THE INFLUEN16CE OF SECURITY CHECK POINT (SCP) 1 AGAINST PASSENGER SATISFACTION

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Abstract

Padang Minangkabau International Airport is located in West Sumatra, more precisely in Pariaman Regency. This airport has several terminals namely Domestic Terminal, International Terminal, VIP Terminal, and Cargo Terminal. At the domestic terminal at Minangkabau Airport there are problems that arise, namely the security inspection process that has not used the baggage handling system with and passenger responses. This article examines the effect of the existing security check process on the satisfaction of using the flight services that passengers get. This research utilizes a correlational Technique using a quantitative tactic which collects information derived from monitoring data, distribution of questionnaires, and literature studies. Respondents from this questionnaire are passengers who use flight services and the results of these answers are calculated using the SPSS application. The results of these calculations show that the safety check process or variable X is correlated with passenger satisfaction or variable Y. It is apparent in the correlational test, demonstrating a result of 0.00 which is beneath 0.05, signifying a correlation between the variables. Things that need to be updated at Padang Minangkabau International Airport are the security inspection process in accordance with applicable standard operating procedures and paying more attention to passenger satisfaction in providing services.

Keywords: Security Check, Satisfaction, Passenger

INTRODUCTION

Located along the western shoreline of Sumatra Skerry, West Sumatra is a province. West Sumatra is divided into 12 districts and 7 cities. West Sumatra Province is widely known as a city of culture and a city of tourism. Therefore, West Sumatra Province has numerous potential for indigenous and global tourists at visit this province.

The high number of users of aviation services requires airports to pay attention to existing security. Security is a fundamental factor that must be met by an airport. as stipulated in Annex 17 of the Chicago Convention (1994) and other Annexes related to aviation security, that each ICAO member country must establish an Aviation Security Program.

The regulations that have been made will not work properly in implementing security if the implementation is not adjusted to the applicable regulations. So one of the strategies that can be implemented for the implementation of this regulation is by implementing an inspection process with a baggage handling system (BHS) based system. With this, it is hoped that the security desired by passengers will occur so that passengers are satisfied with the inspection process carried out by aviation security personnel.

Dominance refers to a scenario involving a mutual or cause-and-effect connection between what exerts an impact and what undergoes change. In this case the influence is more inclined to something that can bring change in a person towards a more positive direction. So influence is needed in research because having something that influences can change the perspective of the points that are influenced. According to previous research [1] ; [2] ; [3] ; [4] ; [5] consideration of substantial impact occurs when the family either has full ownership of the stock or, if not, the deficiency in ownership influence is counterpoised through either corporate governance or management influence.

Customer satisfaction is An instance where customer requirements, wants, and anticipations are met by the consumed products. Client approval is an expectation that has been met or exceeded. From In light of the insights from these experts, it can be determined that client delight is associated with the degree of consumer reactions following a comparison of the conformity otherwise discrepancy between customer expectations and the perception/service received (the reality experienced). Taking a wide definitional view, process descriptions encounter problems due to the inconsistency in the satisfaction process according to [6] ; [7] ; [8].

Passengers are buyers of products and services in a company. The company's customers for their goods and services can be a person (individual) and can also be a company. The definition of a passenger above is very broad, so it can be concluded that a passenger is a person (individual) and a company (group) who uses an airplane for a certain trip by issuing a certain amount of money in return for the carrier. In other words, it can be defined as a person who has bought a ticket, meaning people who travel using air transportation provided by the carrier or trading company and are bound by a contract, as well as the agreement with the carrier stated in the ticket with the carrier during the trip. According to [9] ; [10] ; [11] Researchers from multiple scientific domains are adopting different methodological approaches to address problems in sustainable passenger transport.

According to the [12] says that aviation security is "personnel who have a license who are given duties and responsibilities in the field of aviation security". Aviation security is a unit at the airport that integrates human resources, security facilities, and standard operating procedures. The main objective of aviation security is to prevent the transportation of dangerous goods into aircraft flights which enable passengers to commit acts against the law and endanger flights.

Security check point is a security check point for passengers, people, goods, aircraft personnel who will enter the sterile security area and/or waiting room at the airport terminal building according to [13]. So that the security check point is a very controlled place because it is the final screening of all passengers, people, goods, and aircraft personnel who will carry out civil flights.

