SELVAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

HX 8001-PROFESSIONAL READINESS FOR INNOVATION, EMPLOYABILITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

SMART SOLUTION FOR RAILWAYS USING IOT

NALAIYA THIRAN PROJECT REPORT 2022

Submitted by

P. PRABHAKARAN	622519104028
R. ALAGURAJA	622519104003
M.DINESHKUMAR	622519104009
S.MYTHILI	622519104024
R SARARINATHAN	622519104031

Team ID: PNT2022TMID41917

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

This project is used for booking the railway ticket form the web UI with customize features. By booking the ticket from the web UI user will get a special ID and also creates a QR code which contains all the reference detail about the user such as boarding and destination .The QR code is mainly for the checking purpose and this makes the work easier for the ticket checker for checking the originality of the ticket. After booking the ticket the user will get a unique ID and QR code. From the ticket checkers side they may get a special login from the web UI .The ticket checker uses the QR code reader to scan the QR code. By scanning the QR code the Ticket Checker will receive the booking details of the passenger directly from the cloud IOT.

1.2 PURPOSE

The Internet is essential for computer to connect through network. However, as the world changes, its use is expanding beyond just email and web browsing. The creation of smart homes, smart rural communities, and e-health are all products of today's internet, which also deals with embedded sensors. The idea of IOT was introduced by care's etc. Without human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction, the Internet of Things refers to the connection or communication between two or more devices. The sensors or actuators, connected devices is used to sense their surrounding environment. Sensing the device will gain access to the device, processing the device's data, and offering applications and services make up the four main parts of IOT. Along with this, it also offers data security and privacy. All facets of our daily life have been impacted by automation. In order to save time and reduce human effort, more advancements are being made practically in every industry. The same is being considered while attempting to automate track testing. Railroad track is a crucial component of every company's asset base since it enables them to conduct business as usual. Problems brought on by issues with railroads must be solved. The Indian railroad's most recent technique involves following the train tracks, which takes a lot of time and labour.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

TITLE	AUTHOR & YEAR	JOURNAL NAME	REMARKS
Application of smart computing in Indian railway System	Asokh Nath & 2017	International Journal of Scientific Research and Management Studies (IJSRMS)	The smart model approach for passenger reservation system depends on some pre-requisites, without which the benefits would not be fully enjoyed. This includes the comprehensive UID registration of all passengers who needs to travel.
Smart Railway solutions	Ekaterina KOZYREVA & 2021	Indonesia Journals of Innovative and Research in Science	To examine the theoretical relationship between sense of community, perceived value, consumer satisfaction, and future intentions in low-cost fitness clubs.

5G Key Technologies for Smart Railways	Markus Rupp & 2020	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	This paper explored a potential solution by leveraging emerging 5G technologies to provide a plethora of services in HSRs, both control and data services. More specifically, we first briefly described the current trend of wireless communications for smart railway.
Internet Of Things for Smart Railways	Arghya Biswas & 2019	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	The IOT is the key enabling solution to the CBM to enhance the efficiency of the maintenance. In some railway area already start to use the GSM-R technology for communication. But they are also faraway from IOT solution.

A Novel Design of Smart Train	Abishek Gupta & 2018	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	This includes the comprehensive UID registration of all passengers who needs to travel. IoT data in the aspects of power consumption.
Internet Of Things(IOT) and Indian Railways	Rajnish Kumar & 2016	International Journal of Scientific Research & Management Studies	The role of purchase department can be limited just to give the purchase order, the balance work can be handled by intelligent systems. When the network has information on consignments, stock position etc.

2.2 REFERENCES

- 1. Shaofu Lin. "Research and Analysis on the Top Design of Smart Railway" International Journals of Electrical and Computer Engineering(IJECE),2017.
- 2. Dr. A. Benjamin Joseph. "Smart railway automation system using IOT." International journal of current engineering and scientific research (IJCESR),2018.
- 3. Yong-Kyu Kim . "Internet of Things for Smart Railway: Feasibility and Applications." Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers(IEEE),2018.
- 4. Asokh Nath. "Application of smart computing in Indian railway system." International Journal of Scientific Research and Management Studies(IJSRMS),2017.
- Rajnish Kumar. "Internet of Things(IOT) and Indian Railway." International Journals of Scientific Research and Management Studies, 2016.
- Ekaterina KOZYREVA. "Smart Railway Solutions."
 Indonesia Journals of Innovative and Research in Science, 2021.
- 7. Markus Rupp. "5G key technologies for Smart Railways." Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers(IEEE),2020.
- 8. Arghya Biswas. "Internet Of Things for Smart Railways." Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers(IEEE),2019.
- 9. Abishek Gupta. "A Novel design of Smart Train." Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers(IEEE),2018.
- 10.Marilia Curado "Smart Railway Maintenance Challenges and Research Directions." International Journals of Electrical and Computer Engineering(IJECE),2020.

