Average_pointFROM

RESERVATIONS r

JOIN REVIEWS rv ON r.reservation_id = rv.reservation_id

GROUP BY r.reservation_location

ORDER BY Average_point desc;

Location	Average_point
Hotel C	3.8571
Hotel B	3.5714
Hotel A	3.3333