



DBMS - Mini Project
(HOTEL MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM)

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Short Description and Scope of the Project

This project consists of the implementation of a hotel management system.

First it consists of the ER-diagram and the relation schema of the hotel management system. This is done to define the skeleton of the database system.

The relational schema defines the outline of the tables and the relationships among them.

Then DDL and DML statements were used to create the tables and to populate the database.

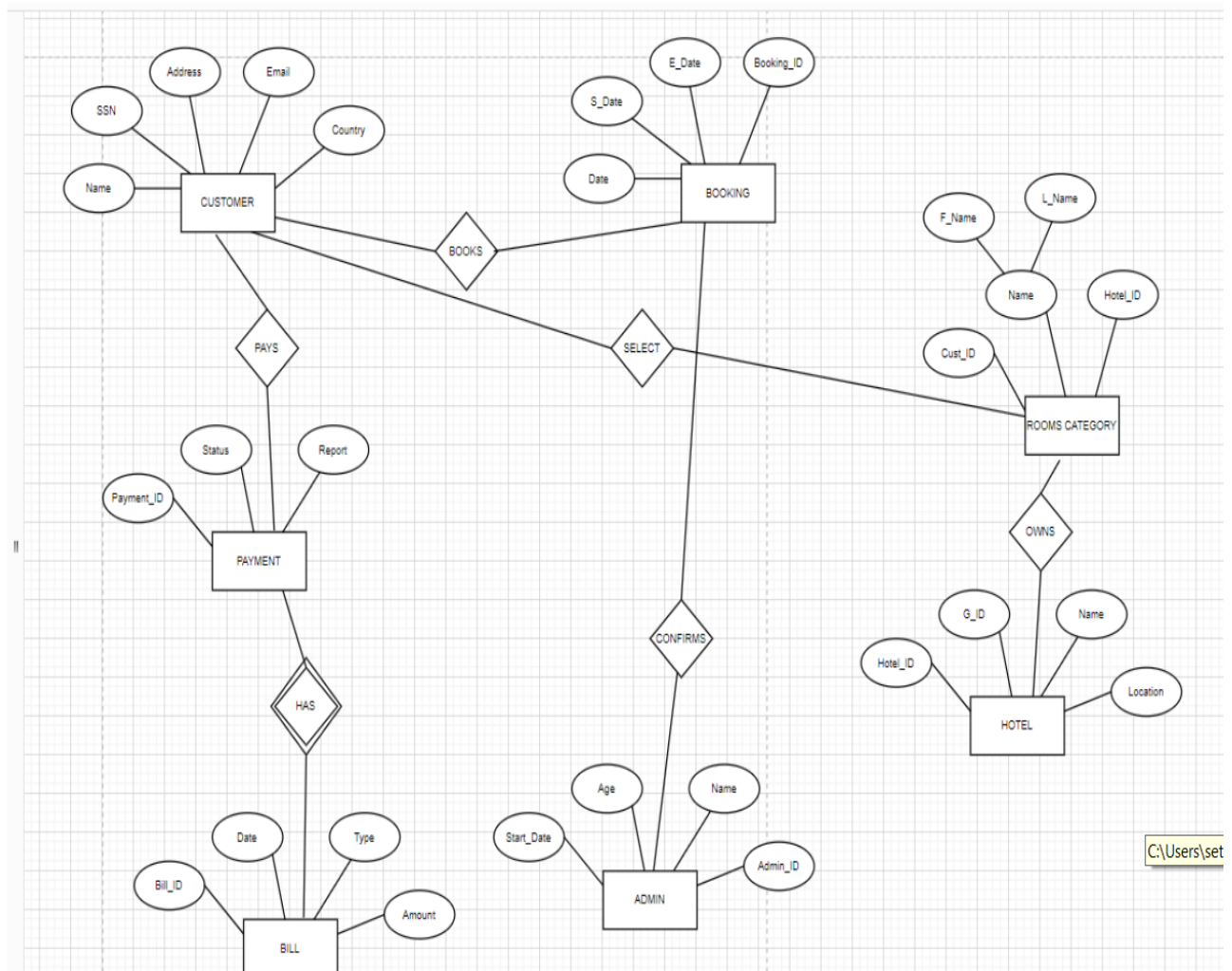
It consists the details of customers, the admin employees, the details of the hotel rooms, the information about the different branches of the hotel franchise. It also consists of details of the payment and bills including the status of the payment. All of this information is stored in the tables and the relationships among the tables have been established through a primary-foreign key constraints. And a number of operations have been performed on the data using different sql queries like join, aggregate, set. Functions, stored procedures, triggers have also been implemented.

