## **CAPSTONE PROJECT**

## DATA SCIENCE PROJECT

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## PROBLEM STATEMENT

# Python Program for Railway Reservation System

## PROPOSED SOLUTION

To develop a Python program for railway ticket booking, you'll need to design and implement a system that handles various aspects such as train schedules, seat availability, user authentication, booking transactions, and more. Below are proposed solutions covering key functionalities and considerations for building a railway ticket booking program in Python:

- **1. Object-Oriented Design (OOD):** Use classes and objects to model entities like Train, Ticket, User, and Booking. This facilitates a structured approach to representing railway system components.
- **2. User Authentication and Management:** Implement user authentication functionalities to allow users to create accounts, log in, and manage their profiles.

- 3. Train and Seat Management Solution: Manage train schedules, seat availability, and bookings within the booking system.
- **4. Booking Transactions:** Implement logic to handle booking transactions, including seat reservations and ticket issuance.
- **5. Data Persistence and Storage:** Implement data storage using file handling or databases (e.g., SQLite, PostgreSQL) to persist train schedules, user information, and booking records.

## SYSTEM APPROACH

#### 1. User Interface:

- •Frontend Interface: Users interact with the system through a graphical user interface (GUI) or command-line interface (CLI).
- •Input Validation: Validate user inputs to ensure correctness and prevent invalid data entry.

#### 2. Data Management:

- Trains Data:
- Maintain a database or data structure to store information about trains, including train number, name, available seats, departure time, and possibly other attributes like class, fare, etc.
- Store this data in a format that allows for efficient retrieval and modification.
- Bookings Data:
- Store information about bookings, including booking ID, train number, number of seats booked, and passenger details (name, age, contact).
- · Each booking should be linked to a specific train and have a unique identifier.

#### **Functionalities:**

- Display Available Trains:
- Retrieve information about available trains and display them to the user.
- Include details like train number, name, available seats, departure time, etc.
- Book Tickets:
- Allow users to book tickets for a selected train.
- Collect necessary details like train number, number of seats, passenger information.
- Update the available seats for the selected train after booking.
- Cancel Tickets:
- Enable users to cancel their booked tickets by providing the booking ID.
- Update the available seats for the respective train after cancellation.
- View Booking Details:
- Allow users to view details of their booked tickets by providing the booking ID.
- Display booking details including train number, number of seats booked, passenger details, etc.

#### 4. Business Logic:

- Validation:
- Validate user inputs to ensure they are within acceptable ranges and formats.
- Check for seat availability before booking.
- Handle edge cases and error conditions gracefully.
- Concurrency Control:
- Implement measures to handle concurrent access to the same data, preventing race conditions and ensuring data integrity.
- Use locks or other synchronization mechanisms if necessary.

#### 5. Security:

- User Authentication:
- Implement user authentication to ensure only authorized users can access certain functionalities (e.g., booking, cancellation).
- · Protect sensitive data like user passwords using encryption.
- Data Privacy:
- Ensure that passenger details are stored securely and access is restricted to authorized personnel only.

#### 6. Administration:

- Admin Interface:
- Provide an interface for administrators to manage trains, bookings, and user accounts.
- · Allow admins to add/remove trains, modify seat availability, view booking history, etc.

#### 7. Error Handling and Logging:

- Error Handling:
- Handle errors gracefully and provide informative error messages to users.
- Log errors and exceptions for debugging and monitoring purposes.

## **ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT**

#### Algorithm:

#### 1. Initialization:

- Initialize the RailwayReservationSystem class.
- Initialize train data and booking data (either from a file/database or hardcoded).

#### 2. Display Menu:

•Display a menu with options: Display Trains, Book Ticket, Cancel Ticket, View Booking Details, and Exit.

#### 3. Display Trains:

•Iterate through the train data and display train details (train number, name, departure time, and available seats).

#### 4. Book Ticket:

- Prompt the user to enter the train number, number of seats, and passenger details.
- Check if the train exists and if there are enough available seats.
- If valid, decrement the available seats, generate a booking ID, and store booking details.
- Display a success message with the booking ID.

