IST 659 Project Implementation Report

ROOM RESERVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

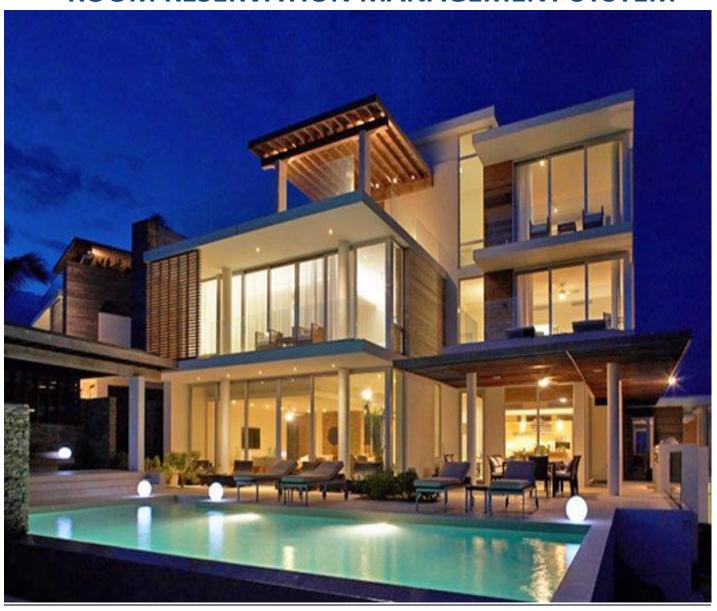


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1. PROJECT SUMMARY:

Our project is a database solution for Concord Housing which rents properties to customers in New York. Concord Housing has around 50 properties which it rents out to customers for a temporary period. It also provides additional facilities like food and other recreational facilities to the customers during their stay at Concord Housing. The organization is handled by the main owner of the company and caretakers of each property. The customer has to reserve a property by physically being present at the booking place with some amount of advance payment. The customer has to provide his ID proof at the time of making a reservation and also while check-in.

Currently, the administrator and the staff have to reply to email queries and accept room reservations over the phone. Moreover, a single person has to manually update the reservations coming in from all the distributed networks. Considering the fact that most of the reservation systems have a complicated distribution network with a wide range of agents, this can be an extremely difficult task. Apart from that, collection of data is an important factor to consider, especially in the hospitality sector where customers are demanding a more personalized experience. Without an online booking system, it is difficult to know in depth about the customer i.e. where the customers are coming from, what are their preferences and why are they visiting a particular destination. Collecting data about customers helps in improving the overall user experience. Another problem in using a manual system is that it is quite possible that more reservations are accepted than there is room for. Overbooking creates leads to hassles which affect the customer experience.

Room reservation management system can solve all of these issues. Firstly, it simplifies the administrative process of accepting reservations. This can help the rest of the staff to be more organized and efficient because everyone will have access to live information about the current occupancy at the hotel. All live rates and availability are automatically updated by the system. The room reservation system also reduces the risk of overbooking and increases the overall smoothness of the reservation process. Also, collecting data about customers becomes easy through an online room reservation management system. This data can be compiled into comprehensive reports that help in improving the customer experience.

2. ENTITY AND ATTRIBUTE TABLE:

1. Customer Table:

Stores the information of the customers of the system.

Entity	Attribute Name	Field Type	NULL/NOT	Explanation
Name:			NULL	
Customer				
Primary Key	CustomerID	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Unique identifier for the customer.
Other Attributes	CustomerPassword	VARCHAR(25)	NOT NULL	Password for each customerID which should be greater than 8 characters. It should have numbers, Upper case letter and lowercase letter
	CFName	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	First Name of the customer
	CLName	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Last Name of the customer
	CPhone	CHAR(12)	NOT NULL	Customer's Phone Number
	CEmail	VARCHAR(50)	NOT NULL	Customer's Email id
	CAptNo	INT	NOT NULL	Apt No. of the
				Customer's address
	CStreetName	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Street Name of the
				Customer's address
	CCity	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	City
	CState	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	State
	CZip	CHAR(5)	NOT NULL	ZipCode
	IDProof	VARCHAR(15)	NOT NULL	Valid ID Proof (Driving License/
				Passport)
	IDNumber	VARCHAR(15)	NOT NULL	ID number as per ID proof

2. Property Table:

Stores the information about each of the prop

Entity Name:	Attribute Name	Field Type	NULL/NOT	Explanation
Property			NULL	
Primary Key	PropertyId	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL	Property_ID - Primary Key
Foreign Key	PropertyTypeId	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL	Property_Type_ID- Foreign Key
Other	AptNo	INT	NOT NULL	Apt. No. of the property
Attributes				
	PStreetName	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Street Name of the property
	PCity	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	City
	PState	CHAR(2)	NOT NULL	State
	NoOfRooms	INT	NOT NULL	No. of rooms available in a property
	PropertyStatus	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL	Status of the
				property(Available/Reserved)

3. Property Type Table: Stores information about the types of property provided

Entity Name: Property_type	Attribute Name	Field Type	NULL/ NOT NULL	Explanation			
Primary Key	PropertyTypeId	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL	PropertyTypeID - Primary Key			
Other	MaxGuestsAllowed	INT	NOT NULL	Maximum no. of guests allowed			
Attributes				per property			
	RatePerDay	DECIMAL	NOT NULL	Rate of the property per day			
	PropertyType	VARCHAR(15)	NOT NULL	Type of property: Villa,			
				apartment, bungalow, cottage			

4. Reservation Table:

Stores information about each of the reservations

Entity Name: Reservation	Attribute Name	Field Type	NULL/NOT NULL	Explanation
Primary Key	ReservationID	INT	NOT NULL	ReservationID- Primary Key
Foreign Key	CustomerID	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	CustomerID- Foreign Key
Foreign Key	PropertyId	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL	PropertyId-Foreign Key
Other Attributes	CancellationStatus	VARCHAR(10)		Status of the reserved property- Reserved/Cancelled
	CheckinDate	DATE	NOT NULL	The date on which the customer would check-in the property
	CheckoutDate	DATE	NOT NULL	The date on which the customer would check-out the property
	ReservationDate	DATETIME	NOT NULL	The date on which the reservation is made
	TotalAmount	DECIMAL	NOT NULL	The total price based on the no. of days and property selected as well as the services selected
	NoOfGuests	INT	NOT NULL	Total No. of Guests
	CancellationDate	DATE		Date on which the cancellation is made.

5. Available Services Table:

Stores the details about the services provided by the administrator.

Entity Name:	Attribute Name	Field Type	NULL/NO	Explanation
available_services			T NULL	
Primary Key	ServiceID	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL	Service_ID- Primary Key
Other	ServiceName	VARCHAR(25)	NOT NULL	Services provided by the
Attributes				administrator (Example: Food,
				Clubhouse, Wi-Fi)
	ServiceDesc	VARCHAR(100)	NOT NULL	Description of the services in
				brief
	ServiceCost	DECIMAL	NOT NULL	Cost of the Service per day

6. Reservation Services Table:

Stores the details about the services per reservation.

Entity Name: reservation_services	Attribute Name	Field Type	NULL/NOT NULL	Explanation
Primary Key Foreign Key	ServiceID	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL	Service_ID- Primary Key & Foreign Key
Primary Key Foreign Key	ReservationID	INT	NOT NULL	Reservation_ID- Primary Key & Foreign Key
Other Attributes	ServiceDate	DATE	NOT NULL	Dates for which the service was requested

7. Payment Method Table:

Stores information about the payment method of the customer for each reservation.

