

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - CSA0593

ASSIGNMENT 5

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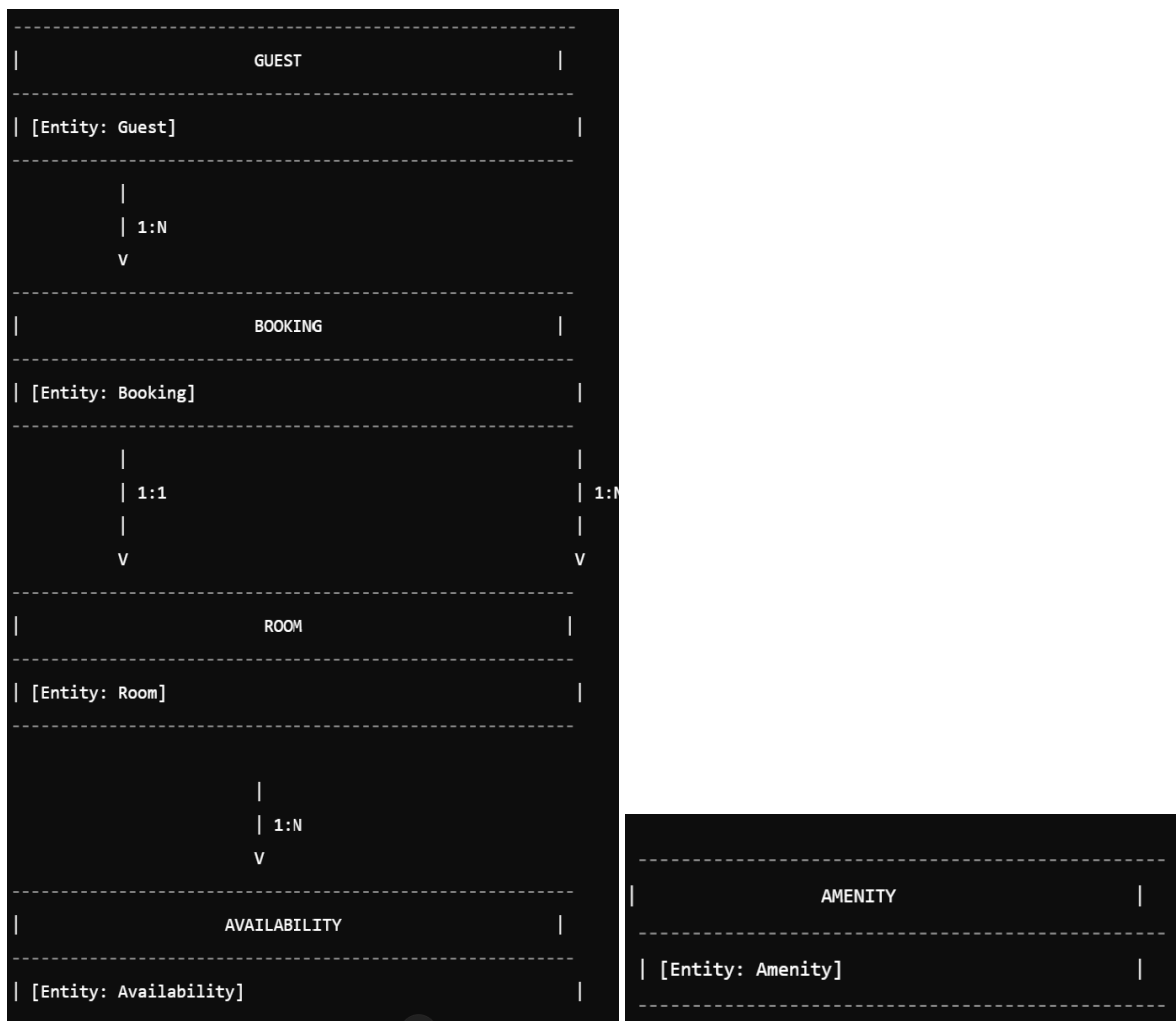
QUESTION:

Design a database for managing hotel bookings, guests, rooms, and amenities.