2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Information about route, cancellation, arrival time, departure time

Store and retrieve information about the various transactions related to rail travel

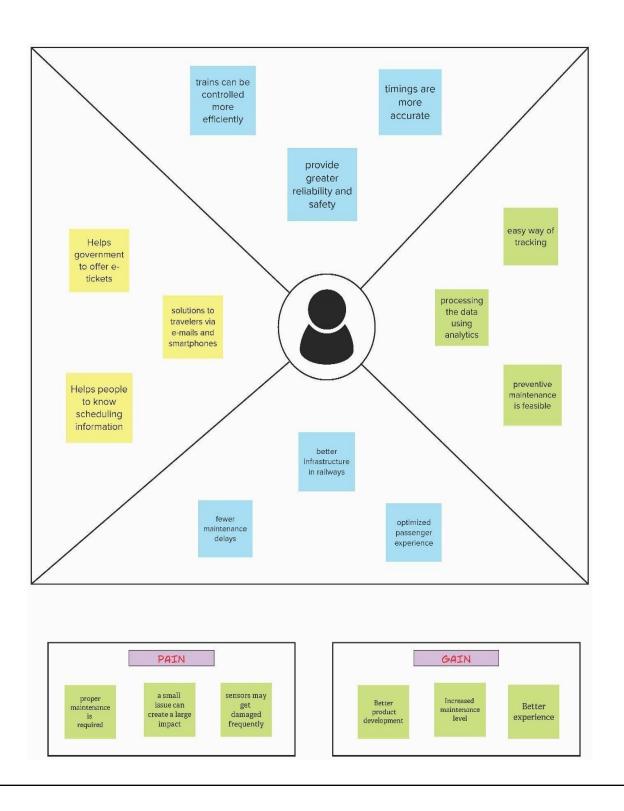
User friendly interface to administrator and customer

Confirmation of the track Fewer maintenance delays Great reliability and safety

Better product development in the industry Advanced analytics for streamlined operations Restricted and optimized passenger experience

3.IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS



3.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING

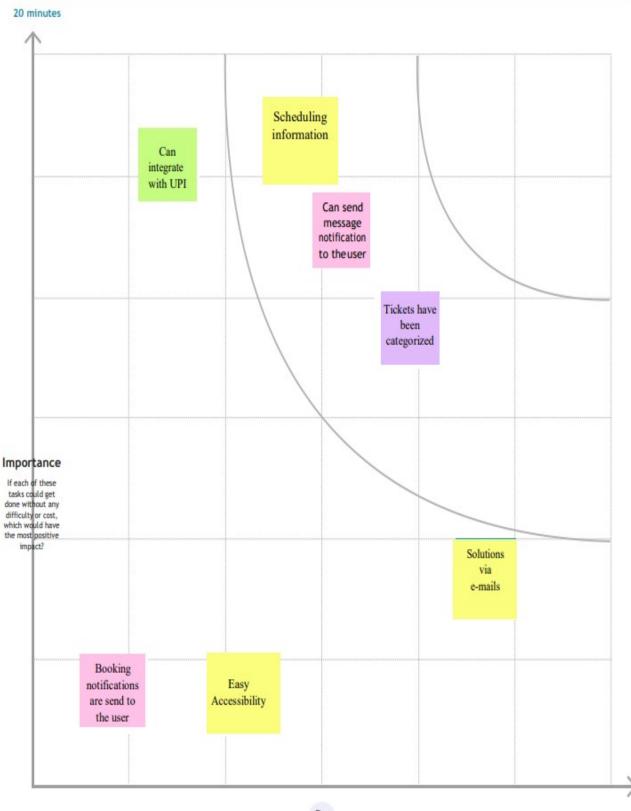
Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. In the last 10 minutes, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you and break it up into smaller sub-groups.



