

# **American International University-Bangladesh**

# **Project Name: Airlines Management System**

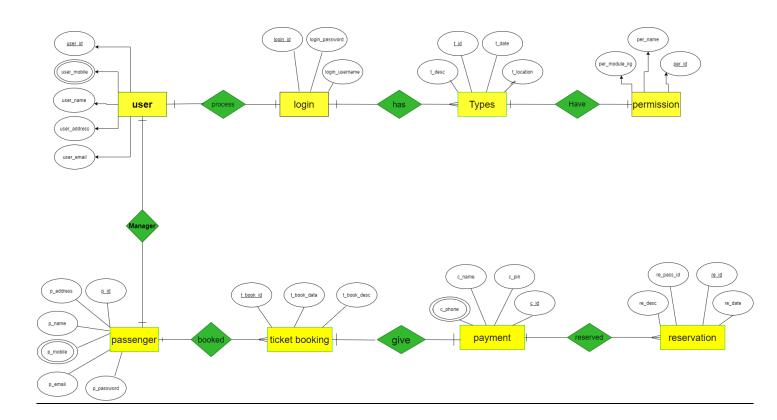
# **Member Name**

Muhammad Bin Harun	19-41580-3
Md Mehedi Hasan Tanveer	20-42004-1
Rakib Hasan Jeem	20-42005-1
Md Tanzidul Haque	20-42009-1
Istiak Shaharia	20-42012-1

## **Description:**

In the airline's management system, a user may book tickets. For which we need a user table. The table consists of the user's personal details. The information stored in this table includes user ID, user name, user mobile, user email and user address. Here the user ID is unique. For identifying a user the Login table is needed. The record of this table is created when a user need access to their accounts. This table stores information such as login ID, login role ID, login username, user password. Here Login ID is unique. The types section is for the passengers, if they would return or not, the customers give their details. Information stored in this table includes permission Id, permission module, permission name. Permission ID will be unique for the table. The passenger table contains the details about passengers. The information stored in this table includes passenger ID, password, name, address, mobile and email. Passenger ID will be unique for the table. The next table holds information about ticket booking such as, ticket booking description, ticket booking data, ticket booking ID. Ticket booking ID will be unique for the table. In the payment system they have to give their payment by online so they have to give their Card ID, Username, Phone number and the Card pin. In the reservation procedure the applications support direct contact with the passenger. It contains the schedules, availability, fares and related services, and through which airline inventory is maintained, reservations can be made or tickets issued. The information which is stored in this table includes reservation passenger Id, reservation ID, reservation description, reservation date. Reservation ID will be unique for the table.

