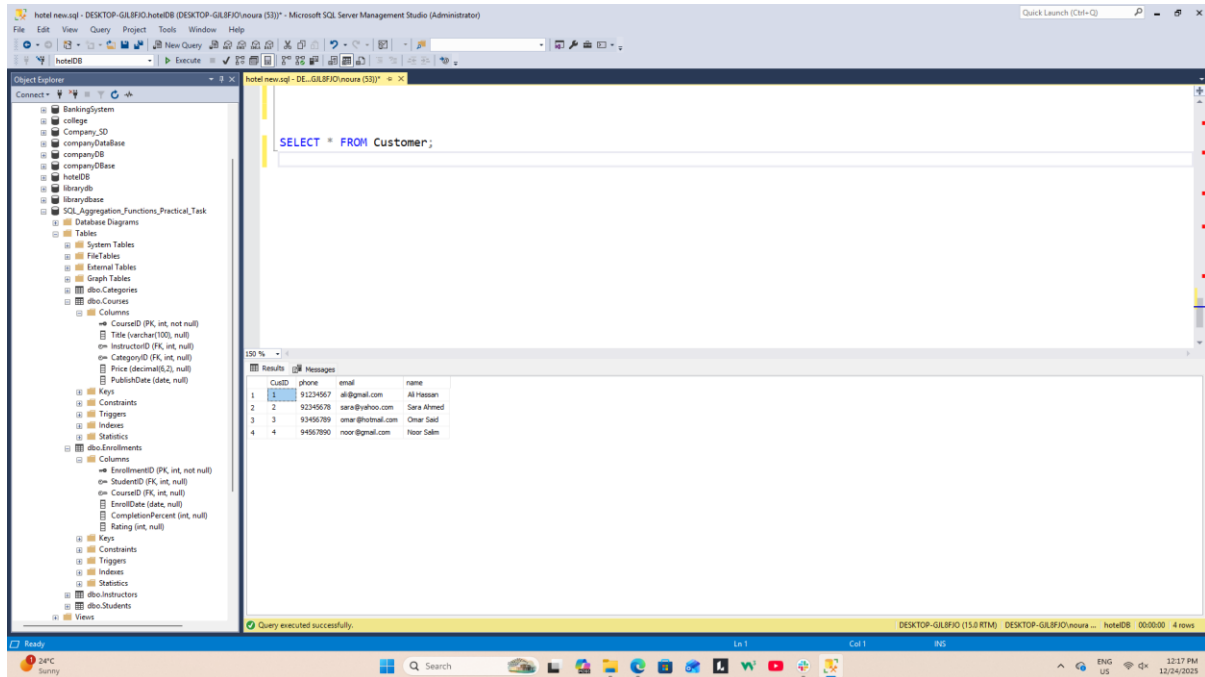


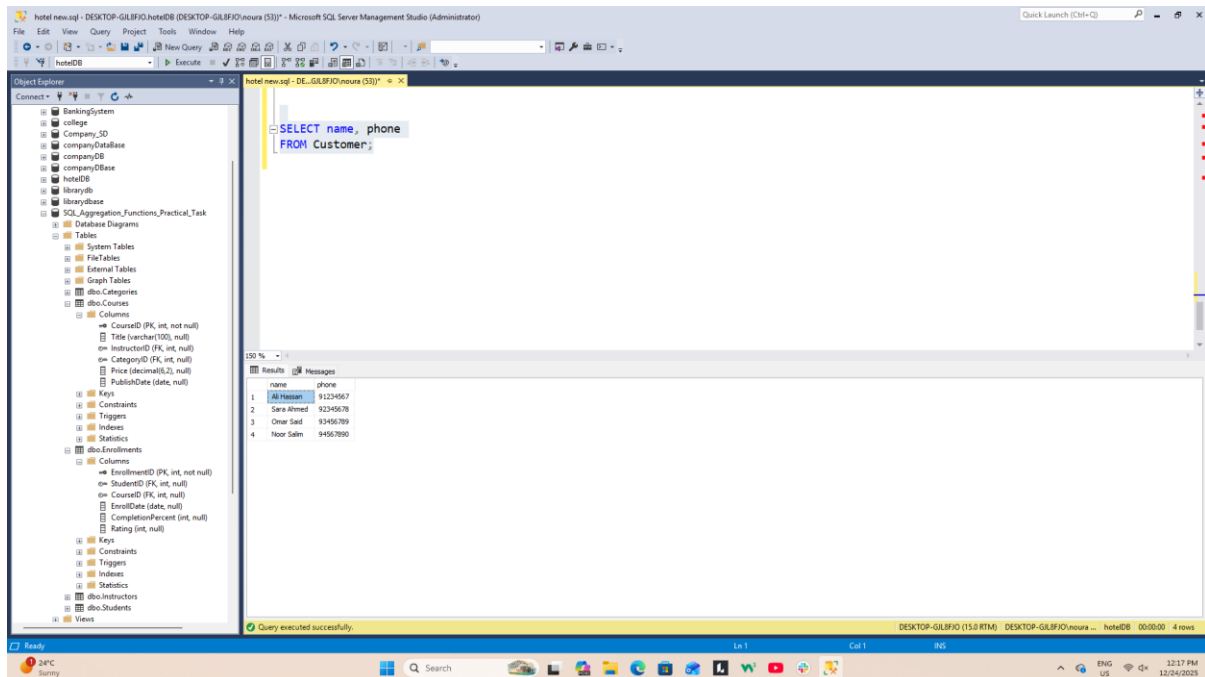
Hotel Database – DQL & DML Tasks

DQL

1. Display all guest records.



2. Display each guest's name, contact number, and proof ID type.



3. Display all bookings with booking date, status, and total cost

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure, including tables like Booking, Room, and RoomType. The query window in the center contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT b.BookingID, b.check_in_date, b.check_out_date, r.nightly_rate
FROM Booking b
JOIN Room r ON b.BookingID = r.BookingID;
```

