Project Report

1. INTRODUCTION
   1. Project Overview
   2. Purpose
2. LITERATURE SURVEY
   1. Existing problem
   2. References
   3. Problem Statement Definition
3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION
   1. Empathy Map Canvas
   2. Ideation & Brainstorming
   3. Proposed Solution
   4. Problem Solution fit
4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS
   1. Functional requirement
   2. Non-Functional requirements
5. PROJECT DESIGN
   1. Data Flow Diagrams
   2. Solution & Technical Architecture
   3. User Stories
6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING
   1. Sprint Planning & Estimation
   2. Sprint Delivery Schedule
7. CODING & SOLUTIONING (Explain the features added in the project along with code)
   1. Feature 1
   2. Feature 2
   3. Database Schema (if Applicable)
8. TESTING
   1. Test Cases
   2. User Acceptance Testing
9. RESULTS
   1. Performance Metrics
10. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES
11. CONCLUSION
12. FUTURE SCOPE
13. APPENDIX Source Code

GitHub & Project Demo Link

# INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

* 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. 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 humanto-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

# 2. 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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1. 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.
2. S. Srivastava, R. P. Chourasia, P. Sharma, S. I. Abbas, N. K. Singh, “Railway Track Crack detection vehicle”, IARJSET, Vol. 4, pp. 145-148, Issued in 2, Feb 2017.
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Railway Track Fault Detection Over the Internet”, International Journal of Applied Engineering Research, Vol. 14, pp. 20-23, Number 2, 2019.

1. R. A. Raza, K. P. Rauf, A. Shafeeq, “Crack detection in Railway track using Image processing”, IJARIIT, Vol. 3, pp. 489-496, Issue 4, 2017.
2. 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

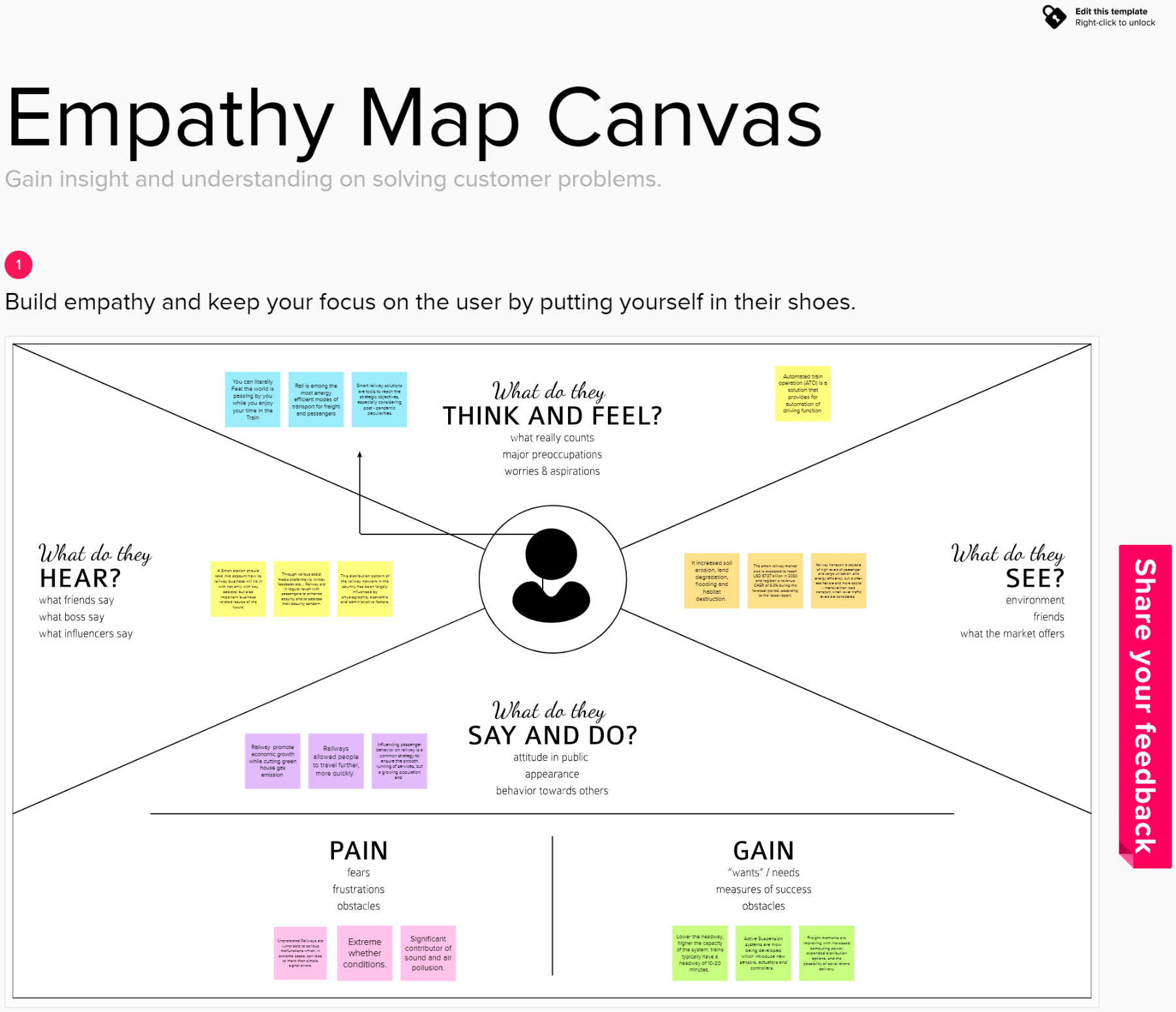
2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION

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”

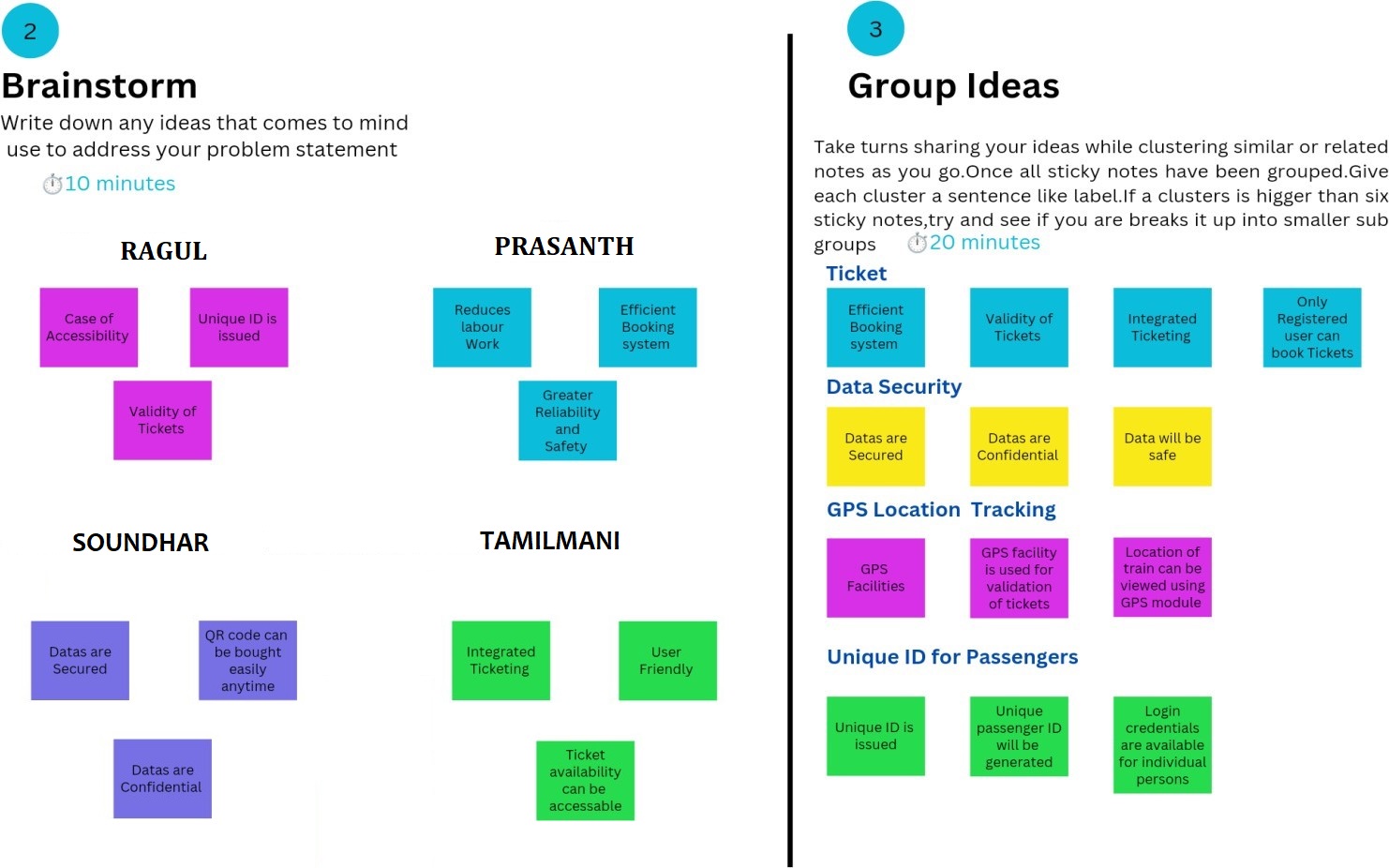
IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