According to [14] states that "Security Screening is the application of a technique or other method to identify or detect Prohibited Items that can be used to commit acts against the law". So that the security check point (SCP) is a security check point at the airport to prevent acts against the law so that flights can run safely and safely. Security screening areas, like those utilized at airports, sports venues, educational institutions, and similar settings, aim to uphold a safe environment by thwarting the entry of hazardous items and/or individuals. Each checkpoint serves as a supervised point where allowed items can pass while banned items are kept at bay. Although each specific checkpoint's security measures might differ, visual inspection—examining individuals and their possessions to detect potential risks—is a shared fundamental practice to [15] ; [16] ; [17].

An airport is an area or area both on land and in waters with certain limitations that are used for aircraft take-off, land and sea transportation mode transitions, boarding and unloading of passengers, loading and unloading of goods equipped with supporting facilities such as security and safety facilities, as well as other supporting facilities. According to [18] ; [19] ; [20] In contrast to other aspects of airport operations that have been thoroughly researched, planned, made uniform, and subject to regulations, the concept of the airport experience remains nebulous, subjective, and haphazardly comprehended.

To fulfill the objectives of this study, the following questions were asked:

1. How is the security check process at security check point (SCP) 1 at the Minangkabau International Airport departure terminal?
2. Is there a relationship between the security check process at security check point (SCP) 1 and passenger satisfaction at Minangkabau International Airport?
3. Does the security check process at security check point (SCP) 1 affect passenger satisfaction at the International Airport Minangkabau?

METHOD

Research Design

The nature of this investigation is correlational. Correlational research is conducted to ascertain the extent of the relationship between two variables, with no modifications made to the acquired data [21]. A quantitative method is applied in this investigation. Research using a quantitative approach is essentially numbers and processed using statistical analysis [22] ; [23].

Research Variable

According to [24] Variables are objects in whatever form are determined by the researcher with the aim of obtaining information so that a conclusion can be drawn. This data collection uses the manipulated variable (variable X) and the responding variable (variable Y). As in this study, the study variables may be described within the diagram below.

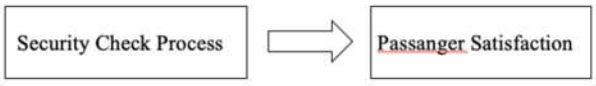


Figure 1 Research Variable

Population, Sample, and Research Object

The definition of population according to [22] is defined serving as a comprehensive grouping involving objects/subjects defined by researchers to possess particular qualities and characteristics for the purpose of study and inference. Throughout this research, tried to take 244 population consisting of passengers using airline services at Padang Minangkabau International Airport.

The explanation of a sample based on [22] comprises a portion of the population's quantity and attributes. Meanwhile, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it is section of a statistical population that characteristics are examined to obtain information on the whole or a small

part that represents a group (sample). This sample was taken using the Taro Yamane formula as outlined below:

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd^2 + 1}$$

Information

n = Number of Samples

N = Number of known population

d = Set precision

In this study, researchers used an error tolerance of 10%.

Thus, in this study, researchers tried to take samples from passengers using flight services, a total of 71 people at Padang Minangkabau International Airport.

Research Object

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the definition of an object is an object that is targeted for research, attention. Thus, the object studied by researchers in this study is the process of security check point (SCP) 1 at the Departure Terminal at Padang Minangkabau International Airport.

Data Collection Techniques

Approaches for data collection in line with [22] is adaptable to a variety of settings, origins, and methods. In terms of settings, data collection can encompass natural surroundings, experimental work in labs, household surveys with diverse participants, participation in seminars and discussions, and data collection on the road, among other possibilities. Considering the data origin, the researchers collected data by observation and surveys.

Observation

According to [25] "Observation serves as a data gathering technique employed to acquire research data by closely observing and perceiving". The primary objective of observation is to delineate the environment under investigation, the transpiring actions, the individuals engaged in these activities, and the interpretation of the event as perceived by those who are part of the observed occurrence. Observations made were direct observations from the scene of the incident which will be used as research objects, namely to find out how the security check process is at security check point (SCP) 1 at Padang Minangkabau International Airport

The observation sheet is a tool for collecting data to be used. This observation sheet contains notes regarding the object to be observed. According to [26], research observation sheets serve to obtain information on a variable that is relevant to research objectives with the highest possible validity and reliability. On this observation sheet, the researcher uses a checklist and a score that will be adjusted to the object to be observed.

