

Project Report

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

SMART SOLUTIONS FOR RAILWAYS is to manage Indian Railways is the largest railway network in Asia and additionally world's second largest network operated underneath a single management. Due to its large size it is difficult to monitor the cracks in tracks manually. This paper deals with this problem and detects cracks in tracks with the help of ultrasonic sensor attached to moving assembly with help of stepper motor. Ultrasonic sensor allows the device to moves back and forth across the track and if there is any fault, it gives information to the cloud server through which railway department is informed on time about cracks and many lives can be saved. This is the application of IoT, due to this it is cost effective system. This effective methodology of continuous observation and assessment of rail tracks might facilitate to stop accidents. This methodology endlessly monitors the rail stress, evaluate the results and provide the rail break alerts such as potential buckling conditions, bending of rails and wheel impact load detection to the concerned authorities.

1.2 PURPOSE

Internet is basically system of interconnected computers through network. But now its use is changing with changing world and it is not just confined to emails or web browsing. Today's internet also deals with embedded sensors and has led to development of smart homes, smart rural area, e-health care's etc. and this introduced the concept of IoT . Internet of Things refers to interconnection or communication between two or more devices without human-to-human and human-to-computer interaction. Connected devices are equipped with sensors or actuators perceive their surroundings. IOT has four major components which include sensing the device, accessing the device, processing the information of the device, and provides application and services. In addition to this it also provides security and privacy of data . Automation has affected every aspect of our daily lives. More improvements are being introduced in almost all fields to reduce human effort and save time. Thinking of the same is trying to introduce automation in the field of track testing. Railroad track is an integral part of any company's asset base, since it provides them with the necessary business functionality. Problems that occur due to problems in railroads need to be overcome. The latest method used by the Indian railroad is the tracking of the train track which requires a lot of manpower and is time-consuming

LITERATURE SURVEY

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the Existing train tracks are manually researched. LED (Light Emitting Diode) and LDR (Light Dependent Resister) sensors cannot be implemented on the block of the tracks]. The input image processing is a clamorous system with high cost and does not give the exact result. The Automated Visual Test Method is a complicated method as the video color inspection is implemented to examine the cracks in rail track which does not give accurate result in bad weather. This traditional system delays transfer of information. Srivastava et al., (2017) proposed a moving gadget to detect the cracks with the help of an array of IR sensors to identify the actual position of the cracks as well as notify to nearest railway station . Mishra et al., (2019) developed a system to track the cracks with the help of Arduino mega power using solar energy and laser. A GSM along with a GPS module was implemented to get the actual location of the faulty tracks to inform the authorities using SMS via a link to find actual location on Google Maps. Rizvi Aliza Raza presented a prototype in that is capable of capturing photos of the track and compare it with the old database and sends a message to the authorities regarding the crack detected. The detailed analysis of traditional railway track fault detection techniques is explained in table

2.2 REFERENCES

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2. Md. Reya Shad Azim¹ , Khizir Mahmud² and C. K. Das. Automatic railway track switching system, International Journal of Advanced Technology, Volume 54, 2014.
3. S. Somalraju, V. Murali, G. saha and V. Vaidehi, "Title-robust railway crack detection scheme using LED (Light Emitting Diode) - LDR (Light Dependent Resistor) assembly IEEE 2012.
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5. U. Mishra, V. Gupta, S. M. Ahzam and S. M. Tripathi, "Google Map Based Railway Track Fault Detection Over the Internet", International Journal of Applied Engineering Research, Vol. 14, pp. 20-23, Number 2, 2019.
6. R. A. Raza, K. P. Rauf, A. Shafeeq, "Crack detection in Railway track using Image processing", IJARIT, Vol. 3, pp. 489-496, Issue 4, 2017.
7. N. Bhargav, A. Gupta, M. Khirwar, S. Yadav, and V. Sahu, "Automatic Fault Detection of Railway Track System Based on PLC (ADOR TAST)", International Journal of Recent Research Aspects, Vol. 3, pp. 91-94, 2016

2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION

Among the various modes of transport, railways is one of the biggest modes of transport in the world. Though there are competitive threats from airlines, luxury buses, public transports, and personalized transports the problem statement is to answer the question “What are the problems faced by the passengers while travelling by train at station and on board”

IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

3. IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS



3.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING

2

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

🕒 10 minutes

TIP



You can select a sticky note and hit the pencil [switch to sketch] icon to start drawing!

VIJI

Poor lighting facility	ELECTRONIC RECTIFIER CUM REGULATOR	Fast and reliable switching devices.
	Auto setting of voltage, load current, Battery current, over voltage, over current	Moulded Hall sensors for setting current limit

PANDISELVI

Late arrival of train	low punctuality due to public apitations, adverse weather conditions	low punctuality due to track, signal, mechanical
Rationalization of Time Table	monitoring at Divisional, Zonal and Railway Board levels	

KEERTHIKA

Poor sanitary conditions	Mechanised Cleaning	smart sanitation- Automate cleaning
privatization or increased costs		

BUVANESHWARI

safety and security	track structure- Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC)	Network Layer Security- signaling equipment, surveillance
security control center		

PRIYA

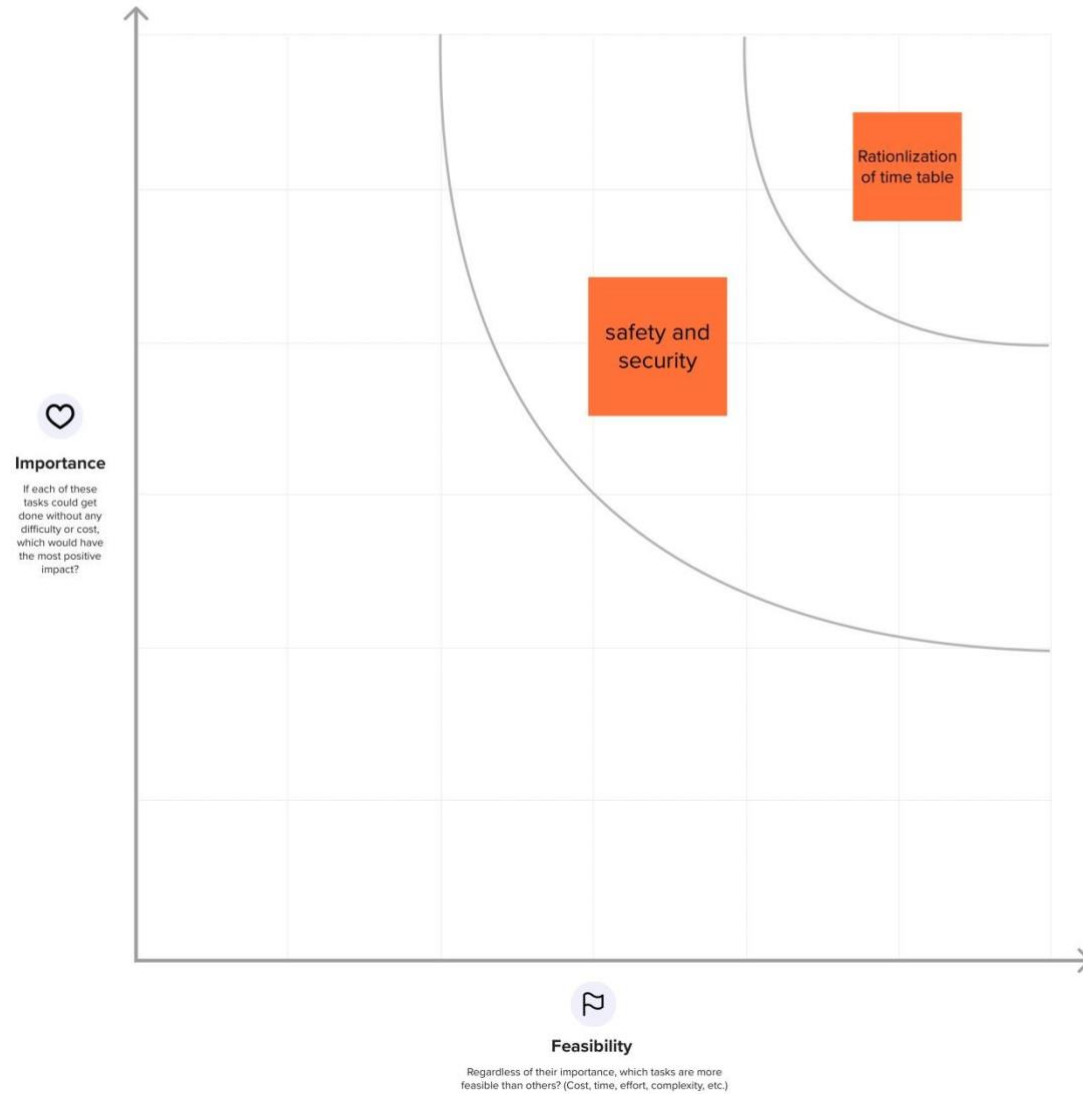
smart booking	Integrated ticketing	Mobile Ticketing
Smart Card is used to purchase tickets through ATVM		

4

Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

🕒 20 minutes



3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION

S. NO	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	To maintain the tracks, repairs and services to avoid accident, safeguard of things, track the running status of the train in smart railway system and reach the destination place on time due to train delay.
2.	Idea / Solution description	The idea is able to predict the delays in prior and helps to decide best alternatives to reduce delays. With the help of sensor to detect the crack in rail track with measuring the distance from the track to sensor to reduce the accidents.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Improving and increasing customer experience, vehicle tracking system.IOT is used along with AI which Provides enhanced features in finding out delays.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Predicting delay and detecting the train arrival time so that help the passenger to act accordingly and keep tracking the location of the train and travel in easy and modern way
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Product and service sales to the railways system .User booking and Scheduling Service it makes passengers to avoid delays which will make more number of people to shift to railway mode of transportation which increases the revenue of railways
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Using IoT in railways, increased the use of trains among people due to its convenient usage.So it will automatically increase the both revenue and expenses ,but the revenue will chase the expenses and will be boosting .

