



İhsan Doğramacı Bilkent University

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CS353 - Database Systems

Term Project Design Report

Online Accommodation System

Group 1

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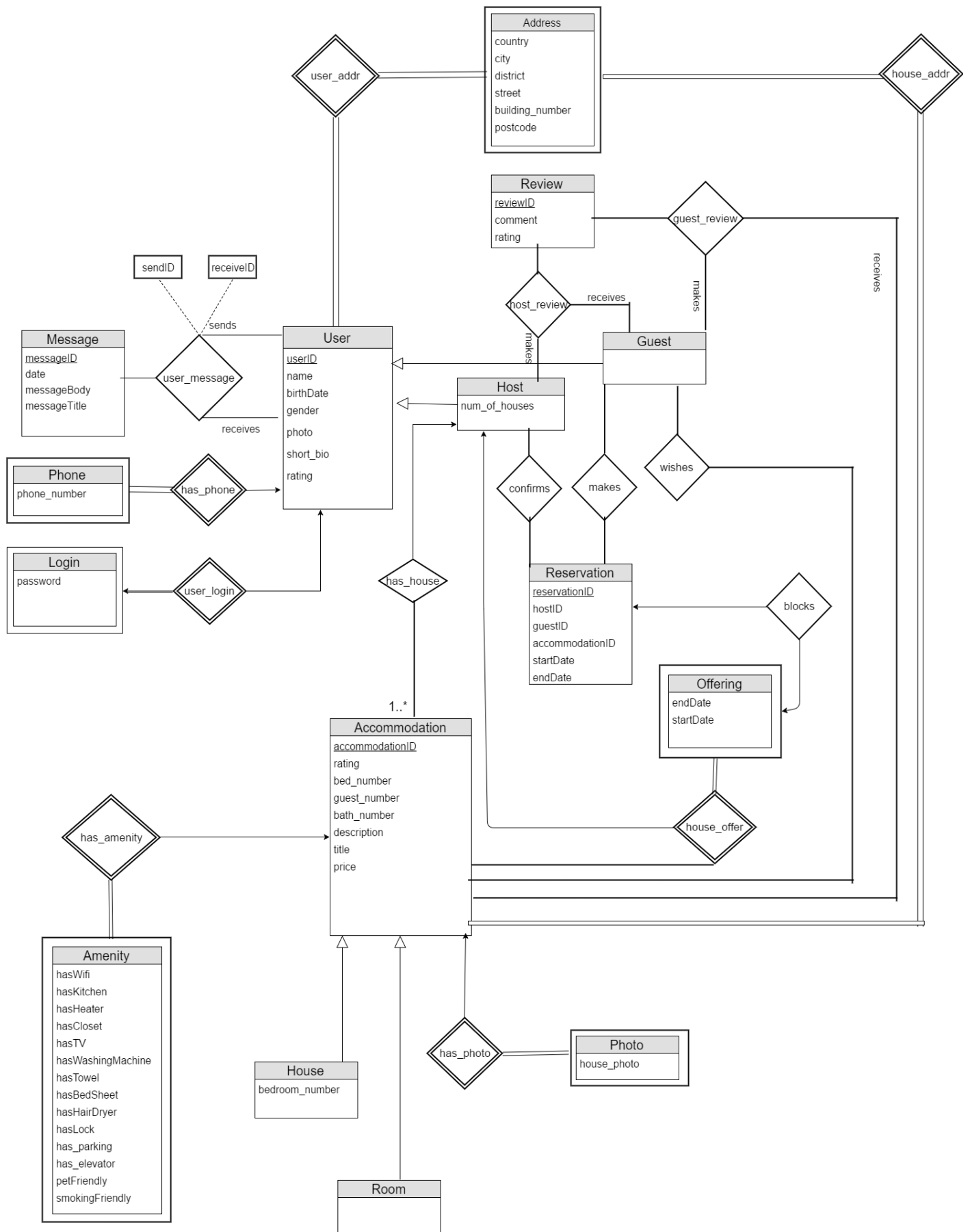
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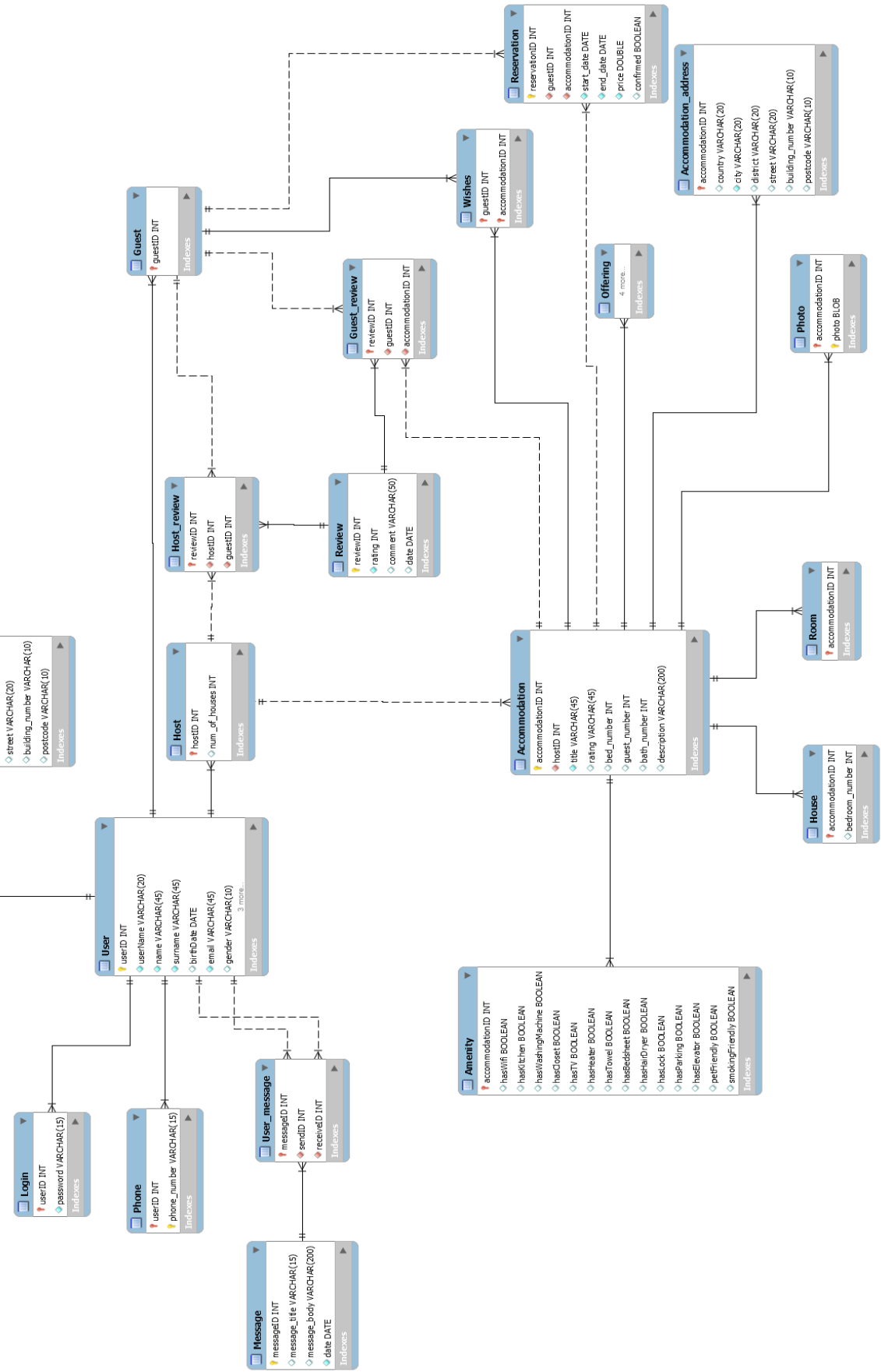
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1. ER Diagram