Prioritize

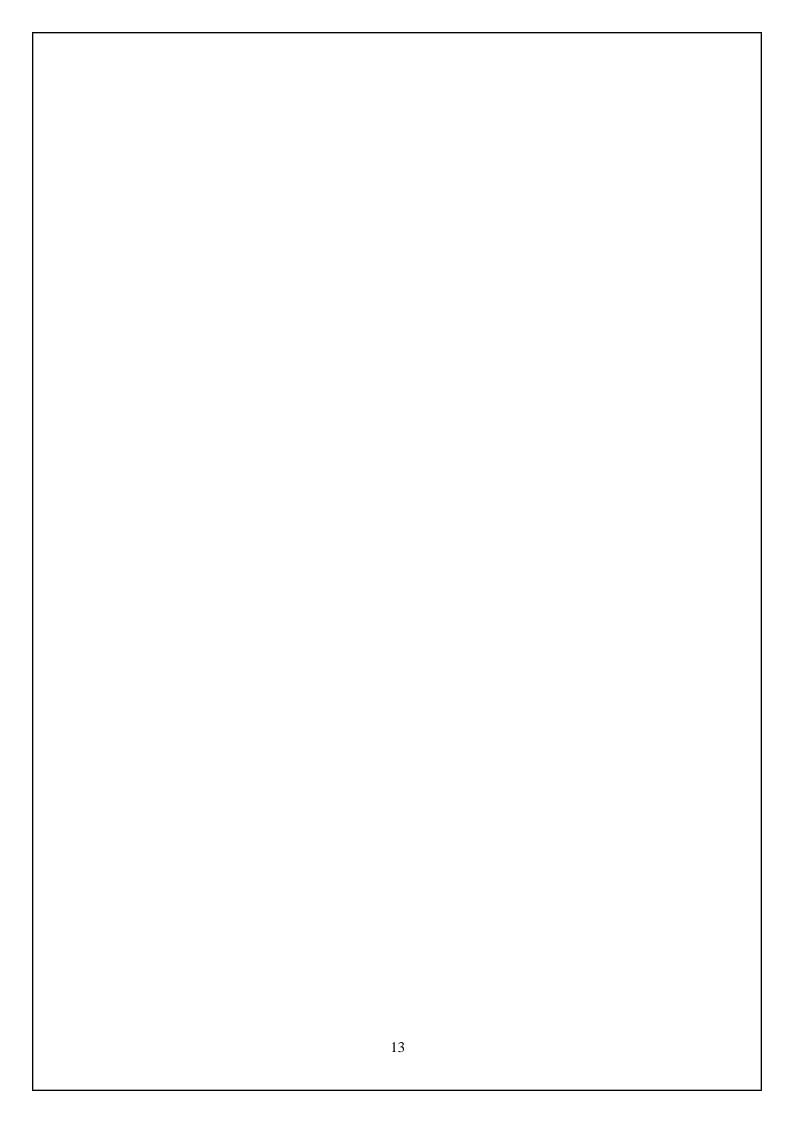
Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.





Feasibility

Regardless of their importance, which tasks are more feasible than others? (Cost, time, effort, complexity, etc.)



3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION

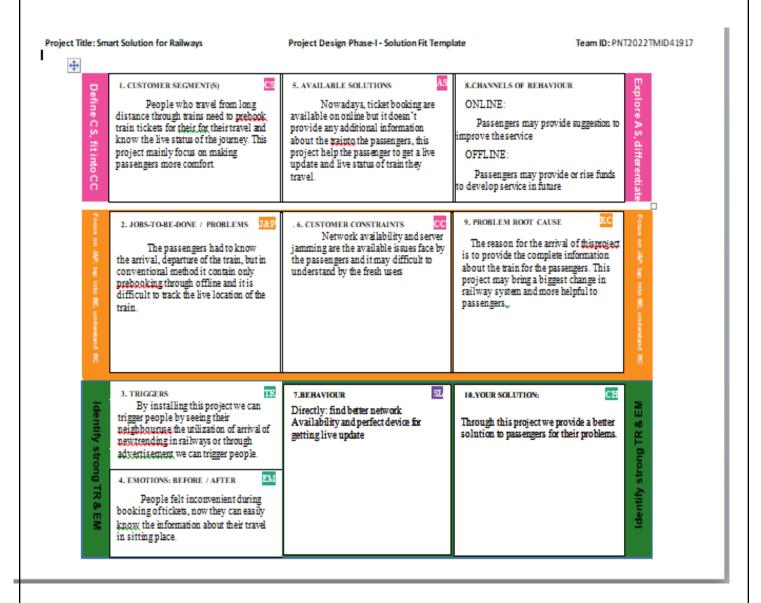


Proposed Solution Template:

Project team shall fill the following information in proposed solution template.

