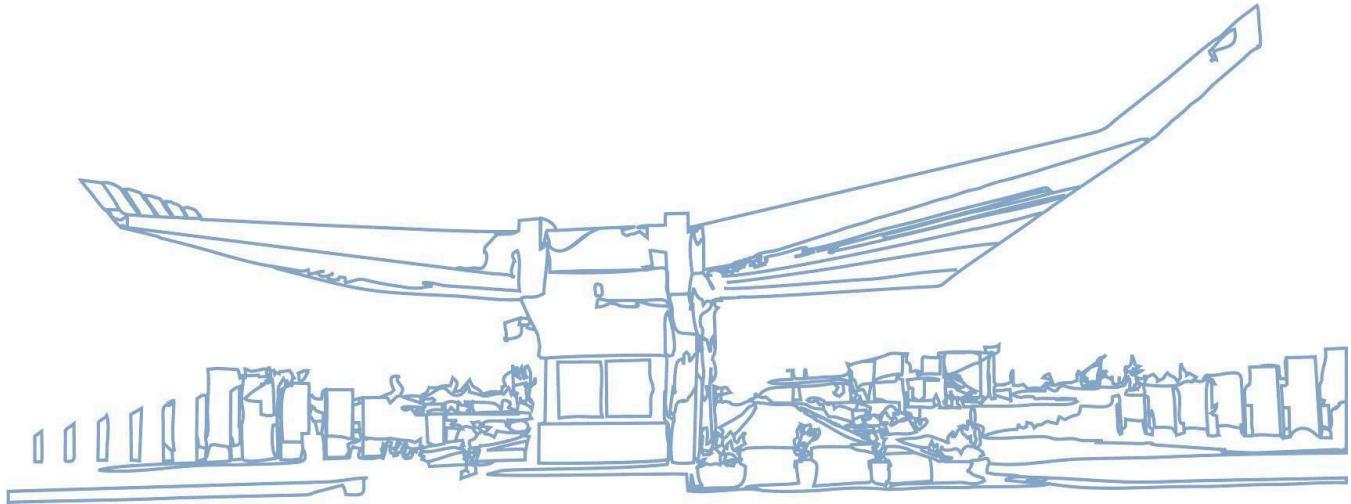


## Software Project Management

[Airline Management System - Shqipe Airline]



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**[Shqipe Airline]**  
**Requirements Specification**

The Shqipe Airline Management System is a comprehensive software solution designed to optimize airline operations by simplifying flight booking, reservation management, flight tracking, and administrative control. It enhances efficiency for passengers while providing powerful management tools for airline administrators. The system integrates secure payment processing, detailed reporting, and effective communication to ensure a seamless and reliable user experience.

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## ***1. Executive Summary***

### ***1.1 Project Overview***

This project focuses on developing a comprehensive airline ticket booking system aimed at enhancing the flight booking experience for passengers. The system is designed to provide a user-friendly platform for booking flights, managing reservations, processing secure transactions, generating detailed reports, and facilitating effective communication among users. The goal is to ensure a seamless, efficient, and streamlined experience for all involved.

#### **Intended Audience**

The intended audience for this software includes:

- **Passengers:** Individuals who need to search for flights, book tickets, manage their bookings, check flight status, and provide feedback on their flight experiences. They will interact with the system through a user-friendly interface that supports all stages of the booking process.
- **Administrators:** Airline staff responsible for managing user accounts, including account creation, modification, deletion, password resets, and role/permission management. Administrators will also oversee system security, reporting, and overall maintenance.
- **Flight Planners (Air Control Department):** Personnel in charge of managing flight schedules, including creating, modifying, and deleting flights. Flight planners will also update flight details (e.g., flight status, pricing, and departure times) to ensure that all data is accurate and up to date.

### ***1.2 Purpose and Scope of this Specification***

#### **Purpose**

The purpose of this specification is to detail the functional and technical requirements for the development of our airline ticket booking software. This document aims to provide a clear and comprehensive guide for everyone involved in the project, ensuring that all parties understand the scope and limitations of the project.

#### **Scope**

##### **In Scope**

This document addresses requirements related to the development of the airline ticket booking software,

specifically:

### **Passenger Services:**

- Account creation and login functionality.
- Flight search, booking, and management.
- Payment processing integration and feedback system for passengers to rate their flight experience.

### **User Registration and Authentication:**

- Secure account management for passengers.
- Administrative controls for managing user accounts.

### **Transactions Reporting:**

- Access to revenue performance reports.
- Data visualization tools for revenue analysis.

### **Flight Planning:**

- Creation, modification, and deletion of flights.
- Management of flight details including coordinates, aircraft information, and routes.

### **Management and Reporting:**

- Oversight of user accounts and system performance.
- Generation of reports and analytics for flight bookings.

### **Customer Support and Communication:**

- Provision of customer support.

### **Out of Scope**

The following items are outside the scope of these specifications:

### **Future Phases of Development:**

- Any enhancements or modifications planned for future phases of the project, beyond the initial

deployment.

- Requirements related to the integration with third-party systems or services that are not part of the current phase.
- Modifications related to future legislative mandates not covered in the current phase.

These out-of-scope items will be considered in the planning of future phases, but their requirements will be documented separately and addressed in subsequent development cycles.

## ***2. Product/Service Description***

### **Background Information**

The airline ticket booking software is designed to address the evolving needs of the airline industry and its customers. As the travel industry becomes increasingly digitized, there is a growing demand for efficient, user-friendly, and secure booking solutions. This software aims to enhance the travel experience for passengers while providing robust management tools for airline staff and departments. The following factors influence the product and its requirements:

#### **A. User Experience:**

- **Ease of Use:** Passengers expect a seamless and intuitive booking process. A user-friendly interface that simplifies flight searches, bookings, and payments is essential to meet customer expectations and enhance satisfaction.
- **Accessibility:** The software must be accessible across various devices, including desktops, tablets, and smartphones, to cater to a broad audience.

#### **B. Security:**

- **Data Protection:** With the increasing risk of cyber threats, safeguarding personal and payment information is crucial. The software must implement robust security measures to protect user data and ensure compliance with data protection regulations.
- **Authentication:** Secure user authentication processes are necessary to prevent unauthorized access and ensure the integrity of user accounts.

### C. Real-Time Information:

- **Flight Availability and Pricing:** Providing real-time data on flight availability, pricing, and seat options is vital for passengers to make informed decisions. This requires integration with airline databases and real-time data feeds.
- **Dynamic Updates:** The software should handle dynamic updates, such as changes in flight schedules or prices, to ensure users have the most current information.

### D. Operational Efficiency:

- **Administrative Control:** Airline staff need effective tools to manage user accounts, reservations, and flight details. This includes functionalities for creating, modifying, and deleting accounts and flights, as well as handling special requests and changes.
- **Financial Reporting:** Detailed revenue reports and data visualization tools to monitor and analyze financial performance. This helps in making informed business decisions and identifying trends.

### E. Regulatory Compliance:

- **Legislative Requirements:** The software must comply with industry regulations and standards, such as data protection laws and aviation regulations. This ensures the system operates within legal frameworks and avoids penalties.
- **Accessibility Standards:** Compliance with accessibility standards ensures the software is usable by people with disabilities, broadening its user base and adhering to legal requirements.

### F. Customer Support:

- **Multi-Channel Support:** Providing customer support through various channels, including phone, and email is essential for addressing passenger inquiries and issues promptly.

## Reasons for Specific Requirements

The aforementioned factors directly influence the specific requirements detailed later in the specification. For instance, the need for a user-friendly interface drives the requirement for comprehensive search and booking functionalities. Security considerations necessitate robust authentication mechanisms and data

protection measures. Real-time information requirements lead to the integration of dynamic data feeds and updates. Operational efficiency and regulatory compliance shape the administrative and reporting features, while customer support needs influence the communication tools and notification systems.

By understanding these general factors, stakeholders can appreciate the rationale behind each requirement, ensuring the final product aligns with industry demands and user expectations.

## **2.1 Product Context**

### **Independence and Self-Contained Nature**

The airline ticket booking software can function as an independent, self-contained system with its primary purpose being to facilitate the booking of airline tickets for passengers.

### **Interfacing with Related Systems**

While the core functionality of the software is self-contained, it often needs to interface with a variety of related systems to provide a comprehensive service. These relationships include:

#### **Payment Gateways**

- **Description:** Integration with payment processing services like PayPal, Stripe, or direct credit card processors.
- **Function:** Enables secure and efficient handling of payments, supporting multiple currencies and payment methods.

#### **Travel Management Systems**

The system will integrate flight bookings with hotel booking and car rental services, providing a seamless experience for travelers. It will help users book their accommodation and rental vehicles alongside their flights, ensuring that all travel needs are addressed in one platform. The integration will streamline the booking process, reduce the time spent on separate bookings, and provide an efficient, all-in-one solution for passengers. Additionally, the system will offer features such as:

- Booking and managing hotel reservations, including details like room types, amenities, and pricing.
- Integration with car rental services, allowing users to select rental options based on their travel plans and preferences.

## Security and Compliance Systems

- **Description:** Connecting with systems for data security, fraud detection, and regulatory compliance.
- **Function:** Ensures the software adheres to industry standards and protects user data.

## 2.2 *User Characteristics*

### Staff

- **Experience:**
  - Moderate experience with booking flights, typically for business travel.
  - Familiar with corporate travel policies and budget constraints.
- **Technical Expertise:**
  - Comfortable with using computers and mobile devices for booking travel.
  - Generally prefer user-friendly interfaces with some support for complex bookings.
- **Other General Characteristics:**
  - Interested in cost-effective options.
  - Value clear policies on changes and cancellations.
  - Require detailed invoicing and receipts for reimbursement purposes.
  - Often need assistance with group bookings and coordination for team travel.

### Leisure Travelers (Passengers)

- **Experience:**
  - Wide range of experience, from occasional travelers to frequent vacationers.
  - Typically book flights for vacations, family visits, and personal trips.
- **Technical Expertise:**
  - Varies from novice to proficient with online booking platforms.
  - Comfortable with using both websites and mobile apps.
- **Other General Characteristics:**
  - Budget-conscious, looking for deals and special offers.
  - Flexible with travel dates to find better deals.
  - Prefer easy-to-navigate interfaces and straightforward booking processes.

## Business Travelers (Non-Staff)

- **Experience:**
  - High experience with frequent travel for business purposes.
  - Focus on efficiency and convenience in booking travel.
- **Technical Expertise:**
  - Proficient with using technology for booking flights and managing itineraries.
  - Often use travel management apps and software.
- **Other General Characteristics:**
  - Prioritize efficiency, reliability, and convenience.
  - Interested in options that offer flexibility and ease of booking.
  - Require flexible booking policies and easy management of bookings.
  - Value quick support for changes and cancellations.

### 2.3 *Assumptions*

#### Assumptions Affecting Requirements

##### Equipment Availability

- **Assumption:** Users have access to modern computers, tablets, or smartphones.
- **Impact:** The system must be compatible with multiple device types and screen sizes.
- **Change Needed if Unavailable:** The system would need a simplified version for older or less capable devices.

##### Operating System

- **Assumption:** Users are using up-to-date versions of major operating systems (Windows, macOS).
- **Impact:** The software should be compatible with the latest and several previous versions of these operating systems.
- **Change Needed if Unavailable:** Broader compatibility testing and support for older operating system versions would be required.

## Internet Access

- **Assumption:** Users have reliable internet access.
- **Impact:** The system can be primarily web-based, requiring constant internet connectivity.
- **Change Needed if Unavailable:** Offline capabilities or downloadable versions of the system might need to be developed.

## Browser Compatibility

- **Assumption:** Users have access to and use modern web browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Edge).
- **Impact:** The system should be tested and optimized for these browsers.
- **Change Needed if Unavailable:** Additional support for older or less common browsers would be required.

## Technical Expertise

- **Assumption:** Users have a basic level of technical expertise and can navigate web applications.
- **Impact:** The user interface should be intuitive and user-friendly, but it can assume a baseline understanding of web usage.
- **Change Needed if Unavailable:** Additional user training resources, tutorials, or a simplified interface would be necessary.