2. Relational Schema



2.1 User

Relational Model

User(userID, userName, name, surname, birthDate, email, gender, photo, short_bio, rating)

Functional Dependencies

userID -> userName, name, surname, birthDate, email, gender, photo, short_bio, rating

userName -> userID

email -> userID

Keys

Candidate Keys: {(userID),(userName),(email)}

Primary Key: userID

Foreign Key: none

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`User` (  
  `userID` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `userName` VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
  `name` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `surname` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `birthDate` DATE NULL,  
  `email` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `gender` VARCHAR(10) NULL,  
  `photo` BLOB NULL,  
  `short_bio` VARCHAR(200) NULL,  
  `rating` INT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`userID`))  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.2 Host

Relational Model

Host(hostID (FK by User), num_of_houses)

Functional Dependencies

none

Keys

Candidate Keys: {hostID}
Primary Key: hostID
Foreign Key: hostID (by User (userID))

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Host` (  
  `hostID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `num_of_houses` INT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`hostID`),  
  CONSTRAINT `hostID`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`hostID`)  
      REFERENCES `mydb`.`User` (`userID`)  
    ON DELETE CASCADE  
    ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.3 Guest

Relational Model

Guest(guestID (FK by User))

Functional Dependencies

none

Keys

Candidate Keys: {guestID}
Primary Key: guestID
Foreign Key: guestID (by User (userID))

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Guest` (  
  `guestID` INT NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`guestID`),  
  CONSTRAINT `guestID`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`guestID`)  
      REFERENCES `mydb`.`User` (`userID`)  
    ON DELETE CASCADE  
    ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.4 Accommodation

Relational Model

Accommodation(accommodationID, hostID (FK by Host), title, rating,
bed_number, guest_number, bath_number, description)

Functional Dependencies

accommodationID -> hostID, title, rating, bed_number, guest_number,
bath_number, description

Keys

Candidate Keys: { accommodationID }

Primary Key: accommodationID

Foreign Key: hostID (by Host)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Accommodation` (  
  `accommodationID` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `hostID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `title` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `rating` VARCHAR(45) NULL,  
  `bed_number` INT NULL,  
  `guest_number` INT NULL,  
  `bath_number` INT NULL,  
  `description` VARCHAR(200) NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`accommodationID`),  
  INDEX `hostID_idx` (`hostID` ASC),  
  CONSTRAINT `hostID`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`hostID`)  
    REFERENCES `mydb`.`Host` (`hostID`)  
    ON DELETE CASCADE  
    ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.5 House

Relational Model

House(accommodationID (FK by Accommodation), bedroom_number)

Functional Dependencies

accommodationID -> bedroom_number

Keys

Candidate Keys: { accommodationID }

Primary Key: accommodationID

Foreign Key: hostID (by Host)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`House` (  
  `accommodationID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `bedroom_number` INT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`accommodationID`),  
  CONSTRAINT `accommodationID`  
  FOREIGN KEY (`accommodationID`)  
  REFERENCES `mydb`.`Accommodation` (`accommodationID`)  
  ON DELETE CASCADE  
  ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.6 Room

Relational Model

Room(accommodationID (FK by Accommodation))

Functional Dependencies

none

Keys

Candidate Keys: { accommodationID }

Primary Key: accommodationID

Foreign Key: accommodationID (by Accommodation)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Room` (  
  `accommodationID` INT NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`accommodationID`),  
  CONSTRAINT `accommodationID`  
  FOREIGN KEY (`accommodationID`)  
  REFERENCES `mydb`.`Accommodation` (`accommodationID`)  
  ON DELETE CASCADE  
  ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.7 Amenity

Relational Model

Amenity(AccommodationID (FK by Accommodation), hasWifi, hasKitchen, hasWashingMachine, hasCloset, hasTV, hasHeater, hasTowel, hasBedSheet, hasHairDryer, hasLock, hasParking, hasElevator, petFriendly, smokingFiendly)

Functional Dependencies

AccommodationID -> hasWifi, hasKitchen, hasWashingMachine, hasCloset, hasTV, hasHeater, hasTowel, hasBedSheet, hasHairDryer, hasLock, hasParking, hasElevator, petFriendly, smokingFiendly

Keys

Candidate Keys: { accommodationID }

Primary Key: accommodationID

Foreign Key: accommodationID (by Accommodation)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Amenity` (  
  `accommodationID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `hasWifi` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasKitchen` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasWashingMachine` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasCloset` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasTV` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasHeater` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasTowel` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasBedsheet` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasHairDryer` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasLock` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasParking` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `hasElevator` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `petFriendly` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  `smokingFriendly` VARCHAR(5) NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`accommodationID`),  
  CONSTRAINT `accommodationID`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`accommodationID`)  
    REFERENCES `mydb`.`Accommodation` (`accommodationID`)  
    ON DELETE CASCADE  
    ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.8 Login

Relational Model

Login(userID (FK by User), password)

Functional Dependencies

userID -> password

Keys

Candidate Keys: { userID }

Primary Key: userID

Foreign Key: userID (by User)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Login` (  
  `userID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `password` VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`userID`),  
  CONSTRAINT `userID`  
  FOREIGN KEY (`userID`)  
  REFERENCES `mydb`.`User` (`userID`)  
  ON DELETE CASCADE  
  ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.9 Phone

Relational Model

Phone(userID (FK by User), phone_number)

Functional Dependencies

none

Keys

Candidate Keys: { (userID,phone_number) }

Primary Keys: (userID, phone_number)

Foreign Key: userID (by User)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Phone` (  
  `userID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `phone_number` VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`userID`, `phone_number`),  
  CONSTRAINT `userID`
```

```
FOREIGN KEY (`userID`)
REFERENCES `mydb`.`User` (`userID`)
ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE CASCADE)
```

```
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.10 Message

Relational Model

Message(messageID, message_title, message_body, date)

Functional Dependencies

messageID -> message_title, message_body, date

Keys

Candidate Keys: { messageID }

Primary Key: messageID

Foreign Key: none

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Message` (
  `messageID` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `message_title` VARCHAR(15) NULL,
  `message_body` VARCHAR(200) NULL,
  `date` DATE NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`messageID`))
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.11 User_message

Relational Model

Message(messageID (FK by Message), sendID (FK by User), receiveID (FK by User))

Functional Dependencies

message -> sendID, receiveID

Keys

Candidate Keys: { messageID }

Primary Key: messageID

Foreign Key: messageID (by Message), sendID (by User (userID)),receiveID (by User (userID))

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`User_message` (  
  `messageID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `sendID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `receiveID` INT NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`messageID`),  
  INDEX `sendID_idx` (`sendID` ASC),  
  INDEX `receiveID_idx` (`receiveID` ASC),  
  CONSTRAINT `messageID`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`messageID`)  
      REFERENCES `mydb`.`Message` (`messageID`)  
      ON DELETE CASCADE  
      ON UPDATE CASCADE,  
  CONSTRAINT `sendID`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`sendID`)  
      REFERENCES `mydb`.`User` (`userID`)  
      ON DELETE CASCADE  
      ON UPDATE CASCADE,  
  CONSTRAINT `receiveID`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`receiveID`)  
      REFERENCES `mydb`.`User` (`userID`)  
      ON DELETE CASCADE  
      ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.12 User_address

Relational Model

user_address(userID (FK by User), country, city, district, street,
building_number, postcode)

Functional Dependencies

userID -> country, city, district, street, building_number, postcode

Keys

Candidate Keys: { userID }

Primary Key: userID

Foreign Key: userID (by User)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`User_address` (  
  `userID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `country` VARCHAR(20) NULL,  
  `city` VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
  `district` VARCHAR(20) NULL,  
  `street` VARCHAR(20) NULL,  
  `building_number` VARCHAR(10) NULL,  
  `postcode` VARCHAR(10) NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`userID`),  
  CONSTRAINT `userID`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`userID`)  
    REFERENCES `mydb`.`User` (`userID`)  
    ON DELETE CASCADE  
    ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.13 Accommodation_address