#### 5. Cancel Ticket:

- •Prompt the user to enter the booking ID to cancel.
- •Check if the booking ID exists.
- •If valid, increment the available seats, remove the booking from the booking data.
- Display a success message.

#### 6. View Booking Details:

- •Prompt the user to enter the booking ID.
- •Display the details of the booking if the ID exists.

#### **7. Exit:**

•Exit the program.

#### Deployment:

#### 1. Local Deployment:

- •Run Locally: Run the Python program on a local machine.
- •Installation: Ensure Python is installed. Execute the program in a Python IDE or command line.
- •Advantages: Simple setup, suitable for development and testing.
- •Disadvantages: Not accessible remotely, requires installation on each machine.

#### 2. Web Application:

- •Web Framework: Use Python web frameworks like Flask or Django.
- •Deployment Platform: Deploy the web application on platforms like Heroku, AWS, or DigitalOcean.
- •Advantages: Accessible from any device with an internet connection, scalable, and easier maintenance.
- •Disadvantages: More complex setup, requires web development skills.

#### 3. Cloud Deployment:

- •Serverless Computing: Utilize serverless platforms like AWS Lambda or Google Cloud Functions.
- •Containerization: Use Docker containers and deploy on container orchestration platforms like Kubernetes.
- •Advantages: Scalable, cost-effective, and managed infrastructure.
- •Disadvantages: Learning curve for setting up serverless or containerized environments.

#### 4. Desktop Application:

- •GUI Framework: Use Python GUI frameworks like Tkinter, PyQt, or wxPython.
- •Deployment: Package the application using tools like Pylnstaller or cx\_Freeze.
- •Advantages: No need for internet connection, easy distribution.
- •Disadvantages: Platform-dependent, less accessible than web applications.

## RESULT

#### **Booking Ticket**

```
dibya@dibya-HP-240-G5-Notebook-PC ~/workspace/railway-reservation $ python3 reserv.py
Choose one of the following option:-
1.Book Ticket
2.Cancel Ticket
3.Check PNR
4.Check seat availibity
5.Create new account
6.Check previous bookings
7.Login
8.Exit
Enter your option :- 1
Enter the User ID: - 1212
Enter your password: - dibyadas
Welcome dibya das !
Enter the source station: - ctc
Enter the destination station: - kgp
Train Name :- odisha Number 12345
                                   Day of Travel :- Wed
Enter the train number :- 12345
No. of seats available in 1AC :- 30
No. of seats available in 2AC :- 23
No. of seats available in SL :- 43
Enter the coach :- sl
Enter the number of tickets :- 3
You have to pay :- 702
Confirm? (y/n) :-y
Booking Successful!
Please note PNR number :- 123451212520
```

## CONCLUSION

The Railway Reservation System is a crucial system that facilitates the booking and management of train tickets. In this system, we have designed a Python program to handle basic functionalities like booking tickets, canceling tickets, and viewing train details.

#### **Key Points:**

- 1. Functionality: Users can view available trains, book tickets for a specific train, cancel booked tickets, and view booking details.
- 2. Data Management: Train data and booking data are stored using dictionaries and lists.
- 3. User Interface: The system provides a simple menu-driven interface for users to interact with.

- **4. Error Handling:** Input validation and error messages are provided to ensure smooth user experience.
- **5. System Design:** The system is designed with clear components: user interface, data management, functionality, error handling, and control flow.
- **6. Optional Features:** The system can be extended with features like user authentication, admin interface, and data persistence.

## **FUTURE SCOPE**

- 1. Mobile Ticketing and NFC Technology
- 2. Al-Powered Customer Service
- 3. Dynamic Pricing and Revenue Management
- 4. Predictive Maintenance
- 5. Biometric Identification and Security
- 6. Integration with Public Transport
- 7. Augmented Reality (AR) for Navigation

## THANKYOU