3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT

<p>1.Customer</p> <p>Passenger who uses railways is our customer.</p>	<p>6.Customer constraints</p> <p>Network Connection, Getting familiar with the digitized process</p>	<p>5.Available solutions</p> <p>Digitizing the booking and verification process & alert passenger before their destination arrives. Before times ticket booking was in person and verification was paper pen work & passenger were unaware of timings. Digitizing the works reduces manual paper pen work and it becomes easier and time saving.</p>
<p>2.Jobs to be done</p> <p>Ticket booking and verification process is the work to be done</p>	<p>9.Problem RootCause</p> <p>Paper pen works takes time and can be time consuming. People in fast world wont like to still stand in a queue and book ticket.</p>	<p>7.Behaviour</p> <p>Passengers opens website books ticket and gets QR Code and it is just scanned by TTR while boarding</p>
<p>3.Triggers</p> <p>Neighbour who booked their tickets through website and said about paperless verification. Know about new smart systems in railways through news</p>	<p>10.Your solution</p> <p>Our solution is to design a website where we can book ticket and receive QR Code which can be scanned during boarding. Passengers can also monitor the train status and as well as they are alerted through mobile before their destination arrives.</p>	<p>8.Channels of behaviour</p> <p>Online :Passenger book on their own. Offline :Passenger book through service centers or at railways.</p> <p>4.Emotions :Before/ After</p> <p>Before : Unaware, Time consuming, Difficulty. After : Aware, Time saving, Easy</p>

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1. FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	Passenger ticket booking	Booking through the online railway mobile app and website.
FR-2	Booking Confirmation	Booking Confirmation via Email Booking Confirmation via SMS
FR-3	Passenger objections and feedback	Through the online application, SMS, and email to the respective authority.
FR-4	Passenger schedule	Passenger can see their train timing through the mobile app
FR-5	Passenger Emergency	Passengers in an Emergency, in case of accidents, natural disasters, or theft during the journey can complain through online applications, emergency calls, SMS, and email.

4.2. NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

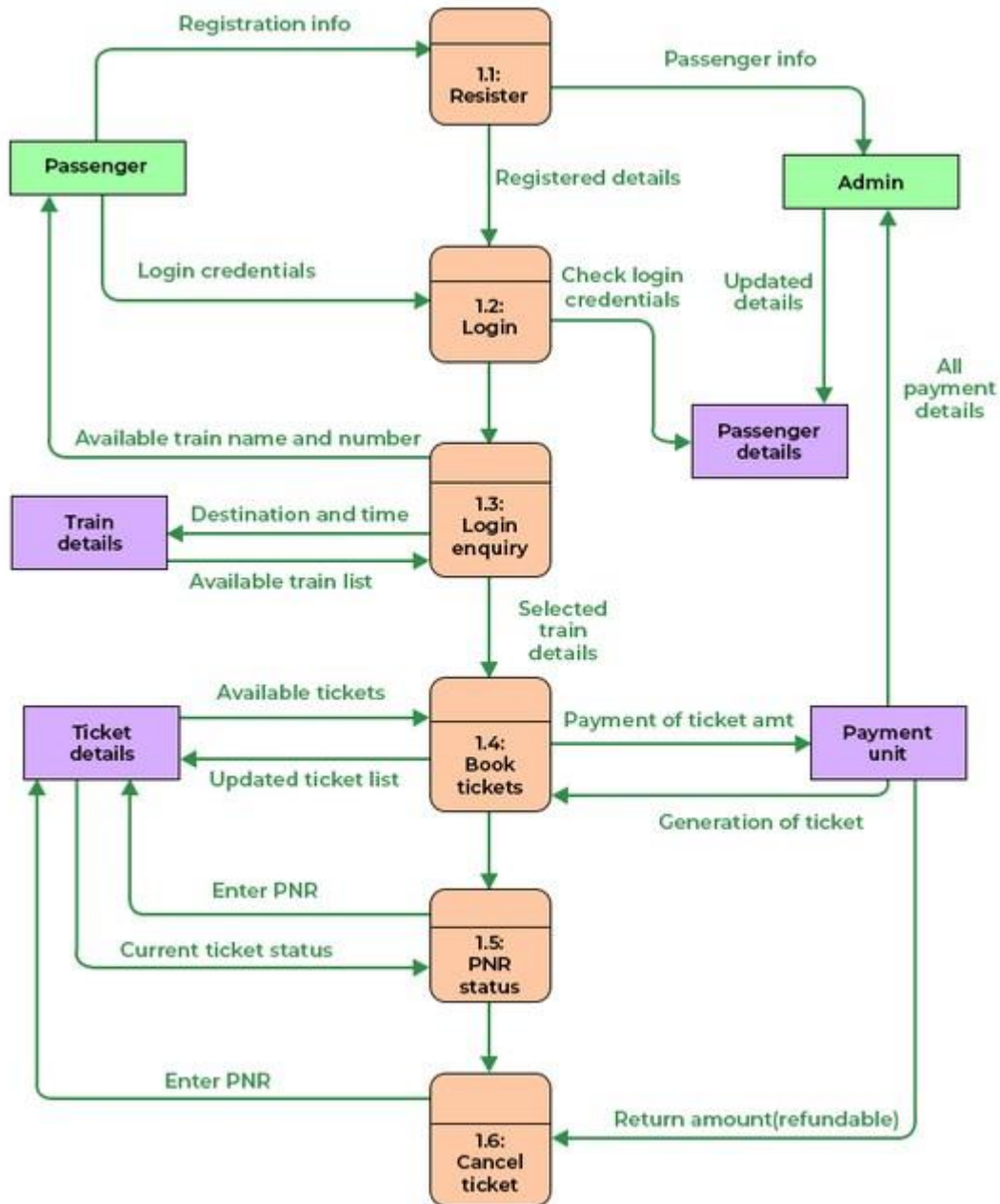
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	Within periodic maintenance, we can detect cracks in the railway track. which will be highly usable on remote railway tracks.
NFR-2	Security	Accidents and property damage can be prevented with the help of our smart sensors which immediately send the fault to the pilot and administration.
NFR-3	Reliability	Traffic lights and signalling can be made accurately with the help of sensors. so it is more reliable.
NFR-4	Performance	Communication plays a vital role in transferring the crack-detected signal to the responsible authority so that they can take appropriate measures within a short span.
NFR-5	Availability	Our idea is to make the crack alert to all the trains passing through that faultprone area.

NFR-6	Scalability	<p>Our project is based on IoT & cloud, which makes the pilot and authority updated every single sec.</p> <p>Adhoc is easy to handle.</p>
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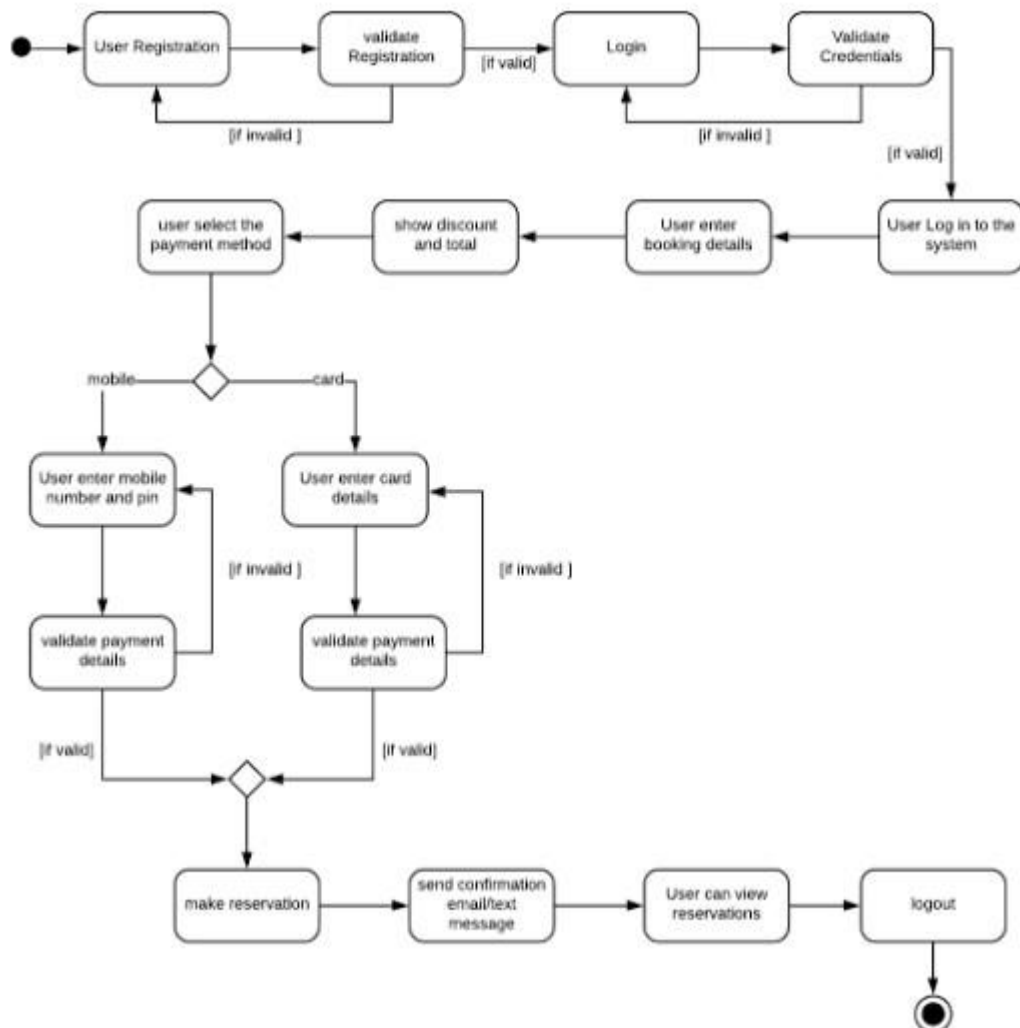
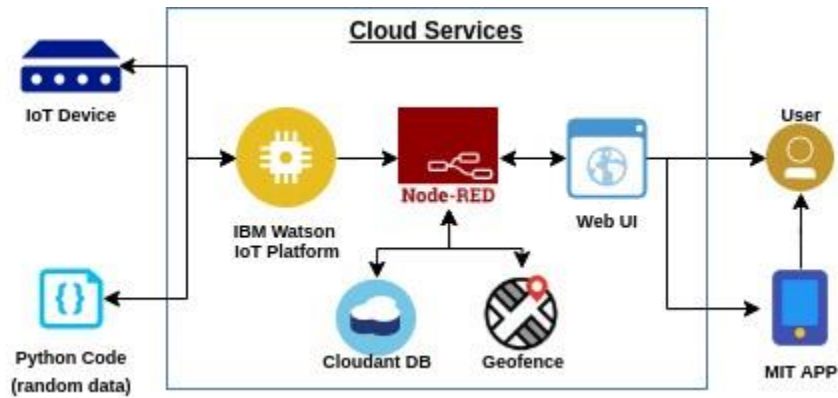
PROJECT DESIGN

