CASE STUDY OF AIRPORT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING RELATIONAL DATABASE DESIGN

Case Study in Relational Database Design

• Title: Airport Management System

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Abstract

The objective of this thesis is to get some hands-on experience for creating the relational schemas and implementing the data extraction queries related to them. Our case study "Airport Management System" is presented. Input for this case study is taken from its informal specification to a relational schema using entity-relationship modeling and its translation to the relational model, to database schema, to implementation of the database, to interactive SQL querying of the installed database (Oracle).

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my gratitude to all of those who made it possible to complete this thesis, in particular to my supervisor Jyoti Snehi. I would also like to thank my family for their understanding and continuous support.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Database Management Systems

Database is a collection of data, in which we can retrieve, insert, delete data. It can also be organized into tables, schema, views, etc.

Database Management Systems is a software that is used to manage databases.

It provides us an interface that can be used to perform operations like database creation, creating tables, updating data, etc.

It helps us control data redundancy, and because it is centralized we can easily maintain the database. We can easily backup the data and restore it in case of a software or hardware failure.

Relational Database Management System:

Relational Database Management System is a collection of programs that help us to create, delete, update, administer and interact with the database. The data in a RDBMS is stored in the form of tables. And it is accessed using *Structured Query Language*. It is the most popular database system among companies. It also provides us with data dictionaries and metadata which is useful in data handling. They provide a systematic view of data which helps in better understanding and decision making process.

ER Model

ER Model stands for Entity Relationship Model, It displays the relationship of entity sets stored in a database.

It uses different symbols like rectangles to represent entities, ovals to define attributes and diamonds to represent relationships, etc.

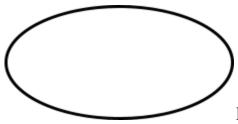
It helps in creating the blueprint of the database. Also it gives a preview of how the tables should connect.

Main components and symbols of ER Model

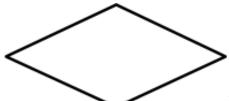


Rectangles: This is used to represent the entity

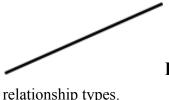
types.



Ellipses: It is used to represent the attributes.

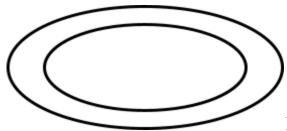


Diamond: It is used to represent relationship types.



Lines: It links attributes to entity types and entity types with other

relationship types.



Double Ellipses: It is used to represent

multi-valued attributes.

Brief introduction of case study

We have chosen to produce an Airport management System as our case study. In our project we have depicted how airport management works. This provides us with details like airports, the Airline companies, details about passengers and employees. Passengers are eligible for a discount of 10% if they are frequent flyers or are employees in the Airport. Detailed description is discussed further.

Objective of the case study

We made this project to make the work easier for the managing team of the airport. With this they can easily access the details of flights, details of passengers travelling, status of flights, Also it can help them Monitor the flight schedule.

Chapter 2: Airport Management System

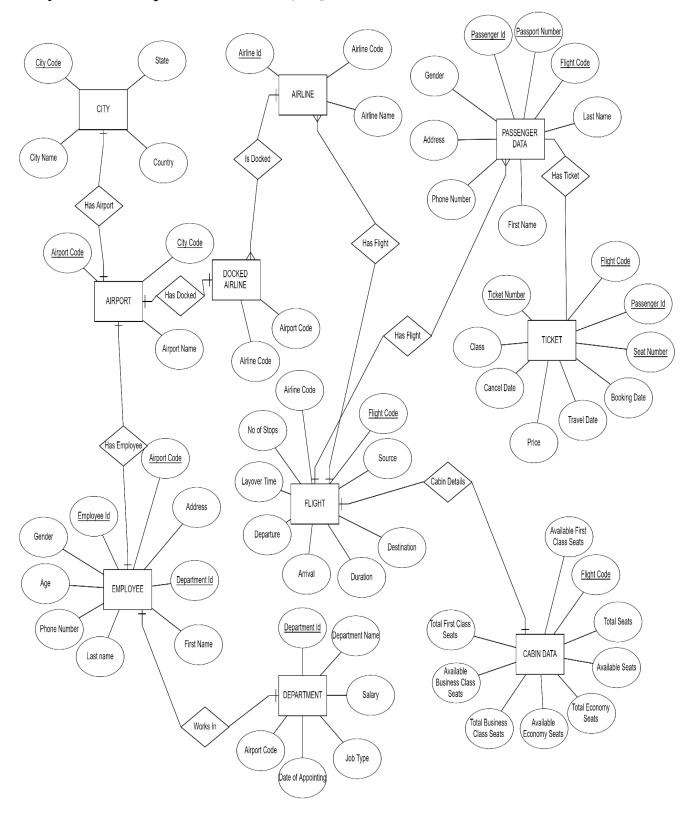
An informal specification of the project

