# FLIGHT BOOKING JADE APPLIACTION

Report

ITC606 Object Oriented Databases
Assignment 1
Sem 2 2024



NAMES:	656
☐ This assignment is completely my own or my team's original work.	
STUDENT SIGNATURE:	

#### Marking Schedule

atabasa.	Components Marks	200
Database	Classes (Flight, Passengers, Tickets,)	5
	Properties (attributes/references)	5
	Relationships	5
	Encapsulation (full)	5
	Methods	5
	Collections	5
Report and files	Comments/Layout	5
	Complete reports and files	5
	Extra feature	
	(using functions not covered in class)	50
Interface	Total	
	Main page	5
	Login function (level of access)	5
	Menus function	5
	Search function	5
	Printing ticket	3
	and the state of t	5
	Backup (user log file)	10
	Form layout/formatting	
	Extra content	5
	(using controls not covered in class)	5
Presentation	Live demonstration of a random task Good handling of Q&A	
	Total Points	
		100

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#### Introduction

For this project, our group decided to create the "Flight Booking" application using the JADE IDE. The Flight Booking application was made for a travel store to make the process of booking flights for customers streamlined and to allow customers to easily apply for tickets. The travel store is based in New Zealand and only deals with domestic flight between the major cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill. We have named the travel store Collective Travel Store.

To be considered completed we have determined that the application needs the below functionality:

- Multi-level login with different user permissions
- Forms for CRUD operations
- Add and edit passengers
- View and search available flights
- View and create tickets
- Print tickets once paid for

#### Task Allocation

The group team consisted of three members:

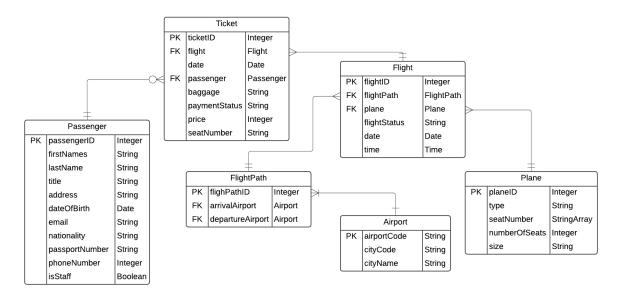
- Paige Clay (Project Manager)
- Bilee Billyard
- Alia Haizat

As this class was the first time any of us had encountered JADE, during the planning stage of the project we determined that we would send the schema files in a weekly rotation and just work on what we could while using the labs and modules as references.

Below is a list of who ended up doing which task:

- Alia
  - Skeleton for the application and its forms
  - o Planned out each class and its attributes
  - Created Log Files
  - o Created form navigation
  - o Implemented security within UI
  - o Designed form UI
- Bilee
  - Created the classes and attributes
  - o Implemented the multi-level authentication functionality
  - Created the links between forms
  - Helped create Log files
  - o Helped with development of populating tables with the relevant information
  - Helped with the development of JadeScript Methods used within the application
- Paige
  - o Implemented the create methods for each class
  - o Implemented relationships between objects
  - Created input forms for tickets and passengers
  - o Implemented the back navigation with user-level flow
  - Helped with the development of JadeScript Methods used within the application

# **Entity Relationship Diagram**



### **Application Manual**

When the application first loads the user is greeted by a main menu with a "search for flights" form and their authorisation level is guest. There are also options to register or log in. The search form takes the user input arrival and departure airports and then displays the flights based on the user input. From there the user can either return to the main menu or go to the login form.

The user can then click on the sign in button, which displays a form for logging in, or click on the create new account for creating a new passenger. The user will fill in the form and the isStaff field will determine if the user has the privileges of a passenger or manager. For admin, if the user signs in with the already-created admin account then they will have the same privileges as the manager. These privileges are shown as below. Each user level has a different menu to ensure privileges are correctly given. All forms have back navigation, and the user menus have logout buttons.

