PROJECT BASED EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING PROGRAM (NALAIYA THIRAN)

SMART SOLUTIONS FOR RAILWAYS

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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INTRODUCTION

1.1) PROJECT_OVERVIEW

The goal of our project is to develop smart solutions for railways, it has been designed to reduce the work load of the user and also the use of paper. Here in this project, we have all the features shown below.

Features:

- 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.

1.2) PURPOSE

The main purpose behind our project is to speed up the process of ticketing and prevent wastage of time at the ticket counters present at railway stations. This also resolves the issue with the running status of rains where people get confused on where the train is located at. With the help of our service, people can book tickets or easily locate and track trains from anywhere across the world.

We have also worked on easing the task of ticket collectors to check and verify tickets of passengers. A unique QR code is given to every customer upon a successful transaction which is scanned later by the ticket collector for verification. Once the ticket collector scans the QR code, he gets full details of the person in journey.

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1) EXISTING PROBLEM

Even after significant improvement in technology, the major problem that still persists in our railway system is the waiting at ticket counters for long durations and confusion regarding the running of trains whether the passengers were early or missed it.

These problems gave burden to the passengers waiting at the ticketing kiosks by wasting their time which they can use it for their prioritized tasks, and the confusions regarding the train running status gave rise to unnecessary worries to the commuters.

2.2) REFERENCES

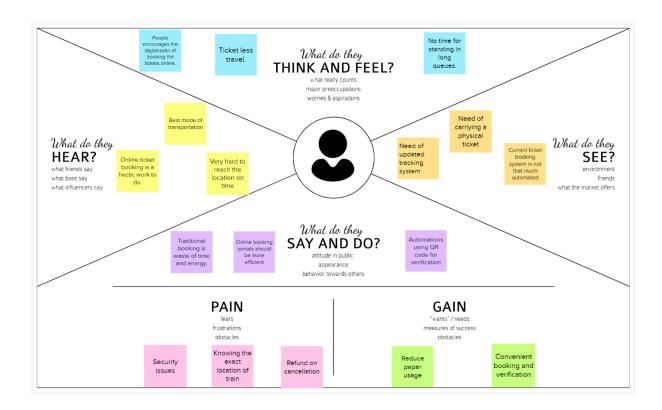
- 1. Roman Khoeblal, Teeravisit Laohapensaeng, Roungsan Chaisricharoen, "Passenger Monitoring Model for easily Accessible Public City Trams/Trains" (2015).
- 2. Parag Chatterjee, Asoke Nath, "Application of smart computing in IndianRailway Systems" (2014).
- 3. Sana Khoja, Maithili Kadam, "Android Suburban Railway Ticketing with GPS as Ticket Checker" (2012).
- 4. Sujith Kumar, K.M.Yatheendra Parvan, V.Sumathy, Thejeswari C.K, "Novel Approach for Smart Indian Railways" (2017).
- 5. Sarvath Saba, Sharon Philip, Shri harsha, Mukund Naik, Sudeep Sherry, "A Review on IOT based automated seat allocation and verification using QR code" (2022)

2.3) Problem Statement:

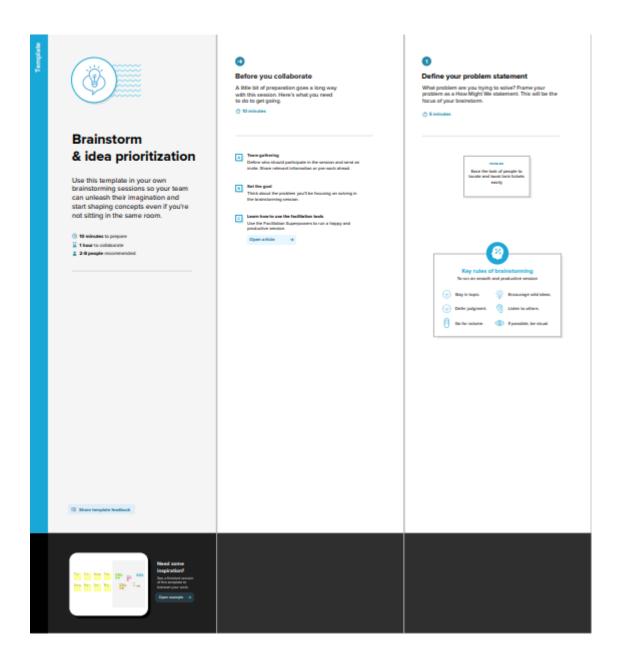
- 1. People wait for long duration at the ticketing queues to purchase a train ticket
- 2. Ticket collector goes through different documents to verify the ticket of an individual, this could be a time-consuming process.
- 3. People are unaware of the train running status, if they were early or missed it.