Tools Used:

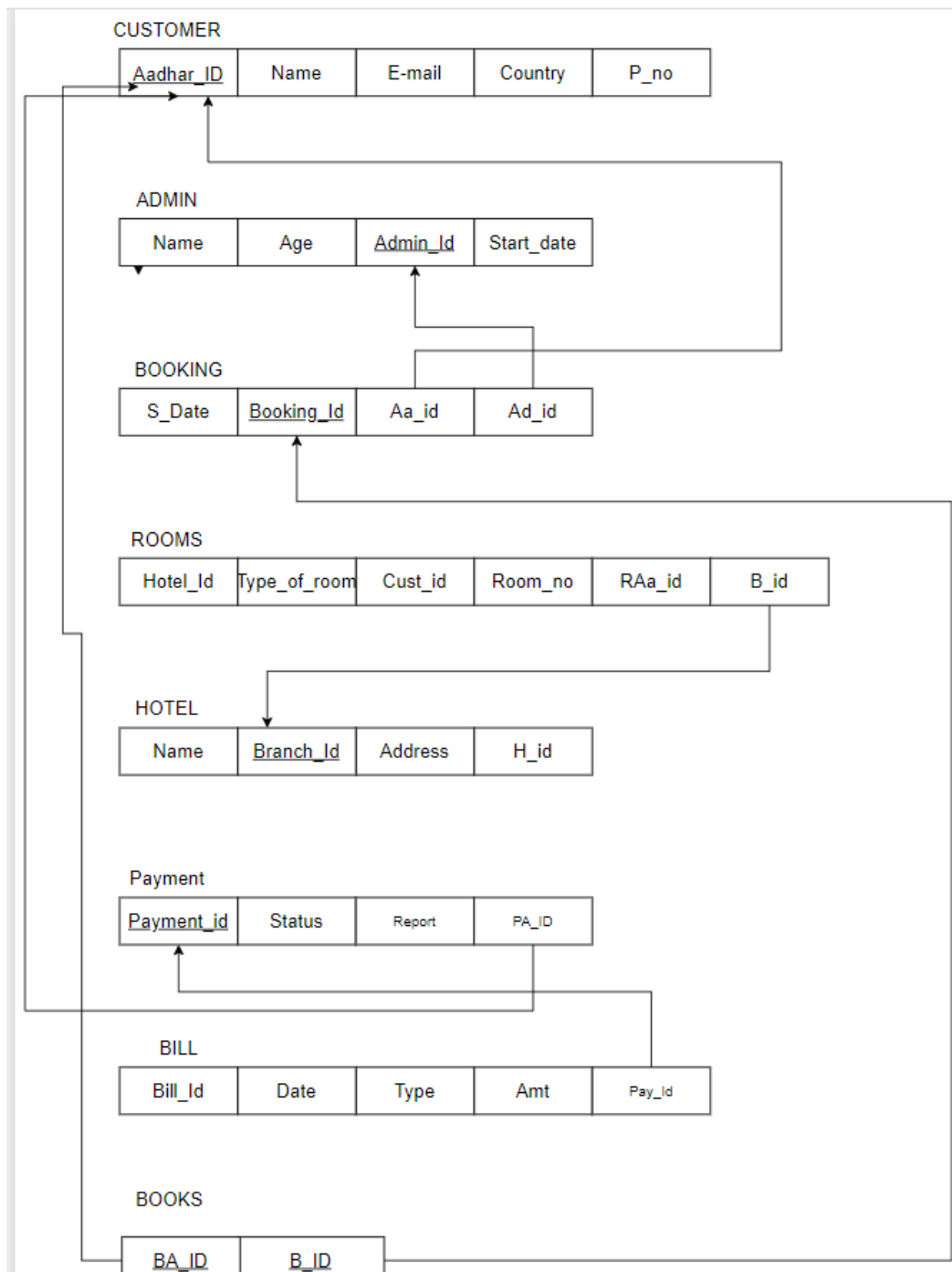
Mysql workbench, streamlit.