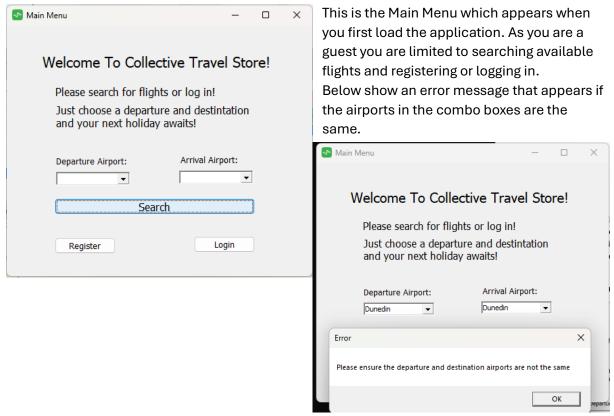
The user, once signed in as a passenger will be able to create an application for a ticket by clicking on the "apply for ticket" button. The user can view all their tickets' information by clicked on the "view my tickets" button and then print it if the paymentStatus field equals "Paid". The user will also be able to change their account information by clicking on the "change account" button in the menu.

The user, once signed in as a manager or admin will be able to view all tickets in the database by clicking on the "view tickets" button in the menu, as well as print the paid for tickets. They can also view all the unpaid tickets by clicking on the "process payment" button in the menu and if needed, change the paymentStatus field in a ticket to Paid. They can also view all passengers, and then edit or delete passenger by clicking on the "manage passenger" button. They can also click on the "manage flights" in the menu to view all flights". The admin has an extra privilege for doing logs and backups.

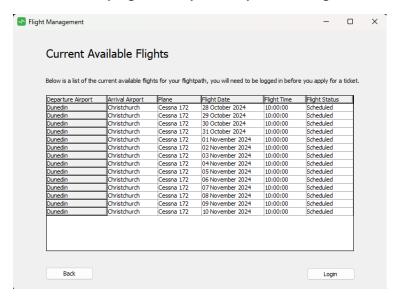
## Interface Design

For the design of the interface, we went for a minimalistic design, with varying shades of grey. If we were more prepared and had a better understanding of JADE forms, we would have better planned our interface and created wireframes. One feature we do have is that for each of our menus for the different user levels there are picture icons instead of plain text links.

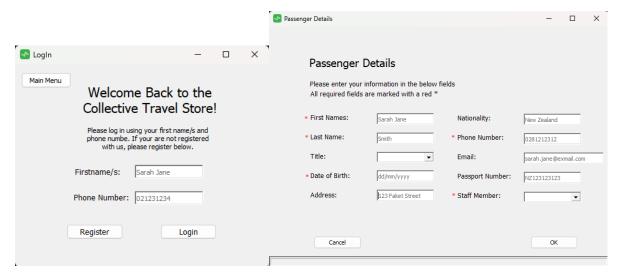
There is also plenty of error prevention and warning messages to prevent the user from adding incorrect or incomplete data. Below are some screenshots of our application.



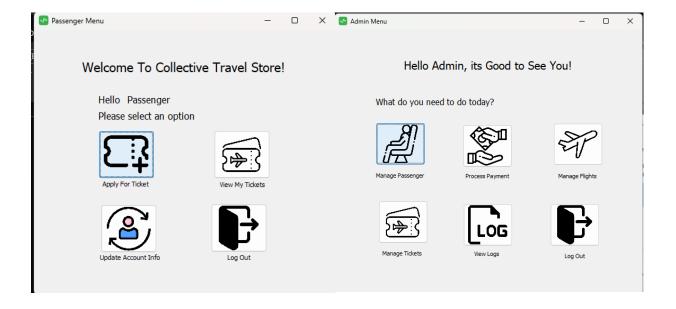
Once the search button is clicked with valid input, the FlightManagement form appears. As the user is currently a guest, they can only view the flights.

