Report



Introduction:

This report highlights the development project of a web application for the airline Tunisair. The objective of this application is to facilitate and optimize the management of flights, aircrew and airline catering partners. Additionally, the project incorporates an artificial intelligence module to predict flight delays, contributing to better planning and a smoother travel experience for passengers.

The first part of this report presents an overview of the project, highlighting key features of the application, such as flight planning, crew management, catering partner management and delay prediction. We also look at the technologies used for the development of the application, including Angular and Spring Boot for the front end and backend respectively, as well as the use of JWT to guarantee data security and the Catboost Regresor model for our Al model.

The second part of the report focuses on the architecture and design of the application. We will detail the different components of the application, their interaction and their integration. Additionally, we discuss the design choices, data models, and workflows that underpin the application.

Finally, the report will conclude with a summary of the results obtained, the advantages of the application developed for Tunisair and future prospects

Analyse of needs:

Our application is intended mainly for 3 types of users according to their roles:



Admin



Moderator



User



- Manages the list of users (Admin, Moderator, User)
- Manages the list of pilots
- Manages the list of co-pilots
- Manages the staff list
- Manages catering businesses
- Manages flights
- Request predictions by the artificial intelligence algorithm



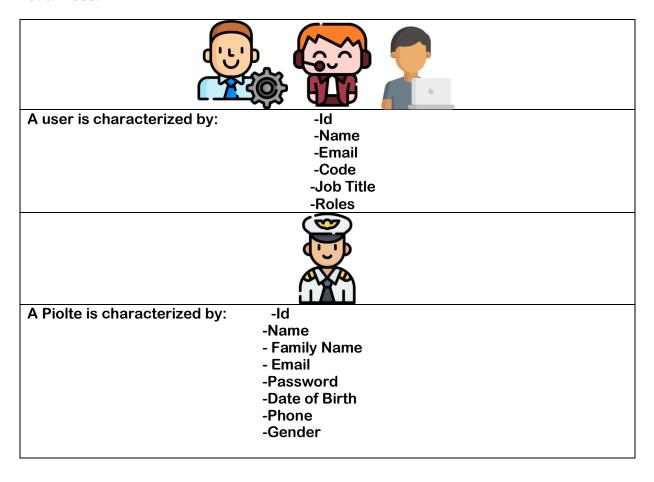
Moderator

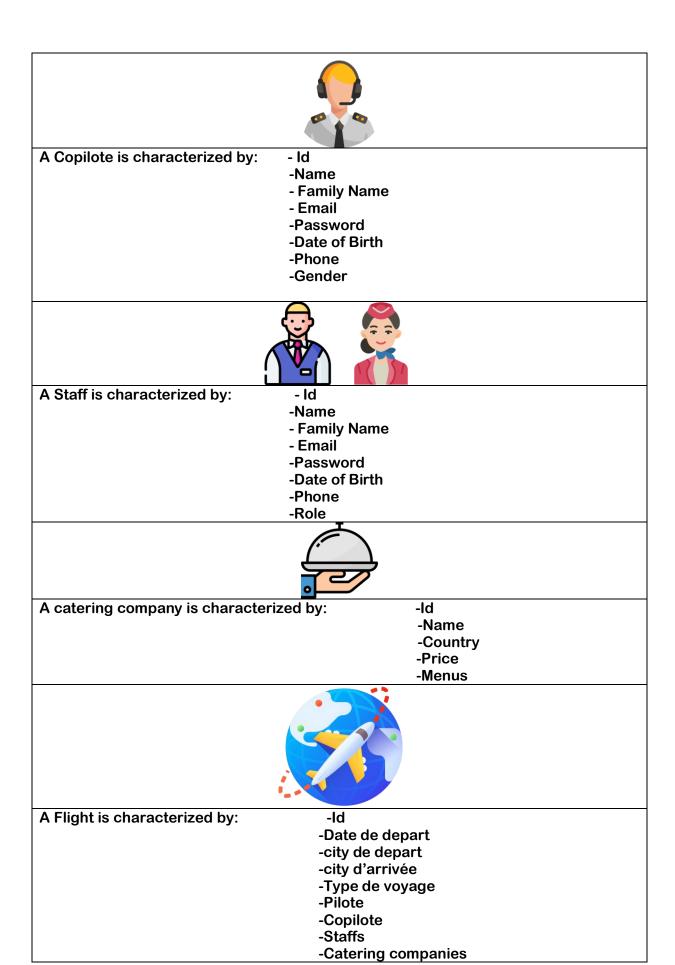
- Manages the list of pilots
- Manages the list of co-pilots
- Manages the staff list
- Manages catering businesses
- Manages flights
- Request predictions by the artificial intelligence algorithm



