PROJECT REPORT SMART SOLUTION FOR RAILWAYS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

As trains are one of the most preferred modes of transportation among middle class and impoverished people as it attracts for its amenities. Simultaneously there is an increase at risk from thefts and accidents like chain snatching, derailment, fire accident. In order to avoid or in better words to stop all such brutality we came up with a solution by providing an application which can be accessed by the user after booking their tickets. With a single click this app addresses issues by sending a text message to TC and RPF as an alert. In our project we use Node-Red service, app-development, IBM cloud platform to store passenger data.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this project is to report and get relived from the issues related to trains.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing problem

- A Web page is designed for the public where they can book tickets by seeing the available seats.
- After booking the train, the person will get a QR code which has to be shown to the Ticket Collector while boarding the train.
- The ticket collectors can scan the QR code to identify the personal details.
- A GPS module is present in the train to track it. The live status of the journey is updated in the Web app continuously
- All the booking details of the customers will be stored in the database with a unique ID and they can be retrieved back when the Ticket Collector scans the QR Code.

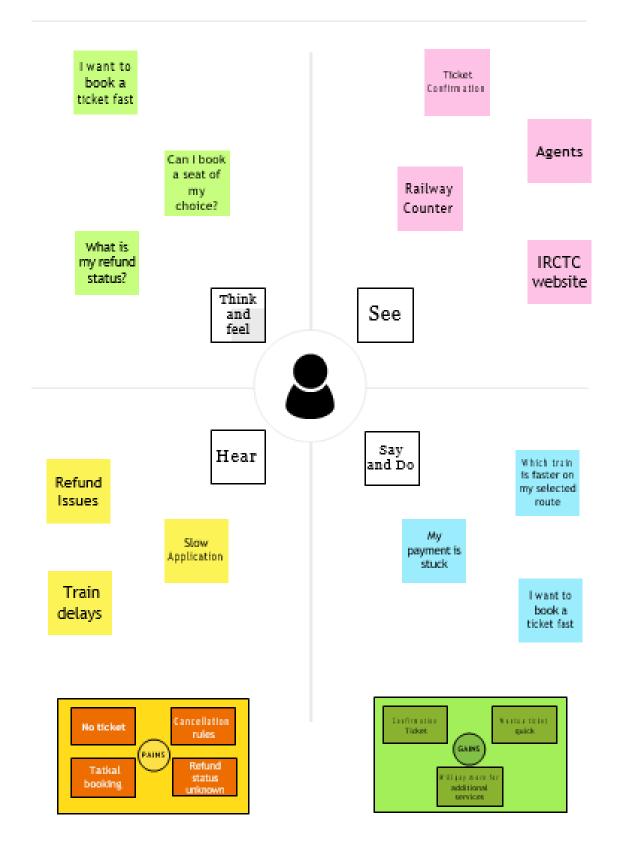
2.2 REFERENCES

Smart Train Detector using IOT	Payal Srivastava,Rana Majumdar, Bonny Paulose, Sunil Kumar.	January 2019	https://ieeexplore. ieee.org/document/8776894
Smart Train Accident Detection and Prevention System using IOT Technology	Lakshmi Devi R,Saravanan G, Sangeetha K, Pavithra S, Thiygarajan S.	July 2021	https://ieeexplore. ieee.org/document/9526413
Railways Components Wear: A smart platform.	Alessandro, Massaro, Emanuele, Cannella	June 2021	https://ieeexplore. ieee.org/document/9488486

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 Empathy Map Canvas

Smart Solution for Railways



3.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING

PROBLEM:

QUESTION

How to provide faster services?