5. PROJECT DESIGN

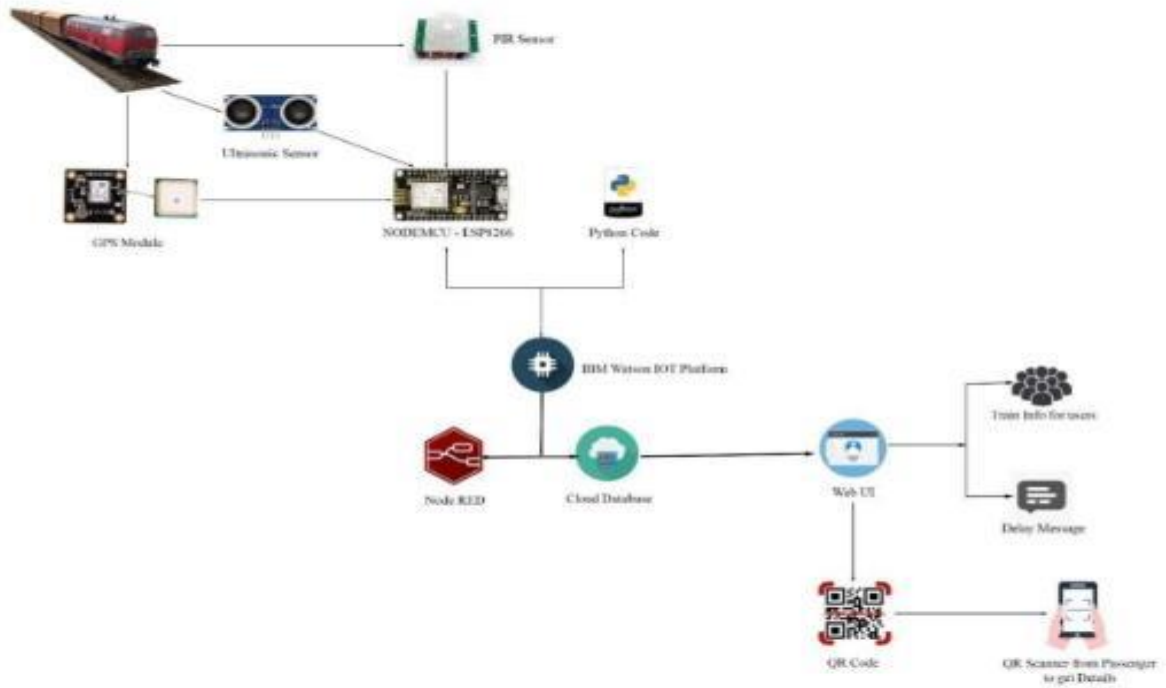
5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS



5.2 SOLUTION & TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



Solution Architecture Diagram:



5.3 USER STORIES

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user, Web user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register through the form by Filling in my details	I can register and create my account / dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I can register through phone numbers, Gmail, Facebook or other social sites	I can register & create my dashboard with Facebook login or other social sites	High	Sprint-2
	Conformation	USN-3	As a user, I will receive confirmation through email or OTP once registration is successful	I can receive confirmation email & click confirm.	High	Sprint-1
	Authentication/Login	USN-4	As a user, I can login via login id and password or through OTP received on register phone number	I can login and access my account/dashboard	High	Sprint-1
	Display Train details	USN-5	As a user, I can enter the start and destination to get the list of trains available connecting the above	I can view the train details (name & number), corresponding routes it passes through based on the start and destination entered.	High	Sprint-1
	Booking	USN-6	As a use, I can provide the basic details such as a name, age, gender etc...	I will view, modify or confirm the details enter.	High	Sprint-1
		USN-7	As a user, I can choose the class, seat/berth. If a preferred seat/berth isn't available I can be allocated based on the availability.	I will view, modify or confirm the seat/class berth selected	High	Sprint-1
	Payment	USN-8	As a user, I can choose to pay through credit Card/debit card/UPI.	I can view the payment Options available and select my desirable choice To proceed with the payment	High	Sprint-1

		USN-9	As a user, I will be redirected to the selected Payment gateway and upon successful	I can pay through the payment portal and confirm the booking if any changes need to	High	Sprint-1
User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
			completion of payment I'll be redirected to the booking website.	be done I can move back to the initial payment page		
	Ticket generation	USN-10	As a user, I can download the generated e-ticket for my journey along with the QR code which is used for authentication during my journey.	I can show the generated QR code so that authentication can be done quickly.	High	Sprint-1
	Ticket status	USN-11	As a user, I can see the status of my ticket Whether it's confirmed/waiting/RAC.	I can confidentially get the Information and arrange alternate transport if the ticket isn't Confirmed	High	Sprint-1
	Reminders notification	USN-12	As a user, I get reminders about my journey A day before my actual journey.	I can make sure that I don't miss the journey because of the constant notifications.	Medium	Sprint-2
		USN-13	As a user, I can track the train using GPS and can get information such as ETA, Current stop and delay.	I can track the train and get to know about the delays pian accordingly	Medium	Sprint-2
	Ticket cancellation	USN-14	As a user, I can cancel my tickets if there's any Change of plan	I can cancel the ticket and get a refund based on how close the date is to the journey.	High	Sprint-1
	Raise queries	USN-15	As a user, I can raise queries through the query box or via mail.	I can view my pervious queries.	Low	Sprint-2
Customer care Executive	Answer the queries	USN-16	As a user, I will answer the questions/doubts Raised by the customers.	I can view the queries and make it once resolved	Medium	Sprint-2
Administrator	Feed details	USN-17	As a user, I will feed information about the trains delays and add extra seats if a new compartment is added.	I can view and ensure the corrections of the information fed.	High	Sprint-1

PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

6. PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

6.1. SPRINT PLANNING & ESTIMATION

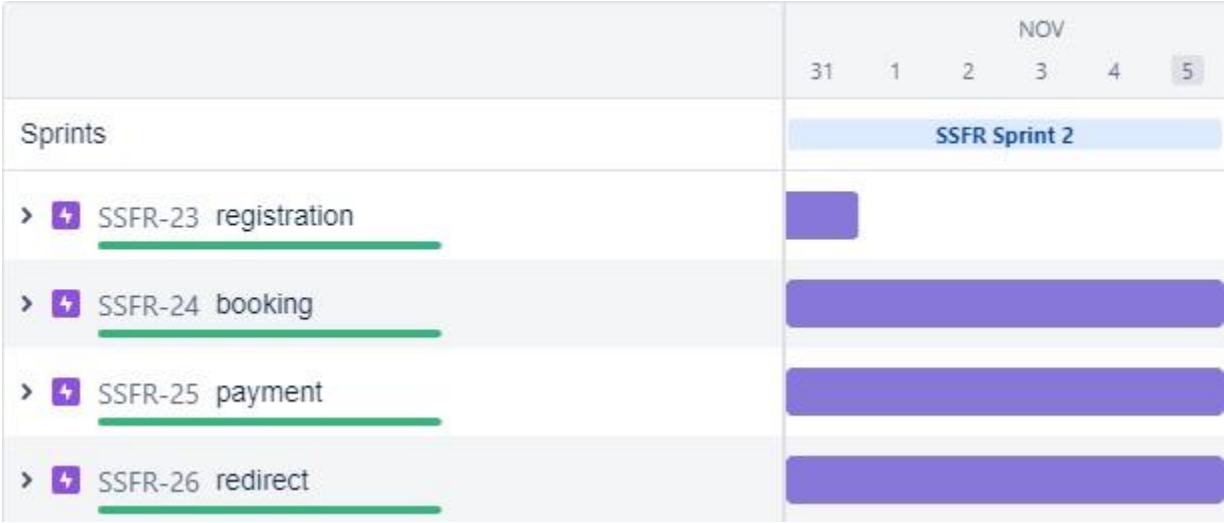
Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register through the form by Filling in my details	2	High	Shri
Sprint-1		USN-2	As a user, I can register through phone numbers, Gmail, Facebook or other social sites	1	High	Subbu
Sprint-1	Conformation	USN-3	As a user, I will receive confirmation through email or OTP once registration is successful	2	Low	Maha
Sprint-1	login	USN-4	As a user, I can login via login id and password or through OTP received on register phone number	2	Medium	Melba
Sprint-1	Display Train details	USN-5	As a user, I can enter the start and destination to get the list of trains available connecting the above	1	High	Shri
Sprint-2	Booking	USN-6	As a use, I can provide the basic details such as a name, age, gender etc...	2	High	Shri
Sprint-2		USN-7	As a user, I can choose the class, seat/berth. If a preferred seat/berth isn't available I can be allocated based on the availability	1	Low	Subbu
Sprint-2	Payment	USN-8	As a user, I can choose to pay through credit Card/debit card/UPI.	1	High	Maha













Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-2		USN-9	As a user, I will be redirected to the selected	2	High	Shri
Sprint-3	Ticket generation	USN-10	As a user, I can download the generated e- ticket for my journey along with the QR code which is used for authentication during my journey.	1	High	Maha
Sprint-3	Ticket status	USN-11	As a user, I can see the status of my ticket	2	High	Subbu
			Whether it's confirmed/waiting/RAC.			
Sprint-3	Remainders notification	USN-12	As a user, I get remainders about my journey A day before my actual journey.	1	High	Melba
Sprint-3	Ticket cancellation	USN-13	As a user, I can track the train using GPS and can get information such as ETA, Current stop and delay	2	High	Shri
Sprint-4		USN-14	As a user, I can cancel my tickets if there's any Change of plan	1	High	Subbu
Sprint-4	Raise queries	USN-15	As a user, I can raise queries through the query box or via mail.	2	Medium	Maha
Sprint-4	Answer the queries	USN-16	As a user, I will answer the questions/doubts Raised by the customers.	2	High	Melba
Sprint-4	Feed details	USN-17	As a user, I will feed information about the trains delays and add extra seats if a new compartment is added.	1	High	Subbu

6.2. SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	5 Nov 2022
Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov2022

6.3. REPORTS FROM JIRA



	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	NOV						
Sprints	SSFR Sprint 4						
>  SSFR-23 registration							
>  SSFR-24 booking							
>  SSFR-25 payment							
>  SSFR-26 redirect							
>  SSFR-27 ticket generation\							
>  SSFR-28 status							
>  SSFR-29 notification							
>  SSFR-30 tracking location							
>  SSFR-31 cancellation							
>  SSFR-32 raise queries							
>  SSFR-33 ans queries							
>  SSFR-34 feed details							

CODING AND SOLUTIONING

7. CODING AND SOLUTIONING

7.1. FEATURE 1 ○

- IOT device
- IBM Watson platform
- Node red
- Cloudbant DB
- Web UI
- Geofence □ MIT App
- Python code

7.2. FEATURE 2

- Registration
- Login
- Verification
- Ticket Booking
- Payment
- Ticket Cancellation
- Adding Queries

```
labl_0 = Label(base, text="Registration form",width=20,font=("bold",  
20))
```

```
labl_0.place(x=90,y=53)
```

```
lb1= Label(base, text="Enter Name", width=10, font=("arial",12))
```

```
lb1.place(x=20, y=120)  en1= Entry(base)
```

```
en1.place(x=200, y=120)
```

```
lb3= Label(base, text="Enter Email", width=10, font=("arial",12))
```

```
lb3.place(x=19, y=160)  en3= Entry(base)
```

```
en3.place(x=200, y=160)
```

```
lb4= Label(base, text="Contact Number", width=13,font=("arial",12))
```

```
lb4.place(x=19, y=200)  en4= Entry(base)
```

```
en4.place(x=200, y=200)
```

```
lb5= Label(base, text="Select Gender", width=15, font=("arial",12))
```

```
lb5.place(x=5, y=240)
```

```
var = IntVar()
```

```
Radiobutton(base, text="Male", padx=5,variable=var, value=1).place(x=180,  
y=240)
```

```
Radiobutton(base, text="Female", padx =10,variable=var,  
value=2).place(x=240,y=240)
```

```
Radiobutton(base, text="others", padx=15, variable=var,  
value=3).place(x=310,y=240)
```



```
list_of_cntry = ("United States", "India", "Nepal", "Germany")  cv =
StringVar()  drplist= OptionMenu(base, cv, *list_of_cntry)
drplist.config(width=15)  cv.set("United States")  lb2= Label(base,
text="Select Country", width=13,font=("arial",12))
lb2.place(x=14,y=280)
drplist.place(x=200, y=275)
```

```
lb6= Label(base, text="Enter Password", width=13,font=("arial",12))
lb6.place(x=19, y=320)  en6= Entry(base, show='*')
en6.place(x=200, y=320)
```

```
lb7= Label(base, text="Re-Enter Password",
width=15,font=("arial",12))
lb7.place(x=21, y=360)  en7
=Entry(base, show='*')
en7.place(x=200, y=360)
```

```
Button(base, text="Register", width=10).place(x=200,y=400)
base.mainloop()
```

```
def generateOTP() :
```

```
    # Declare a digits variable
    # which stores all digits    digits
    = "0123456789"
    OTP = ""
```

```
    # length of password can be changed
    # by changing value in range    for i in
range(4) :
```

```
        OTP += digits[math.floor(random.random() * 10)]
```

```

return OTP

# Driver code if __name__ ==
"__main__" :

    print("OTP of 4 digits:", generateOTP())

digits="0123456789" OTP=""
for i in range(6):
    OTP+=digits[math.floor(random.random()*10)]
otp = OTP + " is your OTP" msg= otp s =
smtplib.SMTP('smtp.gmail.com', 587)
s.starttls()
s.login("Your Gmail Account", "You app password") emailid =
input("Enter your email: ")
s.sendmail('&&&&&&&&&&',emailid,msg) a
= input("Enter Your OTP >>: ") if a == OTP:
    print("Verified") else:
    print("Please Check your OTP again") roo

```

TESTING

8. TESTING

8.1.TEST CASES

Test case ID	Feature Type	Component	Test Scenario	Pre-Requisite	Steps To Execute	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Comments	TC for Automation	BUG
1	Functional	Registration	Registration through the form by filling in my details		1.Click on register 2.Fill the registration form 3.click Register		Registration form to be filled is to be displayed	Working as expected	Pass			
2	UI	Generating OTP	Generating the otp for further process		1.Generating of OTP number		user can register through phone numbers, Gmail, Facebook or other social sites and to get otp number	Working as expected	pass			
3	Functional	OTP verification	Verify user otp using mail		1.Enter gmail id and enter password 2.click submit	Username: abc@gmail.com password: Testing123	OTP verified is to be displayed	Working as expected	pass			
4	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with Invalid credentials		1.Enter into login page 2.Click on My Account dropdown button 3.Enter Invalid username/email in Email text box 4.Enter valid password in password text box 5.Click on login button	Username: abc@gmail.com password: Testing123	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password' validation message.	Working as expected	pass			
5	Functional	Display Train details	The user can view about the available train details		1.As a user, I can enter the start and destination to get the list of trains available connecting the above	Username: abc@gmail.com password: Testing123678686786876876	A user can view about the available trains to enter start and destination details	Working as expected	fail			

Feature Type	Component	Test Scenario	Pre-Requisite	Steps To Execute	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Comments	TC for Automation(Y/N)	BUG ID
Functional	Booking	user can provide the basic details such as a name, age, gender etc		1.Enter method of reservation 2.Enter name,age,gender 3.Enter how many tickets wants to be booked 4.Also enter the number member's details like name,age,gender		Tickets booked to be displayed	Working as expected	Pass			
UI	Booking seats	User can choose the class, seat/berth. If a preferred seat/berth isn't available I can be allocated based on the availability		1.known to which the seats are available		known to which the seats are available	Working as expected	pass			
Functional	Payment	user, I can choose to pay through credit Card/debit card/UPI.		1.user can choose payment method 2.pay using tht method		payment for the booked tickets to be done using payment method through either the following methods credit Card/debit card/UPI.	Working as expected	pass			
Functional	Redirection	user can be redirected to the selected		1.After payment the user will be redirected to the previous		After payment the user will be redirected to the previous page	Working as expected	pass			

Test case ID	Feature Type	Component	Test Scenario	Pre-Requisite	Steps To Execute	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Comments	TC for Autom	BUG ID
10	Functional	Ticket generation	a user can download the generated e ticket for my journey along with the QR code which is used for authentication during my journey.		1.Enter method of reservation 2.Enter name,age,gender 3.Enter how many tickets wants to be booked 4.Also enter the number member's details like name,age,gender		Tickets booked to be displayed	Working as expected	Pass			
11	UI	Ticket status	a user can see the status of my ticket Whether it's confirmed/waiting/RAC		1.known to the status of the tickets booked		known to the status of the tickets booked	Working as expected	pass			
12	Functional	reminder notification	a user, I get reminders about my journey A day before my actual journey		1.user can get reminder notification		user can get reminder notification	Working as expected	pass			
13	Functional	GPS tracking	user can track the train using GPS and can get information such as ETA, Current stop and delay		1.tracking train for getting information		tracking process through GPS	Working as expected	pass			

Test case ID	Feature Type	Component	Test Scenario	Pre-Requisite	Steps To Execute	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Comments	TC for Automation(Y)	BUG ID
14	Functional	Ticket cancellation	user can cancel my tickets there's any Change of plan		1.tickets to be cancelled		Tickets booked to be cancelled	Working as expected	Pass			
15	UI	Raise queries	user can raise queries through the query box or via		1.raise the queries		raise the queries	Working as expected	pass			
16	Functional	Answer the queries	user will answer the questions/doubts Raised by the customers.		1.answer the queries		answer the queries	Working as expected	pass			
17	Functional	Feed details	a user will feed information about the trains delays and add extra seats if a new compartment is added.		1.information feeding on trains		information feeding on trains	Working as expected	pass			

RESULTS

9. RESULTS

9.1. PERFORMANCE METRICS



ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

10.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

10.1. ADVANTAGES

- Openness – compatibility between different system modules, potentially from different vendors;
- Orchestration – ability to manage large numbers of devices, with full visibility over them;
 - Dynamic scaling – ability to scale the system according to the application needs, through resource virtualization and cloud operation;
- Automation – ability to automate parts of the system monitoring application, leading to better performance and lower operation costs.

10.2. DISADVANTAGES

- Approaches to flexible, effective, efficient, and low-cost data collection for both railway vehicles and infrastructure monitoring, using regular trains;
- Data processing, reduction, and analysis in local controllers, and subsequent sending of that data to the cloud, for further processing;
- Online data processing systems, for real-time monitoring, using emerging communication technologies;
- Integrated, interoperable, and scalable solutions for railway systems preventive maintenance.

CONCLUSION

11.CONCLUSION

Accidents occurring in Railway transportation system cost a large number of lives. So this system helps us to prevent accidents and giving information about faults or cracks in advance to railway authorities. So that they can fix them and accidents cases becomes less. This project is cost effective. By using more techniques they can be modified and developed according to their applications. By this system many lives can be saved by avoiding accidents. The idea can be implemented in large scale in the long run to facilitate better safety standards for rail tracks and provide effective testing infrastructure for achieving better results in the future.

