

FINAL PROJECT



# HOTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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# PROJECT GOAL

- 1      Improve hotel performance.

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- 2      Make it easier to manage for owner.

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- 3      Digitalise the hotel system.

# PARTS

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# PART I

Description & Introduction

## DESCRIPTION

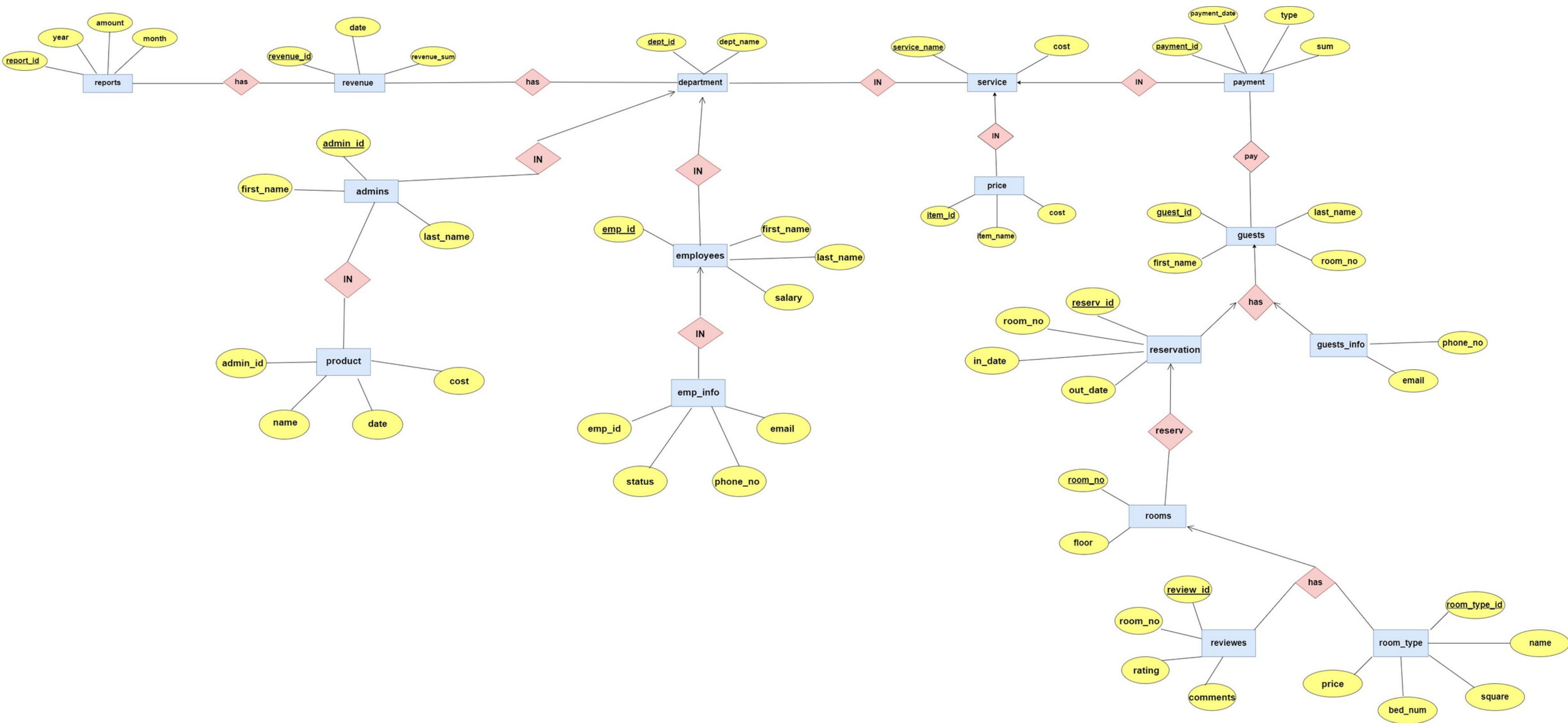
Our database allows the hotel to improve its operations. Makes it easier for the host to manage. The database keeps track of all events within the hotel.

For this we have tables: department, dept\_admin, service, employee, employee\_info, guest, guest\_info, room, room\_type, reservation, price, payment, review, revenue, report, product.