S.No.	Parameter	Description Smart solution for Railways will provide will provide information about tracks, e-tickets are also the arriving time of the train		
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)			
2.	Idea / Solution description	We are using various sensors and internet connection to send and receive the notifications and alerts immediately to the railway department and people.		
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	The uniqueness of this project is we can earlidentify the track information within short period of time with less manpower.		
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	It will helps people to book their tickets more easier and more quicker and save their time of booking.		
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	This project requires less manpower and and have a great life and more accuracy in the system.		
6.	Scalability of the Solution	This project can withstand for huge years and technology updation can also applicable to it.		

3.3 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT



4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form Registration through Gmail
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3		
FR-4		

4.2NON – FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

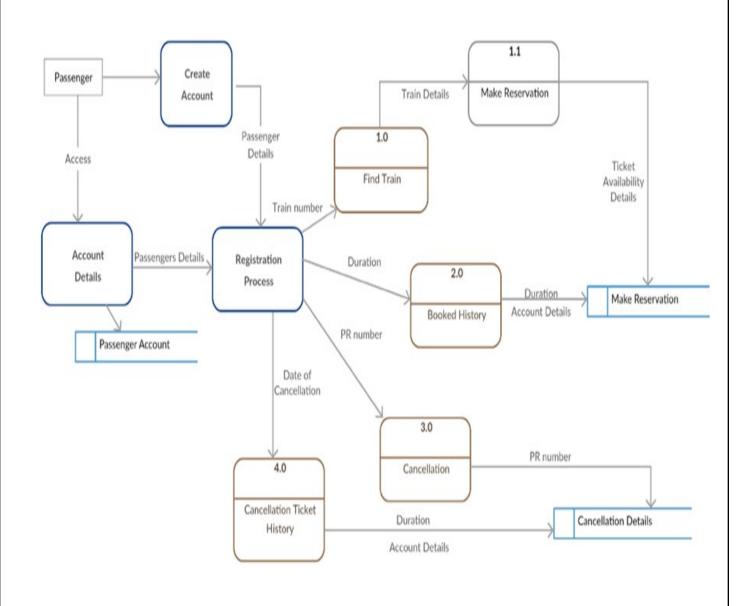
Non-functional Requirements:

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

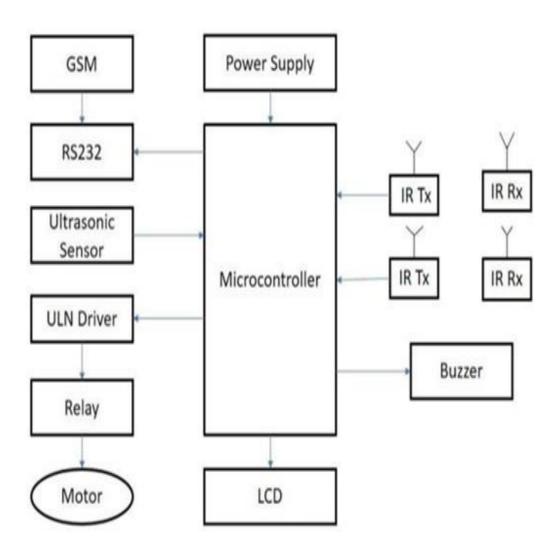
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	We need to register our tickets through online and if it confirmed it will be notified through mail.
NFR-2	Security	The customer details will be kept safe and it will not be shared like any other database.
NFR-3	Reliability	It's like a public oriented project and all the details of a common people have been stored in it. So high security and higher performance is mandatory. Hence reliability will also be more.
NFR-4	Performance	It can have a better performance and can withstand with large number of users without having any lagging issue.
NFR-5	Availability	Since it is a government oriented project and it will be available for all the time 24/7 and people can book at anytime and anywhere.
NFR-6	Scalability	This project can withstand for huge years and technology updation can also applicable to it.

