

Hotel Booking System

HD ASSIGNMENT-32606 DATABASE-SPRING 2023

Student number: Man Sing Lee

Student number: 24708772

Hotel Booking System Database

The database models a comprehensive Hospitality Booking System encompassing customer management, reservation tracking, and room assignment.

Entities:

Customers: Individuals booking accommodations.

Reservations: Customer bookings, including details like check-in/out dates, purpose, and payment.

Payment: Records of financial transactions related to reservations.

Hotel Rooms: Information about available rooms, including type, status, and price.

Employees: Staff details involved in room maintenance and cleaning.

Housekeeping (HSK): Assignment of employees to clean specific rooms.

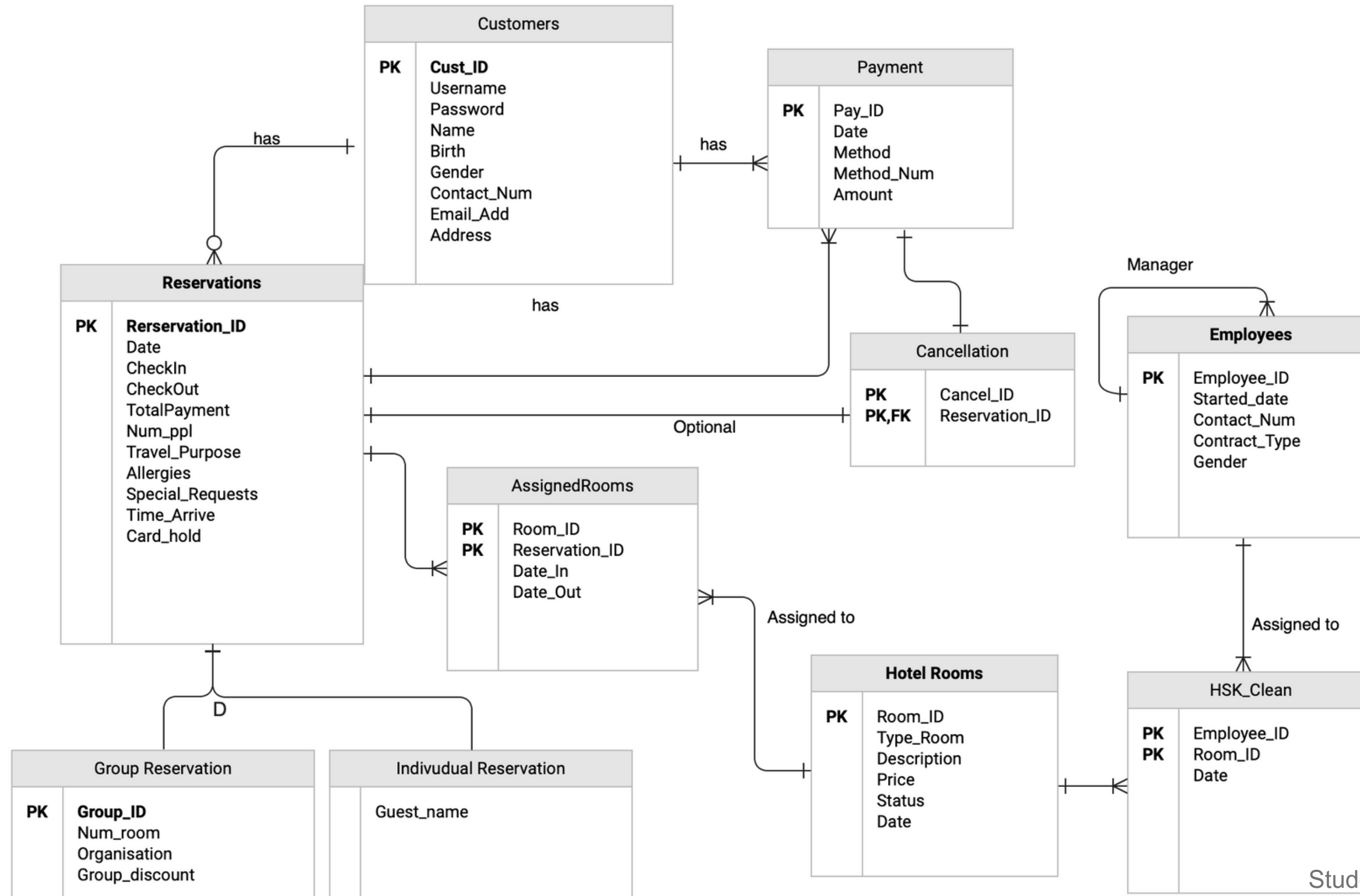
Group Reservations: Special reservations for groups with unique details.