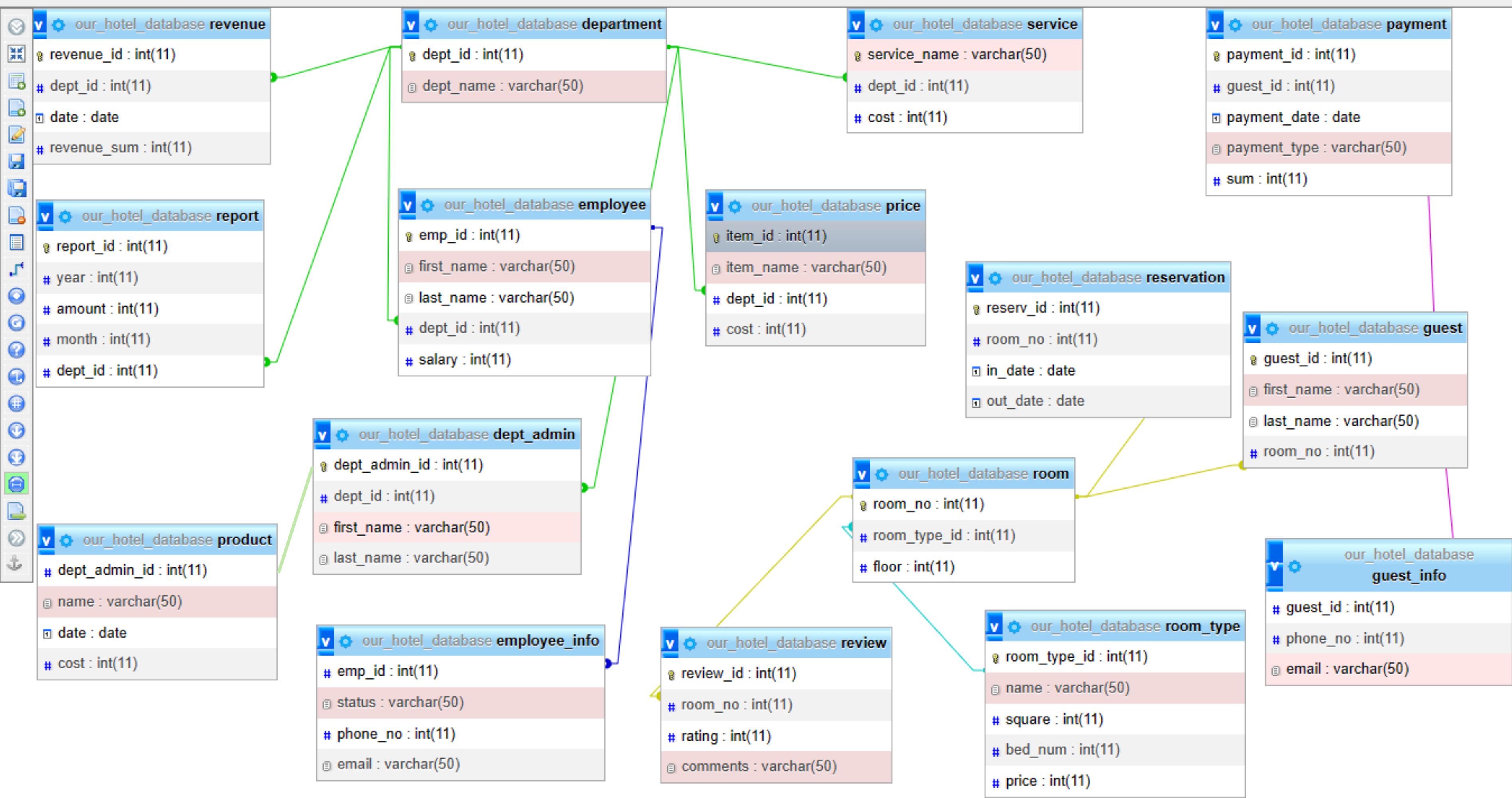
These tables perform the functions of stock control, revenue control, employee performance, guest satisfaction and much more. The end user of the database is the hotelier. The problem of data obsolescence will be solved by triggers. We came up with the idea for the project and the main source of resources was the Internet.