Survey

To achieve this goal, the researcher used a survey method by distributing questionnaires as a data collection tool. "Surveys are methods of gathering information where a series of questions or written statements are provided to participants for their responses" [22]. A questionnaire comprises a questionnaire consisting of a sequence of inquiries related to a specific issue or field for data acquisition in the form of opinions from research subjects as outlined in a questionnaire to obtain results that can be assessed. The questionnaire used is a statement regarding the security check process at security check point (SCP) 1 on passenger satisfaction at Padang Minangkabau International Airport.

The inquiry tool is employed to assess observed natural and social occurrences, collectively referred to as research variables. The research instrument was employed in the form of observation sheets and a questionnaire system which contained statement items and questions to be responded to by the research subjects.

Instrument development was prepared based on theoretical descriptions that had been prepared previously, then translated into question items. The response options are classified as follows: SS (strongly agree), S (agree), N (neutral), TS (disagree), STS (strongly disagree). The questionnaire method that the researcher took aims to obtain information that is relevant to the problem of the researcher. In this study, researchers utilized a Likert-type scale to assess results of participants answers from a questionnaire in the form of a numerical score. According to [22] the Likert scale represents a measurement method utilized for gauging the sentiments, viewpoints, and outlooks of individuals or a collective regarding a phenomenon.

Table 1. Likert Scale

No	Symbol	Description	Score
1.	SS	Strongly Agree	5
2.	S	Agree	4
3.	N	Neutral	3
4.	TS	Disagree	2
5.	STS	Strongly Disagree	1

Based on the surveyed individuals answer, one trend or respondent's answer will be obtained. Questionnaires were distributed using a Likert scale to obtain overall answers from the number of respondents. Derived from the gathered data above, it gets computed by multiplying each response score by the weight that has been determined by the weight value, then the outcomes of calculation of the interviewees answers are as follows, for example:

1. Respondents who answered strongly agreed (5) = 5 x n = n

2. Respondents who answered agree (4) = 4 x n = n

3. Respondents who answered neutral (3) = 3 x n = n

4. Respondents who answered disagree (2) = 2 x n = n

5. Respondents who answered did not strongly agree (1) = 1 x n = n

Total Score = n

Description: n = value obtained from the respondent's answer.

Then after finding the cumulative score, the next step is to establish the assessment of the respondent's interpretation using the Index % formula.

$$Index\ \% = \frac{Total\ Skor}{x}\ x\ 100$$

The data from the calculation of the number of indices above is then entered into the value percentage table whether it is included in the strongly agree scale or to other parts of the scale.

Table 2. Value Percentage

Answers	Description
0% - 19,99%	Strongly Disagree
20% - 39,99%	Disagree
40% - 59,99%	Neutral
60% - 79,99%	Agree
80% - 100%	Strongly Agree

The instruments used to uncover research data are arranged according to indicators based on theory. Below are presented the variables, indicators and statement item numbers in the variable questionnaire for the security check process and passenger satisfaction

Table 3. Questionnaire Indicator

No	Indicator	No. Items	Number of Items per Indicator
1.	Facility safety checkpoints	1,2,3	3
2.	SOP safety checkpoints	4	1
3.	Automated baggage handling system	5	1
1.	Implementation of passenger security	1,2,3	3
2.	Passenger satisfaction with flight safety	4,5	2

Data Analysis Techniques

Interactive analysis is a data analysis method in which research data is obtained from field observations. The data obtained is divided placed in the group, describes the data into components, analyzes important data, compiles or presents data according to the presents the research issue through a report and draws conclusions so that it is easy to understand. Researchers use an interactive model where data is carried out continuously until complete.

According to [27] interactive analysis is an analysis that contains data reduction, data presentation, and data conclusions.

Data Collection

In this data collection can simultaneously perform data analysis. This data is data that is seen and observed. The data obtained is not data that can be directly concluded because it still has to go through the next step

Data reduction

Data reduction is the reduction of data obtained after data collection. The data that has been collected is selected which is then used as data that will be made for observation.

Data Presentation

Demonstration of data is a collection of knowledge that has been made and formulated beforehand and will provide the possibility for drawing conclusions. By looking at the presentation of this data, researchers can understand what is happening in the field and what researchers must observe.

