DBMS Mini
Project
Airport
Management
System

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Short Description and Scope of the Project

Airport Management System:

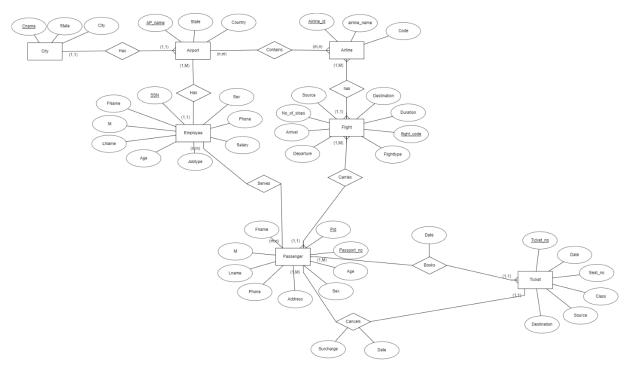
This project is a database that deals with the management and handling of an airport and its customers, employees, air traffic passing through it, etc. The system provides a broad overview of underlying operational factors influencing airport management.

There are 4 significant parts to the database:

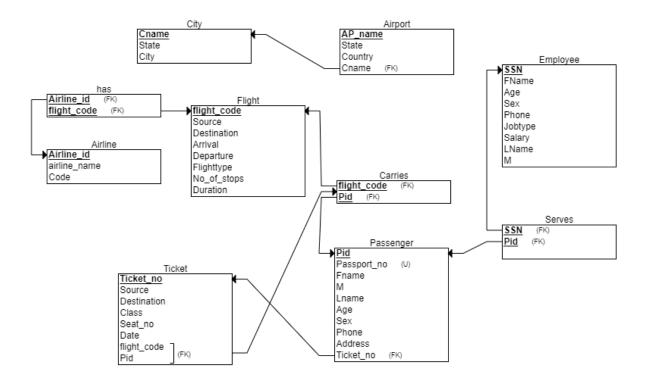
- Clients
- Employees
- Airlines
- Tickets

This project's scope is to show that a very detailed airport database can be created and managed with ease and can further be expanded upon to be applied to more operations occurring in an airport.

ER Diagram



Relational Schema



DDL statements - Building the database

Specifying the city of the airport:

CREATE TABLE CITY(CNAME VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL, STATE VARCHAR(15), COUNTRY VARCHAR(30), PRIMARY KEY(CNAME));

Airport details:

CREATE TABLE AIRPORT(AP_NAME VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,STATE VARCHAR(15), COUNTRY VARCHAR(30),CNAME VARCHAR(15), PRIMARY KEY(AP_NAME),FOREIGN KEY(CNAME) REFERENCES CITY(CNAME) ON DELETE CASCADE);

Airline details:

CREATE TABLE AIRLINE(AIRLINEID VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL, AL_NAME VARCHAR(50), THREE_DIGIT_CODE VARCHAR(3), PRIMARY KEY(AIRLINEID));

CREATE TABLE CONTAINS(AIRLINEID VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,AP_NAME VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY(AIRLINEID, AP_NAME), FOREIGN KEY(AIRLINEID) REFERENCES AIRLINE(AIRLINEID) ON DELETE CASCADE,

FOREIGN KEY(AP_NAME) REFERENCES AIRPORT(AP_NAME) ON DELETE CASCADE);

CREATE TABLE FLIGHT(FLIGHT_CODE VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL, SOURCE VARCHAR(3), DESTINATION VARCHAR(3), ARRIVAL VARCHAR(10), DEPARTURE VARCHAR(10), STATUS VARCHAR(10), DURATION VARCHAR(30), FLIGHTTYPE VARCHAR(10), LAYOVER_TIME VARCHAR(30), NO_OF_STOPS INT, AIRLINEID VARCHAR(3), PRIMARY KEY(FLIGHT CODE),

FOREIGN KEY(AIRLINEID) REFERENCES AIRLINE(AIRLINEID) ON DELETE CASCADE);

Employee details:

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE1(SSN INT NOT NULL, FNAME VARCHAR(20), M VARCHAR(1), LNAME VARCHAR(20), ADDRESS VARCHAR(100), PHONE INT, AGE INT, SEX VARCHAR(1), JOBTYPE VARCHAR(30), ASTYPE VARCHAR(30), ETYPE VARCHAR(30), SHIFT VARCHAR(20), POSITION VARCHAR(30), AP_NAME VARCHAR(100), PRIMARY KEY(SSN), EOREIGN KEY(AP, NAME) REFERENCES AIRPORT (AP, NAME) ON DELETE

