

# Term Assignment



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**K00254840**

**Software Development Year 2**

**Data Design & Programming**

## 1.0 EER Model

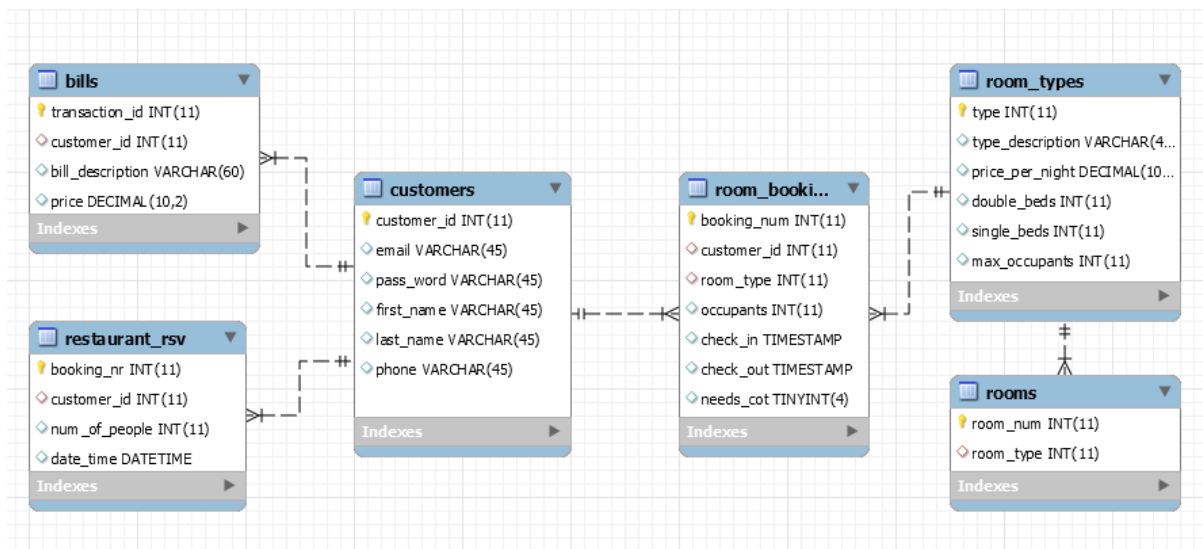


Table	customers
Purpose	To store required information on hotel customers.
Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>customer_id: Auto generated field used to uniquely identify customer accounts.</li> <li>email: Stored customer email.</li> <li>pass_word: Used to grant access to a specific account.</li> <li>first_name: Stored customer first name.</li> <li>last_name: Stored customer last name.</li> <li>phone: Stored customer contact phone number.</li> </ul>

Table	room_bookings
Purpose	To store required information on room bookings/reservations.
Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>booking_num: Auto generated field used to uniquely identify bookings.</li> <li>customer_id: Used to identify who the booking is for.</li> <li>room_type: Used to identify which room the customer is booking.</li> <li>occupants: Used to specify the number of occupants in the room.</li> <li>check_in: Booking check-in date.</li> <li>check_out: Booking check-out date.</li> <li>needs_cot: Specifies if room requires a cot.</li> </ul>