In this system a passenger can see how many seats are available in his particular flight, the flight status, and check if he is eligible for discounts.

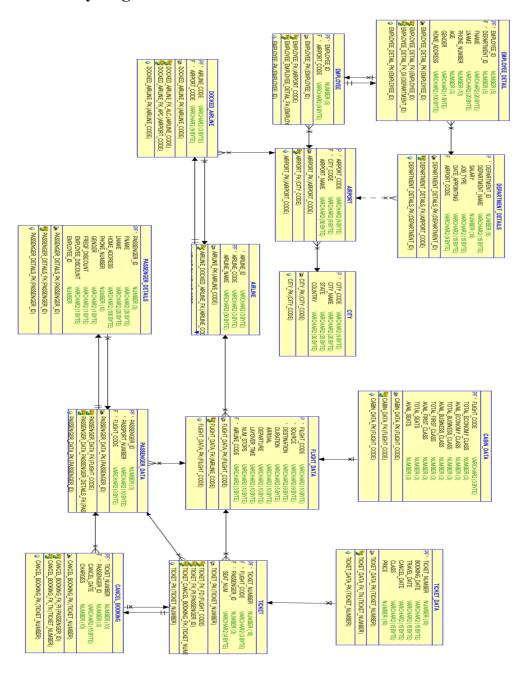
If an employee travels, he/she is also eligible for employee discounts.

Passengers can also get discounts if they have flight points they can redeem those points.

An Entity-Relationship Model (Made using erdplus.com)



Case study Logical Model (made using Oracle SQL Developer)