5. PROJECT DESIGN

5.1DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



5.2SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



6.PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story/Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	IBM Watson IOT platform,	USN-1	Getting into IBM Watson and create a device with device ID, device type with separate organization ID, authentication token in it.	1	High	P <u>Prabhakaran</u>
эрппет	Cloudant DB	USN-2	Getting into Cloudant DB to store our data in it and can be retrieved when the database is called. It will show the information about the tickets booked.	1	Medium	P <u>Prabhakaran</u>
Sprint-2	Node RED	USN-3	Getting into node red and creating a design flow how the process will be working and connecting it with world map and ibm Watson and cloudant DB.	1	High	S <u>Mythili</u>
Sprint-3	Tracking	USN-4	Creating a python code to locate the train by using its latitude and longitude and connect it with IBM Watson by organization ID, device ID, device type, token	1	High	M Dinesh Kumar
	QR-code	USN-5	Creating a python code to generate a gr-code generator and reader. Data entered will be stored in DB and while scanning the code ticket details will be published.	1	High	R <u>Sabarinathan</u>
Control 4	MIT app inventor	USN-6	In MIT app design layout will be created and project will be deployed in it.	1	Medium	R <u>Alagu</u> raja
Sprint-4	Testing	USN-7	Every sprint will be merged with each other and testing with the required inputs.	1	High	R <u>Alagu</u> raja

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6.2SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

Project Tracker, Velocity & Burndown Chart: (4 Marks)

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	2	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022		
Sprint-2	1	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022		
Sprint-3	2	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022		
Sprint-4	2	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022		

7. CODING AND SOLUTIONING

7.1 FEATURE 1

- ➤ IoT Device
- > IBM Watson platform
- ➤ Node Red
- Cloudant DB
- ➤ Web UI
- ➤ Geofence
- ➤ MIT App
- > Python Code

7.2 FEATURE 2

- ➤ Registration
- > Seats
- ➤ Name
- > Age
- ➤ Mobile Number
- ➤ Boarding Station
- > Destination Station

IBM CODE:

```
import wiotp.sdk.device
import time
import random
myConfig = {
 "identity": {
   "orgId": "w8dpyu",
   "typeId": "device",
   "deviceId": "123456"
   },
   "auth": {
      "token": "1234567890"
    }
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
 print("Message received from IBM IoT Platform: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
 m=cmd.data['command']
client = wiotp.sdk.device.DeviceClient(config=myConfig, logHandlers=None)
client.connect()
def pub(data):
 client.publishEvent(eventId="status", msgFormat="json",data=myData,qos=0,onPublish=None)
 print("Published data Successfully: %s", myData)
```

```
while True:
myData={'name':'Train1','lat':10.8160024,'lon':78.6066253}
pub(myData)
time.sleep(2)
#myData={'name':'Train2','lat':17.6387448,'lon':78.4754336}
#pub(mydata)
#time.sleep(3)
myData={'name':'Train1','lat':17.6341908,'lon':78.4744722}
pub(myData)
time.sleep(2)
myData={'name':'Train1','lat':17.6340889,'lon':78.4745052}
pub(myData)
time.sleep(2)
myData={'name':'Train1','lat':17.6248626,'lon':78.4720259}
pub(myData)
time.sleep(2)
myData={'name':'Train1','lat':17.6188577,'lon':78.4698726}
pub(myData)
time.sleep(2)
myData={'name':'Train1','lat':17.6132382,'lon':78.4707318}
pub(myData)
time.sleep(2)
client.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
client.disconnect()
#dc0(g18y?U0aAG66wS
```