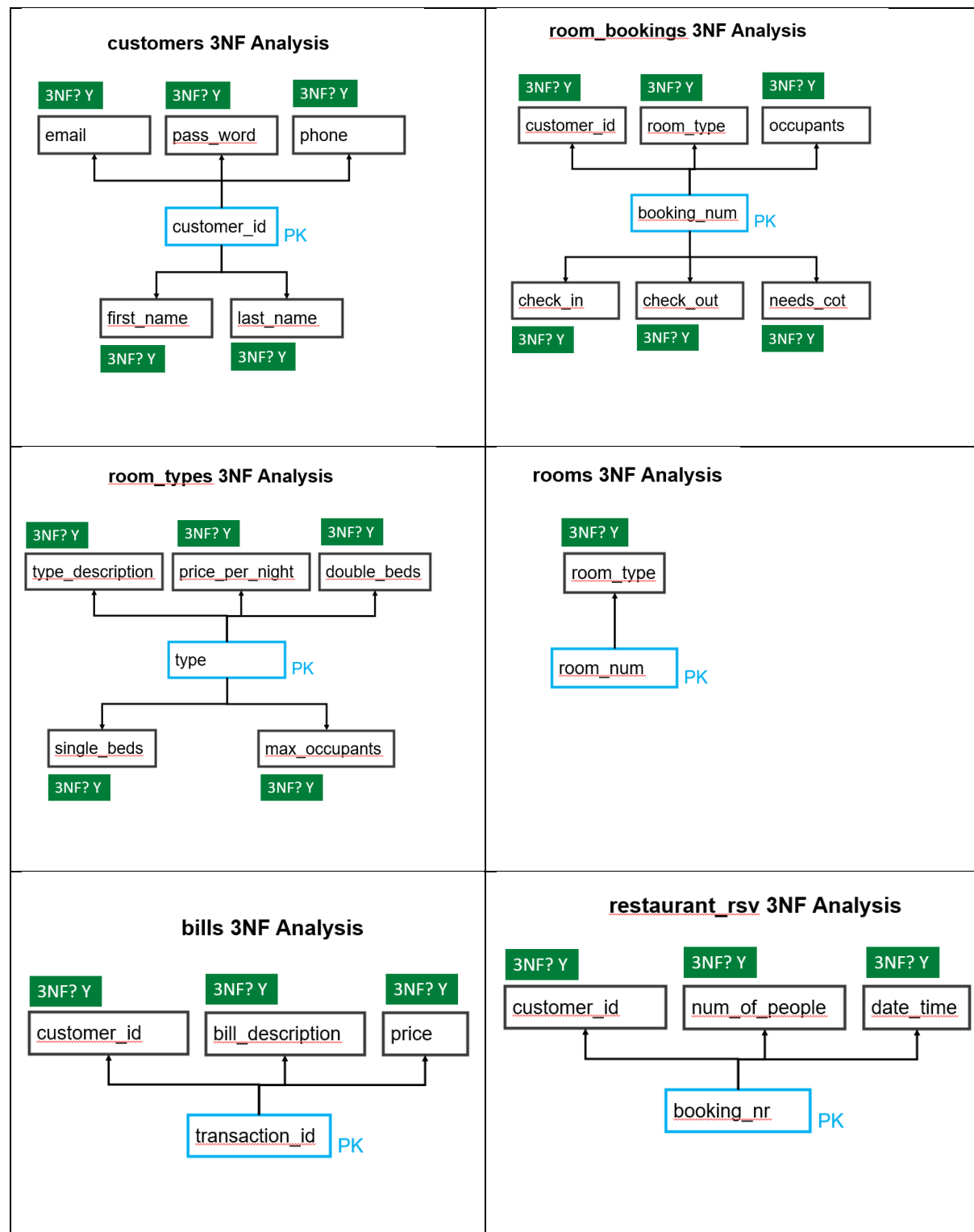
<b>Table</b>	<b>room_types</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To store required detailed information on each room type.
<b>Fields</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• type: Unique room type identifier.</li><li>• type_description: English word description of the room type.</li><li>• price_per_night: The cost to stay in a particular room type per night.</li><li>• double_beds: Number of double beds in the room type.</li><li>• single_beds: Number of single beds in the room type.</li><li>• max_occupants: The maximum amount of people the room can house.</li></ul>

<b>Table</b>	<b>rooms</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	A list of room numbers specifying their specific room type.
<b>Fields</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• room_num: Unique room identifier.</li><li>• room_type: Specifies the room type.</li></ul>

<b>Table</b>	<b>bills</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	Used to temporarily store bills that have not been paid for yet.
<b>Fields</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• transaction_id: Unique bill identifier.</li><li>• customer_id: Identifies who the bill belongs to.</li><li>• bill_description: Describes what the bill is paying for (e.g. dinner, room)</li><li>• price: The price for the bill.</li></ul>

<b>Table</b>	<b>restaurant_rsv</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	Used to store restaurant reservations.
<b>Fields</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• booking_nr: Unique reservation identifier.</li><li>• customer_id: Identifies who the reservation is for.</li><li>• num_of_people: Specifies the number of people that the reservation is for.</li><li>• date_time: Specifies the date and time of the reservation.</li></ul>

