

## Project Description

The airport management system database project is implemented to manage and handle airport required data, passengers, employees, flights, tickets and etc. The users are the employees who are responsible for managing the airport system through the database and execute any of the stored procedures or triggers needed.

The database represents an AIRPORT which is located in a CITY and has AIRLINES. Each AIRPORT has many EMPLOYEES. Each AIRLINE has many FLIGHTS. Each FLIGHT has many PASSENGERS. Each PASSENGER can BOOK or CANCEL his TICKET. Each EMPLOYEE serves 1 or many PASSENGERS.

## Tasks to be performed

- The system gives a broad picture of the underlying operational elements that affect airport management.
- The system should keep track of flights and flights could be canceled or delayed.
- The system should keep track of the passengers and their tickets bookings.
- The system should be able to update ticket prices and store ticket price history.
- The system should have necessary queries and it will be always updated with new queries to make the system better along the development process

## ER Diagram and Relational Schema

### Entities:

CITY

AIRPORT

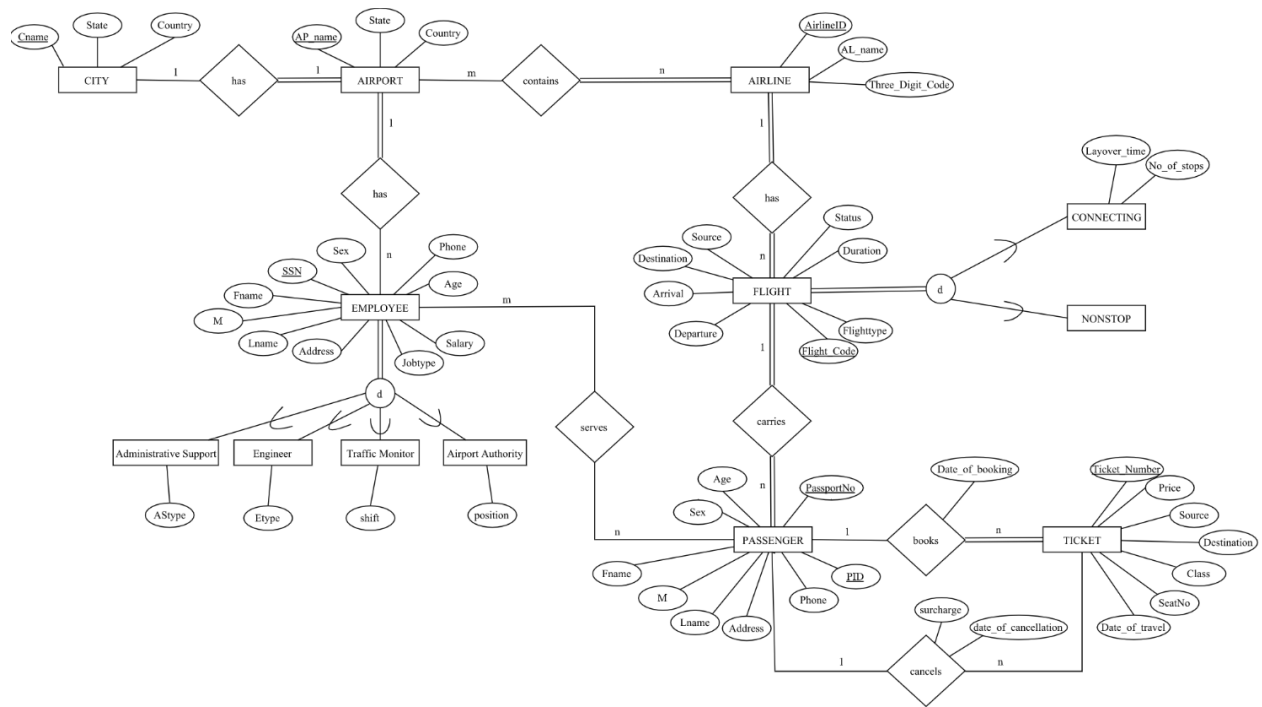
AIRLINE

EMPLOYEE (Administrative Support, Engineer, Traffic Monitor, Airport Authority)

FLIGHT (CONNECTING, NONSTOP)