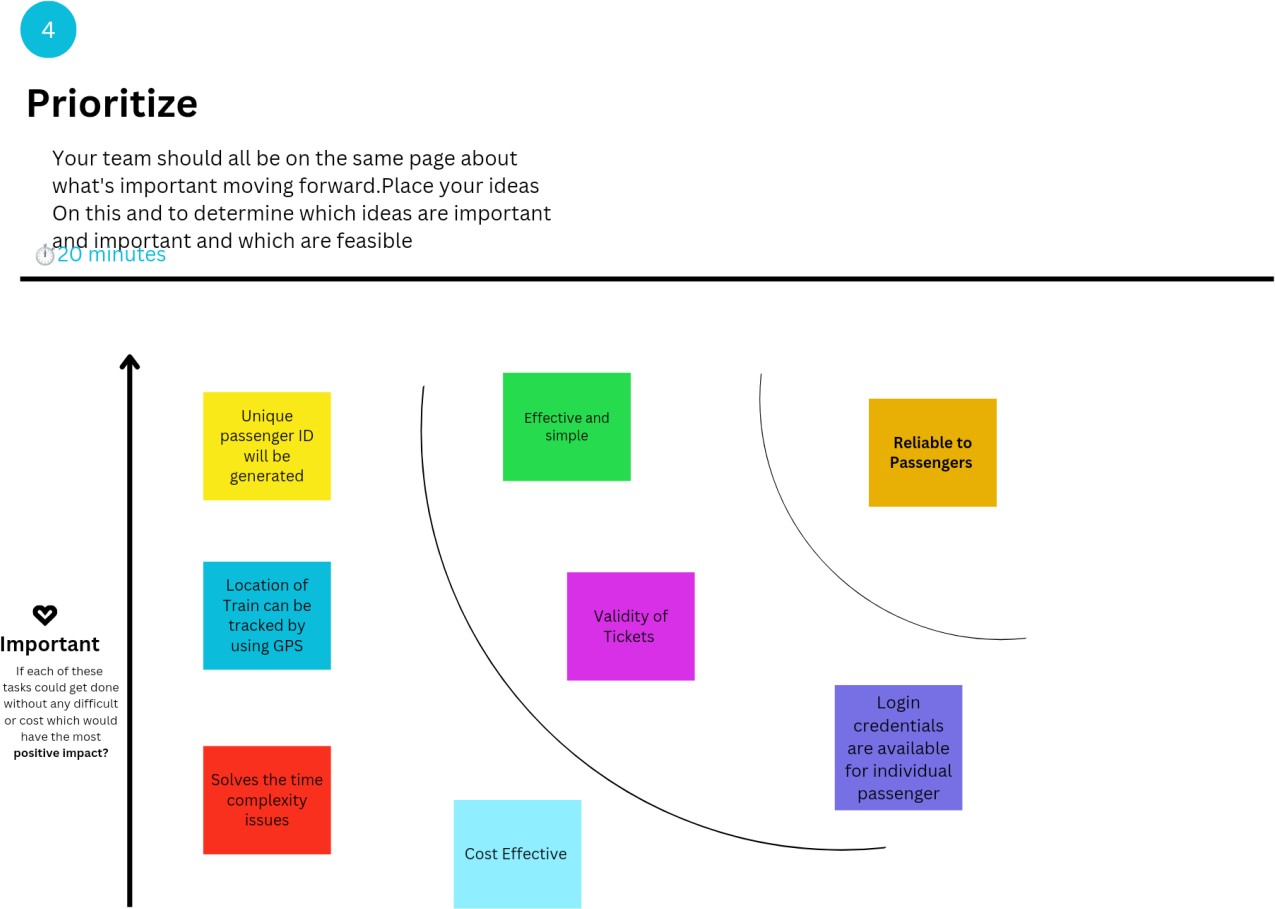
3. IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTON

## 3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS



## 3.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING

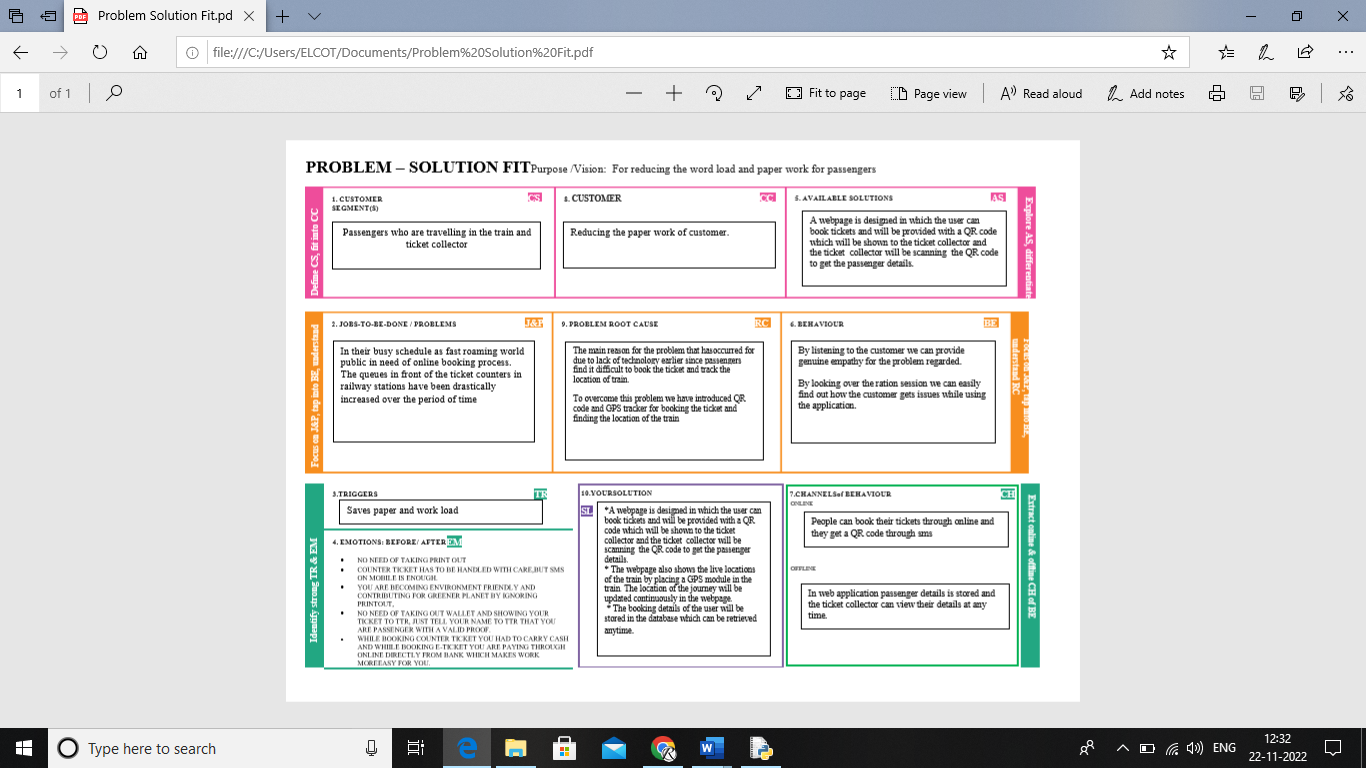




## 3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.NO | PARAMETERS | DESCRIPTIONS |
| 1 | Problem  Statement  (Problem to be solved) | In order to satisfy the passengers, the Railways provides various services to its passengers But, the passengers can face some problems. |
| 2 | Idea / Solution description | The idea is to minimize the ticket booking problems among the passengers by providing Online mode of  booking rather than papers. . In queues in front of the ticket counters in railway stations have been drastically increased over the time. |
| 3 | Novelty / Uniqueness | Online mode of booking is most common and so ease of access to everyone that makes more efficient  uniqueness of utilizing the technique. People can book their ticket through online and they get a QR code  through SMS |
| 4 | Social Impact /  Customer  Satisfaction | Customers for sure they get satisfied as they are in the fast roaming world this technique makes more easier for travelling passengers. A web page is designed in  which the user can book tickets and will be provided  with the QR code, which will be shown to the ticket  collector and by scanning the QR code the ticket collector will get the passenger details |
| 5 | Business Model (Revenue Model) | A web page is designed in which the user can book tickets and will be provided with the QR code, which will be shown to the ticket collector and by scanning  the QR code the ticket collector will get the passenger  details. The booking details of the user will be stored in the database, which can be retrieved any time |
| 6 | Scalability of the  Solution | The scalability of this solution is most feasible among the passengers who are willing to travel. No need of  taking printout Counter ticket has to be handled with  care, but SMS on mobile is enough. No need to taking  out wallet and showing your ticket to TTR just tell your name to TTR that you are a passenger with valid proof |

## 3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT



REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1. FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FR No. | Non-Functional Requirement | Description |
| NFR-1 | Usability | The app is set to easily method only. All the languages will be accessed throughby user. |