Relationships between entities enable tracking customer reservations, employee assignments, and payment details. The system manages both individual and group reservations seamlessly.

Purpose:

Efficiently manages the end-to-end process of hospitality services. Provides insights into room availability, customer preferences, and financial transactions.

Hotel Booking System ERD



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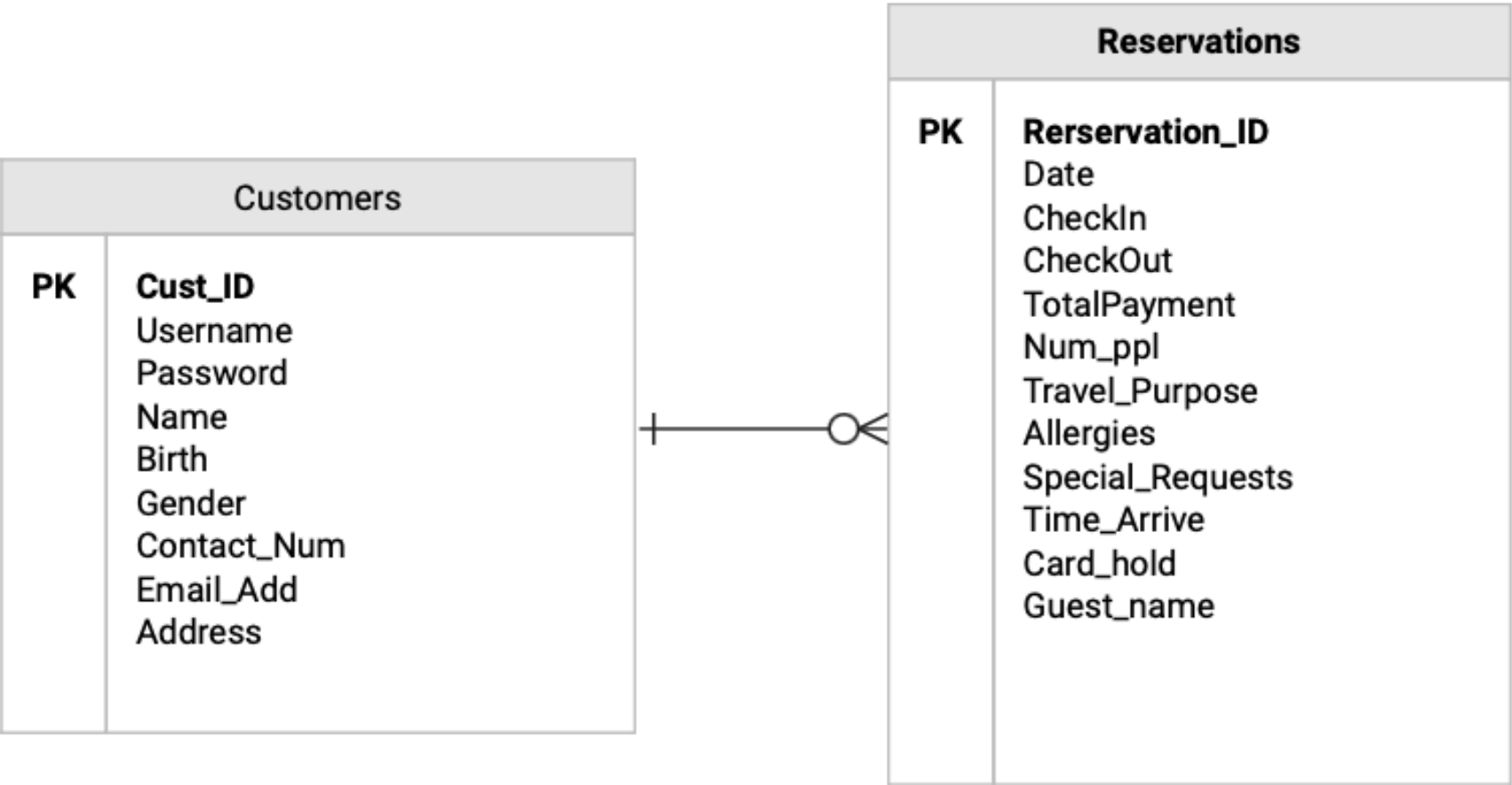
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A Single One-To-Many Relationship:

One Customer can have many Reservations.

```
select customers.cust_id, reservations.reservation_id from customers,
reservations where customers.cust_id=reservations.cust_id;
```

cust_id	reservation_id
-----+-----	
H5134789	R123456
H5134799	R789012
H5134800	R345678
H5134890	R901234
H5134789	R567890