## Payment Methods

- **Assumption:** Users have access to common online payment methods (credit/debit cards, digital wallets like PayPal).
- **Impact:** The system can integrate standard payment gateways.
- **Change Needed if Unavailable:** Support for alternative payment methods or manual payment processes would be required.

## Security Standards

- **Assumption:** The system will comply with standard security protocols (SSL/TLS, PCI-DSS for payments).
- **Impact:** Ensures user data protection and secure transactions.
- **Change Needed if Unavailable:** Development of custom security measures or additional compliance checks.

## Regulatory Compliance

- **Assumption:** The system adheres to relevant aviation and data protection regulations (GDPR, CCPA, etc.).
- **Impact:** Ensures legal compliance and user trust.
- **Change Needed if Unavailable:** Significant modifications to data handling, storage, and user consent processes.

## 2.4 *Constraints*

This section outlines the limitations and restrictions that impact the development, deployment, and operation of the airline ticket booking software.

### 1. System Performance:

- The system must be capable of handling a high volume of concurrent users, especially during peak travel seasons. The system's performance may be constrained by the processing power and resources available during these periods.

### 2. Data Security and Privacy Regulations:

- The software must adhere to industry regulations and other regional data protection laws.

### 3. Budget and Time Constraints:

- The project is subject to a fixed budget and timeline. These constraints may affect the scope of features that can be implemented and the depth of testing conducted.

### 4. Third-Party Integrations:

- The integration with third-party services such as payment gateways, hotel booking platforms,

and car rental systems may impose technical or business constraints. These may include API limitations, service reliability, or licensing costs.

## 5. Scalability:

- While the system is designed to scale, hardware limitations and the complexity of managing large amounts of data could present constraints, particularly during the initial phase of deployment.

## 2.5 *Dependencies*

This section outlines external factors or systems that the software relies on to function correctly.

### 1. Third-Party Services:

- The system depends on third-party services like PayPal, Stripe, and hotel/car rental APIs. Any changes, downtimes, or updates to these services may impact the functionality of the software.

### 2. Database Management System (DBMS):

- The software relies on a MySQL database for storing user data, booking information, payment details, etc. The functionality of the system depends on the stability and performance of the DBMS.

## 3. Requirements

### 3.1 *Functional Requirements*

**Passenger/User** - A passenger is a customer who books and manages flights.

#### *Authentication & Account Management*

- **Log in / Sign up:** Allows users to access or register their accounts.
- **Two-factor authentication (2FA) for enhanced security:** Adds an extra layer of protection for account access.

- **Profile management (edit details, change password, update payment methods):** Lets users update personal information and preferences.
- **Reset password via email or SMS :** Provides a secure method for recovering lost passwords.

### ***Flight Booking & Management***

- **Search for flights by date, destination, airline, and price:** Allows passengers to find flights based on their preferences and budget.
- **Book flights :** Enables passengers to select seats, customize meal options, and add extra baggage for an additional fee.
- **View ticket details and status (confirmed, pending, canceled):** Provides access to booking details and current ticket status.
- **Cancel or reschedule flights:** Allows passengers to modify or cancel bookings while viewing.
- **Receive real-time flight status notifications (delays, gate changes, etc.):** Notifies regarding flight changes, delays, and gate updates.
- **View baggage policies and restrictions:** Displays airline-specific baggage rules and limitations.

### ***Payments & Transactions***

- **Secure payment processing (possibly credit/debit cards, PayPal):** This feature ensures that users can securely make payments using credit/debit cards or PayPal, with encrypted transactions for safety.
- **Save payment methods for future use:** Users can securely save their payment methods for future transactions, streamlining checkout processes for convenience.
- **View and download invoices, receipts, and e-tickets:** Users can access and download invoices, e-tickets after being sent in their email, making it easy to keep track of their purchases.
- **Apply discount codes**

### ***Flight & Travel History***

- **View past flight history and upcoming flights:** Users can easily access their past flight details and upcoming flight schedules for better travel planning.
- **Download boarding passes:** Passengers can download and store their boarding passes directly from their email for quick access during travel.

### ***Customer Service & Feedback***

- **Submit feedback and rate flight experience:** Passengers can submit feedback and rate their flight experience to help airlines improve their services.
- **Request special assistance (wheelchair, medical, baby support):** Travelers can easily request special assistance, such as wheelchair support, medical aid, or assistance for babies, to ensure a smooth journey.
- **Extra features (meals, extra baggage, pets):** Travelers can request additional services such as meals, extra baggage, or accommodations for pets, ensuring a more comfortable journey.
- **Whatsapp redirect:** Users can be redirected to customer service via WhatsApp for quick and convenient support during their travel experience.

### ***Additional Features***

- **Book hotels and rental cars through integrations:** Users can book hotels and rental cars directly through integrated services, offering a seamless travel experience.

### ***Mini shop***

- **In-flight shopping (pre-order, duty-free items):** Passengers can pre-order duty-free items for in-flight delivery, enhancing their shopping experience during the flight.
- **Browse and purchase items like snacks, souvenirs:** Travelers can browse and purchase a variety of in-flight items, such as snacks, and souvenirs, for added convenience.
- **Digital receipts and transaction tracking:** Users receive digital receipts.

### ***Job application***

- **Upload resume and necessary documents:** Candidates can apply for jobs by uploading their resume and necessary documents directly through the platform.

***Admin*** - The admin oversees the entire airline management system.

### ***User & Account Management***

- **Manage user roles and permissions:** The admin can assign and modify user roles and permissions, controlling access to different parts of the system.

## ***System Monitoring & Reporting***

- **Access detailed reports:**
  - **Flight reports (delays, cancellations, trends)**
  - **Financial reports (revenue, losses, expenses)**

## ***Job application***

- **Publishes job application form and accesses applications:** The admin publishes job application forms and accesses submitted applications to manage recruitment processes.

***Air Control Department*** - This department is responsible for managing flights and air traffic.

## ***Flight Management***

- **Add, modify, and cancel flights:** The department has the authority to schedule new flights, adjust existing ones, or cancel flights when necessary.
- **Assign flight numbers, routes, and schedules:** The department assigns appropriate flight numbers, routes, and flight schedules to ensure optimal operations and efficiency.
- **Update flight capacity and available seats:** The department is responsible for managing the flight capacity and ensuring accurate availability of seats for passengers.

## ***Data & Backup Management***

- **Integrate flight plan data with air traffic control systems:** The department ensures that flight plans are seamlessly integrated with air traffic control systems to manage safe and efficient airspace operations.

## ***System Integration***

- **Connect with weather data systems for real-time updates:** The department connects with weather data systems to receive real-time updates on weather conditions, helping adjust flight plans as needed.

### ***Mini shop***

- **Handles mini shop:** The department handles financial management for the mini shop, including tracking sales, managing inventory, and ensuring profitability.

## ***3.2 Non-Functional Requirements***

### **Performance Requirements**

- The system should be able to handle at least 1000 concurrent users without performance degradation.
- Flight search results should be displayed within 3 seconds after user input.
- Payment processing should be completed within 5 seconds for a seamless user experience.

### **Security Requirements**

- Data encryption must be applied to all sensitive information (passwords, payment details).
- The system must implement role-based access control (RBAC) to restrict staff permissions.
- Two-factor authentication (2FA) should be mandatory for both passengers and admin users.
- Implement automatic session timeouts for idle users after 10 minutes.

### **Usability Requirements**

- A clear and intuitive user interface (UI) with minimal learning curve should be provided.

### **Reliability & Availability**

- Regular database backups (every 24 hours) to prevent data loss.

### **Maintainability & Support**

- Support for API integrations with third-party services like payment gateways and hotel booking platforms.

### **Compliance & Legal Requirements**

- The system should comply with aviation regulations from organizations like IATA and FAA.
- Secure handling of financial transactions as per PCI-DSS requirements.
- User data privacy should be maintained as per GDPR and CCPA.

## **Backup & Disaster Recovery**

- Redundant database storage to prevent critical data loss.

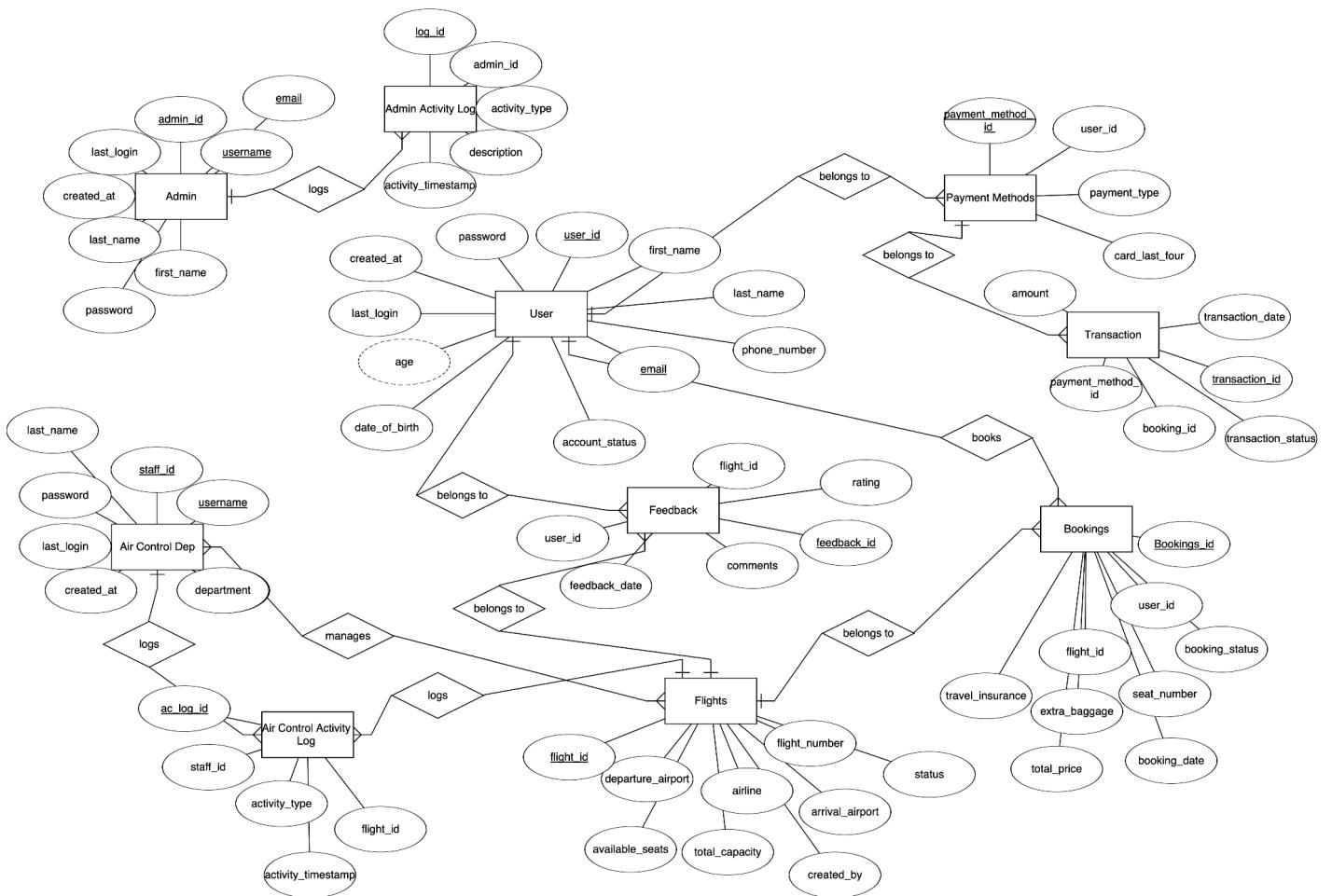
## **Interoperability**

- The system should be able to integrate with third-party services such as:
  - Payment gateways (Visa, MasterCard, PayPal)
  - Weather forecasting APIs
- Standardized APIs should be provided for future expansion.