Relational Model

accommodation_address(accommodationID (FK by Accommodation), country,
city, district, street, building_number, postcode)

Functional Dependencies

accommodationID -> country, city, district, street, building_number, postcode

Keys

Candidate Keys: { accommodationID }

Primary Key: accommodationID

Foreign Key: accommodationID (by Accommodation)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Accommodation_address` (  
  `accommodationID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `country` VARCHAR(20) NULL,  
  `city` VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
  `district` VARCHAR(20) NULL,  
  `street` VARCHAR(20) NULL,  
  `building_number` VARCHAR(10) NULL,  
  `postcode` VARCHAR(10) NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`accommodationID`),
```

```
CONSTRAINT `accommodationID`  
FOREIGN KEY (`accommodationID`)  
REFERENCES `mydb`.`Accommodation` (`accommodationID`)  
ON DELETE CASCADE  
ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.14 Photo

Relational Model

Photo(accommodationID (FK by Accommodation), photo)

Functional Dependencies

none

Keys

Candidate Keys: { (accommodationID, photo) }

Primary Keys: accommodationID, photo

Foreign Key: accommodationID (by Accommodation)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Photo` (  
  `accommodationID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `photo` BLOB NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`accommodationID`, `photo`),  
  CONSTRAINT `accommodationID`  
  FOREIGN KEY (`accommodationID`)  
  REFERENCES `mydb`.`Accommodation` (`accommodationID`)  
  ON DELETE CASCADE  
  ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.15 Offering

Relational Model

Offering(accommodationID (FK by Accommodation), start_date, end_date)

Functional Dependencies

accommodationID -> start_date, end_date

Keys

Candidate Keys: { accommodationID }

Primary Key: accommodationID

Foreign Key: accommodationID (by Accommodation)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Offering` (  
  `accommodationID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `price` DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
  `start_date` DATE NOT NULL,  
  `end_date` DATE NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`accommodationID`),  
  CONSTRAINT `accommodationID`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`accommodationID`)  
      REFERENCES `mydb`.`Accommodation` (`accommodationID`)  
    ON DELETE CASCADE  
    ON UPDATE CASCADE)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.16 Reservation

Relational Model

Reservation(reservationID, guestID(FK by Guest), accommodationID (FK by Accommodation), start_date, end_date, price, confirmed)

Functional Dependencies

reservationID -> guestID, accommodationID, start_date, end_date, price, confirmed

Keys

Candidate Keys: { reservationID, (guestID, accommodationID, start_date, end_date) }

Primary Key: reservationID

Foreign Key: accommodationID (by Accommodation), guestID(by Guest)

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Reservation` (  
  `reservationID` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `guestID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `accommodationID` INT NOT NULL,  
  `start_date` DATE NOT NULL,  
  `end_date` DATE NOT NULL,  
  `price` DOUBLE NOT NULL,
```

```

`confirmed` TINYINT(1) NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`reservationID`),
INDEX `guestID_idx` (`guestID` ASC),
INDEX `accommodationID_idx` (`accommodationID` ASC),
CONSTRAINT `guestID`
  FOREIGN KEY (`guestID`)
  REFERENCES `mydb`.`Guest` (`guestID`)
ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE CASCADE,
CONSTRAINT `accommodationID`
  FOREIGN KEY (`accommodationID`)
  REFERENCES `mydb`.`Accommodation` (`accommodationID`)
ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE CASCADE)
ENGINE = InnoDB;

```

2.17 Wishes

Relational Model

wishes(accommodationID (FK by Accommodation), guestID (FK by Guest))

Functional Dependencies

none

Keys

Candidate Keys: { (accommodationID, guestID) }

Primary Keys: accommodationID, guestID

Foreign Key: accommodationID (by Accommodation), guestID (by Guest)

Table Definition

```

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Wishes` (
  `guestID` INT NOT NULL,
  `accommodationID` INT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`guestID`, `accommodationID`),
  INDEX `accommodationID_idx` (`accommodationID` ASC),
  CONSTRAINT `guestID`
    FOREIGN KEY (`guestID`)
    REFERENCES `mydb`.`Guest` (`guestID`)
  ON DELETE CASCADE
  ON UPDATE CASCADE,
  CONSTRAINT `accommodationID`
    FOREIGN KEY (`accommodationID`)

```

```
REFERENCES `mydb`.`Accommodation` (`accommodationID`)
ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE CASCADE)
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.18 Review

Relational Model

Review(reviewID, rating, comment, date)

Functional Dependencies

reviewID -> rating, comment, date

Keys

Candidate Keys: { reviewID }

Primary Key: reviewID

Foreign Key: none

Table Definition

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Review` (
  `reviewID` INT NOT NULL,
  `rating` INT NOT NULL,
  `comment` VARCHAR(50) NULL,
  `date` DATE NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`reviewID`))
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

2.19 Host_review

Relational Model

host_review(reviewID (FK by Review), hostID (FK by Host), guestID(FK by Guest))

Functional Dependencies

reviewID -> hostID, guestID

Keys

Candidate Keys: { reviewID }

Primary Key: reviewID

Foreign Key: reviewID (by Review), hostID (by Host), guestID(by Guest)

Table Definition

```

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Host_review` (
  `reviewID` INT NOT NULL,
  `hostID` INT NOT NULL,
  `guestID` INT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`reviewID`),
  INDEX `hostID_idx` (`hostID` ASC),
  INDEX `guestID_idx` (`guestID` ASC),
  CONSTRAINT `reviewID`
    FOREIGN KEY (`reviewID`)
    REFERENCES `mydb`.`Review` (`reviewID`)
    ON DELETE CASCADE
    ON UPDATE CASCADE,
  CONSTRAINT `hostID`
    FOREIGN KEY (`hostID`)
    REFERENCES `mydb`.`Host` (`hostID`)
    ON DELETE CASCADE
    ON UPDATE CASCADE,
  CONSTRAINT `guestID`
    FOREIGN KEY (`guestID`)
    REFERENCES `mydb`.`Guest` (`guestID`)
    ON DELETE CASCADE
    ON UPDATE CASCADE)
ENGINE = InnoDB;

```

2.20 Guest_review

Relational Model

guest_review(reviewID (FK by Review), guestID(FK by Guest),
accommodationID (FK by Accommodation))

Functional Dependencies

reviewID -> guestID, accommodationID

Keys

Candidate Keys: { reviewID }

Primary Key: reviewID

Foreign Key: reviewID (by Review), guestID(by Guest), accommodationID (by
Accommodation)

Table Definition

```

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `mydb`.`Guest_review` (
  `reviewID` INT NOT NULL,