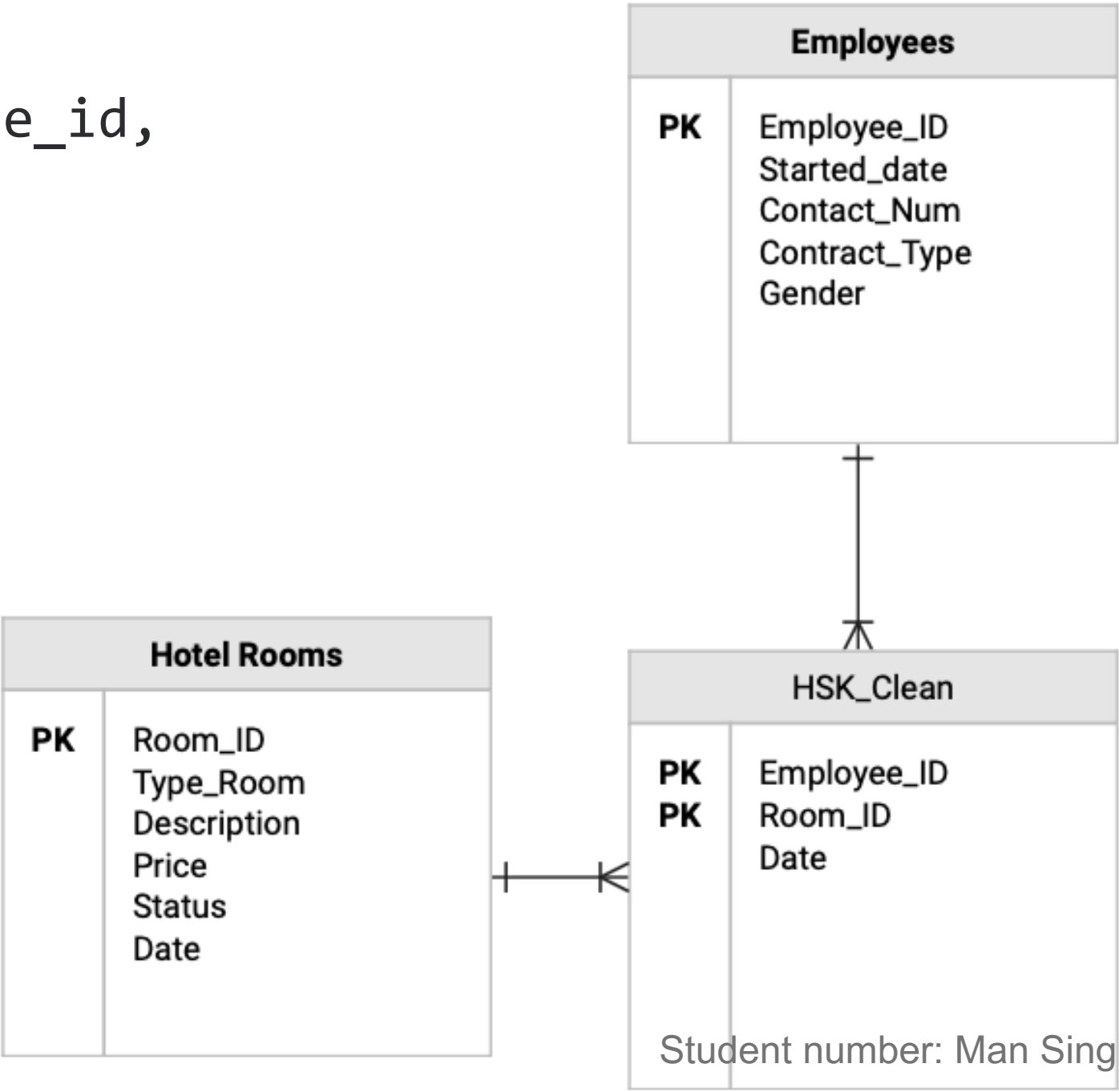
A Single Many-To-Many Relationship:

Many employees can be assigned to clean many rooms; many employees can clean many rooms.