The Results pane at the bottom shows the output of the query, which includes columns for BookingID, check_in_date, check_out_date, and nightly_rate. The data is as follows:

BookingID	check_in_date	check_out_date	nightly_rate
1	2025-01-10	2025-01-15	45.00
2	2025-01-12	2025-01-14	70.00
3	2025-01-20	2025-01-25	120.00

4. Display each room number and its price per night as NightlyRate.

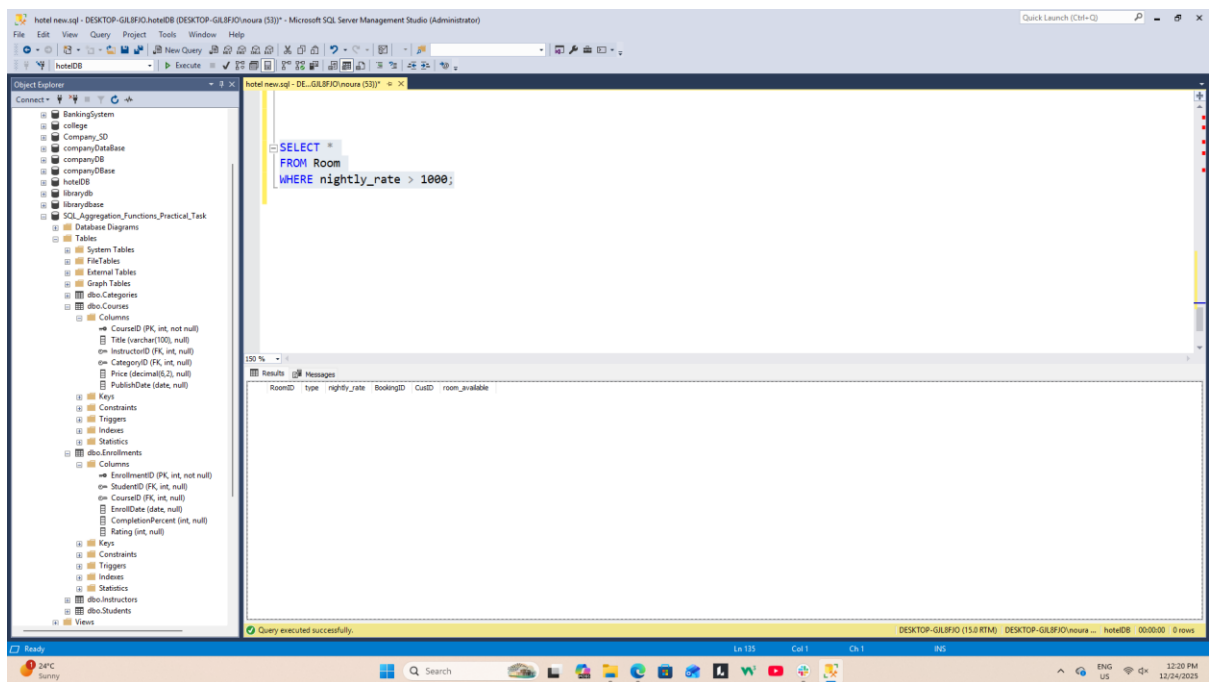
The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure. The query window in the center contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT RoomID, nightly_rate AS NightlyRate
FROM Room;
```

