1. System Overview:

The flight booking system is designed to allow users to book flights between different airports with various airlines. The system includes features for selecting flights, choosing meal options, and adding additional services. A graphical user interface (GUI) was implemented using Tkinter to provide a user-friendly experience.

2. Design and Architecture:

The system follows an object-oriented design, organized into several classes, each responsible for a specific aspect of the booking process. The key classes include:

- Airport: Represents an airport with a name.
- Airline: Represents an airline with a name.
- **Flight**: Represents a flight with attributes like flight ID, airline, departure and arrival airports, price, and time.
- Customer: Represents a customer with a name and email.
- Booking: Represents a booking, associating a customer with a flight, along with optional meal and additional services.
- **FlightBookingSystem**: Manages flights, meal options, and additional services, and provides methods for searching flights and booking them.

3. Application of OOP Concepts:

• Encapsulation:

 Each class encapsulates its data and behavior. For instance, the Flight class encapsulates the flight details and provides a __str__ method to present the flight information in a readable format.

Abstraction:

 The system hides the complexity of flight searching and booking behind simple interfaces. The FlightBookingSystem class provides methods like add_flight, search_flights, and book_flight, abstracting the internal workings.

• Inheritance:

 While inheritance isn't explicitly used in this system, the modular design allows for easy extension. For example, if different types of flights (e.g., domestic vs. international) were needed, inheritance could be applied by creating subclasses of Flight.

Polymorphism:

The system leverages polymorphism in the way it handles different airlines and services. The Flight class can work with any Airline object, regardless of the specific airline, allowing the system to handle multiple airlines seamlessly.

4. Relationships Between Classes:

Flight and Airline:

 Each Flight object is associated with an Airline, representing the carrier of the flight. This association is established through composition, where a Flight has an Airline object.

• Flight and Airport:

 A Flight is also associated with two Airport objects, representing the departure and arrival locations.

Booking and Customer:

 Each Booking object is linked to a Customer, representing the person making the booking.

Booking and Flight:

 A Booking is also associated with a specific Flight, linking a customer to a particular flight.

5. GUI Implementation (Bonus):

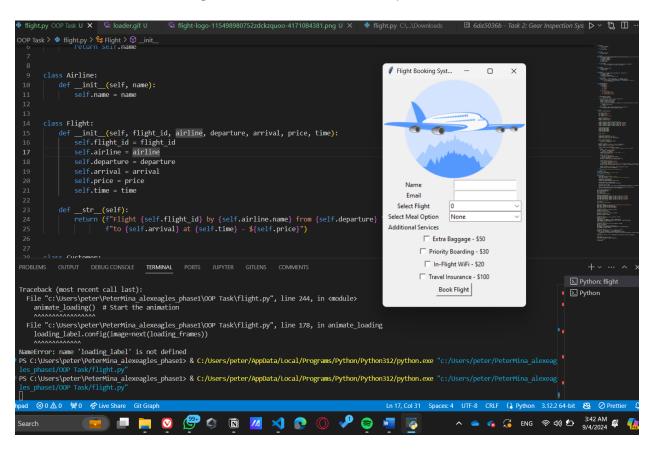
The GUI was implemented using the Tkinter library. It allows users to:

- Enter customer information (name and email).
- Select a flight from a dropdown menu.
- Choose a meal option from a dropdown.

- Select additional services using checkboxes.
- Book the flight and display the booking details.

GUI Implementation Screenshots

The flight booking system: includes a simple Tkinter interface. Users can input their name, email, select a flight, choose meal options, and add additional services. The interface is designed for ease of use with drop-downs and checkboxes.



Flight Booking Example: The system initializes multiple airports and airlines, creating various flight options. The booking interface allows a user to select Flight 104 from Borg Al Arab to Sharm El Sheikh, choosing Meal2 and additional services like Priority Boarding and In-Flight WiFi.

