CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Automated airline ticket booking is a Robotic Process Automation (RPA) Project. The Bot is majorly created to check the price and ratings of each flights on various sites etc. The bot actually works on monitoring the price change on each sites.The price of one website will be compared with another website. Here the lower price will be provided to the passenger accordingly once we run the bot. Once the payment is confirmed, the bot sends the notification to the passenger through mail.

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

The existing system the customer has to visit the each site to check for the flights at the lower cost on each website every time .The customer is not sure of when there will be a drop in the price and may miss the opportunity to buy the product on that period .No notification will be sent to the customer from the e-commerce site on the price change.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROBLEM

The proposed system consists of 5 modules :Data-Scraping the product on the Cart/Wish-List, Excel Automation, Monitoring the price change, Comparing the price with expected price(approx.), Notification and voice message, E-mail Automation. Automatically the bot monitors on the price change, Sends a notification message along with a voice message to make the customer aware. Similarly with the help of the product's previous day price, we can monitor the price drop and automate the process accordingly. In case of price drop, it sends an email invitation to purchase the product with that product-purchase link.

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT

UiPath is a free, fully-featured and extensible version of our automation tool. This platform delivers the fastest and most reliable RPA that enhances business performance at unlimited scale. It is easy to use, highly responsive, and instantly scalable to allow you to build the process.

RPA tools are defined as non-integrated, stand-alone software for laptops and workstations. UiPath is recognized worldwide for product leadership and technical excellence. RPA is the largest in the industry, the most active in the automation field.

A UiPath feature has three main products:

- **UiPath Studio-** It designs automation process using diagrams, which are visually appealing
- **UiPath Robot-** Executes the UiPath Studio Processes
- **UiPath Orchestrator –** It is an application that deploys, manages, and monitors processes/robots

UiPath Robots and Executors interact with huge amounts of data at the same time. We can run a process either on a single, or multiple robots or any specified number of robots and can group them in the environment.

UiPath Studio software automates back-office repetitive tasks. It is one of the tools used in automating business processes. It converts each task into UI automation, thereby making work easier and quicker. Multiple workflow designs are available in Studio. UiPath Studio comes with a debug component that easily locates problems within complex workflows. This easily verifies the execution activity and observes if there are any errors in the output.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review is a text of a scholarly paper, which includes the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Literature reviews are secondary sources, and do not report new or original experimental work. In Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is the use of software with capabilities to handle high-volume, repeatable tasks that previously required a human to perform. It aims to use a computer to manipulate existing application software in the same way that a person works with those systems and the presentation layer to perform a specific task. This technology increases the productivity for human employees who no longer are tasked with boring work. In proposed system we present Price Change Notification Bot to notify on the products price fall or hike in Online Shopping. Once we add the product to the cart, the bot starts its process of monitoring the price from the day of adding it to the cart. If there is any price hike, it will notify the customer with a message along with a voice message. If case there is price drop, the bot notifies with a message and a voice alert with an automated e-mail invitation to purchase the product.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIRMENTS

The requirements analysis includes the hardware and software requirements for the project.

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Memory	: 4 GB RAM
Processor	: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-4005U CPU@ 1.70GHz
System type	: 64- bit Operating System, x86-based processor

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIRMENTS

Operating System	: Windows 7/ 8/ 8.1/ 10
Tool	: UI Path Community Edition
.NET Framework	: minimum-4.5.2
Recommended	: 4.6.1

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

A detailed study to determine whether, to what extent, and how this system is used, it is usually an analysis of exiting system. In order to state about the design of the new system, including the development of system specification which provides a base for the selection of equipment

4.1EXISTING SYSTEM

- The existing system of booking online flight tickets mostly are on web pages and apps .so which takes lot of time & human interaction to do this ,to reduce this process we are using robotic process automation
- It involves lot of manual paper works and the customer needs to stay on queue for a long time
- To root out such drawbacks of airline agencies, the whole system of management requires to be automated using computer and internet technology

4.1.1 DRAWBACKS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- Loading time takes long
- Signing up is not easy
- Once input is given it could not be modified at run time.

4.2PROPOSED SYSTEM

An attempt to overcome the drawbacks of the existing system, the whole system of the airline management using robotic process automation. it will automatically monitors on the price change. Sends a notification message along with a voice

message to make the customer aware. In case of price drop, it sends an email invitation to purchase the product with that product-purchase link.

4.2 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility of the project is analyzed were the automation process is simplified and less efficient. In proposed system the automation process is not a burden to any of the business applications. In feasibility analysis, the e-Commerce site is the major requirement and essential in the robotic automation. The feasibility study, investigates that manual checks for the price drop notification in E-Commerce sites takes more time with network troublesome. It seeks to determine to provide a simple task of automating the process, so that the time and manual errors are reduced. In the time of development, the study gathers information by using a variety of activities, which are implemented to the work flow are:

- It saves time and easy to handle.
- A specific details can be easily searched and it consumes less time
- The system provided easy calculation of fees details.
- Due to user friendly interface the matter becomes easy to understand
- Excel automation on the scrapped data.
- Monitoring the price change be it a hike or drop and comparing the price with expected price sheet.

4.3.1 TYPES OF FEASIBILITY

Feasibility study can be done in three ways, they are:

- Technical Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility

4.3.1.1 TECHINICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the automation system. We will be using Windows 7/ 8/ 8.1/ 10 for the automation process. The software used for the automation is UiPath which is a free, fully-featured and extensible version of our automation tool. This platform delivers the fastest and most reliable RPA that enhances business performance at unlimited scale. It is easy to use, highly responsive, and instantly scalable to allow you to build the process.

4.3.1.2 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Operational feasibility is the measure of how the price change on the airline reservation is monitored by automation. It is depended upon determining whether the site is active for monitoring the price change in the automation system .It refers to project whether the system will operate and UiPath automation tool is installed. The e-Commerce site is logged in and UiPath tool is used to automate the automation process.

4.3.1.3 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic feasibility is carried out to check economic impact on the system which is automated. Since RPA (UiPath) is an open source automation tool, it can be applied to various business application process and no expenditures required. Thus the automation process goes well and freely available.

Advantages of the Automation process:

- The Humans are under the era of committing the mathematical and parallax errors while in terms of the RPA the errors are very low

The work can be done faster and efficient from man-hours and man-years to Minutes and Seconds

CHAPTER 5

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

5.1 UIPATH

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within complex workflows. This easily verifies the execution activity and observes if there are any errors in the output.

5.1.1 FEATURES

- **Workflow Types and Activities**– Multiple types of workflows are available in Studio (sequences, flowcharts and transactional business processes) that help you build your automation workflow according to your needs. To create these workflows, you need activities (actions that you use to automate apps, such as clicking and typing). Around 300 of these activities exist, and they enable you to interact with web browsers, desktop apps, PDFs, images, databases, terminals, Excel spreadsheets, email accounts and many others, while you can also easily create HTTP and SOAP requests.
- **Recorder Functionality** - The easiest manner to create workflows is by using the record feature. Four types of recordings are available: **Basic**, **Desktop**, **Web** and **Citrix**. The first two can help you automate desktop applications, while the others enable you to properly handle web apps and virtual environments.
- **Variables and .Net Functions** - A variable enables you to store a value, but only of a certain type. In addition to these, .Net functions can also be used to enhance your automation, such as *.Trim* which removes the spaces from the beginning and end of a string, or *.ToString* which transforms a certain type of variable into a string.
- **Robots and Orchestrator**– Robots, the UiPath executors, can interact with a large amount of applications in the same time. An example is provided in the video.

Orchestrator, the final piece of the puzzle, is used to manage multiple deployed Robots. This type of environment is usually found in large enterprises that need to automate many business processes. The first thing you need to do in this web app is register your Robot(s). After that, you need to group them together in an environment.

Workflows published to this platform have to be linked to an environment, and from there, you start executing: be it right now or based on a custom- defined schedule. You can run a process on one or multiple Robots, a specified number of them or on all the Robots that are grouped in an environment.

- **Assets and Queues -** Since Robots may need to share information, a special kind of variables are introduced in Orchestrator, assets. These enable you to store information (including credentials) in the web app's database, so that changing a value that is used in multiple processes becomes easy, and multiple Robots can have access to it.

  UiPath also makes use of work queues to distribute the load of a transactional process among multiple Robots. They can be scheduled to begin before or after a certain date, and detailed information contained in each queue item can be viewed.

