

Flight Management Database System

TEAM NO. 7
TEAM MEMBERS:

SRIJAN JHA - PES1UG23AM316
SRUTHI MAHADEVAN - PES1UG23AM318

1. User Requirement Specifications

Purpose:

The Flight Management System (FL_Management) is designed to streamline and automate key airline operations including flight scheduling, ticket booking, passenger handling, and finance management. The purpose of the project is to centralize all flight-related data into a secure, consistent, and relational structure while providing an intuitive, modern interface for users. Built using MySQL as the backend and a ReactJS-based frontend, the system ensures efficient data processing, easy accessibility, and minimal manual intervention.

Scope:

The project's scope covers complete airline operations management — from creating and updating flight details to handling passenger records, transactions, and administrative roles. It supports full CRUD operations through an interactive web interface and enforces business rules using SQL constraints, triggers, functions, and stored procedures. The frontend is designed to be ultra-modern and user-friendly, featuring an airplane-themed dashboard, icons, and responsive layouts for real-time interaction.

2. Abstract/Description

The Flight Management Database System efficiently manages all flight operations, including passenger bookings, airport and aircraft data, financial transactions, and admin authentication. It ensures data consistency, automation, and security using SQL-based triggers, stored procedures, and functions. The project simulates real-world airline operations, covering booking, payments, and admin verification under a fully normalized relational model.

3. User Requirement Specification

Functional Requirements:

1. Add, update, and delete flight records.
2. Manage airports, aircrafts, passengers, and ticket details.
3. Automatically compute flight duration.
4. Book and cancel tickets via stored procedures.
5. Record all financial transactions per booking.

6. Maintain login access for admins with OTP-based 2FA.
7. Auto-update passenger total tickets upon booking/cancellation.
8. Validate finance records (amount > 0).

Non-Functional Requirements:

- Database must support referential integrity.
- Responses for booking and update operations should execute in under 1 second.
- Secure data access restricted to authorized admins.
- Scalable for multi-airport and multi-aircraft operations.

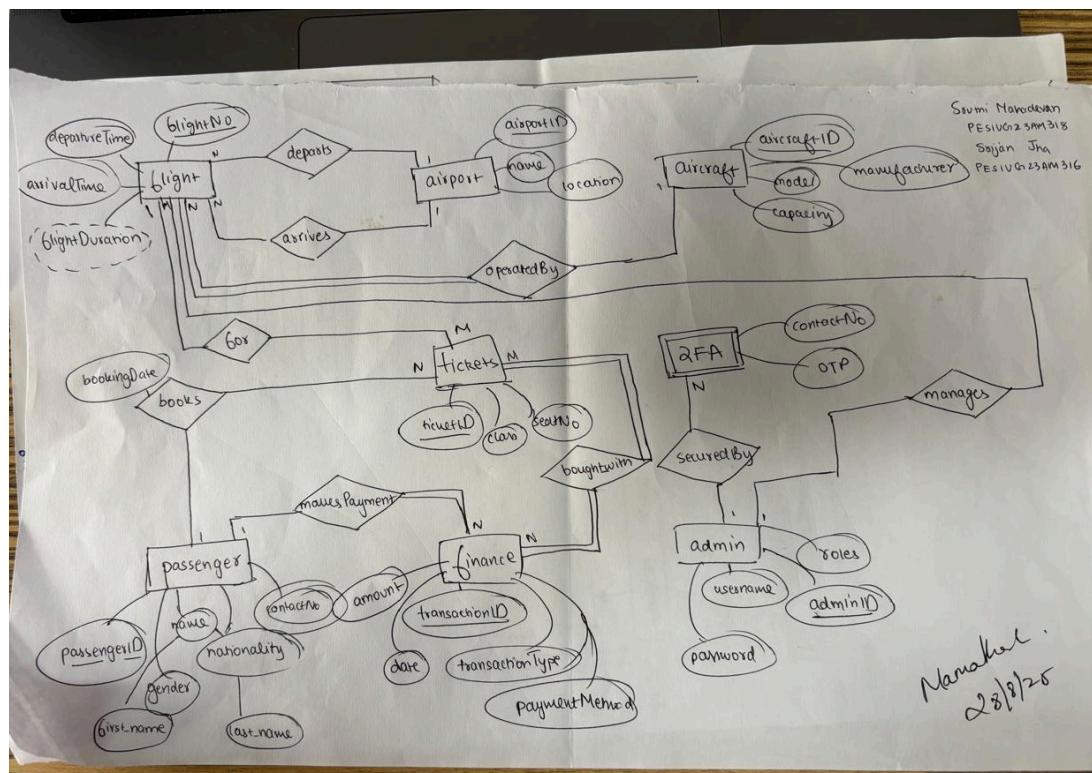
4. Software Used

Component	Tool / Language
Database	MySQL
Interface	MySQL Workbench
Language	SQL (DDL, DML, PL/SQL), ReactJS, Node, HTML, CSS
ER Diagram	Hand-drawn
Testing	SQL Command Line, Workbench Console
OS	MacOS