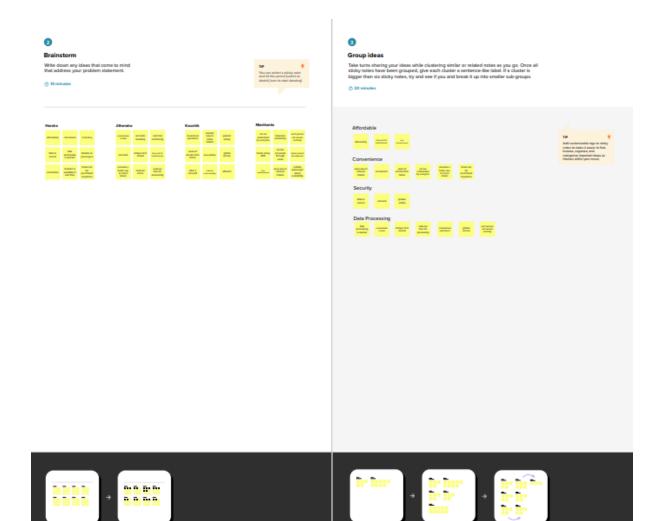
IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1) EMPATHY MAP CANVAS



3.2) IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING:



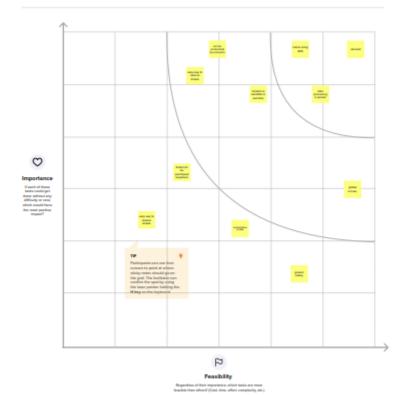




Prioritize

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.

(5 20 minus





After you collaborate

You can export the mural as an image or pdf to share with members of your company who might find it helpful.

Quick add-ons

Share the mare

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Keep moving forward

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Customer experies

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3.3) PROPOSED SOLUTION

- 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 making it easier for people to locate it.

3.4) PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)

cs

Commuters

2. PROBLEMS / PAINS + ITS FREQUENCY

PR

Customers face several hardships such as visiting the railway station, standing in long queues and time wastage in booking train tickets

This happens every time a user tries to book ticket.

3. TRIGGERS TO ACT

TR

As it provides a hassle free way to book train tickets, the customers will be interested in using the application for their benefit.

4. EMOTIONS BEFORE / AFTER

EM

The commuters will have a relief as they can book and track the train with ease as it was an absurd task to book tickets and locate train in the past.