## 2.0 Normalization



### 3.0 Relational Notation

- **Database:**
  - **K00254840\_sd\_arms** = {customers, room\_bookings, room\_types, rooms, bills, restaurant\_rsv }
- **Tables:**
  - **customers** = {customer\_id, email, pass\_word, first\_name, last\_name, phone}
    - **Data Types**
      - customer\_id: INT
      - email: VARCHAR(45)
      - pass\_word: VARCHAR(45)
      - first\_name: VARCHAR(45)
      - last\_name: VARCHAR(45)
      - phone: VARCHAR(45)
  - **room\_bookings** = {booking\_num, customer\_id, room\_type, occupants, check\_in, check\_out, needs\_cot}
    - **Data Types**
      - booking\_num: INT
      - customer\_id: INT
      - room\_type: INT
      - occupants: INT
      - check\_in: DATETIME
      - check\_out: DATETIME
      - needs\_cot: BOOLEAN
  - **room\_types** = {type, type\_description, price\_per\_night, double\_beds, single\_beds, max\_occupants}
    - **Data Types**
      - type: INT
      - type\_description: VARCHAR(45)
      - price\_per\_night: DECIMAL
      - double\_beds: INT
      - single\_beds: INT
      - max\_occupants: INT
  - **rooms** = {rom\_num, room\_type}
    - **Data Types**
      - room\_num: INT
      - room\_\_type: INT

- **bills** = {transaction\_id, customer\_id, bill\_description, price}
  - **Data Types**
    - transaction\_id: INT
    - customer\_id INT
    - bill\_description: VARCHAR(60)
    - price: DECIMAL
- **restaurant\_rsv** = {booking\_nr, customer\_id, num\_of\_people, date\_time}
  - **Data Types**
    - booking\_nr: INT
    - customer\_id: INT
    - num\_of\_people: INT
    - date\_time: DATETIME

## 4.0 Implementation & Testing

### Test Data: bills

	transaction_id	customer_id	bill_description	price
	73	3	Dinner	24.50
	74	15	Breakfast	15.60
	75	12	Dinner	25.00
	76	20	Beer	5.50
	77	18	Dinner	26.00
	78	17	Lunch	23.10
	79	4	Dinner	50.50
	80	6	Beer	5.60
	81	9	Dinner	21.50
▶	82	10	Lunch	10.50
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

### Test Data: customers

	customer_id	email	pass_word	first_name	last_name	phone
▶	1	ahounsham0@behance.net	RBp9QTbS	Abbe	Hounsham	9839576917
	2	kscrimshaw1@netvibes.com	M7W53V02XSq	Karoline	Scrimshaw	7237456463
	3	rpirazzi2@symantec.com	RQ7sk7wYwD	Reggie	Pirazzi	8563629684
	4	dyuryatin3@dropbox.com	zvEEZCF4yR	Duky	Yuryatin	9463903784
	5	atregensoe4@stumbleupon.com	9ly2J2	Alexandro	Tregensoe	8112427590
	6	jbygraves5@hubpages.com	8Pyg9ZZ6sm	Janessa	Bygraves	9925927782
	7	bkleinstub6@indiatimes.com	rQbXXix2iVG	Becky	Kleinstub	2796243375
	8	icaldwall7@toplist.cz	2GE14Jt	Izabel	Caldwall	3159849440
	9	mfittall8@yellowpages.com	nXzEX52RaHA	Micaela	Fittall	2577499322
	10	cwaddell9@tripod.com	Bg9d8T8c7	Catie	Waddell	2085503819
	11	hlarchera@globo.com	ZQcPDTcDSu	Hildy	Larcher	6465681758
	12	bcastanob@sciencedirect.com	uSkmlUb	Brandi	Castano	8031881551
	13	sgandertonc@nymag.com	q6PlaFpY	Sauveur	Ganderton	4757735006
	14	pcockerd@macromedia.com	4pnlfBqIfIRA	Peggie	Cocker	1962154659
	15	dseaverse@mayoclinic.com	zyoO6DmZQW7	Dennis	Seavers	9542316917
	16	nchattawayf@blogger.com	UKFIQ6P	Nataline	Chattaway	7307866791
	17	jalang@yale.edu	voabnbV	Julie	Alam	6603901934
	18	jbirdish@cocolog-nifty.com	uWTV1Csbxz	Jimie	Birdis	7926482553
	19	degieri@mapquest.com	q5TzWEzy	Carilyn	Lегier	5069510342
	20	acasariij@moonfruit.com	nSNNcVdZ	Adham	Casariij	2575239081
	21	joe.morais@gmail.com	joe123	Joe	Morais	0891234567
	24	elon.musk@gmail.com	1234	Elon	Musk	0891234567
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

**Test Data: restaurant\_rsv**

	booking_nr	customer_id	num_of_people	date_time
▶	1	21	3	2020-12-24 12:00:00
	2	21	1	2020-11-11 12:00:00
	3	10	2	2020-10-03 12:00:00
	4	11	2	2021-10-03 12:00:00
	5	20	2	2020-09-03 12:00:00
	6	13	4	2020-11-03 12:00:00
	7	17	5	2020-12-13 12:00:00
	8	19	6	2021-01-03 12:00:00
	9	9	2	2021-02-13 12:00:00
	10	3	1	2021-03-05 12:00:00
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