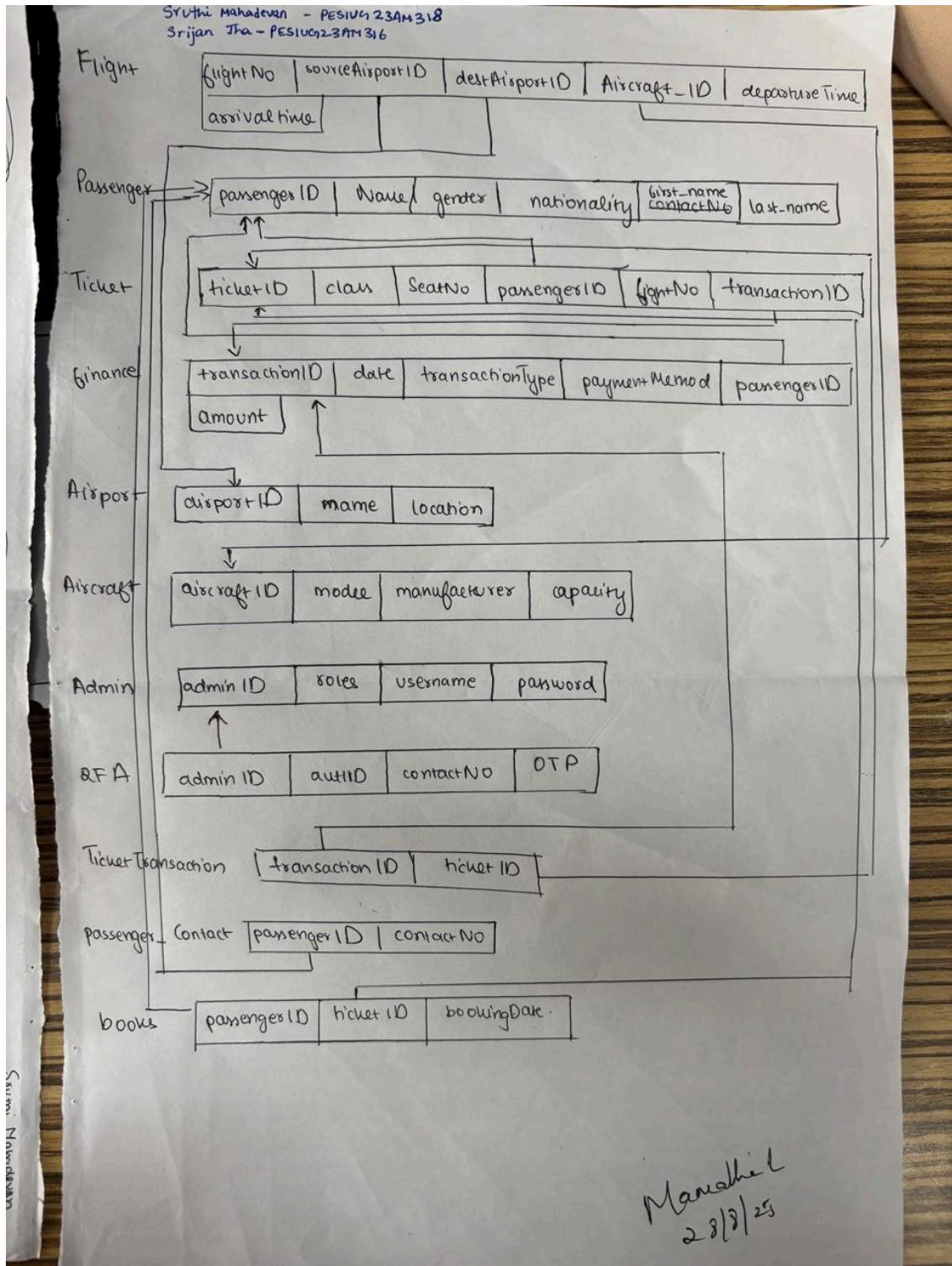
5. ER Diagram

Entities:

- Flight, Airport, Aircraft, Tickets, Passenger, Finance, Admin, 2FA.