## **4. Diagram/Schemas**

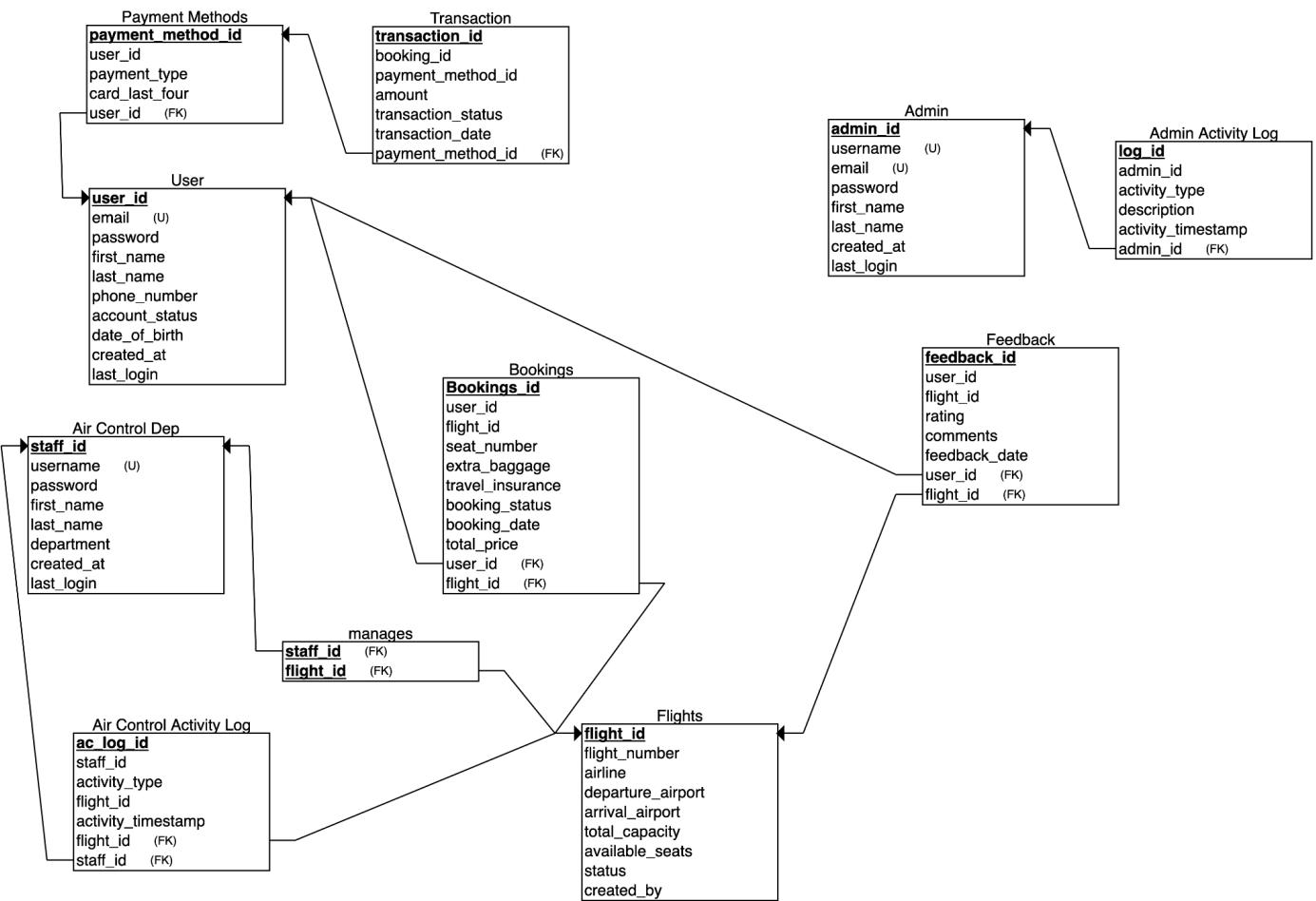
### **4.1 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)**

A visual representation of the relationships between entities in a database. It shows how data entities such as passengers, flights, bookings, and payments relate to each other within your system.



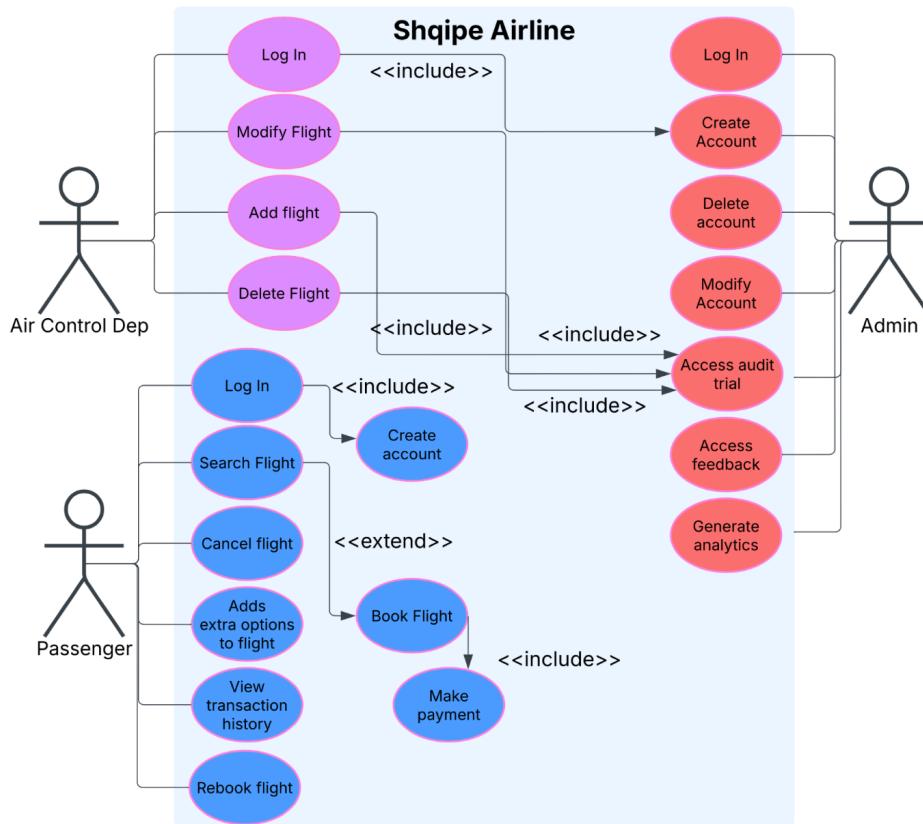
## 4.2 Relational Schema (RS)

A representation of the database structure, showing how data is organized into tables, along with their attributes (columns) and the relationships between those tables. Each table corresponds to an entity, and each attribute corresponds to a property of that entity. The relationships between the entities (tables) are represented using foreign keys.



### 4.3 Use Case Diagram

A representation of the functionality of a system from a user's perspective. It shows the interactions between actors (users or external systems) and the system.



#### 4.4 Object Diagram

#### 4.5 Component Diagram

#### 4.6 Deployment Diagram

### 5. Database

#### 5.1 Database Design

The database design for the Shqipe Airline Management System is crucial for efficiently managing operations such as booking tickets, managing flight schedules, storing customer details, and handling various logistical aspects of the airline business. The system consists of multiple entities that need to be well-organized to handle large volumes of transactions and maintain data consistency.

#### Entities and Relationships:

**Flights:** This table contains details of the flights, including:

- Flight ID (Primary Key)
- Departure Location
- Arrival Location
- Scheduled Departure Time
- Scheduled Arrival Time
- Aircraft Used

**Passengers:** Stores customer information, including:

- Passenger ID (Primary Key)
- First Name
- Last Name
- Contact Details
- Booking History

**Bookings:** Records each booking made by customers, linking to specific flights and customers.

- Booking ID (Primary Key)
- Passenger ID (Foreign Key referencing Passengers)
- Flight ID (Foreign Key referencing Flights)
- Booking Status (Confirmed, Pending, Canceled)

**Staff:** Manages information related to staff members such as air control department personnel.

- Staff ID (Primary Key)
- First Name
- Last Name
- Role
- Contact Details

**Tickets:** Records details about the tickets purchased.

- Ticket ID (Primary Key)

- Booking ID (Foreign Key referencing Bookings)
- Ticket Class (Economy, Business)
- Ticket Status (Booked, Canceled, Completed)

**Payments:** Tracks payments for bookings.

- Payment ID (Primary Key)
- Booking ID (Foreign Key referencing Bookings)
- Payment Method (Credit Card, PayPal, etc.)
- Amount
- Payment Status (Paid, Pending, Failed)

#### **Normalization:**

The database schema is normalized to reduce data redundancy and ensure data integrity. The tables are designed following normalization principles:

- **First Normal Form (1NF):** Each table contains atomic (indivisible) values, ensuring that there are no repeating groups.
- **Second Normal Form (2NF):** Non-key attributes depend entirely on the primary key, preventing partial dependencies.
- **Third Normal Form (3NF):** No transitive dependencies exist, ensuring data consistency across tables.

#### **Indexes:**

To enhance query performance, indexes are created on frequently queried fields such as:

- Flight ID
- Booking ID
- Passenger ID
- Ticket ID
- Payment ID

This helps optimize search operations and joins between tables.

## 5.2 MySQL Implementation

The MySQL implementation of the Shqipe Airline Management System involves creating tables, establishing relationships, and writing queries to manage and retrieve data efficiently.

### Sample Queries

1. Retrieve all confirmed bookings with flight details.
2. Retrieve payment status for a specific booking.
3. List available flights between two locations.
4. Count the number of passengers per flight.

## 6. UI/UX Design

The UI/UX design of the Shqipe Airline Management System is focused on providing users with an intuitive and seamless experience while interacting with the system. This includes flight booking, managing customer details, viewing schedules, and handling payment and ticketing processes. A well-thought-out UI/UX ensures that the users, including passengers and staff, can easily access the information they need and complete tasks efficiently.

### 6.1 Introduction to UI/UX

User Interface (UI) refers to the visual aspects of the system, including the layout, buttons, colors, and typography. User Experience (UX) focuses on the overall experience a user has when interacting with the system, ensuring that it is intuitive, user-friendly, and enjoyable. In the Shqipe Airline Management System, the design aims to create a user-friendly interface for customers booking flights and staff managing the airline's operations.

The primary goal is to make it easy for users to book tickets, manage their schedules, and track payment status while ensuring the system is efficient and straightforward to navigate. It is important to balance aesthetics with functionality, ensuring that users can achieve their goals without confusion or frustration.

## 6.2 *Design Principles*

To ensure a smooth user experience, several key design principles were followed:

- **Simplicity:** The interface should not be cluttered, and actions should be straightforward. Each page or screen should focus on a single task to avoid overwhelming the user.
- **Consistency:** Consistent use of colors, fonts, and design elements throughout the system helps users understand the interface faster and reduces confusion.
- **Clarity:** All interactive elements (buttons, links, etc.) should be clearly visible, and labels should be intuitive. Information should be organized logically and presented clearly.
- **Feedback:** The system should provide feedback to users when actions are completed (e.g., confirming a flight booking, processing payment).
- **Accessibility:** The design must be accessible to all users.

## 6.3 *User Interface Components*

The UI of the Shqipe Airline Management System will include several key components designed to make tasks easier for users:

- **Navigation Bar:** This will allow easy access to various sections of the system, such as booking a flight, viewing upcoming flights, payment processing, and managing customer profiles.
- **Booking Forms:** These will allow users to enter flight details (e.g., departure and destination locations, travel dates) and personal information to book a ticket.
- **Search Filters:** Users can filter flights by various criteria such as date, flight class, and destination to find flights that suit their needs.
- **Booking History:** A component to allow customers to view past bookings and manage upcoming travel.
- **Payment Gateway:** A seamless, secure way for customers to make payments for their bookings, supporting multiple payment methods (credit card, PayPal, etc.).
- **Dashboard:** A dashboard that will help the user to navigate to the desired functionality of the system.