- Consult the list of pilots
- Consult the list of co-pilots
- Consult the list of staff
- Consult catering companies
- Check flights
- Request predictions by the artificial intelligence algorithm

Note: All access and authorizations for the 3 types of users are managed by the restrictions by JWT of Spring Boot, and also by the restrictions in the Front end side where each user will only have access to the functionalities of which he has the right of access.





Design and Architecture Back End, Front End and the Al model:

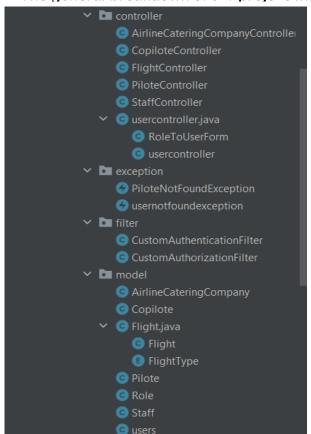
Back End



The necessary dependencies for our Spring Boot project are:

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
     <groupId>org.springframework.boot
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
     <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
     <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
     <groupId>mysql</groupId>
     <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
     <version>8.0.23
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
     <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
     <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
```

The general breakdown of our project will be as follows:





The models contain the classes that represent the tables of our Mysql database managed by Mysql WorkBench:

```
▼ tunisair
▼ Tables

    airline_catering_compar
    airline_catering_compar
    copilotes
    flight_catering_compani
    flight_staffs
    flights
    hibernate_sequence
    pilotes
    staffs
```

With the following configuration for Mysql in the application properties file:

```
#MySQL Configuration
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/tunisair
spring.datasource.username=root
spring.datasource.password=root
spring.jpa.show-sql=true
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5Dialect
```

```
@Table(name = "<mark>staffs</mark>")
public class Staff implements Serializable {
                                                                                        public class AirlineCateringCompanies

@Table(name = "airline_cateringCompany implements Serializable {
    @Column(name = "family name")
private String familyName;
                                                                                               private UUID id;
                                                                                               private String name;
    @Column(name = "date_of_birth")
private Date dateOfBirth;
                                                  @Column(name = "destination_city")
private String destinationCity;
                                                  private FlightType type;
                                                 @ManyToOne
@JoinColumn(name = "bilot_id")
                                                 @ManyToOne
@JoinColumn(name = "<u>copilot_id</u>")
                                                            name = "<u>flight_staffs</u>",
joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "<u>flight_id</u>"),
                                                             inverseJoinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "staff_id")
                                                           name = "flight_catering_companies",
joinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "flight_id"),
                                                             inverseJoinColumns = @JoinColumn(name = "catering
```

These classes are linked to repositories interfaces to define methods like findbyid(), findbyemail(),...

These classes are connected to controllers and services for back end processing, and here is the example of the services and controllers of the flight class:

```
Services
@Service
public class FlightService {
    private final FlightRepository flightRepository;
    @Autowired
    public FlightService(FlightRepository flightRepository) {
        this.flightRepository = flightRepository;
    }
    public List<Flight> getAllFlights() {
```

```
return flightRepository.findAll();
}

public Optional<Flight> getFlightById(UUID id) {
    return flightRepository.findById(id);
}

public Flight saveFlight(Flight flight) {
    return flightRepository.save(flight);
}

public void deleteFlight(UUID id) {
    flightRepository.deleteById(id);
}
```

Controllers

```
public FlightController(FlightService flightService) {
    public ResponseEntity<List<Flight>> getAllFlights() {
    public ResponseEntity<Flight> getFlightById(@PathVariable UUID id) {
ResponseEntity<>(HttpStatus.NOT FOUND));
    @PostMapping("/add")
    @PutMapping("/update")
    public ResponseEntity<Flight> updateFlight(@RequestBody Flight flight)
        if (existingFlight.isPresent()) {
```

The Back-end side is characterized by the presence of a fairly solid security side by the presence of the JWT (JSON Web Token) represented by the security file and 2 filters, in order to give access to the urls according to different roles for the user:

