

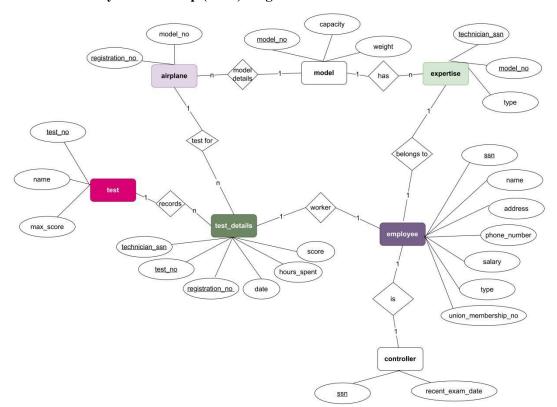
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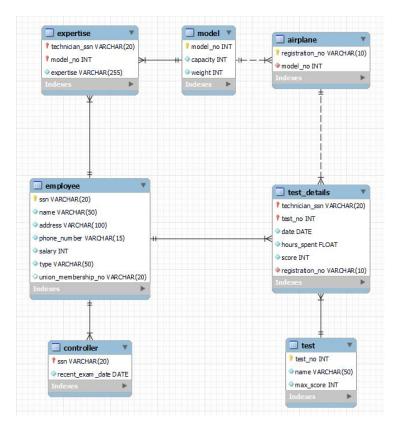
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1. Introduction

The purpose of this project is to develop and implement a relational database for an airport information system. The database will store information about airplanes, models, technicians, traffic controllers, union membership, and tests. This report outlines the entities and relations involved in the database design, and the reasoning behind the choices made in terms of the models and normalization decisions.

Enhanced Entity-Relationship (EER) diagram





Entities and Relations: The database will consist of the following entities and relations:

- 1. airplane: registration_no (PK), model_no (FK)
- 2. model: model no (PK), capacity, weight
- 3. expertise: technician_ssn (PK, FK), model_no (PK, FK), type
- 4. controller: ssn (PK,FK), recent exam date
- 5. employee: ssn (PK), name, address, phone number, salary, type, union membership no
- 6. test: test_no (PK), name, max_score
- 7. test_details: technician_ssn (FK), test_no (FK), registration_no (FK), date, hours_spent, score

2. Reasoning:

Airplane and Model: An airplane is identified by its registration number, and each airplane is of a specific model. Therefore, airplane and model entities are created, where airplane has a primary key of registration number and a foreign key of model number. The model entity has a primary key of model number and contains information about capacity and weight.

Expertise: A technician is an expert on one or more plane models, and their expertise may overlap with that of other technicians. Therefore, an expertise entity is created with a composite primary key of technician SSN and model number, and an additional attribute of type to indicate the level of expertise.

Controller: Traffic controllers must have an annual medical examination, so a controller entity is created with a primary key of SSN and an attribute of recent exam date to store the most recent exam date.

Employee: All airport employees belong to a union, so an employee entity is created with a primary key of SSN and additional attributes of name, address, phone number, salary, type, and union membership number.

Test and Test Details: The airport has a number of tests that are used periodically to ensure that airplanes are still airworthy. Each test has a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) test number, a name, and a maximum possible score. The FAA requires the airport to keep track of each time a given airplane is tested by a given technician using a given test. Therefore, a test entity is created with a primary key of test number and additional attributes of name and maximum score. A test details entity is also created with foreign keys of technician SSN, test number, and airplane registration number, and additional attributes of date, hours spent, and score.

Normalization: Normalization is the process of organizing a database to reduce redundancy and dependency, and to improve data integrity. The database design is normalized to third normal form (3NF).

First Normal Form (1NF): Each attribute of a relation must have atomic values. The entities created in this database design are already in 1NF since each attribute has a single value.

Second Normal Form (2NF): Every non-key attribute must be functionally dependent on the primary key. The entities created in this database design are in 2NF since each non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the primary key.