## 6.4 *User Experience Considerations*

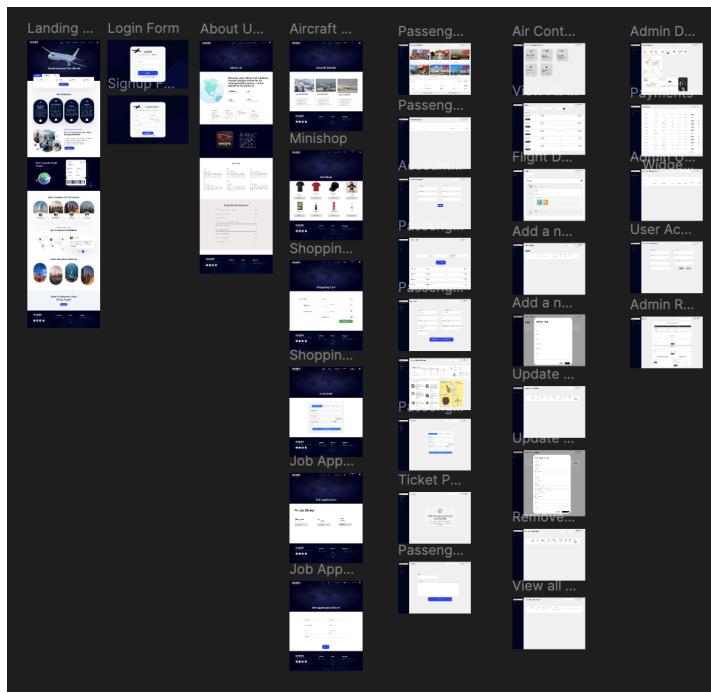
To enhance the UX of the Ship Airline Management System, the following considerations are made:

- **Ease of Navigation:** Simple and intuitive navigation ensures users can easily find what they need.
- **Minimized Input:** Users should be able to book flights with as few steps as possible.
- **Error Prevention and Recovery:** Clear messages will be displayed for user errors (e.g., incorrect flight details, payment failures) with guidance on how to correct the issue.
- **Personalization:** For registered users, the system should offer a personalized dashboard with upcoming flights, historical bookings, and relevant promotions.

## 6.5 *Wireframes and Prototypes*

Wireframes and prototypes are essential for visualizing the UI design before development begins. These are low-fidelity representations that focus on layout and functionality rather than visual design.

- **Wireframes:** Basic wireframes will be created for each screen in the system. They will highlight the placement of key UI components such as navigation elements.
- **Prototypes:** High-fidelity prototypes will be developed using tools like Figma to simulate the actual user flow.



## 6.6 Future UI/UX Enhancements

The design of the Ship Airline Management System will evolve over time to meet the changing needs of users and technology. Potential future enhancements include:

- **Chatbots for Customer Support:** Integrating AI-driven chatbots for answering common queries and helping users navigate the booking process.

## 7. Frontend

The frontend of the Shqipe Airline Management System is designed to ensure a smooth and intuitive user experience for all users, including customers booking flights, staff managing operations, and administrators overseeing the system. The primary goal of the frontend is to provide users with a visually appealing and highly responsive interface.

The frontend will be built using modern web technologies, ensuring that the system is not only user-friendly but also optimized for performance and scalability. This will ensure that users have a consistent experience when interacting with the system.

## 7.1 *Overview of Frontend*

The frontend of the Ship Airline Management System provides a user interface through which customers and staff can access various features and functionalities. It is the part of the system that interacts directly with the user, enabling them to interact with the backend services, such as flight search, booking, payment processing, and flight tracking. Key features of the frontend include:

- **User-Friendly Booking Process:** The system allows users to easily search for flights, choose from available options, and complete their bookings without confusion. Simple forms and minimal input fields help reduce friction in the booking process.
- **Flight and Booking Management:** Users can view flight details, check their booking history, and manage their reservations, including making changes to flight details and checking status updates.
- **Interactive User Dashboard:** The system features a personalized dashboard that provides easy access to upcoming trips, payment statuses, and user information. This helps users keep track of their activities without feeling overwhelmed.
- **Seamless Payment Integration:** The frontend integrates with various payment providers, ensuring users can securely make payments for bookings through a smooth and easy-to-navigate interface.
- **Error Handling and Feedback:** The system provides clear, actionable error messages when users input incorrect information or encounter issues during the booking process. Feedback is provided for each action the user performs, such as booking confirmation or payment success.

## 7.2 *Tech Stack*

The frontend of the Shqipe Airline Management System is built using a modern, scalable, and efficient tech stack. This stack ensures the application is both visually appealing and highly functional. Here are the key technologies used:

CSS:

- CSS is used to style the UI, making it visually appealing and ensuring that the layout is responsive and optimized.

### **JavaScript (JS) - Visual Studio Code:**

- **JavaScript** powers the dynamic aspects of the frontend, such as form validation, event handling, and fetching data from the backend. It also enables features like smooth transitions, interactive flight search results, and real-time updates without reloading the page.

### **React:**

- **React** is used for building the user interface of the Shqipe Airline Management System. It allows the creation of reusable UI components which makes the development process faster and more maintainable.

### **Figma:**

- **Figma** is used for designing wireframes, prototypes, and UI mockups. These tools allow the design team to visualize the layout and user flow before development begins. They also serve as a reference during the frontend development process.

### **Jira:**

- **Jira** ensures that each task is assigned, tracked, and completed within the sprint cycle, providing visibility for the design, development, and database teams.

## **8. Backend**

### **8.1 Overview of Backend**

The backend of the Shqipe Airline Management System is the core of the application, responsible for managing data, user authentication, processing requests, and ensuring that all operations in the system run smoothly. It is built using Python, a highly versatile programming language known for its readability, scalability, and rich set of libraries that are ideal for backend development.

In the backend, Python serves as the server-side language, while other tools and technologies handle various tasks, such as API development, database interactions, and managing business logic. The backend interacts

with the frontend through a set of RESTful APIs, enabling seamless communication between the user interface and the server. For secure access, the backend uses Flask-JWT-Extended, which enables token-based authentication and provides role-based access control, allowing different user levels to interact with the system according to their permissions.

Developed using the Flask web framework, the application integrates SQLAlchemy for database management, ensuring smooth interaction with the underlying data.

The backend also supports key operations through structured API endpoints. These include functions for user registration, login, managing flight details, and logging activities performed by air control staff. The system ensures that all sensitive data is handled securely, with tokens validated and expired or revoked tokens properly managed. Additionally, the use of environment variables allows sensitive configurations, like database credentials and secret keys, to be securely stored and accessed.

Furthermore, the application includes integrated Swagger UI documentation, providing an interactive interface for testing and understanding the available API endpoints. Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) is enabled to facilitate communication between the frontend and backend even when they are hosted on different domains.

Key responsibilities of the backend include:

- **Handling User Requests:** The backend receives requests from the frontend, processes them, and sends back appropriate responses. For example, when a user searches for flights, the backend queries the database, retrieves the relevant flight data, and returns it to the frontend.
- **Database Management:** The backend interacts with the MySQL database to store, retrieve, and update information about users, flights, bookings, payments, and more. MySQL provides a reliable, structured storage solution for the system.
- **User Authentication & Authorization:** The backend ensures that only authorized users can access certain features, such as booking flights or viewing sensitive account details. It manages login, registration and ensures a secure experience for users.
- **Error Handling:** The backend includes mechanisms to gracefully handle errors, ensuring that users receive meaningful error messages when something goes wrong, such as an invalid search query or a failed payment.

- **Performance and Scalability:** The backend is designed to handle a large number of users, concurrent requests, and data, ensuring that the system remains fast and responsive under heavy loads.

By using Python for the backend, the Shqipe Airline Management System ensures that the system is flexible, maintainable, and capable of handling complex tasks in a reliable manner.

## 8.2 *Tech Stack*

### **MySQL:**

- The database for the Shqipe Airline Management System is structured using **MySQL**, a relational database management system. It stores essential data like user profiles, flight schedules, bookings, and payment records.

### **Python - PyCharm:**

- **Python** is used for building the backend of the Shqipe Airline Management System, including API endpoints, business logic, and data processing. As the frontend team creates wireframes and prototypes, the backend team develops the required functionalities in Python to ensure that user actions in the frontend are properly handled.

### **Github - Github Link:** <https://github.com/ShqipeAirline/ShqipeAirline>

- Throughout the development of this project, GitHub was used as the primary platform for version control, collaborative development, and documentation management. All source code, test files, diagrams, reports, and supporting documents were consistently uploaded and maintained in a structured GitHub repository. This ensured that each team member could contribute effectively, track changes in real-time, and maintain a history of every modification made to the project. Branching and pull requests were used for collaborative coding and review, helping maintain code quality and organization across different modules. GitHub also served as the central hub for issue tracking and project progress visibility.

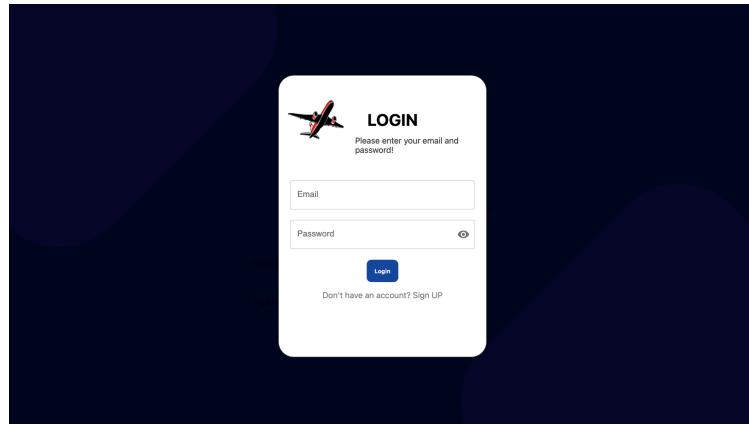
## 9. User Level Interfaces

### 9.1 LogIn & Registration Form

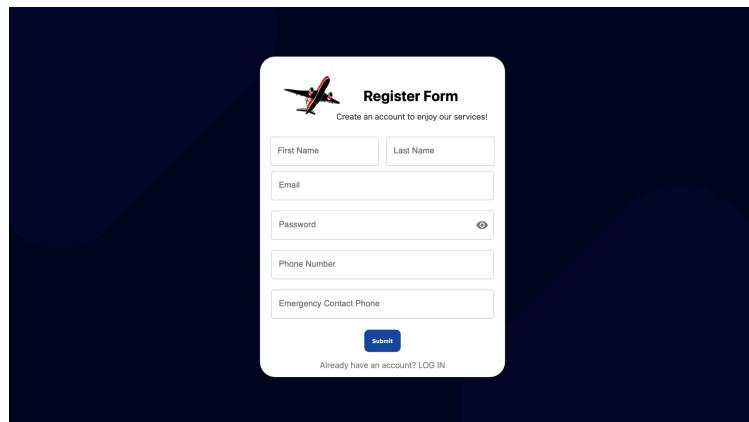
The LogIn and Registration Form is a fundamental feature, designed to provide secure access to the system for all users. The log-in form allows users to authenticate themselves by entering their email and password. It ensures that only authorized individuals can access the system, with role-based access controlling the features and data available to each user.

The registration form allows for the creation of new accounts, capturing essential information such as phone numbers, emails, and passwords. Both forms are built to be intuitive and user-friendly, guiding users through the authentication process with minimal effort.

#### LogIn

A screenshot of a login form titled "LOGIN". The form includes a placeholder "Email" field, a "Password" field with a visibility toggle, and a "Login" button. Below the form is a link "Don't have an account? Sign UP". The background is dark with a subtle geometric pattern.

#### Registration Form

A screenshot of a registration form titled "Register Form". The form includes fields for "First Name" and "Last Name", "Email", "Password", "Phone Number", and "Emergency Contact Phone". A "Submit" button is at the bottom, and a "LOG IN" link is at the bottom right. The background is dark with a subtle geometric pattern.

## 9.2 *Landing Pages*

The Landing Page of the Shqipe Airline System serves as the user's first interaction with the platform, aiming to create a positive and lasting impression. It is designed to be visually appealing, intuitive to navigate, and feature-rich. The landing page provides quick access to essential features and information, ensuring a seamless and informative experience for users.

### **9.2.1 Database Tables and Queries**

### **9.2.2 Frontend Design and Features**

The frontend design of the Landing Pages in the Shqipe Airline System emphasizes visual appeal, intuitive navigation, and functionality to ensure a smooth user experience for all visitors. Developed using React, the landing page is structured with modular components that support quick access to various system features, such as flight booking, job applications, and browsing the mini shop.

The layout is guided by a UI/UX prototype built in Figma, which served as the foundation for the design. This prototype was created with user-centric principles in mind, ensuring a clean interface with logical navigation and a clear flow of interaction.