PASSENGER

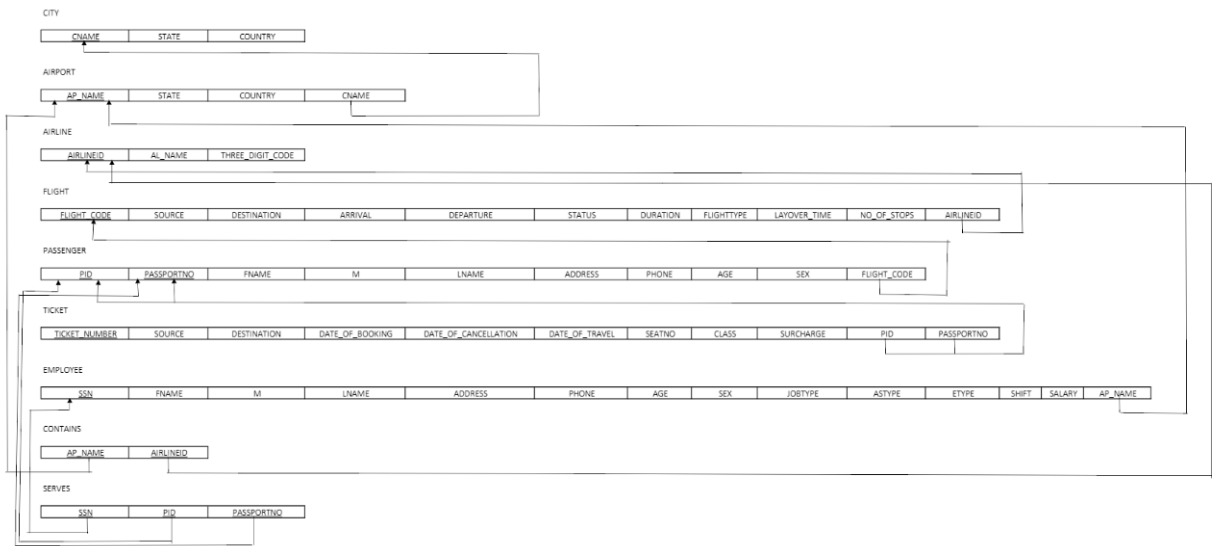
TICKET



Relationships:

Entity 1	Name of the Relationship	Entity 2	Cardinality
City	has	Airport	1:1
Airport	contains	Airline	m : n
Airport	has	Employee	1 : n
Airline	has	Flight	1 : n
Flight	carries	Passengers	1 : n
Employee	serves	Passengers	m : n
Passenger	books	Ticket	1 : n
Passenger	cancels	Ticket	1 : n

## Relational Schema



## Database Functions:

Query about economy passengers for specific flight.

Query about flights according to their status, either delayed or on time.

Trigger on update of ticket price and store old ticket price in a new table.

Trigger on update of flight status to add the flight to new table for delayed flights

## Airport Names and Codes:

Our reference : [IATA - Codes - Airline and Location Codes Search](#)

Airport Name	IATA Airport code
Louisville International Airport	SDF
Chandigarh International Airport	IXC
Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport	DFW
Indira Gandhi International Airport	DEL
Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport	BOM
San Francisco International Airport	SFO
Frankfurt Airport	FRA
George Bush Intercontinental Airport	IAH
John F. Kennedy International Airport	JFK
Tampa International Airport	TPA