Database Schema

```
CREATE table "CITY" (
 "CITY CODE" VARCHAR2(9) NOT NULL,
 "CITY_NAME" VARCHAR2(20),
 "STATE" VARCHAR2(25),
 "COUNTRY" VARCHAR2(30),
 constraint "CITY_PK" primary key ("CITY_CODE")
CREATE table "AIRPORT" (
 "AIRPORT CODE" VARCHAR2(9) NOT NULL,
 "CITY CODE" VARCHAR2(9) NOT NULL,
 "AIRPORT NAME" VARCHAR2(50),
 constraint "AIRPORT_PK" primary key ("AIRPORT_CODE")
ALTER TABLE "AIRPORT" ADD CONSTRAINT "AIRPORT FK"
FOREIGN KEY ("CITY_CODE")
REFERENCES "CITY" ("CITY_CODE")
CREATE table "AIRLINE" (
 "AIRLINE ID" VARCHAR2(3) NOT NULL,
 "AIRLINE_CODE" VARCHAR2(3) NOT NULL,
 "AIRLINE NAME" VARCHAR2(50),
 constraint "AIRLINE PK" primary key ("AIRLINE CODE")
CREATE table "DOCKED_AIRLINE" (
 "AIRLINE CODE" VARCHAR2(3) NOT NULL,
 "AIRPORT_CODE" VARCHAR2(9) NOT NULL,
 constraint "DOCKED AIRLINE PK" primary key ("AIRLINE CODE")
ALTER TABLE "DOCKED_AIRLINE" ADD CONSTRAINT "DOCKED_AIRLINE_FK_APC"
FOREIGN KEY ("AIRPORT_CODE")
REFERENCES "AIRPORT" ("AIRPORT CODE")
```

```
ALTER TABLE "DOCKED_AIRLINE" ADD CONSTRAINT "DOCKED_AIRLINE_FK_ALC"
FOREIGN KEY ("AIRLINE_CODE")
REFERENCES "AIRLINE" ("AIRLINE_CODE")
ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
REATE table "FLIGHT DATA" (
 "FILGHT_CODE" VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL,
 "SOURCE"
            VARCHAR2(9) NOT NULL,
 "DESTINATION" VARCHAR2(9) NOT NULL,
 "DURATION" VARCHAR2(5),
 "ARRIVAL" VARCHAR2(10),
 "DEPARTURE" VARCHAR2(10),
 "LAYOVER TIME" VARCHAR2(10),
 "NUM STOPS" VARCHAR2(10),
 "AIRLINE CODE" VARCHAR2(3) NOT NULL,
 constraint "FLIGHT_DATA_PK" primary key ("FILGHT_CODE")
ALTER TABLE "FLIGHT DATA" ADD CONSTRAINT "FLIGHT DATA FK"
OREIGN KEY ("AIRLINE_CODE")
REFERENCES "AIRLINE" ("AIRLINE CODE")
CREATE table "CABIN DATA" (
 "FLIGHT CODE"
                 VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL,
 "TOTAL ECONOMY CLASS" NUMBER(3),
 "AVAIL ECONOMY CLASS" NUMBER(3),
```

```
CREATE table "CABIN_DATA" (

"FLIGHT_CODE" VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL,

"TOTAL_ECONOMY_CLASS" NUMBER(3),

"AVAIL_ECONOMY_CLASS" NUMBER(3),

"TOTAL_BUSINESS_CLASS" NUMBER(3),

"AVAIL_BUSINESS_CLASS" NUMBER(3),

"TOTAL_FIRST_CLASS" NUMBER(3),

"AVAIL_FIRST_CLASS" NUMBER(3),

"AVAIL_SEATS" NUMBER(3),

"AVAIL_SEATS" NUMBER(3),

constraint "CABIN_DATA_PK" primary key ("FLIGHT_CODE")

);

ALTER TABLE "CABIN_DATA" ADD CONSTRAINT "CABIN_DATA_FK"

FOREIGN KEY ("FLIGHT_CODE")

REFERENCES "FLIGHT_DATA" ("FILGHT_CODE")

ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
CREATE table "PASSENGER_DATA" (

"PASSENGER_ID" NUMBER(3) NOT NULL,

"PASSPORT_NUMBER" VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL,

"FLIGHT_CODE" VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL,

constraint "PASSENGER_DATA_PK" primary key ("PASSENGER_ID")

);

ALTER TABLE "PASSENGER_DATA" ADD CONSTRAINT "PASSENGER_DATA_FK"

FOREIGN KEY ("FLIGHT_CODE")

REFERENCES "FLIGHT_DATA" ("FILGHT_CODE")

ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
CREATE table "PASSENGER_DETAILS" (
"PASSENGER_ID" NUMBER(3) NOT NULL,
```

```
"FNAME"
              VARCHAR2(20),
 "LNAME"
              VARCHAR2(20),
 "HOME ADDRESS" VARCHAR2(100),
 "PHONE NUMBER" NUMBER(10),
 "GENDER"
               VARCHAR2(1),
 "FREQF DISCOUNT" VARCHAR2(1),
 "EMPLOYEE DISCOUNT" VARCHAR2(1),
 "EMPLOYEE ID" NUMBER(10),
 constraint "PASSENGER DETAILS PK" primary key ("PASSENGER ID")
ALTER TABLE "PASSENGER DETAILS" ADD CONSTRAINT "PASSENGER DETAILS FK"
FOREIGN KEY ("PASSENGER_ID")
REFERENCES "PASSENGER DATA" ("PASSENGER ID")
CREATE table "TICKET" (
 "TICKET NUMBER" NUMBER(10) NOT NULL,
 "FLIGHT CODE" VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL,
 "PASSENGER_ID" NUMBER(3) NOT NULL,
 "SEAT NUM" VARCHAR2(4),
 constraint "TICKET PK" primary key ("TICKET NUMBER")
ALTER TABLE "TICKET" ADD CONSTRAINT "TICKET FK FD"
FOREIGN KEY ("FLIGHT_CODE")
REFERENCES "FLIGHT DATA" ("FILGHT CODE")
ALTER TABLE "TICKET" ADD CONSTRAINT "TICKET FK PI"
FOREIGN KEY ("PASSENGER ID")
REFERENCES "PASSENGER_DATA" ("PASSENGER_ID")
CREATE table "TICKET DATA" (
 "TICKET NUMBER" NUMBER(10) NOT NULL,
 "BOOKING_DATE" VARCHAR2(15),
 "TRAVEL DATE" VARCHAR2(15),
 "CANCEL DATE" VARCHAR2(15),
 "CLASS"
           VARCHAR2(15),
 "PRICE"
           NUMBER(10).
 constraint "TICKET_DATA_PK" primary key ("TICKET_NUMBER")
ALTER TABLE "TICKET DATA" ADD CONSTRAINT "TICKET DATA FK TN"
OREIGN KEY ("TICKET_NUMBER")
REFERENCES "TICKET" ("TICKET_NUMBER")
CREATE table "CANCEL BOOKING" (
 "TICKET NUMBER" NUMBER(10) NOT NULL,
 "PASSENGER_ID" NUMBER(3) NOT NULL,
```

