IS2103 PAIR PROJECT

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# Business Assumptions

## FRS Management

Employee Login

* Employees can only log in to access the use case functions as described in their role.
  + Eg. Sales Manager can only view seats inventory and view flight reservations. If they want to view flights, they would have to log in as a schedule manager.

Create Flight

* Employees input only the number for the flight number.
  + Eg. Inputting ‘311’ during create flight would create flight ML311.
* A complementary flight can only be created when creating the original flight.
* Complementary flights must share the same aircraft configuration.
* If a complementary flight doesn't exist or has a different configuration, the original flight will still be created.

Update Flight

* Employees can only update the current flight's route and aircraft configuration.

Create Flight Schedule Plan

* The system does not prompt for a complimentary flight schedule plan if a complementary route does not exist.
* Fares for complementary flight schedules are the same as those for the original flight schedule plan.
* For recurrent weekly:
  + The schedule recurs every specified day of the week (e.g., ML711 every Monday).
  + Days of the week are numbered, with Sunday as 1 and Saturday as 7.

## FRS Reservation + Web Service

Search flights

* Flight timings are displayed based on the departure country's local timezone (GMT).
* If a flight's available seats for the cabin class are less than the number of passengers searching, that flight is not displayed in the search results.

Reserve flight

* When customers book a flight, they are restricted to selecting only one type of cabin class for the entire transaction.
* If the booking is for multiple passengers, all passengers must be booked in the same cabin class for that flight.
* This rule ensures uniformity in service and pricing for all passengers in a single booking on a single flight.
* If the itinerary includes multiple flight reservations, such as round-trip bookings with outbound and inbound flights, customers have the flexibility to choose different cabin classes for each flight reservation.
* For example, a customer can book a business class for the outbound flight and an economy class for the inbound flight, or vice versa.

These assumptions lay out the foundational rules for the operation and management of the FRS, ensuring that each employee's access is role-specific and that the flight creation, updating, and scheduling processes are streamlined and consistent.

# Logical Data Model

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