FOREIGN KEY(AP_NAME) REFERENCES AIRPORT(AP_NAME) ON DELETE CASCADE);

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE2(JOBTYPE VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, SALARY INT, PRIMARY KEY(JOBTYPE));

Ticket details:

CREATE TABLE TICKET1(TICKET_NUMBER INT NOT NULL, SOURCE VARCHAR(3), DESTINATION VARCHAR(3), DATE_OF_BOOKING DATE, DATE_OF_TRAVEL DATE, SEATNO VARCHAR(5), CLASS VARCHAR(15), DATE_OF_CANCELLATION DATE, PID INT, PASSPORTNO VARCHAR(10),

FOREIGN KEY(PID, PASSPORTNO) REFERENCES PASSENGER1(PID, PASSPORTNO) ON DELETE CASCADE);

CREATE TABLE TICKET2(DATE_OF_BOOKING DATE NOT NULL,SOURCE VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,DESTINATION VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL, CLASS VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,PRICE INT, PRIMARY KEY(DATE OF BOOKING, SOURCE, DESTINATION, CLASS));

CREATE TABLE TICKET3(DATE_OF_CANCELLATION DATE NOT NULL, SURCHARGE INT, PRIMARY KEY(DATE OF CANCELLATION));

Passenger details:

CREATE TABLE PASSENGER1(PID INT NOT NULL, PASSPORTNO VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL.

PRIMARY KEY(PID, PASSPORTNO));

CREATE TABLE PASSENGER2(PASSPORTNO VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL, FNAME VARCHAR(20), M VARCHAR(1), LNAME VARCHAR(20), ADDRESS VARCHAR(100), PHONE INT, AGE INT, SEX VARCHAR(1), PRIMARY KEY(PASSPORTNO));

CREATE TABLE PASSENGER3
(PID INT NOT NULL,FLIGHT_CODE VARCHAR(10),
PRIMARY KEY(PID),
FOREIGN KEY(FLIGHT_CODE) REFERENCES FLIGHT(FLIGHT_CODE) ON
DELETE CASCADE);

Populating the Database

Following are 1 example each of data inserted into each table in the database:

INSERT INTO CITY (CNAME, STATE, COUNTRY) VALUES('Frankfurt', 'Hesse', 'Germany');

INSERT INTO AIRPORT (AP_NAME, STATE, COUNTRY, CNAME) VALUES('San Francisco International Airport','California', 'United States','San Francisco');

INSERT INTO AIRLINE (AIRLINEID, AL_NAME, THREE_DIGIT_CODE) VALUES('LH','Lufthansa', '220');

INSERT INTO CONTAINS (AIRLINEID, AP_NAME) VALUES('AA','San Francisco International Airport');

INSERT INTO FLIGHT(FLIGHT_CODE, SOURCE, DESTINATION, ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE, STATUS, DURATION, FLIGHTTYPE, LAYOVER_TIME, NO_OF_STOPS, AIRLINEID)

VALUES('EY1234','JFK','TPA','19:20','20:05','On-time','16hrs','Connecting',5,2,'EY');

INSERT INTO PASSENGER1(PID, PASSPORTNO) VALUES(1,'A1234568');

INSERT INTO

PASSENGER2(PASSPORTNO,FNAME,M,LNAME,ADDRESS,PHONE,AGE,SEX) VALUES('B9876541','ANKITA','V','AHIR','3456 VIKAS APTS, APT 102,DOMBIVLI, INDIA',8080367280,26,'F');

INSERT INTO PASSENGER3(PID, FLIGHT_CODE) VALUES(3,'9W2334');

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE1(SSN, FNAME, M, LNAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AGE, SEX, JOBTYPE, ASTYPE, ETYPE, SHIFT, POSITION, AP_NAME)
VALUES (666884444,'SHELDON','A','COOPER','345 CHERRY PARK,
HESSE,GERMANY',1254678903, 55, 'M','TRAFFIC MONITOR',",'NIGHT',",",'Frankfurt Airport');

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE2(JOBTYPE, SALARY)VALUES('TRAFFIC MONITOR',80000);

INSERT INTO TICKET1(TICKET_NUMBER, SOURCE, DESTINATION, DATE_OF_BOOKING, DATE_OF_CANCELLATION, DATE_OF_TRAVEL, SEATNO, CLASS, PID, PASSPORTNO)
VALUES(2206543545545,'BOM','DFW','11-NOV-16',",'12-FEB-17','43B','ECONOMY',6,' B8765430');

 ${\tt INSERT\ INTO\ TICKET2} ({\tt DATE_OF_BOOKING}, {\tt SOURCE}, {\tt DESTINATION}, {\tt CLASS}, {\tt PRICE})$

VALUES('21-AUG-16','IAH','DEL','BUSINESS',200000);

INSERT INTO TICKET3(DATE_OF_CANCELLATION, SURCHARGE) VALUES('10-DEC-16',75000);

Join Queries

1.Display first name, last name, address and passenger id of all passengers:

Query:

SELECT passenger1.pid,passenger2.fname,passenger2.lname,passenger2.address FROM passenger1 INNER JOIN passenger2 ON passenger1.passportno = passenger2.passportno;

Output Screenshot:



2.Display all valid airlines and all the possible airports each of them can travel to.