#### **ER DIAGRAM**



## Normalization

**Green->Primary key,** 

**Red-> Foreign key** 

**Booked**(p\_id,p\_adress,p\_name,p\_mobile,p\_email,p\_password,t\_book\_id,t\_book\_dat a,t\_book\_desc)

**1NF**: p\_mobile is a multivalued attribute

#### **2NF**:

p\_id,p\_adress,p\_name,p\_mobile,p\_email,p\_password

t book id,t\_book\_data,t\_book\_desc

#### 3NF:

p\_id,p\_adress,p\_name,p\_mobile,p\_email,p\_password

t book id,t\_book\_data,t\_book\_desc

```
No Transitive dependency.
Table from booked:
p_id,p_adress,p_name,p_email,p_password,
t book id,t_book_data,t_book_desc, p_id
p_id , p_mobile
Give(t_book_id, t_book_data, t_book_desc, c_id, c_phone, c_name, c_pin)
1NF: c_phone multivalued attribute.
2NF:
t_book_id, t_book_data, t_book_desc
c id, c phone, c name, c pin
3NF:
t_book_id, t_book_data, t_book_desc
c_id , c_phone, c_name, c_pin
No transitive dependency
Table from give:
t_book_id, t_book_data, t_book_desc
c_id , c_name, c_pin,t_book_id
c_id , c_phone
Reserved ( c_id, c_name, c_phone, c_pin, re_id, re_pass_id, re_date, re_desc )
1NF: c_phone multivalued attribute
2NF:
c_id, c_name, c_phone, c_pin
re id, re pass id, re date, re desc
3NF:
c_id, c_name, c_phone,c_pin
```

```
re_id, re_pass_id, re_date, re_desc
No transitive dependency.
Table from reserved:
c_id, c_name,c_pin
re_id, re_pass_id, re_date, re_desc, c_id
c id,c phone
Process(user id,user mobile,user name,user address,user email, login id,
,login_password, login_username)
1NF: user_mobile multivalued attribute.
2NF:
user id,user mobile,user name,user address,user email
login_id,login_password, login_username
3NF:
user_id,user_mobile,user_name,user_address,user_email
login id,login password, login username
No transitive dependency
Table from process:
user id,user name,user address,user email
login_id, login_password, login_username, user_id
user_id, user_mobile
Has(t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location, login_id ,login_password, login_username)
1NF: No multivalued attribute
2NF:
t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location
```

```
login_id, login_password, login_username
3 NF:
t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location
login_id, login_password, login_username
No transitive dependency
Table from has:
t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location, login_id
login_id, login_password, login_username
Have(t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location, per_id, per_name, per_module)
1NF: No multivalued attribute
2NF:
t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location
per_id, per_name, per_module
3NF:
t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location
per_id, per_name, per_module
No transitive dependency
Table from have:
t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location
per_id, per_name, per_module, t_id
```

```
Manager(user id, user mobile, user name, user address, user email, p id,
p_address, p_name, p_mobile, p_email, p_password)
1NF: user_mobile, p_mobile
2NF:
user id, user mobile, user name, user address, user email
p_id, p_address, p_name, p_mobile, p_email, p_password
3NF:
user_id, user_mobile, user_name, user_address, user_email
p_id, p_address, p_name, p_mobile, p_email, p_password
Table from Manager:
user_id, user_name, user_address, user_email
p_id, p_address, p_name, p_email, p_password ,user_id
user id, user mobile
p_id, p_mobile
Total Table:
p_id,p_adress,p_name,p_email,p_password,
t book id,t_book_data,t_book_desc, p_id
p_id , p_mobile
t_book_id, t_book_data, t_book_desc
c_id , c_name, c_pin,t_book_id
c id, c phone
```

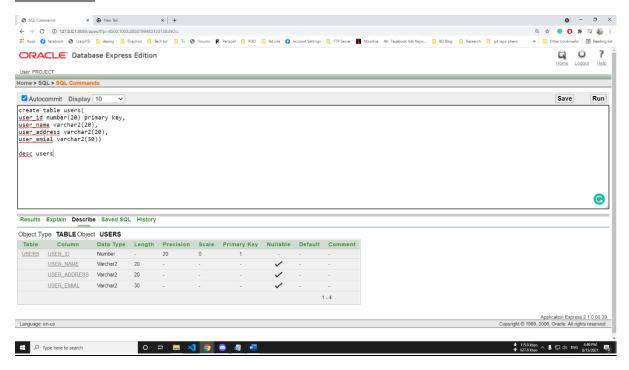
```
c_id, c_name,c_pin
re_id, re_pass_id, re_date, re_desc, c_id
c_id,c_phone
user_id,user_name,user_address,user_email
login_id, login_password, login_username, user_id
user_id, user_mobile
t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location, login_id
login_id, login_password, login_username
t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location
per_id, per_name, per_module, t_id
user_id, user_name, user_address, user_email
p_id, p_address, p_name, p_email, p_password ,user_id
user_id, user_mobile
p_id, p_mobile
Final Table
t book id,t_book_data,t_book_desc, p_id
p_id , p_mobile
```

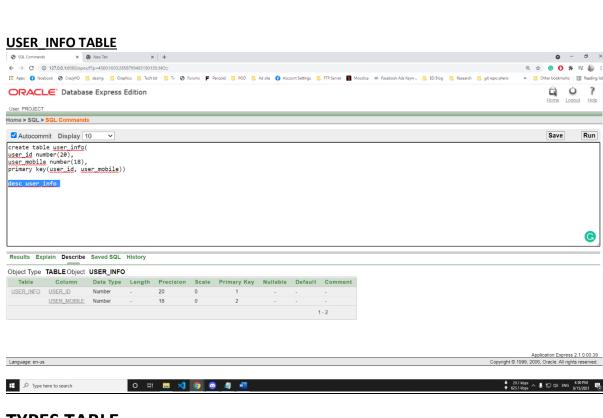
c\_id , c\_name, c\_pin,t\_book\_id

```
c_id, c_phone
re_id, re_pass_id, re_date, re_desc, c_id
user_id,user_name,user_address,user_email
login_id, login_password, login_username, user_id
user_id, user_mobile
t_id, t_date, t_desc, t_location, login_id
per_id, per_name, per_module, t_id
p_id, p_address, p_name, p_email, p_password ,user_id
```