Styling is managed using CSS and responsive design techniques, allowing the interface to seamlessly adapt to different screen sizes, from desktop monitors to mobile devices. The visual identity follows a minimalist design approach, using a well-balanced color palette and accessible typography to enhance readability and reduce distraction.

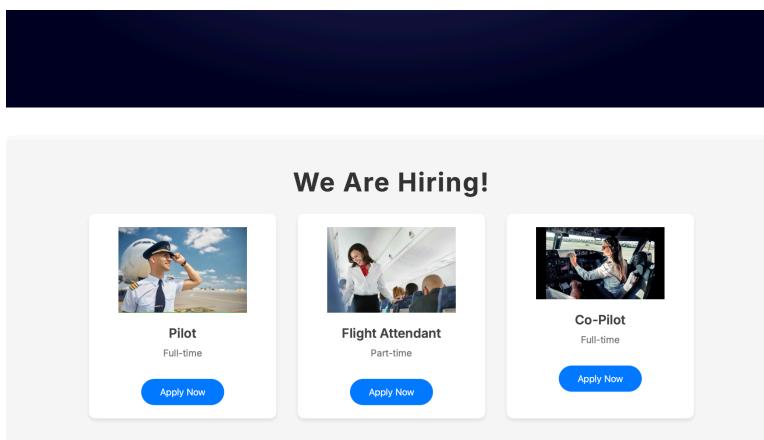
Vite is utilized for fast build times and efficient performance, ensuring that the landing page remains responsive and scalable as new features are introduced. The goal is to keep users engaged with quick load times and smooth transitions between sections.

The interface prioritizes ease of navigation and accessibility, allowing both new visitors and returning users to find key services effortlessly. Each section whether it's logging in, exploring aircraft details, or reaching out through the contact form is clearly marked and easy to access. The footer provides always-available links to contact details, physical address, and additional support, ensuring that vital information is never out of reach.

## Home



## Job Application



The image shows a job application landing page. It features a large dark header with the text "We Are Hiring!" in white. Below the header, there are three job listings in boxes: "Pilot" (Full-time), "Flight Attendant" (Part-time), and "Co-Pilot" (Full-time). Each listing includes a small profile picture, the job title, the work schedule, and a blue "Apply Now" button.

## Job Application Form

**Job Application Form**

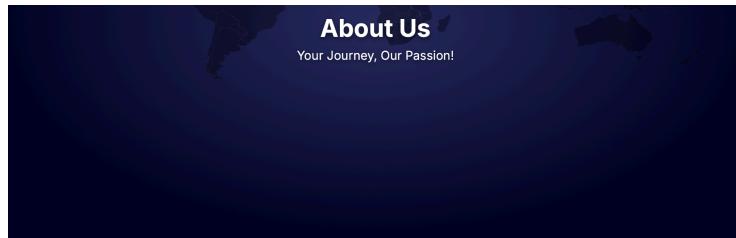
First Name  Last Name

Contact Number  Email Address

Select Position  Upload Your CV

Additional Information

## About Us



**Discover why millions of travelers choose Shqipe Airline for an unforgettable journey — from takeoff to touchdown.**

**Millions**  
of passengers worldwide

**50+**  
countries

## Aircraft Detail



**Boeing 737 MAX 10**

Max Passenger Capacity: 186  
Fuel Capacity: 25941.00 L  
Max Load: 88030.00 Kg  
Avg Air Speed: 838 Km/h  
Manufacturer: Boeing Commercial



**Boeing 757 300**

Max Passenger Capacity: 242  
Fuel Capacity: 43400.00 L  
Max Load: 123830.00 Kg  
Avg Air Speed: 918 Km/h  
Manufacturer: Boeing Commercial



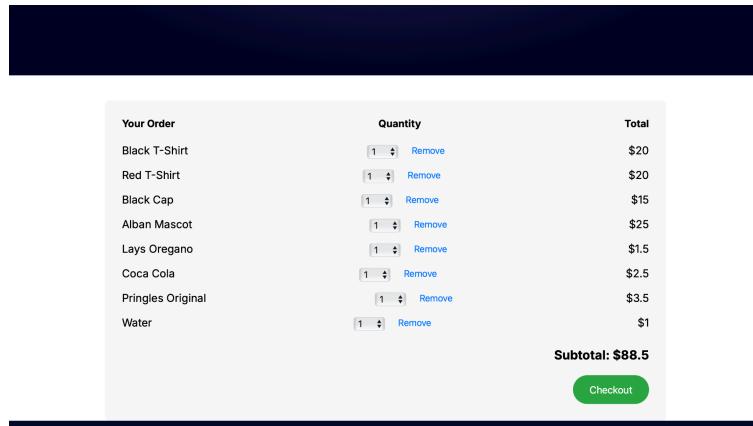
**Airbus A380 800**

Max Passenger Capacity: 568  
Fuel Capacity: 323456.00 L  
Max Load: 570000.00 Kg  
Avg Air Speed: 903 Km/h  
Manufacturer: Airbus

## Minishop

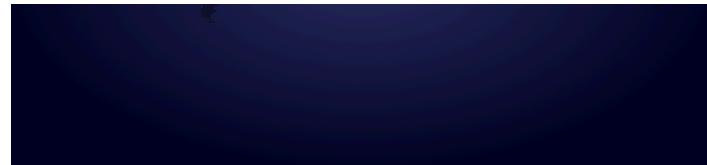
 <p><b>Black T-Shirt</b> \$20 <a href="#">Add To Cart</a></p>	 <p><b>Red T-Shirt</b> \$20 <a href="#">Add To Cart</a></p>	 <p><b>Black Cap</b> \$15 <a href="#">Add To Cart</a></p>	 <p><b>Alban Mascot</b> \$25 <a href="#">Add To Cart</a></p>
 <p><b>Lay's Oregano</b> \$1.5 <a href="#">Add To Cart</a></p>	 <p><b>Coca-Cola</b> \$2.5 <a href="#">Add To Cart</a></p>	 <p><b>Pringles Original</b> \$3.5 <a href="#">Add To Cart</a></p>	 <p><b>Water</b> \$1 <a href="#">Add To Cart</a></p>
 <p><b>Red National Jearsy</b></p>	 <p><b>White National Jearsy</b></p>	 <p><b>Black National Jearsy</b></p>	 <p><b>Shqipe Mug</b></p>

## Shopping Cart



Your Order	Quantity	Total
Black T-Shirt	1 <input type="button" value="Remove"/>	\$20
Red T-Shirt	1 <input type="button" value="Remove"/>	\$20
Black Cap	1 <input type="button" value="Remove"/>	\$15
Alban Mascot	1 <input type="button" value="Remove"/>	\$25
Lays Oregano	1 <input type="button" value="Remove"/>	\$1.5
Coca Cola	1 <input type="button" value="Remove"/>	\$2.5
Pringles Original	1 <input type="button" value="Remove"/>	\$3.5
Water	1 <input type="button" value="Remove"/>	\$1
<b>Subtotal: \$88.5</b>		
<a href="#">Checkout</a>		

## Payment




Credit Card	PayPal	Net Banking
Card Owner	Card Owner Name	
Card Number	Valid card number	
Expiration Date	CVV	
MM	YY	CVV
<a href="#">Confirm Payment</a>		

### 9.2.3 Backend Logic and API Endpoints

## 9.3 Air Control Department Interface

The Air Control Department Interface serves as a dedicated platform tailored to the needs of personnel responsible for overseeing aviation operations. It provides a centralized space where essential information related to flight activities, schedules, and control operations can be accessed and managed efficiently. Designed with clarity and usability in mind, the interface supports the department's role in maintaining organized, timely, and safe airspace coordination. It reflects the critical nature of the department's responsibilities while ensuring a user-friendly experience aligned with operational standards.

### **9.3.1 Database Tables and Queries**

The database structure supporting the Air Control Department Interface is designed to ensure efficient management of flight operations and staff activities. It includes three core tables:

- The *Flights* table stores comprehensive information about each scheduled flight, including flight number, airline, departure and arrival airports, seating capacity, availability, and status (e.g., on-time, delayed). Each flight is associated with the staff member who created it, identified through the *created\_by* field.
- The *Air\_Control\_Dep* table holds records of all personnel in the air control department. This includes usernames, emails, encrypted passwords, names, contact details, and department names. It also logs timestamps for account creation and last login, enabling better user tracking and accountability.
- The *Air\_Control\_Activity\_Log* table functions as an audit trail, recording every significant action performed by air control staff, such as monitoring or updating flight records. Each log entry links back to both the staff member and the specific flight, preserving data integrity through foreign key constraints.

Sample SQL queries have been implemented to insert staff records, flight data, and log activity, illustrating how these tables interact. This structure provides a solid foundation for role-based access, operational transparency, and future scalability.

### **9.3.2 Frontend Design and Features**

The frontend design of the Air Control Department Interface focuses on simplicity, clarity, and usability to ensure an efficient user experience for air control personnel. Built with React, the interface is organized into clear, manageable components that allow for a seamless flow between different sections of the application. The use of CSS ensures that the visual layout is clean and professional, with a responsive design that adapts to various screen sizes, providing consistency across desktop and mobile devices.

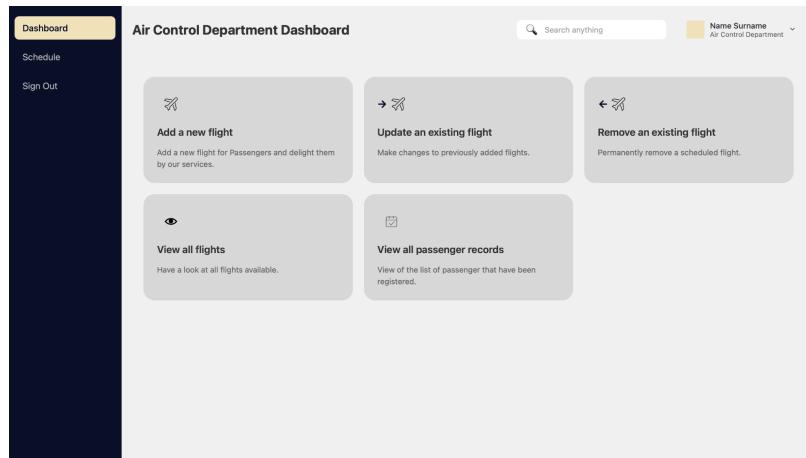
The overall structure of the interface is based on a UI/UX Figma model, which served as the blueprint for the design. This model was carefully crafted to ensure an intuitive user experience, with organized components and logical flow that enhances usability.

The overall aesthetic emphasizes a minimalistic approach, using a color palette and typography that supports

clarity and reduces visual clutter. By leveraging Vite for fast, optimized builds, the development process ensures rapid updates and smooth performance, even as the system scales.

The interface's design also incorporates user-centric principles, focusing on accessibility and ease of navigation. The design principles emphasize accessibility, ensuring that all users can easily interact with the interface, while the layout offers quick access to essential data and functions. Each section is carefully organized to minimize unnecessary steps, enhancing the overall workflow for air control staff.

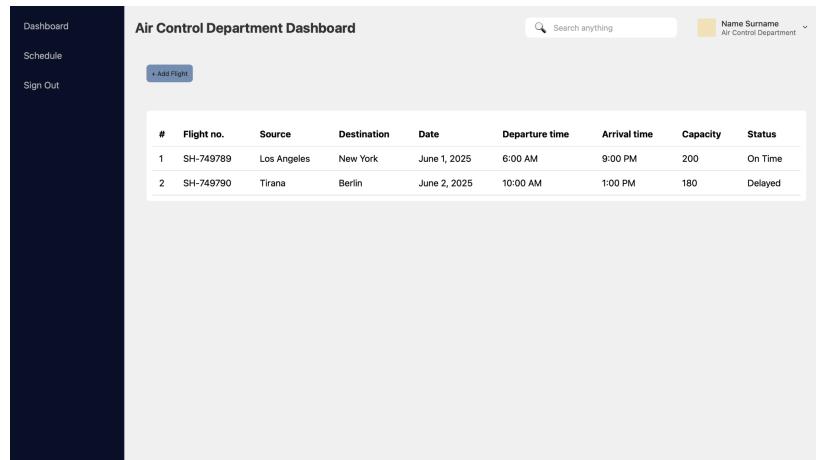
## Air Control Department Dashboard



**Air Control Department Dashboard**

- Add a new flight**: Add a new flight for Passengers and delight them by our services.
- Update an existing flight**: Make changes to previously added flights.
- Remove an existing flight**: Permanently remove a scheduled flight.
- View all flights**: Have a look at all flights available.
- View all passenger records**: View of the list of passenger that have been registered.

