



Introduction

Objective

Users have the ability to search the five worst days to fly each month. After entering the desired month, the system retrieves and displays the top five days with the highest total count of departure delays and cancellations.

Result

Users can make informed decisions, helping them avoid potential disruptions on the specific days of the month.



- User enters a month (1-12)
- Database presents the top five days within the specified month
- Results are presented with the month and day, total number of flights, and the combined count of departure delays and cancellations
- Organized in descending order from combined count, allowing users to quickly find days with the highest potential for travel disruptions





Create

Users can create a new rating for an airline by providing their userID, the airline's IATA code, and their userRating



Read

Users can view the IATA code and name of each airline along with the corresponding user ratings



Update

Users can update their rating for a specific airline and the system will adjust the userRating value



Delete

Users can delete their rating for a specific airline and the system will remove the proper record

Advanced Database Program

Trigger

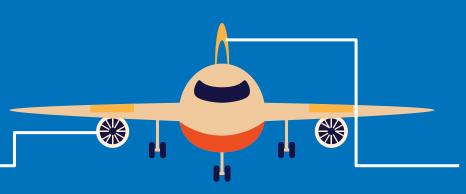
Ensures that no duplicate usernames are inserted into the Users table. If a new record is inserted with a username that already exists, the trigger will prevent the insertion and return an error message indicating that the username already exists.

Stored Procedure

Analyzes the flight delay data to rate airports based on their reliability (delay times) and identifies the most reliable destination airport from various origins. This information can be crucial for airlines, airport authorities, and travelers to understand delay patterns and make informed decisions.







Retrieve data related to flight delays and cancellations for a specific user-inputted month

Query

Bar chart visualizing the results of the query with month on the x-axis and the counts of departure delays and cancellations on the y-axis

Bar Chart







Data Types

Using DATE or DATETIME types (instead of VARCHAR) ensures that the data is consistently formatted and interpreted



Security

Encrypting passwords during transmission is important and using strong hashing algorithms to store passwords in the database



Error Handling

Including user input
validation when
handling invalid or
unexpected user inputs

Challenges

GCP Failure

Learning Workbench

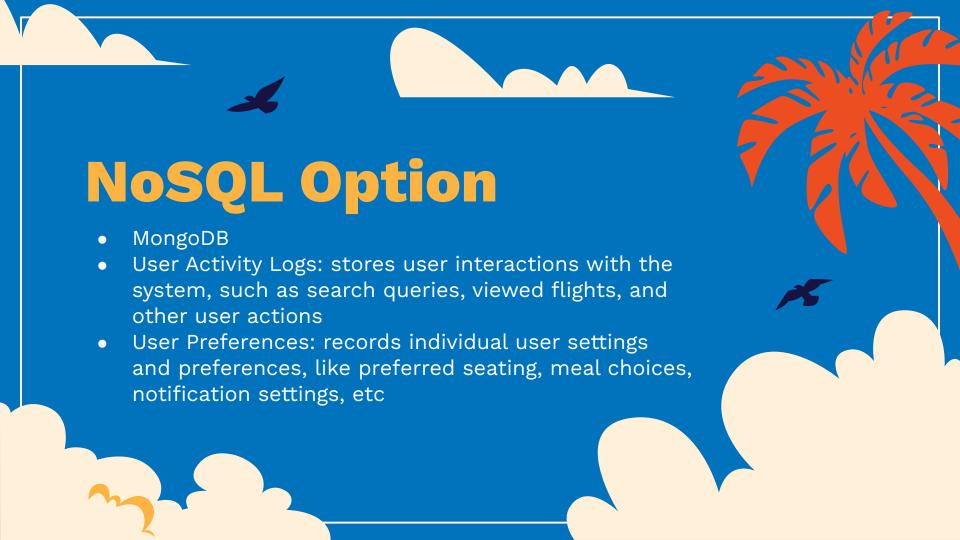
Uploading Data

Connecting Flask

Database Server Connection

Deadlines





Project Links:

- 1. Github: https://github.com/cs411-alawini/fa23-cs411-team103-pinkpurple/tree/main
- 2. Presentation:
 https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/18dPib7GbwG
 ctzVXWLJ1yR84f1Q-75pSlZvynzL5cYHs/edit?usp=sharing

