# Glossary

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| **Pilot** | A pilot is an individual that specifies a flight plan, which must be approved by Air Traffic Control. It commands the aircraft to depart and also commands the aircraft to land at an airport on a specified landing strip. The pilot requests information and change for the internal aircraft environment such as fuel remaining, cabin pressure, temperature, humidity. The pilot can also the request for re-landing of the aircraft. |
| **Air Traffic Control** | Air traffic control approves the requests made by the pilot. It approves and acknowledges the completion of change in attitude and also sends the attitude information. |
| **Air Craft** | The aircraft receives commands from the system to depart. It also receives commands from system to land on the landing strip. It receives attitude information from the air traffic control. |
| **Sensor** | A sensor, including airspeed sensor, altitude sensor, location sensor, heading sensor, temperature sensor, humidity sensor, fuel level sensor, etc. Sensors monitors the approach of landing aircraft. Receives queries from the system. |
| **Internal Sensor** | Sensor of internal conditions of the aircraft, such as temperature, pressure and humidity. Receives requests from pilot to know about internal aircraft environment, such as fuel remaining, cabin pressure. |
| **External Aircraft Conditions** | External aircraft conditions refers to external conditions such as air pressure, airspeed, heading and altitude. |
| **Avionics Monitoring and Control System** | The Avionics Monitoring and Control System (AvMCS) allows a pilot to monitor and control the functioning of an aircraft. The aircraft is assumed to be nearly fully automated from takeoff to landing. It is also assumed that Air Traffic Control is only in effect during the flight, not on the ground, which has a different control system. It displays a warning in case of anomalous behavior from the sensors. It also stores the flight plan, notifies the pilot about the flight plan, performs change in attitude and informs the Air Traffic Control. |
| **Flight Plan** | Flight plan is a document that stores details of a particular proposed flight. Pilot specifies a flight plan which must be approved by Air Traffic Control. Flight plan is updated when there is change in attitude. |
| **Environment** | The aircraft environment, including heating, air conditioning, and entertainment. The pilot requests information about the internal aircraft environment, such as fuel remaining, cabin pressure, temperature, humidity. The pilot requests changes to the internal aircraft environment, such as cabin pressure, temperature, humidity, entertainment. |
| **Attitude** | Attitude refers to the altitude, airspeed and/or heading of the aircraft. |