Focus on PR, tap into BE, understand RC

Define CS, fit into CL

Identify strong TR & EM

through call

Extract online & offline CH of BE

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

There are two types: i) Functional Requirements

ii) Non - Functional Requirements

4.1) FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

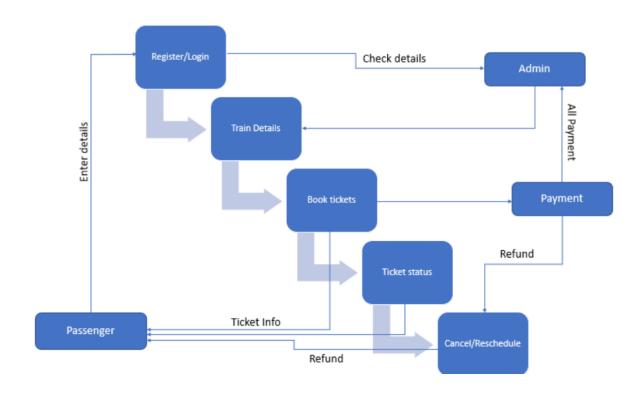
- Registration
 - Through Email
 - Through Phone Number
 - Through Google, Facebook
- User Confirmation
 - Email Verification
 - OTP
 - Confirmation via Call
- Journey Details
 - To and from station information
 - Class of Travel
 - Date of Travel
- Train Information
 - Available seats
 - Class availability
 - Quota (General, Senior citizen, Tatkaal)
- Passenger Information
 - Name
 - Gender
 - Date Of Birth
 - Citizen Proof
 - Contact Details
- Payment
 - Through Cards
 - Through Net Banking
 - Through UPI/Wallet
 - Through Voucher
- Information Storage
 - Databases to store passenger details
 - Databases to store train details
 - QR code generator
- Train Tracking
 - GPS module API
 - Real time location upload

4.2) NON - FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

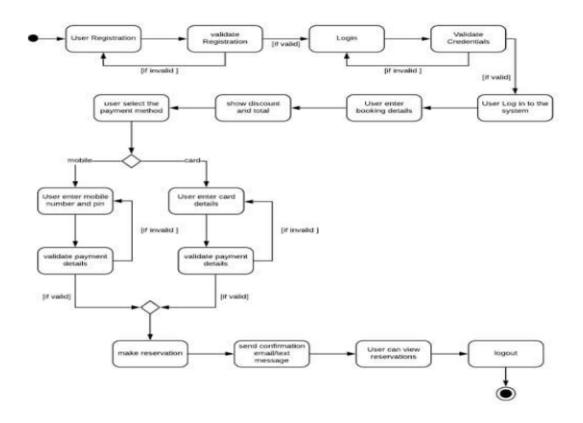
- Usability
 - Server should be responsive
 - It should accommodate a greater number of users
 - Should be maintained regularly
- Reliability
 - User should have a secure transaction
 - User data should be protected from third party access
- Performance
 - Sever should be working 24x7
 - Server should not experience any crashed due to overload
 - It should be responsive
- Availability
 - Ticketing should be available through website or app
 - Offline ticketing must be present at railway stations
- Scalability
 - Users interacting with our service should feel secured and reliable
- Security
 - User data must be protected
 - Encryption of user data is needed to prevent third party from accessing it
 - Payments should take place through a secure portal

PROJECT DESIGN

5.1) DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS



5.2) SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



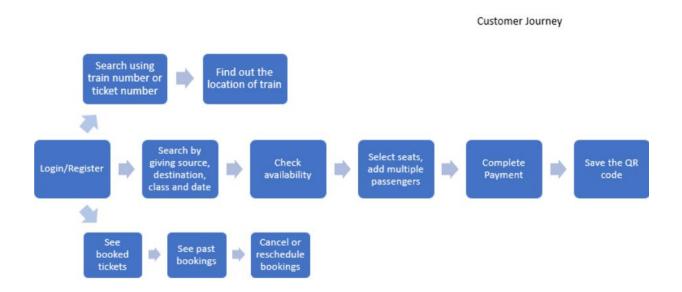
COMPONENTS AND TECHNOLOGIES

S.No		Component	Description	Technology
1.		User Interface	How user interacts with application e.g.Web UI, Mobile App, Chatbot etc.	HTML, CSS, JavaScript / Angular Js /React Js etc.
2.		Application Logic-1	Logic for a process in the application	Java / Python
3.		Application Logic-2	Logic for a process in the application	IBM Watson STT service
4.		Application Logic-3	Logic for a process in the application	IBM Watson Assistant
5.		Database	Data Type, Configurations etc.	MySQL, NoSQL, etc.
6.		Cloud Database	Database Service on Cloud	IBM DB2, IBM Cloudant etc.
7.		File Storage	File storage requirements	IBM Block Storage or Other StorageService or Local Filesystem
8.		External API-1	Purpose of External API used in the application	IBM Weather API, etc.
9.		External API-2	Purpose of External API used in the application	Aadhar API, etc.
	10.	Machine Learning Model	Purpose of Machine Learning Model	Object Recognition Model, etc.
	11.	Infrastructure (Server / Cloud)	Application Deployment on Local System / CloudLocal Server Configuration: Cloud Server Configuration :	Local, Cloud Foundry, Kubernetes, etc.