**Test Data: room\_bookings**

	booking_num	customer_id	room_type	occupants	check_in	check_out	needs_cot
▶	102	21	2	2	2020-12-24 12:00:00	2020-12-24 12:00:00	0
	103	13	1	1	2020-12-24 12:00:00	2020-12-24 12:00:00	0
	104	9	2	2	2021-01-10 12:00:00	2021-01-11 12:00:00	1
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

**Test Data: room\_types**

	type	type_descri	price_per_night	double_beds	single_beds	max_occupants
▶	1	Twin	89.00	0	2	2
	2	Double	100.00	1	1	3
	3	Family	125.00	1	2	4
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

**Test Data: rooms**

	room_num	room_type
▶	101	2
	102	2
	103	2
	104	1
	105	1
	106	3
	107	3
	108	2
	109	2
	110	1
	201	2
	202	2
	203	2
	204	1
	205	1
	206	3
	207	2
	208	2
	209	1
	210	3
	301	1
	302	1
	303	2
	304	2
	305	2
	306	2
	307	1
	308	1
	309	3
	310	3
*	NULL	NULL

**Stored Procedure: book\_a\_room**

This procedure creates a booking for a room. It checks if there are enough rooms of a specific type and if there are available cots for the specified date range. It also adds the room cost to the customer's bill.

```
1 • CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`book_a_room`('elon.musk@gmail.com', 2, 2, '2020-12-24 12:00',
2 '2020-12-26 12:00', 0);
3
```

Output			
Action Output			
#	Time	Action	Message
1	23:12:50	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`book_a_room`('elon.musk@gmail.com', 2, 2, '2020-12-24 12:00', '2020-12-26 12:00', 0)	2 row(s) affected

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `book_a_room`(
    IN user_email VARCHAR(45),
    IN type_of_room INT,
    IN num_of_people INT,
    IN check_in_date DATETIME,
    IN check_out_date DATETIME,
    IN need_cot TINYINT)
BEGIN
    # Check room and cot availability
    IF ((count_available_cots(check_in_date, check_out_date) >= 1)
AND
        (count_available_rooms(type_of_room, check_in_date,
check_out_date) >= 1)) THEN
        # Add customer and booking details to room_bookings
        INSERT INTO room_bookings (customer_id, room_type,
occupants, check_in, check_out, needs_cot)
        VALUES (
            (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE email =
user_email),
            type_of_room,
            num_of_people,
            check_in_date,
            check_out_date,
            need_cot);

        # Add room price to customer bill
        INSERT INTO bills (customer_id, bill_description, price)
        VALUES (
            (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE email =
user_email),
            'Room booking',
            (SELECT price_per_night FROM room_types WHERE type =
type_of_room));
        END IF;
    # Print cot error message
    IF (count_available_cots(check_in_date, check_out_date) < 1)
THEN
        SELECT ('There are not enough cots for this date range!')
AS Console;
```



```

        END IF;
    # Print room error message
    IF (count_available_rooms(type_of_room, check_in_date,
check_out_date) < 1) THEN
        SELECT ('There are not enough rooms of this type for this
date range!') AS Console;
    END IF;
END

```

### Stored Procedure: create\_restaurant\_res

This procedure creates a restaurant reservation. Further functionality and checks could have been added such as automatic table assignment and calculating the number of tables required for the reservation.

```

1 • CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`create_restaurant_res`('joe.morais', 2, '2020-12-20 12:00');
2

```

Output			
Action Output			
#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 1	23:20:09	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`create_restaurant_res`('joe.morais', 2, '2020-12-20 12:00')	1 row(s) affected

```

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `create_restaurant_res`(
    IN customer_email VARCHAR(45),
    IN num_of_people INT,
    IN date_time DATETIME
)
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO restaurant_rsv(customer_id, num_of_people,
date_time)
    VALUES(
        (SELECT c.customer_id FROM customers c WHERE c.email =
customer_email),
        num_of_people,
        date_time
    );
END

```

### Stored Procedure: pay\_bills

This procedure takes in a user email and returns the total amount owed. It then deletes the records from the bills table.