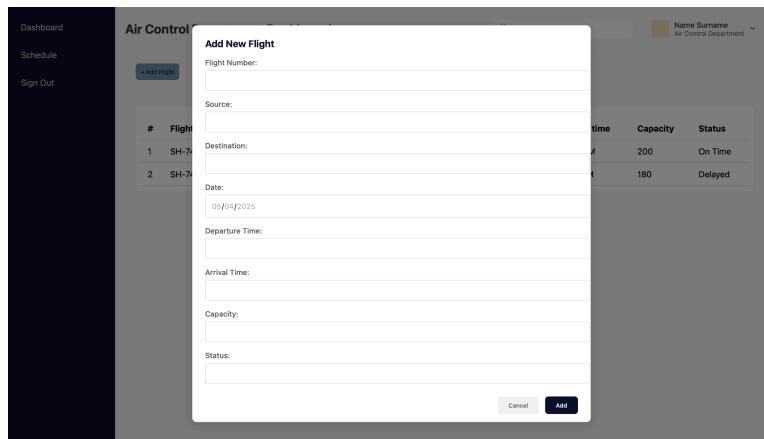
### Add a New Flight



**Air Control Department Dashboard**

#	Flight no.	Source	Destination	Date	Departure time	Arrival time	Capacity	Status
1	SH-749789	Los Angeles	New York	June 1, 2025	6:00 AM	9:00 PM	200	On Time
2	SH-749790	Tirana	Berlin	June 2, 2025	10:00 AM	1:00 PM	180	Delayed

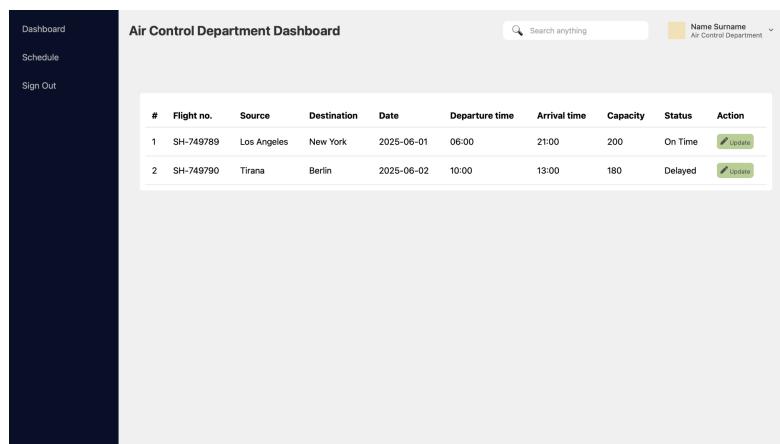
## Add a New Flight Form



The screenshot shows the 'Add New Flight' form in the Air Control application. The form includes fields for Flight Number, Source, Destination, Date, Departure Time, Arrival Time, Capacity, and Status. A preview table on the right shows two existing flights: SH-749789 from Los Angeles to New York on June 1st at 06:00, and SH-749790 from Tirana to Berlin on June 2nd at 10:00. The preview table has columns for Flight, Date, Departure time, Arrival time, Capacity, and Status.

#	Flight	Date	Departure time	Arrival time	Capacity	Status
1	SH-749789	2025-06-01	06:00	21:00	200	On Time
2	SH-749790	2025-06-02	10:00	13:00	180	Delayed

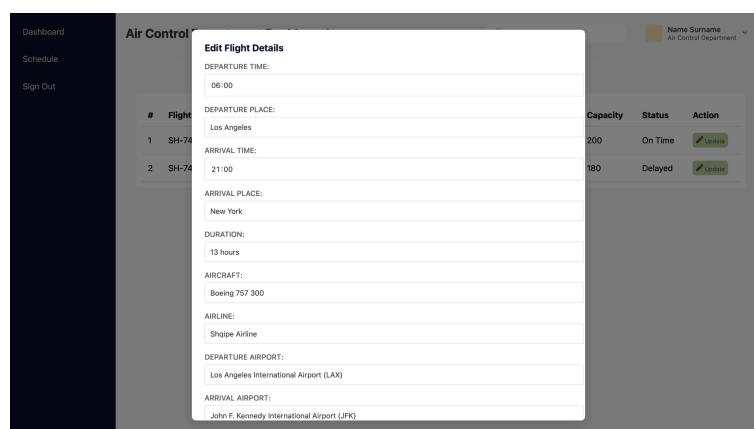
## Update an Existing Flight



The screenshot shows the Air Control Department Dashboard. It features a search bar and a table listing two flights. Each row in the table includes an 'Update' button. The table columns are: #, Flight no., Source, Destination, Date, Departure time, Arrival time, Capacity, Status, and Action.

#	Flight no.	Source	Destination	Date	Departure time	Arrival time	Capacity	Status	Action
1	SH-749789	Los Angeles	New York	2025-06-01	06:00	21:00	200	On Time	<button>Update</button>
2	SH-749790	Tirana	Berlin	2025-06-02	10:00	13:00	180	Delayed	<button>Update</button>

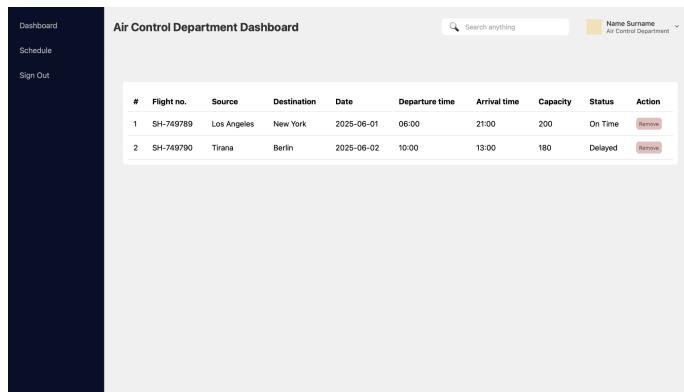
## Update an Existing Flight Form



The screenshot shows the 'Edit Flight Details' form in the Air Control application. It contains fields for Departure Time, Departure Place, Arrival Time, Arrival Place, Duration, Aircraft, Airline, Departure Airport, and Arrival Airport. On the right, there is a preview table with columns for Capacity, Status, and Action.

Capacity	Status	Action
200	On Time	<button>Update</button>
180	Delayed	<button>Update</button>

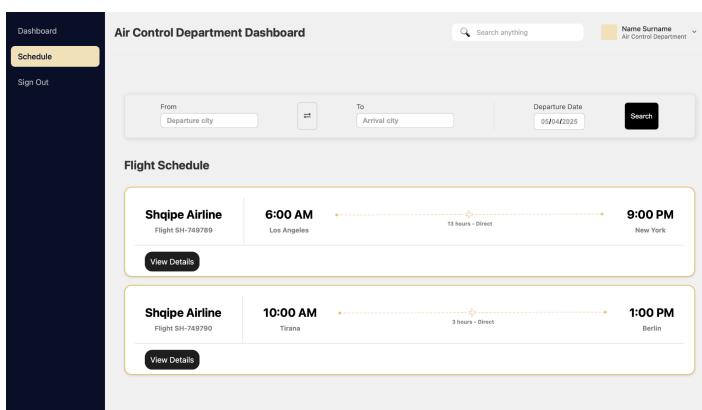
## Remove an Existing Flight



Air Control Department Dashboard

#	Flight no.	Source	Destination	Date	Departure time	Arrival time	Capacity	Status	Action
1	SH-749789	Los Angeles	New York	2025-06-01	06:00	21:00	200	On Time	<button>Remove</button>
2	SH-749790	Tirana	Berlin	2025-06-02	10:00	13:00	180	Delayed	<button>Remove</button>

## View All Flights (Schedule)

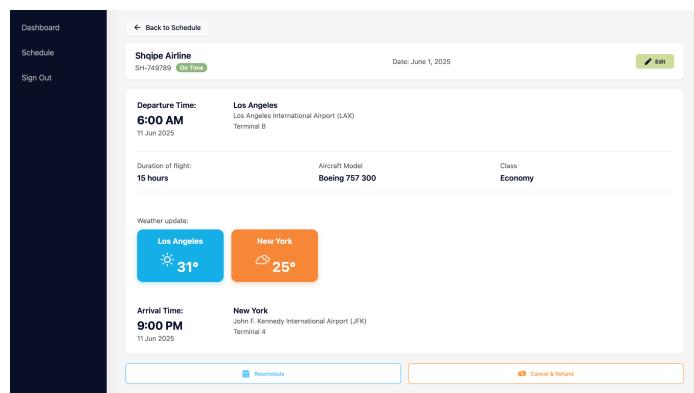


Air Control Department Dashboard

Flight Schedule

Shqipe Airline Flight SH-749789	6:00 AM Los Angeles	13 hours - Direct	9:00 PM New York
Shqipe Airline Flight SH-749790	10:00 AM Tirana	3 hours - Direct	1:00 PM Berlin

## Flight Details



Shqipe Airline  
SH-749789 On Time

Departure Time: **6:00 AM**  
11 Jun 2025

Arrival Time: **9:00 PM**  
11 Jun 2025

Duration of flight: 15 hours

Aircraft Model: Boeing 757 300

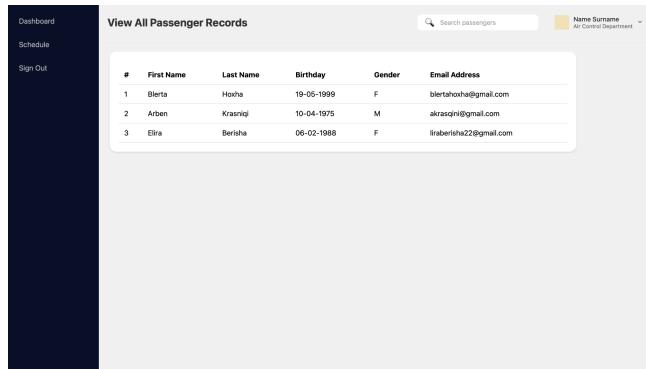
Class: Economy

Weather update:

Los Angeles	31°
New York	25°

Reschedule Cancel & Refund

## View All Passenger Records



#	First Name	Last Name	Birthday	Gender	Email Address
1	Blerta	Hoxha	19-05-1999	F	blertahoxha@gmail.com
2	Arben	Krasniqi	10-04-1975	M	akrasniqi@gmail.com
3	Ebra	Berisha	06-02-1988	F	liraberisha22@gmail.com

### 9.3.3 Backend Logic and API Endpoints

The backend logic of the Air Control Department Interface is built to provide a secure and efficient framework for managing core operations, including flight management, etc.

The backend logic of the Air Control Department Interface is specifically designed to manage operations related to flight scheduling, user authentication, and activity tracking for air control staff. Built with Flask, the application utilizes SQLAlchemy for database management, ensuring efficient handling of flight and staff data. Flask-JWT-Extended is implemented for token-based authentication, allowing only authorized air control personnel to access the system and perform specific actions based on their roles.

API endpoints are created to handle tasks such as flight updates, performed by air control staff. Each action is recorded in an activity log for transparency and accountability. Additionally, the backend ensures the secure handling of sensitive data with token validation, expiration handling, and environment variables for critical configurations.

With these features, the backend is designed to offer a reliable, secure, and scalable solution for the Air Control Department, ensuring smooth operations and a seamless user experience.

## 9.4 Admin Interface

The Admin Interface provides a centralized control panel for managing all core operations of the Shqipe Airline System. Designed with clarity and efficiency in mind, it allows administrators to oversee bookings, flights, transactions, users, and reports through an intuitive, real-time dashboard.

### ***9.2.1 Database Tables and Queries***

The database behind the Admin Interface is designed to organize and store key information related to the airline's operations. It includes tables that represent important areas such as user accounts, flight schedules, bookings, transactions, and administrative actions. Each table holds specific types of information that help the system track what's happening, whether it's a new flight being added, a booking being made, or a refund being issued.