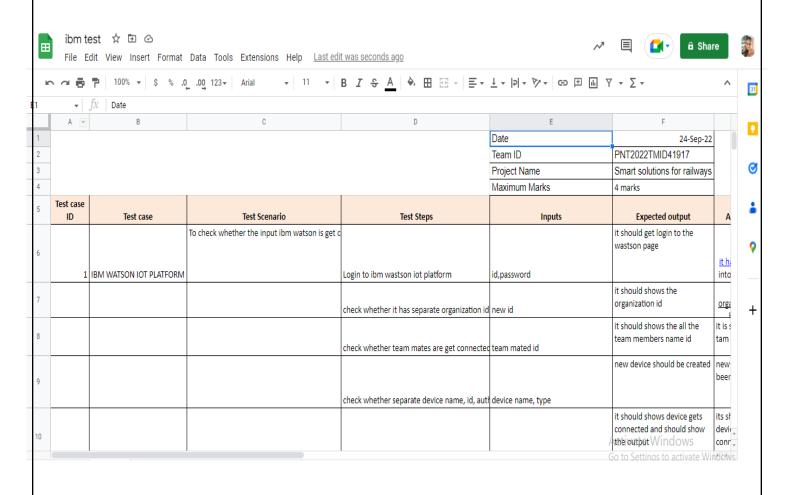
```
QR CODE:
 import cv2
import numpy as np
import time
 import pyzbar.pyzbar as puzbar
from ibmcloudant_v1 import cloudant_v1
from ibmcloudant import couchDbsessionAuthenticator
from ibm_cloud_sdk_core.Authenticators import BasicAuhtenticator
authenticator=BasicAuthenticator('apikey-v2-
6u3crmdpkghhxefdikvpssoh5fwezrmuup5fv5g3ubz','b0ab119f45d3e6255eabb978')
service =cloudantv1(authenticator=authenticator)
  service.set_service_url('https://apikey-v2-
6u3crmdpkghhxefdikvpssoh5fwezrmuup5fv5g3ubz:b0ab119f45d3e6255eabb978')
cap = cv2.videoCapture(0)
font = cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_PLAIN
while True:
 \_, frame = cap.read(0)
                                           26
```

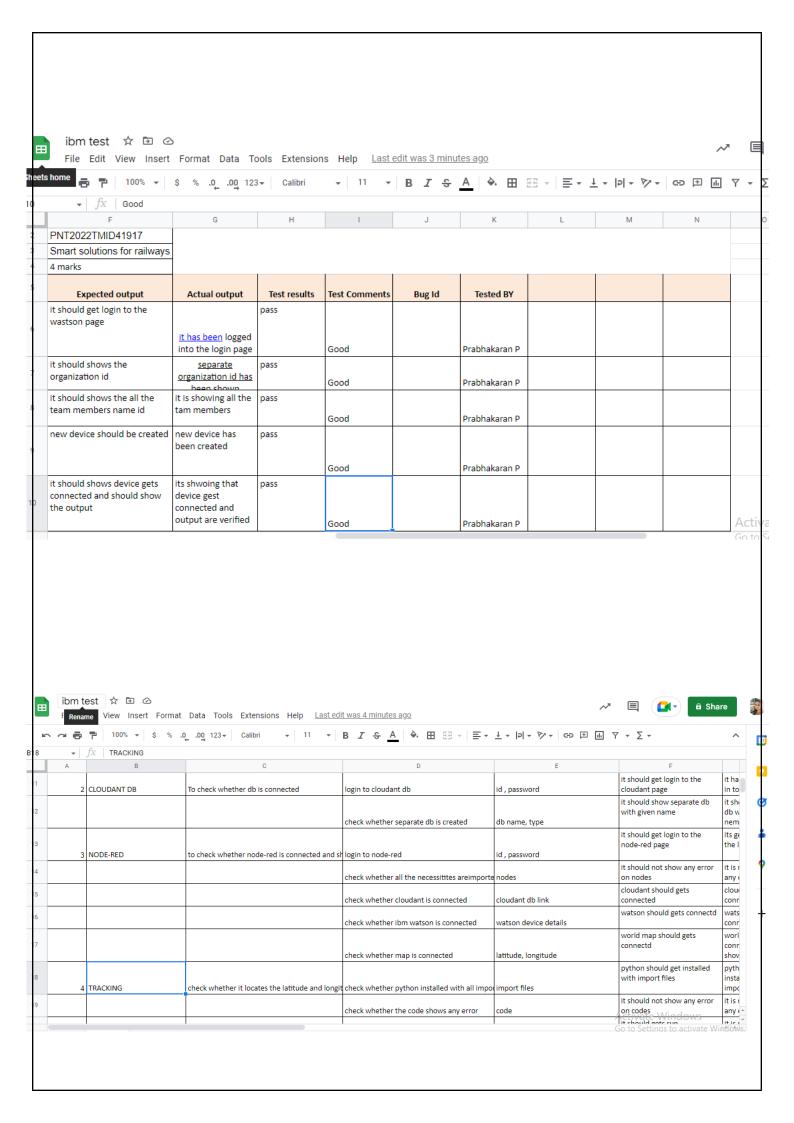
```
decodeObjects = pyzbar.decode(frame)
for obj in decodeObjects:
  #print("Data",obj.data)
  a=obj.data.decode('UTF-8')
  cv2.putText(frame,"Ticket",(50, 50),font, 2,(255,0, 0),3)
  #print(a)
try:
  responce = service.get_document(
  db='booking',
  doc_id = a
  ).get_result()
  print(response)
  time.sleep(5)
except Exception as e:
  print ("Not valid Ticket")
  time.sleep(5)
  CV2.imshow("Frame", frame)
if cv2.waitKey[1] & 0XFF == ord('q'):
  break
```

