CSC675-775, Section 3

Flight Monitor

Team 7



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Use Cases	3
Entities Glossary	4
Business Rules	6
Initial List of Entities and Relationships	7
Entity Relationship Diagram	8
ERDs Test	9
Initial List of Non-functional Requirements	10
Team Member Contribution	11

1. Executive Summary

The Airport Flight Monitor is an application that will serve airport organizations with keeping track of flights and passengers. The application helps management with airport employees, terminal gates, and baggage claim as well as keeping track of what any luggage the passengers check-in. This project will be designed with the primary user being airport managers and other employees. Additional implementation can include the concurrent status of given flights for the airport to display to passengers. The project's database will include only the relevant information to an airport with the primary focus being flight scheduling.

This application is designed with smaller airports in mind and will observe all gates from the given airport and provide the necessary information to keep track of incoming and departing flights. Since the airport itself is being kept in mind as the user, terminal gates and baggage claim are important information to display with each flight in the project's scope. Ticketing and pilots will be monitored through this application for each participating flight company in the airport.

In addition, summarized flight info can be readily displayed for passengers to view through any airport screens the airport wishes to hook up. This usability extends to individually checked luggage and its corresponding baggage claim carousel and allows potential passenger users as well as airport personnel to view baggage info for corresponding flights without having access to unnecessary information.

2. Use Cases

Use Case #1: Front desk employees

The visitor is picking up a friend from his flight but needs to know exactly where to go. So the visitor asked the front desk for the flight information of his friend. So the front desk employee uses the application to check the schedule and corresponding gate of the flight.

Use Case #2: Airport Luggage Employee

When a flight has arrived, luggage employees need to know which belt the bags have to be distributed to. The employee can open our application and know which baggage claim has been assigned for this particular flight. One passenger get off the flight and he is wondering where his luggage is. So he asked the employee for help. Since employee already checked the baggage claim, he points the baggage claim to the passenger.

Use Case #3: Flight Delay

A passenger's flight may get delayed and assigns to a different gate. So one employee updated flight departure times, assigned gate and flight duration by using the application. Therefore, the employee broadcasts the updated flight information.

Use Case #4: Flight Traffic Controller

A pilot needs to know which gate is assigned to his current flight and contacts the Flight Traffic Controller to know the designated gate. The traffic controller uses this application to know the available gates and coordinate with the pilot.

3. Entities Glossary

Example Entity

Summary/description of the entity as required by the use cases

User Case: Visitor

The visitor is picking up a friend from their flight but needs to know exactly where to go. They currently have to check for flights online, but with our app they can search for arrivals and departures as well as companies associated with them. This allows them to check the flight's exact time and corresponding gate.

Entities - flights (schedule), company, terminal gate, and visitor

Flights - **flights** are the main entity, which is the main transportation at the airport that take passengers to and from locations. Each flight is through a **company**.

They have a certain schedule that correspond to certain **terminal gates**. **Visitors** can check these data.

User Case: Airport Luggage Employee

When a flight has arrived, luggage employees needs to know which belt the bags have to be distributed to. The employee can use our app and know which baggage claim has been assigned for this particular flight.

Entities - baggage_employee,flight, baggage claim (baggage belt), baggage

baggage - is its own entity, baggage is product that is carried

Baggage claim - is its own entity, is a where visitors pick up their baggage

Baggage_employee - A **baggage employee**'s duty include : to send **baggage** to the right **flight** at the right time, to transfer luggage from one flight to the correct **baggage belt** that leads to customer **Baggage claim**.

User Case: Passenger (Arrivals) // NEED TO CHANGE

Passengers may get confused about which baggage claim to collect their luggage from. An airport luggage employee can check our app and inform them which luggage belt was assigned to the passenger's flight.

Entities - flight, baggage_employee, passager, baggage claim

Passengers arrive from flights and proceed to baggage-employees to get info about the baggage claim corresponding to their flight.

User Case: Passenger (Layover)

A passenger's flight may get delayed or redistributed to a different gate. This application allows users to check the current and updated flight departure times, assigned gate and flight duration.

Entities - passenger, flight(schedule, add flight ID), terminal gate

Passengers are assigned **flights** but they can be delayed or changed. The change will include schedule updates and **terminal gate** info for updated flight. Passenger will then be informed of the new update.

User Case: Flight Traffic Controller

Pilots need to know which gate is assigned to their current flight and will contact the Flight Traffic Controller to know the designated gate. The traffic controller can use this application to know the available gates and coordinate which flights go to which terminal gate.

Entities - Pilots, terminal gate, flight traffic control, flight

Pilot operates airplanes. Once they land, they contact the **flight traffic control** to know what **terminal gate** they need to park at.

4. Business Rules

- 1. Flight must be flown by at least one pilot, on a single airplane.
- 2. Flights must carry at least one passenger.
- 3. Airports must have multiple gates which can have at most one airplane.
- **4.** Airports must have **at least one** employee.
- 5. Passengers can check-in at most one luggage per flight.
- **6.** Passengers must order at least one ticket.
- 7. Tickets are sold by **one** company.
- **8.** Pilots are employed by **at least one** company.
- **9.** Airplanes are owned by **one** company.
- 10. Luggage can be picked up from one baggage claim, within the airport.