Queries are used to retrieve and manage this data. For example, admins can view the most recent bookings, check the status of flights, review financial transactions, or look up user information when needed. These queries are essential for keeping the system running smoothly and making sure the right data is shown in the Admin Dashboard.

The structure and relationships between these tables are designed to support both daily operations and broader reporting tasks, giving the admin team the tools they need to monitor activity and make informed decisions.

### ***9.2.2 Frontend Design and Features***

The Admin Dashboard is designed to provide a comprehensive and centralized interface for the highest-level user within the Shqipe Airline System. Built using React and guided by a structured Figma UI/UX model, the dashboard focuses on clarity, control, and efficiency, enabling administrators to monitor and manage all critical aspects of the airline system.

The frontend layout is composed of modular, interactive components that present real-time data in an organized and actionable format. Key areas include:

- Booking Overview: Displays current booking statistics and trends.
- Flight Management: Provides access to upcoming, ongoing, and past flights.
- Transactions: Shows financial records including ticket sales and refunds.
- User Account Management: Enables the creation, updating, and deactivation of user accounts (passengers, air control staff, etc.).
- Reports: Offers access to downloadable system-wide reports and analytics.

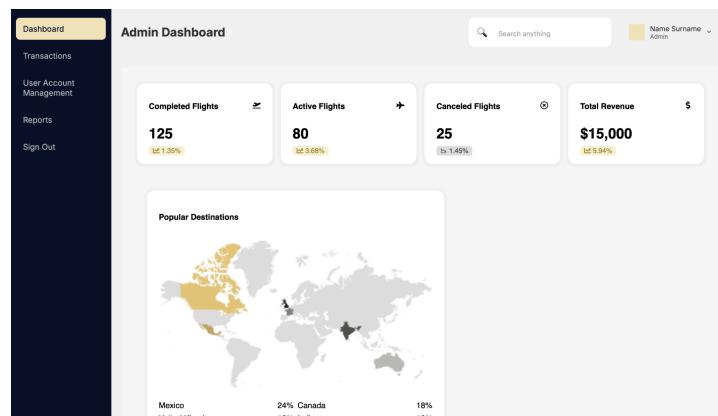
A minimalist design approach is adopted, prioritizing readability and reducing cognitive load. Icons, charts, and dynamic cards help the admin quickly interpret data without navigating through multiple layers.

To support rapid development and smooth performance, Vite is used for fast builds and real-time feedback during updates. The component-based architecture allows for scalability as new admin functionalities are introduced.

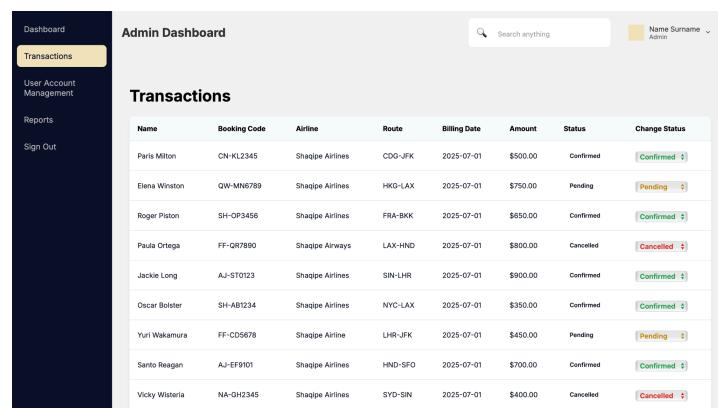
Accessibility remains a core priority, with keyboard navigation, screen reader support, and consistent layouts throughout. The design encourages task efficiency by minimizing unnecessary steps and offering quick access to core functions through a clean sidebar or top navigation menu.

Overall, the Admin Dashboard's frontend design ensures that airline administrators have full control over operational data, user roles, and system health all in one cohesive, user-friendly interface.

## Admin Dashboard

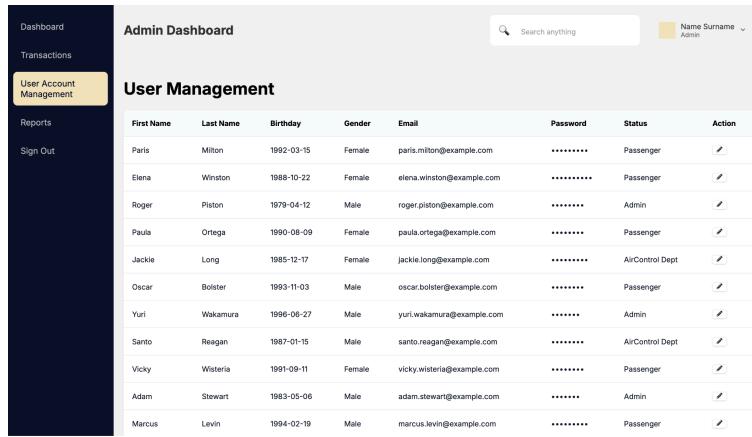


## Transactions



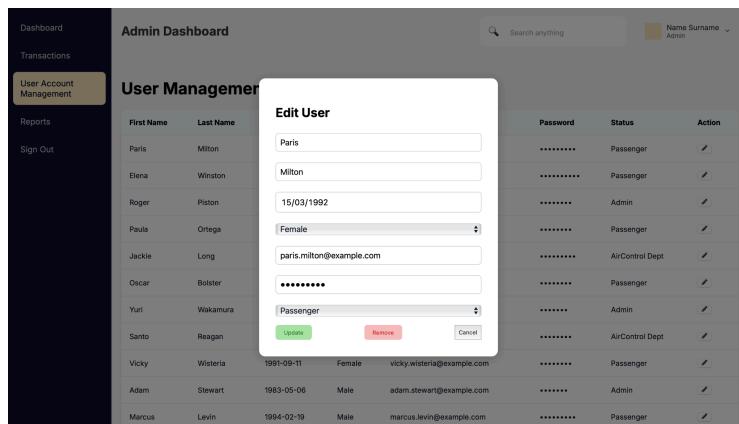
The Transactions page has a similar dark sidebar with a yellow 'Transactions' button. The main content is titled 'Transactions' and shows a table of flight bookings. Each row includes columns for Name, Booking Code, Airline, Route, Billing Date, Amount, Status, and Change Status. The table lists various passengers and their travel details, such as Paris Milton, Elena Winston, and Roger Piston.

## User Account Management



First Name	Last Name	Birthday	Gender	Email	Password	Status	Action
Paris	Milton	1992-03-15	Female	paris.milton@example.com	*****	Passenger	
Elena	Winston	1968-10-22	Female	elena.winston@example.com	*****	Passenger	
Roger	Piston	1979-04-12	Male	roger.piston@example.com	*****	Admin	
Paula	Ortega	1990-08-09	Female	paula.ortega@example.com	*****	Passenger	
Jackie	Long	1985-12-17	Female	jackie.long@example.com	*****	AirControl Dept	
Oscar	Bolster	1993-11-03	Male	oscar.bolster@example.com	*****	Passenger	
Yuri	Wakamura	1998-08-27	Male	yuri.wakamura@example.com	*****	Admin	
Santo	Reagan	1987-01-15	Male	santo.reagan@example.com	*****	AirControl Dept	
Vicky	Wisteria	1991-09-11	Female	vicky.wisteria@example.com	*****	Passenger	
Adam	Stewart	1983-05-06	Male	adam.stewart@example.com	*****	Admin	
Marcus	Levin	1994-02-19	Male	marcus.levin@example.com	*****	Passenger	

## User Account Management Form



First Name	Last Name	Birthday	Gender	Email	Password	Status	Action
Paris	Milton	15/03/1992	Female	paris.milton@example.com	*****	Passenger	
Elena	Winston				*****	Passenger	
Roger	Piston				*****	Admin	
Paula	Ortega				*****	Passenger	
Jackie	Long				*****	AirControl Dept	
Oscar	Bolster				*****	Passenger	
Yuri	Wakamura				*****	Admin	
Santo	Reagan				*****	AirControl Dept	
Vicky	Wisteria	1991-09-11	Female	vicky.wisteria@example.com	*****	Passenger	
Adam	Stewart	1983-05-06	Male	adam.stewart@example.com	*****	Admin	
Marcus	Levin	1994-02-19	Male	marcus.levin@example.com	*****	Passenger	

## Reports

### 9.2.3 Backend Logic and API Endpoints

The backend of the Admin Dashboard forms the core of the system's operational engine. It is responsible for processing all administrative actions and ensuring secure, efficient communication between the interface and the database. Every action initiated by the administrator—whether viewing flight statistics, managing users, or generating reports—is powered by carefully structured backend logic.

At the heart of this system are API endpoints, which act as bridges between the admin interface and the underlying data. These endpoints handle requests such as retrieving booking records, updating flight statuses, processing transactions, and managing user roles. Each endpoint is crafted to respond with accurate and timely information, supporting the real-time needs of the dashboard.

Built using a modular and scalable approach, the backend ensures that new functionalities can be added smoothly as the airline system grows. It also incorporates layers of validation and access control to maintain data integrity and security, ensuring that only authorized personnel can perform sensitive operations.

Logging mechanisms are in place to monitor activities and support auditing, while performance optimizations allow for quick response times even under high demand. Overall, the backend architecture empowers the admin interface with the reliability, control, and responsiveness necessary for managing the airline's operations seamlessly.

## ***9.5 Passenger Interface***

The Passenger Interface is designed to offer travelers a seamless and intuitive experience while interacting with the Shqipe Airline System. Built with usability and convenience at its core, the interface enables passengers to search for flights, make bookings, manage their reservations, complete payments, and provide feedback.

With a clean and responsive design, passengers can access real-time flight information, choose seats, add extras like baggage or travel insurance, and securely complete transactions. The interface also provides access to booking history, e-tickets, and profile settings, ensuring users have full control over their travel journey from a single, user-friendly platform.

### ***9.2.1 Database Tables and Queries***

The passenger interface relies on a structured set of relational database tables to store and manage key information related to users, bookings, flights, payments, and feedback. Core tables include users, bookings, flights, payment\_methods, transactions, and feedback, each linked via primary and foreign key relationships to ensure referential integrity.

Efficient queries are designed to retrieve user-specific data such as active and past bookings, seat availability, transaction history, and feedback submissions. These queries enable fast, secure, and accurate access to essential passenger information, forming the foundation for personalized and responsive user experiences throughout the system.

### ***9.2.2 Frontend Design and Features***

The Passenger Dashboard in the Shqipe Airline System is designed with a strong focus on personalization, convenience, and self-service. Built using React and based on a detailed Figma UI/UX design, this dashboard offers an interactive and user-friendly environment where passengers can manage their travel plans with ease.

The interface is composed of modular components, enabling quick access to all essential features. Key elements include:

- Promotions Panel: Highlights current promotional offers, discounts, and personalized travel deals.
- Flight Status Section: Displays a categorized list of flights:
  - Confirmed (paid and booked),
  - Pending (awaiting payment or confirmation),
  - Cancelled or Rescheduled (if applicable).
- Travel Services: Quick links to recommended hotels and vehicle rental options based on travel destination or booking history.
- Account Management: Allows passengers to update their profile, manage personal details, and change passwords securely.
- Flight Booking Tools: Integrated flight search, booking functionality, and in-dashboard payment options.
- Feedback Submission: A simple and accessible form for passengers to leave feedback or rate their travel experience.

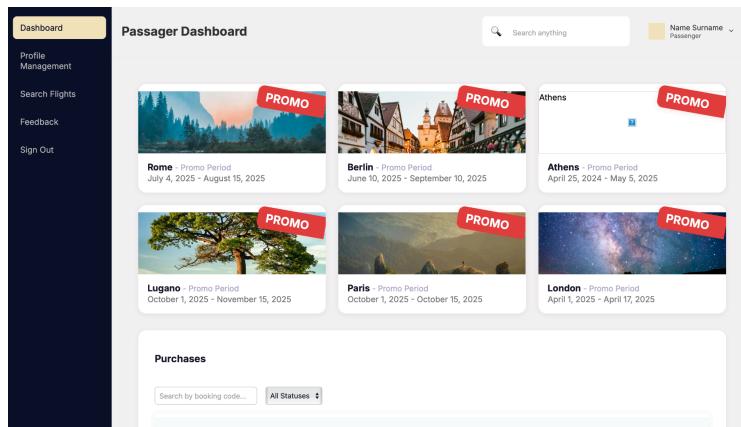
Responsive design and CSS styling ensure that the dashboard works smoothly on both mobile and desktop devices, adapting fluidly to various screen sizes. A modern, minimal UI supports clear navigation, while consistent color schemes and icons promote ease of use and visual appeal.