Third Normal Form (3NF): Every non-key attribute must be functionally dependent on the primary key, and no non-key attribute should be dependent on another non-key attribute. The entities created in this database design are in 3NF since there are no transitive dependencies between attributes.

3. Create table script:

```
CREATE TABLE model (
  model no INT PRIMARY KEY,
  capacity INT NOT NULL,
  weight INT NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE airplane (
  registration_no VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
  model no INT NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (model no) REFERENCES model(model no)
);
CREATE TABLE expertise (
  technician ssn VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  model no INT NOT NULL,
  expertise VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (technician ssn, model no),
  FOREIGN KEY (technician ssn) REFERENCES employee(ssn),
  FOREIGN KEY (model no) REFERENCES model(model no)
);
CREATE TABLE controller (
  ssn VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY,
  recent exam date DATE NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES employee(ssn)
);
CREATE TABLE employee (
  ssn VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  address VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  phone number VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
  salary INT NOT NULL,
    type VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  union membership no VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE test (
  test no INT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  max score INT NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE test details (
  technician ssn VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  test no INT NOT NULL,
  date DATE NOT NULL,
  hours spent FLOAT NOT NULL,
  score INT NOT NULL,
  registration no VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (technician ssn, test no),
  FOREIGN KEY (technician ssn) REFERENCES employee(ssn),
  FOREIGN KEY (test no) REFERENCES test(test no),
    FOREIGN KEY (registration no) REFERENCES airplane(registration no)
);
Results:
Insert datas script:
-- Insert data for the model table
INSERT INTO model (model no, capacity, weight)
VALUES
    (1, 200, 5000),
    (2, 300, 7500),
    (3, 400, 10000),
    (4, 250, 6000),
    (5, 350, 8000);
-- Insert data for the airplane table
INSERT INTO airplane (registration no, model no)
VALUES
    ('ABC123', 1),
    ('DEF456', 2),
    ('GHI789', 3),
    ('JKL012', 1),
    ('MNO345', 2);
-- Insert data for the employee table
INSERT
           INTO
                    employee
                                                 address,
                                                             phone number,
                                 (ssn,
                                        name,
                                                                               salary,
                                                                                        type,
union membership no)
VALUES
    ('111-11-1111', 'John Smith', '123 Main St', '555-1234', 60000, 'technician', 100),
    ('222-22-222', 'Jane Doe', '456 Oak Ave', '555-5678', 70000, 'technician', 200),
    ('333-33-3333', 'Bob Johnson', '789 Maple St', '555-9012', 80000, 'technician', 300),
    ('444-44-4444', 'Sarah Lee', '321 Elm St', '555-3456', 90000, 'technician', 400),
    ('555-55-5555', 'Tom Smith', '654 Birch Ln', '555-7890', 100000, 'technician', 500),
```

```
('666-66-6666', 'Allen', '120 Birch Ln', '555-7982', 100500, 'controller', 600),
          ('777-77-777', 'Hiton', '119 Birch Ln', '555-8413', 89000, 'controller', 700);
-- Insert data for the expertise table
INSERT INTO expertise (technician ssn, model no, expertise)
VALUES
     ('111-11-1111', 1, 'e1'),
     ('111-11-1111', 2, 'e1'),
    ('222-22-2222', 2, 'e2'),
    ('333-33-3333', 3, 'e3'),
     ('555-55-5555', 4, 'e3'),
          ('444-44-4444', 5, 'e5');
-- Insert data for the controller table
INSERT INTO controller (ssn, recent exam date)
VALUES
          ('666-66-6666', '2022-04-15'),
     ('777-77-7777', '2022-09-17');
-- Insert data for the test table
INSERT INTO test (test no, name, max score)
VALUES
    (1, 'Flight test', 100),
     (2, 'Maintenance test', 90),
    (3, 'Emergency procedures test', 80),
          (4, 'Navigation test', 95),
          (5, 'Communication test', 85);
-- Insert data for the test details table
INSERT INTO test details (technician ssn, test no, date, hours spent, score, registration no)
VALUES
('111-11-1111', 1, '2022-01-01', 2.5, 90, 'ABC123'),
('222-22-222', 1, '2022-01-01', 2.5, 100, 'DEF456'),
('111-11-1111', 2, '2022-02-15', 3.0, 85, 'DEF456'),
('222-22-2222', 2, '2022-03-01', 2.5, 90, 'DEF456'),
('333-33-3333', 3, '2022-04-01', 4.0, 80, 'GHI789'),
('555-55-5555', 4, '2022-05-15', 3.5, 92, 'JKL012'),
('111-11-1111', 4, '2022-05-15', 3.5, 95, 'JKL012'),
```