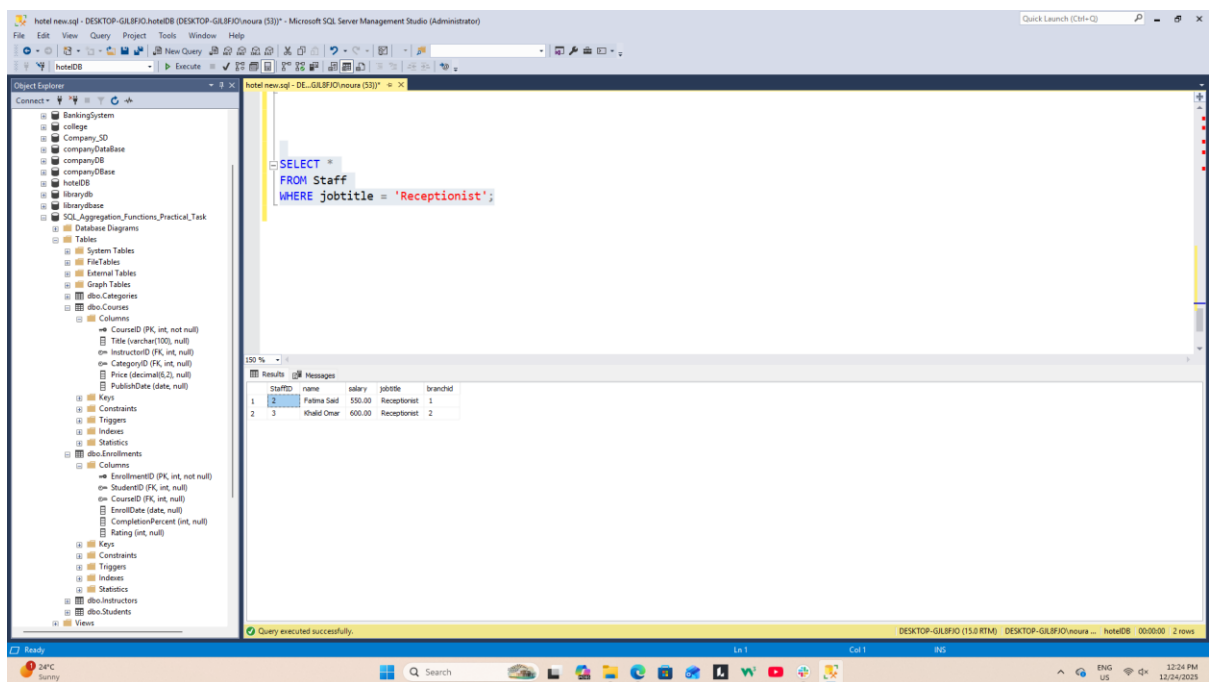
The Results pane at the bottom shows the output of the query, which includes columns for RoomID and NightlyRate. The data is as follows:

RoomID	NightlyRate
1	45.00
2	70.00
3	120.00
4	45.00
5	70.00

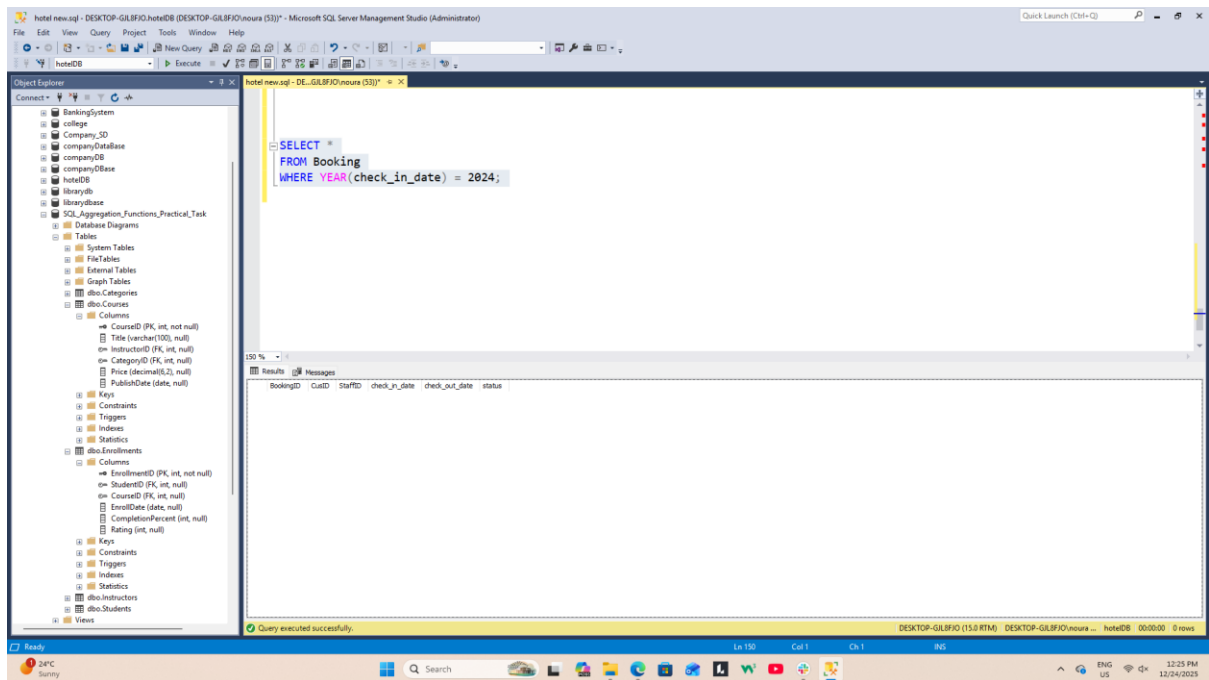
5. List rooms priced above 1000 per night.



