**Introduction**

As airports are becoming increasingly important to cities and regional economic viability, they are also becoming global business hubs. In some parts of the world, entire cities or fully-functioning suburbs are being developed around airports to include residential, retail and other commercial entities. As centers of not only air travel,

This may include everything from airport parking and ground transportation, security and logistics of landside operations, custodial services, transportation systems integrated with those out-side the perimeter of the airport, and interfacing with governmental and industry agencies. These systems are operated either by airport employees or by contractors on behalf of the airport. There are many types of management information systems and they can be organized or classified in a number of different ways. Furthermore, each system may or may not be necessary for a particular airport depending on the business goals and objectives and the certificate the airport is operating under. Consequently, the system classification schema presented in this paper is neither all-inclusive nor exclusive; however, a number of leading aviation practitioners, business professionals, and educators in the industry are instrumental in both proposing and validating the schema.

**Methodology**

This study uses qualitative methods to elicit data related to the classification and use of Landside Management Information Systems

Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS)

The Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) is the software-based system used to enhance efficiency of operations in areas such as inventory management by maintaining a database of maintenance in-formation related to an organization’s operations. In general, having the ability to operate efficiently at peak capacity over time is how many organizations gain a competitive edge over their competitors.

**Packages Used For the project**

Python

Php/MySQL

Word press+

**Description**

Login Page

The user will need to log into the website to start his transaction.

User

* The user can check what flight is available for booking
* The user can book a flight with the respective destination
* The user is allowed to choose which class he can afford (Economy class, business class or First class) and the date of travel.
* The user can also book a ticket

The DBM

The DBMs basically stores the user login details and the respective bookings the user made. While the DBM will be there to manage the system. For example, if a user hasn’t visited the website for about 2 years his/her info will be deleted from the database to avoid too much crowding.

**Conclusion**

For airports, to become more effective and efficient in their operations, they need to understand the competitive advantage of these systems and how to align them together to better serve their stakeholders. This paper provides a possible classification for airport landside management information systems and describes some of their use