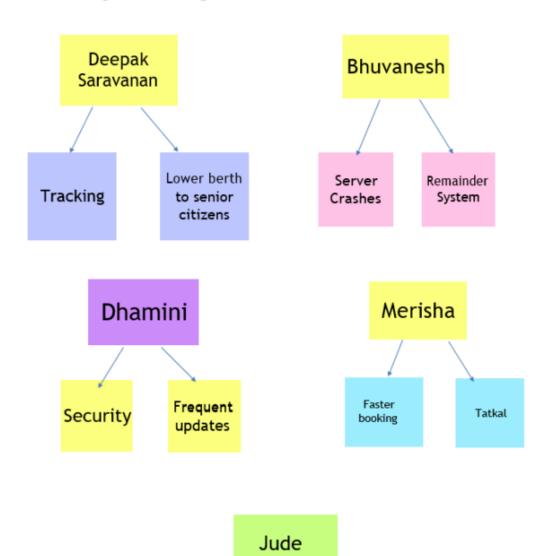
QUESTION

How to overcome server crashes?

QUESTION

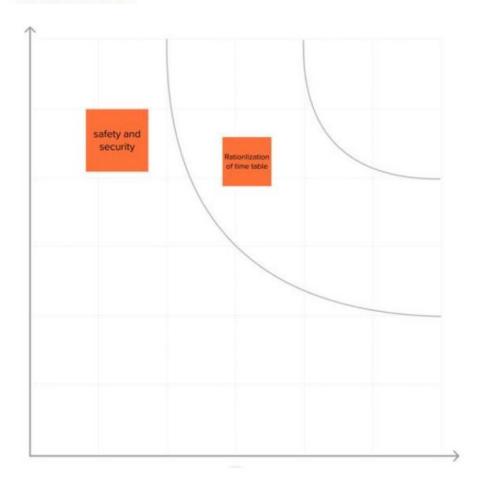
How to provide better services?

INDIVIDUAL IDEAS:



Particulars of Train

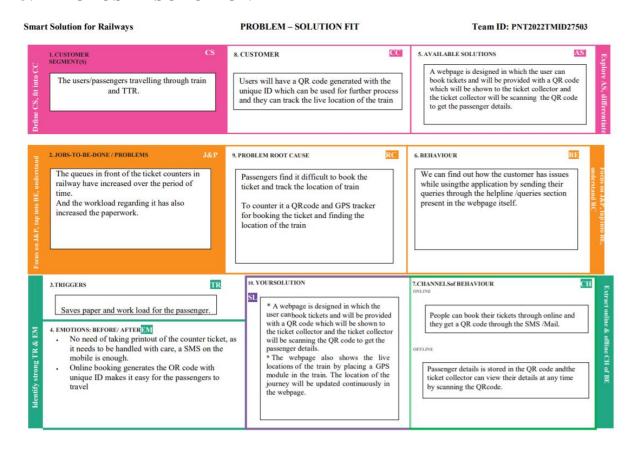
PRIORITIZE:



3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Smart Solutions for railways is designed to reduce the work load of the user and also the use of paper.
2.	Idea / Solution description	A web page is designed for public where all the booking details of the customers will be stored in the database with a unique ID and they can be retrieved back when the Ticket Collector scans the QR Code.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	 A Ticket collector can scan the QR code and extract the information from the QR code i.e., Unique ID. With that Unique ID, data is fetched from the Cloudant DB, if it is not found, then it displays Not a Valid Ticket.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	 Users will have a QR code generated with the unique ID which can be used for further process and they can track the live location of the train. User can cancel their tickets accordingly if they have any change of plans accordingly.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Revenue can be generated from the users booking their train tickets through online transactions.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	 No need of taking printout of the counter ticket, as it needs to be handled with care, a SMS on the mobile is enough. Online booking generates the OR code with unique ID makes it easy for the passengers to travel.