The use of Vite during development allows for rapid build times and enhanced performance, ensuring the passenger experience remains fast, seamless, and responsive. Real-time updates ensure that flight information, payment statuses, and offers remain current.

Accessibility features such as labeled form elements, logical tab navigation, and keyboard shortcuts enhance usability for all passengers, including those with assistive needs. The interface emphasizes clarity and independence, giving users full control over their travel activities with minimal friction.

The Passenger Dashboard empowers users with all the tools they need to manage their journey end-to-end searching, booking, paying, accessing related services, and sharing feedback within a single, intuitive interface.

## Passenger Dashboard

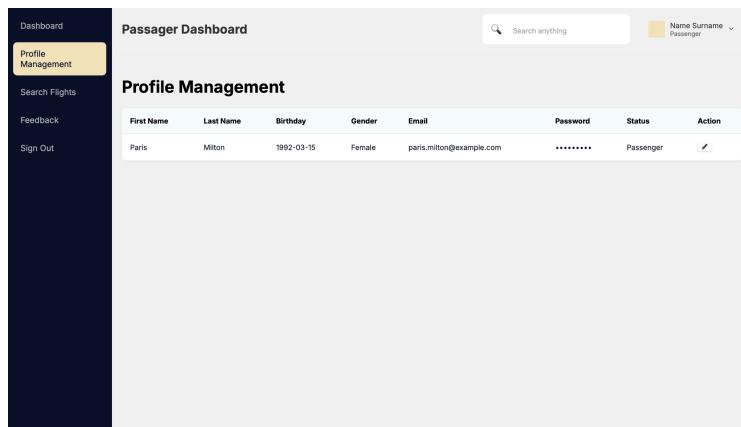


The Passenger Dashboard displays a grid of six promotional offers for international destinations:

- Rome** - Promo Period: July 4, 2025 - August 15, 2025
- Berlin** - Promo Period: June 10, 2025 - September 10, 2025
- Athens** - Promo Period: April 25, 2024 - May 5, 2025
- Lugano** - Promo Period: October 1, 2025 - November 15, 2025
- Paris** - Promo Period: October 1, 2025 - October 15, 2025
- London** - Promo Period: April 1, 2025 - April 17, 2025

Each offer includes a "PROMO" badge and a small image of the destination's skyline or landscape.

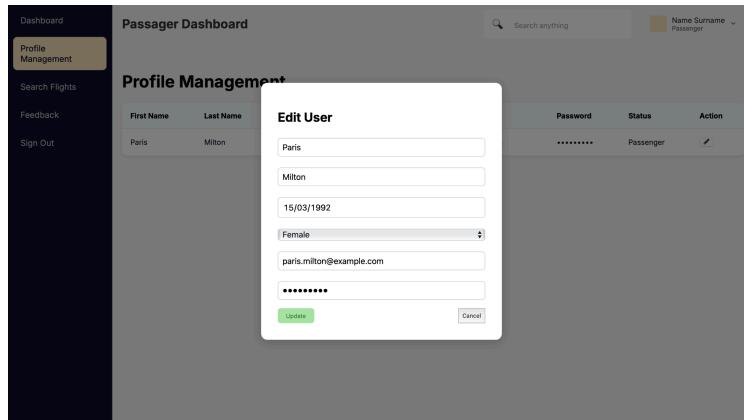
## Profile Management



The Profile Management section shows a table of user profiles:

First Name	Last Name	Birthday	Gender	Email	Password	Status	Action
Paris	Milton	1992-03-15	Female	paris.milton@example.com	*****	Passenger	

## Edit User Form

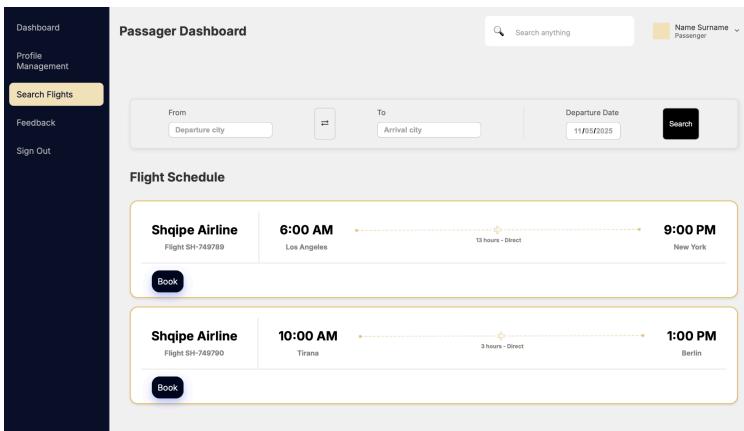


The screenshot shows the 'Edit User' form within the 'Profile Management' section of the Passenger Dashboard. The form fields include:

- First Name:** Paris
- Last Name:** Milton
- Date of Birth:** 15/03/1992
- Gender:** Female
- Email:** paris.milton@example.com
- Password:** (Redacted)

At the bottom right of the modal are 'Update' and 'Cancel' buttons.

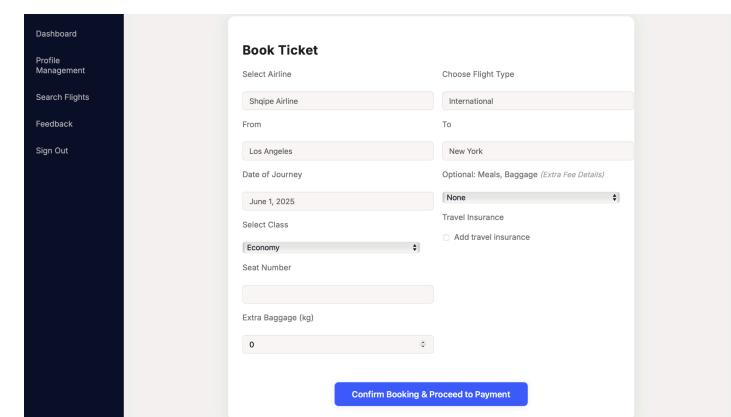
## Search Flight



The screenshot shows the 'Flight Schedule' section of the Passenger Dashboard. It displays two flight options from Shqipe Airline:

- Flight SH-749789:** Departure: 6:00 AM Los Angeles, Arrival: 9:00 PM New York. Duration: 13 hours - Direct. Book button.
- Flight SH-749790:** Departure: 10:00 AM Tirana, Arrival: 1:00 PM Berlin. Duration: 3 hours - Direct. Book button.

## Book Ticket

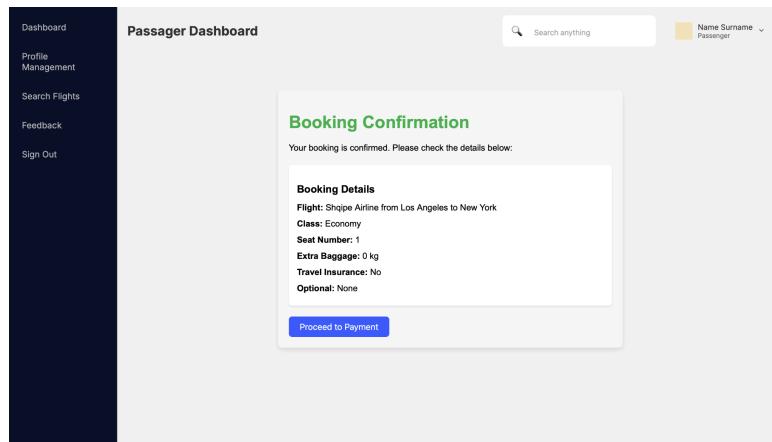


The screenshot shows the 'Book Ticket' form. The form fields include:

- Select Airline:** Shqipe Airline
- Choose Flight Type:** International
- From:** Los Angeles
- To:** New York
- Date of Journey:** June 1, 2025
- Optional: Meals, Baggage (Extra Fee Details):** None
- Select Class:** Economy
- Travel Insurance:** Add travel insurance checkbox (unchecked)
- Seat Number:** (Empty input field)
- Extra Baggage (kg):** 0

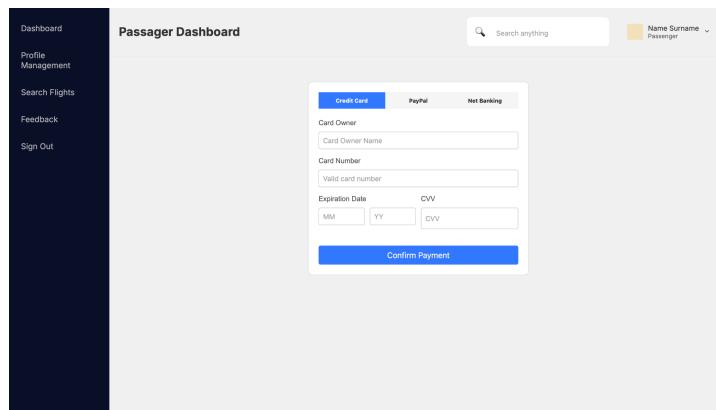
At the bottom right of the modal is a 'Confirm Booking & Proceed to Payment' button.

## Booking Confirmation



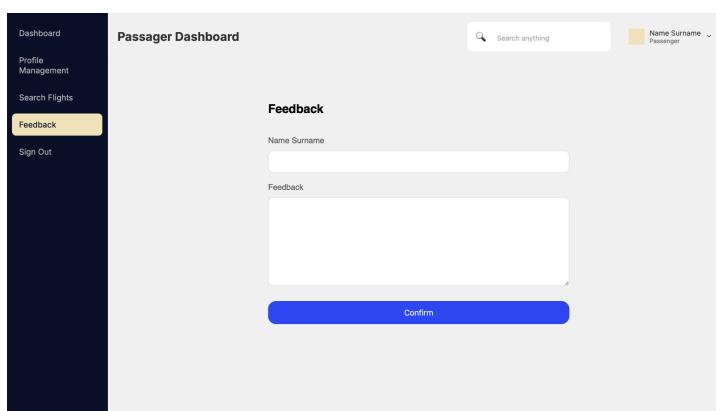
The screenshot shows the Passenger Dashboard with a sidebar containing links: Dashboard, Profile Management, Search Flights, Feedback, and Sign Out. The main area is titled "Passenger Dashboard" and features a "Booking Confirmation" section. It displays booking details: Flight: Shope Airline from Los Angeles to New York, Class: Economy, Seat Number: 1, Extra Baggage: 0 kg, Travel Insurance: No, and Optional: None. A "Proceed to Payment" button is at the bottom of this section. A search bar and a dropdown menu for "Name Surname" are also present.

## Payment



The screenshot shows the Passenger Dashboard with the same sidebar. The main area is titled "Passenger Dashboard" and features a payment form. It includes tabs for "Credit Card", "PayPal", and "Net Banking". The "Credit Card" tab is selected, showing fields for Card Owner Name, Card Number, Valid card number, Expiration Date (MM/YY), and CVV. A "Confirm Payment" button is at the bottom. A search bar and a dropdown menu for "Name Surname" are also present.

## Feedback



The screenshot shows the Passenger Dashboard with the same sidebar. The main area is titled "Passenger Dashboard" and features a "Feedback" section. It includes fields for "Name Surname" and "Feedback", both represented by large text input areas. A "Confirm" button is at the bottom. A search bar and a dropdown menu for "Name Surname" are also present.

### ***9.2.3 Backend Logic and API Endpoints***

The backend logic for the Passenger Interface is responsible for processing user requests, handling business logic, and ensuring secure data transactions. Built with a RESTful architecture, the backend exposes API endpoints for functionalities such as user registration and login, flight search, booking creation and management, payment processing, and feedback submission.

Each endpoint interacts with the corresponding database tables and applies validations, role-based access control, and error handling to maintain data integrity and user security. Modular service layers support scalability, while JSON-formatted responses ensure smooth communication between the frontend and backend systems.