('444-44-4444', 5, '2022-06-02', 3.6, 85, 'MNO345');

4. Query application:

```
# Import the necessary libraries
import mysql.connector
# Connect to the database
conn = mysql.connector.connect(host='square.law.miami.edu', user='zxg287', password='~Csc7887',
database='zxg287_FINAL_PROJECT')
c = conn.cursor()
# Define the menu options
while True:
    print("\nMenu Options:")
    print("1. Insert a new technician into the database.")
    print("2. Delete an existing airplane from the database.")
    print("3. Update the expertise of an existing technician.")
    print("4. List the details of the technician whose salary is greater than the average of the salary of
all technicians.")
    print("5. List all the model numbers that a given technician has the expertise, along with their
capacity and weight information.")
    print("6. List the total number of technicians who are experts in each model.")
    print("7. List the details (test number, test name, maximum score, etc.) of the FAA tests for a given
airplane, sorted by the maximum scores.")
    print("8. List the most recent annual medical examination and his/her union membership number
for each traffic controller.")
    print("9. List the total number of tests done by each technician for a given airplane.")
    print("10. List the name of the technician, the registration number of the airplane, and the FAA
number of those tests done between September 2005 and December 2005, sorted by the FAA
numbers.")
    print("0. Exit")
    # Get the user's input
    choice = int(input("Enter your choice: "))
    # Execute the corresponding menu option
    if choice == 1:
         # Insert a new technician into the database
         ssn = input("Enter the technician's ssn: ")
         name = input("Enter the technician's name: ")
          address = input("Enter the technician's address: ")
          phone = input("Enter the technician's phone: ")
         salary = float(input("Enter the technician's salary: "))
          model_no = int(input("Enter the work for model_no: "))
          expertise = input("Enter the technician's expertise: ")
```

```
c.execute("INSERT INTO employee VALUES (""+ssn+"", ""+name+"", ""+address+"",
""+phone+"", "+str(salary)+", 'technician', "+str(union membership no)+")")
         c.execute("INSERT
                               INTO
                                         expertise
                                                     VALUES
                                                                 (""+ssn+"",
                                                                               "+str(model no)+",
""+expertise+"")")
         conn.commit()
         print("Technician added successfully.")
    elif choice == 2:
         # Delete an existing airplane from the database
         registration number = input("Enter the registration number of the airplane you want to delete:
")
         c.execute("DELETE FROM airplane WHERE registration no=""+registration number+""")
         conn.commit()
         print("Airplane deleted successfully.")
    elif choice == 3:
         # Update the expertise of an existing technician
         ssn = input("Enter the ssn of the technician: ")
         expertise = input("Enter the new expertise of the technician: ")
         model_no = input("Enter the work for model_no: ")
         c.execute("UPDATE
                                   expertise
                                                 SET
                                                           expertise=""+expertise+""
                                                                                         WHERE
technician ssn=""+ssn+"" and model no="+model no)
         conn.commit()
         print("Expertise updated successfully.")
    elif choice == 4:
         # List the details of the technician whose salary is greater than the average of the salary of all
technicians
         c.execute("SELECT * FROM employee WHERE type='technician' and salary >(SELECT
AVG(salary) FROM employee WHERE type='technician')")
         rows = c.fetchall()
         for row in rows:
              print(row)
    elif choice == 5:
         # List all the model numbers that a given technician has the expertise, along with their
capacity and weight information
         ssn = input("Enter the name of the ssn: ")
         c.execute("SELECT model_no, capacity, weight FROM model WHERE model_no IN
(SELECT model no FROM expertise WHERE technician ssn=""+ssn+"")")
         rows = c.fetchall()
         for row in rows:
```