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FR No. | Functional Requirement (Epic) | Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task) |
| FR-1 | User Registration | Before the user registration there will be language selector .All the language is applicable. When user enter in to the application they can see the page of showing enter the email ,mobile number and name. After that in screen it shows the verification code is sent through the email id. |
| FR-2 | User verification | The verification code is sent to the registered email id |
| FR-3 | User confirmation | The verification code is entered in to the app application. After finishing that home page is opened. |
| FR-4 | Process of booking | When the home page is opened there will be a from and to option. We must enter the details then after that we can able to see the number of trains availability and seats availability. We can select the particular train and particular seats which we need and click the confirm option. |
| FR-5 | Payment process | After entering all the details select the payment option  like google pay, phone pay, paytm, etc…, When we select that method it process through selected payment option then payment should be done carefully, then the ticket is confirmed. After confirmation it will return to the page and we can see the details of booking. |
| FR-6 | Confirmation message | After all the QR code will be send through the SMS and email id. QR code will be shown to the ticket collector when the QR code is scanned booking details will be shown . |

Non-functional Requirements:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

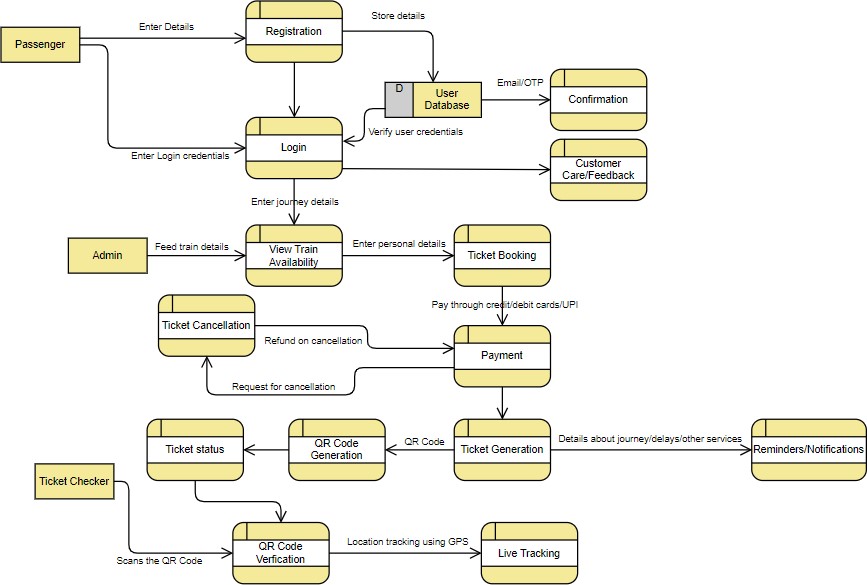
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NFR-2 | Security | The permissions access is only for the location access only there will be no other unauthorized permission should be entered to it. |
| NFR-3 | Reliability | When the user are entering the details, that time if network connection is disabled. All the details will be stored automatically. No need to enter the details again. |
| NFR-4 | Performance | The application is more secured and it will obtain through the back end . no unauthorized can access the application |
| NFR-5 | Availability | only the QR code is sent through the message and email id only no other information is included |
| NFR-6 | Scalability | At a time more than 300,000 users can obtain .All the data will be stored carefully and other issues will be obtain. |