Query:

SELECT DISTINCT airline.AL_NAME, airline.three_digit_code,contains.ap_name FROM airline INNER JOIN contains ON airline.airlineid = contains.airlineid; **Output:**

AL_NAME	three_digit_code	ap_name		
American Airlines	001	George Bush Intercontinental Airport	Ť	
American Airlines	001	John F. Kennedy International Airport		
American Airlines	001	Louisville International Airport		
American Airlines	001	San Francisco International Airport		
American Airlines	001	Tampa International Airport		
Air India Limited	098	Chandigarh International Airport		
Air India Limited		Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport		
Air India Limited		Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport		
Air India Limited		George Bush Intercontinental Airport		
Air India Limited	098	Indira GandhiInternational Airport	1	
British Airways	125	Chandigarh International Airport		
British Airways	125	Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport		
British Airways	125	Frankfurt Airport		
British Airways	125	John F. Kennedy International Airport		
British Airways	125	San Francisco International Airport	1	
Lufthansa	220	Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport	ı	
Lufthansa	220	Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport	ı	
Lufthansa	220	Frankfurt Airport	ı	
Lufthansa	220	John F. Kennedy International Airport	ı	
Lufthansa	220	San Francisco International Airport		
Qatar Airways	157	Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport	ı	
Qatar Airways	157	Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport		
Qatar Airways	157	John F. Kennedy International Airport		
Qatar Airways	157	Louisville International Airport		
Qatar Airways	157	Tampa International Airport	1	

3. List employee details and the salary they receive according to their job.

Query:

SELECT e1.ssn,e1.fname,e1.lname,e2.salary FROM employee1 as e1 INNER JOIN employee2 as e2 ON e1.jobtype = e2.jobtype;

Output:



4. Find out which employees serve which customer and list both their full names.

Query:

SELECT

passenger1.pid,passenger2.fname,passenger2.lname,passenger2.passportno,serves.s sn,employee1.fname,employee1.lname FROM passenger1 INNER JOIN passenger2 ON passenger1.passportno = passenger2.passportno INNER JOIN serves ON serves.pid = passenger1.pid INNER JOIN employee1 ON serves.ssn = employee1.ssn; Output:



Aggregate Functions

1.Display the number of employees working in each field in the airport.

Query:

SELECT jobtype, count(*) FROM employee1 GROUP BY jobtype;

Output:

MariaDB [pes1ug20cs450]>	select jobtype,	count(*)	from	employee1	group	by	jobtype;
jobtype	count(*)						
+ ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	+ 3						
AIRPORT AUTHORITY	1						
ENGINEER TRAFFIC MONITOR	2 4						
+	++						
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)							

2.Display the flight details of the longest flight of each type Query:

SELECT flight_code,flighttype,duration FROM flight INNER JOIN (SELECT flighttype as ft,max(duration) as maxd FROM flight GROUP BY flighttype) as f1 ON flight.flighttype = f1.ft AND flight.duration = f1.maxd;

Output:

VariaDB [peslug20c;450]> select flight_code, flighttype, duration from flight inner join (select flighttype as ft, max(duration) as maxd from flight group by flighttype) as f1 on flight.flighttype = f1.ft and flight.duration = f1.maxd;	
flight_code flighttype duration	ĺ
9W2334 Direct 23hrs BAJ056 Connecting 23hrs EX456 Hon-stop 36hrs	
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)	ĺ

3. Show the average age per sex of all passengers who are majors(>=18yrs).

Query:

SELECT sex, AVG(age) FROM passenger2 WHERE age > 17 GROUP BY sex;