union_membership_no = int(input("Enter the union_membership_no: "))

```
print(row)
    elif choice == 6:
         # List the total number of technicians who are experts in each model
         c.execute("SELECT model no, COUNT(*) FROM expertise GROUP BY model no")
         rows = c.fetchall()
         for row in rows:
              print(row)
    elif choice == 7:
    # List the details (test number, test name, maximum score, etc.) of the FAA tests for a given
airplane, sorted by the maximum scores
    registration number = input("Enter the registration number of the airplane: ")
    c.execute("SELECT t.test no, t.'name', a.maxscore FROM (SELECT d.test no, MAX(d.score)
AS maxscore FROM test_details d WHERE d.registration_no = ""+registration_number+"" GROUP BY
d.test no) a LEFT JOIN test t ON t.test no = a.test no ORDER BY a.maxscore")
    rows = c.fetchall()
    for row in rows:
                       elif choice == 8:
         print(row)
         # List the most recent annual medical examination and his/her union membership number for
each traffic controller
         c.execute(
              "SELECT c.*,e.union membership no FROM 'controller' c LEFT JOIN employee e on
c.ssn = e.ssn")
         rows = c.fetchall()
         for row in rows:
              print(row)
    elif choice == 9:
         # List the total number of tests done by each technician for a given airplane
         registration_number = input("Enter the registration number of the airplane: ")
         c.execute(
              "SELECT
                           d.technician ssn,
                                              count(d.date)
                                                               FROM
                                                                         test details
                                                                                            where
                                                                                       d
d.registration_no=""+registration_number+"" GROUP BY d.technician_ssn")
         rows = c.fetchall()
         for row in rows:
              print(row)
    elif choice == 10:
         # List the name of the technician, the registration number of the airplane, and the FAA
number of those tests done between September 2005 and December 2005, sorted by the FAA numbers
         c.execute(
              "SELECT e.'name', t.registration_no, t.test_no FROM test_details t LEFT JOIN
employee e on t.technician_ssn = e.ssn WHERE t.date BETWEEN '2005-09-01' AND '2005-12-31'
```

```
ORDER BY t.test_no")

rows = c.fetchall()

for row in rows:

print(row)

elif choice == 0:

# Exit the program

conn.close()

print("Goodbye!")

break

else:

print("Invalid choice. Please try again.")
```

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, this report outlines the entities and relationships involved in the design of a relational database for an airport information system. The database will store information about airplanes, airplane models, technicians, air traffic controllers, union memberships, tests, and test details. Each of these entities will have its own table in the database, with relationships between them established using foreign keys.

Normalization is a crucial consideration when designing a relational database. The goal of normalization is to reduce data redundancy and enhance data integrity. In our design, we have adhered to the rules of normalization up to the third normal form (3NF). In the first normal form (1NF), we have ensured that each attribute in every table contains only atomic values, thereby avoiding the storage of multiple values in a single attribute.

In the second normal form (2NF), we have ensured that each non-key attribute in every table is functionally dependent on the entire primary key. This means that we have avoided storing non-key attributes that are only dependent on part of the primary key. In the third normal form (3NF), we have ensured that each non-key attribute in every table is not transitively dependent on the primary key. This means that we have avoided storing non-key attributes that are dependent on other non-key attributes.

Overall, the design of this airport information system database is well-organized, adheres to good database design principles, and is effectively normalized. By implementing this design, the airport can efficiently and effectively manage information about airplanes, technicians, air traffic controllers, union memberships, tests, and test details, enabling them to make informed decisions about the maintenance and safety of their operations.