Languages used: python (for front-end), sql

ER Diagram



Relational Schema



DDL statements - Building the database

Database creation

```
CREATE SCHEMA `hotel_db` ;
```

CREATION OF TABLES:

```
CREATE TABLE `hotel_db`.`customer` (  
  `Aadhar_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Name` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `E-mail` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `P_no` INT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`Aadhar_id`));
```

```
CREATE TABLE `hotel_db`.`admin` (  
  `Admin_Id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `name` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `Age` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Start_date` DATE NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`Admin_Id`));
```

```
CREATE TABLE `hotel_db`.`booking` (  
  `Booking_Id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `S_date` DATE NULL,  
  `Aadhar_id` INT NULL,  
  `Admin_Id` INT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`Booking_Id`),  
  INDEX `Aadhar_Id_idx` (`Aadhar_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  INDEX `Admin_Id_idx` (`Admin_Id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  CONSTRAINT `Aadhar_Id`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`Aadhar_id`)  
    REFERENCES `hotel_db`.`customer` (`Aadhar_id`)  
    ON DELETE NO ACTION  
    ON UPDATE NO ACTION,  
  CONSTRAINT `Admin_Id`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`Admin_Id`)  
    REFERENCES `hotel_db`.`admin` (`Admin_Id`)  
    ON DELETE NO ACTION  
    ON UPDATE NO ACTION);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `hotel_db`.`hotel` (  
  `Branch_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Name` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `Address` VARCHAR(45) NULL,  
  `H_id` INT NOT NULL,
```

```
PRIMARY KEY (`Branch_id`));
```

```
CREATE TABLE `hotel_db`.`rooms` (  
  `Room_no` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Hotel_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `TOR` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `Cus_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Branch_id` INT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`Room_no`),  
  INDEX `Branch_id_idx` (`Branch_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  CONSTRAINT `Branch_id`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`Branch_id`)  
    REFERENCES `hotel_db`.`hotel` (`Branch_id`)  
    ON DELETE NO ACTION  
    ON UPDATE NO ACTION);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `hotel_db`.`payment` (  
  `payment_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Status` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `Aadhar_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`payment_id`),  
  INDEX `Aadhar_id_idx` (`Aadhar_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  CONSTRAINT `Aadhar_id`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`Aadhar_id`)  
    REFERENCES `hotel_db`.`customer` (`Aadhar_id`)  
    ON DELETE NO ACTION  
    ON UPDATE NO ACTION);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `hotel_db`.`bill` (  
  `bill_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `Amt` INT NOT NULL,  
  `payment_id` INT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`bill_id`),  
  INDEX `payment_id_idx` (`payment_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
  CONSTRAINT `payment_id`  
    FOREIGN KEY (`payment_id`)  
    REFERENCES `hotel_db`.`payment` (`payment_id`)  
    ON DELETE NO ACTION  
    ON UPDATE NO ACTION);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `hotel_db`.`books` (  
  `BA_id` INT NOT NULL,  
  `B_id` INT NOT NULL,
```

```

PRIMARY KEY (`BA_Id`, `B_id`),
CONSTRAINT `BA_id`
FOREIGN KEY (`BA_Id`)
REFERENCES `hotel_db`.`customer` (`Aadhar_id`)
ON DELETE NO ACTION
ON UPDATE NO ACTION,
CONSTRAINT `B_id`
FOREIGN KEY (`BA_Id`, `B_id`)
REFERENCES `hotel_db`.`booking` (`Aadhar_id`, `Booking_Id`)
ON DELETE NO ACTION
ON UPDATE NO ACTION);

```

Population of the database:

```

INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`customer` (`Aadhar_id`, `Name`, `E-mail`, `P_no`) VALUES ('30645502', 'Joshua', 'joshua@gmail.com', '23456');
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`customer` (`Aadhar_id`, `Name`, `E-mail`, `P_no`) VALUES ('30397150', 'Vernon', 'vernon@gmail.com', '98805');
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`customer` (`Aadhar_id`, `Name`, `E-mail`, `P_no`) VALUES ('30918049', 'Arjun', 'arjun@gmail.com', '23456');
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`customer` (`Aadhar_id`, `Name`, `E-mail`, `P_no`) VALUES ('40349981', 'Gyu', 'gyu@gmail.com', '67895');

```

```

INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`admin` (`Admin_Id`, `name`, `Age`, `Start_date`) VALUES ('481', 'Jun', '35', '2002-05-22');
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`admin` (`Admin_Id`, `name`, `Age`, `Start_date`) VALUES ('281', 'RM', '38', '2005-08-16');
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`admin` (`Admin_Id`, `name`, `Age`, `Start_date`) VALUES ('381', 'Woozi', '40', '2002-02-24');
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`admin` (`Admin_Id`, `name`, `Age`, `Start_date`) VALUES ('560', 'Harry', '34', '2003-06-12');

```

```

UPDATE `hotel_db`.`booking` SET `Admin_Id` = '481'
WHERE (`Booking_Id` = '35');