"CANCEL DATE" VARCHAR2(15),

```
"CHARGES" NUMBER(10),
constraint "CANCEL_BOOKING_PK" primary key ("TICKET_NUMBER")
);
ALTER TABLE "CANCEL_BOOKING" ADD CONSTRAINT "CANCEL_BOOKING_FK_TN"
FOREIGN KEY ("TICKET_NUMBER")
REFERENCES "TICKET" ("TICKET_NUMBER")
ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE "CANCEL_BOOKING" ADD CONSTRAINT "CANCEL_BOOKING_FK_PI"
FOREIGN KEY ("PASSENGER_ID")
REFERENCES "PASSENGER_DATA" ("PASSENGER_ID")
ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
REATE table "EMPLOYEE" (
 "EMPLOYEE ID" NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
 "AIRPORT CODE" VARCHAR2(9) NOT NULL,
 constraint "EMPLOYEE_PK" primary key ("EMPLOYEE_ID")
ALTER TABLE "EMPLOYEE" ADD CONSTRAINT "EMPLOYEE FK"
OREIGN KEY ("AIRPORT CODE")
REFERENCES "AIRPORT" ("AIRPORT CODE")
CREATE table "EMPLOYEE DETAIL" (
 "EMPLOYEE ID" NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
 "DEPARTMENT ID" NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,
 "FNAME"
            VARCHAR2(20),
 "LNAME"
            VARCHAR2(20),
 "PHONE_NUMBER" NUMBER(10),
           NUMBER(3),
 "GENDER"
             VARCHAR2(1),
 "HOME ADDRESS" VARCHAR2(100),
 constraint "EMPLOYEE DETAIL PK" primary key ("EMPLOYEE ID")
ALTER TABLE "EMPLOYEE DETAIL" ADD CONSTRAINT "EMPLOYEE DETAIL FK"
FOREIGN KEY ("EMPLOYEE_ID")
REFERENCES "EMPLOYEE" ("EMPLOYEE ID")
ALTER TABLE "EMPLOYEE DETAIL" ADD CONSTRAINT "EMPLOYEE DETAIL FK DI"
FOREIGN KEY ("DEPARTMENT ID")
REFERENCES "DEPARTMENT DETAILS" ("DEPARTMENT ID")
```

```
CREATE table "DEPARTMENT_DETAILS" (

"DEPARTMENT_ID" NUMBER(5) NOT NULL,

"DEPARTMENT_NAME" VARCHAR2(15),

"SALARY" NUMBER(10),

"JOB_TYPE" VARCHAR2(15),
```

```
"DATE_APPOINTING" VARCHAR2(15),

"AIRPORT_CODE" VARCHAR2(9),
constraint "DEPARTMENT_DETAILS_PK" primary key ("DEPARTMENT_ID")
);
ALTER TABLE "DEPARTMENT_DETAILS" ADD CONSTRAINT "DEPARTMENT_DETAILS_FK"
FOREIGN KEY ("AIRPORT_CODE")
REFERENCES "AIRPORT" ("AIRPORT_CODE")
ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

Sequences

EMPLOYEE ID SEQUENCE

```
create sequence "EMPLOYEE_ID_SEQ"
start with 0
increment by 1
maxvalue 99999
minvalue 0
nocache
nocycle
noorder;
```

TICKET NUMBER SEQUENCE

```
create sequence "TICKET_NUMBER_SEQ"
start with 123
increment by 1
maxvalue 99999
minvalue 0
nocache
nocycle
noorder;
```

PASSENGER ID SEQUENCE