# 

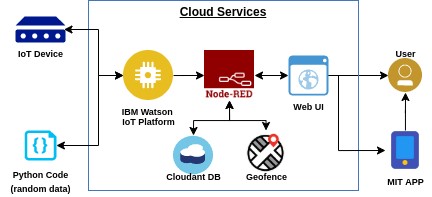
# 

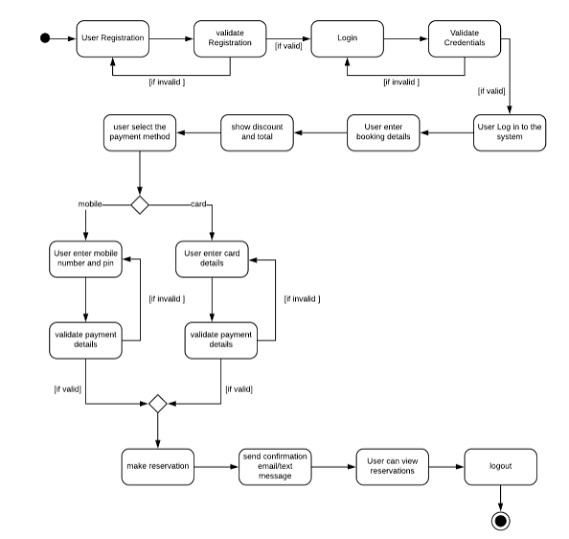
## 5. PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS



5.2 SOLUTION & TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE





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 |
|  | Remainders notification | USN-12 | As a user, I get remainders 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

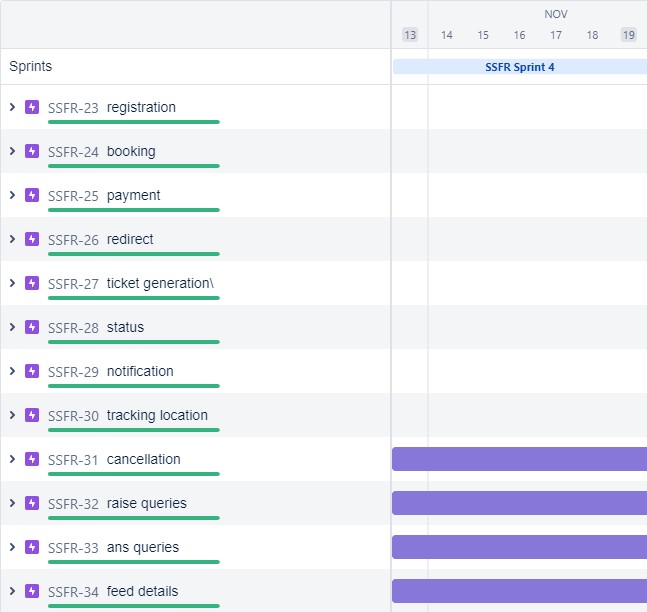
## 6.1. SPRINT PLANNING& ESTIMATION

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 | Ragul |
| Sprint-1 |  | USN-2 | As a user, I can register through phone  numbers, Gmail, Facebook or other social sites | 1 | High | Prasanth |
| Sprint-1 | Conformation | USN-3 | As a user, I will receive confirmation through  email or OTP once registration is successful | 2 | Low | Sounthar |
| 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 | Tamilmani |
| 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 | Sounthar  Prasanth |
| Sprint-2 | Booking | USN-6 | As a use, I can provide the basic details such as  a name, age, gender etc… | 2 | High | Tamilmani |
| 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 | Ragul |
| Sprint-2 | Payment | USN-8 | As a user, I can choose to pay through credit  Card/debit card/UPI. | 1 | High | Prasanth |
| Sprint-2 |  | USN-9 | As a user, I will be redirected to the selected | 2 | High | Sounthar |
| 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 | Tamilmani |
| Sprint-3 | Ticket status | USN-11 | As a user, I can see the status of my ticket | 2 | High | Prasanth |
|  |  |  | 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 | Sounthar |
| 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 | Ragul |
| Sprint-4 |  | USN-14 | As a user, I can cancel my tickets if there’s any Change of plan | 1 | High | Prasanth |
| Sprint-4 | Raise queries | USN-15 | As a user, I can raise queries through the query box or via mail. | 2 | Medium | Tamilmani |
| Sprint-4 | Answer the queries | USN-16 | As a user, I will answer the questions/doubts  Raised by the customers. | 2 | High | Sounthar |
| 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 | Ragul |