# PART II

ER diagram



## Untitled \*



$$\pi_{department . dept\_name, AVG(cost)}$$
$$\gamma_{AVG(cost)}$$
$$\sigma_{department . dept\_name = "Housekeeping"} \text{ (department} \bowtie department . dept\_id = service . dept\_id \text{ service)}$$
$$\pi_{ee . first\_name, ee . last\_name, ef . phone\_no, ef . email}$$
$$\sigma_{ee . emp\_id = ef . emp\_id}$$
$$(\rho_{ee} employee \times \\ \rho_{ef} employee\_info)$$
$$\sigma_{payment\_id <= 5} payment \cup$$
$$\sigma_{p . payment\_id <= 5}$$
$$\rho_p$$
$$\tau_{payment . payment\_id \downarrow payment}$$
$$\pi_{g . first\_name, g . last\_name, rt . name}$$
$$(\rho_g guest \bowtie g . guest\_id = rt . room\_type\_id$$
$$\rho_{rt} room\_type)$$
$$\pi_{email guest\_info} \cup$$
$$\pi_{email employee\_info}$$
$$\gamma_{dept\_id, COUNT(emp\_id)} employee$$
$$\pi_{first\_name, last\_name, status}$$
$$(\rho_{ee} employee \bowtie^{OL} ee . emp\_id = ef . emp\_id \\ \rho_{ef} employee\_info)$$

# PART III

Functional Dependencies

**Department**

dept\_id -> dept\_name

**Service**

service\_name -> dept\_id , cost

**dept\_admin**

dept\_admin\_id -> dept\_id , first\_name,last\_name

**dept\_admin**

dept\_admin\_id -> dept\_id , first\_name,last\_name

**guest\_info**

guest\_id -> phone\_no

phone\_no -> email

guest\_id -> email

**reservation**

reserv\_id -> room\_no,in\_date,out\_date

**room**

room\_no -> floor ,room\_type\_id

**employee**

emp\_id -> dept\_id , first\_name,last\_name , salary

**employee\_info**

emp\_id -> status ,email

emp\_id -> phone\_no

**guest**

guest\_id -> first\_name,last\_name , room\_no

**room\_type**

room\_type\_id -> name ,square,bed\_num,price

**review**

review\_id -> rating

room\_no -> comments

review\_id -> room\_no

**product**

dept\_admin\_id -> name,date,cost

## **payment\_id**

payment\_id -> payment\_date  
guest\_id -> payment\_type,sum  
payment\_id -> guest\_id