APPLICATION CHARACTERISTICS

S.No	Characteristics	Description	Technology
1.	Open-Source Frameworks	List the open- source frameworks used	Technology of Opensource framework
2.	Security Implementations	List all the security / access controls implemented,use of firewalls etc.	e.g. SHA-256, Encryptions, IAMControls, OWASP etc.
3.	Scalable Architecture	Justify the scalability of architecture (3 – tier, Microservices)	Technology used
4.	Availability	Justify the availability of application (e.g. use of load balancers, distributed servers etc.)	Technology used
5.	Performance	Design consideration for the performance of theapplication (number of requests per sec, use of Cache, use of CDN's) etc.	Technology used

5.3) CUSTOMER JOURNEY / USER STORIES



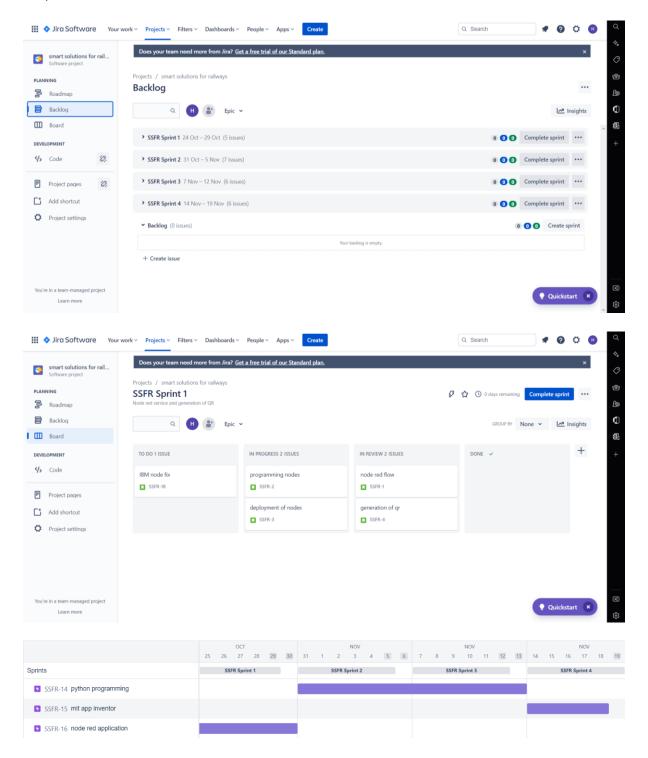
PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