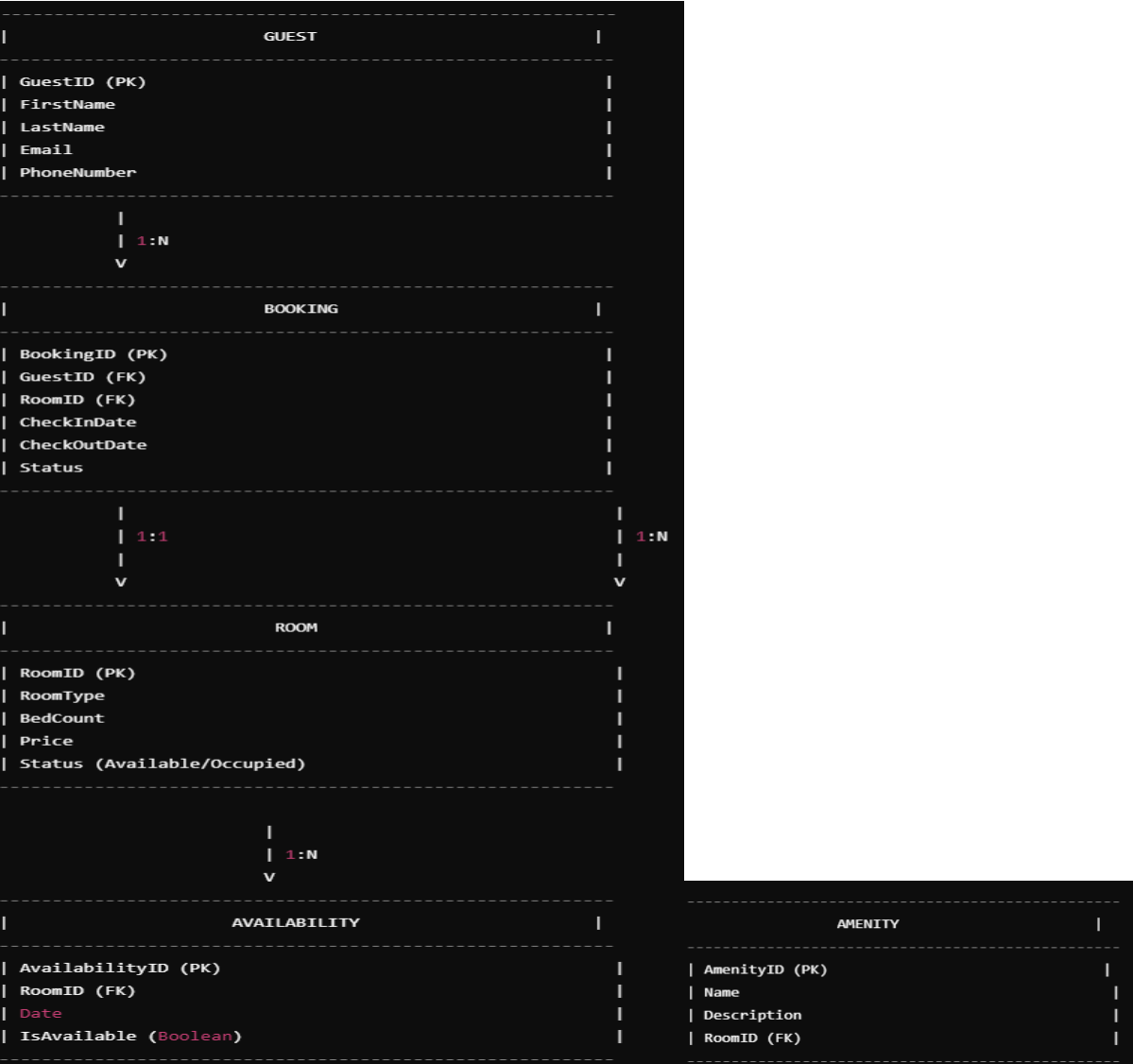
- Model tables for rooms, guests, bookings, and available amenities.
- Write stored procedures for reserving rooms and handling check-ins/check-outs.
- Implement triggers to update room availability and occupancy status.
- Write SQL queries to analyze booking rates, popular room types, and guest preferences."

