

Updated Phase 1: Conception

Project: Build a Data Mart in SQL

BSC in Computer Science

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Topic: Chatbot for Booking a Hotel Room

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1. Introduction

Since it establishes the framework for the database's functionality and structure, database modelling is an essential step within the database's design procedure. During this stage, every mistake or omission could have a negative impact on the implementation and possibly make the database worthless. The roles, actions, data, as well as functions that are the main emphasis of this document's requirements specification are for an Airbnb project.

2. Roles

In the Within the Airbnb system, the following positions have been identified:

Hosts: Those that put their homes for rent are known as hosts.

Guests: People who reserve lodging at properties.

Administrators: Administrators are users who oversee the platform, resolve conflicts, and carry out upkeep duties.

Support Staff: Individuals who answer questions and offer assistance to customers.

3. Actions

Every role in the system carries out particular tasks:

Hosts:

- Enumerate attributes
- Control reservations
- Update the property's information.
- Engage in conversation with visitors.

Guests:

- Look for real estate
- Make reservations
- Post evaluations
- Engage in conversation with the hosts.

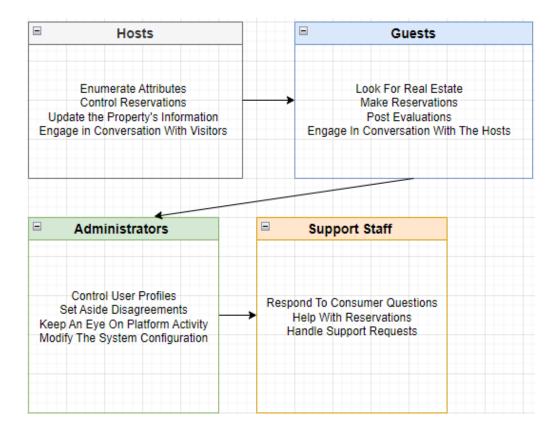
Administrators:

- Control user profiles
- Set aside disagreements
- Keep an eye on platform activity

Modify the system configuration.

Support Staff:

- Respond to consumer questions
- Help with reservations
- Handle support requests.



4. Data and Functions

The following information and features are needed for the Airbnb system:

Guest Functions:

- Search and Browse Listings: Filter and sort listings based on criteria.
- Make Reservations: Initiate reservation process, provide check-in and check-out dates, process payments securely.
- View Reservation History: Access past reservations.
- Leave Reviews: Submit reviews and ratings for past stays.
- Manage Profile Information: Update personal details and preferences.

Host Functions:

• Create and Manage Listings: Add new listings, edit or deactivate existing listings, provide detailed listing information.

- Respond to Reservation Requests: View and respond to reservation requests, confirm or decline reservations based on availability.
- View Income Reports: Access reports summarizing yearly income from reservations.
- Manage Profile Information: Update personal and listing details.

Employee Functions:

- Add, Edit, or Delete Employee Records: Manage employee information and records.
- Manage Employee Roles and Permissions: Assign roles and permissions to users, modify roles and permissions for existing users.
- View Employee-Related Reports: Access reports related to employee performance and roles.

Admin Functions:

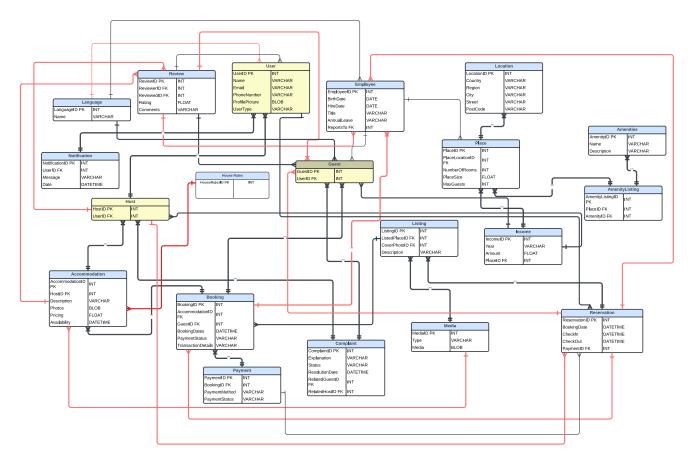
- Manage User Accounts: Create, update, and delete user accounts.
- Configure System Settings: Manage global settings for system operation.
- Generate System-Wide Reports: Access reports for data analysis and monitoring.
- Resolve and Manage Complaints: Handle complaints submitted by guests and hosts.