6.1) SPRINT DELIVERY PLANNING AND ESTIMATION

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022

Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022

6.3) JIRA REPORTS



CODING AND SOLUTIONING

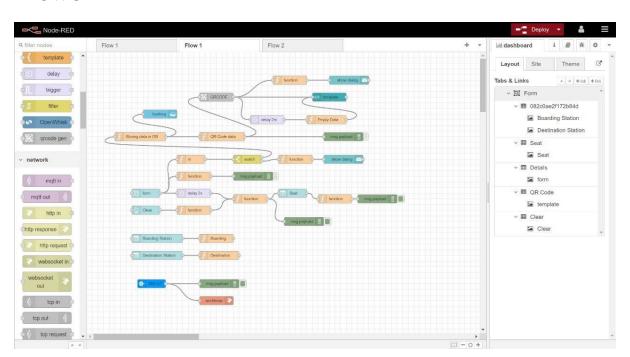
7.1) FEATURE 1

NODE RED SERVICE

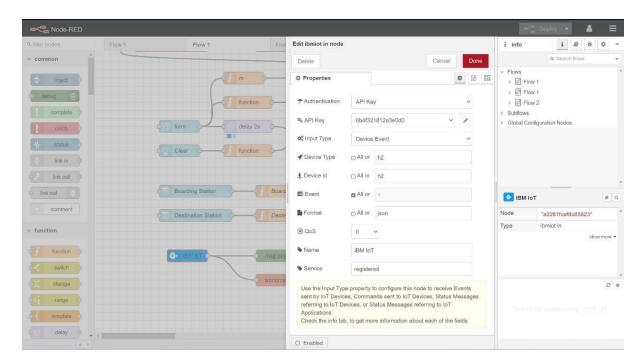
Main application

- Connect to cloud
- View map
- Searching for trains
- Storing database
- Booking
- QR code generation