```



```
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`hotel` (`Branch_id`, `Name`,  
`Address`, `H_id`) VALUES ('560036', 'Marina', 'Airportroad',  
'20');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`hotel` (`Branch_id`, `Name`,  
`Address`, `H_id`) VALUES ('560043', 'Shoyo', 'Jayanagar',  
'30');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`hotel` (`Branch_id`, `Name`,  
`Address`, `H_id`) VALUES ('560047', 'fukima',  
'Mallechwaram', '35');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`hotel` (`Branch_id`, `Name`,  
`Address`, `H_id`) VALUES ('560053', 'Tanjiro', 'Electroniccity',  
'46');
```

```
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`rooms` (`Room_no`, `Hotel_id`,  
`TOR`, `Cus_id`, `Branch_id`) VALUES ('203', '100', 'single',  
'67', '560036');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`rooms` (`Room_no`, `Hotel_id`,  
`TOR`, `Cus_id`, `Branch_id`) VALUES ('303', '105', 'double',  
'56', '560043');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`rooms` (`Room_no`, `Hotel_id`,  
`TOR`, `Cus_id`, `Branch_id`) VALUES ('456', '222', 'triple',  
'41', '560047');
```

```
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`payment` (`payment_id`, `Status`,  
`PA_id`) VALUES ('24', 'paid', '30397150');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`payment` (`payment_id`, `Status`,  
`PA_id`) VALUES ('25', 'notpaid', '30918049');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`payment` (`payment_id`, `Status`,  
`PA_id`) VALUES ('26', 'pending', '40349981');
```

```
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`bill` (`bill_id`, `Amt`, `payment_id`)  
VALUES ('2202', '2000', '24');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`bill` (`bill_id`, `Amt`, `payment_id`)  
VALUES ('2454', '3000', '26');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`bill` (`bill_id`, `Amt`) VALUES  
( '2593', '2300');
```

```
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`books` (`BA_Id`, `B_id`) VALUES  
( '30645502', '30');  
INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`books` (`BA_Id`, `B_id`) VALUES  
( '30397150', '26');
```

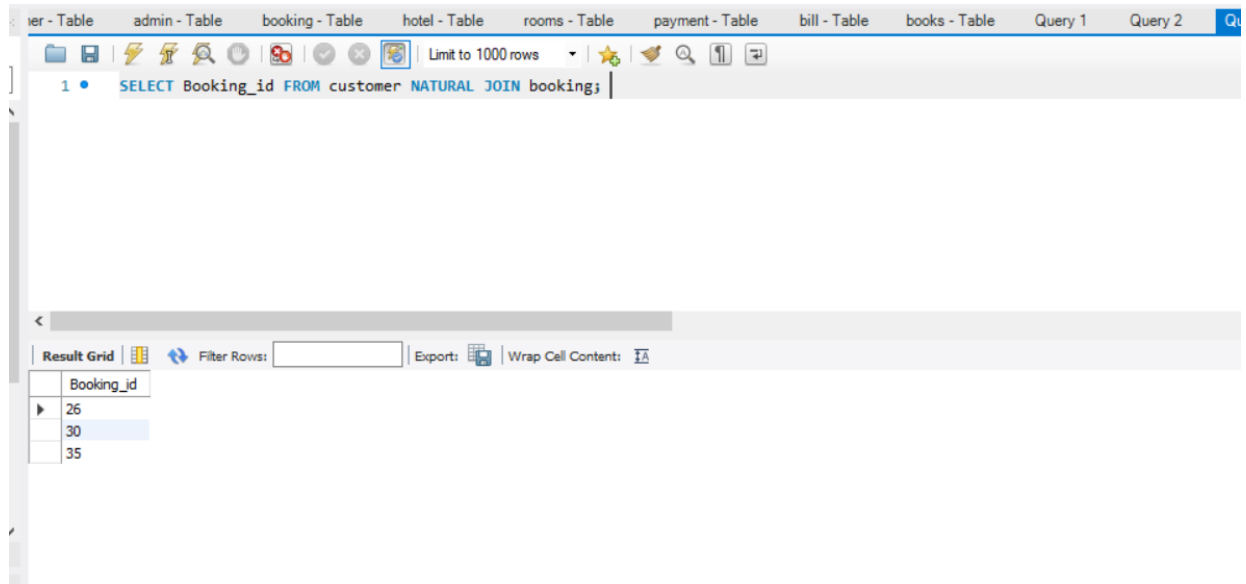
Join Queries

Showcase at least 4 join queries

Write the query in English Language, Show the equivalent SQL statement and also a screenshot of the query and the results

1.Retrieve booking_ids of people who booked the hotel rooms

SELECT Booking_id FROM customer NATURAL JOIN booking;



2.Retrieve aadhar ids and names of people who have booked the rooms.