- **Logs, Audit, Alerts** - In the Logs tab you can easily see how the Robots performed, what jobs were completed or failed. In addition, every step carried out by the user can be audited, and alerts are sent by email to all those who have the required permissions.

  Finally, roles management is available, along with other nice features such as importing users from an Active Directory group, splitting up automation processes among teams through multiple tenants, and displaying information in neat charts.

5.1.2 ADVANTAGE

- UiPath is considered to user-friendly.
- UiPath provides with high speed in case of implementation.
- This can be utilized in case if several services related to integration that have a different module for workflow.
- The main advantages of this tool that it provides desktop contribution and also Citrix environment.
- A community edition is provided by this tool which is free so that everyone is allowed to learn and download study materials.

CHAPTER 6

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter provides the problem definition and describes the roles of the different subject of the system. It also lists the different modules and the option under it .Which is used to book the airline tickets automatically.

6.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

The effectiveness of the system depends on the way in which the data is organized, In the existing system much of the data is entered manually and it can be very time consuming .When records are accessed frequently, managing such records becomes difficult..

6.2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

The Automated airline reservation system is a Robotic Process Automation (RPA) Project. The objective of the project is to create an airline reservation system by using uipath robot where a traveller can request all flights information as their journey dates. They can get information regarding time, cost. All the same time and place .This system would help the airline to better serve its customers by gathering to their needs. The robot will finish all the works regarding airline reservation after completing all the process it sends the details to the customer in **"SINGLE CLICK"**.

6.3 MODULE DESCRIPTION

Module description provides detailed explanation of the functionalities involved in the application.

The following are the modules involved in this application

1. User Information
2. Excel automation
3. Auto-filling the user details into the browser
4. Monitoring the lowest price and booking.

6.3.1 USER INFORMATION

In this module, the users basic travelling details are gathered from the passengers and flight agents. The basic details are (travelling from, to place and time).The gathered information stored it in a excel file.

6.3.2 EXCEL AUTOMATION

In the Excel Automation, based on the passenger convenience with the lowest cost of price be automated and filtered .By using an excel file automate and Fill the passenger details into the browser at the required field.

6.3.3 AUTO-FILLING THE USER DETAILS INTO THE BROWSER

In this section, auto filling the passenger details into the browser Using an multiple assign activity in uipath easy to book the tickets for the more number of passengers within a short period of time. The details are auto filling by the conditions of(if and else activity and for loop activity)in uipath.

6.3.4 MONITORING THE LOWEST PRICE AND BOOKING

In this section, monitoring the lowest price for the convenience of passenger. By using the click and find element activity in uipath for the lowest amount of ticket booking and using a delay activity in uipath for each browser page to fill the passenger details in the proper format at the required field.

6.4 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM-DFD

Data flow diagram is the 2-D diagram that explains how data is processed and transferred in a browser. The graphical depiction defines each source of data and how it interacts with the other sources to reach common output.

SYMBOLS:

Activity and the title for the activity should be placed inside the rectangle. Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is an important technique for modeling the systems in high-level detail by showing how input data is transformed to output result through a sequences function al transformations.

DFDs reveal relationship among and between the various components in a program or system. DFD consists of four major components: Entities, Procedures, Data stores and Data flow.

Short description

The passenger details from the excel sheet automate from the bot using uipath the auto-fill the user details to the required browser.

FIGURE 6.4.1 DFD LEVEL 0

Short description

Here, the user information recorded in the excel file and automate the excel file by reading the data in the excel by read range activity and using uipath software to automate the browser .

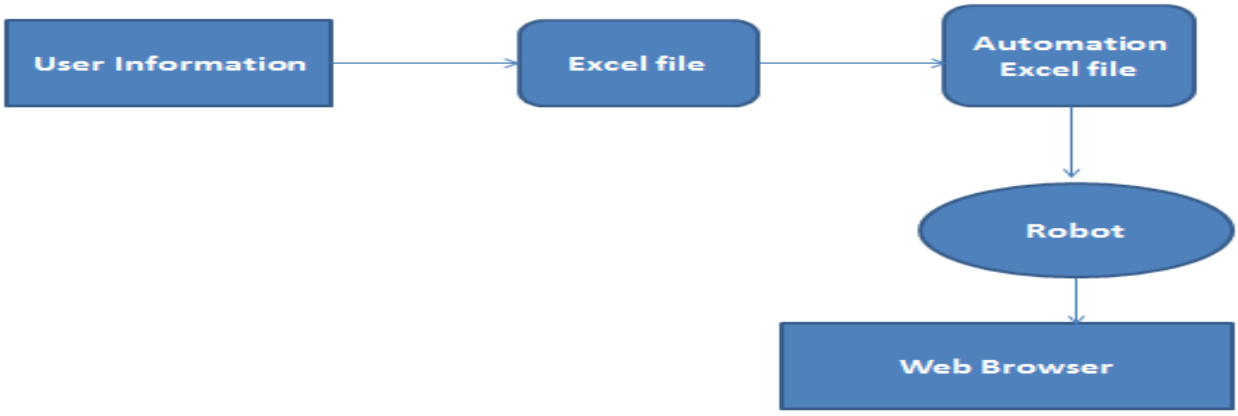


FIGURE 6.4.2 DFD LEVEL 1

6.5 EXCEL SHEET

First name	Last name	mail ID	source	destination	date	class	mobile	gender	nationalit	DOB
ajay	p	ajay.parkar@gmail.com	Chennai	Mumbai	8-Apr-20	Premium	9632587410	Male	India	12/14/1997
gopinath	s	gopi67@gmail.com	Banglore	Pune	5-Jun-20	Economy	9874563210	Male	India	10/15/1967
harisankar	s	sankar@gmail.com	Delhi	Banglore	23-Oct-20	Business	9541023687	Male	India	11/16/1995
jayashri	s	jayashri@gmail.com	coimbatore	chennai	25-Jun-20	Economy	9994175701	Male	India	12/23/1998

TABLE 6.1 – EXCEL AUTOMATION (AUTO_FILLING)

This Excel sheet contains the details of passengers travelling (from and to),email id, phone number, place and time to generate the low cost airline ticket booking.

CHAPTER 7

SYSTEM TESTING

Testing the behavior of the whole software/system in the software requirement specification (SRS) is known as system testing, its main focus is to verify that the user requirement is fulfilled. System testing should test functional and non-functional requirement of the software. Testing the software system or software application as a whole is referred to as system testing of the software to evaluate software's overall compliance with the business/functional and user requirements. The system testing comes under black box software testing. So the knowledge of the internal design or structure or code is not required for this type of software testing.

In system testing software test professional aims to detect defects or bugs within the interfaces and also within software as a whole. However, during integration testing of the application or software, the software tests professional aims to detect the bugs/defects between the individual units that are integrated together.

7.1 TESTING METHODS

- White box testing
- Basic path testing
- Stress testing
- Acceptance testing
- Black box testing
- Integration testing

i) Functional testing

ii) Non-functional testing

7.2 TYPES OF TESTING

7.2.1 UNIT TESTING

In computer programming, unit testing is a software testing method by which individual units of source code, sets of one or more computer program modules. Here it is tested the passenger details count in the number size

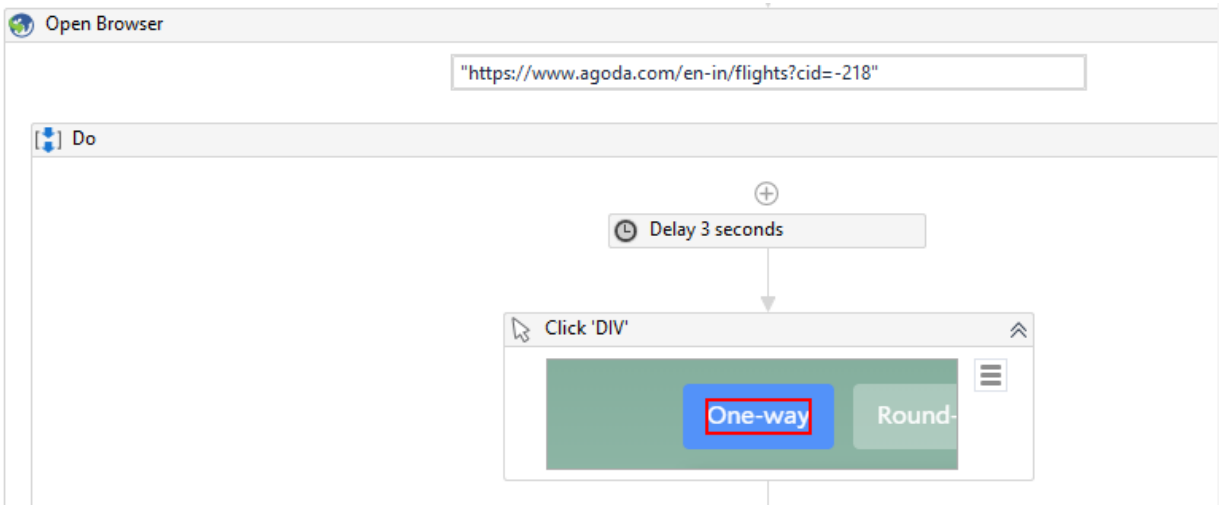


FIGURE 7.2.1 UNIT TESTING

7.2.2 INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration testing is the phase in software testing in which individual software modules are combined and tested as a group. Here the various sheet data are integrated together to perform the various calculations.