```

```

`guestID` INT NOT NULL,
`accommodationID` INT NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`reviewID`),
INDEX `guestID_idx` (`guestID` ASC),
INDEX `accommodationID_idx` (`accommodationID` ASC),
CONSTRAINT `reviewID`
FOREIGN KEY (`reviewID`)
REFERENCES `mydb`.`Review` (`reviewID`)
ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE CASCADE,
CONSTRAINT `guestID`
FOREIGN KEY (`guestID`)
REFERENCES `mydb`.`Guest` (`guestID`)
ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE CASCADE,
CONSTRAINT `accommodationID`
FOREIGN KEY (`accommodationID`)
REFERENCES `mydb`.`Accommodation` (`accommodationID`)
ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE CASCADE)
ENGINE = InnoDB;

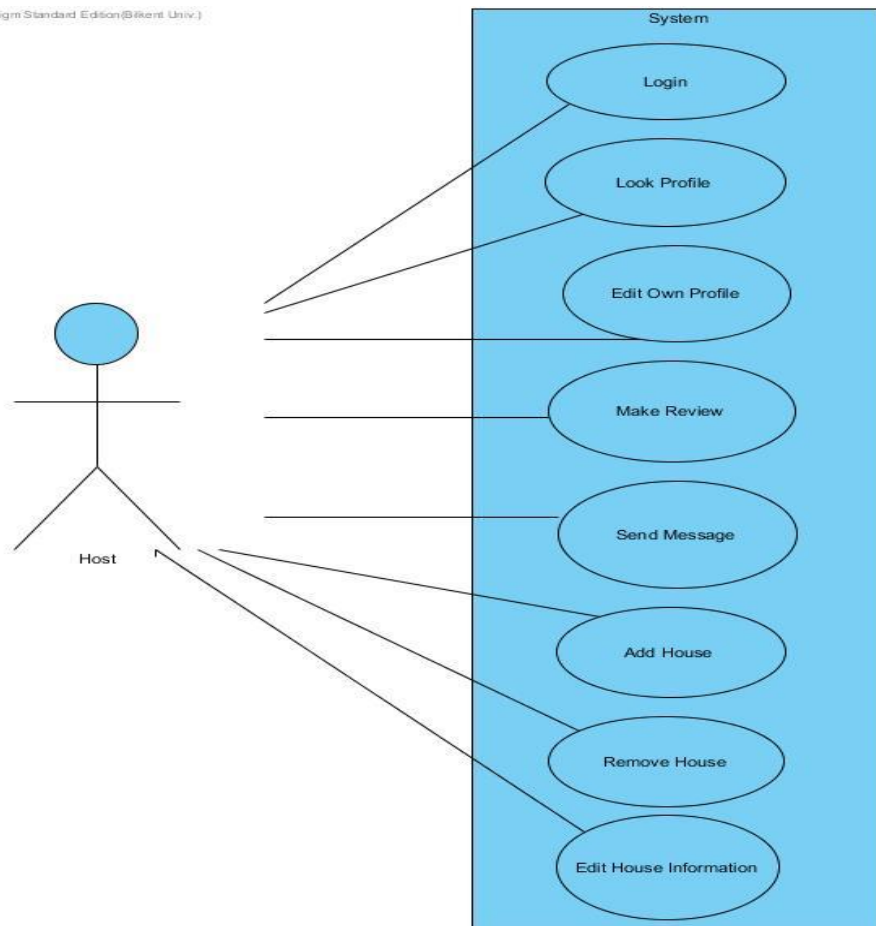
```

3. Functional Components

3.1 Use Cases

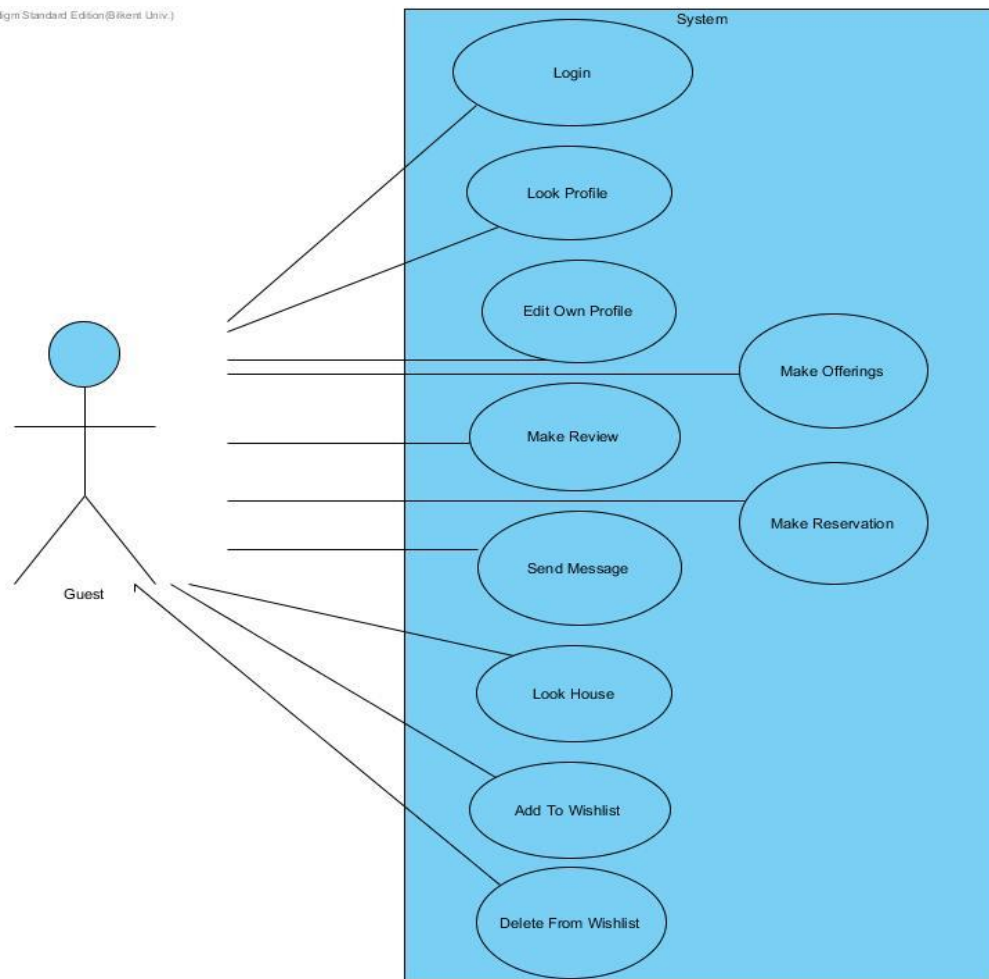
Host:

- Can login to the system with his/her id and password.
- Can look other profile pages.
- Can edit his/her own profile page.
- Can make reviews about his/her customers after the accommodation period ends.
- Can send messages to other users.
- Can add/delete new houses for accommodation.
- Can offer houses for certain dates.
- Can edit houses' information like prices, room numbers, and bed numbers.



Guest

- Can login to the system with is id and password.
- Can look other profile pages.
- Can edit his/her own profile page.
- Can make reviews about his/her hosts and houses' situation after the accommodation period ends.
- Can look houses for reservation.
- Can send messages to other users.
- Can add/delete new houses for wish list.
- Can make offerings for houses to rent.
- Can make reservations for desired houses.



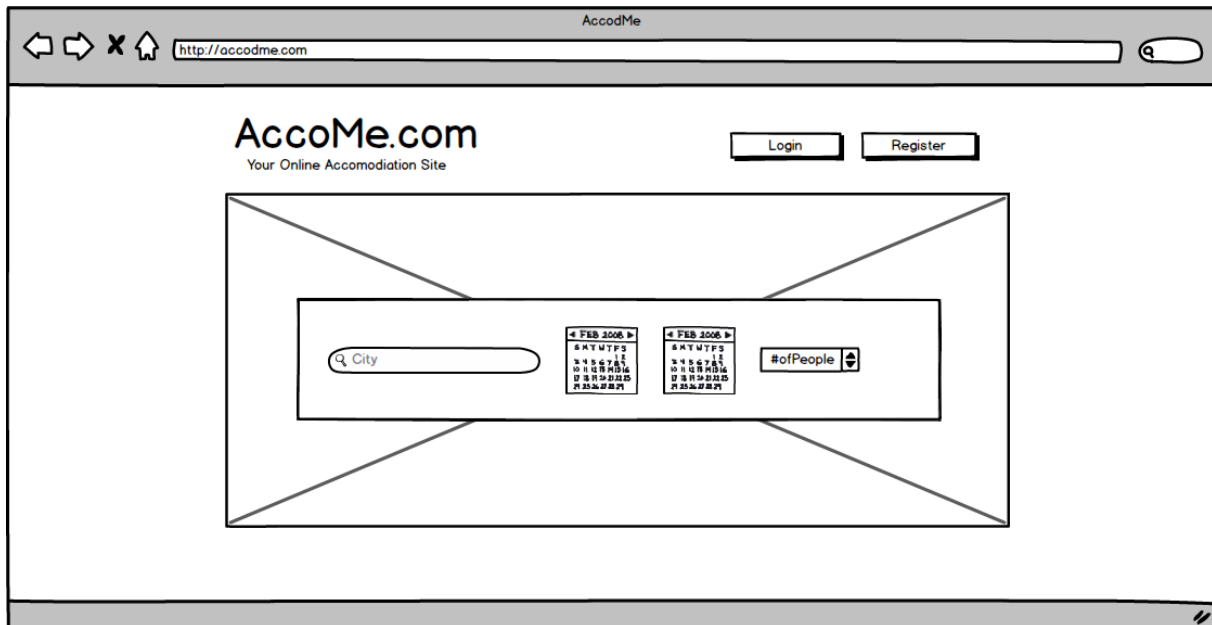
3.2 Data Structures

We use some of SQL's built-in data types such as: int, varchar, date, boolean, blob. The IDs in tables will be auto-incremented with each insert.