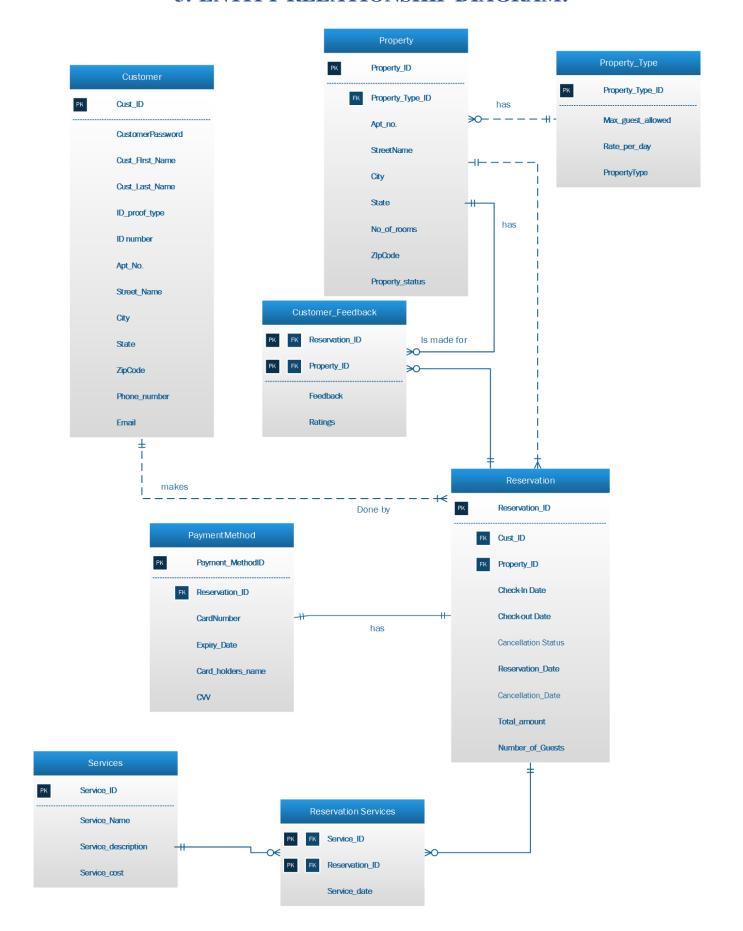
EntityName: Payment_method	Attribute Name	Field Type	NULL/NOT NULL	Explanation
Primary Key	PaymentMethodID	INT	NOT NULL	PaymentMethodId- Primary Key
Foreign Key	ReservationID	INT	NOT NULL	Reservation_ID- Foreign Key
Other Attributes	CardNumber	Numeric(16)	NOT NULL	Details of the card with which the payment is being made i.e. CardNumber
	ExpiryDate	DATE	NOT NULL	The duration for which the card is valid
	NameonCard	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Card Holder's Name
	CVV	Numeric(16)	NOT NULL	Card Security Code

8. Customer Feedback Table:

Stores feedback of the property with respect to each reservation.

Entity Name: Attribute		Field Type	NULL/NOT	Explanation
Participant	Name		NULL	
Primary Key	PropertyID	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL	Unique identifier for property
Foreign Key				
Primary Key	ReservationID	INT	NOT NULL	Unique identifier for Reservation
Foreign Key				
Other	Feedback	VARCHAR(100)	NOT NULL	Detailed feedback about the property
Attributes				from the customer
	Ratings	Numeric(1)	NOT NULL	Ratings for the property

3. ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM:



4. DATABASE SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:

We used the following tools to create and implement this project:

- 1. **MS Visio:** We created entity relationship diagram using MS Visio. Here, we created entities and defined their attributes along with the keys (primary & foreign). We established the relationships and dependencies between entities.
- 2. **SQL Server:** We used SQL Server as the database that stored all the tables and their data. We created tables in the database using SQL queries. Also, we used SQL server to create and deploy triggers required for the project.
- 3. MS Access: We used MS Access to create the interface for the system. Using Access, we link our tables that were created in SQL Server. Once, the tables were linked, we created forms that could take user input or display the necessary information to the users. Based on the data, we used MS Access to generate reports for the users of the system.

5. SQL SCRIPTS FOR CREATING TABLE AND INSERTING DATA:

CREATING TABLES:

We created tables in SQL Server using the following SQL queries:

1. Creating Tables:

1. Customer Table:

```
CREATE TABLE customer (CustomerID varchar(30), CustomerPassword varchar(25) NOT NULL, CFName varchar(30) NOT NULL, CLName varchar(30) NOT NULL, CPhone char(12) NOT NULL, CEmail varchar(50) NOT NULL, CAptNo INT NOT NULL, CStreetName varchar(30) NOT NULL, CCity varchar(30) NOT NULL, CCity varchar(30) NOT NULL, CState char(2) NOT NULL, CZip char(5) NOT NULL, IDProof varchar(15) NOT NULL, IDNumber varchar(15) NOT NULL,
```

CONSTRAINT pass CHECK (len(CustomerPassword)>(8) AND [CustomerPassword] like '%[0-9]%' AND [CustomerPassword] <> Lower([CustomerPassword]) COLLATE Latin1_General_CS_AI), CONSTRAINT CID_PK PRIMARY KEY(CustomerID), CONSTRAINT email_check CHECK (CEmail LIKE '% @%'), CONSTRAINT IDP CHECK (IDProof='Driving License' OR IDProof='Passport'));

2. Property Table:

```
CREATE TABLE property (PropertyId varchar(10), PropertyTypeId varchar(10) NOT NULL, AptNo int NOT NULL, PStreetName varchar(30) NOT NULL, PCity varchar(30) NOT NULL, PState char(2) NOT NULL, NoOfRooms int NOT NULL, PropertyStatus varchar(10) NOT NULL,
```

```
CONSTRAINT PID_PK PRIMARY KEY(PropertyId),
CONSTRAINT PID_FK FOREIGN KEY(PropertyTypeId) REFERENCES property_type,
CONSTRAINT PS CHECK (PropertyStatus='Available' OR PropertyStatus='Reserved'));
```

3. Property Type Table:

```
CREATE TABLE property_type (
PropertyTypeId varchar(10) NOT NULL,
MaxGuestsAllowed int NOT NULL,
RatePerDay DECIMAL NOT NULL,
PropertyType varchar(15) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT PTID_PK PRIMARY KEY(PropertyTypeId),
CONSTRAINT PT CHECK(PropertyType='Villa' OR PropertyType='Bungalow' OR PropertyType='Apartment'
OR PropertyType='Cottage'));
    4. Reservation Table:
CREATE TABLE reservation (
ReservationID INT IDENTITY(100,1) NOT NULL,
CustomerID varchar(30) NOT NULL,
PropertyId varchar(10) NOT NULL,
CancellationStatus varchar(10) DEFAULT 'Reserved',
CheckinDate Date NOT NULL,
CheckoutDate Date NOT NULL,
ReservationDate DATETIME default getdate() NOT NULL,
TotalAmount DECIMAL DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL,
NoOfGuests INT NOT NULL,
CancellationDate DATE DEFAULT NULL.
CONSTRAINT RID PK PRIMARY KEY(ReservationID),
CONSTRAINT RID_FK FOREIGN KEY(CustomerId) REFERENCES customer,
CONSTRAINT RID FK1 FOREIGN KEY(PropertyId) REFERENCES property,
CONSTRAINT CS CHECK (CancellationStatus='Reserved' or CancellationStatus='Cancelled'));
    5. Available services Table:
CREATE TABLE available services (
ServiceID varchar(10) NOT NULL,
ServiceName varchar(25) NOT NULL,
ServiceDesc varchar(100) NOT NULL,
ServiceCost Decimal NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT SID_PK PRIMARY KEY(ServiceID));
```

6. Reservation_services Table:

```
CREATE TABLE reservation_services (
ServiceID varchar(10) NOT NULL,
ReservationID INT NOT NULL,
ServiceDate Date default getdate() NOT NULL,

CONSTRAINT RSID_PK PRIMARY KEY(ServiceId, ReservationId),
CONSTRAINT RSID_FK1 FOREIGN KEY(ServiceId) REFERENCES available_services,
CONSTRAINT RSID_FK2 FOREIGN KEY(ReservationId) REFERENCES reservation );
```