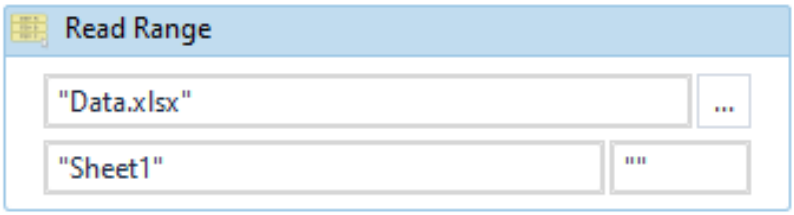


FIGURE 7.2.2INTEGRATIONTESTING

7.2.3 FUNCTIONAL TESTING

Functions are tested by feeding them input and examining the output, and internal program structure is rarely considered. Functional testing usually describes what the system does. Functional testing does not imply that you are testing a function (method) of your module or class. Functional testing tests slice of functionality of the whole system.

7.2.4 STRESS TESTING

Stress testing a Non-Functional testing technique that is performed as part of performance testing. During stress testing, the system is monitored after subjecting the system to overload to ensure that the system can sustain the stress. Reasons can be to determine breaking points or safe usage limits.

FIGURE 7.2.4 STRESS TESTING

7.2.5 ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Acceptance Testing is a level of the software testing where a system is tested for acceptability. The purpose of this test is to evaluate the system's compliance with the business requirements and assess whether it is acceptable for delivery.

7.2.6 WHITE BOX TESTING

White box testing is also called as Glass box testing. In this testing, by knowing the specific functions that a product has been design to perform test can be conducted that demonstrates each function which is fully operational, at the same

time searching for errors in each function. It is the testing of a software solution's internal coding and infrastructure. It focuses primarily on strengthening security, the flow of inputs and outputs through the application, and improving design and usability. White box testing is based on the inner workings of an application and revolves around internal testing.

In this testing, it will check that all the activity have been process successfully. If any of the activity is not satisfied it will thrown an exception.

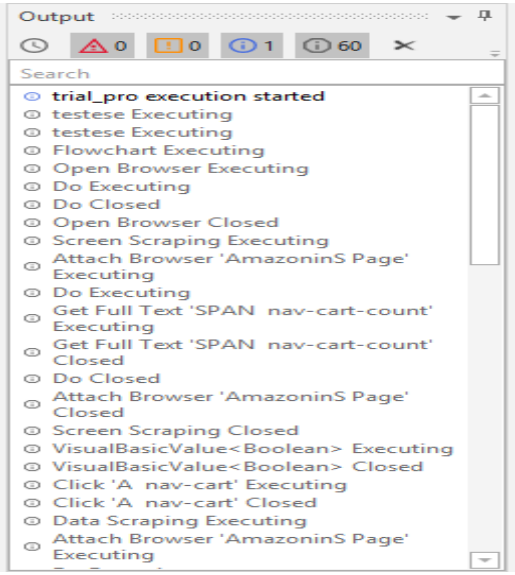


FIGURE 7.2.6 WHITE BOX TESTING

7.2.7 BLACK BOX TESTING

In black box testing by knowing the internal operation of a product, test can be conducted to ensure that, it is the internal operation performs according to specification and all internal components have been adequately exercised. It fundamentally focuses on the functional requirements of the software.

Black box testing is a software testing techniques in which functionality of the software under test (SUT) is tested without looking at the internal code structure,

implementation details and knowledge of internal paths of the software. This type of testing is based entirely on the software requirements and specifications.

A software testing strategy provides a road map for the software developer. Testing is a set activity that can be planned in advance and conduct systematically. For this reason a template for software testing a set of steps into which there can be placed a specific test case design methods.

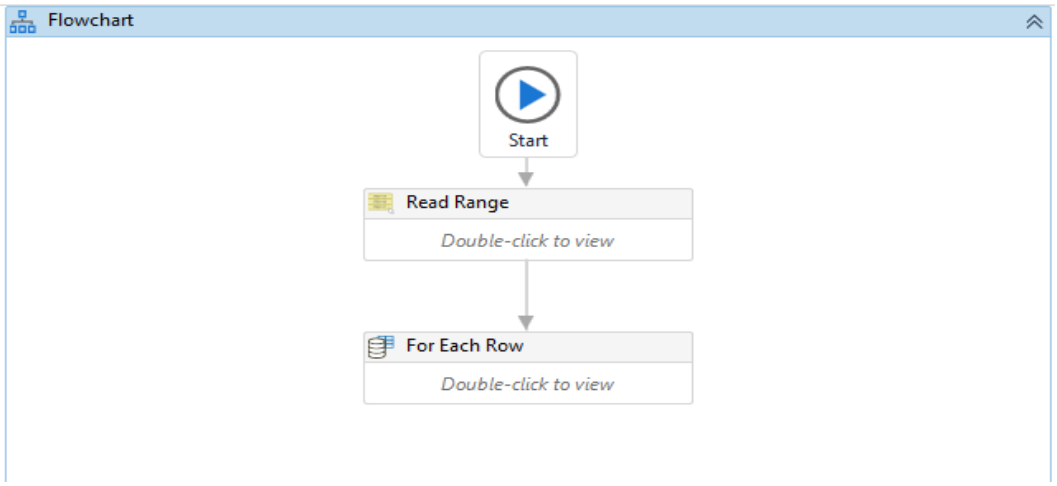


FIGURE 7.2.7 BLACK BOX TESTING

7.2.7.1 Methods of Black Box Testing

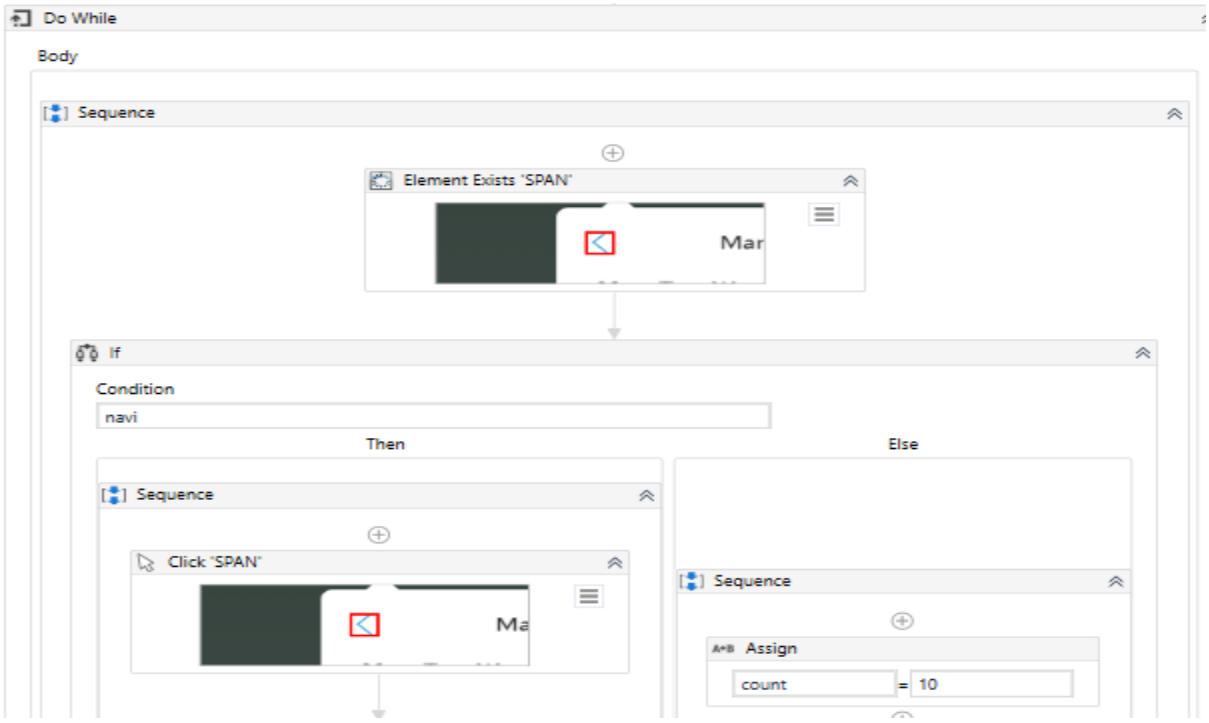
There are many types of Black Box Testing but following are the prominent ones -

- Functional testing - This black box testing type is related to functional requirements of a system; it is done by software testers.
- Non-functional testing - This type of black box testing is not related to testing of a specific functionality, but non-functional requirements such as performance, scalability, usability.