FUTURE SCOPE

12.FUTURE SCOPE

In future CCTV systems with IP based camera can be used for monitoring the visual videos captured from the track. It will also increase security for both passengers and railways. GPS can also be used to detect exact location of track fault area, IP cameras can also be used to show fault with the help of video. Locations on Google maps with the help of sensors can be used to detect in which area track is broken

APPENDIX

13.APPENDIX

13.1. SOURCE PROGRAM

```
import math, random
import os
import smtplib
import sqlite3
import requests
    from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
    from django.contrib.auth.base_user import AbstractBaseUser
from django.db import models
    import logging
import pandas as pd
import pytsx3
    from plyer import notification
import time            import numpy
as np            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw
from pickle import load,dump
    import smtplib, ssl
    from email.mime.text import MIMEText
from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart
import email

from email import encoders
from email.mime.base import MIMEBase

import attr
    from flask import Blueprint, flash, redirect, request, url_for
from flask.views import MethodView            from flask_babelplus
import gettext as _
```

```

from flask_login import current_user, login_required
from pluggy import HookimplMarker

from tkinter import*
base = Tk() base.geometry("500x500")
base.title("registration form")

labl_0 = Label(base, text="Registration form",width=20,font=("bold",
20))
labl_0.place(x=90,y=53)

lb1= Label(base, text="Enter Name", width=10, font=("arial",12))
lb1.place(x=20, y=120) en1= Entry(base)
en1.place(x=200, y=120)

lb3= Label(base, text="Enter Email", width=10, font=("arial",12))
lb3.place(x=19, y=160) en3= Entry(base)
en3.place(x=200, y=160)

lb4= Label(base, text="Contact Number", width=13,font=("arial",12))
lb4.place(x=19, y=200) en4= Entry(base)
en4.place(x=200, y=200)

lb5= Label(base, text="Select Gender", width=15, font=("arial",12))
lb5.place(x=5, y=240) var = IntVar()
Radiobutton(base, text="Male", padx=5,variable=var,
value=1).place(x=180, y=240)
Radiobutton(base, text="Female", padx =10,variable=var,
value=2).place(x=240,y=240)
Radiobutton(base, text="others", padx=15, variable=var,
value=3).place(x=310,y=240)

```

```
list_of_cntry = ("United States", "India", "Nepal", "Germany") cv =
StringVar() drplist= OptionMenu(base, cv, *list_of_cntry)
drplist.config(width=15) cv.set("United States") lb2= Label(base,
text="Select Country", width=13,font=("arial",12))
lb2.place(x=14,y=280)
drplist.place(x=200, y=275)
```

```
lb6= Label(base, text="Enter Password", width=13,font=("arial",12))
lb6.place(x=19, y=320) en6= Entry(base, show='*')
en6.place(x=200, y=320)
```

```
lb7= Label(base, text="Re-Enter Password",
width=15,font=("arial",12))
lb7.place(x=21, y=360) en7
=Entry(base, show='*')
en7.place(x=200, y=360)
```

```
Button(base, text="Register", width=10).place(x=200,y=400)
base.mainloop()
```

```
def generateOTP() :
```

```
    # Declare a digits variable
    # which stores all digits    digits
    = "0123456789"
    OTP = ""
```

```
    # length of password can be changed
    # by changing value in range    for i in
range(4) :
```



```

    OTP += digits[math.floor(random.random() * 10)]

    return OTP

# Driver code if __name__ ==
"__main__" :

    print("OTP of 4 digits:", generateOTP())

digits="0123456789" OTP=""
for i in range(6):
    OTP+=digits[math.floor(random.random()*10)]
otp = OTP + " is your OTP" msg= otp s =
smtplib.SMTP('smtp.gmail.com', 587)
s.starttls()
s.login("Your Gmail Account", "You app password") emailid =
input("Enter your email: ")
s.sendmail('&&&&&&&&',emailid,msg) a =
input("Enter Your OTP >>: ")
if a == OTP:
    print("Verified") else:
    print("Please Check your OTP again") root =
Tk() root.title("Python: Simple Login
Application") width = 400 height = 280
screen_width = root.winfo_screenwidth()
screen_height = root.winfo_screenheight() x =
(screen_width/2) - (width/2)
y = (screen_height/2) - (height/2) root.geometry("%dx%d+%d+%d" %
(width, height, x, y)) root.resizable(0, 0)
USERNAME = StringVar()
PASSWORD = StringVar()

```

```

Top = Frame(root, bd=2, relief=RIDGE)
Top.pack(side=TOP, fill=X)
Form = Frame(root, height=200) Form.pack(side=TOP,
pady=20)
lbl_title = Label(Top, text = "Python: Simple Login Application",
font=('arial', 15)) lbl_title.pack(fill=X) lbl_username = Label(Form,
text = "Username:", font=('arial', 14), bd=15)
lbl_username.grid(row=0, sticky="e") lbl_password = Label(Form,
text = "Password:", font=('arial', 14), bd=15)
lbl_password.grid(row=1, sticky="e") lbl_text = Label(Form)
lbl_text.grid(row=2, columnspan=2) username = Entry(Form,
textvariable=USERNAME, font=(14)) username.grid(row=0,
column=1) password = Entry(Form, textvariable=PASSWORD,
show="*", font=(14)) password.grid(row=1, column=1) def
Database():
    global conn, cursor    conn = sqlite3.connect("pythontut.db")
    cursor = conn.cursor()    cursor.execute("CREATE TABLE IF NOT
EXISTS `member` (mem_id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY
KEY
AUTOINCREMENT, username TEXT, password TEXT)")
    cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM `member` WHERE `username` =
'admin' AND `password` = 'admin'")    if
    cursor.fetchone() is None:
        cursor.execute("INSERT INTO `member` (username, password)
VALUES('admin', 'admin')")    conn.commit() def
Login(event=None):    Database()    if USERNAME.get()
== "" or PASSWORD.get() == "":
        lbl_text.config(text="Please complete the required field!", fg="red")
    else:
        cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM `member` WHERE `username`
= ? AND `password` = ?", (USERNAME.get(), PASSWORD.get()))
    if cursor.fetchone() is not None:

```

```

        HomeWindow()
        USERNAME.set("")
PASSWORD.set("")          lbl_text.config(text="")
else:
        lbl_text.config(text="Invalid username or password", fg="red")
        USERNAME.set("")
PASSWORD.set("")
        cursor.close()
conn.close()
btn_login = Button(Form, text="Login", width=45, command=Login)
btn_login.grid(pady=25, row=3, columnspan=2) btn_login.bind('<Return>',
Login)

```

```

def HomeWindow():
global Home
root.withdraw()
        Home = Toplevel()
        Home.title("Python: Simple Login Application")
width = 600    height = 500    screen_width =
root.winfo_screenwidth()    screen_height =
root.winfo_screenheight()    x = (screen_width/2) -
(width/2)    y = (screen_height/2) - (height/2)
        root.resizable(0, 0)
        Home.geometry("%dx%d+%d+%d" % (width, height, x, y))    lbl_home =
Label(Home, text="Successfully Login!", font=('times new roman',
20)).pack()    btn_back = Button(Home, text='Back',
command=Back).pack(pady=20, fill=X)

```

```

def Back():
        Home.destroy()
root.deiconify() def

```

```

getdata(url):    r =
requests.get(url)
return r.text

```

```

# input by geek
from_Station_code = "GAYA"
from_Station_name = "GAYA"

```

```

To_station_code = "PNBE"
To_station_name = "PATNA"

```

```

# url

```

```

url = "https://www.railatri.in/booking/trains-between-
stations?from_code="+from_Station_code+"&from_name="+from_Stat
ion_name+"+JN+&journey_date=+Wed&src=tbs&to_code=" + \
    To_station_code+"&to_name="+To_station_name + \
    "+JN+&user_id=-
1603228437&user_token=355740&utm_source=dwebsearch_tbs_search_
trains"

```

```

# pass the url

```

```

# into getdata function htmldata = getdata(url)
soup = BeautifulSoup(htmldata, 'html.parser')

```

```

# find the Html tag

```

```

# with find()

```

```

# and convert into string

```

```

data_str = "" for item in soup.find_all("div", class_="col-xs-12
TrainSearchSection"):

```

```

    data_str = data_str + item.get_text() result =
data_str.split("\n")

```

```
print("Train between "+from_Station_name+" and "+To_station_name)
print("")
```

```
# Display the result
```

```
for item in result:
```

```
if item != "":
```

```
print(item)
```

```
print("\n\nTicket Booking System\n")
```

```
restart = ('Y')
```

```
while restart != ('N','NO','n','no'):
```

```
    print("1.Check PNR status")    print("2.Ticket Reservation")
```

```
        option = int(input("\nEnter your option : "))
```

```
        if option == 1:
```

```
            print("Your PNR status is t3")
```

```
            exit(0)
```

```
        elif option == 2:    people = int(input("\nEnter no. of Ticket you
want :
```

```
"))
```

```
        name_l = []    age_l = []
```

```
        sex_l = []    for p in
```

```
range(people):    name =
```

```
str(input("\nName : "))
```

```
    name_l.append(name)
```

```
        age = int(input("\nAge : "))    age_l.append(age)
```

```
        sex = str(input("\nMale or Female : "))
```

```
    sex_l.append(sex)
```

```
restart = str(input("\nDid you forgot someone? y/n:
```

```

"))    if restart in ('y','YES','yes','Yes'):
        restart = ('Y')    else :
        x = 0
        print("\nTotal Ticket : ",people)    for p in
range(1,people+1):    print("Ticket : ",p)
        print("Name : ", name_l[x])    print("Age : ",
age_l[x])
        print("Sex : ",sex_l[x])    x
+= 1