Conclusion Drawing

The last step is drawing conclusions. Researchers draw conclusions with evidence of observation sheets at the data visualization stage. Formulating judgments answer the formulation of the first problem that was previously mentioned.

Validity Test and Reliability Test

The validity test technique in this study uses a formula Corrected Item-Total Correlation using the facilities computers SPSS program. The results of the correlation in this test can be seen in Statistical Item-Total output on column After calculating the Corrected

Item-Total Correlation, the obtained value is subsequently compared with the critical 'r' value in the table at a significance level of 0.05. The significance value in the validity test obtained after being processed through the SPSS application can be seen to produce a significance value of 0.00 less than (<) 0.05. Then need further comparisons by looking at the results Pearson Correlationon R table. After seeing the outcomes of the data processed through the SPSS application where the observation of the R count are greater (>) than the R table, which is 0.23. Then the questionnaire submitted to passengers can be said to be valid or valid.

The questionnaire's reliability assessment Is a measurement instrument with indicators for variables or constructs. A questionnaire is deemed reliable if an individual's responses consistently reflect the same statement over time. To assess reliability, a variable is tested, and it is considered reliable if it yields a Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.6 (Ghozali, 2011). Based on the table output generated from the SPSS application is known to be of value Cronbach's Alpha variable X 0.80 and value Cronbach's Alpha variable Y 0.66. After doing the calculations it can be said that the proposed questionnaire proved to be reliable because the results obtained were greater than (>) 0.6.

Normality test

Gaussianity test is meant to find out if the parameter scores are investigated follows a standard distribution or not. To know whether the data distribution is normal or not, the normality distribution test is calculated. The technique used for normality testing uses the test Kolmogorov Smirnov through the SPSS application program. The rule used is if $p > 0.05$ then the distribution is normal and vice versa if $p \leq 0.05$ then the distribution is not normal.

Hypothesis test

Correlation Test

Hypothesis analysis in this study uses correlation product moment, with calculations through the SPSS application which produces a correlation coefficient (xy). Hypothesis testing interpretation aims to ascertain the acceptability of the research hypothesis that has been formulated. Hypothesis testing, in its analysis, does not examine the validity of the hypothesis but rather assesses whether it should be rejected or accepted.

The basis for decision making is to use significant probability numbers, namely:

a) If probability > 0.05 then Ho is accepted
b) If probability < 0.05 then Ho is rejected

Table 4. Correlation Coefficient Indicator

Coefficient Intervals	Correlation coefficient
0.00 – 0.199	Very low
0.20 – 0.399	Low
0.40 – 0.599	Strong enough
0.60 – 0.799	Strong
0.80 – 1.000	Very strong

Regression Analysis Test

According to [28] regression analysis is an analysis that examines the association between one variable and another is explored. The variable linked is the dependent variable (Y) to the independent variable (X). When there's just one independent variable, it's referred to as simple regression analysis, but when multiple variables are involved, it's typically termed multiple linear regression analysis. In this research, a straightforward linear regression analysis was employed to examine the connection between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Security Check Process at Security Check Point (SCP) 1

Padang Minangkabau International Airport still uses a long inspection process by checking passengers and goods manually with the help of a Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD), Walk Through Metal Detectors(WTMD) and engines X-rays operated by personnel aviation security. With the number of international passengers reaching 244 passengers per day, which if calculated annually reaches 87,840 passengers, the security system used in accordance with PM 51 of 2020 concerning the aviation security program is security system B, which states that international airports have more than 10,000 passengers per year. and a maximum of 3,000,000 people.

Personnel aviation security do rotations shifts work 12 hours with 60 minutes of guard duty and 30 minutes of rest. While doing shifts this is personnel aviation security consisting of 8 personnel assigned to ticket check posts, person and goods controllers, machine operators x-rays, and post body search. on the machine x-rays operated by personnel aviation security here is a difference in security check point (SCP) 1 and security check point (SCP) 2 namely on the size of the machine used. On security check point (SCP) 1 machine x-rayswhich is used is larger because it is used to check the checked baggage of passengers which will be reported at the self-reporting counter (check-in counters). Next for the engine x-ray sused for security check point (SCP) 2 has a smaller size because the luggage carried by passengers into the aircraft cabin is relatively small and not too heavy.