Output:

```
MariaDB [pes1ug20cs450]> select sex,avg(age) from passenger2 where age > 17 group by sex;

+-----+
| sex | avg(age) |

+-----+
| F | 27.0000 |
| M | 39.2000 |

+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

4.Display all unique carriers that are flying.

Query:

SELECT COUNT (distinct airlineid) FROM flight;

Output:

Set Operations

1.Select all employees who are either engineers or traffic monitors:

Query: SELECT ssn,fname,jobtype FROM employee1 WHERE jobtype="Traffic Monitor" UNION SELECT ssn,fname,jobtype FROM employee1 WHERE jobtype="engineer";



2. Select all flights that are direct flights without any stopping in between.

Query: SELECT * FROM flight where no_of_stops=0 INTERSECT

SELECT * FROM flight WHERE flighttype="direct";

MariaDB [pes1ug20cs450]> SELECT * FROM flight where no_of_stops=0 INTERSECT SELECT * FROM flight WHERE flighttype="direct";										
. –		DESTINATION	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE	STATUS	DURATION	FLIGHTTYPE	LAYOVER_TIME	NO_OF_STOPS	AIRLINEID
	: :	DEL	23:00:00	13:45:00	On-time	23hrs	Direct	0	0	9W
1 row in set (0.001 sec)		•						*	· -

3. Select all economy class tickets to Delhi.

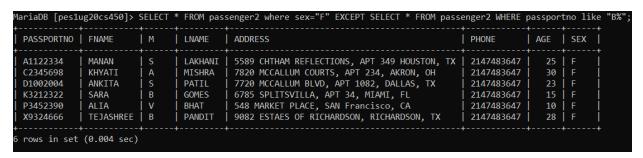
Query: SELECT * FROM ticket1 where destination="DEL"

INTERSECT SELECT * FROM ticket1 WHERE class="economy";



4.Select all female passengers who don't have passport number starting with 'B'

Query: SELECT * FROM passenger2 where sex="F" EXCEPT SELECT * FROM passenger2 WHERE passportno like "B%";



Functions and Procedures

Create a Function and Procedure. State the objective of the function / Procedure. Run and display the results.

Procedure for Details of all employees in ascending order of their ssn: Query:

DELIMITER \$\$

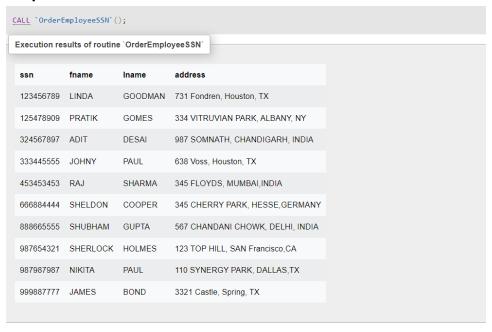
CREATE PROCEDURE OrderEmployeeSSN()

BEGIN

SELECT ssn,fname,lname,address FROM employee1 order by ssn asc;

END;\$\$

Output:



Function to extract the total flight duration from the arrival and departure dates in seconds.

Query:

DELIMITER //

CREATE FUNCTION no_of_hours(date1 time,date2 time) RETURNS int DETERMINISTIC BEGIN

RETURN select abs(timestampdiff(minute,date1,date2));

END

//DELIMITER;

Output:

```
MariaDB [pes1ug20cs450]> select flight_code,flighttype,no_of_years(arrival,departure) as dur from flight;
  flight_code | flighttype | dur |
  9W2334
              Direct
  AA4367
              Non-stop
                              65
35
  AI2014
              | Connecting
               Connecting |
  BA1689
  BA3056
              Connecting
                              40
             | Non-stop
| Connecting
  EK3456
  EY1234
 LH9876
              Non-stop
  QR1902
               Non-stop
 QR2305
              Non-stop
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [pes1ug20cs450]>
```

Triggers and Cursors

Create a Trigger and a Cursor. State the objective. Run and display the results.

1.Create a trigger to stop insertion of more delayed flights into the main flight table in order to prevent a backlog of flights.

```
Query:
DELIMITER $$
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER DELAYEDFLIGHTS
BEFORE INSERT
ON FLIGHT FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
DECLARE msg VARCHAR(255);
SET msg = ('No more delayed flights can be entered');
IF new.STATUS ='delayed' THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
SET MESSAGE_TEXT = msg;
END IF;
END
$$
DELIMITER;
Output:
MariaDB [pes1ug20cs450]> INSERT INTO FLIGHT(FLIGHT_CODE, SOURCE, DESTINATION, ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE, STATUS, DURATION, FLIG
HTTYPE, LAYOVER_TIME, NO_OF_STOPS, AIRLINEID)
-> VALUES('AI127','BOM','DFW','02:10','03:15','Delayed','24hr','Connecting',3,1,'AI');
 RROR 1644 (45000): No more delayed flights can be entered
```

2.Create a cursor to store customer name and address in a separate table

```
table.