- Regression testing - Regression testing is done after code fixes, upgrades or any other system maintenance to check the new code has not affected the existing code.

7.3 TEST CASES

A test case in software engineering is a set of conditions or variables under which a tester will determine whether an application or software system is working correctly or not. The mechanism for determining whether a software program or system has passed or failed such a test is known as a test oracle. In some settings, an oracle could be a requirement or use case, while in others it could be a heuristic. It may take many test cases to determine that a software program or software program or system is considered sufficiently scrutinized to be released. Test cases are often referred to as test scripts, particularly when written.



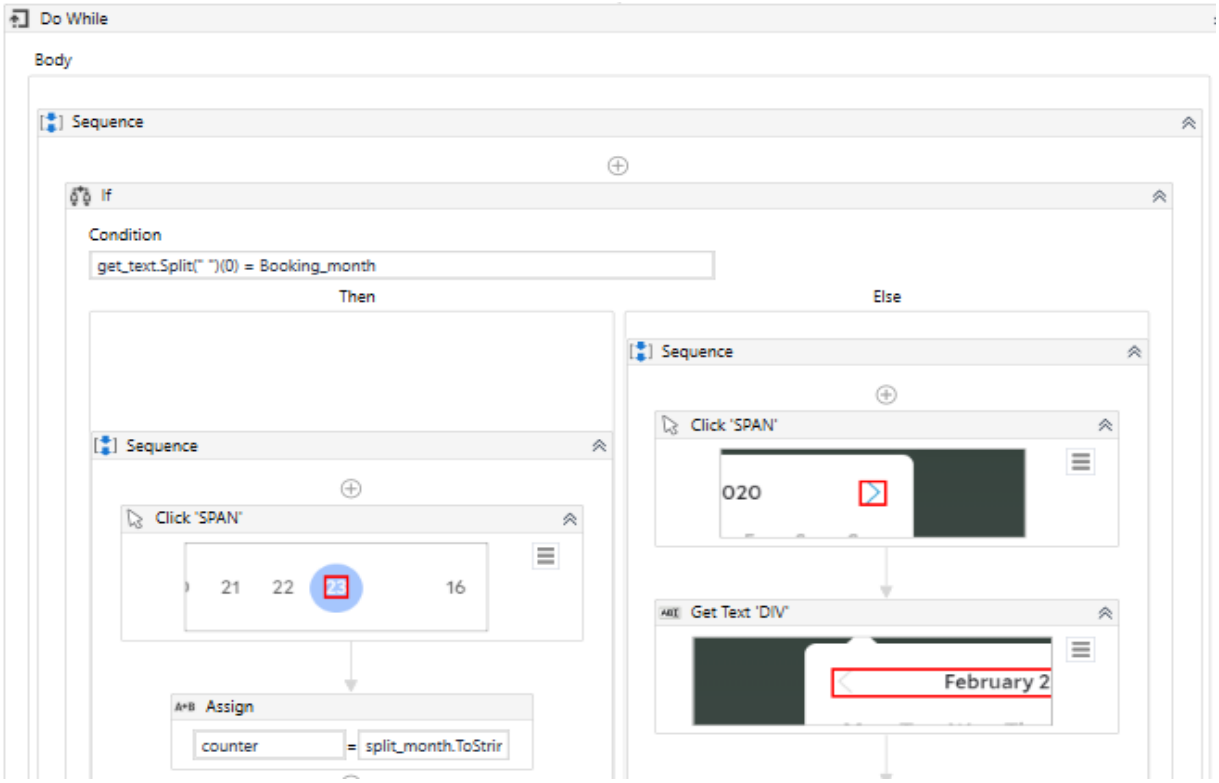


FIGURE 7.3 TEST CASES

CHAPTER 8

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) with UiPATH

System implementation is the construction of the new system by considering the flow of activity and way to implementing it. Robotic Processing Automation known as RPA is an emerging technology that automates a process in computer using Software Robots.

Robot is a term that refers to software or applications that replicates the action of user and communicate with the system user interface. Process is said to be steps or sequence to do certain things. Automation is doing certain things automatically.
RPA is a process of creating software robots that could do certain process automatically, without human intervention.

Example:

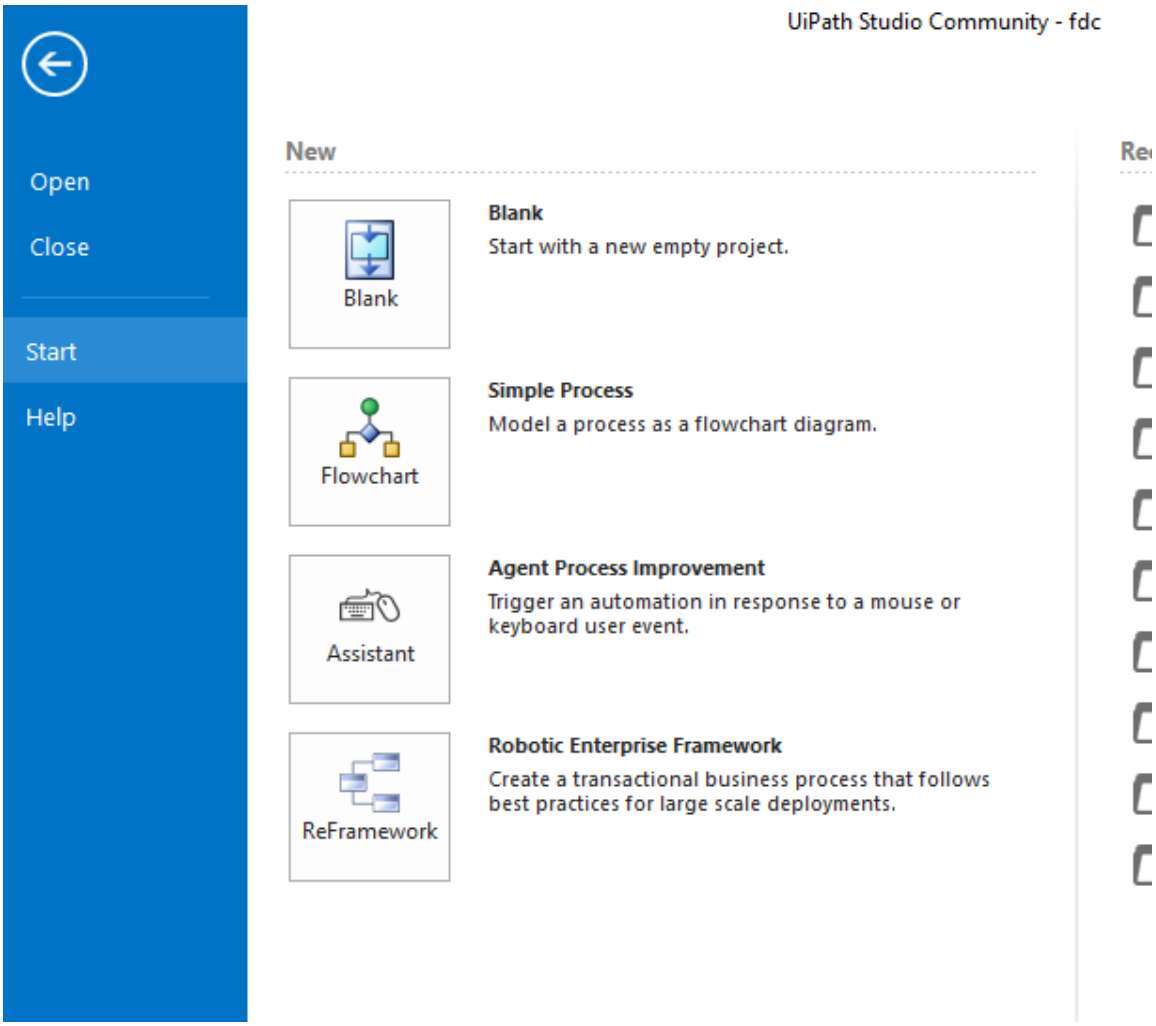
- Automatic Emails
- Data Scraping
- Automatic Document Creation

Tools Available

- Uipath
- Blue Prism
- Automation Anywhere

Uipath

UiPath is the best RPA tool in terms of technology. The community edition of UiPath is free of cost and anyone can download and use it. UiPath is built using.NET framework. Hence, we can use functions of C# in it. UiPath studio is the IDE that is used to create Robotic Process Automation.