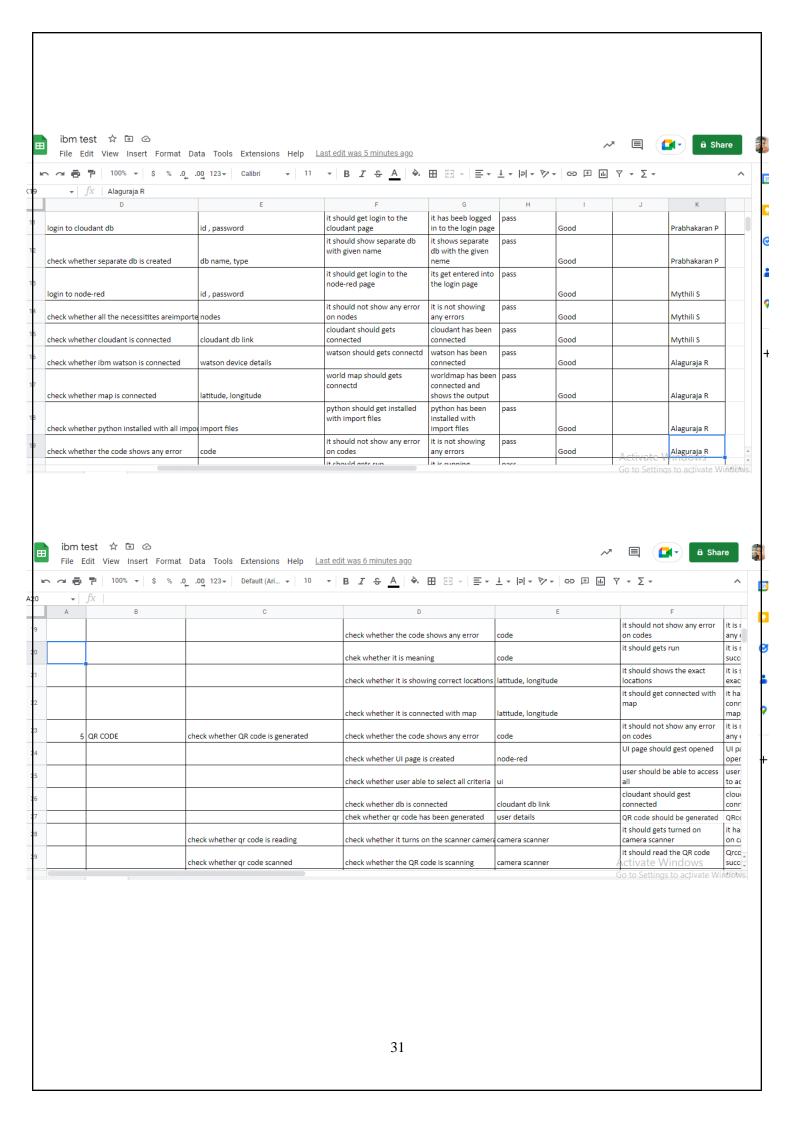
cap.release()		
cv2.destroyAllWindows()		
client.disconnect()		
	28	
	20	