3.4 PROPOSED SOLUTION FIT



4.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

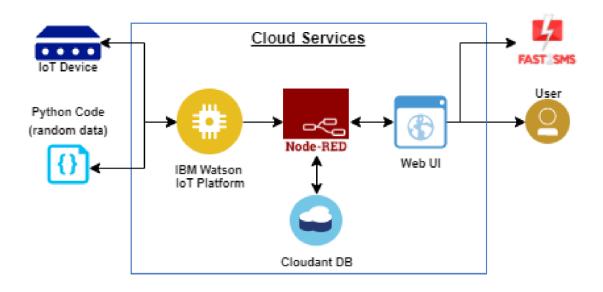
FR No.	Functional Requirement	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
	(Epic)	
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Online Registration through Gmail
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	Application installation	The application is installed through the given link
FR-4	User access	Access the app requirements

4.2 NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

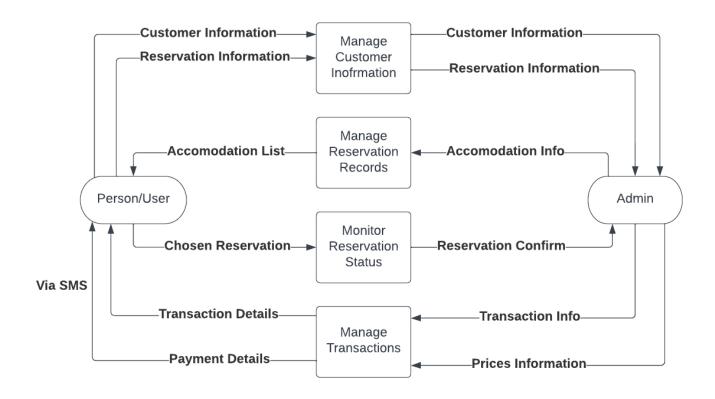
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	 The app can be used during the travelling time Easy and simple Efficiency is high
NFR-2	Security	By clicking on the icon, the alert will be given to the respective officials
NFR-3	Reliability	Highly reliable to use
NFR-4	Performance	Low error rate
NFR-5	Availability	Free source
NFR-6	Scalability	It is scalable enough to support many users at the same time

5.PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE



5.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



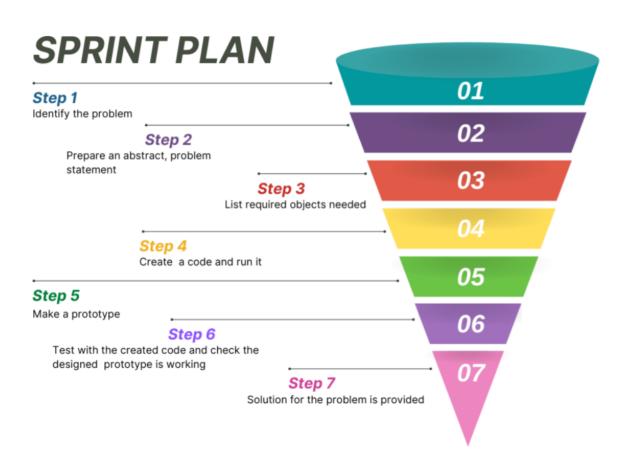
5.3 USER STORIES

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
	Confirmation	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	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	I can pay through the payment portal and confirm the booking if	High	Sprint-1

