

(HBV402G spring 2017 – Cluster 3 – T3)

```
graph LR; A[Test Data] --> B[SQL Search]; B --> C[Test API]; C --> D[Our Search Engine API Connect]; D --> E[User Preferences]; E --> F[Query Results]; D --> F;
```

[illegible]

```
erDiagram
    Flight ||--o{ Airplane : "uses"
    Airplane ||--o{ AirplaneType : "uses"
    Passenger ||--o{ Flight : "participates in"

    Flight {
        string Id PK
        string AirplaneId
        string ArrivalKEF_ETA
        string ArrivalKEF_Actual
        string DepartureLocation
        string DepartureETA
        string DepartureActual
    }
    Airplane {
        string Id PK
        string TypeId
        string Name
    }
    AirplaneType {
        string Id PK
        string Various_stats
    }
    Passenger {
        string Id PK
        string FlightId
        string Name
        string Various_details
    }
```

The diagram illustrates the relationships between four database tables: Flight, Airplane, AirplaneType, and Passenger. Each table is represented by a blue header and a light orange body. Relationships are indicated by blue arrows with crow's foot notation.

- Flight** (Primary Key: Id) is connected to **Airplane** (Primary Key: Id) via a one-to-many relationship. The Flight table includes attributes: AirplaneId, ArrivalKEF\_ETA, ArrivalKEF\_Actual, DepartureLocation, DepartureETA, and DepartureActual.
- Airplane** (Primary Key: Id) is connected to **AirplaneType** (Primary Key: Id) via a one-to-many relationship. The Airplane table includes attributes: TypeId and Name.
- Passenger** (Primary Key: Id) is connected to **Flight** (Primary Key: Id) via a one-to-many relationship. The Passenger table includes attributes: FlightId, Name, and [Various details].