Entity relationship diagram

Passenger

Airline

Flight

Booking

Payment

On a flight there can be more than one booking

With bookings they can have more than one payment, and with payments they hold bookings

Whilst booking flights, passengers are able to book one or more flights

Passenger details

Booking details

Flight details

Airline

Payment

Passenger details are needed in order to carry out bookings

After booking and everything is added up, the fee will determine the over all price

Booking details are required in order to arrange flight

Finally the flight is then booked to an airline

Passenger details

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Input | Process | OutputHere these two tables show the input, process and output of a table. In the input column of the passenger details show what fields are going to be inputted: First name, surname, DOB, Email Post code etc. with the input column, within those fields contain information of the passenger details. It also shows what processes can be done whether it is a query, process, update or enter data, and with these you are able to use the inputted information to carry out these processes. Finally shows the output as the passenger list which will contain all the input details and the processes.In the Booking details table shows the fields needed in the table and the information within these fields, from booking ID to return date, and the process column shows what types of processes can be made from the information. |
| First Name | Query | Passenger List |
| Surname | Process |  |
| Gender | Update |  |
| DOB | Enter data |  |
| Phone Number |  |  |
| Email |  |  |
| Address |  |  |
| Post Code |  |  |
| Town |  |  |

Booking details

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Input | Process | Output |
| Booking ID | Query |  |
| Passenger ID | Process |  |
| Flight ID | Update |  |
| Payment ID |  |  |
| Number of passengers |  |  |
| Number of children |  |  |
| Payment date |  |  |
| Return date |  |  |