6. Relational Schema



7. DDL Commands (Schema Creation)

CREATE:

```

mysql> CREATE TABLE Baggage_Info (
->     Baggage_ID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
->     Passenger_ID VARCHAR(10),
->     Weight DECIMAL(5,2),
->     Type ENUM('Cabin', 'Check-in'),
->     Tag_No VARCHAR(20),
->     FOREIGN KEY (Passenger_ID) REFERENCES Passenger(Passenger_ID)
[ -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.029 sec)

```

```

[mysql> desc Baggage_Info;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Baggage_ID | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| Passenger_ID | varchar(10) | YES | MUL | NULL | |
| Weight | decimal(5,2) | YES | | NULL | |
| Type | enum('Cabin','Check-in') | YES | | NULL | |
| Tag_No | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.010 sec)

```

DROP:

```

[mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_fl_management |
+-----+
| Admin
| Aircraft
| Airport
| Finance
| Flight
| Passenger
| Passenger_Baggage
| Tickets
| TwoFA
+-----+
9 rows in set (0.003 sec)

[mysql> DROP TABLE Passenger_Baggage;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.014 sec)

```

```

[mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_fl_management |
+-----+
| Admin
| Aircraft
| Airport
| Finance
| Flight
| Passenger
| Tickets
| TwoFA
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.003 sec)

```

ALTER:

```

mysql> ALTER TABLE Baggage_Info
-> ADD COLUMN Extra_Fee DECIMAL(6,2) DEFAULT 0.00;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.042 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

[mysql> desc Baggage_Info;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Baggage_ID | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| Passenger_ID | varchar(10) | YES | MUL | NULL | |
| Weight | decimal(5,2) | YES | | NULL | |
| Type | enum('Cabin','Check-in') | YES | | NULL | |
| Tag_No | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| Extra_Fee | decimal(6,2) | YES | | 0.00 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.005 sec)

mysql> ALTER TABLE Baggage_Info
-> MODIFY COLUMN Weight DECIMAL(6,2) NOT NULL;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.035 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

[mysql> desc Baggage_Info;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Baggage_ID | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| Passenger_ID | varchar(10) | YES | MUL | NULL | |
| Weight | decimal(6,2) | NO | | NULL | |
| Type | enum('Cabin','Check-in') | YES | | NULL | |
| Tag_No | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| Extra_Fee | decimal(6,2) | YES | | 0.00 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.003 sec)

mysql> ALTER TABLE Baggage_Info
[ -> CHANGE COLUMN Tag_No Baggage_Tag VARCHAR(20);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.007 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

[mysql> desc Baggage_Info;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Baggage_ID | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| Passenger_ID | varchar(10) | YES | MUL | NULL | |
| Weight | decimal(6,2) | NO | | NULL | |
| Type | enum('Cabin','Check-in') | YES | | NULL | |
| Baggage_Tag | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| Extra_Fee | decimal(6,2) | YES | | 0.00 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.004 sec)

[mysql> RENAME TABLE Baggage_Info TO Passenger_Baggage;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.014 sec)

[mysql> desc Passenger_Baggage;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Baggage_ID | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| Passenger_ID | varchar(10) | YES | MUL | NULL | |
| Weight | decimal(6,2) | NO | | NULL | |
| Type | enum('Cabin','Check-in') | YES | | NULL | |
| Baggage_Tag | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| Extra_Fee | decimal(6,2) | YES | | 0.00 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.005 sec)