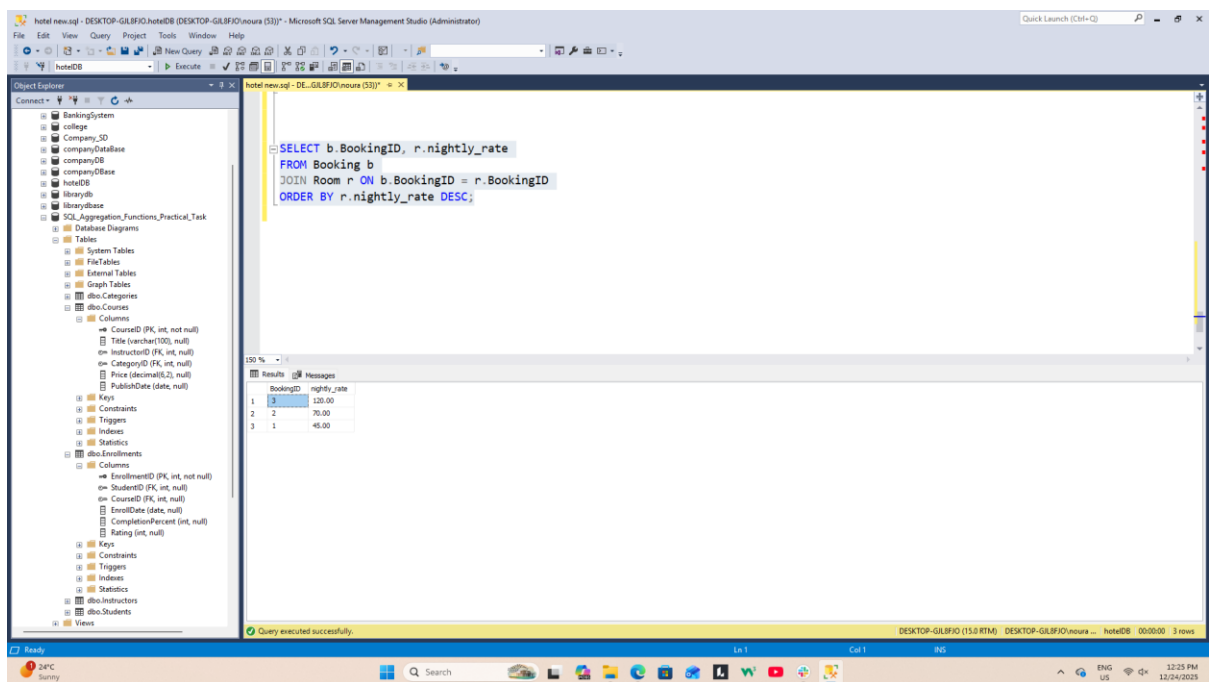
6. Display staff members working as 'Receptionist'.