```
create sequence "PASSENGER_ID_SEQ"
start with 1
increment by 1
maxvalue 999
minvalue 0
nocache
nocycle
order;
```

Procedures

NEW PASSENGER PRO

```
create or replace procedure "NEW_PASSENGER_PRO"

(passport_number IN VARCHAR2, flight_code IN VARCHAR2,
firstname IN VARCHAR2, lastname IN VARCHAR2,
homeaddress IN VARCHAR2, phonenumber IN NUMBER,
p_gender IN VARCHAR2, p_freqfdiscount IN VARCHAR2,
p_employeediscount IN VARCHAR2, p_employeeid IN VARCHAR2,
p_class IN VARCHAR2, p_seat IN VARCHAR2,
p_price IN NUMBER)
```

```
BEGIN
INSERT INTO PASSENGER_DATA ("PASSENGER_ID", "PASSPORT_NUMBER", "FLIGHT_CODE")
VALUES
(PASSENGER_ID_SEQ.nextval, passport_number,flight_code);
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO PASSENGER_DETAILS
("PASSENGER_ID", "FNAME", "LNAME", "HOME_ADDRESS",
"PHONE_NUMBER", "GENDER", "FREQF_DISCOUNT", "EMPLOYEE_ID SCOUNT", "EMPLOYEE_ID")
) VALUES
(PASSENGER_ID_SEQ.currval, firstname, lastname, homeaddress, phonenumber, P_gender,
p_freqfdiscount, p_employeediscount, p_employeeid);
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO TICKET ("TICKET_NUMBER", "FLIGHT_CODE", "PASSENGER_ID", "SEAT_NUM")
VALUES
(TICKET_NUMBER_SEQ.nextval, flight_code, PASSENGER_ID_SEQ.currval, p_seat);
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO TICKET_DATA
("TICKET_NUMBER", "BOOKING_DATE", "TRAVEL_DATE", "CANCEL_DATE", "CLASS", "PRICE")
VALUES
(TICKET_NUMBER_SEQ.currval, sysdate, sysdate+7, ", p_class, p_price);
COMMIT;
END;
```

NEW EMPLOYEE PRO

```
create or replace procedure "NEW_EMPLOYEE_PRO"
(airport_code IN VARCHAR2,department_id IN NUMBER,
p_fname IN VARCHAR2,p_lname IN VARCHAR2,
p_phone_num IN NUMBER,p_age IN NUMBER,
p_gender IN VARCHAR2,p_home_address IN VARCHAR2)
is

BEGIN
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE ("EMPLOYEE_ID","AIRPORT_CODE") VALUES
(EMPLOYEE_ID_SEQ.nextval, airport_code);
COMMIT;

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE_DETAILS ("EMPLOYEE_ID","DEPARTMENT_ID","FNAME",
    "LNAME","PHONE_NUMBER","AGE","GENDER","HOME_ADDRESS")
VALUES
(EMPLOYEE_ID_SEQ.currval,
department_id,p_fname,p_lname,p_phone_num,p_age,p_gender,p_home_address);
COMMIT;
END;
/;
```