7. Payment_method Table:

```
CREATE TABLE payment_method(
PaymentMethodID INT IDENTITY(10000,1) NOT NULL,
ReservationID INT NOT NULL,
CardNumber Numeric(16) NOT NULL,
ExpiryDate Date NOT NULL,
NameonCard varchar(30) NOT NULL,
CVV NUMERIC(3) NOT NULL

CONSTRAINT PM_PK PRIMARY KEY(PaymentMethodID),
```

8. Customer_feedback Table:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer_feedback(
PropertyID varchar(10) NOT NULL,
ReservationID INT NOT NULL,
Feedback varchar(100) NOT NULL,
Ratings numeric(1) NOT NULL
```

```
CONSTRAINT CF_PK PRIMARY KEY(PropertyID, ReservationID),
CONSTRAINT CF_FK1 FOREIGN KEY(PropertyID) REFERENCES property,
CONSTRAINT CF_FK2 FOREIGN KEY(ReservationID) REFERENCES reservation,
CONSTRAINT CFR CHECK(Ratings<=5 and Ratings>=0));
```

CONSTRAINT PM_FK FOREIGN KEY(ReservationID) REFERENCES reservation);

INSERTING DATA:

We used the following SQL queries to insert data in the tables created using the above queries:

1. Customer Table:

```
INSERT INTO customer values('akshay', 'Akshay123', 'akshay', 'sigar','315-913-5157','akshays@gmail.com','112','Lafayeete Rd','Syracuse','NY','13205','Passport','P123465');
INSERT INTO customer values('nikita','Nikita567', 'Nikita', 'Dongare','315-913-5125','nikita11@gmail.com','512','Lancaster Ave','Syracuse','NY','13210','Passport','P875263');
INSERT INTO customer values('rahul','Rahul2309', 'Rahul', 'Wable','315-628-7280','rahulwable@gmail.com','203','Dell St','Syracuse','NY','13205','Driving License','S7215631');
```

2. Property Type Table:

```
INSERT INTO property_type values('PT01','8','200','Villa')
INSERT INTO property_type values('PT02','4','100','Apartment')
INSERT INTO property_type values('PT03','6','300','Bungalow')
INSERT INTO property_type values('PT04','5','250','Cottage')
```

3. Property Table:

```
INSERT INTO property values('P1','PT01', '12', 'East Gennese St','Syracuse','NY','6','Available'); INSERT INTO property values('P2','PT02', '53', 'Columbus Ave','Syracuse','NY','3','Available'); INSERT INTO property values('P3','PT01', '414', 'South Beech St','Syracuse','NY','6','Available'); INSERT INTO property values('P4','PT03', '115', 'Maryland Ave','Syracuse','NY','6','Available');
```

4. Reservation Table:

```
INSERT INTO reservation values('akshay', 'P2','Reserved','2019-08-10','2019-08-13','2019-08-08','435','3',DEFAULT);
INSERT INTO reservation values('nikita', 'P5','Reserved','2019-10-12','2019-10-10-10','515','4',DEFAULT);
INSERT INTO reservation values('rahul', 'P5','Reserved','2016-12-12','2016-12-14','2016-12-10','520','4',DEFAULT);
```

5. Available Services Table:

```
INSERT INTO available_services values('S1','Gym','Well equiped professional gym and other recreational activities','50')
INSERT INTO available_services values('S2','WiFi','24*7 Internet Access','20')
INSERT INTO available_services values('S3','Laundry','Laundry within the house is charged at $15 per load','15')
INSERT INTO available_services values('S4','Breakfast, Lunch & Dinner','Food buffets charged per person','50')
```

6. Reservation_Services Table:

```
INSERT INTO reservation_services values('S1','100','2018-11-12') INSERT INTO reservation_services values('S2','100','2018-11-12') INSERT INTO reservation_services values('S4','101','2019-08-10') INSERT INTO reservation_services values('S2','101','2019-08-10')
```

7. Payment_Method Table:

```
INSERT INTO payment_method values('101','9000525242417896','2023-11-05','Akshay Sigar','101') INSERT INTO payment_method values('102','6001002504050789','2021-10-30','Nikita Dongare','875') INSERT INTO payment_method values('103','5278142563529874','2019-12-31','Rahul Wable','485')
```

8. Customer Feedback Table:

```
INSERT INTO customer_feedback values('P5','100','Amazing experience','5')
INSERT INTO customer_feedback values('P2','101','Good Host! Clean property','3')
INSERT INTO customer_feedback values('P5','102','Great experience','4')
```

OUTPUT FOR CREATE AND INSERT SQL SCRIPTS:

The below tables contain data which was inserted using SQL scripts, Access forms and triggers

1. Customer Table:

	CustomerID	CustomerPassword	CFName	CLName	CPhone	CEmail	CAptNo	CStreetName	CCity	CState	CZip	IDProof	IDNumber
1	akshay	Akshay123	akshay	sigar	315-913-5157	akshays@gmail.com	112	Lafayeete Rd	Syracuse	NY	13205	Passport	P123465
2	Joey	Joeyt1997	Joey	Johnson	315-728-0578	joeyt@gmail.com	270	Westcott St	Syracuse	NY	13210	Passport	P745892
3	josh	Magnitude56	Josh	Steve	315-913-2880	josh97@gmail.com	720	Westcott St	Syracuse	NY	13210	Passport	S2503674
4	Mark	Chocolates579	Mark	Bing	315-913-7847	bingmark@gmail.com	120	Comstock Ave	Syracuse	NY	13210	Passport	D7854697
5	meghan	Sqlite127	Meghan	James	315-913-2057	meghanj@gmail.com	920	Comstock Ave	Syracuse	NY	13210	Driving License	D8567561
6	neha	Nehad1234	Neha	D	315-913-7458	neha123@gmail.com	540	Lafayeete Rd	Syracuse	NY	13205	Passport	P785741
7	nick	Thomas2597	Nick	Thomas	315-417-0012	nickth@gmail.com	741	Lancaster Ave	Syracuse	NY	13210	Driving License	D7458741
8	nikita	Nikita567	Nikita	Dongare	315-913-5125	nikita11@gmail.com	512	Lancaster Ave	Syracuse	NY	13210	Passport	P875263
9	rahul	Rahul2309	Rahul	Wable	315-628-7280	rahulwable@gmail.com	203	Dell St	Syracuse	NY	13205	Driving License	S7215631
10	sophia	SophiaJo45	Sophia	Jaden	315-621-7880	sophiaj@gmail.com	23	Dell St	Syracuse	NY	13210	Driving License	D4215042

2. Property Type Table:

	PropertyTypeld	MaxGuestsAllowed	RatePerDay	PropertyType
1	PT01	8	200	Villa
2	PT02	4	100	Apartment
3	PT03	6	300	Bungalow
4	PT04	5	250	Cottage
5	PT05	10	500	Villa
6	PT06	5	200	Apartment

3. Property Table:

	Propertyld	PropertyTypeld	AptNo	PStreetName	PCity	PState	NoOfRooms	PropertyStatus
1	P1	PT01	12	East Gennese St	Syracuse	NY	6	Available
2	P10	PT06	148	Westcotte St	Syracuse	NY	4	Available
3	P2	PT02	53	Columbus Ave	Syracuse	NY	3	Available
4	P3	PT01	414	South Beech St	Syracuse	NY	6	Available
5	P4	PT03	115	Maryland Ave	Syracuse	NY	6	Available
6	P5	PT04	531	East Gennese St	Syracuse	NY	4	Available
7	P6	PT05	258	Lancaster Ave	Syracuse	NY	6	Available
8	P7	PT01	721	Ostrom Ave	Syracuse	NY	5	Available
9	P8	PT05	400	Liverpool	Syracuse	NY	6	Available
10	P9	PT02	95	Maryland Ave	Syracuse	NY	2	Available

4. Reservation Table:

	ReservationID	CustomerID	Propertyld	CancellationStatus	CheckinDate	CheckoutDate	ReservationDate	TotalAmount	NoOfGuests	CancellationDate
1	100	nikita	P5	Reserved	2018-11-12	2018-11-14	2018-11-10 00:00:00.000	570	4	NULL
2	101	akshay	P2	Reserved	2019-08-10	2019-08-13	2019-08-08 00:00:00.000	435	3	NULL
3	102	nikita	P5	Reserved	2019-10-12	2019-10-14	2019-10-10 00:00:00.000	515	4	NULL
4	103	rahul	P5	Reserved	2016-12-12	2016-12-14	2016-12-10 00:00:00.000	520	4	NULL
5	104	josh	P3	Reserved	2018-12-25	2018-12-31	2018-12-23 00:00:00.000	1220	6	NULL
6	105	meghan	P1	Reserved	2018-12-27	2018-12-31	2018-12-25 00:00:00.000	850	8	NULL
7	106	neha	P3	Reserved	2019-10-25	2019-10-27	2019-10-15 00:00:00.000	500	7	NULL
8	107	nick	P7	Reserved	2019-10-12	2019-10-14	2019-09-30 00:00:00.000	435	5	NULL
9	108	nikita	P1	Reserved	2017-12-12	2017-12-16	2017-12-01 00:00:00.000	800	8	NULL
10	109	sophia	P1	Reserved	2019-10-02	2019-10-05	2019-09-23 00:00:00.000	600	6	NULL
11	110	mark	P6	Reserved	2019-10-27	2019-10-31	2019-09-25 00:00:00.000	2070	4	NULL
12	111	joey	P4	Reserved	2019-10-06	2019-10-14	2019-09-15 00:00:00.000	2400	5	NULL
13	112	akshay	P8	Reserved	2019-10-12	2019-10-16	2019-09-01 00:00:00.000	2020	8	NULL
14	113	sophia	P9	Reserved	2018-10-02	2018-10-05	2018-09-23 00:00:00.000	315	6	NULL
15	114	mark	P10	Reserved	2015-10-27	2015-10-31	2015-09-25 00:00:00.000	850	4	NULL
16	115	nick	P1	Reserved	2019-10-20	2019-10-22	2019-09-25 00:00:00.000	400	5	NULL

5. Available Services Table:

	ServiceID	ServiceName	ServiceDesc	ServiceCost
1	S1	Gym	Well equiped professional gym and other recreati	50
2	S2	WiFi	24*7 Internet Access	20
3	S3	Laundry	Laundry within the house is charged at \$15 per load	15
4	S4	Breakfast, Lunch & Dinner	Food buffets charged per person	50

6. Reservation Services Table:

	ServiceID	ReservationID	ServiceDate
1	S1	100	2018-11-12
2	S1	101	2019-08-10
3	S1	105	2018-12-27
4	S1	106	2019-10-25
5	S1	110	2019-10-27
6	S1	114	2015-10-27
7	S2	100	2018-11-12
8	S2	101	2019-08-10
9	S2	103	2016-12-12
10	S2	104	2018-12-25
11	S2	107	2019-10-12
12	S2	110	2019-10-27
13	S2	112	2019-10-12
14	S3	101	2019-08-10
15	S3	102	2019-10-12
16	S3	107	2019-10-12
17	S3	113	2018-10-02
18	S4	101	2019-08-10
19	S4	106	2019-10-25

7. Payment_Method Table

	PaymentMethodID	ReservationID	CardNumber	ExpiryDate	NameonCard	CVV
1	10000	100	6011524011201111	2024-10-25	Nikita Dongare	251
2	10001	101	9000525242417896	2023-11-05	Akshay Sigar	101
3	10002	102	6001002504050789	2021-10-30	Nikita Dongare	875
4	10003	103	5278142563529874	2019-12-31	Rahul Wable	485
5	10004	104	9785100050004102	2020-07-25	Josh Steve	633
6	10005	105	7412853695221000	2024-05-05	Meghan James	114
7	10006	106	9896152045894447	2022-11-05	Neha Dongare	310
8	10007	107	5078902557850012	2021-11-03	Nick Thomas	785
9	10008	108	6001002504050789	2021-10-30	Nikita Dongare	875
10	10009	109	5201258442261002	2024-01-25	Sophia Jaden	753
11	10010	110	9875632100257586	2023-07-05	Mark Bing	856
12	10011	111	6006657842531025	2024-01-30	Joey Johnson	505
13	10012	112	9000525242417896	2023-11-05	Akshay Sigar	101
14	10013	113	5201258442261002	2024-01-25	Sophia Jaden	753
15	10014	114	9875632100257586	2023-07-05	Mark Bing	856
16	10015	115	5078902557850012	2021-11-03	Nick Thomas	785

8. Customer Feedback Table

	PropertyID	ReservationID	Feedback	Ratings
1	P1	105	Great experience! Would definitely visit again	5
2	P1	108	Amazing location, definitely recommended	4
3	P1	109	Value for money, Good Host	5
4	P1	115	Great experience! Would definitely visit again	5
5	P10	114	Great experience!	4
6	P2	101	Good Host! Clean property	3
7	P3	104	Unclean property	1
8	P3	106	Unclean property, Shady location	2
9	P4	111	Lovely experience! Would definitely visit ag	5
10	P5	100	Amazing experience	5
11	P5	102	Great experience	4
12	P5	103	Amazing experience	4
13	P6	110	Friendly caretaker, Services provided were	3
14	P7	107	Enjoyed the stay, value for money	3
15	P8	112	Amazing experience	5
16	P9	113	Location is not good	1

6. BUSINESS RULES:

- 1. The customer must be a registered user on the system.
- 2. The user must have a valid id proof for reservations.
- 3. The property type can be an apartment, cottage, villa or bungalow.
- 4. A user can make one or more reservations.
- 5. The user must cancel a reservation 24 hours prior to check-in.
- 6. The user must complete the payment process in order to make a reservation.
- 7. Guests can be an individual person or a group of people.
- 8. The ratings in customer feedback must be given on a scale of 0 to 5.

7. MAJOR DATA OUESTIONS

We answered the major data questions using SQL queries in MS Access. We created forms and reports to display the same to the user for easy understanding.

1. Which month had the maximum number of reservations?

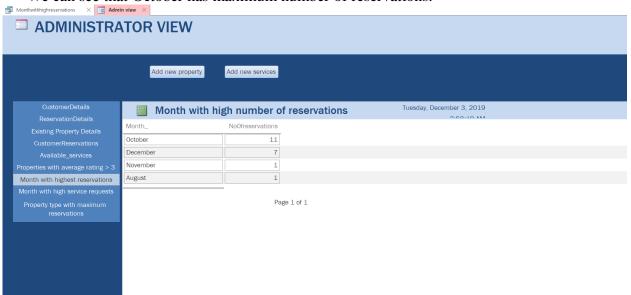
SQL Query in MS Access:

SELECT MONTHNAME(DATEPART("m",dbo_reservation.CheckinDate)) AS Month_, COUNT(MONTHNAME(DATEPART("m",dbo_reservation.CheckinDate))) AS NoOfreservations FROM dbo_reservation

GROUP BY MONTHNAME(DATEPART("m",dbo_reservation.CheckinDate));

Output (Report):

From the report, we can see different months and the number of reservations in each month. We can see that October has maximum number of reservations.



SQL Query in SQLserver:

The query below displays the different months and number of reservations in each month.

 ${\color{red} \textbf{SELECT DATENAME}(MONTH, (CheckinDate)) \ as \ Month_, \ COUNT(DATENAME(MONTH, CheckinDate)) \ as \ Month_, \ Month$

NoOfreservations

FROM Reservation

GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH, CheckinDate)

≡	Results 🗐 N	Messages
	Month_	NoOfreservations
1	August	1
2	December	7
3	November	1
4	October	11

The query below displays the month with maximum number of reservations which answers our data question.

SELECT DATENAME(MONTH, CheckinDate) as Month_, COUNT(DATENAME(MONTH, CheckinDate)) as

NumberofReservations

FROM Reservation

GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH, CheckinDate)

HAVING COUNT(DATENAME(MONTH, CheckinDate)) = (SELECT MAX(b.NoOfreservations) as

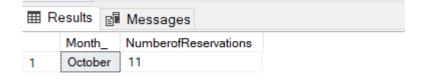
NoOfreservations

FROM (SELECT DATENAME(MONTH, (CheckinDate)) as Month_, COUNT(DATENAME(MONTH, CheckinDate))

as NoOfreservations

FROM Reservation

GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH, CheckinDate)) b)



2. Which month had the greatest number of service requests in 2019?

SQL Query in MS Access:

 $SELECT\ MONTHNAME (DATEPART ("m", dbo_reservation_services. ServiceDate))\ AS\ Month_,$

COUNT(MONTHNAME(DATEPART("m",dbo_reservation_services.ServiceDate))) AS NoOfservicereservations

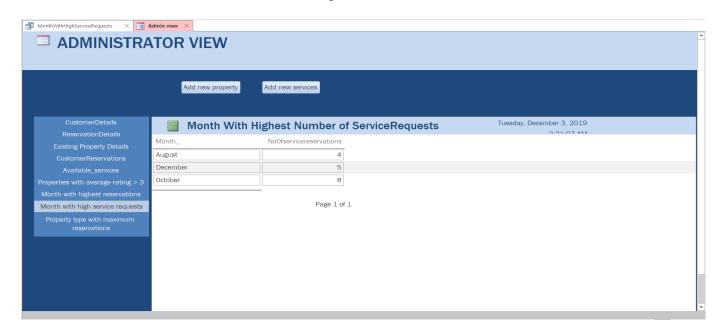
FROM dbo_reservation_services

WHERE YEAR(ServiceDate)=2019

GROUP BY MONTHNAME(DATEPART("m", dbo reservation services. ServiceDate));

Output (Report):

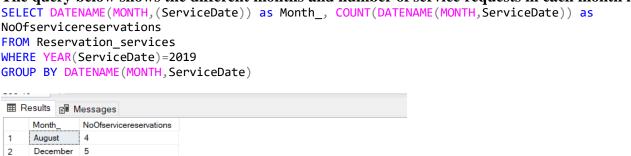
From the report, we can see that different months and number of service requests in each month. We can see that there were 8 service requests in October which is the maximum.



SOL Query in SQLserver:

October

The query below shows the different months and number of service requests in each month in 2019.



The query below displays the month with maximum number of service requests i.e. October which answers our data question.