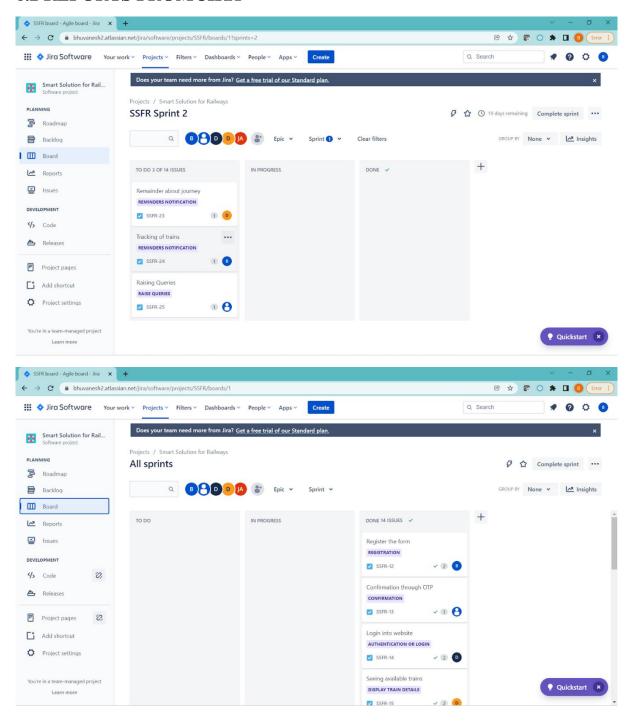
Jser Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
			Payment gateway and upon successful completion of payment ['] be redirected to the booking website.	any changes need to be done I can move back to the initial payment page		
	Ticket generation	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 transport if the ticket jsn't Confirmed	High	Sprint-1
	Remainders notification	USN-12	I get remainders aboutmy 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	I can track the train usingGPS 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	User can cancel tickets ifthere'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	User can raise queries through the query box or via mail.	I can view my pervious queries.	Low	Sprint-2

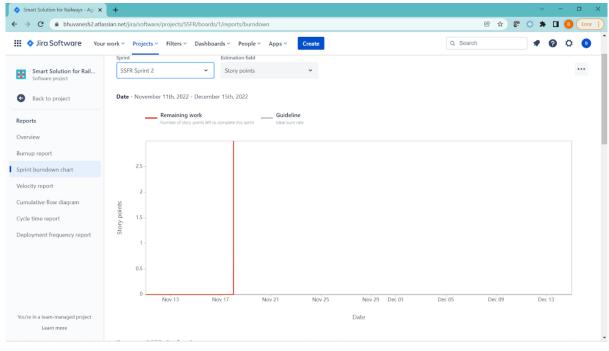
6.PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

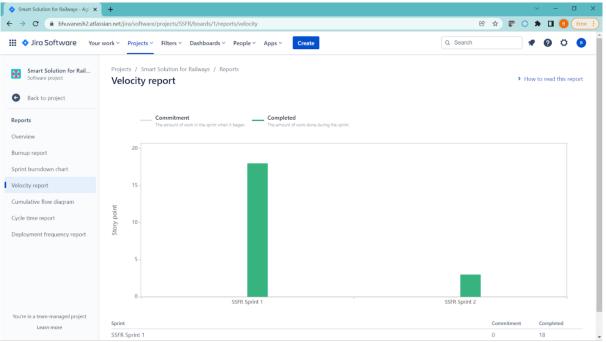
6.1 SPRINT PLANNING AND ESTIMATION



6.2 REPORTS FROM JIRA







7.CODING AND SOLUTIONING

7.1 Feature 1

- IOT Device
- IBM Watson Platform
- Node Red
- Cloudant DB
- Web UI
- MIT App Inventor
- Python code