For example, Room001 was cleaned by employees A and B. Also, employee A was responsible for cleaning Room001, Room002, and Room003.

```
select distinct hotelrooms.room_id, hsk_clean.employee_id,  
hsk_clean.date from hotelrooms, hsk_clean where  
hotelrooms.room_id=hsk_clean.room_id order by 1;
```

room_id	employee_id	date
R001	EMP001	2023-09-01
R001	EMP005	2023-09-01
R002	EMP001	2023-09-02
R002	EMP002	2023-09-02
R003	EMP002	2023-09-05
R003	EMP003	2023-09-05
R004	EMP003	2023-09-08
R004	EMP004	2023-09-08
R005	EMP004	2023-09-10



A simple query of a single table.

List all Customer’s Names, Customer’s ID, Numbers of people, and Special requests whose travel purpose is a family holiday.

```
select guest_name, num_ppl,cust_id, special_request, travel_purpose from
reservations where travel_purpose= ‘Family Holiday’;
```

```
postgres=# select guest_name, num_ppl,cust_id, special_requests,travel_purpose
from reservations where travel_purpose= 'Family holiday';
 guest_name | num_ppl | cust_id |          special_requests          | travel_purpo
se
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
---
 Bryan Li   |      2 | H5134789 |                                     | Family holid
ay
 Lily Kim   |      4 | H5134800 | Adjoining rooms, if possible | Family holid
ay
```

A query that uses the words "natural join".

List customer with customer ID, customer name, reservation ID, Payment ID and amount for the payment amount more or equal to 400, order by the amount.

```
select cust_id,name, reservation_id, pay_id,amount from customers natural
join payment where amount >=400 order by amount;
```

```
postgres=# select cust_id,name, reservation_id, pay_id,amount from customers n
atural join payment where amount >=400 order by amount;
 cust_id  |  name   | reservation_id | pay_id  | amount
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 H5134799 | Lyns Chu | R789012        | P789012 |    400
 H5134800 | Lily Kim | R345678        | P345678 |    500
 H5134789 | Bryan Li | R567890        | P567890 |    600
(3 rows)
```


A query involving a “Group by”, perhaps also with a “HAVING”.

List Reservation ID and Numbers of people which have the maximum number of days staying in the hotel, order by number of people.

```
SELECT r.reservation_id, r.num_ppl, MAX(ar.dateout - ar.datein) AS
days from reservations r,assignedrooms ar where r.reservation_id =
ar.reservation_id GROUP BY r.reservation_id,r.num_ppl HAVING MAX(ar.dateout
- ar.datein) > 5 order by num_ppl;
```

```
postgres=# SELECT r.reservation_id, r.num_ppl, MAX(ar.dateout - ar.datein) AS
days from reservations r,assignedrooms ar where r.reservation_id = ar.reservat
ion_id GROUP BY r.reservation_id,r.num_ppl HAVING MAX(ar.dateout - ar.datein)
> 5 order by num_ppl;
```

reservation_id	num_ppl	days
R123456	2	9
R345678	4	9

(2 rows)

A cross product which cannot be implemented using the words “natural join” (e.g. self join)

List the manager of each employees.

```
select e1. employee_id as employees, e1.name as name, e2.employee_id as manager,
e2.name as managername from employees e1, employees e2 where e1.manager_id=
e2.employee_id;
```

```
postgres=# select e1. employee_id as employees, e1.name as name, e2.employee_i
d as manager, e2.name as managername from employees e1, employees e2 where e1.
manager_id= e2.employee_id;
```

employees	name	manager	managername
EMP002	Jane Smith	EMP001	John Doe
EMP003	Bob Johnson	EMP001	John Doe
EMP004	Alice Brown	EMP002	Jane Smith
EMP005	Charlie Wilson	EMP002	Jane Smith

(4 rows)

Check Statements:

```
-- Create "customers" table
CREATE TABLE customers (
    cust_ID      varchar(20) NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
    username     varchar(20),
    password     varchar(255),
    name         varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    birth        DATE,
    gender       char(1) CHECK (gender IN ('M', 'F')),
    contact_num  varchar(15),
    email_add    varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    home_address TEXT
);
```

```
-- Create "reservations" table
CREATE TABLE reservations (
    reservation_ID varchar(20) NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
    date           date,
    checkin        date CHECK (checkin >= date),
    checkout       date CHECK (checkout >= checkin),
    total_payment  integer,
    num_ppl        integer,
    travel_purpose   TEXT,
    special_requests TEXT,
    time_arrive    integer,
    card_hold_type char(1) CHECK (card_hold_type IN ('M','V')),
    cust_id        varchar(20) REFERENCES customers(cust_id),
    guest_name     varchar(50) -- Guest name for individual reservations
);
```

```
-- Create "payment" table
CREATE TABLE payment (
    pay_ID  varchar(20) NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
    date    date,
    method  char(2) CHECK (method IN ('CC','DB','GC','PP')),
    method_num integer,
    amount  integer,
    reservation_id varchar(20) REFERENCES reservations(reservation_id)
    cust_id varchar(20) REFERENCES customers(cust_ID)
);
```

```
-- Create "assignedrooms" table
CREATE TABLE assignedrooms (
    room_ID  varchar(10) REFERENCES hotelrooms(room_id),
    reservation_ID varchar(20) REFERENCES reservations(reservation_id),
    datein date,
    dateout date CHECK (dateout > datein),
    PRIMARY KEY (room_ID, reservation_ID)
);
```