```

8. CRUD operation Screenshots

```
mysql> select* from Airport;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Airport_ID | Name      | Location |
+-----+-----+-----+
| AP01      | Heathrow  | London    |
| AP02      | JFK       | New York  |
| AP03      | Haneda    | Tokyo     |
| AP04      | DXB       | Dubai     |
| AP05      | Test Airport Updated | Test City, Test Country |
| AP06      | DEL       | Delhi     |
| AP07      | SYD       | Sydney    |
| AP08      | FRA       | Frankfurt |
| AP09      | SIN       | Singapore |
| AP10      | LAX       | Los Angeles |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.002 sec)

mysql> insert into Airport values("AP15","CCU","Kolkata");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)

mysql> select* from Airport;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Airport_ID | Name      | Location |
+-----+-----+-----+
| AP01      | Heathrow  | London    |
| AP02      | JFK       | New York  |
| AP03      | Haneda    | Tokyo     |
| AP04      | DXB       | Dubai     |
| AP05      | Test Airport Updated | Test City, Test Country |
| AP06      | DEL       | Delhi     |
| AP07      | SYD       | Sydney    |
| AP08      | FRA       | Frankfurt |
| AP09      | SIN       | Singapore |
| AP10      | LAX       | Los Angeles |
| AP15      | CCU       | Kolkata   |
+-----+-----+-----+
11 rows in set (0.001 sec)

mysql> update Airport set Name="NSCBIA CCU" where Location="Kolkata";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> select* from Airport;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Airport_ID | Name      | Location |
+-----+-----+-----+
| AP01      | Heathrow  | London    |
| AP02      | JFK       | New York  |
| AP03      | Haneda    | Tokyo     |
| AP04      | DXB       | Dubai     |
| AP05      | Test Airport Updated | Test City, Test Country |
| AP06      | DEL       | Delhi     |
| AP07      | SYD       | Sydney    |
| AP08      | FRA       | Frankfurt |
| AP09      | SIN       | Singapore |
| AP10      | LAX       | Los Angeles |
| AP15      | NSCBIA CCU | Kolkata   |
+-----+-----+-----+
11 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

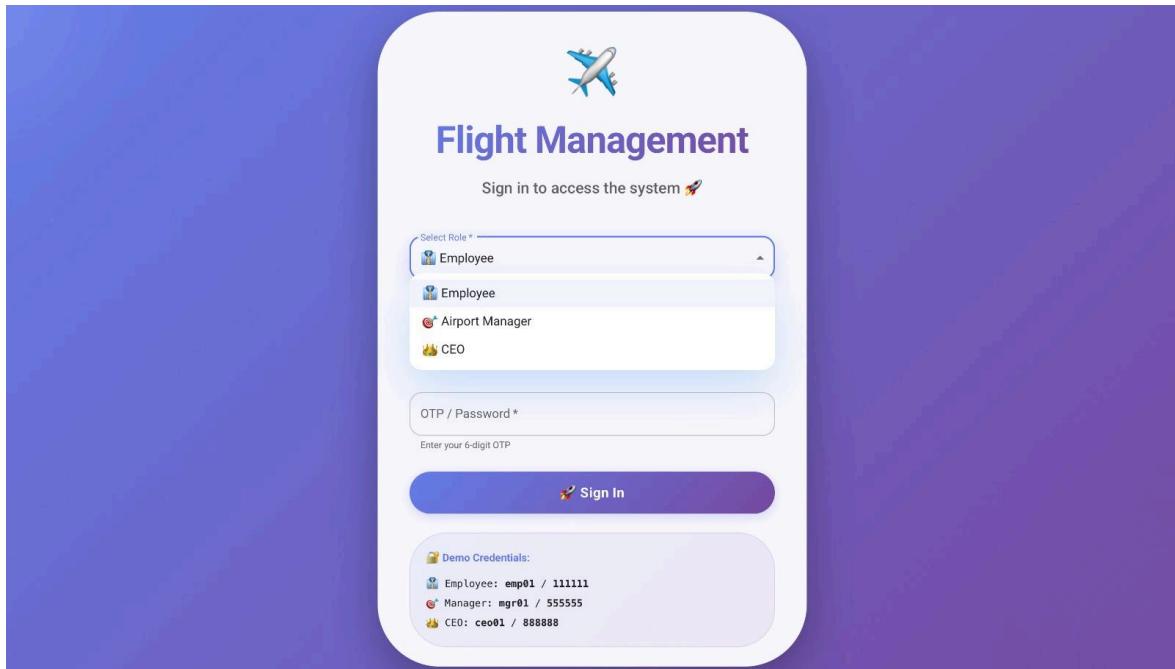
```
[mysql]> delete from Airport where Airport_ID = "AP15";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.005 sec)

[mysql]> select* from Airport;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Airport_ID | Name | Location |
+-----+-----+-----+
| AP01 | Heathrow | London |
| AP02 | JFK | New York |
| AP03 | Haneda | Tokyo |
| AP04 | DXB | Dubai |
| AP05 | Test Airport Updated | Test City, Test Country |
| AP06 | DEL | Delhi |
| AP07 | SYD | Sydney |
| AP08 | FRA | Frankfurt |
| AP09 | SIN | Singapore |
| AP10 | LAX | Los Angeles |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