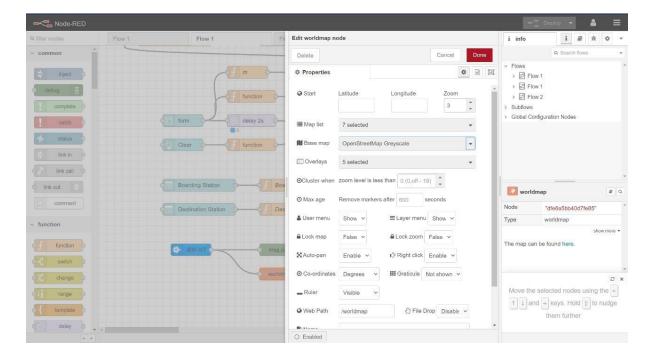
FLOWCHART



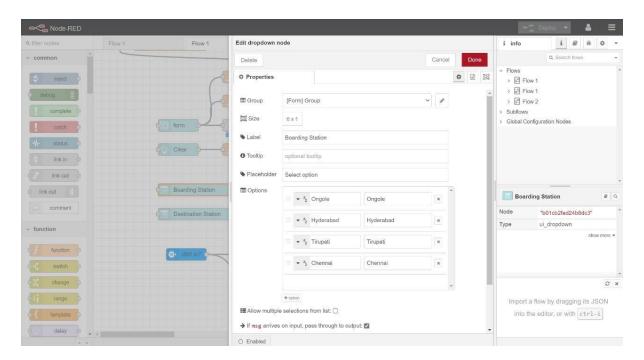
IBM IOT



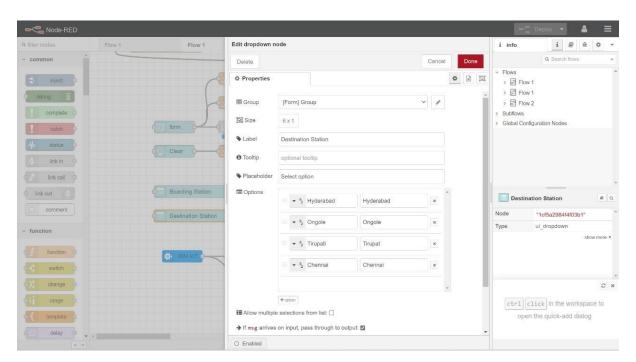
FOR WORLD MAP



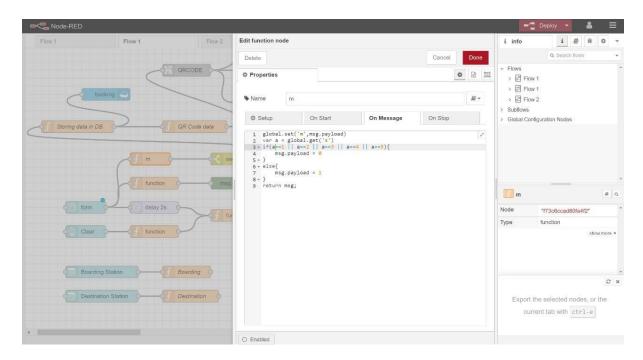
FOR BOARDING STATION



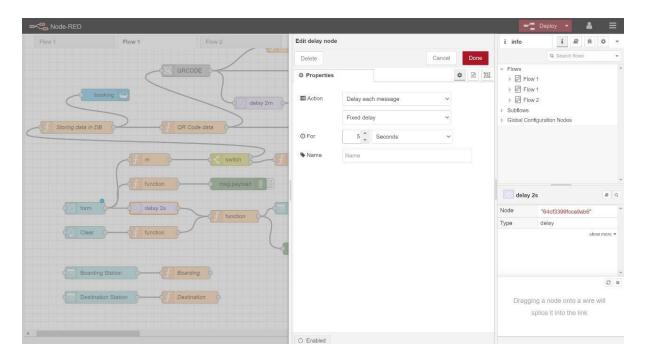
FOR DESTINATION



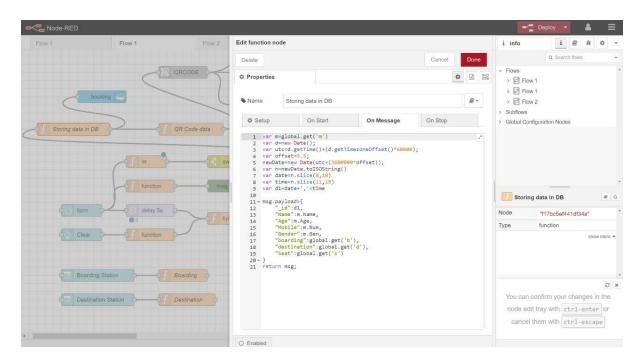
FUNCTION MODE



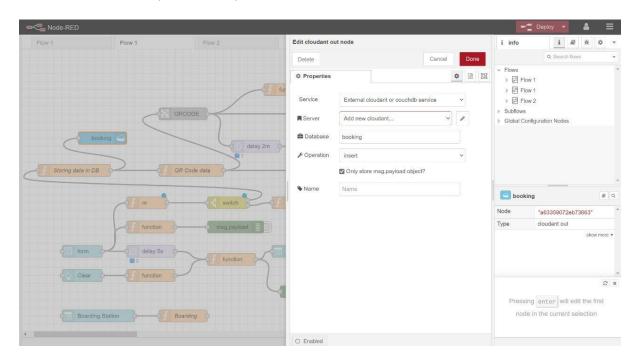
DELAY MODE



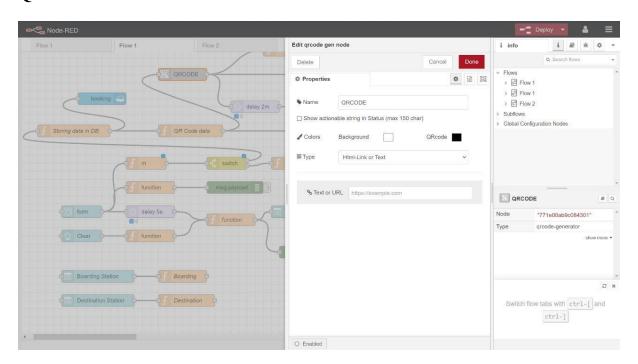
FOR STORING DATABASE



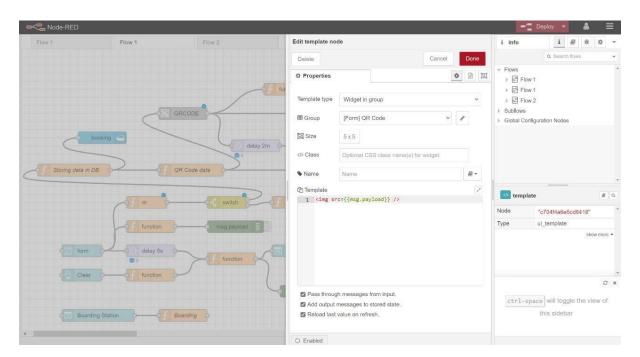
FOR BOOKING (OUTPUT)