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT Aadhar_id,Name FROM customer NATURAL JOIN booking;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	Aadhar_id	Name
▶	30397150	Vernon
	30645502	Joshua
	40349981	Gyu

3.Retrieve name,age of the admins who confirmed the bookings

SELECT Name,age FROM admin NATURAL JOIN booking;

```
1 • SELECT Name,age FROM admin NATURAL JOIN booking;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	Name	age
▶	RM	38
	Woozi	40
	Jun	35

4.Retrieve details of the room in a hotel situated in a particular branch

SELECT Hotel_id,TOR,Cus_id,Room_no FROM

rooms NATURAL JOIN hotel;

The screenshot shows a database query interface. At the top, a toolbar contains various icons for file operations, execution, and navigation. Below the toolbar, a text area displays the SQL query: `1 • SELECT Hotel_id,TOR,Cus_id,Room_no FROM rooms NATURAL JOIN hotel;`. The query is highlighted in blue. Below the query area, a horizontal scrollbar is visible. Underneath the scrollbar, there is a section for the query results. It includes a 'Result Grid' tab, a 'Filter Rows:' input field, and an 'Export:' button. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: Hotel_id, TOR, Cus_id, and Room_no. The table contains three rows of data: (100, single, 67, 203), (105, double, 56, 303), and (222, triple, 41, 456). The second row is highlighted in blue.

Hotel_id	TOR	Cus_id	Room_no
100	single	67	203
105	double	56	303
222	triple	41	456

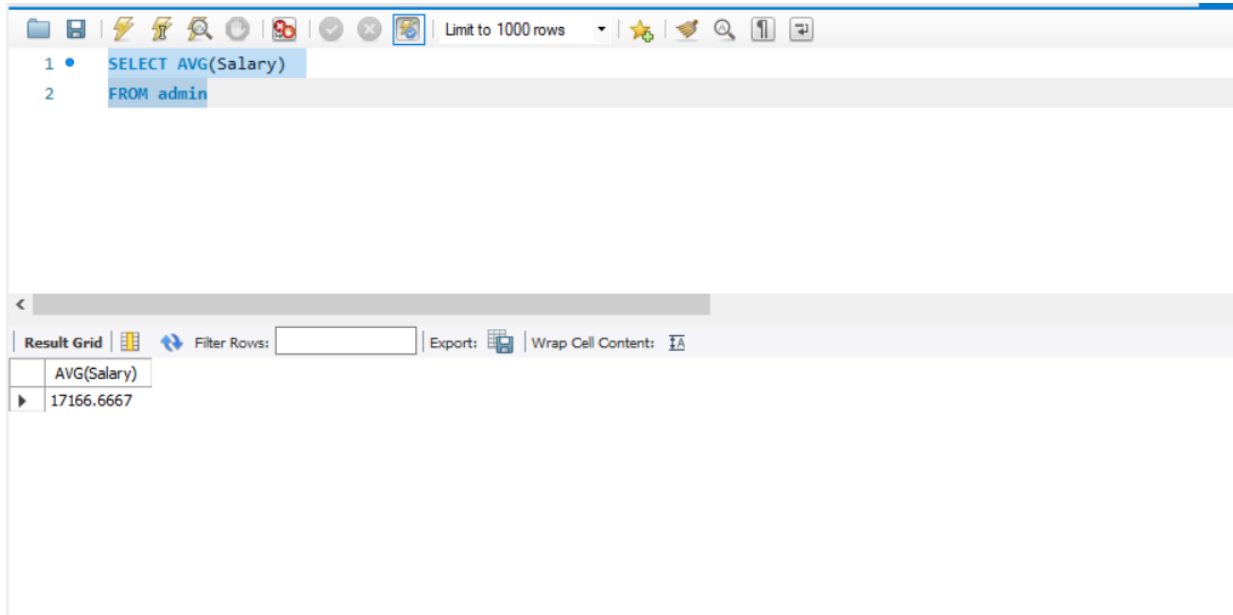
Aggregate Functions

Showcase at least 4 Aggregate function queries

Write the query in English Language, Show the equivalent SQL statement and also a screenshot of the query and the results

1.Retrieve the average salary of the admin employees working.

```
SELECT AVG(Salary)
FROM admin
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT AVG(Salary)
2 FROM admin
```

Below the query editor is a results grid showing the output of the query:

AVG(Salary)
17166.6667

2.Display average working hours of the admin employees

```
SELECT AVG(Working_hours)
FROM admin
```

customer - Table admin - Table booking - Table hotel - Table rooms - Table payment - Table bill - Table books - Table

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT AVG(Working_hours)
2   FROM admin
```