7. Display bookings made in 2024.



8. Display bookings ordered by total cost descending.



9. Display the maximum, minimum, and average room price.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure, including tables like Room, Reservation, and RoomRate. The query window in the center contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT  
MAX(nightly_rate) AS MaxPrice,  
MIN(nightly_rate) AS MinPrice,  
AVG(nightly_rate) AS AvgPrice  
FROM Room;
```

The Results pane at the bottom shows the output of the query, which is a single row with three columns: MaxPrice, MinPrice, and AvgPrice. The values are 120.00, 45.00, and 70.000000 respectively.

	MaxPrice	MinPrice	AvgPrice
1	120.00	45.00	70.000000

10. Display total number of rooms.

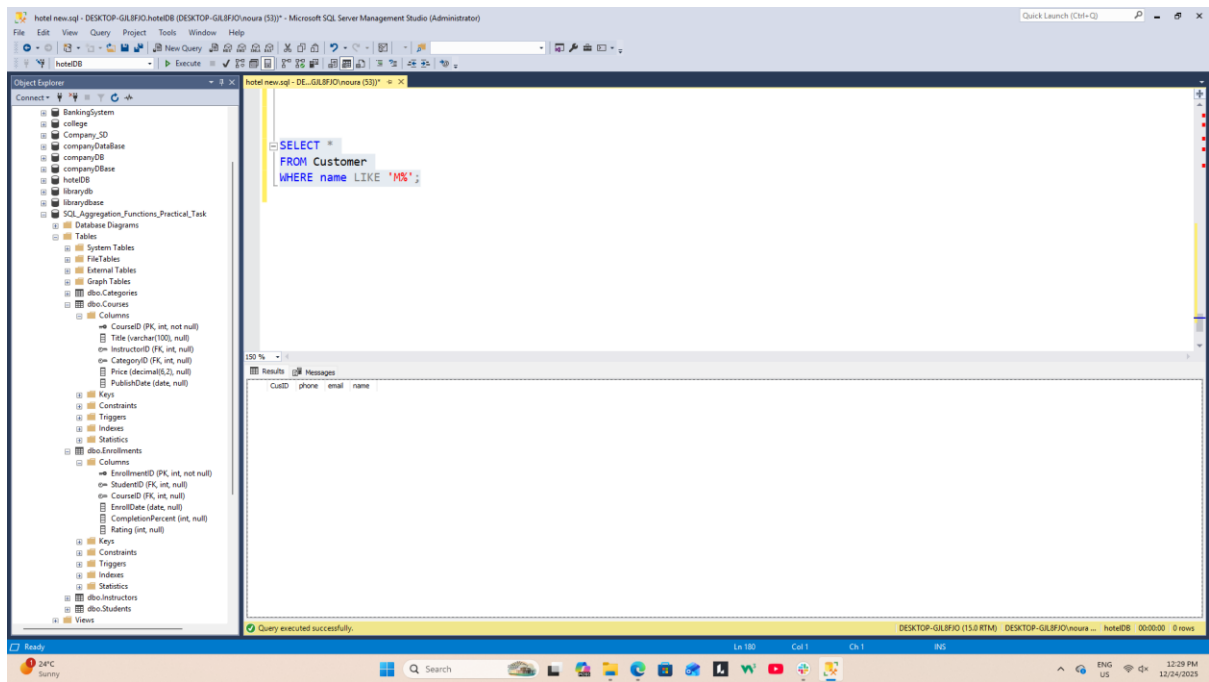
The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure. The query window in the center contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalRooms  
FROM Room;
```

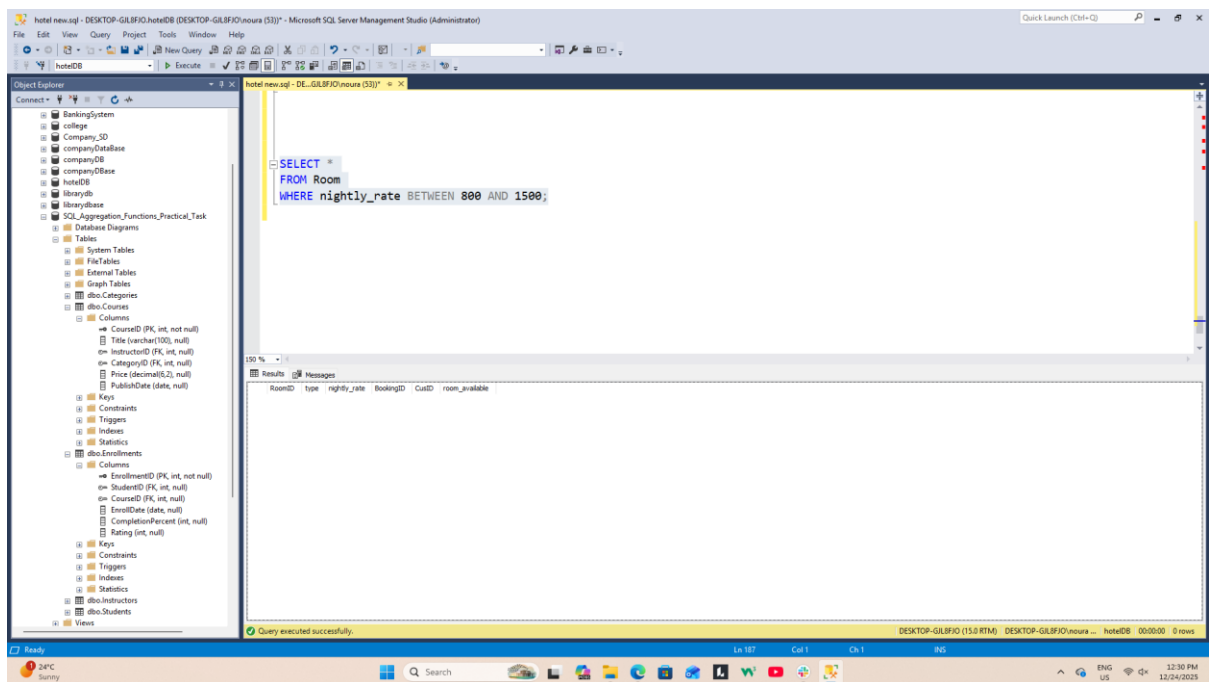
The Results pane at the bottom shows the output of the query, which is a single row with one column: TotalRooms. The value is 5.