```
.antMatchers (HttpMethod. DELETE,
        .antMatchers (HttpMethod. POST,
http.addFilter(new
```

```
@Bean
@Override
  public AuthenticationManager authenticationManagerBean() throws
Exception {
    return super.authenticationManagerBean();
  }
}
```

Custom Authentification Filter

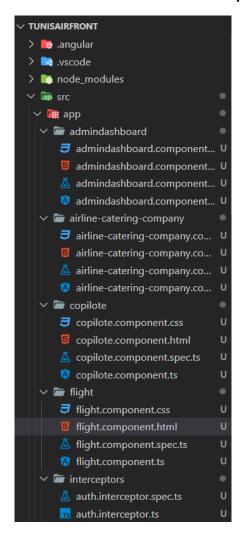
```
public class CustomAuthenticationFilter extends
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter {
    private final AuthenticationManager authenticationManager;
    public CustomAuthenticationFilter(AuthenticationManager
authenticationManager) {
    public Authentication attemptAuthentication(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws AuthenticationException {
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(username, password);
HttpServletResponse response, FilterChain chain, Authentication
                .withIssuer(request.getRequestURL().toString())
Authority).collect(Collectors.toList()))
                .withIssuer(request.getRequestURL().toString())
```

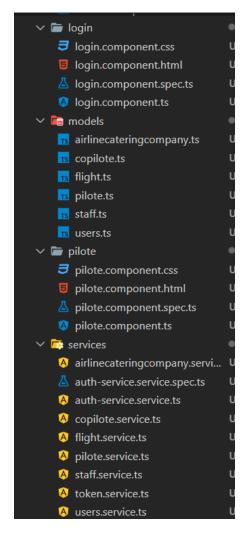
```
HttpServletResponse response, FilterChain filterChain) throws
Algorithm. HMAC256("secret".getBytes());
decodedJWT.getClaim("roles").asArray(String.class);
ArrayList<>();
                    UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authenticationToken
                }catch (Exception exception) {
                response.setHeader("error", exception.getMessage());
ObjectMapper().writeValue(response.getOutputStream(),error);
                filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
```

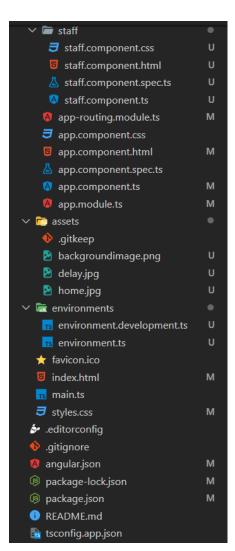
Front End



The architecture of the project in the front End is as follow:







Each class in the table and in the back is represented by an interface in the front:

```
export interface users {
   id: number;
   name: string;
   email: string;
   code: string;
   jobtitle: string;
   roles: Role[];
}

export interface Role {
   id: String|null;
   name: string;
}
```

We have several components which represent the different components of the front end and connected with services for the processing and consumption of the Back end APIs, for example the connection part represented by the preceding user class, which once connects and using the JWT, retrieves the access Token and the stock in the cookies of the web page to be able to access the backend services, example:

Login.html: represents the authentication page, with its controller which is interested in processing the Html page and linked with the corresponding service:

```
@Component({
  selector: 'app-login',
  templateUrl: './login.component.html',
  styleUrls: ['./login.component.css']
export class LoginComponent{
  username: string = '';
  password: string = '';
  form!: FormGroup;
  constructor(
    private authService: AuthServiceService,
    private router: Router,
   private formBuilder: FormBuilder,
   private http:HttpClient,private tokenService: TokenService,
  ) {}
  ngOnInit(): void {
    this.form = this.formBuilder.group({
      username: '',
      password: ''
   });
  login() {
    const formData = new URLSearchParams();
    formData.set('username', this.form.get('username')?.value);
    formData.set('password', this.form.get('password')?.value);
    this.http.post('http://localhost:8080/login', formData.toString(), {
      headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded' },
      withCredentials: true
    .subscribe(
      (res: any) => {
        console.log(res.access_token);
        this.tokenService.setAccessToken(res.access_token);
        if (this.tokenService.hasRole('ROLE_ADMIN')) {
          this.router.navigate(['/admindashboard']);
          this.router.navigate(['/pilote']);
        console.log('Requête réussie !');
```