System Functions:

- **Data Integrity Enforcement:** Enforce referential integrity constraints, validate and sanitize user inputs.
- Notification Generation: Generate notifications for users based on events.
- Security Management: Implement secure authentication and authorization, monitor and log security-related events.
- Multilingual Support: User language preferences, language configuration.
- Media Management: Upload and manage multimedia content, ensure proper storage and retrieval of media.

5. ERM (Entity Relationship Model):

Updated ERM



Entity Description:

At least twenty entities, two to three triple relationships, including recursive connections as needed will be included in the Airbnb project's ERM. Every entity will be given appropriate properties, and important attributes will be highlighted. Chen notation will be utilized to specify the cardinality of relationships.

Entities and Attributes:

User

- UserID (INT, Primary Key)
- Name (VARCHAR)
- Email (VARCHAR)
- PhoneNumber (VARCHAR)
- ProfilePicture (BLOB)
- UserType (VARCHAR) Host/Guest

Host

- HostID (INT, Primary Key)
- UserID (INT, Foreign Key)

Guest

• GuestID (INT, Primary Key)

• UserID (INT, Foreign Key)

Accommodation

- AccommodationID (INT, Primary Key)
- HostID (INT, Foreign Key)
- Description (VARCHAR)
- Photos (BLOB)
- Pricing (FLOAT)
- Availability (DATETIME)

Triple Relationships:

- Booking-Guest-Property: The relationship between reservations made by visitors for properties is represented by the term Booking-Guest-Property.
- Review-Booking-Guest: Indicates the connection between the reviews that visitors leave for the reservations they make.

Recursive Relationships:

• User-Support Ticket: A host or visitor has the ability to create and handle multiple support tickets, as well as multiple tickets from the support staff.

Data Dictionary:

User	UserID (PK)	Unique identifier for a user.	int
	Name Name of the user.		varchar (45)
Email Email of the user.		Email of the user.	varchar (45)
PhoneNumber Phone number of the user.		Phone number of the user.	varchar (45)
ProfilePicture		Profile picture of the user.	blob
	UserType	Type of the user	varchar (45)

Host	HostID (PK)	Unique identifier for a host.	int
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	UserID (FK)	References the id in the user table.	int	
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Guest	GuestID (PK)	Unique identifier for a guest.	int
	UserID (FK)	References the id in the user table.	int

Accommodation	AccommodationID (PK)	Unique identifier for a accommodation.	int
	HostID (FK)	Reference the id of the host table.	int
	Description	Description of the accommodation.	varchar (50)
	Photos	Photos of the accommodation.	blob
	Pricing	Pricing of the accommodation.	float
	Availability	Availability of the accommodation.	datetime

Booking	BookingID (PK)	Unique identifier for a booking.	int
	AccommodationID (FK)	Reference the id in the accommodation.	int
	GuestID (FK)	References the id in the booking table.	int
	BookingDates	Date of the booking.	datetime
	PaymentStatus	Payment status of the booking.	varchar (50)
	TransactionDetails	Transaction details of the booking.	Varchar (50)

Unique identifier for a review.	Review ReviewID (PK)
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ReviewerID (FK)	References the id in the reviewer table.	int
ReviewedID (FK)	References the id in the reviewed table.	int
Rating	Rating is given in the review.	float
Comments	Comments provided in the review.	varchar (50)

Payment	PaymentID (PK)	Unique identifier for a payment.	int
	BookingID (FK)	Booking id of the payment.	int
PaymentMethod		For payment which method are using	varchar (50)
	PaymentStatus	Payment status	varchar (50)

House	HouseRulesID (PK)	Unique identifier for a House Rules ID.	int
Rules			

Notification	NotificationID (PK)	Unique identifier for a notification.	int
	UserID (FK)	References the id in the notification table.	int
	Message	Message of the notification.	varchar(50)
	Date	Date of the notification.	datetime

Complaint	ComplaintID (PK)	PK) Unique identifier for a complaint.	
Explanation		Detailed explanation of the complaint.	varchar(250)
	Status	Current status of the complaint	varchar(50)

Reso	lutionDate	References the date in the resolution date table.	datetime
Relat (FK)	edGuestID	References the id in the guest table.	int
Relati (FK)	edHostID	References the id in the host table.	int