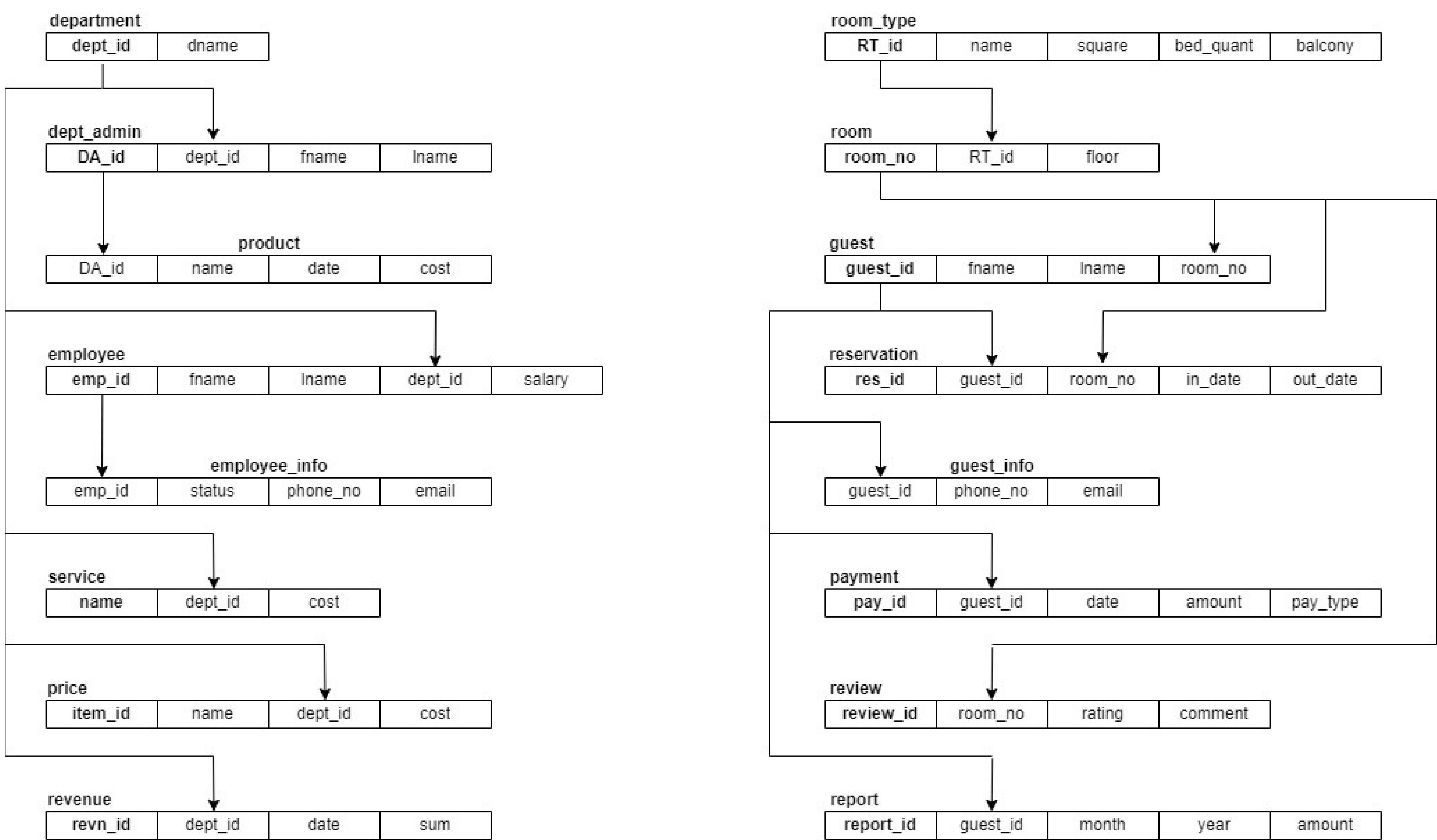
## **revenue**

revenue\_id -> date  
dept\_id -> revenue\_sum  
revenue\_id -> dept\_id

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## **report**

report\_id -> amount  
dept\_id -> year,month  
report\_id -> dept\_id



# PART IV

## Queries

## 1. Employees' positions by name and last name

```
1 SELECT first_name, last_name, status  
2 FROM employee AS ee  
3 left OUTER JOIN employee_info AS ef on ee.emp_id=ef.emp_id;
```

## 2. Adds 500 for spa services

```
1 UPDATE price  
2 SET cost = cost+500  
3 where dept_id IN (SELECT dept_id  
4                      |FROM department  
5                      WHERE dept_name = 'SPA');
```

## 3. Half of employees

```
1 SELECT *  
2 FROM employee  
3 WHERE emp_id <=  
4          (SELECT COUNT(emp_id)/2  
5          |from employee);
```

## 4. The 5 most recently checked-in guests and their payment

```
1 SELECT * FROM payment  
2 WHERE payment_id <=5  
3 UNION  
4 SELECT * FROM  
5 (SELECT * FROM payment  
6 ORDER BY payment.payment_id DESC) AS p  
7 WHERE p.payment_id <=5;
```

## 5. Guests who have spent less than 500

```
1 SELECT g.first_name,g.last_name,p.sum  
2 from guest g,payment p  
3 where EXISTS  
4     (SELECT payment.guest_id,guest.guest_id  
5      FROM payment,guest  
6     WHERE guest.guest_id = payment.guest_id AND payment.sum<500);
```

## 6. Guests by room type

```
1 select g.first_name, g.last_name, rt.name  
2 from guest as g  
3 JOIN room_type as rt  
4 on g.guest_id = rt.room_type_id;
```

## 7. Guests by their info

```
1 CREATE VIEW employee_information  
2 AS  
3 SELECT ee.first_name, ee.last_name, ef.phone_no, ef.email  
4 FROM employee as ee, employee_info as ef  
5 WHERE ee.emp_id = ef.emp_id;
```

## 8. Non-departmentalised services

```
1 Create View newService_name AS  
2 SELECT service.service_name  
3 FROM service  
4 where service.dept_id Not IN  
5     (SELECT department.dept_id  
6      |FROM department);
```

## 9. All emails

```
1 SELECT email FROM guest_info  
2 UNION  
3 SELECT email FROM employee_info;
```

## 10. Deletes duplicates

```
1 DELETE e1  
2 FROM employee E1  
3 INNER JOIN employee e2  
4 WHERE e1.emp_id > e2.emp_id  
5 AND e1.first_name = e2.first_name  
6 AND e1.dept_id = e2.dept_id  
7 AND e1.salary=e2.salary;
```