The Effect of the Security Check Process on Passenger Satisfaction

The researcher used a questionnaire as a research instrument by proposing to 71 respondents the results of the calculation as a sample and randomly taking passengers who would use airplane flight services at Padang Minangkabau Airport. This questionnaire research instrument was carried out with the aim of knowing passenger responses as a measure of passenger satisfaction with the existing security check process.

Questionnaires were randomly submitted to 71 passengers who would use aircraft flight services at Padang Minangkabau Airport. The formula for calculating the questionnaire uses a scale *likert* [22].

Table 5. Results of Scores and Statements

No	Statement	Score
1.	Inadequate security inspection facilities at SCP 1 can affect the inspection process.	315 (89,7%)
2.	Security check facilities at security check point (SCP) 1 are not effective and can hinder the smooth running of security checks.	284 (80.9%)
3.	There is a need to update the security check facility for passengers.	320 (91,1%)
4.	There needs to be an update to the standard operating procedure (SOP) for passenger security checks at security check point (SCP) 1.	316 (90%)
5.	Security checks of passenger luggage must be checked in accordance with applicable regulations	328 (93,4%)
6.	The passenger security check process has not made it easier for passengers	285 (73,5%)
7.	Passenger security checks must take into account passenger satisfaction	311 (88,6%)
8.	Organizing appropriate passenger security screening can improve passenger satisfaction	321 (91,4%)
9.	Passengers are not satisfied with the available security check facilities	261 (74,3%)
10.	Good and appropriate security screening can affect passenger satisfaction	325 (92,5%)

The next step after getting the results of the percentage of questionnaires that have been submitted to passengers as respondents is to test the results of the questionnaire with a normality test and hypothesis testing.

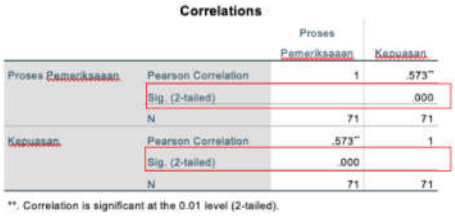
Normality test

The normality test is one way to find out whether the scores of the variables studied follow a normal distribution or not. In this normality test, the researcher uses the test rules Kolmogorov Smirnovthrough SPSS application data processing. In this rule, if the significance value is greater than (>) 0.05 then the distribution will be normal, but conversely if the significance value is less than (<) 0.05 then the distribution will be abnormal.

Significance value that has been tested with the rules Kolmogorov Smirnov and using the help of the SPSS application to get a result of 0.40. It is known that the significance value is greater than 0.05, the value is normally distributed.

3.1.2.1 Hypothesis test

a) Correlation Test



Correlations

		Proses Pemeriksaan	Kepuasan
Proses Pemeriksaan	Pearson Correlation	1	.573**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	71	71
Kepuasan	Pearson Correlation	.573**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	71	71

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Figure 2. Correlation Test Results

After seeing output the SPSS application that has been done can be answered if the significant probability number is less than (<) 0.05, namely 0.00. Then it is seen through the correlation coefficient indicator which shows a result of 0.57 which is a fairly strong indicator. The conclusion from this hypothesis test is that the variables X and Y have a correlation that can be connected and the relationship between the two is quite strong.

b) Simple Regression Analysis Test

In a basic regression analysis, the connection between variables is linear, meaning alterations in variable X, variable Y will change permanently. The results of this analysis calculation will later be concluded to determine

whether the research that the researchers carried out was successful or not. The results of the regression analysis test will be in the form of a regression equation. A regression equation, also known as a predictive formula, models the impact of variables on other variables

A simple linear regression equation mathematically can be expressed as follows:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Information :

Y = Regression line

a= constant, intercept with the vertical axis

b= regression constant (*slope*)

X = independent variable/*predictors*

The magnitude of the constant*a*And*b*can be determined by the equation:

$$a = \frac{(\Sigma Yi)(\Sigma Xi^2) - (\Sigma Xi)(\Sigma XiYi)}{n(\Sigma Xi^2) - (\sum Xi)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n(\Sigma XiYi) - (\Sigma Xi)(\Sigma Yi)}{n(\Sigma Xi^2) - (\Sigma Xi)^2}$$

Table 6. Data for Calculation of Independent Variables and Dependent Variables

No.	X	X^2	Y	Y^2	XY
1.	282	79524	255	65025	71910
2.	309	95481	309	95481	95481
3.	317	100489	319	101761	101123
4.	315	99225	259	67081	81585
5.	326	106276	323	104329	105298
Σ	1549	480995	1465	433677	455397

