

Assignments 4 report

Flights, boardings, seats and plane tables are pregenerate.

We let book_ref to be the PK and have one - many to the table because one book_ref can have 2 tickets for transit flight or roundtrip flight. So that we can use book_ref to trace back all the ticket info so we can delete it if client is late or cancel. Furthermore, by using one - one relation with reservation booking table and payment table. I can certainly cancel the tickets for both of the flights and refund right amount of money for the client.

We would use wait_list and wait_list_info and ticket_flights_wait and ticket_boarding_wait tables store value for the ticket which want to book a fully booked site. So that we can store the info. When we manage flights, by delete a flights the JavaScript can copy the info from these table to input into the ticket table, ticket_flight, ticket_boarding tables so that we can display it on the management UI and keep the record of all the ticket and bookings for a certain flights.

Fare_price got a separate table so that the core database would use less space as it only using 2 key. And from using inner join I can get the price for each seat.

Ticket flights is the table to hand many - many relations and to have a correct BCNF, 3NF so we have splits it into 2 one - many relations from flights table, fare conditions table and 1 one - one relation from boarding table.

Flights table would take one - many relation from aircrafts table and airport tables and give one to many relation boarding, arrival, wait_list, client_flights table

There is one - one relations between ticket, ticket_boarding and client_flights tables to show it on the display for user and management UI

All the composite key are (aircraft_code, seat_no) in seats, (client_flight, flight_id) in wait list, (ticket_no, boarding_id) in ticket boarding, etc.

From the diagram below we can see the more details relations

Airline ERModel

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