## 11. Two employees' maximum salary

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT salary  
2 FROM employee e1  
3 WHERE 2 |>=  
4     (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary)  
5      FROM employee e2  
6      WHERE e1.salary <= e2.salary)  
7 ORDER BY e1.salary DESC;
```

## 12. Departments by number of employees

```
1 SELECT COUNT(emp_id),dept_id  
2 from employee  
3 GROUP BY dept_id;
```

## 13. Deletes departments with revenues

```
1 delete  
2 from dept_admin  
3 where dept_id in  
4     (select dept_id  
5      from revenue  
6      where sum<1000);  
7 under 1000
```

#### 14. Departments in terms of monthly reports

```
1 SELECT department.dept_name, report.amount  
2 FROM department  
3 RIGHT JOIN report ON department.dept_id = report.dept_id  
4 ORDER BY report.amount;
```

#### 15. Number of employees in departments

```
1 SELECT department.dept_name , COUNT(employee.emp_id) AS numOfEmp  
2 FROM employee  
3     LEFT JOIN department ON employee.dept_id = department.dept_id  
4     GROUP BY dept_name;
```

#### 16. Average cost of housekeeping department's services

```
1 SELECT department.dept_name, AVG(service.cost)  
2 FROM department  
3 JOIN service  
4     ON department.dept_id = service.dept_id  
5     WHERE department.dept_name = 'Housekeeping';
```

## 17. Department, which has the most income

```
1 SELECT revenue_sum,dept_id
2 FROM revenue r1
3 WHERE 0 = (
4     |   SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( r2.revenue_sum ) )
5         FROM revenue r2
6         WHERE r2.revenue_sum > r1.revenue_sum
7     );
8
```

## 18. +20% for cost of department services

```
1 DELIMITER $$;
2 CREATE TRIGGER price_update
3 AFTER UPDATE ON price
4 FOR EACH ROW
5 BEGIN
6 UPDATE price
7 SET cost = cost + cost * 0.2
8 WHERE dept_id = (SELECT dept_id
9                 FROM department
10                WHERE dept_id = 1);
11 END $$;
12 DELIMITER ;;
```

## 19. Deletes department admin

```
1 DELIMITER $$;
2 CREATE TRIGGER After_Delete_admin
3 AFTER DELETE
4 ON dept_admin
5 FOR EACH ROW
6 BEGIN
7     DELETE FROM выручка
8     WHERE dept_admin.dept_id = DELETED.dept_id;
9 END $$;
10 DELIMITER ;;
```

## 20. +20% for cost of room

```
1 DELIMITER $$;
2 CREATE TRIGGER dsfa
3 after UPDATE on review
4 FOR EACH ROW
5 BEGIN
6     if new.rating > old.rating then
7         UPDATE room_type set price = price * 1.2;
8     end if;
9 end $$;
10 DELIMITER ;;
```

# PART V

Transactions & Indexes

# TRANSACTIONS

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION  
DELETE dept_name FROM dept_admins  
WHERE dept_name LIKE 'SPA'  
DELETE first_name, last_name FROM dept_admins  
WHERE admin_id = 3  
COMMIT;
```

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION  
INSERT INTO employee('101', 'Erlan', 'Jumabayev', '1')  
COMMIT;
```

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION  
DELETE * FROM employee  
WHERE emp_id = 5  
DELETE * FROM employee_info  
WHERE emp_id = 5  
COMMIT;
```

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION  
INSERT INTO department('7', 'GYM')  
COMMIT;
```

# INDEXES

```
CREATE INDEX index_dept_name  
ON department(dept_name);
```

```
CREATE INDEX index_emp_info  
ON employee_info(phone_no, email);
```

```
CREATE INDEX index_room_rating  
ON review(rating);
```

The background features a dark teal color with abstract white shapes. On the left, there are two large, semi-transparent circles: one is light blue and the other is dark navy. Overlaid on these circles are several thin, black, wavy lines that intersect and curve across the frame.

THANK YOU  
FOR ATTENTION!

# SOURCES

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Maxat Skakov's DBMS 1 lecture 2.

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Maxat Skakov's DBMS 1 lecture 3.

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Maxat Skakov's DBMS 1 lecture 4.

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Maxat Skakov's DBMS 1 lecture 5.

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Maxat Skakov's DBMS 1 lecture 7.

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Maxat Skakov's DBMS 1 lecture 8.

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Maxat Skakov's DBMS 1 lecture 12.

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Maxat Skakov's DBMS 1 lecture 13.