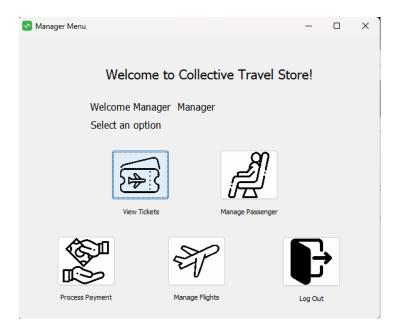


Here are the LogIn and PassengerDetails forms. The PassengerDetails form will populate whenever a user needs to change their details.

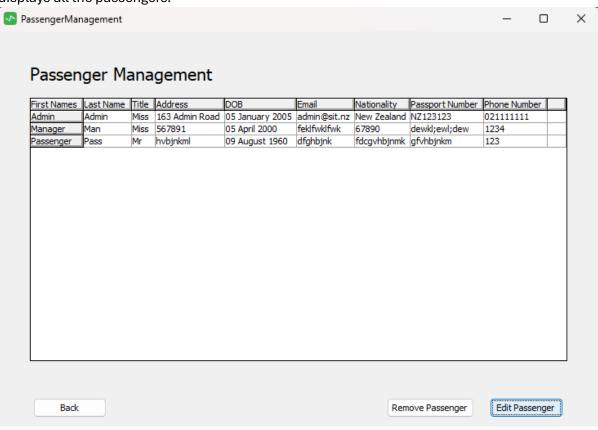


The menu that appears is based on which level of user the user logs in as, this is because each level has different permissions and can only access certain forms and information. The admin is created when the application is loaded, but the passenger and manager ones can be created using the above PassengerDetails form. The isStaff value is what differentiates between the manager and passenger.

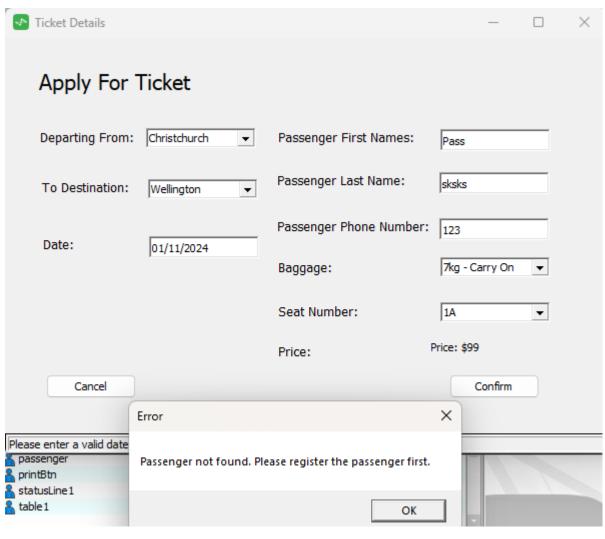


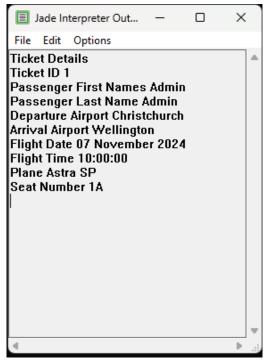


There is also forms to view all the flights, passenger and tickets, but that is only available to the Manager and Admin users, the Passenger can only view their own tickets. Below is the form that displays all the passengers.



There is also a TicketDetails form which is where a user fills in the information to apply for a ticket. If the passenger's first name, last name and phone number don't match an existing Passenger, then that error box will appear.





Also when a ticket is paid for the user can print it, this is the output. If the ticket doesn't have a paymentStatus of paid then the program will give a warning.

#### Conclusion

Our team successfully created a working deliverable of a JADE "Flight Booking" application for a travel store. This application allows for multi-level user authentication, the ability to search for flights and apply for tickets, and registration of users, which helps to streamline the travel store's process for themselves and tickets.

Although it was a difficult process, as this was the first time any of us had encountered JADE and our knowledge base that we had access to was quite small, we are pleased that we were able to adapt and produce a basic working model.

Overall, this project has been a valuable experience and as a team we faced this quite well. A few lessons we have learnt is that we should have planned the interface navigational flow before creating the application, and we should have begun the execution stage of the project a bit earlier on.