Location	LocationID (PK)	Unique identifier for a location.	int
	Country Country name.		varchar (50)
	Region	Region or state name.	varchar (50)
City		City name.	varchar (50)
Street		Street name.	varchar (50)
	PostCode	Postal Code.	varchar (50)

LanguageID (PK)		Unique identifier for language.	int
Name		Name of the language.	varchar(50)

Employee	EmployeeID (PK)	Unique identifier for an employee.	int
	BirthDate Date of birth of an employee.		date
	HireDate Date when the employee was hired.		date
	Title	Job title of the employee.	varchar (50)
Ani	AnnualLeave	Annual leave details.	varchar (50)
	ReportsTo (FK)	Supervisor or manager.	int

Income	IncomeID (PK)	meID (PK) Unique identifier for income.	
	Year	Year to which the income corresponds.	varchar (50)
	Amount	Amount of income.	float
	PlaceID (FK)	Reference the id in the place table.	int

Place	PlaceID PK) Unique identifier for a place.		int
	PlaceLocationID (FK) References the id in the location table.		int
	NumberOfRooms	Number of rooms in the place	float
	PlaceSize	Place size capacity	int
	MaxGuests	Maximum guest capacity	int

Reservation	ReservationID (PK)	Unique identifier for a reservation.	int
	BookingDate	Booking date of the reservation.	datetime
	CheckIn	Date and time of check-in.	datetime
	CheckOut	Date and time of check-out.	datetime
	PaymentID (FK)	Reference the id of the payment table.	int

Media	MediaID (PK)	Unique identifier for media.	int
	Туре	Type of media.	varchar (50)
	Media	Binary data or reference to media content.	blob

Listing	ListingID (PK)	Unique identifier for listing.	int
	ListedPlaceID (FK)	Reference the id of the listed place table.	int

CoverPhotoID (FK)	Reference the id of the covered photo table.	int
Description	Description of the listing.	varchar (50)

AmenityListing	AmenityListingID (PK)	Unique identifier for an amenity listing.	int
PlaceID (FK)		References the id in the place table.	int
	AmenityID (FK)	References the id in the amenities table.	int

Amenities	AmenityID (PK)	Unique identifier for an amenities.	int
	Name	Name of the amenity.	varchar (50)
	Description	Description of the amenity.	varchar (50)

5. Summary

Abstract:

Building a solid as well as extensible database framework which appropriately represents the roles, activities, information, including functionalities throughout the framework was the goal of this database modelling phase for Airbnb. Through a comprehensive requirements analysis and the development of an elaborate ERM, we guarantee that the database will function effectively and efficiently to support Airbnb's operations. Utilizing the Chen technique during relationship requirements along with building a vocabulary of data to specify parameters along with information types are the methods selected for this step.

Procedure:

- Requirement Analysis: Roles, activities, and data requirements were identified using requirement analysis.
- Entity Identification: Specified organizations as well as their characteristics are identified as entities.
- Relationship Mapping: Triple as well as recursion connections are examples of established relationships.

Cardinality Specification: To specify cardinalities, use Chen notation.

• Data Dictionary Creation: Created a data dictionary with properties and data types

documented.

Conceptual Phase:

Introduction:

The idea behind this effort is to provide an extensive information template for Airbnb that takes into

account the requirements of the system and guarantees a solid framework. The objective is to offer

a framework that facilitates correct relationship representation within the system and effective data

management.

Aim of the Work:

The goal is to create an all-encompassing ER model that supports Airbnb's capabilities and complies

with its operational criteria.

Ideas and Sustainability:

The first concepts concentrate on enumerating all relevant entities and relationships in order to

guarantee that the model can manage the anticipated volume and complexity of data. A organized

system which improves efficiency is a plus, but maintaining triple along with recursion connections

may be difficult at times.

Concept:

In order to implement the idea, a thorough ER model must be created, relationships, objects, as well

as characteristics must be specified, and the requirements specification must be followed exactly.

Methodology and Tools:

The selected methodology makes use of Chen notation regarding relationship requirements together

with ER modeling tools. Software for ER diagramming and feedback sessions are tools for improving

the model.

Plan and Procedure:

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The strategy calls for:

• Analyzing requirements is being done.

Defining characteristics and entities.

Defining cardinalities and charting relationships.

Making a dictionary of data.

Making use of suggestions for improvement.

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