4. User Interface Design and SQLs

4.1 Entering Screen

When the user connects to the website, this screen will be the first screen they will encounter. Through this screen, they could do a quick search, login or register to the system.



Inputs: \$location, \$startDate, \$endDate, \$guestNumber

```
SELECT A.photo, O.price, A.accommodationID, A.bed_number, A.guest_number, A.rating
FROM Accommodation A, House H, Room R, Accommodation_address AD, Offering O
WHERE (A.accommodationID = R. accommodationID or A.accommodationID =
      H.accommodationID)
      and A.accommodationID = O.accommodationID
      and $startDate >= O.startDate
      and $endDate <= O.endDate
      and A.accommodationID = AD. accommodationID
      and ($location = AD.country or $location = AD.city
      and $guestNumber <= A.guestNumber);
```

4.2 Login Screen

When the user clicks login, there will be a screen to enable the user to enter the system via their registered information. The user may log in via entering their credentials or may click the “forgot password” button to retrieve their password.

AccodMe

http://accodme.com

Login

Username

Password

Enter Forgot Your Password?

4.3 Register Screen

The register screen enables the user to register to the system. The user has to enter their name, surname, birthdate, address, gender, phone number, bio, email, username, password and photo to register to the system.

AccodMe

http://accodme.com

Register

Name

Surname

Birthdate

DD MM YYYY

Address

District

Street

Building

Building # Apt #

Country City

Postal Code

Gender

☐ Male ☐ Female

Phone Number

Short Bio

E-mail

Username

Password

Confirm Password

Add Photo

Register

Inputs: \$name, \$surname, \$birthDate, \$phoneNumber, \$bio, \$email, \$userName, \$password, \$photo, \$country, \$city, \$district, \$street, \$buildingNumber, \$postcode

```
INSERT INTO User (userName, name, surname, email, birthDate, gender, photo, short_bio)
SELECT ($userName, $name, $surname, $email, $birthDate, $gender, $photo, $bio)
FROM dual
```

```
WHERE (NOT EXISTS(SELECT *
                    FROM User U
                    WHERE U.userName = $userName))
and (NOT EXISTS(SELECT *
                FROM User U
                WHERE U.email = $email));
```

```
INSERT INTO Login(userID, password) VALUES
((SELECT userID
FROM User U
WHERE U.userName = $userName), $password);
```

```
INSERT INTO Phone(userID, phone_number) VALUES
((SELECT userID
FROM User U
WHERE U.userName = $ username), $phoneNumber);
```

```
INSERT INTO user_address(userID, country, city, district, street, building_number, postcode)
VALUES
((SELECT userID
FROM User U
WHERE U.userName = $userName), $country, $city, $district, $street, $buildingNumber,
$postcode);
```

4.4 Register House Screen

If the user wants to register a house under his/her name, then he will have to fill out this form for the house details.

Inputs: \$userID, \$title, \$description, \$country, \$city, \$district, \$street, \$buildingNumber, \$postcode, \$numOfBeds, \$maxNumOfGuests, \$numOfBathrooms, \$hasKitchen, \$hasWifi, \$hasWashingMachine, \$hasCloset, \$hasTV, \$hasHeater, \$hasTowels, \$hasBedSheet, \$hasHairDryer, \$hasLock, \$hasParking, \$hasElevator, \$petFriendly, \$smokingFriendly, \$photo

```
INSERT INTO Accommodation (hostID, title, bed_number, guest_number, bath_number,
description)
```

```
VALUES ($userID, $title, $numOfBeds, $maxNumOfGuests, $birthDate, $numOfBathrooms,
$description);
```

```
INSERT INTO Accommodation_address(accommodationID,country, city, district, street,
building_number, postcode)
```

```
VALUES((SELECT max(accommodationID)
FROM Accommodation A
GROUP BY accommodationID), $country, $city, $district, $street, $buildingNumber,
$postcode);
```

```
INSERT INTO Amenity(accommodationID, hasWifi, hasKitchen, hasWashingMachine,
hasCloset, hasTV, hasHeater, hasTowels, hasBedSheet, hasHairDryer, hasLock, hasParking,
hasElevator, petFriendly, smokingFriendly)
```

```
VALUES((SELECT max(accommodationID)
FROM Accommodation A
GROUP BY accommodationID), $hasKitchen, $hasWifi, $hasWashingMachine,
$hasCloset, $hasTV, $hasHeater, $hasTowels, $hasBedSheet, $hasHairDryer, $hasLock,
$hasParking, $hasElevator, $petFriendly, $smokingFriendly);
```

4.5 Message Send Screen

If the user wants to send a message, then this send page will open up. The user needs to enter the receiver, the title and the message body. Then he/she can send or discard the message at will.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "AccodMe" with the address bar displaying "http://accodme.com". In the top right corner, there is a navigation bar with links: "Profile", "Houses", "Reservations", and "Logout". The main content area contains a form for sending a message. The form has three input fields: "To", "Title", and "Text Body". Below the "Text Body" field are two buttons: "Send" and "Discard".

Inputs: \$userName, \$To, \$title, \$textBody, \$date

BEGIN ATOMIC

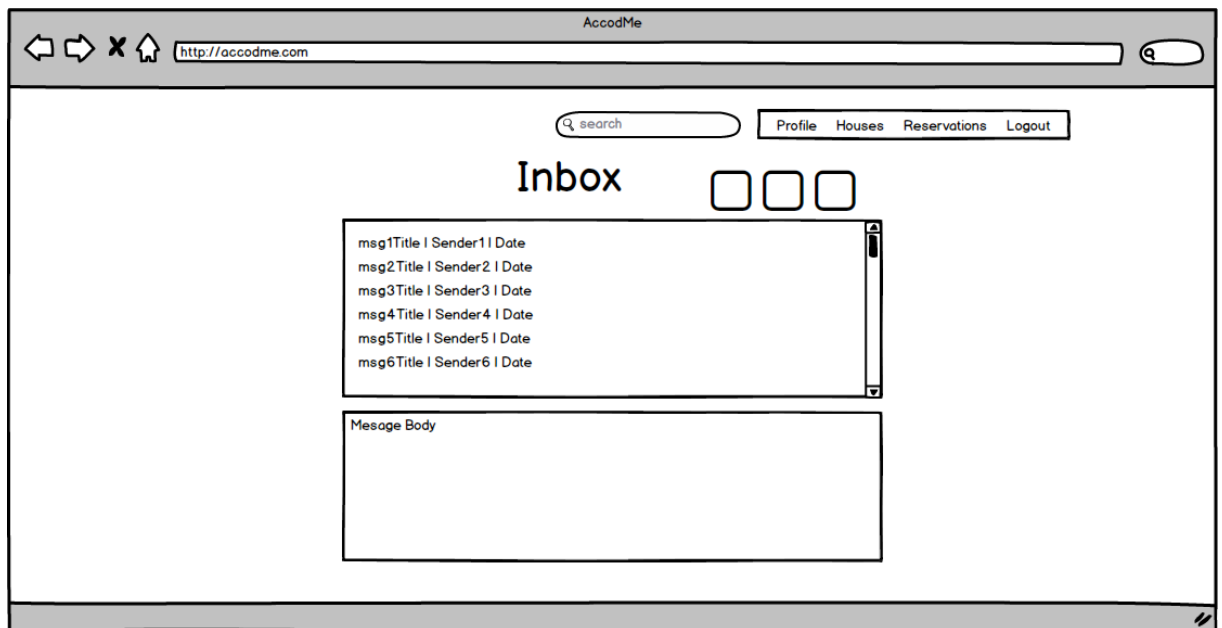
```
INSERT INTO Message(message_title, message_body, date)
VALUES($title, $textBody, $date);
```

```
INSERT INTO User_message((SELECT max(messageID)
                           FROM Message
                           GROUP BY messageID),
                          (SELECT userID
                           FROM User
                           WHERE User.userName = $userName),
                          (SELECT userID
                           FROM User
                           WHERE User.userName = $To));
```