```

7.2. FEATURE 2

```
class User(AbstractBaseUser):
    """
    User model.
    """

    USERNAME_FIELD = "email"

    REQUIRED_FIELDS = ["first_name", "last_name"]

    email = models.EmailField(verbose_name="E-mail",
                               unique=True
                              )

    first_name = models.CharField(verbose_name="First name",
                                   max_length=30
                                  )

    last_name = models.CharField(verbose_name="Last name",
                                  max_length=40
                                 )

    city = models.CharField(verbose_name="City", max_length=40
                             )
```

```

        stripe_id = models.CharField(
verbose_name="Stripe ID",
        unique=True,
max_length=50,        blank=True,
        null=True
    )

objects = UserManager()

@property    def
get_full_name(self):
    return f"{self.first_name} {self.last_name}"

class Meta:
    verbose_name = "User"
    verbose_name_plural = "Users"

class Profile(models.Model):
    """
    User's profile.
    """

    phone_number = models.CharField(
verbose_name="Phone number",
        max_length=15
    )

    date_of_birth = models.DateField(
        verbose_name="Date of birth"

```



```

    )

    postal_code = models.CharField(
verbose_name="Postal code",
        max_length=10,
        blank=True
    )

    address = models.CharField(
verbose_name="Address",
        max_length=255,
        blank=True
    )

    class Meta:
        abstract = True

class UserProfile(Profile):
    """
    User's profile model.
    """

    user = models.OneToOneField(
        to=User,
on_delete=models.CASCADE, related_name="profile",
    )

    group = models.CharField(
verbose_name="Group type",
choices=GroupTypeChoices.choices(),

```

```

max_length=20,
default=GroupTypeChoices.EMPLOYEE.name,
)

def __str__(self):
    return self.user.email

class Meta:

# user 1 - employer
user1, _ = User.objects.get_or_create(
    email="foo@bar.com",    first_name="Employer",
    last_name="Testowy",
    city="Białystok",
)

user1.set_unusable_password()

group_name = "employer"

_profile1, _ = UserProfile.objects.get_or_create(
    user=user1,    date_of_birth=datetime.now() -
    timedelta(days=6600),
    group=GroupTypeChoices(group_name).name,
    address="Myśliwska 14",    postal_code="15-569",
    phone_number="+48100200300",
)

# user2 - employee

```

```

user2, _ = User.objects.get_or_create()
email="bar@foo.com",    first_name="Employee",
last_name="Testowy",
    city="Białystok",
)

```

```

user2.set_unusable_password()

```

```

group_name = "employee"

```

```

_profile2, _ = UserProfile.objects.get_or_create()
user=user2,    date_of_birth=datetime.now() -
timedelta(days=7600),
group=GroupTypeChoices(group_name).name,
    address="Myśliwska 14",    postal_code="15-569",
    phone_number="+48200300400",
)

```

```

response_customer = stripe.Customer.create()
    email=user.email,    description=f"EMPLOYER -
{user.get_full_name}",    name=user.get_full_name,
    phone=user.profile.phone_number,
)

```

```

user1.stripe_id = response_customer.stripe_id user1.save()

```

```

mcc_code, url = "1520", "https://www.softserveinc.com/"

```

```

response_ca = stripe.Account.create()    type="custom",
country="PL",    email=user2.email,    default_currency="pln",
business_type="individual",    settings={"payouts": {"schedule":

```

```

{"interval": "manual", } } },
requested_capabilities=["card_payments", "transfers", ],
business_profile={"mcc": mcc_code, "url": url},    individual={
    "first_name": user2.first_name,
    "last_name": user2.last_name,
    "email": user2.email,
    "dob": {
        "day": user2.profile.date_of_birth.day,
        "month": user2.profile.date_of_birth.month,
        "year": user2.profile.date_of_birth.year,
    },
    "phone": user2.profile.phone_number,
    "address": {
        "city": user2.city,
        "postal_code": user2.profile.postal_code,
        "country": "PL",
        "line1": user2.profile.address,
    },
},
)

```

```

user2.stripe_id = response_ca.stripe_id user2.save()

```

```

tos_acceptance = {"date": int(time.time()), "ip": user_ip},

```

```

stripe.Account.modify(user2.stripe_id, tos_acceptance=tos_acceptance)

```

```

passport_front = stripe.File.create(
purpose="identity_document",    file=_file, #
ContentFile object

```

```
    stripe_account=user2.stripe_id,  
)
```

```
individual = {  
    "verification": {  
        "document": {"front": passport_front.get("id"),},  
        "additional_document": {"front": passport_front.get("id"),},  
    }  
}
```

```
stripe.Account.modify(user2.stripe_id, individual=individual)
```

```
new_card_source = stripe.Customer.create_source(user1.stripe_id,  
source=token)
```

```
stripe.SetupIntent.create(  
    payment_method_types=["card"],  
    customer=user1.stripe_id,    description="some  
description",  
    payment_method=new_card_source.id,  
)
```

```
payment_method =  
stripe.Customer.retrieve(user1.stripe_id).default_source
```

```
payment_intent = stripe.PaymentIntent.create(    amount=amount,  
currency="pln",    payment_method_types=["card"],  
capture_method="manual",    customer=user1.stripe_id, # customer  
payment_method=payment_method,  
application_fee_amount=application_fee_amount,
```

```

transfer_data={"destination": user2.stripe_id}, # connect account
description=description,
    metadata=metadata,
)

```

```

payment_intent_confirm = stripe.PaymentIntent.confirm(
payment_intent.stripe_id, payment_method=payment_method
)

```

```

stripe.PaymentIntent.capture(    payment_intent.id,
amount_to_capture=amount
)
stripe.Balance.retrieve(stripe_account=user2.stripe_id)

```

```

stripe.Charge.create(
amount=amount,    currency="pln",
source=user2.stripe_id,
    description=description
)

```

```

stripe.PaymentIntent.cancel(payment_intent.id)

```

```

    unique_together = ("user", "group")
@attr.s(frozen=True, cmp=False, hash=False, repr=True) class
UserSettings(MethodView):
    form = attr.ib(factory=settings_form_factory)    settings_update_handler =
attr.ib(factory=settings_update_handler)

    decorators = [login_required]

```

```

def get(self):
    return self.render()

def post(self):
    if self.form.validate_on_submit():
    try:
        self.settings_update_handler.apply_changeset(
            current_user, self.form.as_change()
        )
    except StopValidation as e:
self.form.populate_errors(e.reasons)
        return self.render()
    except PersistenceError:
        logger.exception("Error while updating user settings")
        flash(_("Error while updating user settings"), "danger")
        return self.redirect()

        flash(_("Settings updated."), "success")
        return self.redirect()
    return self.render()

def render(self):
    return render_template("user/general_settings.html",
form=self.form)

def redirect(self):
    return redirect(url_for("user.settings"))

@attr.s(frozen=True, hash=False, cmp=False, repr=True) class
ChangePassword(MethodView):

```

```

    form = attr.ib(factory=change_password_form_factory)
    password_update_handler = attr.ib(factory=password_update_handler)
    decorators = [login_required]

    def get(self):
        return self.render()

    def post(self):
        if self.form.validate_on_submit():
            try:
                self.password_update_handler.apply_changeset(
                    current_user, self.form.as_change()
                )
            except StopValidation as e:
                self.form.populate_errors(e.reasons)
                return self.render()
        except PersistenceError:
            logger.exception("Error while changing password")
            flash(_("Error while changing password"), "danger")
        return self.redirect()

        flash(_("Password updated."), "success")
        return self.redirect()
    return self.render()

    def render(self):
        return render_template("user/change_password.html", form=self.form)

    def redirect(self):
        return redirect(url_for("user.change_password"))

```



```

@attr.s(frozen=True, cmp=False, hash=False, repr=True) class
ChangeEmail(MethodView):
    form = attr.ib(factory=change_email_form_factory)
    update_email_handler = attr.ib(factory=email_update_handler)    decorators
    = [login_required]

    def get(self):
        return self.render()

    def post(self):    if
self.form.validate_on_submit():
try:
    self.update_email_handler.apply_changeset(
current_user, self.form.as_change()
    )
    except StopValidation as e:
        self.form.populate_errors(e.reasons)
        return self.render()
except PersistenceError:
    logger.exception("Error while updating email")
flash(_("Error while updating email"), "danger")    return
self.redirect()

    flash(_("Email address updated."), "success")
return self.redirect()
    return self.render()

def render(self):
    return render_template("user/change_email.html", form=self.form)

```

```

def redirect(self):
    return redirect(url_for("user.change_email"))
def berth_type(s):

    if s>0 and s<73:
        if s % 8 == 1 or s % 8 == 4:
            print (s), "is lower berth"
        elif s % 8 == 2 or s % 8 == 5:
            print (s), "is middle berth"
        elif s % 8 == 3 or s % 8 == 6:
            print (s), "is upper berth"
        elif s % 8 == 7:
            print (s), "is side lower berth"
        else:
            print (s), "is side upper berth"
        else:
            print (s), "invalid seat number"

# Driver code s = 10 berth_type(s)    #
# fxn call for berth type

s = 7 berth_type(s)    # fxn call for berth
# type

s = 0 berth_type(s)    # fxn call for berth type class Ticket:
counter=0    def
__init__(self,passenger_name,source,destination):
    self.__passenger_name=passenger_name
    self.__source=source
    self.__destination=destination
    self.Counter=Ticket.counter
    Ticket.counter+=1

```

```

def validate_source_destination(self):
    if (self.__source=="Delhi" and (self.__destination=="Pune" or
self.__destination=="Mumbai" or self.__destination=="Chennai" or
self.__destination=="Kolkata")):          return True      else:
        return False

def generate_ticket(self ):
if True:

__ticket_id=self.__source[0]+self.__destination[0]+"0"+str(self.Counter)
print( "Ticket id will be:",__ticket_id)      else:
    return False  def
get_ticket_id(self):      return
self.ticket_id  def
get_passenger_name(self):
return self.__passenger_name  def
get_source(self):
    if self.__source=="Delhi":
        return self.__source
else:
    print("you have written invalid soure option")
return None  def get_destination(self):      if
self.__destination=="Pune":
    return self.__destination      elif
self.__destination=="Mumbai":
    return self.__destination
elif self.__destination=="Chennai": return
self.__destination
elif self.__destination=="Kolkata":
    return self.__destination

else:

```

```

        return None
    # user define function #
Scrape the data def
getdata(url):
    r = requests.get(url)
    return r.text

# input by geek
train_name = "03391-rajgir-new-delhi-clone-special-rgd-to-ndls"

# url
url = "https://www.railatri.in/live-train-status/"+train_name

# pass the url # into getdata function
htmldata = getdata(url)
soup = BeautifulSoup(htmldata, 'html.parser')

# traverse the live status from
# this Html code data = [] for item in soup.find_all('script',
type="application/ld+json"):
    data.append(item.get_text())

# convert into dataframe
df = pd.read_json(data[2])

# display this column of #
dataframe
print(df["mainEntity"][0]['name'])
print(df["mainEntity"][0]['acceptedAnswer']['text'])
Speak method def Speak(self, audio):

```

```

        # Calling the initial constructor
        # of pyttsx3
        engine = pyttsx3.init('sapi5')

        # Calling the getter method
        voices = engine.getProperty('voices')

        # Calling the setter method
        engine.setProperty('voice', voices[1].id)

        engine.say(audio)
        engine.runAndWait()

def Take_break():

    Speak("Do you want to start sir?")
    question = input()

    if "yes" in question:

        Speak("Starting Sir")

    if "no" in question:
        Speak("We will automatically start after 5 Mins
        Sir.")

        time.sleep(5*60)
        Speak("Starting Sir")

    # A notification we will held that
    # Let's Start sir and with a message of

```

```

# will tell you to take a break after 45
# mins for 10 seconds
while(True):
    notification.notify(title="Let's Start sir",
    message="will tell you to take a break after 45
mins",
    timeout=10)

# For 45 min the will be no notification but
# after 45 min a notification will pop up.
time.sleep(0.5*60)

Speak("Please Take a break Sir")

notification.notify(title="Break Notification",
message="Please do use your device after sometime
as you have"
"been continuously using it for 45 mins and it will
affect your eyes",
    timeout=10)

# Driver's Code
if __name__ == '__main__':
    Take_break()

data_path = 'data.csv' data = pd.read_csv(data_path, names=['LATITUDE',
'LONGITUDE'], sep=',') gps_data = tuple(zip(data['LATITUDE'].values,
data['LONGITUDE'].values))

image = Image.open('map.png', 'r') # Load map image.
img_points = [] for
d in gps_data:

```

```

    x1, y1 = scale_to_img(d, (image.size[0], image.size[1])) # Convert GPS
coordinates to image coordinates.    img_points.append((x1, y1)) draw =
ImageDraw.Draw(image) draw.line(img_points, fill=(255, 0, 0), width=2) #
Draw converted records to the map image.

```

```

image.save('resultMap.png') x_ticks = map(lambda x: round(x, 4),
np.linspace(lon1, lon2, num=7)) y_ticks = map(lambda x: round(x, 4),
np.linspace(lat1, lat2, num=8)) y_ticks = sorted(y_ticks, reverse=True) # y
ticks must be reversed due to conversion to image coordinates.

```

```

fig, axis1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 10))
axis1.imshow(plt.imread('resultMap.png')) # Load the image to matplotlib
plot.
axis1.set_xlabel('Longitude')
axis1.set_ylabel('Latitude')
axis1.set_xticklabels(x_ticks)
axis1.set_yticklabels(y_ticks)
axis1.grid() plt.show() class
tickets:    def __init__(self):
self.no_ofac1stclass=0
self.totaf=0
self.no_ofac2ndclass=0
self.no_ofac3rdclass=0
self.no_ofsleeper=0
self.no_oftickets=0
self.name=""    self.age=""
self.resno=0    self.status=""
def ret(self):
    return(self.resno)
def rename(self):
return(self.name)    def
display(self):
    f=0

```

```

        fin1=open("tickets.dat","rb")
if not fin1:
    print "ERROR"
else:
    print
    n=int(raw_input("ENTER PNR NUMBER : "))
print "\n\n"
    print ("FETCHING DATA . . .".center(80))
time.sleep(1)
    print
    print('PLEASE WAIT...!!'.center(80))
time.sleep(1)          os.system('cls')          try:
while True:
    tick=load(fin1)
if(n==tick.ret()):          f=1
print "="*80          print("PNR
STATUS".center(80))
    print "="*80
    print
    print "PASSENGER'S NAME :",tick.name
print
    print "PASSENGER'S AGE :",tick.age
print
    print "PNR NO :",tick.resno
print
    print "STATUS :",tick.status
print
    print "NO OF SEATS BOOKED : ",tick.no_oftickets
print          except:          pass          fin1.close()          if(f==0):
    print
    print "WRONG PNR NUMBER..!!"
    print
def pending(self):

```



```

        self.status="WAITING LIST"
        print "PNR NUMBER :",self.resno
print      time.sleep(1.2)      print
"STATUS = ",self.status
        print
        print "NO OF SEATS BOOKED : ",self.no_oftickets
print    def confirmation (self):
        self.status="CONFIRMED"
        print "PNR NUMBER : ",self.resno
print      time.sleep(1.5)      print
"STATUS = ",self.status
        print    def
cancellation(self):
        z=0
        f=0
        fin=open("tickets.dat","rb")      fout=open("temp.dat","ab")
        print
        r= int(raw_input("ENTER PNR NUMBER : "))
try:      while(True):      tick=load(fin)
z=tick.ret() if(z!=r):
        dump(tick,fout)
elif(z==r):
        f=1
except:
pass
fin.close()
        fout.close()
        os.remove("tickets.dat")
os.rename("temp.dat","tickets.dat")      if
(f==0):      print

```

```

        print "NO SUCH RESERVATION NUMBER FOUND"
print      time.sleep(2)      os.system('cls')      else:
print
        print "TICKET CANCELLED"
print"RS.600 REFUNDED...."    def
reservation(self):
    trainno=int(raw_input("ENTER THE TRAIN NO:"))
z=0
    f=0
    fin2=open("tr1details.dat")
    fin2.seek(0)    if
not fin2:    print
"ERROR"    else:
    try:
        while True:
            tr=load(fin2)
z=tr.gettrainno()
n=tr.gettrainname()    if
(trainno==z):
        print
        print "TRAIN NAME IS : ",n
f=1    print    print "-"*80
no_ofac1st=tr.getno_ofac1stclass()
no_ofac2nd=tr.getno_ofac2ndclass()
no_ofac3rd=tr.getno_ofac3rdclass()
no_ofsleeper=tr.getno_ofsleeper()
if(f==1):
        fout1=open("tickets.dat","ab")
print
        self.name=raw_input("ENTER THE PASSENGER'S NAME
")
        print

```

```

        self.age=int(raw_input("PASSENGER'S AGE : "))
print
        print"\t\t SELECT A CLASS YOU WOULD LIKE TO
TRAVEL IN :- "
        print "1.AC FIRST CLASS"
print
        print "2.AC SECOND CLASS"
print
        print "3.AC THIRD CLASS"
print
        print "4.SLEEPER CLASS"
        print
        c=int(raw_input("\t\t\tENTER YOUR CHOICE = "))
os.system('cls')          amt1=0          if(c==1):
        self.no_oftickets=int(raw_input("ENTER NO_OF
FIRST CLASS AC SEATS TO BE BOOKED : "))
i=1          while(i<=self.no_oftickets):
        self.totaf=self.totaf+1
amt1=1000*self.no_oftickets          i=i+1
        print
        print "PROCESSING. .",
        time.sleep(0.5)
print ". ",
time.sleep(0.3)
print'. '          time.sleep(2)
os.system('cls')
        print "TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE PAID = ",amt1
self.resno=int(random.randint(1000,2546))
        x=no_ofac1st-self.totaf
        print
if(x>0):

```

```

                                self.confirmation()
dump(self,fout1)
                                break
else:
                                self.pending()
                                dump(tick,fout1)
                                break
elif(c==2):
                                self.no_oftickets=int(raw_input("ENTER NO_OF
SECOND CLASS AC SEATS TO BE BOOKED : "))
i=1

```

```

def menu():
    tr=train()
    tick=tickets()    print
    print "WELCOME TO PRAHIT AGENCY".center(80)    while
    True:
        print                print "="*80
    print " \t\t\t RAILWAY"
        print
    print "="*80
        print
    print "\t\t\t1. **UPDATE TRAIN DETAILS."
    print
    print "\t\t\t2. TRAIN DETAILS. "
    print
    print "\t\t\t3. RESERVATION OF TICKETS."
    print

```



```

        print "\t\t\tRESERVATION OF TICKETS"
print'*80          print          tick.reservation()
elif ch==4:
    print"*80
    print"\t\t\tCANCELLATION OF TICKETS"
print          print"*80          print
tick.cancellation()      elif ch==5:
    print "*80          print("PNR
STATUS".center(80))
    print"*80
printclass tickets:  def
__init__(self):
self.no_ofac1stclass=0
self.totaf=0
self.no_ofac2ndclass=0
self.no_ofac3rdclass=0
self.no_ofsleeper=0
self.no_oftickets=0
self.name="        self.age="
    self.resno=0
self.status="        def
ret(self):
    return(self.resno)
def retname(self):
return(self.name)  def
display(self):
    f=0
    finl=open("tickets.dat","rb")
if not finl:
    print "ERROR"
else:        print

```

```

        n=int(raw_input("ENTER PNR NUMBER : "))
print "\n\n"          print ("FETCHING DATA . .
".center(80))          time.sleep(1)          print
        print('PLEASE WAIT...!!'.center(80))
        time.sleep(1)
os.system('cls')
try:          while
True:
        tick=load(fin1)
if(n==tick.ret()):          f=1
print "="*80          print("PNR
STATUS".center(80))
        print"="*80
print
        print "PASSENGER'S NAME :",tick.name
print
        print "PASSENGER'S AGE :",tick.age
print
        print "PNR NO :",tick.resno
print
        print "STATUS :",tick.status
print
        print "NO OF SEATS BOOKED : ",tick.no_oftickets
print          except:          pass          fin1.close()          if(f==0):
print
        print "WRONG PNR NUMBER..!!"
print          def pending(self):
        self.status="WAITING LIST"
        print "PNR NUMBER :",self.resno
print          time.sleep(1.2)          print
"STATUS = ",self.status          print