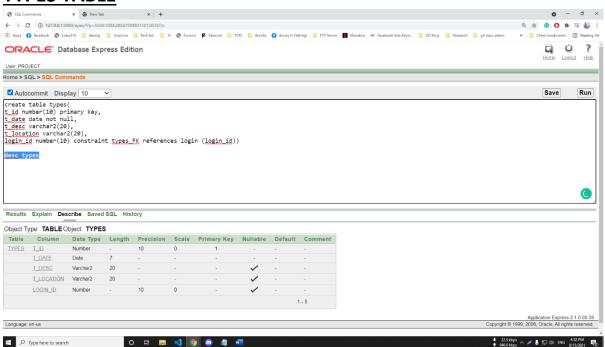
#### **Table Creation with Constraints**

#### **USERS TABLE**

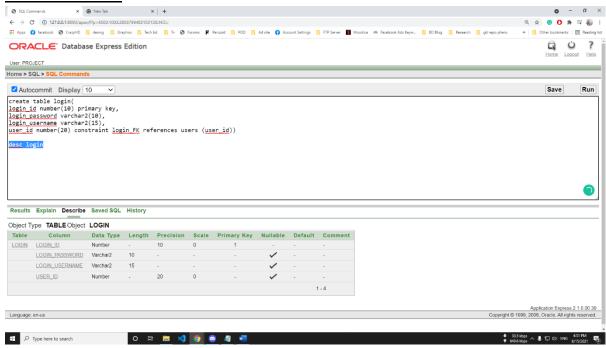




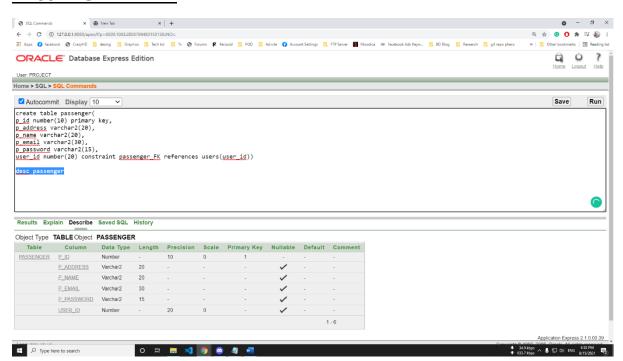
### **TYPES TABLE**



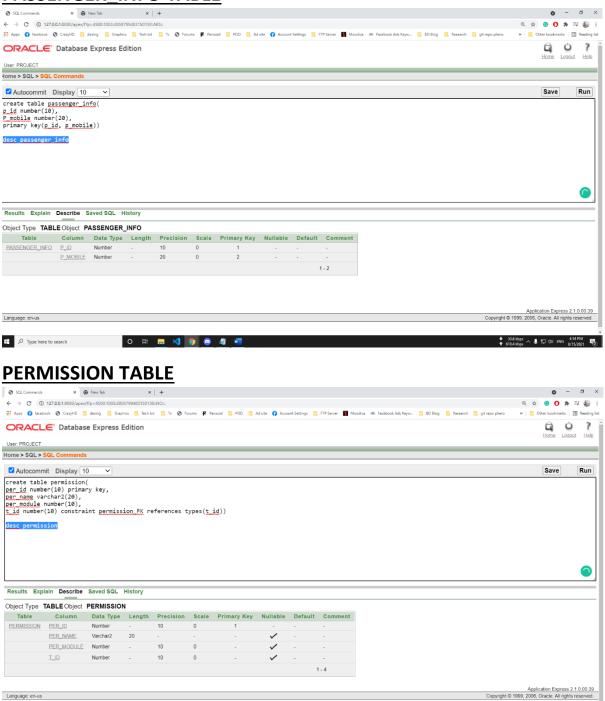
### **LOGIN TABLE**



#### **PASSENGER TABLE**

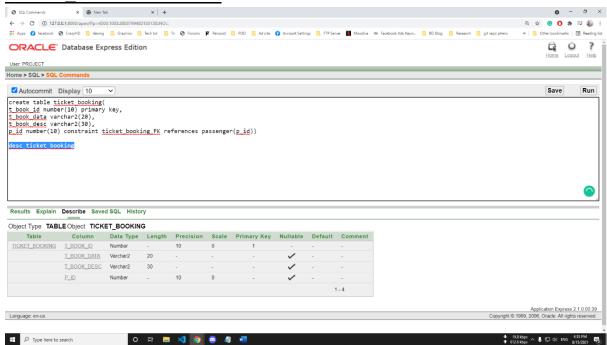


### **PASSENGER INFO TABLE**

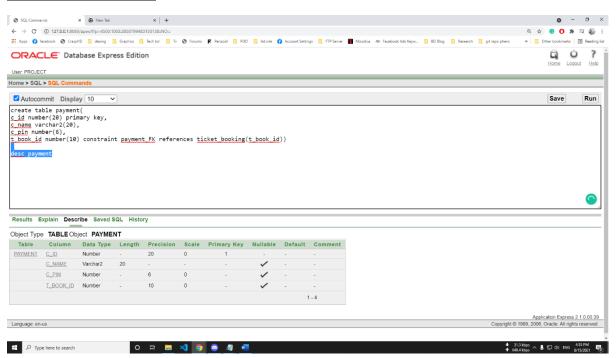


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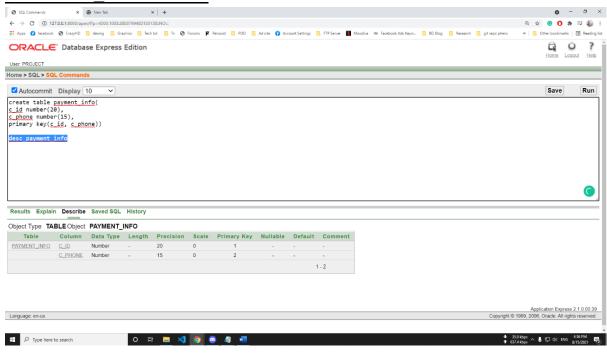
### TICKET BOOKING TABLE