## SQL

All scripts are submitted with this report

Created tables and inserted values for testing

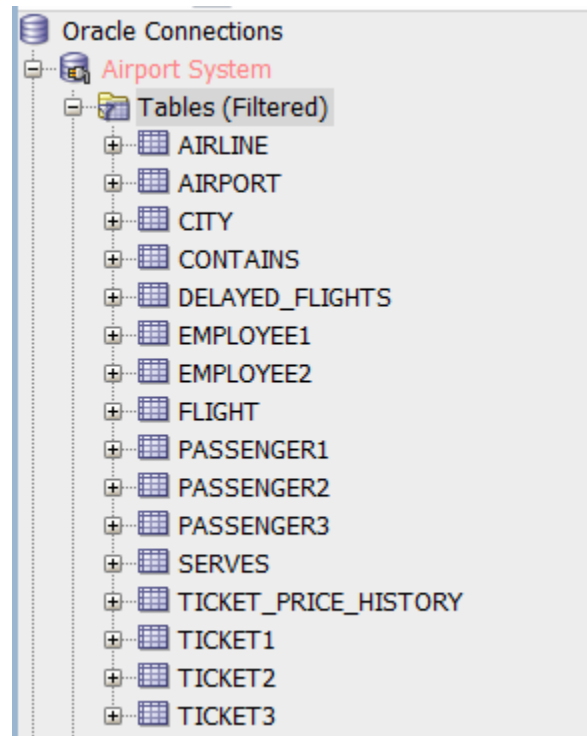
```
Worksheet | Query Builder

CREATE TABLE CITY
(CNAME VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL,
STATE VARCHAR2(15),
COUNTRY VARCHAR(30),
PRIMARY KEY(CNAME));

INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('Louisville', 'Kentucky', 'United States');
INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('Chandigarh', 'Chandigarh', 'India');
INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('Fort Worth', 'Texas', 'United States');
INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('Delhi', 'Delhi', 'India');
INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('Mumbai', 'Maharashtra', 'India');
INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('San Francisco', 'California', 'United States');
INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('Frankfurt', 'Hesse', 'Germany');
INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('Houston', 'Texas', 'United States');
INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('New York City', 'New York', 'United States');
INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES ('Tampa', 'Florida', 'United States');

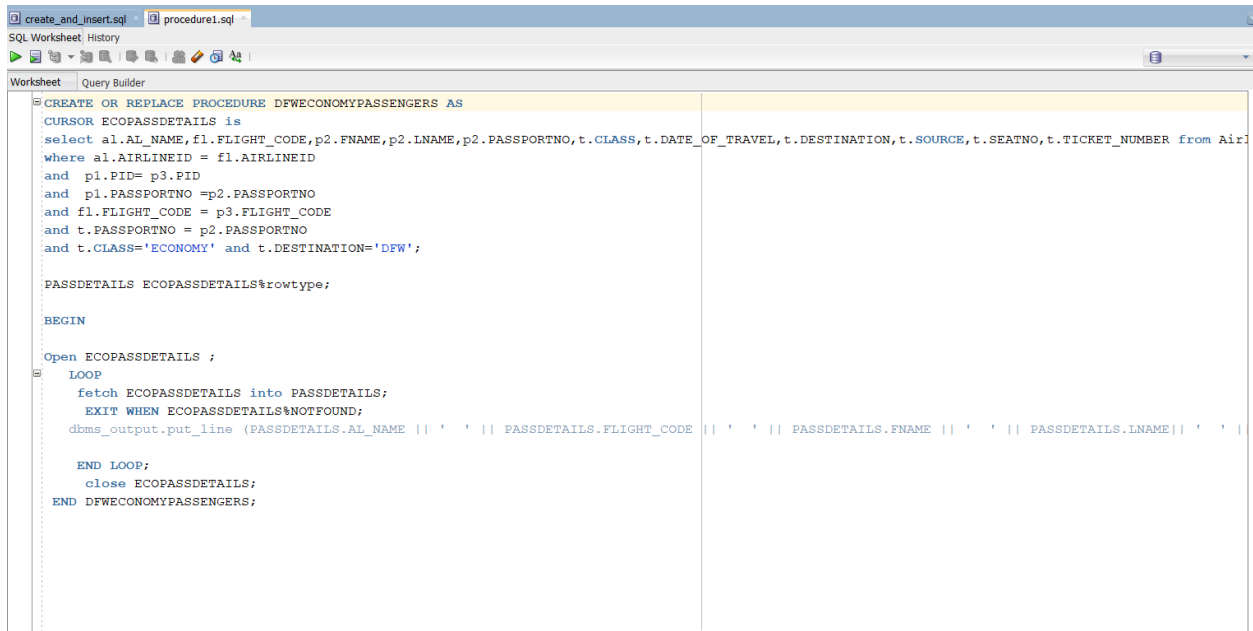
CREATE TABLE AIRPORT
(AP_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
STATE VARCHAR2(15),
COUNTRY VARCHAR(30),
CNAME VARCHAR2(15),
PRIMARY KEY(AP_NAME),
FOREIGN KEY(CNAME) REFERENCES CITY(CNAME) ON DELETE CASCADE);

INSERT INTO AIRPORT (AP_NAME, STATE, COUNTRY, CNAME) VALUES ('Louisville International Airport', 'Kentucky', 'United States', 'Louisville');
```