```
1 • CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`pay_bills`('joe.morais@gmail.com');  
2
```

Result Grid	
Total	200.00

Result 3 x			
Output			
Action Output			
#	Time	Action	Message
1	23:16:22	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`pay_bills`('joe.morais@gmail.com')	1 row(s) returned

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `pay_bills`(  
    IN customer_email VARCHAR(45))  
BEGIN  
    SELECT  
        SUM(price) AS Total  
    FROM  
        bills b  
    WHERE  
        b.customer_id = (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE  
email = customer_email);  
    DELETE FROM bills WHERE customer_id = (SELECT customer_id FROM  
customers WHERE email = customer_email);  
END
```

### Stored Procedure: register\_new\_user

This procedure is used to create new user accounts. If the email is already registered, the procedure displays an error.

The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```
1 CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`register_new_user`('joe.morais@gmail.com', 'testing',
2 'Joe', 'Morais', '0894123698');
3
```

The console displays the error: "Error: The email is already registered". The output pane shows the following results:

#	Time	Action	Message
1	23:20:09	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`create_restaurant_res`('joe.morais', 2, '2020-12-20 12:00')	1 row(s) affected
2	23:22:34	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`register_new_user`('joe.morais@gmail.com', 'testing', 'Joe', 'Morais', '0894123698')	1 row(s) returned

The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```
1 CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`register_new_user`('joe.morais2@gmail.com', 'testing',
2 'Joe', 'Morais', '0894123698');
```

The console displays the message: "The account was created successfully!". The output pane shows the following results:

#	Time	Action	Message
1	23:24:27	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`register_new_user`('joe.morais2@gmail.com', 'testing', 'Joe', 'Morais', '0894123698')	1 row(s) returned

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `register_new_user`(
    IN user_email VARCHAR(45),
    IN user_pass_word VARCHAR(45),
    IN user_first_name VARCHAR(45),
    IN user_last_name VARCHAR(45),
    IN user_phone VARCHAR(45))
BEGIN
    IF (SELECT email FROM customers WHERE email = user_email) =
user_email THEN
        SELECT 'Error: The email is already registered' AS
Console;
    ELSE
        INSERT INTO customers (email, pass_word, first_name,
last_name, phone)
        VALUES (user_email, user_pass_word, user_first_name,
user_last_name, user_phone);
```

```

        SELECT 'The account was created successfully!' AS
Console;
        END IF;
END

```

### Stored Procedure: room\_details

This is a simple procedure used to return the room types, their prices, and the number of beds. This might be used on the web app to display the available room types to users.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, a query is entered: `CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`room_details`();`. Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' is displayed, showing a table with four columns: `type_descri`, `price_per_night`, `double_beds`, and `single_beds`. The table contains three rows of data:

type_descri	price_per_night	double_beds	single_beds
Twin	89.00	0	2
Double	100.00	1	1
Family	125.00	1	2

Below the result grid, the 'Output' pane shows the 'Action Output' for the execution. It displays a single row with the following details:

#	Time	Action	Message
1	23:26:45	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`room_details`()	3 row(s) returned

```

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `room_details`()
BEGIN
    SELECT
        type_description, price_per_night, double_beds,
single_beds
    FROM
        room_types;
END

```

### Stored Procedure: verify\_login

This is a simple procedure used to check whether the provided login details are correct.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, a query is entered: `CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`verify_login`('joe.morais@gmail.com', 'hmm no');`. Below the query editor, the 'Console' pane shows the output: `Wrong email or password.`

Below the console, the 'Output' pane shows the 'Action Output' for the execution. It displays a single row with the following details:

#	Time	Action	Message
1	23:29:39	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`verify_login`('joe.morais@gmail.com', 'hmm no')	1 row(s) returned

```
1 • CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`verify_login`('joe.morais@gmail.com', 'joe123');
2
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
Console			
Correct login details!			

Result 3 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 1	23:29:39	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`verify_login`('joe.morais@gmail.com', 'hmm no')	1 row(s) returned
✓ 2	23:30:32	CALL `k00254840_sd_arms`.`verify_login`('joe.morais@gmail.com', 'joe123')	1 row(s) returned

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `verify_login`(
    IN user_email VARCHAR(45),
    IN user_pass_word VARCHAR(45))
BEGIN
    IF (SELECT email FROM customers WHERE email = user_email) =
user_email
        AND
        (SELECT pass_word FROM customers WHERE pass_word =
user_pass_word) = user_pass_word
        THEN
            SELECT 'Correct login details!' AS Console;
        ELSE
            SELECT 'Wrong email or password.' AS Console;
        END IF;
END
```