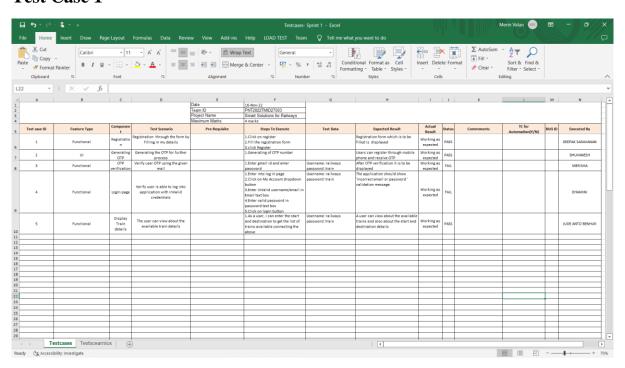
7.2 Feature 2

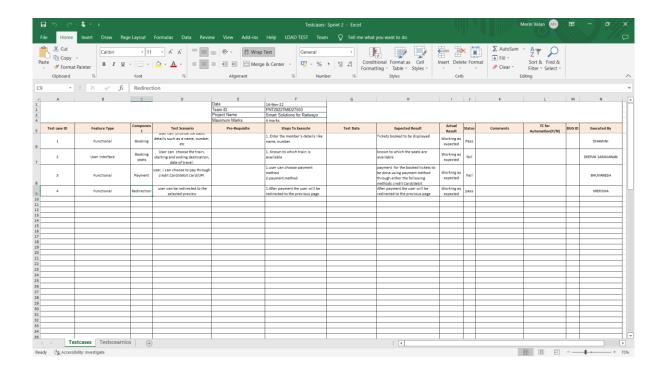
- Login
- Verification
- Ticket Booking
- Adding rating

8.TESTING AND RESULTS

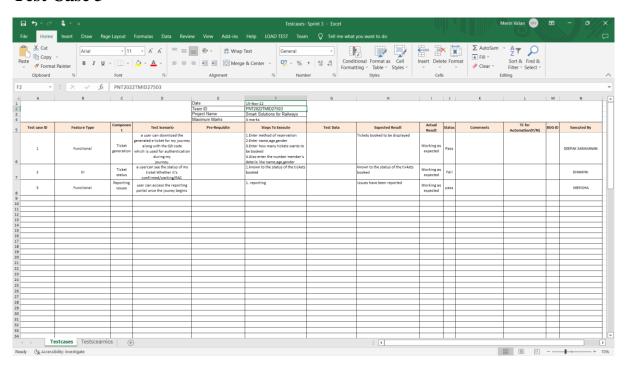
8.1 Test Cases

Test Case 1





Test Case 3



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9.ADVANTAGES

- For safety and protection passengers can use this app
- It is very to use as it is very simple
- It has minimized error rate than other applications which are in use

10.DISADVANTAGES

• Network issue may arise

11.CONCLUSION

Almost all the countries across the globe strive to meet the demand for safe, fast, and reliable rail services. Lack of operational efficiency and reliability, safety, and security issues, besides aging railway systems and practices are haunting various countries to bring about a change in their existing rail infrastructure. The global rail industry struggles to meet the increasing demand for freight and passenger transportation due to lack of optimized use of rail network and inefficient use of rail assets. Often, they suffer from the lack in smart technologies and latest technological updates to provide the most efficient passenger services. This is expected to inducerail executives to build rail systems that are smarter and more efficient. The passenger reservation system of Indian Railways is one of the world's largest reservation models. Daily about one million passengers travel in reserved accommodation with Indian Railways. Another sixteen million travel with unreserved tickets in Indian Railways. In this vast system, it is a herculean task to efficiently handle the passenger data, which is a key point of

consideration now-a-days. But the implementation of the latest technological updates in this system gradually turns inevitable due to increasing demand for providing the most efficient passenger services. Handling the passenger data efficiently backed by intelligent processing and timely retrieval would help backing up the security breaches. Here we've explored different issues of implementing smart computing in railway systems pertaining to reservation models besides pointing out some future scopes of advancement. Most significant improvements have been evidenced by more informative and user-friendly websites, mobile applications for real-time information about vehicles in motion, and e-ticket purchases and timetable information implemented at stations and stops. With the rise of Industry, railway companies can now ensure that they are prepared to avoid the surprise of equipment downtime. Like above mentioned, the developed application of our project can lead the passenger who travel can travel safely without any fear.

12.FUTURE SCOPE

This application is ensured for safety for the passengers while they are travelling alone as well as they travel with their family or friends. In future, this application may also be used by passengers who travel through bus. By further enhancement of the application the passengers can explore more features regarding their safety.