## Procedure 1:

This procedure gets all the economy passengers details which are heading to DFW



```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DFWECONOMYPASSENGERS AS
CURSOR ECOPASDETAILS IS
select al.AL_NAME,fl.FLIGHT_CODE,p2.FNAME,p2.LNAME,p2.PASSPORTNO,t.CLASS,t.DATE_OF_TRAVEL,t.DESTINATION,t.SOURCE,t.SEATNO,t.TICKET_NUMBER from Air
where al.AIRLINEID = fl.AIRLINEID
and p1.PID= p3.PID
and p1.PASSPORTNO =p2.PASSPORTNO
and fl.FLIGHT_CODE = p3.FLIGHT_CODE
and t.PASSPORTNO = p2.PASSPORTNO
and t.CLASS='ECONOMY' and t.DESTINATION='DFW';

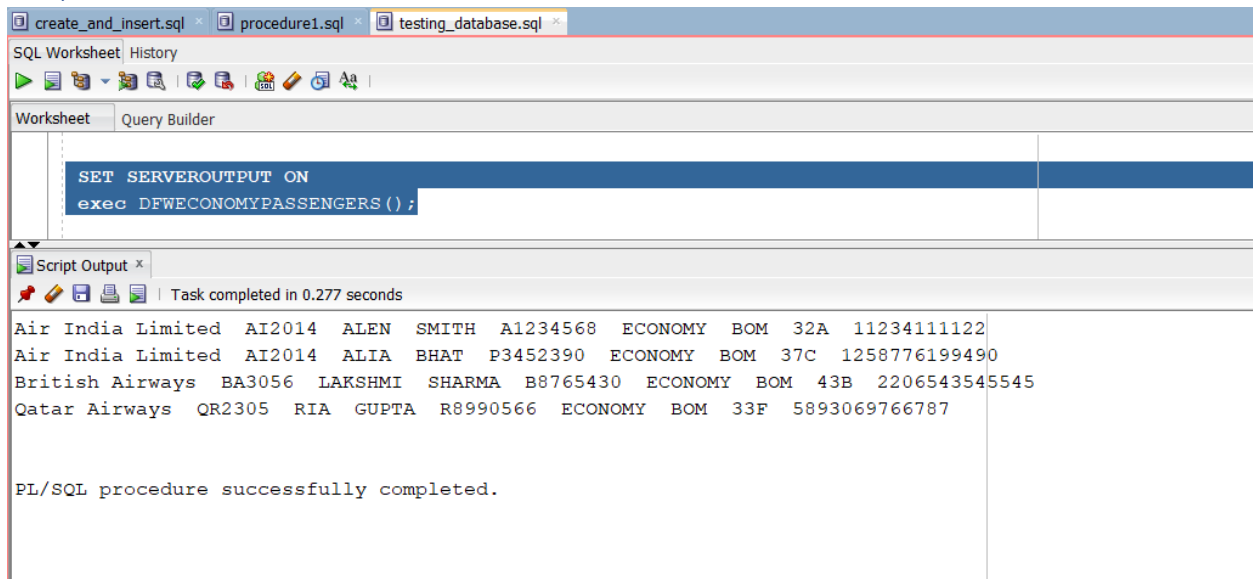
PASSEDETAILS ECOPASDETAILS%rowtype;

BEGIN

Open ECOPASDETAILS ;
LOOP
fetch ECOPASDETAILS into PASSEDETAILS;
EXIT WHEN ECOPASDETAILS%NOTFOUND;
dbms_output.put_line (PASSEDETAILS.AL_NAME || ' ' || PASSEDETAILS.FLIGHT_CODE || ' ' || PASSEDETAILS.FNAME || ' ' || PASSEDETAILS.LNAME|| ' ' ||

END LOOP;
close ECOPASDETAILS;
END DFWECONOMYPASSENGERS;
```

## Output:



```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
exec DFWECONOMYPASSENGERS();
```

Task completed in 0.277 seconds

```
Air India Limited AI2014 ALAN SMITH A1234568 ECONOMY BOM 32A 11234111122
Air India Limited AI2014 ALIA BHAT P3452390 ECONOMY BOM 37C 1258776199490
British Airways BA3056 LAKSHMI SHARMA B8765430 ECONOMY BOM 43B 2206543545545
Qatar Airways QR2305 RIA GUPTA R8990566 ECONOMY BOM 33F 5893069766787

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

## Procedure 2:

This procedure gets the details of flights by their status