```
(error: any) => {
    console.log('Erreur lors de la requête :', error);
  }
);
}
```

Service Login:

```
@Injectable({
    providedIn: 'root'
})
export class AuthServiceService {
    private baseUrl = 'http://localhost:8080/login'; // Update with your backend URL

    constructor(private http: HttpClient,private tokenService: TokenService) {}

    public logout(): void {
        // Supprimez les tokens et effectuez d'autres opérations nécessaires pour se déconnecter this.tokenService.removeAccessToken();
        // Autres opérations de déconnexion (si nécessaire)
}
```

And the other components also have controllers with restrictions according to the roles of the users (example: user only has access to consultation, no management for location)

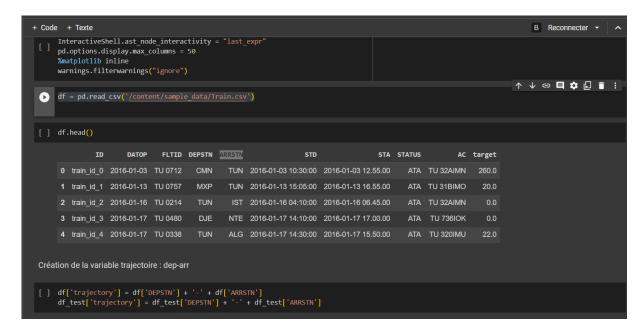
And the user roles are extracted directly from the access tokens which contains all the necessary information and these permissions.

Intelligence Artificielle

The last part of the development of our project will be devoted to the development of our artificial intelligence model and its training on the test base and on real data to predict flight delays according to several factors.



The first step to work on Google Colab will be the training of our model (according to the real data of our model the delays of tunisair flights are on average 48h):



By training our model we have identified the most correlated variables with our results to know which are the most important factors in our prediction:



And after training, the last step will be to save our model and download it to our local pc so that we can use it and integrate it into our project:

```
[ ] model.save_model('/content/sample_data/modele.cb')

[ ] from google.colab import files
    files.download('/content/sample_data/modele.cb')
```

To run our model, we need a backend program to create the model's api that will be consumed by our Angular front end in order to predict the delays following the data we have, and the best backend to manage the models that has the Necessary library will be without Python support (Flask):

```
import pandas as pd
from catboost import CatBoostRegressor # (ou CatBoostClassifier pour la classification)
model = CatBoostRegressor()
model.load_model('C:/Users/MSI/OneDrive/Desktop/2 ING/Semestre 2/tp web/modele.cb')
new_data['DATOP'] = pd.to_datetime(new_data['DATOP'])
new_data['STD'] = pd.to_datetime(new_data['STD'])
new_data['STA'] = pd.to_datetime(new_data['STA'])
predictions = model.predict(new_data)
print(predictions)
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
from flask_cors import CORS
app = Flask(__name__)
CORS(app) # Active CORS pour toutes les routes de l'application
@app.route('/predictions', methods=['POST'])
def make_predictions():
   data = request.json # Les données d'entrée doivent être envoyées au format JSON
   new_data = pd.DataFrame(data)
   new_data['DATOP'] = pd.to_datetime(new_data['DATOP'])
   new data['STD'] = pd.to datetime(new data['STD'])
   new data['STA'] = pd.to datetime(new data['STA'])
   predictions = model.predict(new_data)
   response = {'predictions': predictions.tolist()}
   return jsonify(response)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
```

and finally it is the consumption of our API by a prediction function in the front end filled with the necessary data imported from our Angular user interface and the database managed by Spring Boot:

```
public PredictFlight(formData: any) {
    const apiUrl = 'http://localhost:5000/predictions'; // L'URL de votre API Flask
    const schedule = new Date(formData.schedule).toISOString().substring(0, 10);
    // Récupérer la date et l'heure sélectionnées du champ schedule
    const selectedDate = new Date(formData.schedule);
    const year = selectedDate.getFullYear();
```

