



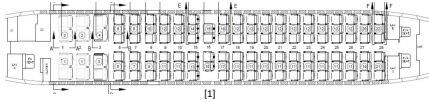
INTERACTIVE AIRCRAFT LAYOUT OF PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION TOOL

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Layout of Passenger Accommodation (LOPA)

- LOPAs are a standard way to represent the layout of the passenger accommodations within the airplane, such as seats and lavatories
- Current process requires use of tables and drawings, and processes are different across Boeing/Airbus fleets
- This tool is an efficient alternative that streamlines the process and allows quicker redesigns of LOPAs
- The tool is a full-stack website, hosted on Azure, that allows users to create, adapt, save, and download LOPAs for any of Alaska's fleets



Tool Requirements and Goals

- Minimum requirements:
 - A full-stack web application, stored on Alaska IT's Microsoft Azure platform
 - 737-900ER: display aircraft footprint and integrate part information
 - 2D representation of up and down views of the airplane
 - Accurately display part (dimensions)
 - Different UI for fixed versus variable objects
 - Option to open a pop-up window for any part with its part information
 - Save versions of LOPA in a database
 - Download LOPA visualization and parts included
- Stretch goals:
 - LOPA tool for all of Alaska's fleets
 - 3D representation of up and down views

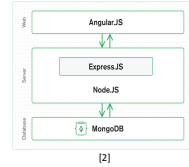


Key Milestones

- Determine the software architecture of the full-stack website
- Develop user-interface for LOPA tool
- Integrate database communication and storage

General Software Architecture

- We are using a MEAN stack software architecture setup
- It is a purely JavaScript/TypeScript stack setup for dynamic website and web application development
- MEAN stands for MongoDB, Express.js, Angular, Node.js
 - MongoDB: NoSQL database with JSON documents
 - Reduces processing required for received JSON files
 - Express.js: web-framework for Node.js
 - Angular: front-end platform and framework
 - Node.js: back-end runtime environment



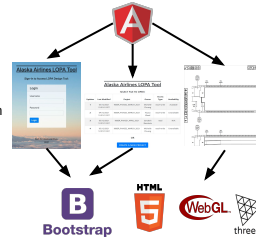
Back-End Software

- The backend for the project consists of two parts: a Node.js Application Programming Interface (API) and a MongoDB database
- Node.js is hosted on Azure App Services and consists of:
 - Express.js, the web server, is used for POST requests from the client and providing logical responses to the client (i.e. login request, project access, etc)
 - MongoDB's database communication framework does the following tasks:
 - Find, retrieve, remove, and add data to the MongoDB
 - Data includes usernames, passwords, current projects, and associate project data
- MongoDB is hosted on Azure CosmosDB and is organized by collections
 - Each collection is meant for a different data structure type
 - Within collections, each instance of data is stored in a "Document"



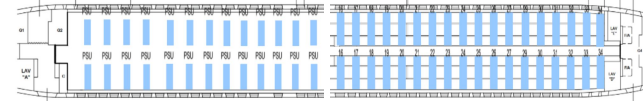
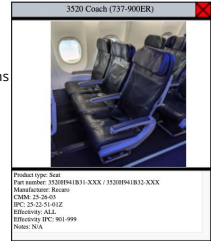
Front-End Software

- Angular is organized by component, with its router module controlling which component to display
- We have five main components: login, create account, files display, create project, graphics
- The login/files pages are created with Bootstrap
- Bootstrap: CSS/HTML/JJS library with design templates to streamline visual element creation
- The graphics page use WebGL and Three.js for the main display visuals and navigation
- WebGL: JavaScript API for interactive graphics
- Three.js: JavaScript library to handle WebGL vectorization
- The graphics page's tools and information panels are pure HTML elements
- The user interacts with the application via event listeners, linked to actions such as click and keydown



Final Deliverable

- Back-end:
 - Handles authentication, login verification, new accounts, and project creation/storage
 - Tracks users: their email, password, and projects
 - Stores project information: its owner, locking mutex, list of parts in LOPA with corresponding location
 - Checks file permissions, granting users read-only access or read/write access to individual files
 - When a project is requested by a client, the stored project data is sent to the front-end, where it is processed and the project is displayed
- Front-end:
 - Log in or create a new account to access the tool
 - After logging in, the user is taken to their files, where they can open a previous project or create a new one
 - User-interface tools allow the user to place and manipulate items according to their type
 - Items are either fixed or variable; types are seat, lavatory, galley, closet, or class divider
 - Different interaction modes are toggled via a toolbar
 - Items are automatically labeled/numbered
 - All actions can be undone/redone up to 10 states back
 - Right-clicking on any item opens its corresponding popup, with information about the part and an image of it
 - When a project is saved, the location and type of each object is processed and sent to the database
 - Project can be downloaded, creating a CSV with all parts in the LOPA with their part information and a PDF of the visual layout



Conclusion, Future Work, and References

We successfully created a full-stack web application for an Interactive Aircraft LOPA Tool. We completed all of the requirements, along with some of the stretch goals, producing a fully functional LOPA creation tool.

- Future Work:
 - Integrate current login system with Alaska's Single Sign-On (SSO)
 - Option to view the LOPA in 2D (current implementation) or 3D
 - Add Airbus A321 fleet option

[1] Alaska Airlines, "Boeing 737-900ER Aircraft Information," 737-900ER. [Online].
 [2] "What is the MEAN Stack? Introduction & Examples," MongoDB. [Online]. Available: <https://www.mongodb.com/mean-stack>. [Accessed: 24-May-2021].
 [3] "How MEAN Stack Works," IT Outsourcing China, 06-Jun-2019.