mysql> █
```

9. List of functionalities/features of the application and its associated screenshots using front end

F1: Secure Login and Role-Based Access: Login page with user authentication. Only managers and the CEO can access the firm's financial tables — ensuring security and restricted access.



F2: Interactive Dashboard: Central dashboard displaying key navigation and summaries for easy access to different database tables and functionalities.

The screenshot shows the Flight Management System Dashboard. At the top, there are four summary cards: 'TOTAL FLIGHTS' (10), 'TOTAL PASSENGERS' (13), 'TOTAL BOOKINGS' (11), and 'CREW MEMBERS' (10). Below these are two more cards: 'AIRCRAFT' (11) and 'AIRPORTS' (11). On the left sidebar, under the 'Management System' section, the 'Passengers' icon is highlighted. The main content area includes a 'Recent Bookings' section listing passengers like Rahul Sharma, Olivia Taylor, Liam Brown, Sophia Miller, and Chen Wei, each with their flight details and invalid dates. An 'Upcoming Flights' section shows no upcoming flights.

F3: View Data Tables: Users can view records from any of the seven visible database tables. The TwoFA table remains hidden for security reasons.

The screenshot shows the 'Passengers' table in the Flight Management System. The table has columns: ID, First Name, Last Name, Gender, Nationality, Contact, Total Tickets, and Actions. The data includes rows for P987 (sruthi, Mahdevan, O, Indian, 88899889988, 2), P08 (Sophia, Miller, F, Germany, 5656565656, 1), P11 (Rahul, Sharma, M, India, 9998887777, 1), P04 (Priya, Singh, F, India, 4445556666, 1), P02 (Jane, Smith, F, UK, 9876543210, 1), P03 (Akira, Tanaka, M, Japan, 1112223333, 1), P10 (Olivia, Taylor, F, Canada, 9090909090, 2), P07 (Chen, Wei, M, China, 3434343434, 1), and P456 (ABC, XYZ, M, British, 98765432109, 3). The sidebar on the left shows the 'Passengers' icon is also highlighted. Navigation controls at the bottom right allow for refreshing, adding new entries, and navigating through 13 pages of 100 rows per page.

F4: Add New Records: Users can add new entries to any table. All additions are reflected and stored in the backend database instantly.

The screenshot shows the Flight Management System interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Flights, Passengers, Aircraft, Airports, Bookings, Crew, Finance (which is selected), ADVANCED, Procedures & Triggers, and All Tables. At the bottom of the sidebar is a Logout button. The main content area has a title 'Financial Transactions' and a sub-header '+ Add New Financial Transaction'. Below this is a table with columns: Transaction ID, Amount (\$), Date, and Actions. A modal window is open, prompting for 'Transaction ID *' (with placeholder 'Enter unique Transaction ID (e.g., F001)'), 'Amount *' (with placeholder 'Transaction amount in dollars'), 'Transaction Date *' (set to '10/31/2025'), 'Payment Type *' (set to 'Card'), 'Passenger ID' (with placeholder 'Must exist in Passenger table (e.g., P001)'), and 'Ticket ID' (with placeholder 'Must exist in Tickets table (e.g., TKT001)'). At the bottom of the modal are 'Cancel' and 'Submit' buttons. The background table shows 13 rows of transaction data, with the last row being 'T04'. The top right corner of the main window says 'Database Connected'.

F5: Edit Existing Records: Allows editing of existing table rows. Any modification made on the frontend is automatically updated in the backend.

The screenshot shows the Flight Management System interface. The sidebar is identical to the previous one, with 'Finance' selected. The main content area has a title 'Airports' and a table with columns: Airport ID, Airport Name, Location, and Actions. A modal window is open, titled 'Edit Airport', prompting for 'Airport ID *' (set to 'AP15', with note 'ID cannot be changed'), 'Airport Name *' (set to 'CCU', with note 'e.g., John F. Kennedy International Airport'), and 'Location *' (set to 'Kolkata'). At the bottom of the modal are 'Cancel' and 'Submit' buttons. The background table shows 11 rows of airport data, with the last row being 'AP09'. The top right corner of the main window says 'Database Connected'.

F6: Delete Records: Users can delete records from any table. Deletions are synchronized with the backend to maintain data consistency.