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    cust_ID      varchar(20) NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
    username     varchar(20),
    password     varchar(255),
    name         varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    birth        DATE,
    gender       char(1) CHECK (gender IN ('M', 'F')),
    contact_num  varchar(15),
    email_add    varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    home_address TEXT
);

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    reservation_ID varchar(20) NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
    date           date,
    checkin       date CHECK (checkin >= date),
    checkout      date CHECK (checkout >= checkin),
    total_payment integer,
    num_ppl       integer,
    travel_purpose  TEXT,
    special_requests TEXT,
    time_arrive   integer,
    card_hold_type char(1) CHECK (card_hold_type IN ('M','V')),
    cust_id       varchar(20) REFERENCES customers(cust_id),
    guest_name    varchar(50) -- Guest name for individual reservations
);
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    date    date,
    method   char(2) CHECK (method IN ('CC','DB','GC','PP')),
    method_num integer,
    amount   integer,
    reservation_id varchar(20) REFERENCES reservations(reservation_id),
    cust_id  varchar(20) REFERENCES customers(cust_ID)
);

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    PRIMARY KEY (room_ID, reservation_ID)
);
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    date    date,
    method  char(2) CHECK (method IN ('CC','DB','GC','PP')),
    method_num integer,
    amount  integer,
    reservation_id varchar(20) REFERENCES reservations(reservation_id),
    cust_id varchar(20) REFERENCES customers(cust_ID)
);

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    datein date,
    dateout date CHECK (dateout > datein),
    PRIMARY KEY (room_ID, reservation_ID)
);
```


ON DELETE RESTRICT:

```
CREATE TABLE reservations (  
    reservation_ID varchar(20) NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,  
    date date,  
    checkin date CHECK (checkin >= date),  
    checkout date CHECK (checkout >= checkin),  
    total_payment integer,  
    num_ppl integer,  
    travel_purpose TEXT,  
    special_requests TEXT,  
    time_arrive integer,  
    card_hold_type char(1) CHECK (card_hold_type IN ('M','V')),  
    cust_id varchar(20) REFERENCES customers(cust_id) ON DELETE RESTRICT,  
    guest_name varchar(50) -- Guest name for individual reservations  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE payment (  
    pay_ID varchar(20) NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,  
    date date,  
    method char(2) CHECK (method IN ('CC','DB','GC','PP')),  
    method_num integer,  
    amount integer,  
    reservation_id varchar(20) REFERENCES reservations(reservation_id),  
    cust_id varchar(20) REFERENCES customers(cust_ID) ON DELETE RESTRICT  
);
```

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ON DELETE CASCADE:

```
-- Create "assignedrooms" table
CREATE TABLE assignedrooms (
    room_ID varchar(10) REFERENCES hotelrooms(room_id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    reservation_ID varchar(20) REFERENCES reservations(reservation_id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    datein date,
    dateout date CHECK (dateout > datein),
    PRIMARY KEY (room_ID, reservation_ID)
);
```


CREATE VIEW :

- 1.reservation_info: View of the reservation information which including reservation ID, check in and check out date, customer ID, customer name and amount paid.**

```
postgres=# CREATE VIEW reservation_info AS
SELECT r.reservation_ID,r.date,r.checkin,r.checkout,c.cust_ID, c.name AS custo
mer_name,p.amount from reservations r, payment p, customers c where r.cust_id
= c.cust_ID and r.reservation_ID = p.reservation_id order by r.reservation_id
;
```

- 2. housekeeping_assignments: View of the housekeeping room cleaning assignments, including employee ID, room type and room status.**

```
postgres=# CREATE VIEW housekeeping_assignments AS SELECT hsk.employee_ID,hsk.
room_ID,hsk.date,e.name AS employee_name,hr.type_room,hr.status AS room_status
from HSK_Clean hsk, employees e, hotelrooms hr where hsk.employee_ID = e.empl
oyee_ID and hsk.room_ID = hr.room_ID;
```

Thank You!