Result Grid

AVG(Working_hours)
6.8333

3. Display the minimum and maximum price of rooms

```
1 • SELECT MAX(price)
2   FROM rooms
```

Result Grid

MAX(price)
7000

The screenshot shows a database query editor interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and a dropdown menu set to "Limit to 1000 rows". The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 • SELECT MIN(price)
2 FROM rooms
```

Below the editor, the "Result Grid" tab is active, displaying the results of the query in a table:

MIN(price)
2000

4.find the average price of rooms

The screenshot shows the same database query editor interface. The SQL editor now contains the following query:

```
1 • SELECT AVG(price)
2 FROM rooms
```

Below the editor, the "Result Grid" tab is active, displaying the results of the query in a table:

AVG(price)
4200.0000

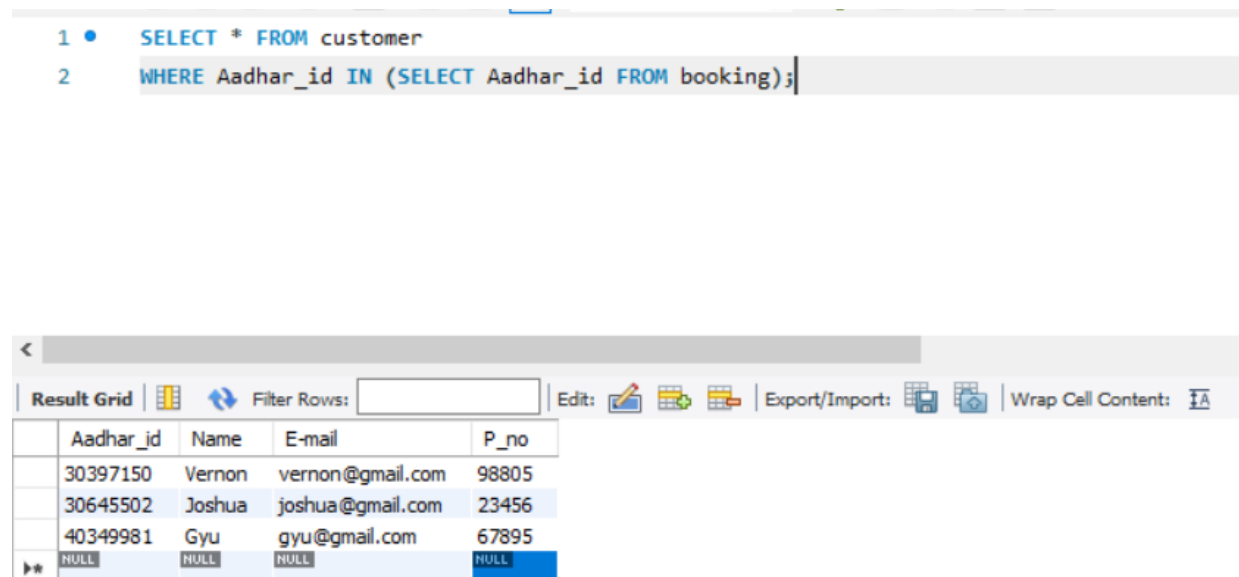
Set Operations

Showcase at least 4 Set Operations queries

Write the query in English Language, Show the equivalent SQL statement and also a screenshot of the query and the results

1.Retrieve all the details of the customers whose room bookings have been confirmed.

```
SELECT * FROM customer
WHERE Aadhar_id IN (SELECT Aadhar_id
FROM booking);
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT * FROM customer
2 WHERE Aadhar_id IN (SELECT Aadhar_id FROM booking);
```

Below the query editor is a 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query. The grid has four columns: Aadhar_id, Name, E-mail, and P_no. The results are as follows:

Aadhar_id	Name	E-mail	P_no
30397150	Vernon	vernon@gmail.com	98805
30645502	Joshua	joshua@gmail.com	23456
40349981	Gyu	gyu@gmail.com	67895
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2.Display payment_id and status in the bill using union operation

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT payment_id,Status FROM payment
2 UNION
3 SELECT payment_id,status FROM bill;
```

Below the query editor is the 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query:

payment_id	Status
24	paid
25	notpaid
26	pending

3.Retrieve the aadhar id's of customers who have booked the rooms

```
SELECT customer.Aadhar_id
FROM customer
WHERE customer.Aadhar_id IN (SELECT
booking.Aadhar_id FROM booking);
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT customer.Aadhar_id
2 FROM customer
3 WHERE customer.Aadhar_id IN (SELECT booking.Aadhar_id FROM booking);
```

Below the query editor is the 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query:

Aadhar_id
30397150
30645502
40349981
NULL

Functions and Procedures

Create a Function and Procedure. State the objective of the function / Procedure.

Run and display the results.