```
SELECT DATENAME(MONTH, ServiceDate) as Month , COUNT(DATENAME(MONTH, ServiceDate)) as
NumberofserviceReservations
FROM Reservation services
WHERE YEAR(ServiceDate)=2019
GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH, ServiceDate)
HAVING COUNT(DATENAME(MONTH, ServiceDate)) = (SELECT MAX(b.NoOfservicereservations) as
NoOfservicereservations
FROM (SELECT DATENAME(MONTH, (ServiceDate)) as Month_, COUNT(DATENAME(MONTH, ServiceDate)) as
NoOfservicereservations
FROM Reservation services
WHERE YEAR(ServiceDate)=2019
GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH, ServiceDate)) b )
 NumberofserviceReservations
     Month
     October
```

3. Which properties have received an average rating of more than 3?

SQL Query in MS Access:

Query1: AvgRating (This query filters out propertId with average rating greater than 3)

SELECT dbo_Customer_feedback.PropertyID, Avg(dbo_Customer_feedback.Ratings) AS AvgOfRatings FROM dbo Customer feedback

GROUP BY dbo Customer feedback.PropertyID

HAVING Avg(dbo_Customer_feedback.Ratings)>3;

Query 2: Property with rating greater than 3(This query displays all the information related to properties with average rating greater than 3)

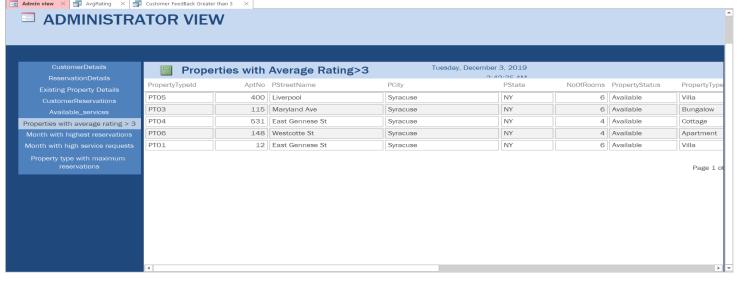
 $SELECT\ dbo_property.*,\ dbo_property_type. PropertyType,\ dbo_property_type. RatePerDay,$

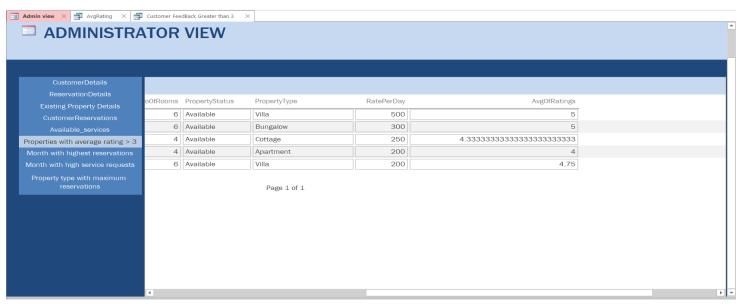
AvgRating.AvgOfRatings

FROM (AvgRating INNER JOIN dbo_property ON AvgRating.PropertyID = dbo_property.PropertyId) INNER JOIN dbo_property_type ON dbo_property_typeId = dbo_property_type.PropertyTypeId;

Output (Report):

The report shows property details of properties with average rating greater than 3.





SQL Query in SQLserver:

The query below displays the properties with their average rating greater than 3.

```
SELECT P.PropertyId, P.PropertyTypeId,PT.PropertyType,
P.AptNo, P.PStreetName, P.PCity, P.PState, P.NoOfRooms, PT.Rateperday, a.Average Rating
FROM (SELECT AVG(CF.Ratings) as Average Rating, CF.PropertyId
from Customer_feedback as CF
GROUP BY CF.PropertyId
HAVING AVG(CF.Ratings) > 3) a
JOIN Property as P
ON a.PropertyId=P.PropertyId
JOIN Property type as PT
ON P.PropertyTypeId=PT.PropertyTypeId
```

	Propertyld	PropertyTypeId	PropertyType	AptNo	PStreetName	PCity	PState	NoOfRooms	Rateperday	Average_Rating
1	P1	PT01	Villa	12	East Gennese St	Syracuse	NY	6	200	4.750000
2	P10	PT06	Apartment	148	Westcotte St	Syracuse	NY	4	200	4.000000
3	P4	PT03	Bungalow	115	Maryland Ave	Syracuse	NY	6	300	5.000000
4	P5	PT04	Cottage	531	East Gennese St	Syracuse	NY	4	250	4.333333
5	P8	PT05	Villa	400	Liverpool	Syracuse	NY	6	500	5.000000

4. Which customer has made the maximum reservations between 2015 and 2019?

SQL Query in MS Access:

SELECT dbo customer.CustomerId, dbo customer.CFName, dbo customer.CLName,

Count(dbo customer.CustomerId) AS NoOfreservations

FROM dbo_reservation INNER JOIN dbo_customer ON dbo_reservation.CustomerID = dbo_customer.CustomerID

WHERE DATEPART("yyyy",dbo_reservation.ReservationDate) BETWEEN 2015 and 2019

GROUP BY dbo_customer.CustomerId, dbo_customer.CFName, dbo_customer.CLName;

Output(report):

The report shows all the customers who made reservations between 2015 and 2019.



SQL Query in SQLserver:

The query below displays the customer and their number of reservations between 2015 and 2019.

	Customerld	CFName	CLName	NoOfreservations
1	nikita	Nikita	Dongare	6
2	akshay	akshay	sigar	3
3	Mark	Mark	Bing	2
4	nick	Nick	Thomas	2
5	sophia	Sophia	Jaden	2
6	rahul	Rahul	Wable	1
7	meghan	Meghan	James	1
8	neha	Neha	D	1
9	Joey	Joey	Johnson	1
10	josh	Josh	Steve	1

The query below displays the customer with maximum number of reservations.