```
SQL Worksheet: History
create_and_insert.sql  procedure1.sql  testing_database.sql  trigger1.sql  trigger3.sql  procedure2.sql  trigger2.sql

Worksheet: Query Builder

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE FLIGHTSBYSTATUS
(
  IN_STATUS IN VARCHAR2
) AS

CURSOR fSTATUS is
select distinct f.FLIGHT_CODE ,al.AL_NAME , f.ARRIVAL,f.departure,f.SOURCE,f.DESTINATION,f.STATUS,f.FLIGHTTYPE from Airline al ,Airport ap,flight f
where al.AIRLINEID=f.AIRLINEID
and f.STATUS =IN_STATUS;

FlightStatus fSTATUS%rowtype;

BEGIN
  Open fSTATUS ;
  LOOP
    fetch fSTATUS into FlightStatus;
    EXIT WHEN fSTATUS%NOTFOUND;
    dbms_output.put_line (FlightStatus.FLIGHT_CODE || ' ' || FlightStatus.AL_NAME || ' ' || FlightStatus.ARRIVAL || ' ' || FlightStatus.departure);
  END LOOP;
  close fSTATUS;
END FLIGHTSBYSTATUS;
```

## Output:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
exec FLIGHTSBYSTATUS('Delayed');
-- OR --
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
exec FLIGHTSBYSTATUS('On-time');
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.121 seconds

AI127	Air India Limited	02:10	03:15	BOM	DFW	Delayed	Connecting
QR2305	Qatar Airways	13:00	13:55	BOM	DFW	Delayed	Non-stop
QR1902	Qatar Airways	22:00	22:50	IXC	IAH	Delayed	Non-stop

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
exec FLIGHTSBYSTATUS('On-time');
```

Script Output x

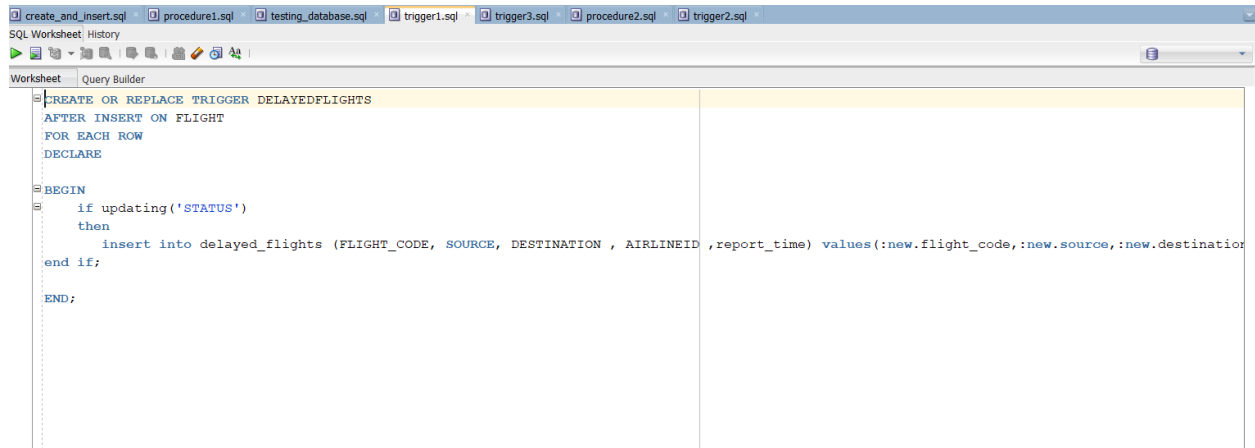
Task completed in 0.036 seconds

LH9876	Lufthansa	05:50	06:35	JFK	BOM	On-time	Non-stop
AI2014	Air India Limited	02:10	03:15	BOM	DFW	On-time	Connecting
EY1234	Ethiad Airways	19:20	20:05	JFK	TPA	On-time	Connecting
AA4367	American Airlines	18:10	18:55	SFO	FRA	On-time	Non-stop
9W2334	Jet Airways	23:00	13:45	IAH	DEL	On-time	Direct
EK3456	Emirates	18:50	19:40	BOM	SFO	On-time	Non-stop
BA1689	British Airways	10:20	10:55	FRA	DEL	On-time	Non-stop
BA3056	British Airways	02:15	02:55	BOM	DFW	On-time	Connecting