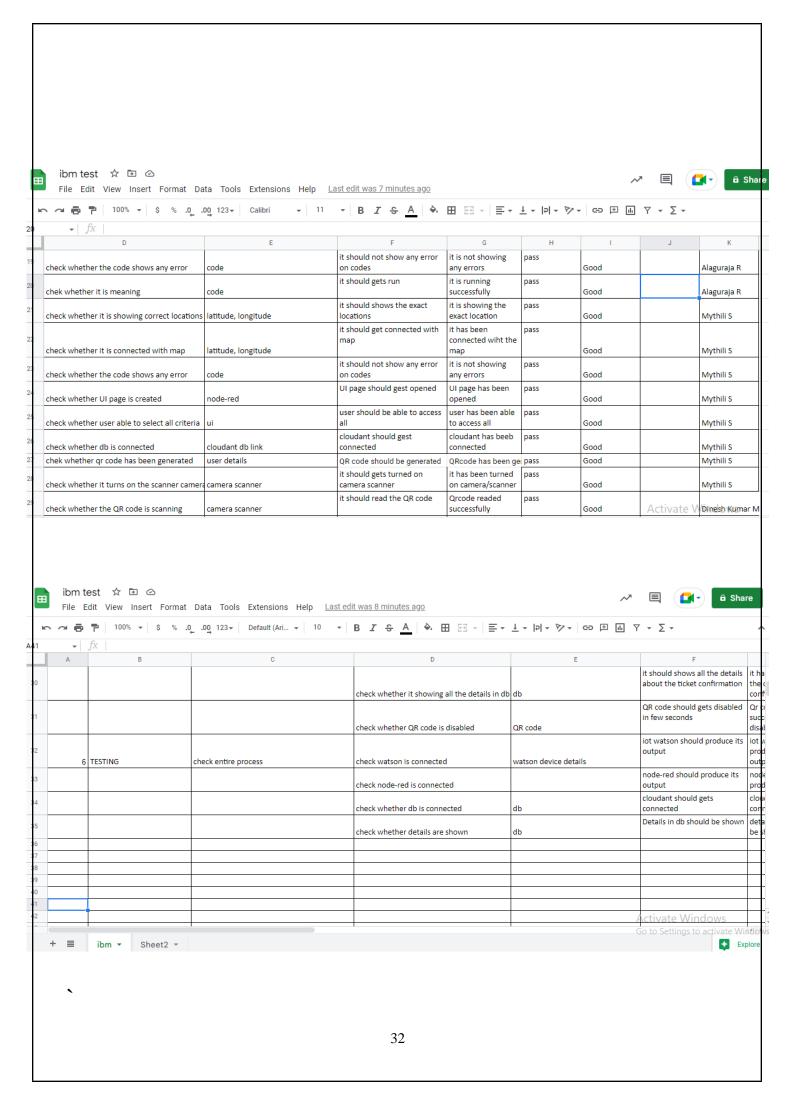
8 TESTING

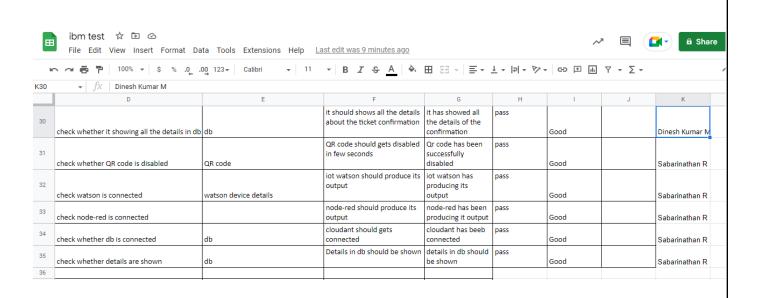
8.1 TEST CASES











9.RESULTS

9.1 PERFORMANCE METRICES



10. ADVANTAGES AND 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 bothrailway vehicles and infrastructure monitoring, using regular trains;
- ❖ Data processing, reduction, and analysis in local controllers, and subsequent sending ofthat 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 preventivemaintenance.

11. CONCLUSION

A significant number of lives are lost as a result of accidents in the rail transportation system. Thus, this system aids in the prevention of accidents by informing the railroad authorities in advance of any faults or cracks. so that they can be fixed and the number of accidents decreases. This undertaking is economical. They can be improved and enhanced in accordance with their applications by utilising more strategies. By preventing accidents, this technology can save many lives. Long-term large-scale implementation of the concept is possible to support improved rail track safety requirements and offer efficient testing infrastructure for improved outcomes in the future.

12. FUTURE SCOPES

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 canalso be used to show fault with the help of video. Locations on Google maps with the helpof sensors can be used to detect in which area track is broken.

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))
1b7.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") emailed = 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\n 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_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:

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
```

GITHUB LINK:

https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-44465-1660724748

VIDEO LINK:

https://youtu.be/DgnZka7jHEI