5. Initial List of Entities and Relationships

Entity: Airport (strong)

Relations: supervises, employs, contain

Attributes:

• airport_id (key)

• supervises (aggregation)

location

• name

Entity: Airplane (strong)

Relations: flown_by, owned_by, used,

docked_at **Attributes**:

• aid (key)

• name

cid (FK)

• tid (FK)

Entity: Flight (strong)

Relations: uses, piloted_by, requires, travels,

transports **Attributes**:

fid (key)

• aid (FK)

• schedule

tid (FK)

Entity: Passenger (strong)

Relations: buys, travels_on, carries

Attributes:

passenger_id (key)

name

• fid (FK)

Entity: Ticket (weak)

Relations: required_for, bought_by, sold_by

Attributes:

• tid (key)

schedule (FK)

• fid (FK)

• passenger_id (FK)

Entity: Company (strong)
Relations: owns, sells, hires

Attributes:

• cid (key)

name

Entity: TerminalGate (strong)
Relations: contained_by, docks

Attributes:

• tgid (key)

• name

airport_id (FK)

Entity: Luggage (weak)

Relations: carried_by, held_at, transported_by

Attributes:

passenger_id (FK)

• bcid (FK)

• fid (FK)

Entity: BaggageClaim (weak) **Relations**: contained_by, holds

Attributes:

• bcid (key)

name

airport_id (FK)

Entity: Pilot (strong)

Relations: hired_by, flies, pilots

Attributes:

pilot_id (key)

• fid (FK)

name

Entity: Employed (weak)

Relations: company_employs (pilot),

employed by (the company)

Attributes:

employment_id (key)

pilot_id (FK)

• cid (FK)

Entity: Employee (strong)

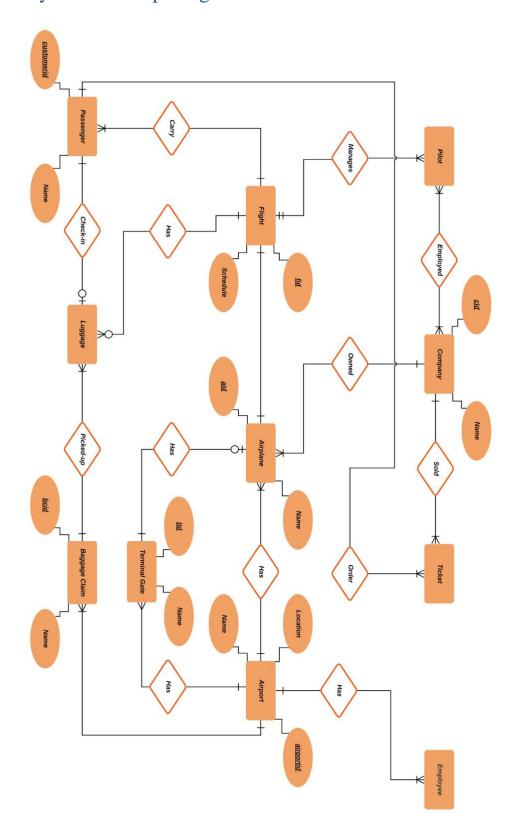
Relations: employed_by

Attributes:

• employee_id (key)

airport_id (FK)

6. Entity Relationship Diagram



7. ERDs Test

Business Rule #	Entity 1	Relationship	Entity 2	Relationship type	Pass/Fail	Modify
1	Example	is_a	Template	1 to 1	Fail	Reason for failed.

8. Initial List of Non-functional Requirements

- 1. Application shall be optimized for desktop/phone displays.
- 2. Application should be able to handle 50+ users at any time.
- 3. Non-relevant information should be safely secured from public view.
- 4. Application shall be reliable after release.
- 5. Application needs to have quick performance time.
- 6. Application must have good operability for average adult worker.
- 7. Scalability must be able to account for any given airport size.
- 8. Capacity must be able to handle the amount of passenger and flight traffic on any day.
- 9. Application must have good maintainability post-release.
- 10. Data shall be stored on MySQL database on deployment server.

9. Team Member Contribution

Work done by each team member. Enumerated on a scale from 1-10.

- 1. Piero (Team Lead) 9
 - Coordinated work done by each member
 - Wrote executive summary
 - Wrote nonfunctional requirements
 - Helped write each use case
 - Helped write and clarify business rules
- 2. Jason 9
 - Finished parts quickly
 - Helped write and edit use cases
 - Wrote initial business rules and helped edit them
- 3. Jimmy 6
 - Helped write use cases
 - Wrote and revised list of entities and attributes
- 4. Chinmay 7
 - Late on first ERD iteration
 - Helped write use cases
 - Created and designed ERD
 - Quick delivery on redesigning ERD
- 5. Navneet 3
 - Late on all contribution
 - Wrote entities glossary
 - Absent in slack channel
 - Absent from class and meeting
- 6. Pratik 6
 - Provided team with sample project features
 - Helped revise executive summary
 - Completed ERD tests