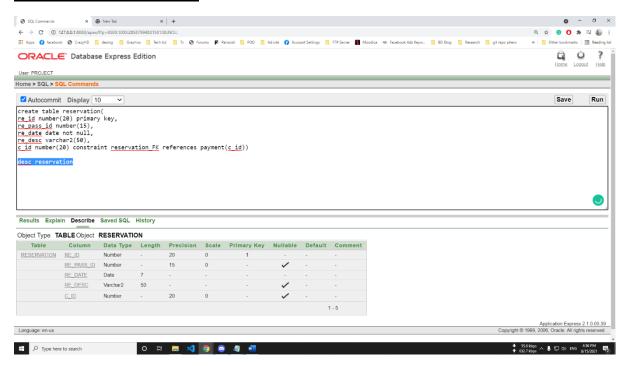
## **PAYMENT TABLE**



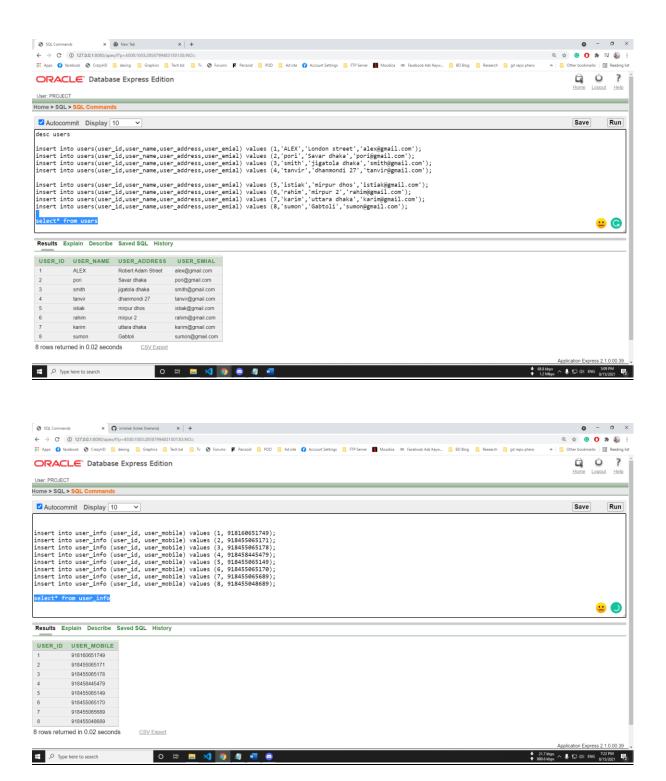
#### **PAYMENT INFO TABLE**

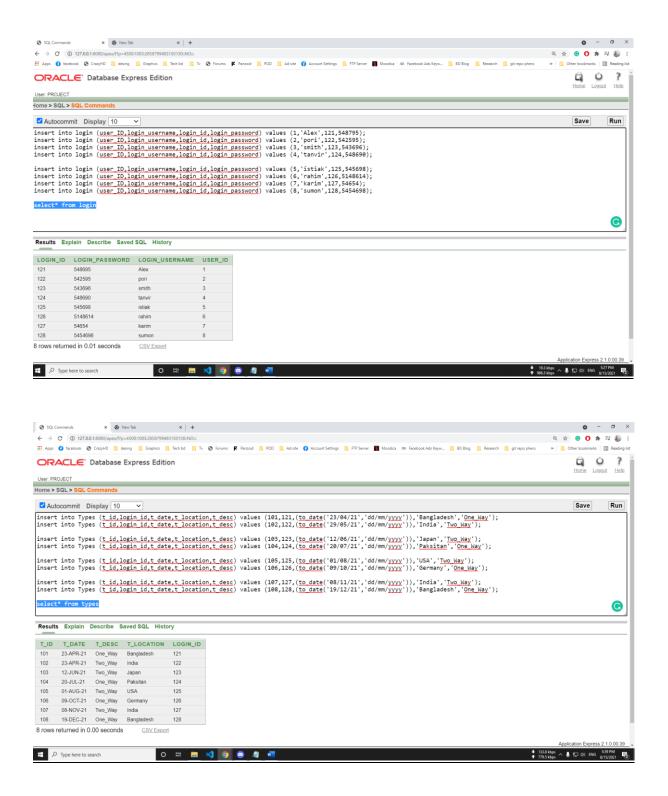


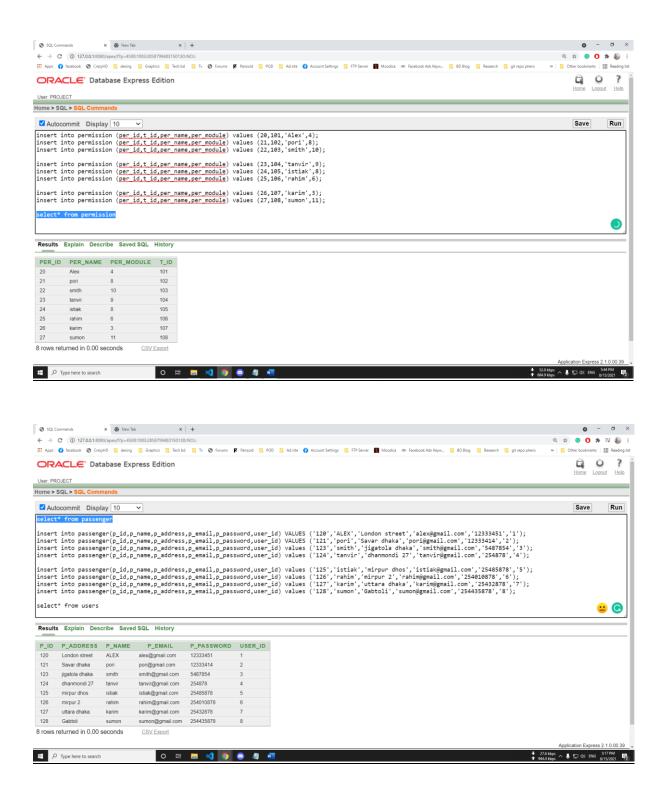
### **RESERVATION TABLE**

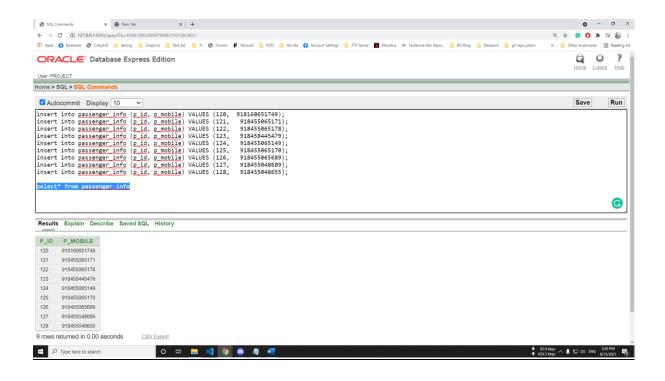


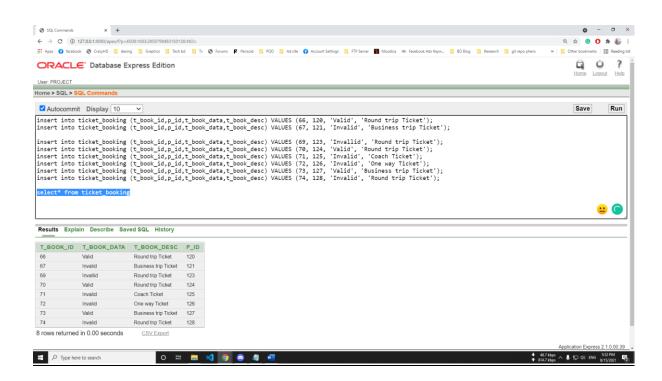
#### **Data insertion**

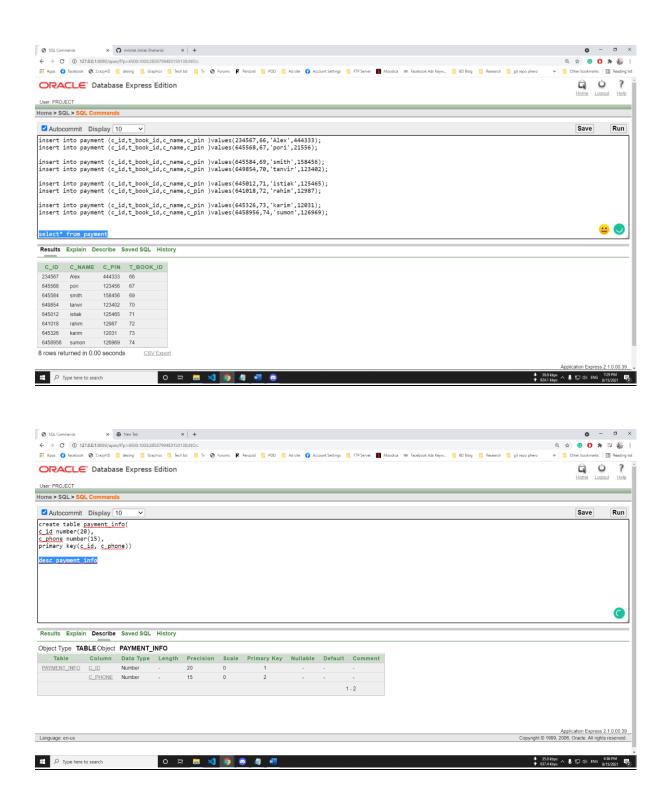


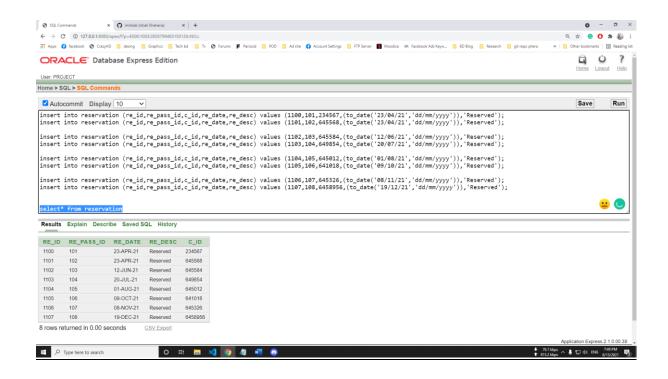












## **Question & Answer**

- 1. Find all the passenger (Re\_ID) and their Reservation\_date who are reserved the ticket after the Re\_ID 1104.
- 2. Display the Login\_ID,T\_date of the Types is from india.
- 3. Referring to the table Users, user id, display all the User\_name, User\_address user\_emial who's User ID is above than 5
- 4. Write a query to get the difference between the highest and lowest Reservation ID(Re ID).
- 5.Display the p\_name and concat all the p\_name of the passengers and their p\_email by joining the column using concat function and show the length of p\_name.
- 6.create view psk that contains details of c name='istiak'
- 7.create view, payment\_cvu that contains details of c\_name='istiak'
- 8. Display the name of passengers who bought Round trip Ticket.
- 9. Display name and p\_id of that person who lives in dhanmondi 27 Road.
- 10. Display name, and reservation date of those people whose re\_desc status is reserved.