```
SELECT C.CustomerId,C.CFName,C.CLName, COUNT(R.CustomerId) as NumberofReservations FROM Customer as C
JOIN Reservation as R
ON C.CustomerId=R.CustomerId
WHERE YEAR(R.ReservationDate)>=2015 and YEAR(R.ReservationDate)<=2019
GROUP BY C.CustomerId,C.CFName,C.CLName
HAVING COUNT(R.CustomerId)= (SELECT MAX(a.NoOfreservations) FROM (SELECT CustomerId, COUNT(CustomerId) as NoOfreservations FROM Reservation GROUP BY CustomerId)a)
```



5. Which type of property was booked maximum number of times e.g. villa, cottage, apartment or bungalows?

SQL Query in MS Access:

Query1: Subqueryproptype1(This query produces the propertyId and no.of reservations related to each propertyId)

SELECT dbo_reservation.PropertyId, Count(dbo_reservation.PropertyId) AS NoofReservations FROM dbo_reservation
GROUP BY dbo_reservation.PropertyId;

Query2: subquery2 (This query displays the property type of different propertyIds and number of reservations associated with each propertyId)

SELECT subqueryproptype1.*, dbo_property_type.PropertyTypeId, dbo_property_type.PropertyType
FROM (subqueryproptype1 INNER JOIN dbo_property ON subqueryproptype1.PropertyId = dbo_property.PropertyId)
INNER JOIN dbo_property_type ON dbo_property.PropertyTypeId = dbo_property_type.PropertyTypeId;

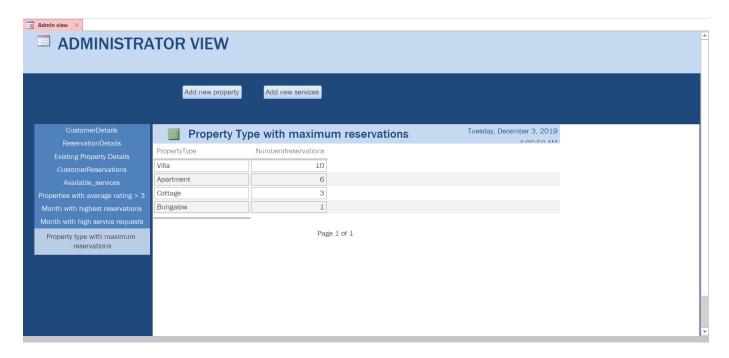
Query 3: PropertyTypewithmaxreserv (This query displays the property type and number of reservations associated with each property type)

 $SELECT\ subquery 2. Property Type,\ SUM (subquery 2. NoofReservations)\ AS\ Number of reservations \\ FROM\ subquery 2.$

GROUP BY subquery2.PropertyType;

Output(report):

The report shows the property types and no of reservations associated with each property type. Thus, we can see that property type: Villa have been booked the most.



SQL Query in SQLserver:

The query below displays the property type with maximum number of reservations. Based on the data, villa property type is reserved maximum number of times which answers our data question.

```
Select x.PropertyType as PropertyType, Sum(x.NoOfReservation) as TotalNoOfReservation from
SELECT C.Numberofreservations as NoOfReservation, PT.PropertyType as PropertyType
(SELECT PropertyId, Count(PropertyId) as Numberofreservations
FROM Reservation
GROUP BY PropertyId)C
JOIN Property as P
ON C.PropertyId=P.PropertyId
JOIN Property type as PT
ON PT.PropertyTypeId=P.PropertyTypeId
)x group by x.PropertyType having SUM(x.NoOfReservation)=
(Select Max(y.TotalNoOfReservation) from
(Select Sum(x.NoOfReservation) as TotalNoOfReservation, x.PropertyType as PropertyType from
SELECT C.Numberofreservations as NoOfReservation, PT.PropertyType as PropertyType
FROM
(SELECT PropertyId, Count(PropertyId) as Numberofreservations
FROM Reservation
GROUP BY PropertyId)C
JOIN Property as P
ON C.PropertyId=P.PropertyId
JOIN Property_type as PT
ON PT.PropertyTypeId=P.PropertyTypeId
)x group by x.PropertyType)y)