```
const month = (selectedDate.getMonth() + 1).toString().padStart(2, '0'); // Les mois sont
      let season: number; // Variable pour stocker le numéro de la saison
      switch (month) {
        case "01":
          season = 4; // Hiver
          break;
         season = 1; // Printemps
         break:
        case "08":
         season = 2; // Été
         break;
        case "09":
        case "11":
          season = 3; // Automne
         break;
        default:
          season = -1; // Mois invalide
    const day = selectedDate.getDate().toString().padStart(2, '0');
    const hours = selectedDate.getHours().toString().padStart(2, '0');
    const minutes = selectedDate.getMinutes().toString().padStart(2, '0');
    const seconds = selectedDate.getSeconds().toString().padStart(2, '0');
    \verb|const departuredate} = \$\{year\} - \$\{month\} - \$\{day\} \ \$\{hours\} : \$\{minutes\} : \$\{seconds\} \} \}
    const arrivalDate = (<HTMLInputElement>document.getElementById('arrdate')).value;
    const date = new Date(arrivalDate);
    const yeararr = date.getFullYear();
    const montharr = (date.getMonth() + 1).toString().padStart(2, '0');
    const dayarr = date.getDate().toString().padStart(2, '0');
    const hoursarr = date.getHours().toString().padStart(2, '0');
    const minutesarr = date.getMinutes().toString().padStart(2, '0');
   const arrivaldateandtime = `${yeararr}-${montharr}-${dayarr} ${hoursarr}:${minutesarr}:00`;
    const aircraftCodeElement = document.getElementById('Aircraftcode') as HTMLSelectElement;
   const selectedAircraftCode = aircraftCodeElement.value;
   const departureCity = formData.departureCity;
   const destinationCity = formData.destinationCity;
   const trajectory = departureCity + '-' + destinationCity;
    const departureDateforduration = new Date(departuredateandtime);
    const arrivalDateforduration = new Date(arrivaldateandtime);
    const durationInMilliseconds = arrivalDateforduration.getTime() -
departureDateforduration.getTime();
    // Convertir la durée en heures, minutes et secondes
```

```
const durationInSeconds = Math.floor(durationInMilliseconds / 1000);
    const durationInMinutes = Math.floor(durationInSeconds / 60);
    const durationInHours = Math.floor(durationInMinutes / 60);
    const remainingMinutes = durationInMinutes % 60;
    const remainingSeconds = durationInSeconds % 60;
    let amOrPmdep: number; // Variable pour stocker la valeur 0 pour "AM" ou 1 pour "PM"
    if (departureDateforduration.getHours() < 12) {</pre>
      amOrPmdep = 0; // "AM"
      amOrPmdep = 1; // "PM"
    let amOrPmarr: number; // Variable pour stocker la valeur 0 pour "AM" ou 1 pour "PM"
    if (arrivalDateforduration.getHours() < 12) {</pre>
      amOrPmarr = 0; // "AM"
    } else {
      amOrPmarr = 1; // "PM"
    const S_dep_hour = Math.sin((departureDateforduration.getHours() * 30 +
departureDateforduration.getMinutes() * 0.5) * (Math.PI / 180));
    const C_dep_hour = Math.cos((departureDateforduration.getHours() * 30 +
departureDateforduration.getMinutes() * 0.5) * (Math.PI / 180));
    const S_arr_hour = Math.sin((arrivalDateforduration.getHours() * 30 +
arrivalDateforduration.getMinutes() * 0.5) * (Math.PI / 180));
    const C_arr_hour = Math.cos((arrivalDateforduration.getHours() * 30 +
arrivalDateforduration.getMinutes() * 0.5) * (Math.PI / 180));
    const dayOfWeek = selectedDate.getDay();
    const weekOfYear = getISOWeek(selectedDate);
    const weekOfMonth = this.getWeekOfMonth(selectedDate);
    const dayOfYear = getDayOfYear(selectedDate);
    const requestData = {
      DATOP: [schedule],
      FLTID: ['TU 0850'],
      DEPSTN: [departureCity],
      ARRSTN: [destinationCity],
      STD: [departuredateandtime],
      STA: [arrivaldateandtime],
      STATUS: ['DEP'],
      AC: [selectedAircraftCode],
      trajectory: [trajectory],
      month: [month],
      day: [day],
      day_of_week: [dayOfWeek],
      year: [year],
      week_of_year: [weekOfYear],
      week_of_month: [weekOfMonth],
      season: [season],
      dep_hour: [hours],
      arr_hour: [hoursarr],
      dep_minute: [minutes],
      arr_minute: [minutesarr],
      flight_duration_sec: [remainingSeconds],
      flight_duration_hours: [durationInHours],
      flight_duration_minutes: [remainingMinutes],
      dep_hour_AM_PM: [amOrPmdep],
      arr_hour_AM_PM: [amOrPmarr],
      S_dep_hour: [S_dep_hour],
      C dep hour: [C dep hour],
```

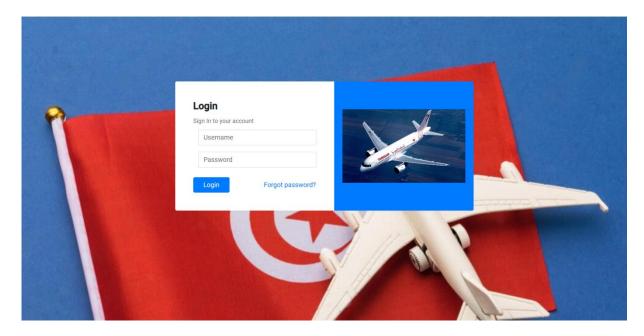
```
S_arr_hour: [S_arr_hour],
    C_arr_hour: [C_arr_hour],
    day_of_year: [dayOfYear]
};