END;

4.6 Message Inbox Screen

The user can view their inbox and see their messages. Then he/she can reply to the message or delete it.



Inputs: \$userID

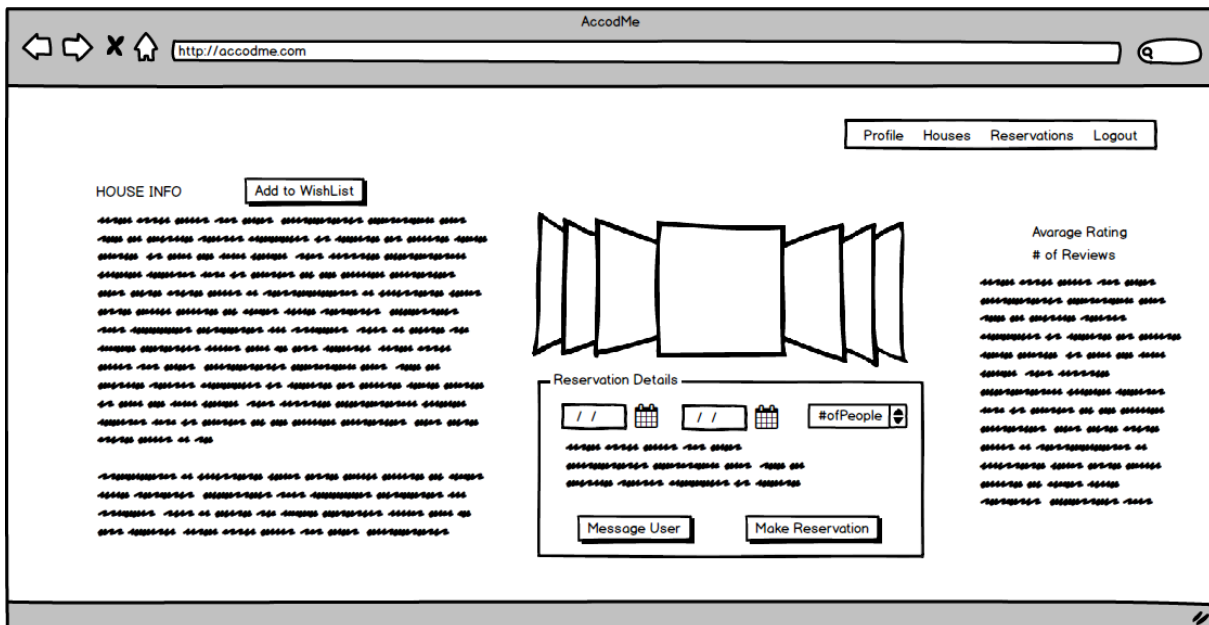
```
SELECT M.message_title, U.sendID, M.date
FROM Message M, User_message U
WHERE U.receiveID = $userID and M.messageID = U.messageID
```

Inputs: \$messageID

```
SELECT M.message_body
FROM Message M
WHERE M.messageID = $messageID
```

4.7 Reservation Screen

The user can view the houses and their ratings and add them to a wishlist, message the host, and make a reservation in this screen.



Inputs: \$accommodationID
 SELECT *
 FROM Accommodation A
 WHERE A.accommodationID = \$accommodationID;

Inputs: \$guestID, \$accommodationID
 INSERT INTO Wishes(guestID, accommodationID)
 VALUES (\$guestID, \$accommodationID);

Inputs: \$startDate, \$endDate, \$numOfPeople, \$accommodationID, \$userID
 INSERT INTO Reservation(guestID, accommodationID, startDate, endDate, price)
 VALUES(\$userID, \$accommodationID, \$startDate, \$endDate,
 (SELECT O.price * (\$endDate-\$startDate)
 FROM Offering O
 WHERE O.accommodationID = \$accommodationID and \$startDate>= O.start_date
 and \$endDate <= O.endDate));

Inputs: \$accommodationID
 SELECT rating
 FROM Accommodation A
 WHERE A.accommodationID = \$accommodationID

Inputs: \$accommodationID
 SELECT count(G.reviewID)
 FROM Guest_review G
 WHERE G.accommodationID = \$accommodationID
 GROUP BY G.accommodationID

Inputs: \$accommodationID
 SELECT User.name, Review.date, Review.comment
 FROM User, Guest_review, Review, Guest
 WHERE Guest_review.accommodationID = \$accommodationID
 and Guest_review.reviewID = Review.reviewID
 and User.userID = Guest.guestID
 and Guest_review.guestID = Guest.guestID;

4.8 Manage Houses Screen

The hosts can change information about their houses in this screen.

Inputs: \$userID
 SELECT A.title
 FROM Accommodation A, Host H
 WHERE A.hostID = H.hostID and H.hostID = \$userID

Inputs: \$userID, \$accommodationID, \$title, \$description, \$country, \$city, \$district, \$street, \$buildingNumber, \$postcode, \$numOfBeds, \$maxNumOfGuests, \$numOfBathrooms, \$hasKitchen, \$hasWifi, \$hasWashingMachine, \$hasCloset, \$hasTV, \$hasHeater, \$hasTowels, \$hasBedSheet, \$hasHairDryer, \$hasLock, \$hasParking, \$hasElevator, \$petFriendly, \$smokingFriendly, \$photo

UPDATE Accommodation

SET title = \$title, bed_number = \$numOfBeds, guest_number = \$maxNumOfGuests,
bath_number = \$numOfBathrooms
WHERE accommodationID = \$accommodationID;

UPDATE Accommodation_address

SET country = \$country, city = \$city, district = \$district, street = \$street, building_number = \$buildingNumber, postcode = \$postcode)
WHERE accommodationID = \$accommodationID;

UPDATE Amenity

SET hasWifi = \$hasWifi, hasKitchen = \$hasKitchen, hasWashingMachine = \$hasWashingMachine, hasCloset = \$hasCloset, hasTV = \$hasTV, hasHeater = \$hasHeater, hasTowels = \$hasTowels, hasBedSheet = \$hasBedSheet, hasHairDryer = \$hasHairDryer, hasLock = \$hasLock, hasParking = \$hasParking, hasElevator = \$hasElevator, petFriendly = \$petFriendly, smokingFriendly = \$smokingFriendly
WHERE accommodationID = \$accommodationID;

4.9 Advanced Search Screen

In the advanced search screen, the user will search houses in regards of his/her specific requirements. This screen will filter out the houses according to these advanced search requirements.