8.1 UIPATH STUDIO

This is how the start page of UiPath Studio looks like. You can select any of the options to create a process.

The process may be defined in two types

- **Sequence**- Sequence is used when the tasks needs to be done in sequential manner.
- **Flow Charts** - Flow charts are used when there are multiple branches or conditions.

UiPath Activities

UiPath has 300+ inbuilt activities. We can also import packages like Excel, Mail, and PDF in addition to the built-in packages. These activities are available in activities pane.

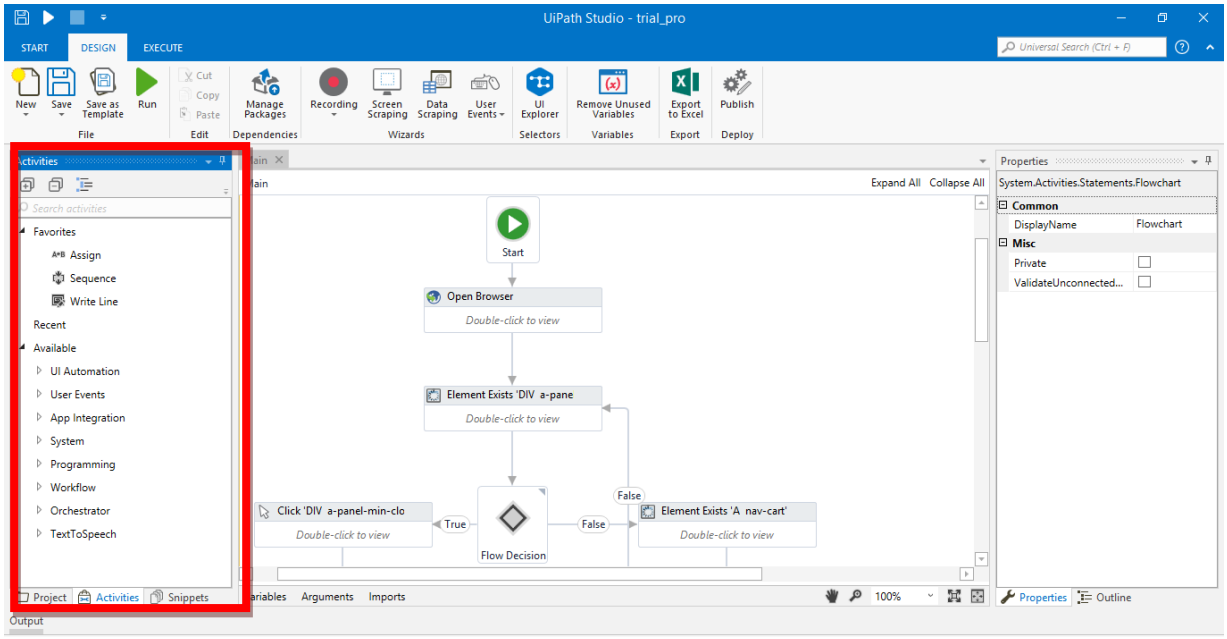


FIGURE8.1.1 ACTIVITIES PANE

Work Space

UiPath work space is the place where we actually create sequences or flow charts. The tool allows the user to create variable and store values using the variables pane or using the properties pane. The sequences and flow charts are called as workflows in UiPath.

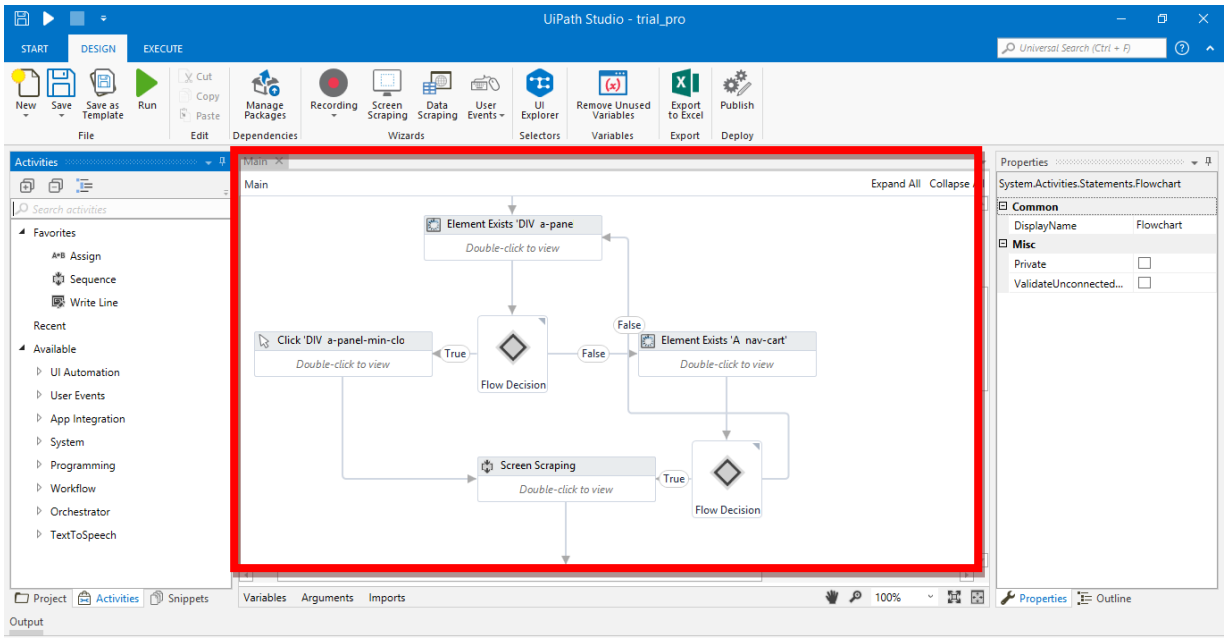


FIGURE 8.1.2 WORKSPACE

Properties Pane

In properties pane, we can give properties and values to components in work flows. Also we can create variables by hitting *ctrl + K* key in output textbox.

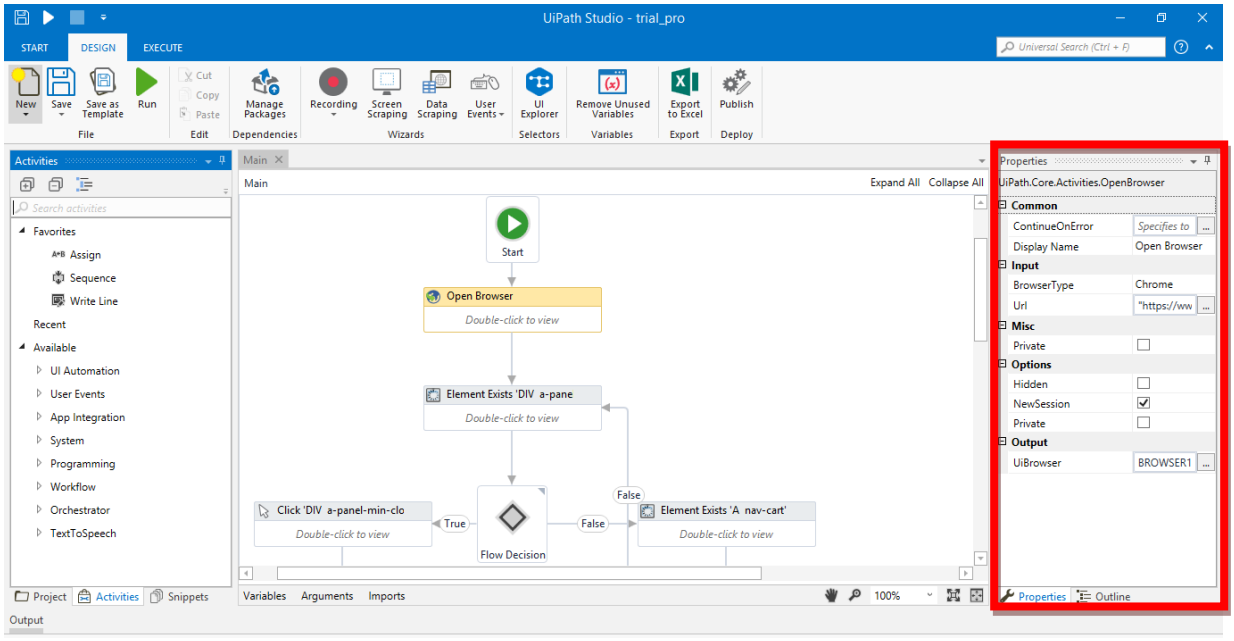


FIGURE 8.1.3 PROPERTIES PANE

These three are the important panes in UiPath. The other panes are Output Pane, where we could see the Outputs, Logs and Error Messages and Outline pane, which shows the outline of the project.

