



Transport Management System

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B.Tech 3rd Year

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[Github Link](#)

Overview

The Transport Management System project simplifies and streamlines bus and taxi transportation services through the integration of a robust Database Management System (DBMS). The project leverages SQL for database management and Flask and Python for scripting and backend logic. The system focuses on enhancing efficiency, transparency, and user experience in managing transportation services.

Features

1. **Add and manage passenger details.**
2. **Add and manage employee details.**
3. **Make bus reservations and track transactions.**
4. **Import and export data to/from CSV files.**
5. **Clear all data in the database.**

Goals

6. **Automation of Operations:** Develop a comprehensive TMS Transport Management System to automate various aspects of transportation management, including route planning, scheduling, ticketing, and reporting.
7. **Database Management:** Implement a reliable and scalable database using SQL to store and manage data related to vehicles, routes, schedules, passengers, and transactions.
8. **User-Friendly Interface:** Create an intuitive and user-friendly interface for both administrators and end-users to facilitate easy interaction with the system.

Specifications

The proposed system utilizes a three-tier architecture:

1. **Presentation Layer:** Developed using Python-based frameworks (e.g., Flask) for a dynamic and responsive user interface.
2. **Application Layer:** Python scripts for backend logic, business rules, and seamless integration with the database.

3. **Data Layer:** A MySQL database managed using SQL to store and retrieve information related to buses, passengers, bus stops and transactions.

Contributions

- **Database Structure and Queries in MySQL**

Schema Tables Design: Anshika, Darakshinda, Chaitanya

Schema Tables Creation Queries: Anshika, Darakshinda

Schema Data Manipulation Queries: Anshika, Darakshinda, Chaitanya

- **Backend using Flask**

Backend design: Anshika, Darakshinda, Chaitanya

Authorization: Anshika

Backend Functions: Anshika, Darakshinda

- **Frontend**

Frontend Design: Darakshinda, Chaitanya

Frontend HTML: Anshika

- **Report and ER Diagram**

Anshika, Darakshinda

Normalization Analysis

- **First Normal Form**

- Atomic values:** Each table column has atomic (indivisible) values. The Passenger table's `passen_fname` and `passen_lname` columns include first and last names.
- No Group Repetition:** No column has recurring groups or arrays. Each table cell has an indivisible value.
- Unique Column Names:** Table columns have distinct names. No Passenger or other table has two columns with the same name.

● Second Normal Form

- A. **Meets 1NF:** As noted, the schema meets first normal form criteria. Atomic values, no repeated groupings, and unique column names are in each column.
- B. **No Partial Dependencies:** 2NF ensures that all non-prime characteristics (attributes not in any candidate key) are functionally reliant on the primary key, eliminating partial dependencies. Passenger table main key is passen_id.

The main key controls all other properties (passen_fname, lname, address, ph_no, status). Res_id is the Reservation table's main key.

No partial dependencies exist between the main key and the attributes (passen_id, bus_id, transaction_id, stop1_expected, stop1_real, stop2_expected, stop2_real, hours). Other tables like Bus, Bus_Type, Transactions, Employees, Job, and User have characteristics that are functionally reliant on their main keys.

- C. **Proper Use of Foreign Keys:** Tables are linked via foreign keys. The Employees table's job_id foreign key references the Job table. This links the Employees and Job tables using the Job table's main key..

ER Diagram