## 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 |

## 



# 7. CODING AND SOLUTIONING

## 7.1. FEATURE 1 o

* IOT device
* IBM Watson platform
* Node red
* Cloudant 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:

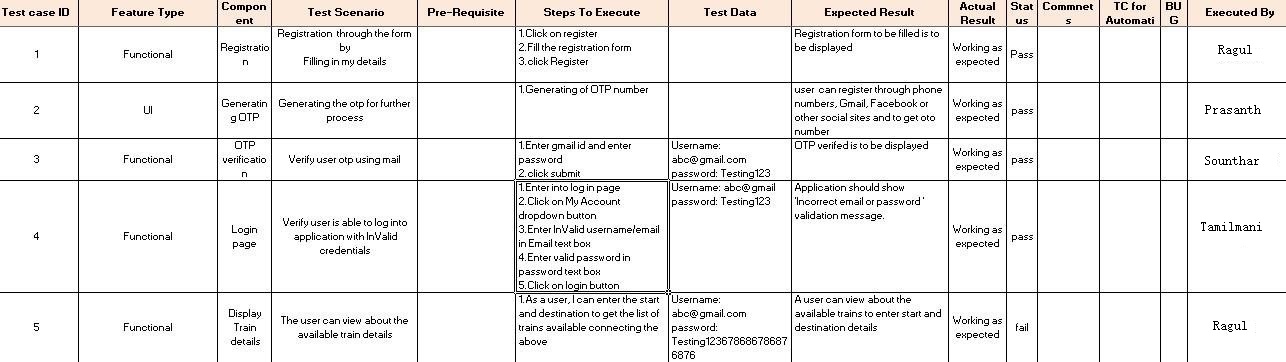
print("Verified") else:

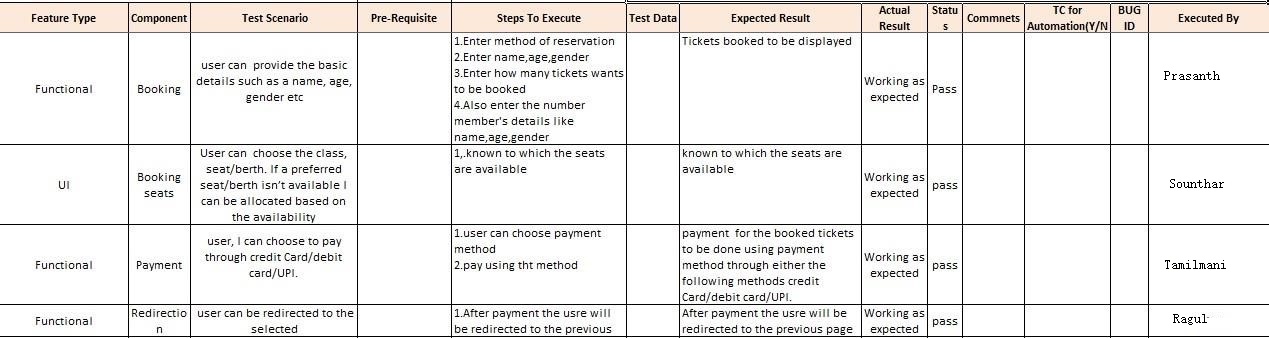
print("Please Check your OTP again") roo