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

## Trigger 1:

When the flight status is delayed then the flight is logged into another table

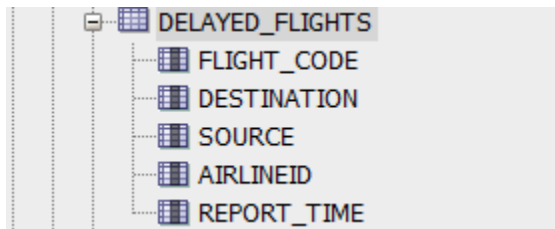


The screenshot shows an SQL Worksheet interface with a tab labeled 'trigger1.sql'. The main area contains the following SQL code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER DELAYEDFLIGHTS
AFTER INSERT ON FLIGHT
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE

BEGIN
    if updating('STATUS')
    then
        insert into delayed_flights (FLIGHT_CODE, SOURCE, DESTINATION , AIRLINEID ,report_time) values (:new.flight_code,:new.source,:new.destination,:new.airlineid,:new.report_time);
    end if;
END;
```

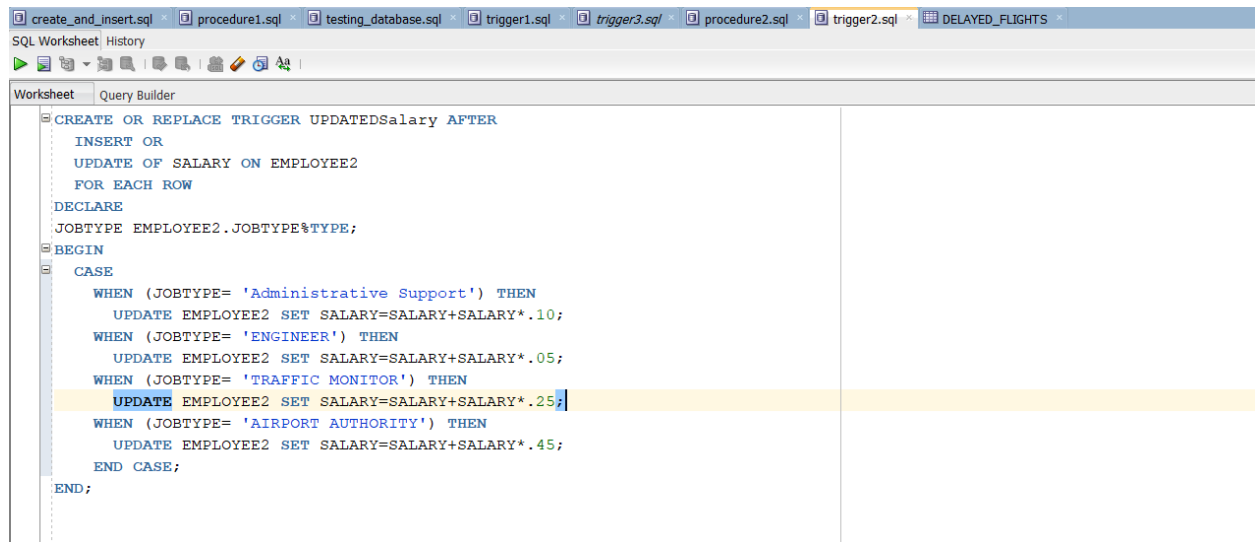
This is the audit table





## Trigger 2:

### Salary update



The screenshot shows an SQL IDE with multiple tabs. The active tab is 'trigger2.sql'. The script in the editor is a PL/SQL trigger named 'UPDATEDSalary' that fires after an insert or update on the 'EMPLOYEE2' table. It uses a CASE statement to apply different salary percentage increases based on the job type: 10% for 'Administrative Support', 5% for 'ENGINEER', 25% for 'TRAFFIC MONITOR', and 45% for 'AIRPORT AUTHORITY'. The line 'UPDATE EMPLOYEE2 SET SALARY=SALARY+SALARY\*.25;' is highlighted in yellow.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER UPDATEDSalary AFTER
INSERT OR
UPDATE OF SALARY ON EMPLOYEE2
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
JOBTYPE EMPLOYEE2.JOBTYPE%TYPE;
BEGIN
CASE
WHEN (JOBTYPE= 'Administrative Support') THEN
UPDATE EMPLOYEE2 SET SALARY=SALARY+SALARY*.10;
WHEN (JOBTYPE= 'ENGINEER') THEN
UPDATE EMPLOYEE2 SET SALARY=SALARY+SALARY*.05;
WHEN (JOBTYPE= 'TRAFFIC MONITOR') THEN
UPDATE EMPLOYEE2 SET SALARY=SALARY+SALARY*.25;
WHEN (JOBTYPE= 'AIRPORT AUTHORITY') THEN
UPDATE EMPLOYEE2 SET SALARY=SALARY+SALARY*.45;
END CASE;
END;
```