	TotalRooms
1	5

11. Display guests whose names start with 'M'.

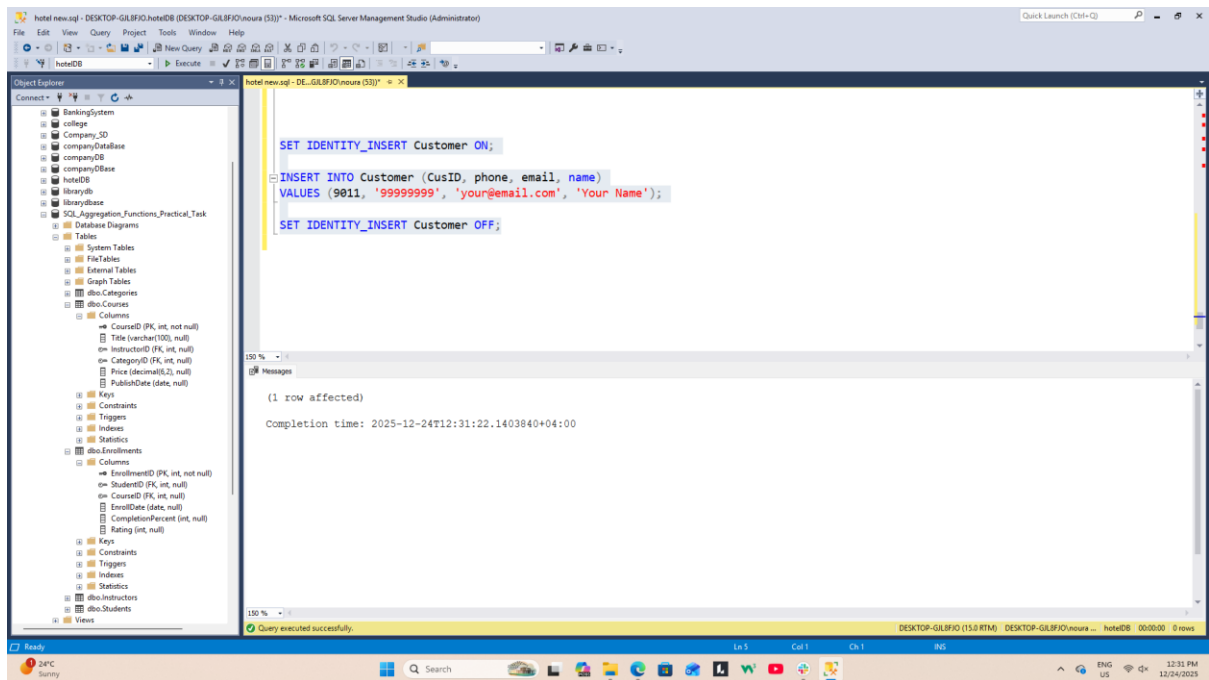


12. Display rooms priced between 800 and 1500.