    ⊞ Results

    Messages

       PropertyType
                   TotalNoOfReservation
       Villa
                    10
 1
```

8. INTERFACES:

The users of the system are categorized into two groups:

- 1. Customers: View Properties, Reserve Property, Cancel a reserved property
- 2. Admin: Maintains the database and performs create, read, update and delete operations

A login page is created which helps to control the access provided to the users. Different dashboards are created for the two types of users.



Validations are provided to ensure User ID and password are entered and they match with the ID and password present in the database.

Based on the type of login, we redirect the user to the next page.

Scenario 1: Customer login

For a customer to reserve a property, he/she must be a registered customer in the system.

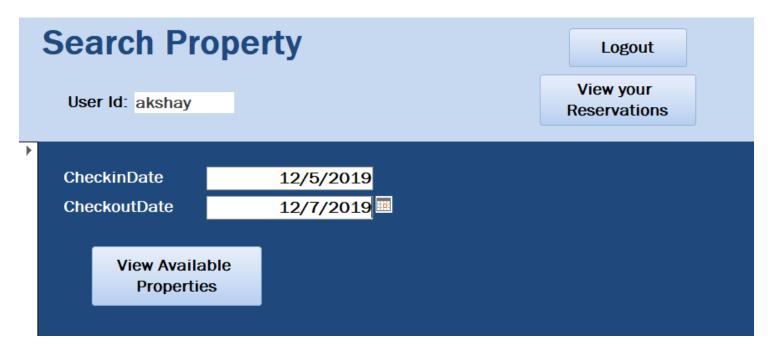
Thus, a new user can register on the system by clicking on the sign-up button which will load the registration form for the new customer.



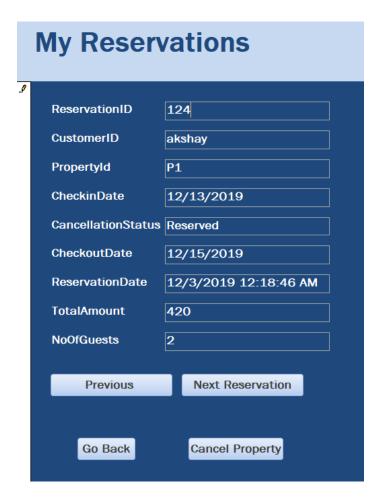
If the customer is already registered on the system, then he/she can login by clicking on login button which will load the login page:



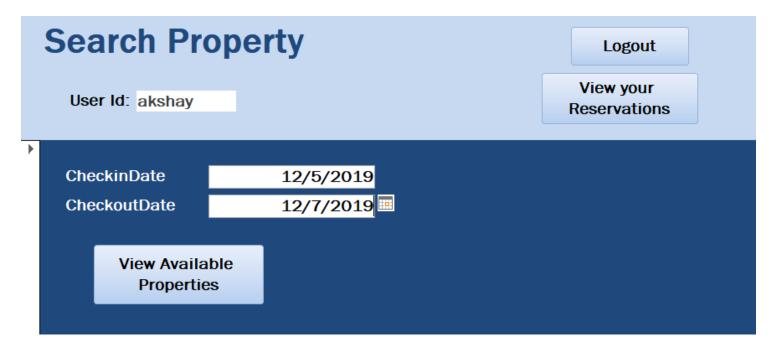
On successful login, the customer can either start to search a property or can view his previous reservations:



Here, by clicking on **VIEW YOUR RESERVATIONS** it will load the form where the user can view his reservations and can cancel the reservations if the user cancels the reservation 24 hours prior to check-in.



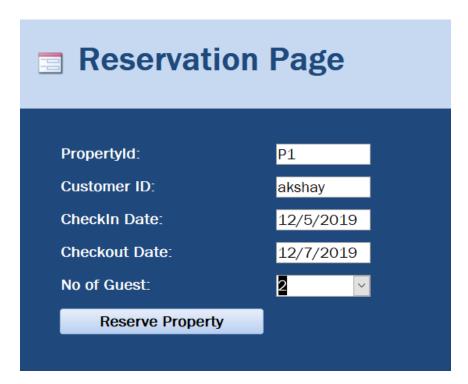
Else the user can enter a check-in and check-out date to search for available property between those days:



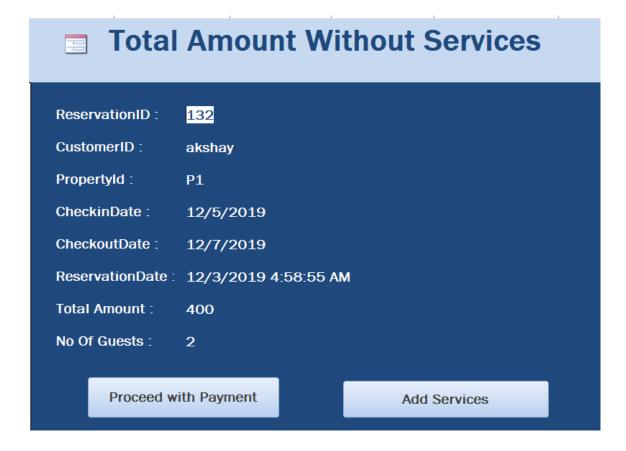
It will display the properties to the user based on the availability on the entered check-in and check-out date. The user can select from the available properties:



The User then has to enter the number of guests to reserve the property:



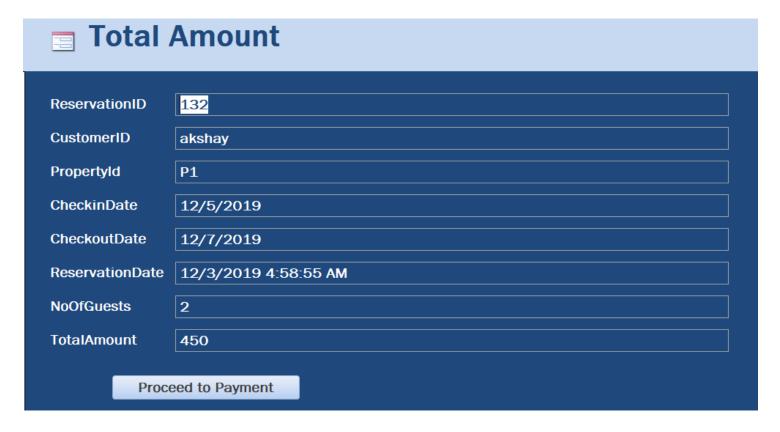
As the user clicks on Reserve Property Button, it will load a summary page with all the details about the reservation. Then the user can directly pay the total amount of reservation or can add services to his reservation.



If the user clicks on add services, it will load a page where the user can add services to his reservation:



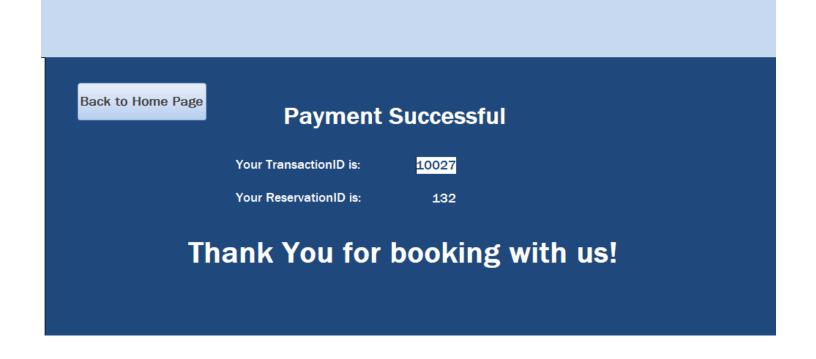
The User have two options here, he can either add more services by clicking on **ADD MORE SERVICES** button or else the user can click on **ADD SERVICE AND FIND TOTAL** button to load a summary page with total amount after adding the cost of the selected services.



As the User clicks on the **PROCEED TO PAYMENT** button, it will load a page where the user can add his credit card details to complete the payment.



This will complete the entire process and the user will reach the final page where he can find his transaction number and his reservation number.

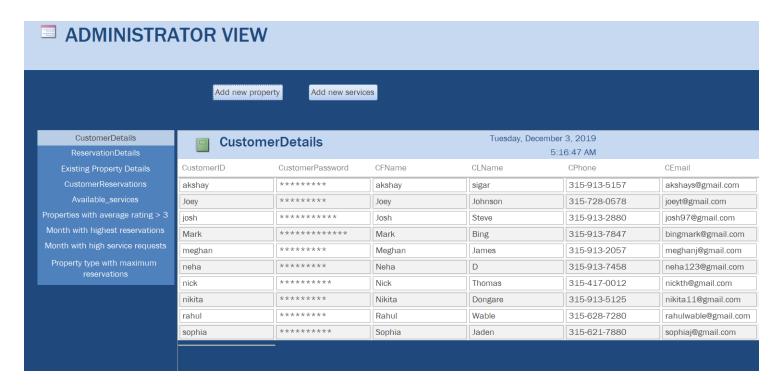


Scenario 2: Admin Login

The admin enters the credentials using the login form.

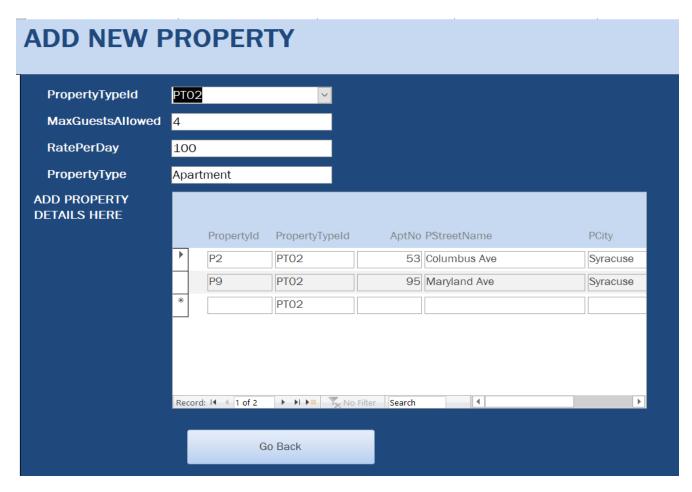


The ID and password are validated in the database and on successful login, the admin is redirected to a different dashboard. It contains different admin functions to add data to the database. The navigation bar displays all the admin functionalities.

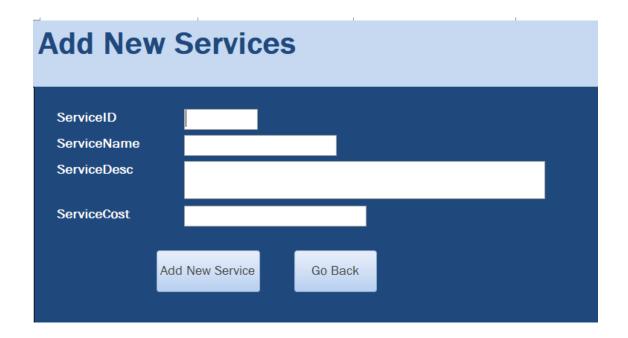


1. Add New Property:

The Admin can add new properties on the database by clicking on the ADD NEW PROPERTY button



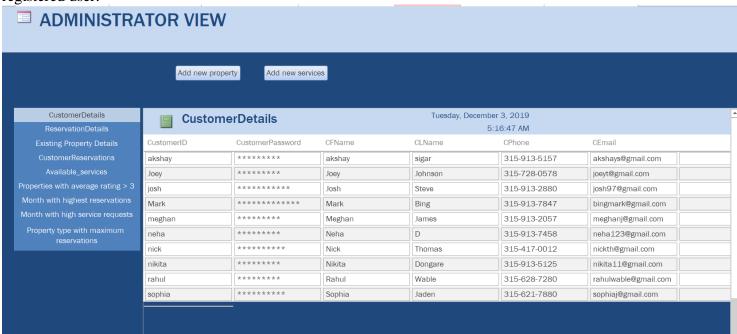
2. Add New Services: The admin can add new services into the database by using it.



REPORTS:

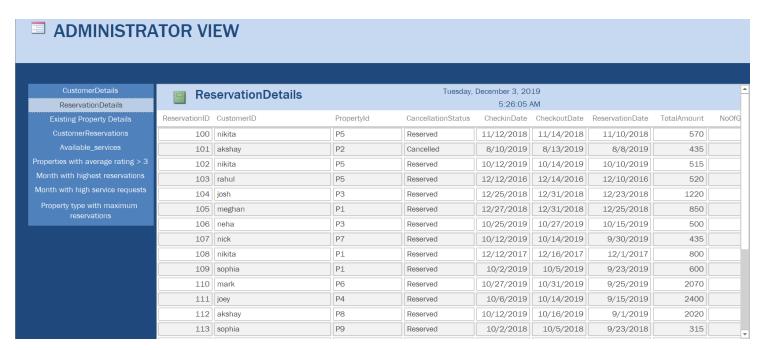
1. Customer Details:

This report displays all the registered users in our system. It provides all the information about each of the registered user.



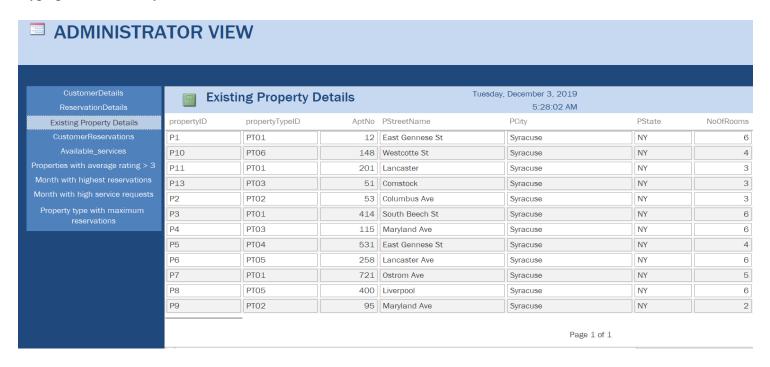
2. Reservation Details Report:

This report displays all the details about each of the reservation made on the system.



3. Existing Property Report:

This report displays details about the property in our database. It also provides details about each of the property type present in the system.



4. Most Valuable Customer Report:

This report provides information about the number of reservations made by a customer on our system.



9. TRIGGERS AND VIEWS:

In order to simplify task of calculating and displaying the total amount when the user selects a particular property with or without services, we created 2 triggers in SQL server.

Without Trigger:

Once a user reserves the property and requests for services, the admin would have to calculate the total amount with services or without services based on the number of days and rate of the property as well as the service rate.

This is a redundant process that the admin would have to do it every time. To avoid this, a trigger would save the time as it would be automatically executed every time a property and services are reserved.

With Trigger:

The below trigger is written in SQL and deployed on SQL Server. The trigger is created to execute when an insert command is executed on Reservation table.

Once the trigger is executed, update command would be executed. Using checkindate and checkoutdate, the number of days is calculated and multiplied with the rate per day of the property reserved. Totalamt trigger calculates the totalamount when no services are selected and updates the totalamount in the reservation table. Totalamountwiservices trigger calculates the totalamount when services are requested and updates the totalamount in the reservation table.

Code:

```
--Trigger 1:
CREATE TRIGGER totalamt
ON reservation
AFter INSERT
AS
BEGIN

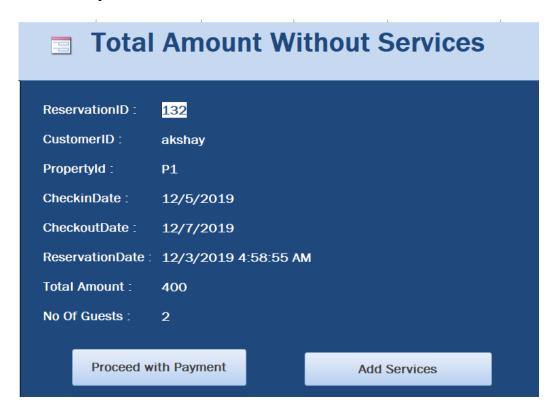
UPDATE reservation
SET TotalAmount=(Select PT.Rateperday*(DATEDIFF(d, i.CheckinDate, i.CheckoutDate))
FROM inserted i
JOIN property P
ON P.PropertyId=i.propertyid
JOIN property_type PT
ON PT.propertytypeId= P.propertytypeId
) where reservation.ReservationID=(select ReservationID from inserted)
END
```

Execution:

1. When the user reserves a property as shown below without adding any services, the totalamt trigger is executed.



2. The totalamt trigger updates the totalamount value in Reservation table and creates a summary of the reservation with the updated value of total amount.



```
--Trigger2
CREATE TRIGGER totalamtwservices
ON reservation services
AFter INSERT
AS
BEGIN
  UPDATE reservation
  SET TotalAmount=(
       Select x.total+y.total from
(Select distinct PT.Rateperday*(DATEDIFF(d, i.CheckinDate, i.CheckoutDate))as total
FROM reservation i
JOIN
inserted rs
ON
i.reservationID=rs.reservationID
JOIN
property P
ON P.PropertyId=i.propertyid
JOIN property_type PT
ON PT.propertytypeId= P.propertytypeId)y,
(select sum(a.ServiceCost)as total from available_services a
JOIN
reservation_services rs
ON a serviceID=rs serviceID
where rs.reservationID=(select ReservationID from inserted)
group by rs.reservationID)x
) where reservation.ReservationID=(select ReservationID from inserted)
END
```

EXECUTION:

1. When the user reserves a property, trigger Totalamt is executed.



2. The user now has an option to add services or proceed to payment as shown below.



3. If the user chooses to add services, then the following page pop ups. The user can add multiple services and then choose the add services and find total button. When this button is clicked, the trigger Totalamountwservices is executed.



4. The trigger updates the Totalamount with service cost in the reservation table and the following reservation summary is generated.



Thus, the trigger was executed successfully, and the totalamount was added, thus saving the redundant work that had to be done by the admin.

Views:

The view PropertyPresent is created to join the two tables property and property_type in order to related the properties with their property_type.

Create View PropertyPresent as(Select

p.propertyID,p.propertyTypeID,p.AptNo,p.PStreetName,p.PCity,p.PState,p.NoOfRooms,pt.MaxGuestsAllowed,pt.RateperDay,pt.PropertyType

from property p

JOIN

Property_type pt

ON

p.propertyTypeID=pt.propertyTypeID)

Output(Datasheet):

р	propertyID	propertyTypeID	AptNo	PStreetName	PCity	PState	NoOfRooms	MaxGuestsAllowed	RateperDay	PropertyType
1 F	P1	PT01	12	East Gennese St	Syracuse	NY	6	8	200	Villa
2 F	P10	PT06	148	Westcotte St	Syracuse	NY	4	5	200	Apartment
3 F	P11	PT01	201	Lancaster	Syracuse	NY	3	8	200	Villa
4 F	P13	PT03	51	Comstock	Syracuse	NY	3	6	300	Bungalow
5 F	P2	PT02	53	Columbus Ave	Syracuse	NY	3	4	100	Apartment
6 F	P3	PT01	414	South Beech St	Syracuse	NY	6	8	200	Villa
7 F	P4	PT03	115	Maryland Ave	Syracuse	NY	6	6	300	Bungalow
8 F	P5	PT04	531	East Gennese St	Syracuse	NY	4	5	250	Cottage
9 F	P6	PT05	258	Lancaster Ave	Syracuse	NY	6	10	500	Villa
10 F	P7	PT01	721	Ostrom Ave	Syracuse	NY	5	8	200	Villa
11 F	P8	PT05	400	Liverpool	Syracuse	NY	6	10	500	Villa
12 F	P9	PT02	95	Maryland Ave	Syracuse	NY	2	4	100	Apartment

Output (Report):



Page 1 of 1