Inputs: \$location, \$startDate, \$endDate, \$guestNumber, \$House, \$minPrice, \$maxPrice

```
SELECT A.photo, O.price, A.accommodationID, A.bed_number, A.guest_number, A.rating
FROM Accommodation A, House H, Accommodation_address AD, Offering O
WHERE (A.accommodationID = H.accommodationID)
      and A.accommodationID = O.accommodationID
      and $startDate >= O.startDate
      and $endDate <= O.endDate
      and A.accommodationID = AD. accommodationID
      and ($location = AD.country or $location = AD.city
      and $guestNumber <= A.guestNumber
      and O.price <=$maxPrice
      and O.price >= $minPrice);
```

Inputs: \$location, \$startDate, \$endDate, \$guestNumber, \$Room, \$minPrice, \$maxPrice, \$numOfGuests

```
SELECT A.photo, O.price, A.accommodationID, A.bed_number, A.guest_number, A.rating
FROM Accommodation A, Room R, Accommodation_address AD, Offering O
WHERE (A.accommodationID = R.accommodationID)
      and A.accommodationID = O.accommodationID
      and $startDate >= O.startDate
      and $endDate <= O.endDate
      and A.accommodationID = AD. accommodationID
      and ($location = AD.country or $location = AD.city
```

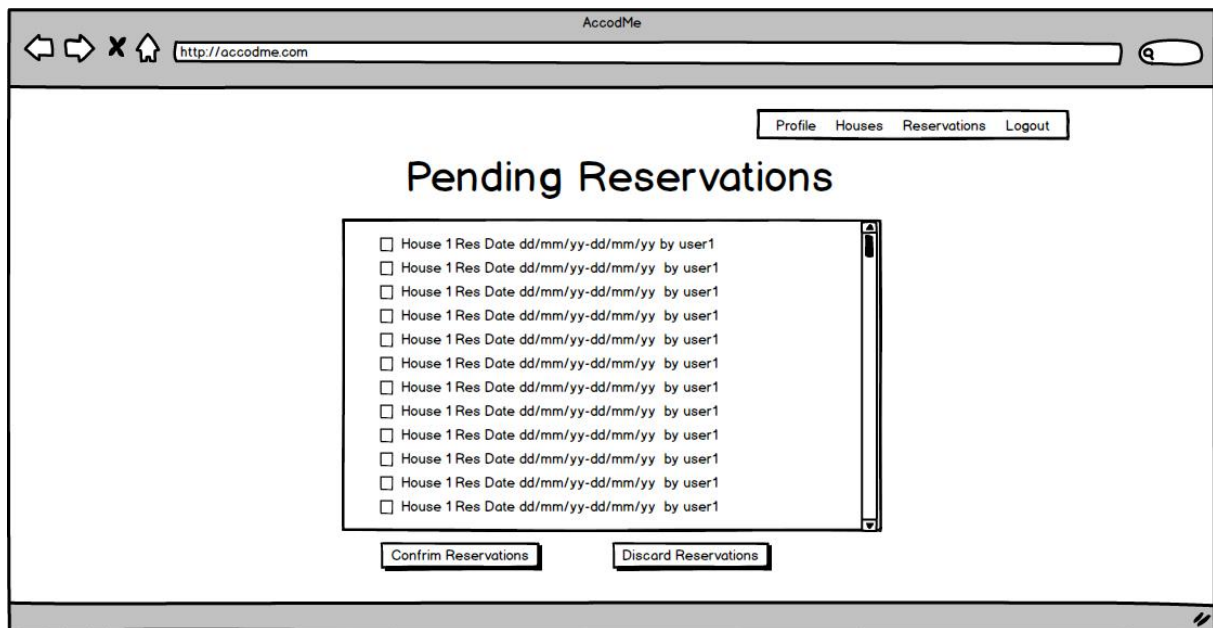
```

and $guestNumber <= A.guestNumber
and O.price <= $maxPrice
and O.price >= $minPrice);
);

```

4.10 Reservation Confirmation Screen

The host has to approve the reservations of the users that will stay in their house. To enable that, the user will have the opportunity to view these requests and approve it.



Inputs: \$userID

```

SELECT A.title, R.startDate, R.endDate, U.userName
FROM Reservation R, User U, Guest G
WHERE R.accommodationID = A.accommodationID
      and A.hostID = $userID
      and G.guestID = R.guestID
      and G.guestID = U.userID;

```

Inputs: \$confirm, \$reservationID

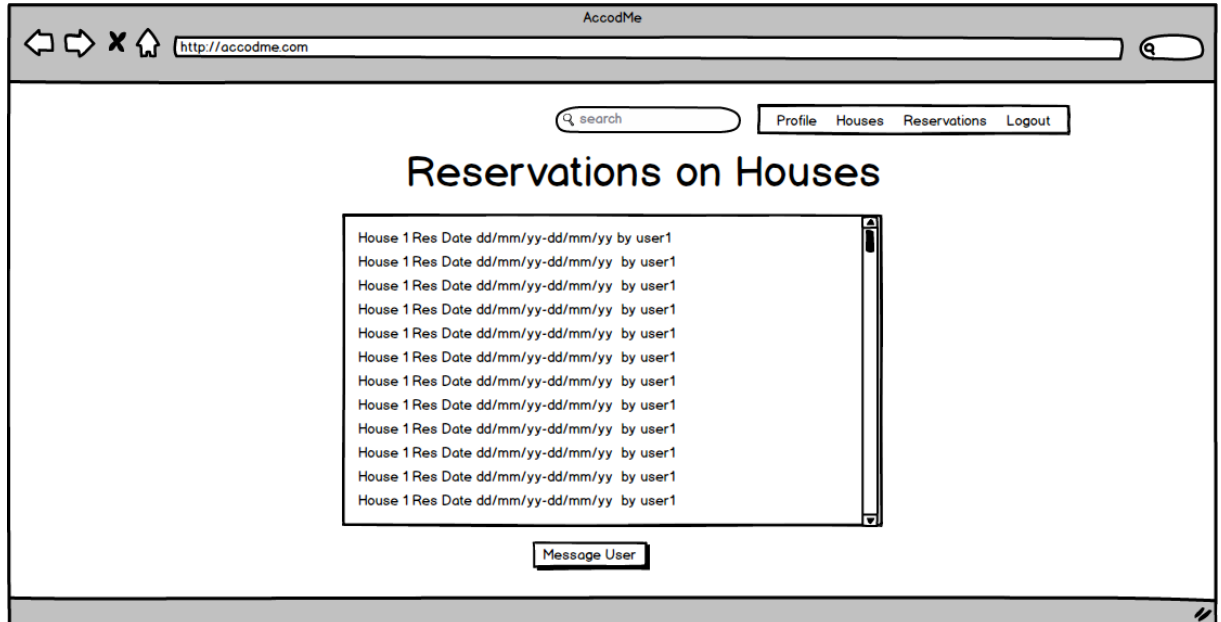
```

UPDATE Reservation
SET confirm = $confirm
WHERE reservationID = $reservationID

```

4.11 Show Reservation Screen

In this screen the host can view the reservations that he has approved and message the user that has reserved the house.



Inputs: \$userID

```
SELECT A.title, R.startDate, R.endDate, U.userName
FROM Reservation R, User U, Guest G
WHERE R.accommodationID = A.accommodationID
      and A.hostID = $userID
      and G.guestID = R.guestID
      and G.guestID = U.userID;
```

4.12 Accommodation Rating Screen

The Hosts will rate the users via this screen. As the hosts have the opportunity to decline a reservation they might decide upon the user's rating.