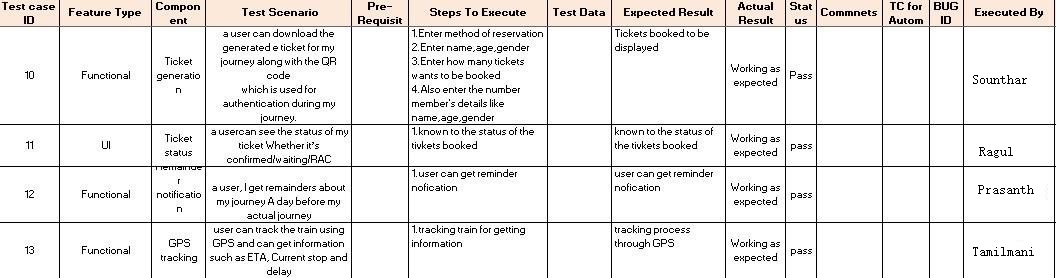
# TESTING

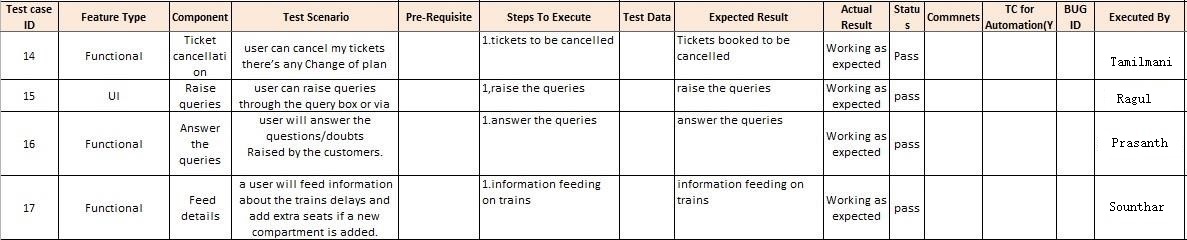
# 8. TESTING

8.1.TEST CASES









# 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; o 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.

# 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 pyttsx3

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.railyatri.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.railyatri.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: |
| Sir.") | Speak("We will automatically start after 5 Mins |
|  | 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", |
| mins", | message="will tell you to take a break after 45 |
|  | 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", |
| as you have" | message="Please do use your device after sometime |
|  | "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 retname(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\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

print "\t\t\t6. QUIT."

print"\*\* - office use......"

ch=int(raw\_input("\t\t\tENTER YOUR CHOICE : ")) os.system('cls') print

"\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\t\t\t\t\t\t\tLOADI

NG. .",

time.sleep(1) print ("."), time.sleep(0.5) print (".") time.sleep(2) os.system('cls') if ch==1:

j="\*\*\*\*\*" r=raw\_input("\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\t\t\t\tENTER THE

PASSWORD: ")

os.system('cls') if (j==r): x='y' while (x.lower()=='y'):

fout=open("tr1details.dat","ab") tr.getinput() dump(tr,fout) fout.close()

print"\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\t\t\tUPDATING TRAIN LIST PLEASE WAIT . .",

time.sleep(1) print ("."), time.sleep(0.5) print ("."), time.sleep(2) os.system('cls')

print "\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n"

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" else: try: while True:

print"\*"\*80 print"\t\t\t\tTRAIN DETAILS"

print"\*"\*80 print tr=load(fin) tr.output()

raw\_input("PRESS ENTER TO VIEW NEXT TRAIN DETAILS")

os.system('cls') except EOFError:

pass elif ch==3: print'='\*80

print "\t\t\t\tRESERVATION OF TICKETS" print'='\*80 print tick.reservation() elif ch==4:

print"="\*80

print"\t\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

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\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

print "\t\t\t6. QUIT."

print"\*\* - office use......"

ch=int(raw\_input("\t\t\tENTER YOUR CHOICE : ")) os.system('cls') print

"\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\t\t\t\t\t\t\tLOADI

NG. .",

time.sleep(1) print ("."), time.sleep(0.5) print (".") time.sleep(2) os.system('cls') if ch==1: j="\*\*\*\*\*" r=raw\_input("\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\t\t\t\tENTER THE

PASSWORD: ")

os.system('cls') if (j==r): x='y' while (x.lower()=='y'):

fout=open("tr1details.dat","ab") tr.getinput() dump(tr,fout) fout.close()

print"\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\t\t\tUPDATING TRAIN LIST PLEASE WAIT . .",

time.sleep(1) print ("."), time.sleep(0.5) print ("."), time.sleep(2) os.system('cls')

print "\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n"

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-19565-1659700377