Record and Playback

UiPath has Record and Playback feature. This feature records the actions by humans and makes it as a sequence and makes it an automated process. There are 4 types of Recordings available in UiPath

- Basic Recording
- Desktop Recording
- Web Recording
- Citrix Recording

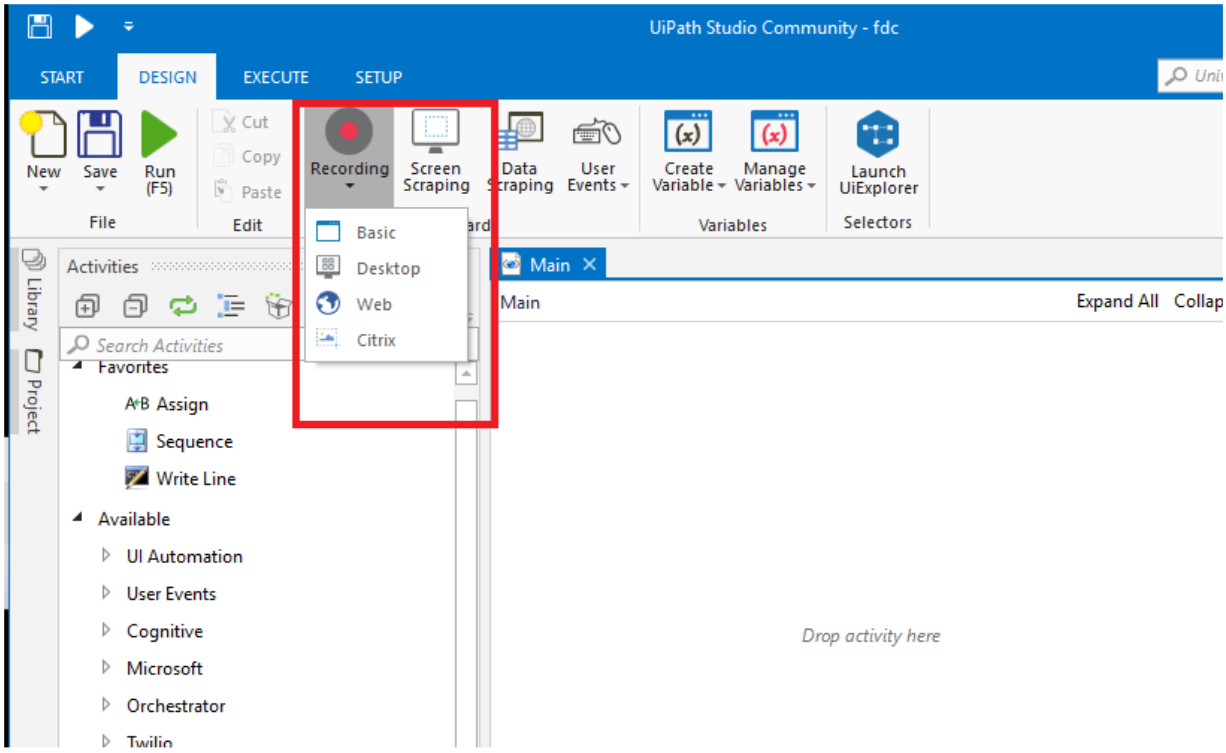


FIGURE 8.1.4 RECORGING TYPES

Screen Scraping and Data Scraping

Scraping is getting specific data from a page or application. Screen Scraping is used to scrape data from applications and web pages. Data Scraping is scraping data that is repetitive in structure like query results in Google Search Engine or any tabular content. It has a special wizard called Data Scraping Wizard that helps to scrape data. Data Scraping is mainly used in web pages.

UiExplorer

UiExplorer has details about the user interface components and selectors. A selector is basically a plain text that is used to find a particular UI element among the running applications.

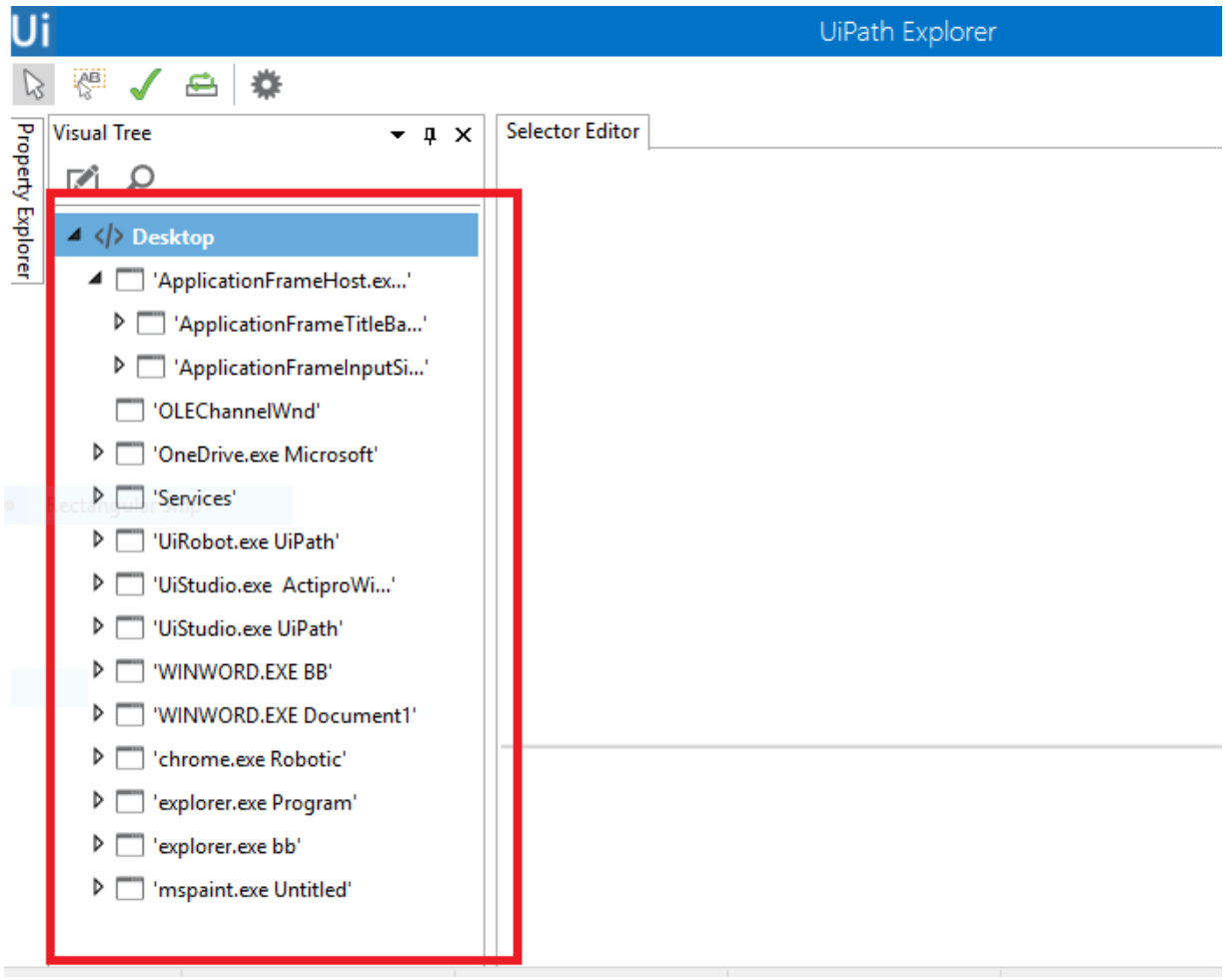


FIGURE 8.1.5 UI EXPLORER

Run, Debug and Breakpoints

Run is used to run the Software Robot in UiPath environment. Debug is used to analyses the workflows step-by-step. Break Point is used to pause the debugging at a particular step. Slow step is used to execute the bot little slower.