Function:

Find out how many years has the admin employees been working at the hotel and display it as separate column attribute 'years;'.
Use the Start_date values of the employee

DELIMITER //

```
CREATE FUNCTION no_of_years(date1 date)
RETURNS int DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
  DECLARE date2 DATE;
  Select current_date()into date2;
  RETURN year(date2)-year(date1);
END
```

//

DELIMITER

```
Select name, age, Admin_id,
no_of_years(Start_date) as 'years' from admin;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 DELIMITER //  
2  
3 • CREATE FUNCTION no_of_years(date1 date) RETURNS int DETERMINISTIC  
4 BEGIN  
5     DECLARE date2 DATE;  
6     Select current_date()into date2;  
7     RETURN year(date2)-year(date1);  
8 END  
9  
10 //  
11  
12 DELIMITER
```

Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the function. It has columns: name, age, Admin_id, years. The data is as follows:

name	age	Admin_id	years
RM	38	281	17
Woozi	40	381	20
Jun	35	481	20
Harry	34	560	19
Ron	40	681	17
Percy	50	783	17

Below the result grid, the SQL editor shows the execution command:

```
13 • Select name, age, Admin_id, no_of_years(Start_date) as 'years' from admin;
```

Below this, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query. It has columns: name, age, Admin_id, years. The data is as follows:

name	age	Admin_id	years
RM	38	281	17
Woozi	40	381	20
Jun	35	481	20
Harry	34	560	19
Ron	40	681	17
Percy	50	783	17

2. Stored procedure

Create a stored procedure to retrieve the details of all the customers

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_GetCustomers()
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    select Aadhar_id,Name,P_no from customer;
```

```
END //
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```

```
CALL sp_GetCustomers()
```

```
1 DELIMITER //
2 • CREATE PROCEDURE sp_GetCustomers()
3 BEGIN
4     select Aadhar_id,Name,P_no from customer;
5 END //
6
7 DELIMITER ;
8 • CALL sp_GetCustomers();
9
```

Result Grid |  Filter Rows: | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content: 

Aadhar_id	Name	P_no
30397150	Vernon	98805
30645502	Joshua	23456
30918049	Arjun	23456
40349981	Gyu	67895

Triggers and Cursors

Create a Trigger and a Cursor. State the objective. Run and display the results.

A trigger is created which will display a message that a person should be more than 18 years old to book a room in the hotel. If the age of the person being inserted into the table is less than 18, an error message is displayed.

```
delimiter //
CREATE TRIGGER person_bi BEFORE INSERT
ON customer
FOR EACH ROW
IF NEW.Age < 18 THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '50001' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Person must be older than
18.';
END IF; //
delimiter ;
```

```
1  delimiter //
2  • CREATE TRIGGER person_bi BEFORE INSERT
3  ON customer
4  FOR EACH ROW
5  IF NEW.Age < 18 THEN
6  SIGNAL SQLSTATE '50001' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Person must be older than 18.';
7  END IF; //
8  delimiter ;
9  • INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`customer` VALUES ('20573145', 'Bhanu', 'bhanu@gmail.com', '23456', '17');
```

✓	123	19:14:37	SELECT * FROM customer LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned
✗	124	19:18:14	INSERT INTO `hotel_db`.`customer` VALUES ('20573145', 'Bhanu', 'bhanu@gmail.com', '23456', '17')	Error Code: 1644. Person must be older than 18.

Cursor:

A cursor for backing up data if a record is being deleted from the rooms table

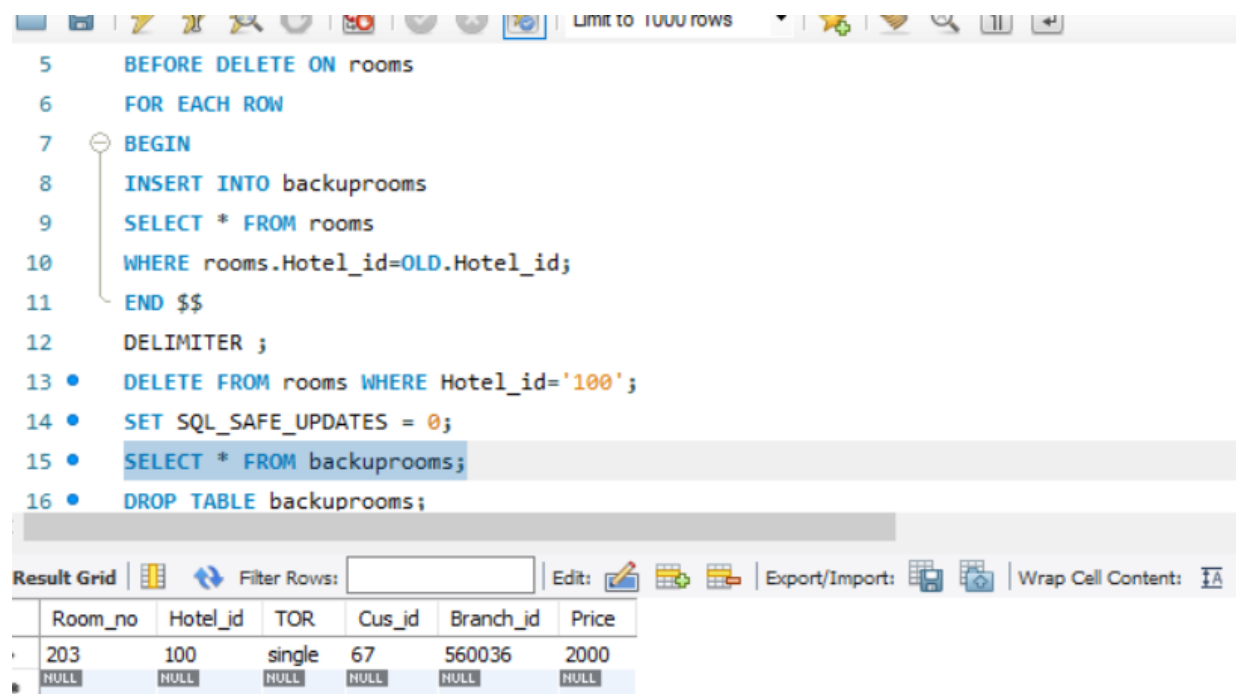
Code:

```
CREATE TABLE backuprooms LIKE rooms;
```

```

DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER backupr
BEFORE DELETE ON rooms
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
INSERT INTO backuprooms
SELECT * FROM rooms
WHERE rooms.Hotel_id=OLD.Hotel_id;
END $$
DELIMITER ;

```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top pane displays a SQL script for creating a trigger named 'backupr' that fires before a delete on the 'rooms' table. The script uses a custom delimiter '\$\$'. The bottom pane shows the 'Result Grid' with a table of data from the 'rooms' table.

SQL Script:

```

5  BEFORE DELETE ON rooms
6  FOR EACH ROW
7  BEGIN
8  INSERT INTO backuprooms
9  SELECT * FROM rooms
10 WHERE rooms.Hotel_id=OLD.Hotel_id;
11 END $$
12 DELIMITER ;
13 • DELETE FROM rooms WHERE Hotel_id='100';
14 • SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;
15 • SELECT * FROM backuprooms;
16 • DROP TABLE backuprooms;

```

Result Grid:

Room_no	Hotel_id	TOR	Cus_id	Branch_id	Price
203	100	single	67	560036	2000
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Developing a Frontend

The frontend should support

1. Addition, Modification and Deletion of records from any chosen table 2. There should be an window to accept and run any SQL statement and display the result

Menu

Add

Menu

Remove

Hotel Database System

Enter Customer Details:

Aadhar_id	E_mail	Age
123456	naidu@gmail.com	36
Name	P_no	
naidu	98765	

Add Customer

Successfully added Customer: 123456

Delete created tasks

Current data

Task to Delete

123456

Do you want to delete ::123456

Delete Customer

Customer has been deleted successfully

Updated data

×

Menu

Remove

Menu

Edit

	Aadhar_id	Name	E_mail	P_no	Age
0	123456	naidu	naidu@gmail.com	98765	36
1	23456789	Poojitha	poo@gmail.com	45326	21
2	30397150	Vernon	vernon@gmail.com	98805	20
3	30645502	Joshua	joshua@gmail.com	23456	25
4	30918049	Arjun	arjun@gmail.com	23456	26
5	40349981	Gyu	gyu@gmail.com	67895	35

Task to Delete

123456

Do you want to delete ::123456

Delete Customer

Hotel Database System

Update created tasks

Current Customers

Customers to Edit

23456789

Aadhar_id

23476789

E_mail

poo@gmail.com

Age

21

Name

Poojitha

P_no

45326

Update Customer

Conclusion:

This project consists of the implementation of a hotel management system.

First it consists of the ER-diagram and the relation schema of the hotel management system. This is done to define the skeleton of the database system.

The relational schema defines the outline of the tables and the relationships among them.

Then DDL and DML statements were used to create the tables and to populate the database.

It consists the details of customers, the admin employees, the details of the hotel rooms, the information about the different branches of the hotel franchise. It also consists of details of the payment and bills including the status of the payment. All of this information is stored in the tables and the relationships among the tables have been established through a primary-foreign key constraints.

And a number of operations have been performed on the data using different sql queries like join, aggregate, set.

Functions, stored procedures, triggers have also been implemented.

A simple front-end using streamlit was also developed to perform simple CRUD operations .