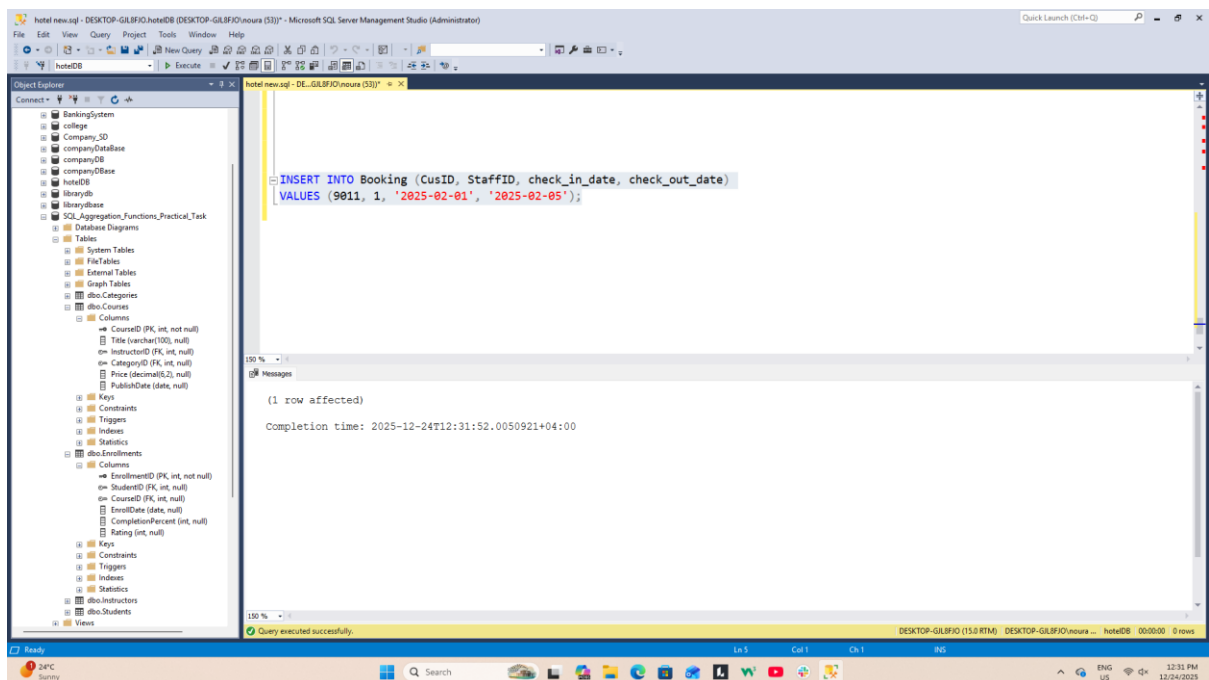


DML

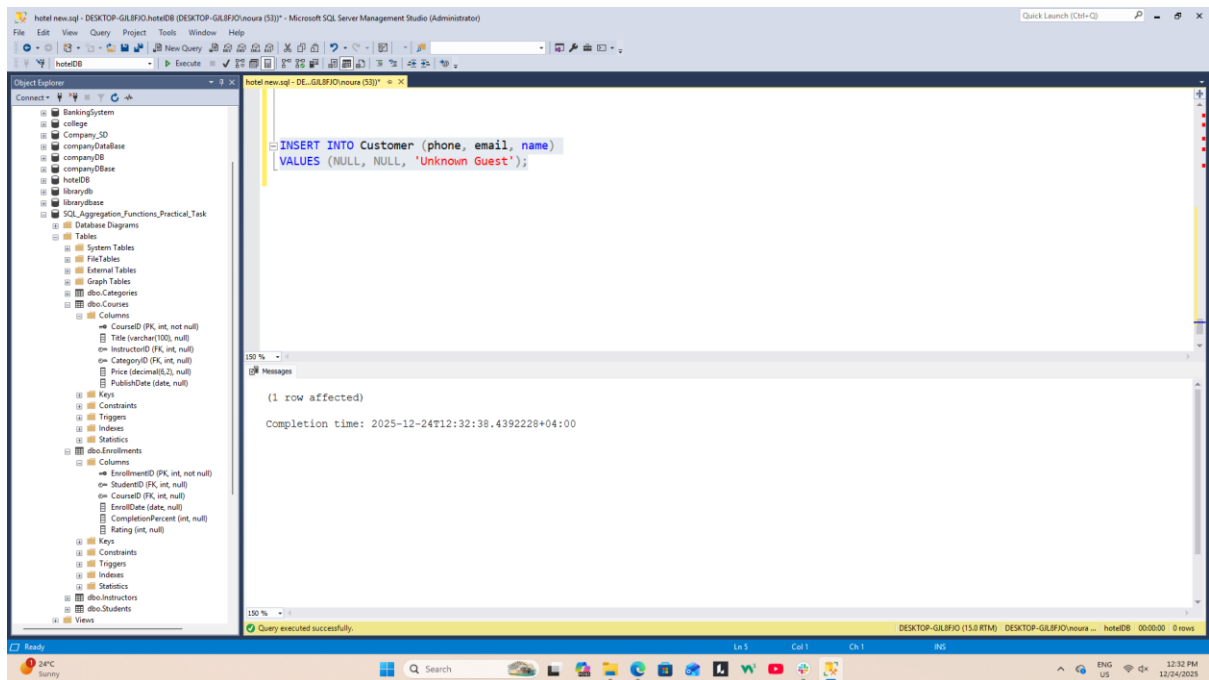
13. Insert yourself as a guest (Guest ID = 9011).