```
reate or replace procedure "UPDATE SEATS PRO"
(p flight code IN VARCHAR2,
p class IN VARCHAR2,p seat num IN VARCHAR2)
 T AVAIL SEATS number; AVAIL ECO SEATS number; AVAIL BUS SEATS number;
 AVAIL FIR SEATS number;
 FL_CLASS VARCHAR(30);
 SELECT AVAIL SEATS INTO T AVAIL SEATS FROM CABIN DATA WHERE
FLIGHT CODE = p flight code;
 SELECT AVAIL ECONOMY CLASS INTO AVAIL ECO SEATS FROM CABIN DATA
WHERE FLIGHT CODE = p flight code;
 SELECT AVAIL BUSINESS CLASS INTO AVAIL BUS SEATS FROM CABIN DATA
WHERE FLIGHT CODE = p flight code;
 SELECT AVAIL FIRST CLASS INTO AVAIL FIR SEATS FROM CABIN DATA WHERE
FLIGHT CODE = p flight code;
  IF T AVAIL SEATS > 0 THEN
   dbms output.put line('ALL SEATS ARE FULL IN FLIGHT');
   IF p class = 'economy' OR p class = 'ECONOMY' OR p class = 'ECO' THEN
     FL CLASS:='AVAIL ECONOMY CLASS';
     IF AVAIL ECO SEATS <= 0 THEN
       dbms output.put line('ALL SEATS ARE FULL IN ECONOMY CLASS');
       UPDATE CABIN DATA SET AVAIL SEATS=AVAIL SEATS-1,
       AVAIL ECONOMY CLASS=AVAIL ECONOMY CLASS-1
       WHERE FLIGHT CODE=p flight code;
      END IF;
   ELSIF p class = 'BUSINESS' OR p class = 'business' OR p class = 'busi' THEN
     FL CLASS:='AVAIL BUSINESS CLASS';
     FL CLASS:='AVAIL ECONOMY CLASS';
     IF AVAIL ECO SEATS <= 0 THEN
       dbms output.put line('ALL SEATS ARE FULL IN BUSINESS CLASS');
       UPDATE CABIN DATA SET AVAIL SEATS=AVAIL SEATS-1,
       AVAIL BUSINESS CLASS=AVAIL BUSINESS CLASS-1
       WHERE FLIGHT CODE=p flight code;
     FL CLASS:='AVAIL FIRST CLASS';
     IF AVAIL ECO SEATS <= 0 THEN
       dbms output.put line('ALL SEATS ARE FULL IN BUSINESS CLASS');
```

Case Study Interactive Queries

```
INSERT INTO CITY ("CITY_CODE","CITY_NAME","STATE","COUNTRY")

VALUES('LKUS','Louisville','Kentucky','United States');
INSERT INTO CITY ("CITY_CODE","CITY_NAME","STATE","COUNTRY")

VALUES('CCI','Chandigarh','Chandigarh','India');
```

```
INSERT INTO AIRPORT ("AIRPORT_NAME","AIRPORT_CODE","CITY_CODE")

VALUES('Louisville International Airport','SDF','LKUS');
INSERT INTO AIRPORT ("AIRPORT_NAME","AIRPORT_CODE","CITY_CODE")

VALUES('Chandigarh International Airport','IXC','CCI');
```

```
INSERT INTO AIRLINE ("AIRLINE_ID","AIRLINE_NAME","AIRLINE_CODE") VALUES('AI','Air India Limited','098');
INSERT INTO AIRLINE ("AIRLINE_ID","AIRLINE_NAME","AIRLINE_CODE")
VALUES('LH','Lufthansa', '220');
```

INSERT INTO DOCKED_AIRLINE ("AIRLINE_CODE", "AIRPORT_CODE") VALUES('001', 'SDF'); INSERT INTO DOCKED_AIRLINE ("AIRLINE_CODE", "AIRPORT_CODE") VALUES('001', 'JFK');

```
INSERT INTO
```

```
FLIGHT_DATA("FLIGHT_CODE","SOURCE","DESTINATION","DURATION","ARRIVAL","DEPART URE","LAYOVER_TIME","NUM_STOPS","AIRLINE_CODE")

VALUES('AI2014','BOM','DFW','24hr','02:10','03:15','3','1','098');

INSERT INTO

FLIGHT_DATA("FLIGHT_CODE","SOURCE","DESTINATION","DURATION","ARRIVAL","DEPART URE","LAYOVER_TIME","NUM_STOPS","AIRLINE_CODE")

VALUES('EY1234','JFK','TPA','3hrs','19:20','20:05','5','2','607');
```

Insertion of Passenger Related Data using procedure

```
BEGIN

NEW_PASSENGER_PRO('A1234568','AI2014','Pranav','Arora',
'123-sector-28-panchkula',9877012312,'M','N','N',",'FIRST-CLASS','B021',12345);
END;
```

Insertion of Employee Related Data using procedure

BEGIN

NEW_EMPLOYEE_PRO('SDF','125','carl','lewis',0123456795,26,'M','7820 MCCALLUM COURTS, APT 234, AKRON, OH');

END:

Conclusion

While working on this project, we learnt a lot about creating a database and implementing all the queries related to creation of the database, modifying it and fetching the data from it. We have a good hold on the concepts related to ER diagrams and normalization now. We also learned about procedures, sequences by this project and triggers.

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