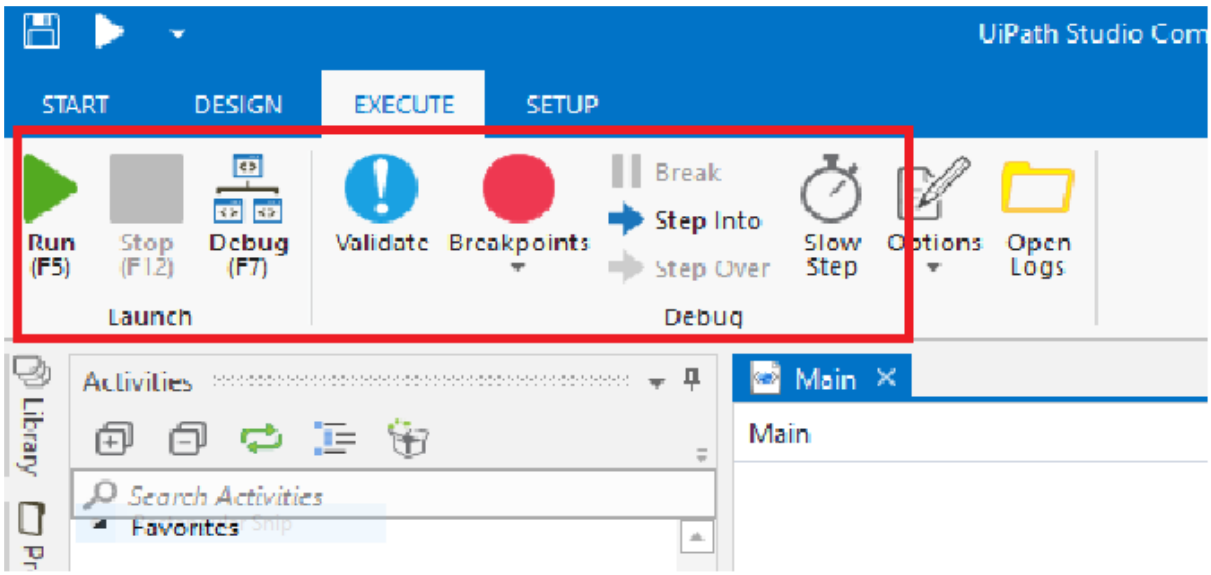


FIGURE 8.1.6 RUN, DEBUGAND BREAKPOINTS

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

9.1 CONCLUSION

In browser automation booking flight tickets .Selecting a specific flight based on source and destination. Checking passenger verification based on the business logic of the shortest time/cost calculation .Its an 24/7 support for the queue process . This automation used to Automated scheduling, time management, and the pricing application .Browsing website& flight selection. Checking availability of tickets on the basis of multiple parameters .If the buffer is available, the booking details are automatically filled and the page gets submitted. Redirection to the confirmed booking page Time to complete the process reduced from 8 hours to 20minutes.When Queuing transactions can be triggered during non-office hours. No human intervention required

9.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The browser automation booking flight tickets done by using the UiPath tool with the respective packages. We can also implement the process by the servers and databases maintained by the corresponding e-Commerce site on the particular web browser. In case of customer booking tickets with the advanced process, the message needs to be sent to their respective numbers. But the UiPath message service access is not yet enabled in India. The email automation be enabled but normal message service is not enable in uipath.

CHAPTER 10

APPENDIX

10.1 SOURCE CODE

OPEN BROWSER

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl aaname='One-way' parentid='home-react-root' tag='DIV' />
```

BROWSER FIRST PAGE

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<html app='chrome.exe' title='Book CHEAP FLIGHTS on Agoda &gt;&gt; Compare Deals on Airline Tickets' />
<webctrl parentid='home-react-root' tag='INPUT' type='text' class='SearchBoxTextEditor AutocompleteSearch__TextEditor' idx='2' />
```

NAVIGTION BUTTON -PREVIOUS

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl parentid='home-react-root' tag='SPAN' class='DayPicker-NavButton DayPicker-NavButton--prev  ficon ficon-18 ficon-edge-arrow
```

NAVIGATION BUTTON-NEXT

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl parentid='home-react-root' tag='SPAN' class='DayPicker-NavButton DayPicker-NavButton--prev  ficon ficon-18 ficon-edge-arrow-left' parentclass='DayPicker-NavBar' />
```

DROP DOWN-SOURCE

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl aaname='* 2020' parentid='home-react-root' tag='DIV' />
<nav up='5' />
<webctrl aaname='* 2020' parentid='home-react-root' tag='DIV' innertext='* 2020' parentclass='DayPicker-Caption' idx='1' />
```

NAVIGATE TO DESTINATION

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl parentid='home-react-root' tag='SPAN' class='DayPicker-NavButton DayPicker-NavButton--next  ficon ficon-*ficon-edge-arrow-right' />
```

DROP DOWN -DESTINATION

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl aaname='* 2020' parentid='home-react-root' tag='DIV' />
<nav up='5' />
<webctrl aaname='* 2020' parentid='home-react-root' tag='DIV' innertext='* 2020' parentclass='DayPicker-Caption' idx='1' />
```

SSEARCH FLIGHTS

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl aaname='Search flights' parentid='home-react-root' tag='SPAN' />
```

AVAILABLE FLIGHTS

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl aaname='Cheapest available flight' parentid='flights-results-page' tag='DIV' />
```

SELECT THE FLIGHTS

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl aaname='SELECT' idx='1' parentid='flights-results-page' tag='SPAN' />
```

FIRAT NAME FIELD

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl id='contact.contactFirstName' tag='INPUT' />
```

LAST NAME FIELD

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl id='contact.contactLastName' tag='INPUT' />
```

EMAIL-ID FIELD

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl id='contact.email' tag='INPUT' />
```

COUNTRY NAME FIELD

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl id='contact.countryCode' tag='SELECT' />
```

PHONE NUMBER FIELD

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl id='contact.nationalNumber' tag='INPUT' />
```

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl id='passengers[0].firstName' tag='INPUT' />
```

DATE OF BIRTH FIELD

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl id='passengers[0].dateOfBirth' tag='INPUT' />
```

NATIONALITY FIELD

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl id='passengers[0].nationalityFormik' tag='SELECT' />
```

PAYMENT FIELD

```
<html app='chrome.exe' url='*www.agoda.com*'/>
<webctrl aaname='Continue to payment' tag='SPAN' />
```