AccodMe

http://accodme.com

Profile Houses Reservations Logout

User1 (stay date dd/mm/yyyy)	Rating ▼	comment
User 2 (stay date dd/mm/yyyy)	rating ▼	comment
User 3 (stay date dd/mm/yyyy)	Rating ▼	comment
User 4 (stay date dd/mm/yyyy)	Rating ▼	comment

1
2
3
4
5

Confirm Ratings

Inputs: \$userID, \$currentDate

```
SELECT A.title, R.startDate, R.endDate, AD.city
FROM Reservation R, User U, Guest G, Accommodation_address AD
WHERE R.accommodationID = A.accommodationID
      and A.hostID = $userID
      and G.guestID = R.guestID
      and G.guestID = U.userID
      AD.accommodationID = A.accommodationID
      and R.endDate <= $currentDate;
```

Inputs: \$userID, \$accommodationID, \$rating, \$comment
BEGIN ATOMIC

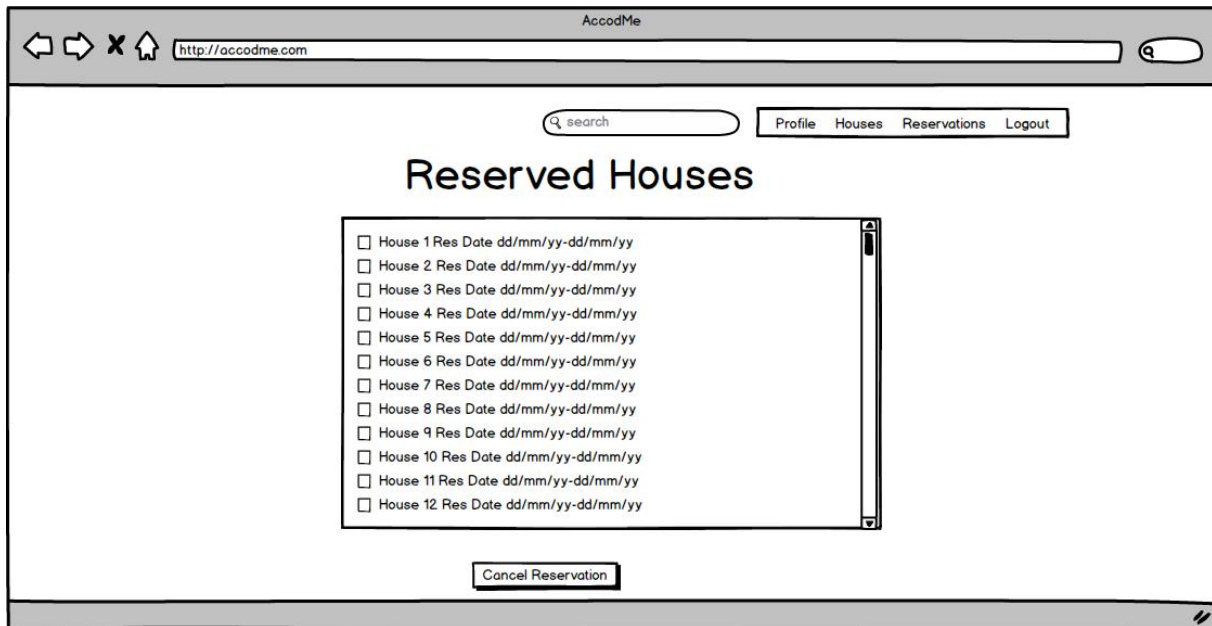
```
INSERT INTO Review(rating, comment)
VALUES($rating, $comment);
```

```
INSERT INTO guestReview( reviewID, guestID, accommodationID)
VALUES((SELECT max(reviewID)
        FROM Review
        GROUP BY reviewID), $userID, $accommodationID);
```

END

4.13 Cancel Reservation Screen

The users can view their reservation and cancel it via this screen.



Inputs: \$userID

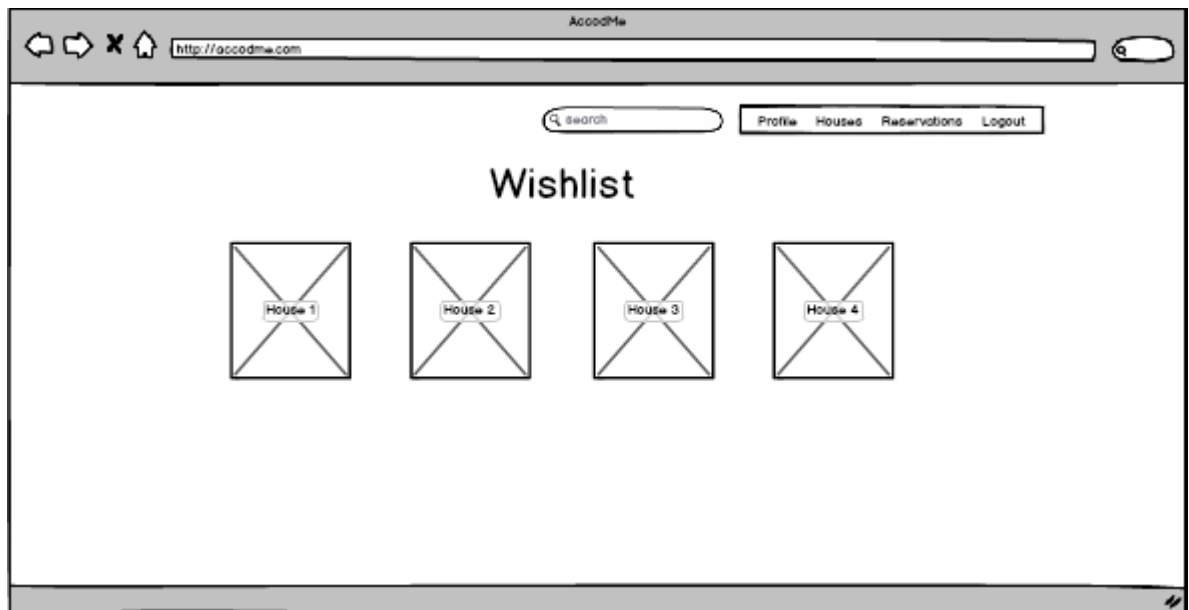
```
SELECT A.title, R.startDate, R.endDate, U.userName
FROM Reservation R, User U, Guest G
WHERE R.accommodationID = A.accommodationID
      and G.guestID = $userID
      and G.guestID = R.guestID;
```

Inputs: \$reservationID

```
DELETE FROM Reservation
WHERE reservationID = $reservationID
```

4.14 Wishlist

The user can view their wishlisted houses via this menu.



5. Advanced Database Components

5.1 Triggers

- As the host enters (inserts) new houses into the system, the attribute 'number of house' should be incremented:

```
create trigger num_of_houses_update after insert on Accommodation
referencing new row as nrow
for each row
begin atomic
  update Host
  set num_of_houses = num_of_houses + 1
  where Host.hostID = nrow.hostID;
end;
```

- If a host gives a review about his/her guest, the rating of that user should be updated:

```

create trigger userrating_update after insert on Host_review
referencing new row as nrow
for each row
when exists (select R.rating
              from Review R
              where nrow.reviewID =R.reviewID )
begin atomic
  update User
  set rating =
    (select avg(rating)
     from Review R, Host_review H
     where R.reviewID=H.reviewID
     group by H.guestID)
  where User.userID = nrow.guestID;
end

```

- If a guest gives a review about the house that he/she has stayed, the rating of that accommodation should be updated:

```

create trigger hostrating_update after insert on Guest_review
referencing new row as nrow
for each row
when exists (select R.rating
              from Review R
              where nrow.reviewID =R.reviewID )
begin atomic
  update Accommodation
  set rating =
    (select avg(rating)
     from Review R, Guest_review G
     where R.reviewID=G.reviewID
     group by G.accommodationID)
  where Accommodation.accommodationID = nrow.accommodationID;
end;

```

2. Constraints

- Search for houses does not require a login to the system. However, users have to log in to the system otherwise they cannot make any reservation or add a house.

- Usernames and emails are unique.
- Every house can only have one reservation at the same date.
- A reservation can only be made if the accommodation is on the offerings in the specified dates.
- The reservation should be confirmed by the host of the house.
- Guests cannot edit hosts' houses.
- For every house, there must be a host.
- Hosts cannot edit guests' profile, and guests cannot edit hosts' profile.
- Guests can only add an existing house to their wish list or make a reservation.