this.http.post(apiUrl, requestData).subscribe(
    (response: any) => {
        this.predictions = response.predictions; // Assignez les prédictions à la variable du

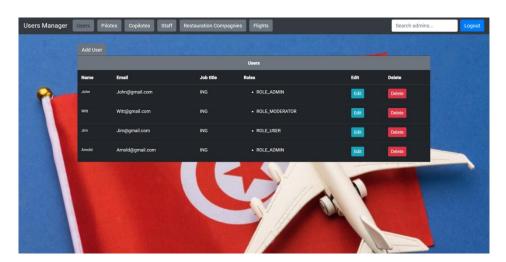
composant
        console.log(this.predictions); // Affiche les prédictions dans la console
    },
    (error) => {
        console.error('Une erreur s\'est produite lors de l\'appel à l\'API.', error);
    }
    );
}
```

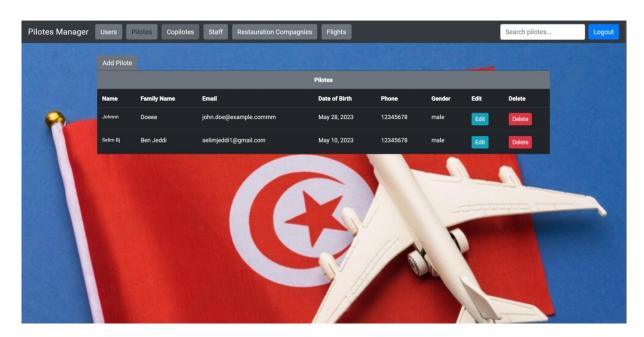
User Interfaces:

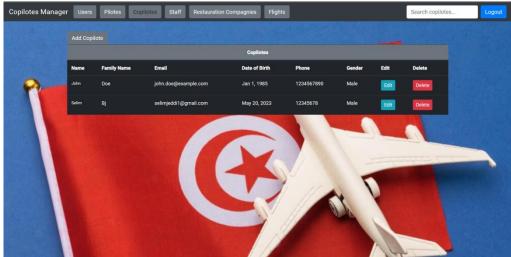
Login

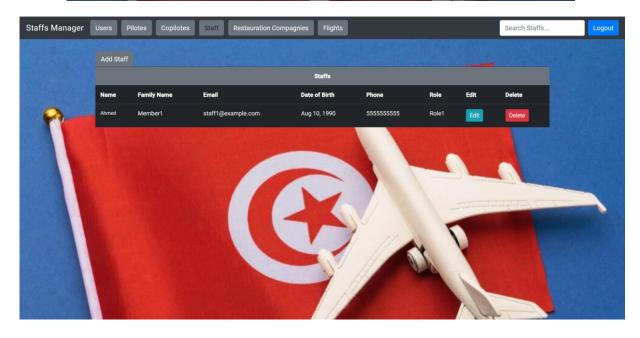


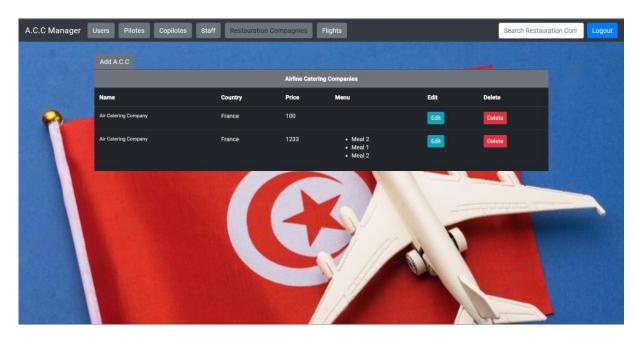
Admin Role

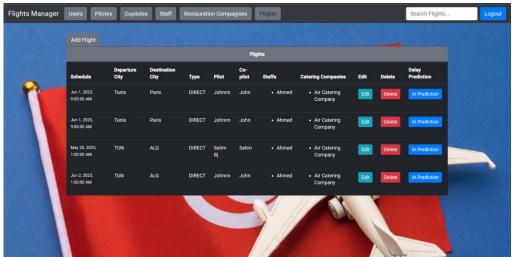


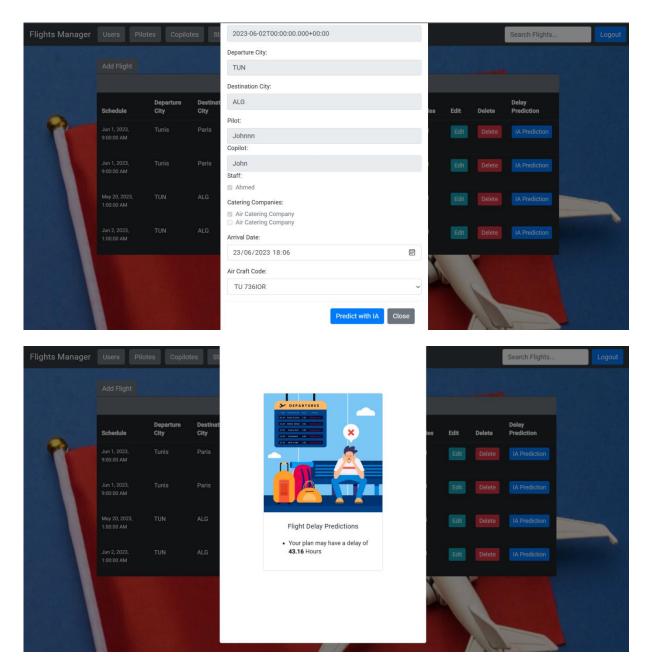






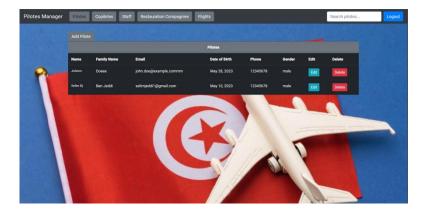






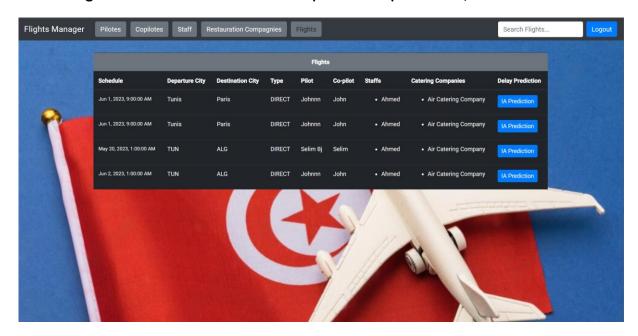
Moderator Role

The same interfaces as the Admin role, except that it does not have the user management space.



User Role

Has the right interfaces to consult and request an AI prediction, that's all.



Conclusion:

In conclusion, this report presents in depth the development project of a web application for the airline Tunisair. The project aims to improve the management of flights, aircrew and airline catering partners. The app incorporates an artificial intelligence module to predict flight delays, enabling better planning and a smoother travel experience for passengers.

Requirements analysis, architecture design, backend and frontend development, as well as the integration of the artificial intelligence model were presented in detail. The report also highlights the technologies used, such as Angular, Spring Boot, and Python.

This project demonstrates our ability to design and develop a complete web application that meets the specific requirements of Tunisair. We are proud of the results obtained and confident that this application will bring significant benefits, even in an academic context.

In summary, this project was an opportunity to acquire practical skills in web application development, artificial intelligence integration and project management. We hope that this work will serve as a solid foundation for future similar projects.