10.2 SCREEN SHOTS

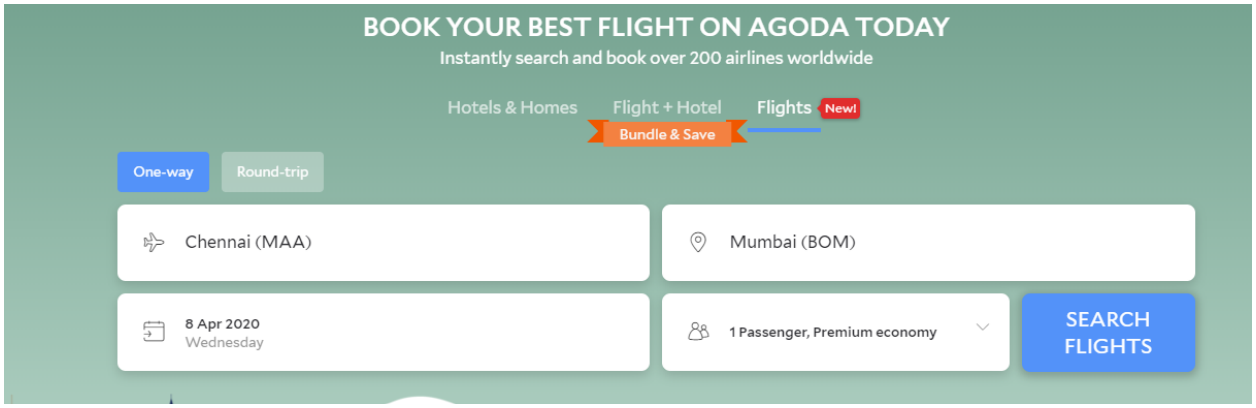


FIGURE 10.2.1 OPEN BROWSER

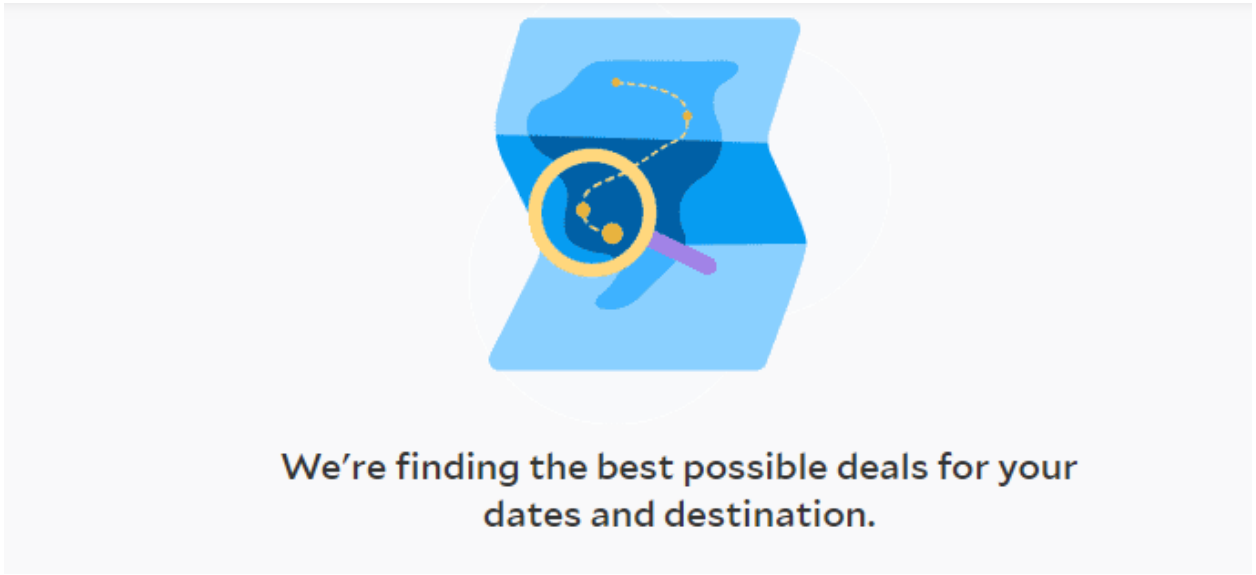


FIGURE 10.2.2 CHECKS FLIGHTS

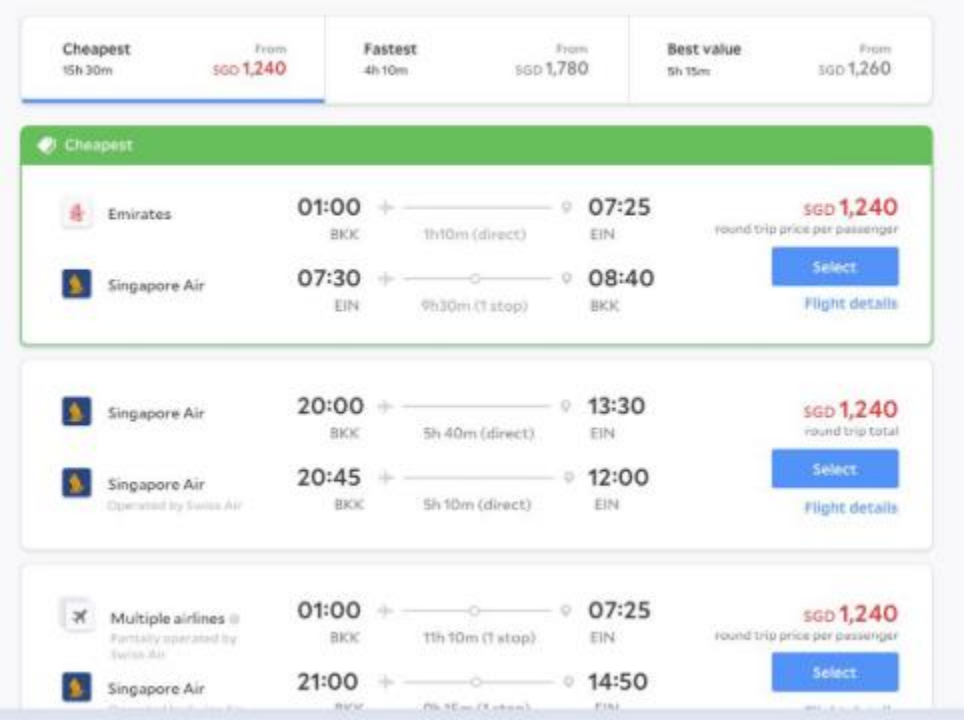


FIGURE 10.2.3 SHOWING CHEAPEST FLIGHTS

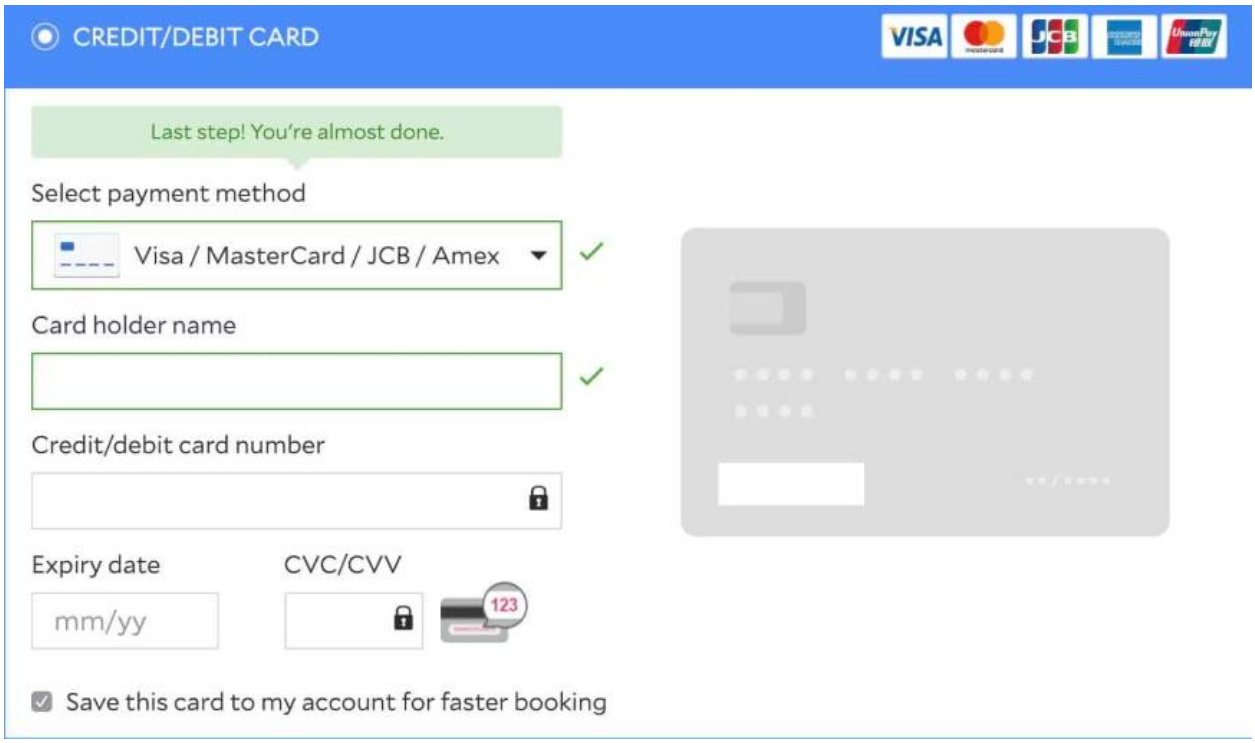


FIGURE 10.2.4 PATMENT DETAILS

CHAPTER 11

REFERENCES

1.http://academy.uipath.in/referred to get basic knowledge of UiPath .

2.https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/robotic-process-automation-rpa-introduction-beginners-kapil-kathuria - to know about RPA its future implementations.

3.https://static1.squarespace.com/static/567bb0614bf118911ff0bedb/t/58aea4f8ebd1a4c4b9a2ac8/1487840511473/RPA_The_Automation_of_Automation.pdf sample RPA project documentation.

4.https://www.workfusion.com/rpaexpress-faq -Referred to work in each and every icons of UiPath tool.

5. Robotic Process Automation at Exchanging -Professor Leslie Will cocks.

6.Robotic Process Automation Case Studies - London School of Economics