Query:

delimiter //

CREATE PROCEDURE firstCurs()

BEGIN

DECLARE d INT DEFAULT 0;

DECLARE c_name, c_address VARCHAR(150);

DECLARE Get_cur CURSOR FOR SELECT fname,address FROM passenger2;

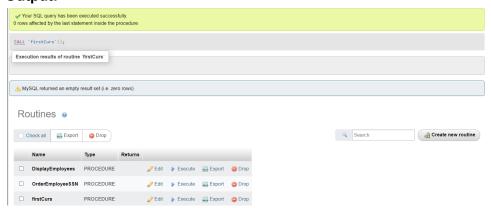
DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '02000'

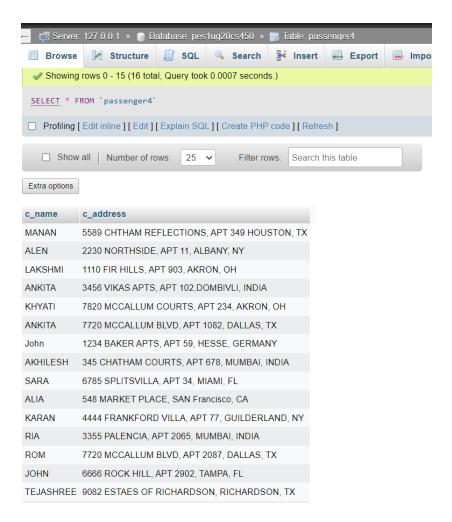
SET d = 1;
```

DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '23000' SET d = 1; OPEN Get_cur; Ibl: LOOP IF d = 1 THEN LEAVE Ibl; END IF; IF NOT d = 1 THEN FETCH Get_cur INTO c_name, c_address; INSERT INTO passenger4 VALUES(c_name,c_address); END IF; END LOOP; CLOSE Get_cur; END

Output:

//



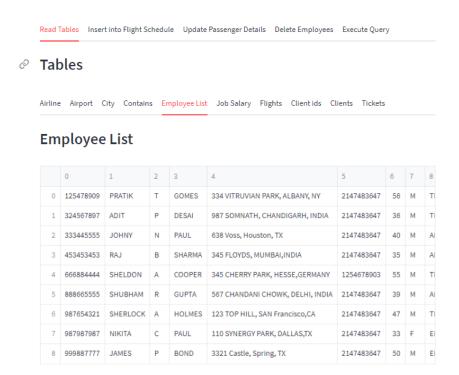


Developing a Frontend

The frontend should support

1. Addition, Modification and Deletion of records from any chosen table

Airport Database

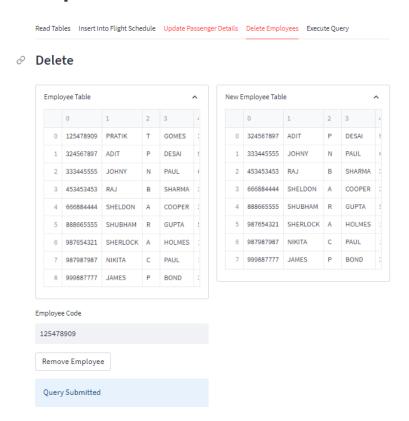


Inserting a tuple:



Deleting a tuple:

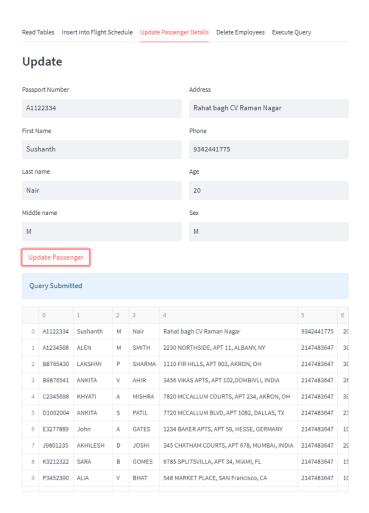
Airport Database



Modify a table: (Modifying phone number and address for id A1122334) Before update:

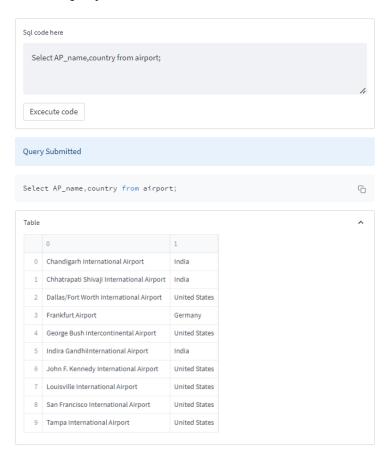


After Update:



2. There should be a window to accept and run any SQL statement and display the result

Execute Query



Airport Database