Regression coefficient *b* determined using the formula that has been given, namely:

$$b = \frac{n(\Sigma XiYi) - (\Sigma Xi)(\Sigma Yi)}{n(\Sigma Xi^2) - (\Sigma Xi)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{5(455397) - (1549)(1465)}{5(480995) - (1549)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{7700}{5574}$$

$$b = 1.381$$

Constant *a* determined using the formula that has been defined:

$$a = \frac{(\Sigma Yi)(\Sigma Xi^2) - (\Sigma Xi)(\Sigma XiYi)}{n(\Sigma Xi^2) - (\sum Xi)^2}$$

$$a = \frac{(1465)(480995) - (1549)(455397)}{5(480995) - (1549)^2}$$

$$a = \frac{752278}{5574}$$

$$a = 134{,}96$$

After obtaining the results of the mathematical equation, the simple linear regression equation obtained is

$$Y = 134.96 + 1.381X$$

Based on the results of the simple linear regression test that there is an effect of the security check process on passenger satisfaction.

Discussion

Security Check Process at Security Check Point (SCP) 1

The observation data previously mentioned shows that the security check process is in security check point (SCP) 1 at Padang Minangkabau Airport is quite good but still needs updating by adjusting the security inspection process to baggage handling system(BHS). It can be seen that Minangkabau Airport is one of the airports that carry out Hajj embarkation which requires the use of a security system with the latest security inspection process. Security system B requires Minangkabau Airport to already use the system (Baggage Handling System) BHS. Existing facilities at Padang Minangkabau Airport still use a manual system with checks x-rays and passengers on security check point 1. Apart from that, it can also speed up and streamline the inspection process so that it is more detailed and thorough in examining the luggage carried by passengers so as to maximize inspection and minimize the transport of dangerous luggage onto flights. This is already good, but it must pay attention to the rules and passenger satisfaction as consumers in using airplane flight services.

The Effect of the Security Check Process on Passenger Satisfaction

Based on the results of the survey previously mentioned, the security inspection process at Padang Minangkabau International Airport is influential. This is evidenced by the normality test and correlation coefficient hypothesis test. The result mentioned is 0.40 which is where the significance value is greater than 0.05 and in the hypothesis test it is stated that the result is 0.57 which is included in the category of a fairly strong correlation. So it can be said that the safety inspection process and passenger satisfaction have a strong correlation/effect.

The results of the simple linear regression analysis mentioned earlier state that there is a relationship between the X variable, namely the safety inspection process, and the Y variable, passenger satisfaction. As well as from the questionnaire that was distributed to the respondents, the results were 87% which showed that the passengers strongly agreed, so it can be concluded that there is an influence from both variables and the implementation of passenger safety must pay attention to passenger satisfaction.

CLOSING

Conclusion

1. Facilities for the security inspection process at Padang Minangkabau Airport on security check point (SCP) 1 Minangkabau Airport still uses a manual system. This manual inspection process

is good but not in accordance with applicable regulations.

2. Security checks at airports greatly affect several aspects of existing units. The security inspection process at Minangkabau International Airport has a relationship with passengers, more specifically the satisfaction obtained by passengers.
3. After conducting questionnaires to passengers, the security inspection process facilities at Padang Minangkabau Airport show that passenger satisfaction is considered not optimal due to the lack of good security inspection processes that affect passenger satisfaction using aircraft flight services. Passengers also strongly agree that there is an influence from the security check process on passenger satisfaction from the results of the questionnaire which mentions a percentage of 87%

Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, some suggestions addressed to the manager are as follows,

1. It is suggested to Minangkabau Padang International Airport to renew the inspection process onsecurity check point (SCP) 1 to be system based inspection baggage handling system (BHS).
2. Due to the relationship between passenger satisfaction and the security inspection process, it is therefore advisable for Padang Minangkabau Airport operators to improve the passenger inspection process so that passengers are satisfied with the inspection process carried out. With the optimization of the inspection process such as:
   1) Optimizing use of inspection lines and machines x-rays available during peak hours; And
   2) Displays information regarding goods that passengers may and may not carry into the aircraft placed before the passenger enters the security check area or security check point (SCP)

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