ANSWER:

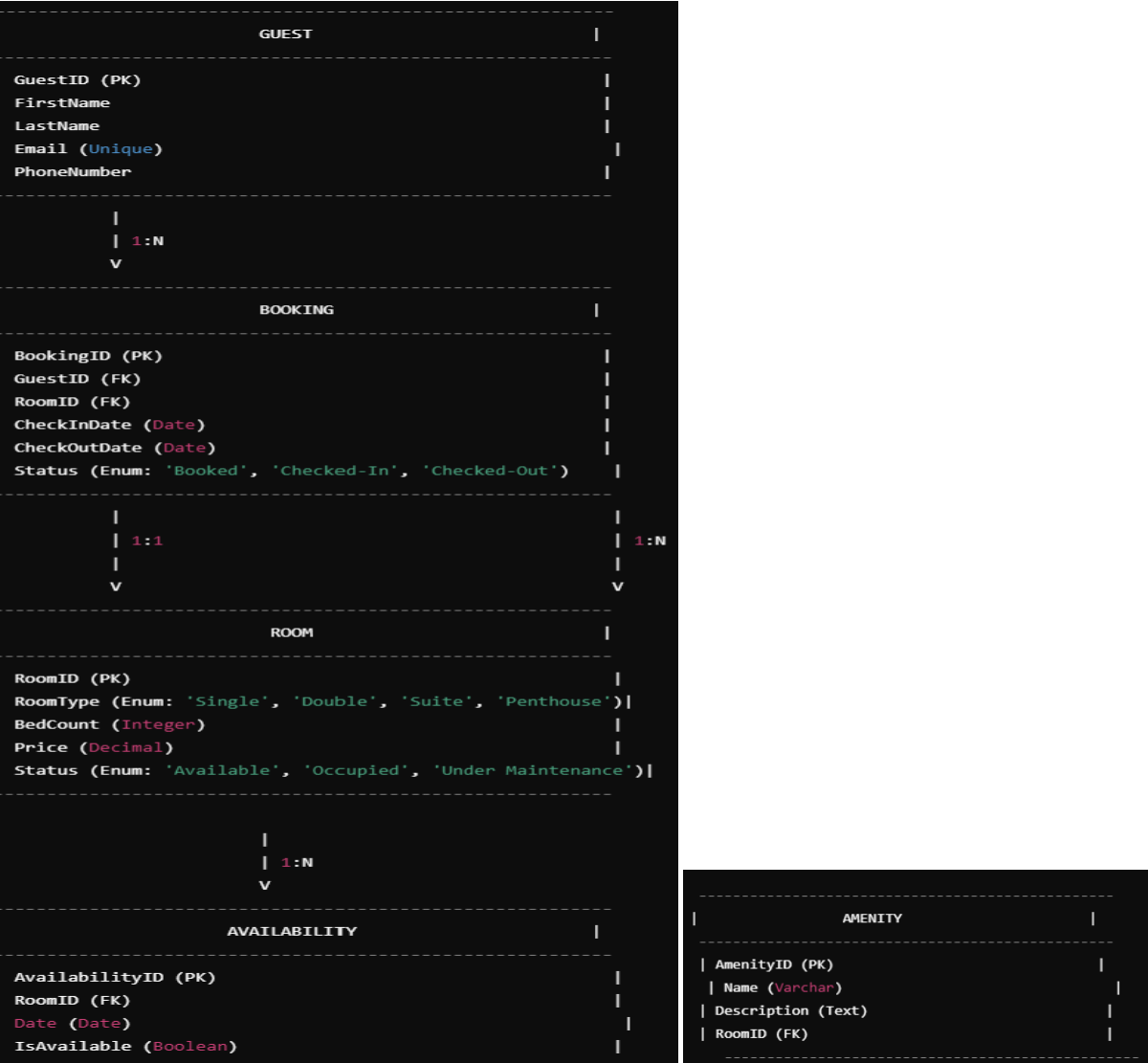
CONCEPTUAL E.R.DIAGRAM:



LOGICAL E.R.DIAGRAM:



PHYSICAL E.R.DIAGRAM:



MYSQL STATEMENTS:

Here are the MySQL statements and conclusion for the topic:

Database Design

```
CREATE DATABASE hotel_management;
```

```
USE hotel_management;
```

```
CREATE TABLE rooms (  
    room_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    room_type VARCHAR(255),  
    capacity INT,  
    rate DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    status VARCHAR(20)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE guests (  
    guest_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(255),  
    email VARCHAR(255),  
    phone VARCHAR(20),  
    address VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
    booking_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    room_id INT,  
    guest_id INT,  
    check_in DATE,  
    check_out DATE,
```

```
status VARCHAR(20),  
FOREIGN KEY (room_id) REFERENCES rooms(room_id),  
FOREIGN KEY (guest_id) REFERENCES guests(guest_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE amenities (  
    amenity_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    amenity_name VARCHAR(255),  
    description TEXT  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE room_amenities (  
    room_id INT,  
    amenity_id INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (room_id) REFERENCES rooms(room_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (amenity_id) REFERENCES amenities(amenity_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE guest_preferences (  
    guest_id INT,  
    amenity_id INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (guest_id) REFERENCES guests(guest_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (amenity_id) REFERENCES amenities(amenity_id)  
);
```

Stored Procedures

DELIMITER //

```
CREATE PROCEDURE reserve_room(  
    IN room_id INT,  
    IN guest_id INT,  
    IN check_in DATE,  
    IN check_out DATE  
)  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO bookings (room_id, guest_id, check_in, check_out, status)  
    VALUES (room_id, guest_id, check_in, check_out, 'Reserved');  
END //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE check_in(  
    IN booking_id INT  
)  
BEGIN  
    UPDATE bookings  
    SET status = 'Checked In'  
    WHERE booking_id = booking_id;  
END //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE check_out(  
    IN booking_id INT,  
    IN check_out DATE
```

```
    IN booking_id INT
)
BEGIN
    UPDATE bookings
    SET status = 'Checked Out'
    WHERE booking_id = booking_id;
END //
```

Triggers

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER update_room_availability
AFTER INSERT ON bookings
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    UPDATE rooms
    SET status = 'Occupied'
    WHERE room_id = NEW.room_id;
END //
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER update_occupancy_status
AFTER UPDATE ON bookings
FOR EACH ROW
```



```
BEGIN
  IF NEW.status = 'Checked Out' THEN
    UPDATE rooms
    SET status = 'Available'
    WHERE room_id = NEW.room_id;
  END IF;
END //
```

SQL Queries

-- Analyze booking rates

```
SELECT
  rooms.room_type,
  COUNT(bookings.booking_id) AS number_of_bookings,
  SUM(bookings.check_out - bookings.check_in) AS total_nights
FROM
  rooms
  JOIN bookings ON rooms.room_id = bookings.room_id
GROUP BY
  rooms.room_type;
```

-- Popular room types

```
SELECT
  rooms.room_type,
```

```
COUNT(bookings.booking_id) AS number_of_bookings
FROM
rooms
JOIN bookings ON rooms.room_id = bookings.room_id
GROUP BY
rooms.room_type
ORDER BY
number_of_bookings DESC;
```

-- Guest preferences

```
SELECT
    guests.name,
    amenities.amenity_name
FROM
    guests
JOIN guest_preferences ON guests.guest_id = guest_preferences.guest_id
JOIN amenities ON guest_preferences.amenity_id = amenities.amenity_id;
```

Conclusion:

Designing a database for managing hotel bookings, guests, rooms, and amenities requires careful consideration of various factors.

Key benefits of this system include:

1. Efficient room reservation and management.
2. Automated updates to room availability and occupancy status.
3. Centralized storage of guest information and preferences.
4. Data-driven insights into booking rates, popular room types, and guest preferences.

By implementing this database management system, hotels can improve operational efficiency, enhance guest experiences, and increase revenue.