### Trigger 3:

Update ticket price and store it in ticket2 table.

```
create_and_insert.sql | procedure1.sql | testing_database.sql | trigger1.sql | trigger3.sql | procedure2.sql | trigger2.sql | DELAYED_FLIGHTS
SQL Worksheet | History
Worksheet | Query Builder
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TICKET_PRICE_HISTORY
BEFORE UPDATE OF PRICE
ON TICKET2
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
INSERT INTO TICKET_PRICE_HISTORY
VALUES (:OLD.DATE_OF_BOOKING, :OLD.SOURCE, :OLD.DESTINATION, :OLD.CLASS, :OLD.PRICE);
END;
```

Output:

```
UPDATE TICKET2
SET PRICE=150000
WHERE DATE_OF_BOOKING = '11-NOV-16'
AND SOURCE='BOM'
AND DESTINATION='DFW'
AND CLASS='ECONOMY'
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.149 seconds

1 row updated.

Columns	Data	Model	Constraints	Grants	Statistics	Triggers	Flashback	Dependencies	Details	Partitions	Indexes	SQL
	DATE_OF_BOOKING	SOURCE	DESTINA...	CLASS	PRICE							
1	11-NOV-16	BOM	DFW	ECONOMY	125000							

## Business Rule 1:

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'business\_rule1.sql'. The query contains the following SQL statements:

```
ALTER TABLE TICKET1
ADD CONSTRAINT TICKET_NO_LENGTH CHECK (LENGTH(TICKET_NUMBER)=13)
ENABLE NOVALIDATE;

INSERT INTO TICKET1(TICKET_NUMBER, SOURCE, DESTINATION, DATE_OF_BOOKING, DATE_OF_CANCELLATION, DATE_OF_TRAVEL, SEATNO, CLASS, PID, PASSPORTNO)
VALUES (001123411111221,'BOM','DFW','11-MAY-16','','15-DEC-16','32A','ECONOMY',1,'A12345678');
```

The 'Script Output' window shows the following error message:

```
Error starting at line : 5 in command -
INSERT INTO TICKET1(TICKET_NUMBER, SOURCE, DESTINATION, DATE_OF_BOOKING, DATE_OF_CANCELLATION, DATE_OF_TRAVEL, SEATNO, CLASS, PID, PASSPORTNO)
VALUES (001123411111221,'BOM','DFW','11-MAY-16','','15-DEC-16','32A','ECONOMY',1,'A12345678')
Error report -
ORA-02290: check constraint (C##OBAIDAIRPORT.TICKET_NO_LENGTH) violated
```

## Business Rule 2:

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'business\_rule2.sql'. The query contains the following SQL statements:

```
ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE1
ADD CONSTRAINT AGE_LIMIT CHECK(AGE<65);

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE1(SSN, FNAME, M, LNAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AGE, SEX, JOBTYP, A$TYPE, ETYPE, SHIFT, POSITION, AP_NAME)
VALUES (123456799,'RAM','M','SHARMA','731 HILL TOWN, ARLINGTON, TX',4356789365, 66, 'M','ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT','RECEPTIONIST','','','Louisville In
```

The 'Script Output' window shows the following error message:

```
Error starting at line : 4 in command -
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE1(SSN, FNAME, M, LNAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AGE, SEX, JOBTYP, A$TYPE, ETYPE, SHIFT, POSITION, AP_NAME)
VALUES (123456799,'RAM','M','SHARMA','731 HILL TOWN, ARLINGTON, TX',4356789365, 66, 'M','ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT','RECEPTIONIST','','','Louisville In
Error report -
ORA-02290: check constraint (C##OBAIDAIRPORT.AGE_LIMIT) violated
```