The screenshot shows the Flight Management System interface. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various management categories: Dashboard, Flights, Passengers, Aircraft, Airports (which is selected and highlighted in purple), Bookings, Crew, and Finance. Below these are ADVANCED options like Procedures & Triggers and All Tables. At the bottom of the sidebar is a Logout button. The main content area is titled "Airports" and displays a table with columns: Airport ID, Airport Name, Location, and Actions. The table contains 10 rows of data. A modal dialog box is overlaid on the table, centered over the row for AP01 (Heathrow). The dialog asks, "Are you sure you want to delete this record?" with "Cancel" and "OK" buttons. The status bar at the bottom right indicates "Database Connected".

F7: Trigger Validation on Transactions: Demonstrates a database trigger in action — an error appears (bottom right) if a transaction amount entered or updated is less than or equal to zero.

The screenshot shows the Flight Management System interface. The sidebar menu is identical to the previous screenshot, with Airports selected. The main content area is titled "Financial Transactions" and shows a table of existing transactions. A modal dialog box is open, titled "+ Add New Financial Transaction". It contains fields for Transaction ID (F34), Amount (\$ (0)), Transaction Date (10/31/2025), Payment Type (Card), Passenger ID (P11), and Ticket ID (T11). An error message at the bottom of the modal states: "Must exist in Passenger table (e.g., P001)". At the bottom right of the modal are "Cancel" and "Submit" buttons. In the bottom right corner of the main content area, there is a notification bubble with the text "Request failed with status code 400". The status bar at the bottom right indicates "Database Connected".

F8: Automated Flight Duration Update: The function calculates flight duration, while the trigger automatically updates the duration whenever related values change.

The screenshot shows a web-based Flight Management System interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Flights (which is selected), Passengers, Aircraft, Airports, Bookings, Crew, Finance, Procedures & Triggers, and All Tables. At the bottom of the sidebar is a Logout button. The main area is titled 'Flights' and contains a table with columns: Flight Number, Aircraft, Origin, Destination, Departure, Arrival, Calculate Duration, and Actions. A modal window titled 'Flight Duration Calculator' is overlaid on the table. The modal displays 'Flight FL007' and shows a large digital clock reading '4h 30m'. Below it, it says 'Total: 270 minutes'. At the bottom of the modal are 'Departure' and 'Arrival' fields showing '10/7/2025, 11:00:00 AM' and '10/7/2025, 3:30:00 PM' respectively, along with a 'Close' button. The background table shows 10 rows of flight data, with the 7th row (FL007) being the one currently selected.

Flight Number	Aircraft	Origin	Destination	Departure	Arrival	Calculate Duration	Actions
FL010	AC10	AP10	AP01	2025-10-10T02:30:00.0...	2025-10-10T06:30:00.0...		
FL009	AC09	AP09	AP01	2025-10-10T03:00:00.0...	2025-10-10T07:30:00.0...		
FL008	AC08	AP08	AP01	2025-10-10T03:30:00.0...	2025-10-10T07:30:00.0...		
FL007	AC07	AP07	AP01	2025-10-10T04:00:00.0...	2025-10-10T08:00:00.0...		
FL006	AC06	AP06	AP01	2025-10-10T04:30:00.0...	2025-10-10T08:30:00.0...		
FL005	AC05	AP05	AP01	2025-10-10T05:00:00.0...	2025-10-10T09:00:00.0...		
FL004	AC04	AP04	AP01	2025-10-10T05:30:00.0...	2025-10-10T09:30:00.0...		
FL003	AC03	AP03	AP01	2025-10-10T06:00:00.0...	2025-10-10T10:00:00.0...		
FL002	AC02	AP02	AP01	2025-10-10T06:30:00.0...	2025-10-10T10:30:00.0...		

10. Triggers, Procedures, Functions, Nested Queries, Joins, Aggregates

Functions:

- GetFlightDuration(flight_no)
- CountPassengerTickets(passenger_id)
- TotalRevenueByPassenger(passenger_id)

Procedures:

- BookTicket()
- AddPayment()
- UpdateFlightTimes()

Triggers:

- trg_UpdateFlightDuration – auto-updates Duration.
- trg_ValidateFinanceAmount – prevents invalid amounts.
- trg_UpdateTicketsAfterInsert/Delete – manages Total_Tickets

11. Code Snippets for Invoking Procedures / Functions / Triggers

```
CALL BookTicket('T12','FL001','P01','Eco','16A','2025-10-02');  
CALL AddPayment('F13','P01','T01',500,'2025-10-01','Card');  
CALL UpdateFlightTimes('FL001','2025-10-01 11:00:00','2025-10-01 15:30:00');
```

```
SELECT GetFlightDuration('FL001');  
SELECT TotalRevenueByPassenger('P01');
```

12. SQL File Deliverable

File uploaded in github repository.

13. GITHUB REPOSITORY LINK

<https://github.com/srvuthi/Flight-Management-System-DBMS-Project>