**Final Breakdown of Tables**

Table 1: Hotel

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Field Name | Datatype |
| Hotel\_\_ID | Integer |
| Hotel\_Chain\_Name | Varchar |
| Hotel\_Name | Integer |
| Contact\_Number | Integer |
| Address | Varchar |
| City | Integer |
| State | Varchar |
| Zip\_Code | Integer |
| Country | Varchar |
| URL | Varchar |
| No\_Of\_Rooms | Integer |
| No\_OF\_Employees | Integer |
| Type | Varchar |

This table stores the information about the all the hotels that comes under hotel chains. It has one to many relationships with hotel chain table. It has all the basic information that is required to manage a hotel’s data such as hotel’s name, to which hotel chain does it belong, Contact information with address, No of employees who works there, hotel’s personal website link if any, number of rooms hotel has ,no of employees working there and type of the hotel.

**Table 2: Rooms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Field Name | Datatype |
| Room\_ID | Integer |
| Hotel\_ID | Integer |
| Room\_No | Integer |
| Type | Varchar |
| Room\_Available | Varchar |
| Room\_Price | Integer |
| Date | DateTime |

This table contains the information about the rooms in a hotel. Each room belongs to one hotel, but a hotel has many rooms, so this table has many to one relationship with hotel. The data stored in this table is the unique primary key which uniquely defines a room, the hotel to which it belongs, the number of the room, type, if the room is available or booked by customer, the price of the room and data to which its available.