13.APPENDIX

13.1 SOURCE CODE

DESTINATION:

#import module
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
user define function
Scrape the data
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_Station_name+"+JN
+\
To_station_code+"&to_name="+To_station_name + \
"+JN+&user_id=-1603228437&user_token=355740&utm_source=dwebsearch_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_tbs_search_
# 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)
```

Registration

```
From tkinter import*
base = Tk()
base.geometry("600x600")
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="Name", width=10, font=("Times New Roman",12))
lb1.place(x=20, y=120)
```

```
en1= Entry(base)
en1.place(x=200, y=120)
lb3= Label(base, text="Email", width=10, font=("Times New Roman",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=("Times New
Roman", 12))
1b4.place(x=19, y=200)
en4= Entry(base)
en4.place(x=200, y=200)
lb5= Label(base, text="Select Gender", width=15, font=("Times New
Roman", 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_states = ("Andhra Pradesh", "Arunchal
Pradesh", "Assam", "Bihar", "Chhattisgarh", "Goa",
"Gujarat", "Haryana", "Himachal Pradesh", "Jharkhand", "Karnataka",
"Kerala", "Madhya Pradesh", "Maharashtra", "Manipur", "Meghalaya",
"Mizoram", "Nagaland", "Odisha", "Punjab", "Rajasthan", "Sikkim",
"Tamil Nadu", "Telangana", "Tripura", "Uttarkhand", "Uttar pradesh",
"West Bengal")
cv = StringVar()
drplist= OptionMenu(base, cv, *list_of_states)
drplist.config(width=15)
cv.set("Andhra Pradesh")
lb2= Label(base, text="Select State", width=13,font=("Times New
Roman", 12))
lb2.place(x=14,y=280)
drplist.place(x=200, y=275)
lb6= Label(base, text="Enter Password", width=13,font=("Times New
Roman", 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=("Times New Roman",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()
```

Seats Booking

```
Defberth_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 = 15
berth_type(s)
s = 0
berth_type(s)
s = 45
berth_type(s)
```

Ticket Booking

```
Print("\nTicket Booking System\n")
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_1 = []
age_1 = []
sex_1 = []
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:
\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{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
```

Confirmation

```
Import requests json pnr_no = "4465877280"
```

```
a = "https://indianrailapi.com/api/v2/PNRCheck/apikey
/375b8caa6a27e3d1b9922c851245c93f/PNRNumber/"+ pnr_no + "/"
dk = requests.get(a)
result = dk.json()
if result["ResponseCode"] == '200':
pnr_number = result['PnrNumber']
train_name = result["TrainNumber"]
Journey_class = result["JourneyClass"]
Chat_Prepared = result["ChatPrepared"]
from_station = result["From"]
to_station = result["To"]
dateof_journey = result["JourneyDate"]
passengers_list = result["Passangers"]
print(f"PnrNumber {pnr_number}\nTrain Name {train_name}\
nJourney Class {Journey_class}\nChart Preadared {Chat_Prepared}\n
From Station {from_station} To {to_station}\nJourney Date
{dateof_journey}")
for passenger in passengers_list:
passenger_num = passenger["Passenger"]
current_status = passenger["CurrentStatus"]
booking_status = passenger["BookingStatus"]
print(" passenger number : " + str(passenger_num)
+ "\n current status : " + str(current_status)
+ "\n booking_status : " + str(booking_status))
else:
print("Wrong Pnr Number")
```

Ticket Generation

```
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
```

OTP Generation

```
import math, random
          # function to generate OTP
          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())
OTP Verification
          Import os
          import math
          import random
          import smtplib
          digits = "0123456789"
          OTP = ""
          for i in range (6):
          OTP += digits[math.floor(random.random()*10)]
          otp = OTP + " is your OTP"
          message = otp
          s = smtplib.SMTP('smtp.gmail.com', 587)
          s.starttls()
          emailid = input("Enter your email: ")
          s.login("YOUR Gmail ID", "YOUR APP PASSWORD")
          s.sendmail('&&&&&',emailid,message)
          a = input("Enter your OTP >>: ")
          if a == OTP:
          print("Verified")
          else:
```

print("Please Check your OTP again")

GITHUB LINK:

https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-37065-1660300130