14. Create a booking for room 205.

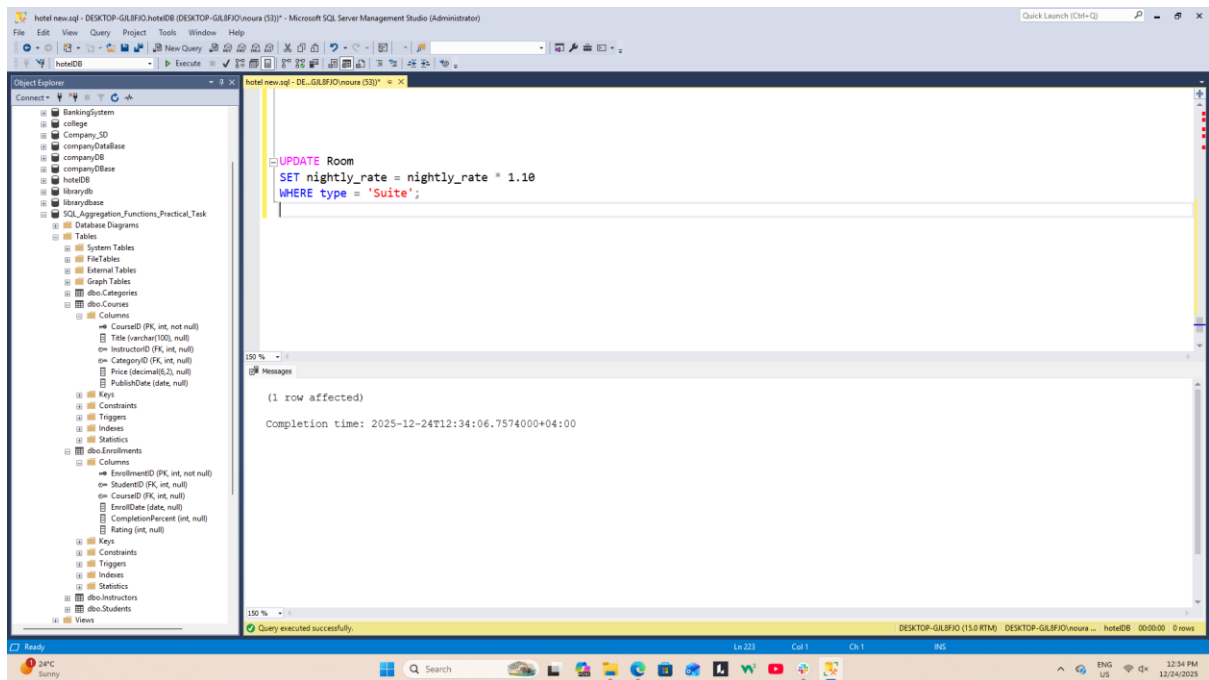


15. Insert another guest with NULL contact and proof details.

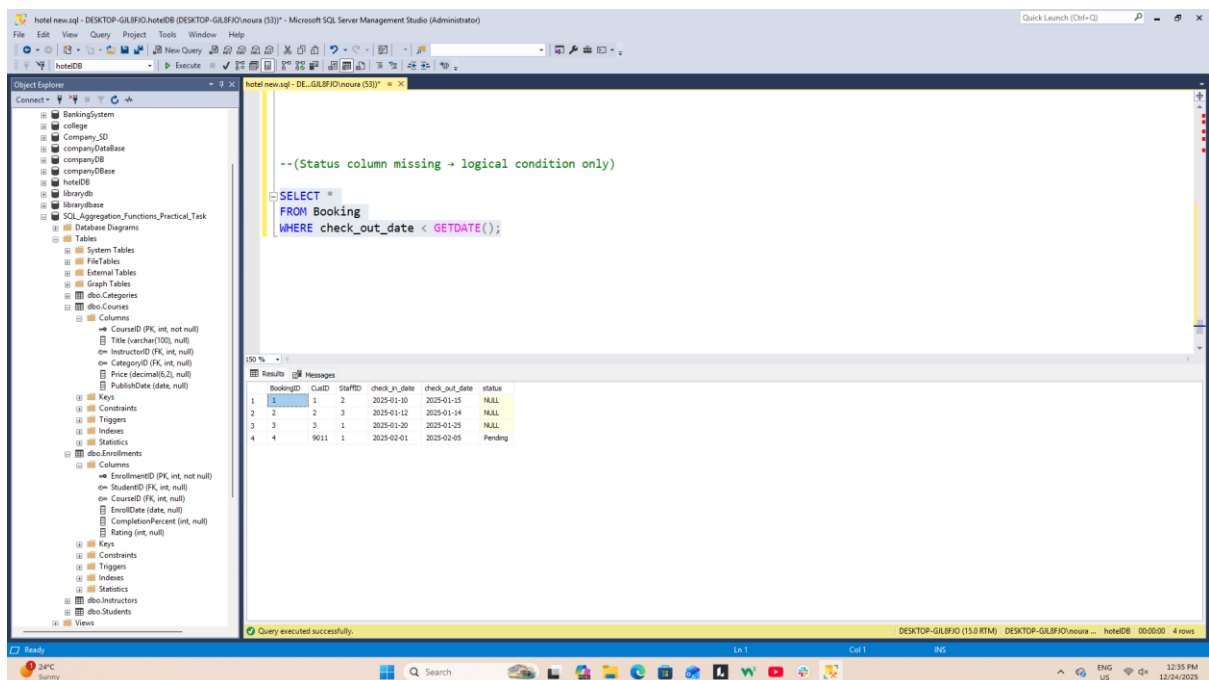


16. Update your booking status to 'Confirmed'.
- (Status column does NOT exist → **not applicable**)

17. Increase room prices by 10% for luxury rooms.



18. Update booking status to 'Completed' where checkout date is before today.



19. Delete bookings with status 'Cancelled'
(Status column does NOT exist)