```



```

        print "NO OF SEATS BOOKED : ",self.no_oftickets
print    def confirmation (self):
        self.status="CONFIRMED"
        print "PNR NUMBER : ",self.resno
print
        time.sleep(1.5)    print
"STATUS = ",self.status
        print    def
cancellation(self):
        z=0
        f=0
        fin=open("tickets.dat","rb")    fout=open("temp.dat","ab")
        print
        r= int(raw_input("ENTER PNR NUMBER : "))
try:    while(True):    tick=load(fin)
z=tick.ret()    if(z!=r):
        dump(tick,fout)
elif(z==r):
        f=1
except:
pass
fin.close()
        fout.close()
        os.remove("tickets.dat")
os.rename("temp.dat","tickets.dat")    if
(f==0):    print
        print "NO SUCH RESERVATION NUMBER FOUND"
print    time.sleep(2)    os.system('cls')
        else:
print

```

```

        print "TICKET CANCELLED"
print"RS.600 REFUNDED...."    def
reservation(self):
    trainno=int(raw_input("ENTER THE TRAIN NO:"))
z=0
    f=0
    fin2=open("tr1details.dat")
    fin2.seek(0)    if
not fin2:    print
"ERROR"    else:
try:    while
True:

        tr=load(fin2)
z=tr.gettrainno()
n=tr.gettrainname()    if
(trainno==z):

        print
        print "TRAIN NAME IS : ",n
f=1    print    print "-"*80
no_ofac1st=tr.getno_ofac1stclass()
no_ofac2nd=tr.getno_ofac2ndclass()
no_ofac3rd=tr.getno_ofac3rdclass()
no_ofsleeper=tr.getno_ofsleeper()
if(f==1):

        fout1=open("tickets.dat","ab")
        print
        self.name=raw_input("ENTER THE PASSENGER'S NAME
")

        print
        self.age=int(raw_input("PASSENGER'S AGE : "))
print

```

```

        print"\t\t SELECT A CLASS YOU WOULD LIKE TO
TRAVEL IN :- "
        print "1.AC FIRST CLASS"
print
        print "2.AC SECOND CLASS"
print
        print "3.AC THIRD CLASS"
print
        print "4.SLEEPER CLASS"
print
        c=int(raw_input("\t\t\tENTER YOUR CHOICE = "))
os.system('cls')          amt1=0          if(c==1):
        self.no_oftickets=int(raw_input("ENTER NO_OF
FIRST CLASS AC SEATS TO BE BOOKED : "))
i=1          while(i<=self.no_oftickets):
        self.totaf=self.totaf+1
amt1=1000*self.no_oftickets          i=i+1
        print
        print "PROCESSING. .",
        time.sleep(0.5)
        print ". ",
time.sleep(0.3)
print.'          time.sleep(2)
os.system('cls')
        print "TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE PAID = ",amt1
self.resno=int(random.randint(1000,2546))
        x=no_ofac1st-self.totaf
        print
if(x>0):
        self.confirmation()
dump(self,fout1)

```

```

                break
else:
                self.pending()
dump(tick,fout1)
                break
elif(c==2):
                self.no_oftickets=int(raw_input("ENTER NO_OF
SECOND CLASS AC SEATS TO BE BOOKED : "))
i=1

```

```

def menu():
    tr=train()
    tick=tickets()    print
    print "WELCOME TO PRAHIT AGENCY".center(80)    while
    True:
        print                print "="*80
    print " \t\t\t RAILWAY"
        print
    print "="*80
        print
    print "\t\t\t1. **UPDATE TRAIN DETAILS."
    print
    print "\t\t\t2. TRAIN DETAILS. "
    print
    print "\t\t\t3. RESERVATION OF TICKETS."
    print
    print "\t\t\t4. CANCELLATION OF TICKETS. "
    print
    print "\t\t\t5. DISPLAY PNR STATUS."
    print

```



```

        x=raw_input("\t\tDO YOU WANT TO ADD ANY MORE
TRAINS DETAILS ? ")
        os.system('cls')
continue    elif(j<>r):
        print"\n\n\n\n\n"
        print "WRONG PASSWORD".center(80)
elif ch==2:
        fin=open("tr1details.dat",'rb')
if not fin:
        print "ERROR"
tick.display()    elif
ch==6:
        quit()

        raw_input("PRESS ENTER TO GO TO BACK MENU".center(80))
        os.system('cls')

```

```

menu() sender_email = "my@gmail.com" receiver_email =
"your@gmail.com" password = input("Type your password
and press enter:")

```

```

message = MIMEMultipart("alternative")
message["Subject"] = "multipart test" message["From"] =
sender_email
message["To"] = receiver_email

```

```

# Create the plain-text and HTML version of your message text =
"""
Hi,
How are you?
Real Python has many great tutorials:

```

```

www.realpython.com"""
html = """\ <html>
<body>
<p>Hi,<br>
    How are you?<br>
    <a href="http://www.realpython.com">Real Python</a>      has
many great tutorials.
</p>
</body>
</html>
"""

```

```

# Turn these into plain/html MIMEText objects part1 =
MIMEText(text, "plain")
part2 = MIMEText(html, "html")

```

```

# Add HTML/plain-text parts to MIMEMultipart message
# The email client will try to render the last part first
message.attach(part1) message.attach(part2)

```

```

# Create secure connection with server and send email context =
ssl.create_default_context() with smtplib.SMTP_SSL("smtp.gmail.com",
465, context=context) as server:
    server.login(sender_email, password)
server.sendmail(      sender_email, receiver_email,
message.as_string()
    )
subject = "An email with attachment from Python" body = "This
is an email with attachment sent from Python"
sender_email = "my@gmail.com" receiver_email =
"your@gmail.com" password = input("Type your password

```

```

and press enter:") # Create a multipart message and set
headers

message = MIMEMultipart() message["From"] = sender_email
message["To"] = receiver_email message["Subject"] = subject
message["Bcc"] = receiver_email # Recommended for mass emails

# Add body to email
message.attach(MIMEText(body, "plain"))

filename = "document.pdf" # In same directory as script

# Open PDF file in binary mode with
open(filename, "rb") as attachment:
    # Add file as application/octet-stream
    # Email client can usually download this automatically as attachment
    part = MIMEBase("application", "octet-stream")
    part.set_payload(attachment.read())

# Encode file in ASCII characters to send by email
encoders.encode_base64(part)

# Add header as key/value pair to attachment part
part.add_header( "Content-Disposition",
    f"attachment; filename= {filename}",
)

# Add attachment to message and convert message to string
message.attach(part)
text = message.as_string()

```



```

# Log in to server using secure context and send email context =
ssl.create_default_context() with smtplib.SMTP_SSL("smtp.gmail.com",
465, context=context) as server:
    server.login(sender_email, password)    server.sendmail(sender_email,
receiver_email, text)
api_key = "Your_API_key"

# base_url variable to store url
base_url = "https://api.railwayapi.com/v2/pnr-status/pnr/"

# Enter valid pnr_number
pnr_number = "6515483790"

# Stores complete url address
complete_url = base_url + pnr_number + "/apikey/" + api_key + "/"

# get method of requests module #
return response object
response_ob = requests.get(complete_url)

# json method of response object convert #
json format data into python format data
result = response_ob.json()

# now result contains list # of nested
dictionaries if
result["response_code"] == 200: #
train name is extracting # from the
result variable data train_name =
result["train"]["name"]

```

train number is extracting from # the result
variable data

```
train_number = result["train"]["number"]
```

from station name is extracting # from the
result variable data

```
from_station = result["from_station"]["name"]
```

to_station name is extracting from # the result
variable data

```
to_station = result["to_station"]["name"]
```

boarding point station name is # extracting from the result variable
data boarding_point = result["boarding_point"]["name"]

reservation upto station name is # extracting from
the result variable data

```
reservation_upto =  
result["reservation_upto"]["name"]
```

```
# store the value or data of "pnr"  
# key in pnr_num variable pnr_num =  
result["pnr"] # store the value or data  
of "doj" key # in variable  
date_of_journey variable  
date_of_journey = result["doj"]
```

```
# store the value or data of  
# "total_passengers" key in variable  
total_passengers = result["total_passengers"]
```

```
# store the value or data of "passengers"      # key in
variable passengers_list
```

```
passengers_list = result["passengers"]
```

```
# store the value or data of # "chart_prepared" key
in variable
```

```
chart_prepared = result["chart_prepared"]
```

```
# print following values
```

```
print(" train name : " + str(train_name)      + "\n train
number : " + str(train_number)
```

```
+ "\n from station : " + str(from_station)
```

```
+ "\n to station : " + str(to_station)
```

```
+ "\n boarding point : " + str(boarding_point)
```

```
+ "\n reservation upto : " + str(reservation_upto)
```

```
+ "\n pnr number : " + str(pnr_num)
```

```
+ "\n date of journey : " + str(date_of_journey)
```

```
+ "\n total no. of passengers: " + str(total_passengers)
```

```
+ "\n chart prepared : " + str(chart_prepared))
```

```
# looping through passenger list
```

```
for passenger in passengers_list:
```

```
# store the value or data # of "no"
key in variable passenger_num =
passenger["no"]
```

```
# store the value or data of      # "current_status" key in
variable    current_status = passenger["current_status"]
```

```

        # store the value or data of      # "booking_status" key in
variable    booking_status = passenger["booking_status"]

        # print following values
        print(" passenger number : " + str(passenger_num)      + "\n
current status : " + str(current_status)
                + "\n booking_status : " + str(booking_status))
    else:
        print("Record Not Found")

```

13.2.GIT HUB LINK

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-17080-1659627698>