QR CODE GENERATOR



FUNCTION NODE TEMPLATE



7.2) FEATURE 2

QR CODE SCANNER

- SCAN QR CODE AND VIEW DETAILS OF THE PASSENGER

```
{'_id': '2022-11-16,00:23:01', '_rev': '1-308e83e170520d7d1c05e7c13be16eb8', 'Name': 'vijay', 'Age': 20, 'Mobile': 9873216540, 'boarding': 'Sale m', 'destination': 'Coimbatore', 'Seat': 3}
{'_id': '2022-11-16,00:23:01', '_rev': '1-308e83e170520d7d1c05e7c13be16eb8', 'Name': 'vijay', 'Age': 20, 'Mobile': 9873216540, 'boarding': 'Sale m', 'destination': 'Coimbatore', 'Seat': 3}
{'_id': '2022-11-16,00:23:01', '_rev': '1-308e83e170520d7d1c05e7c13be16eb8', 'Name': 'vijay', 'Age': 20, 'Mobile': 9873216540, 'boarding': 'Sale m', 'destination': 'Coimbatore', 'Seat': 3}
```

VIEW LOCATION OF TRAINS

- GET THE COORDINATES OF THE TRAIN
- VIEW TRAIN LOCATION IN MOBILE APPLICATION

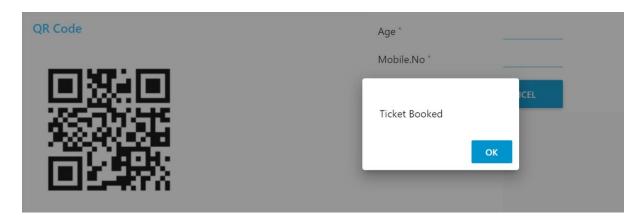
TESTING

8.1) TEST CASES

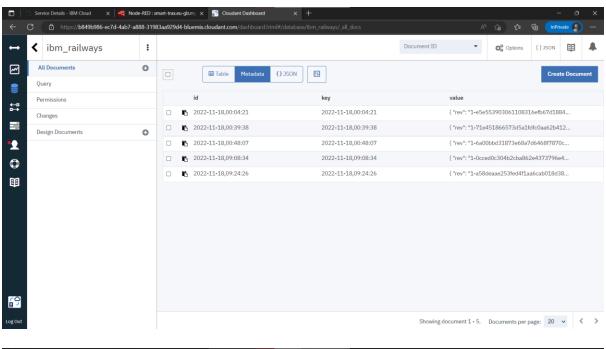
Test case 1

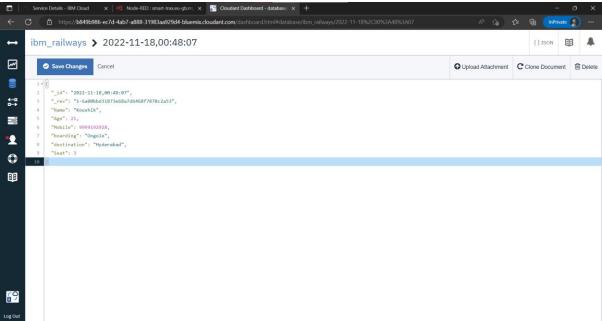
Ongole Destination Hyderabad The state of	
Seat 1 •	Clear
Details Name ' koushik	CLEAR
Age* 21	
Mobile.No * 9999192928	
SUBMIT CANCEL	
QR Code	
SALS SATE AND	

TICKET RESERVATION

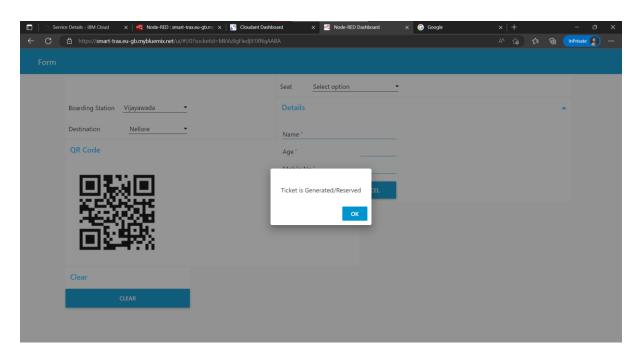


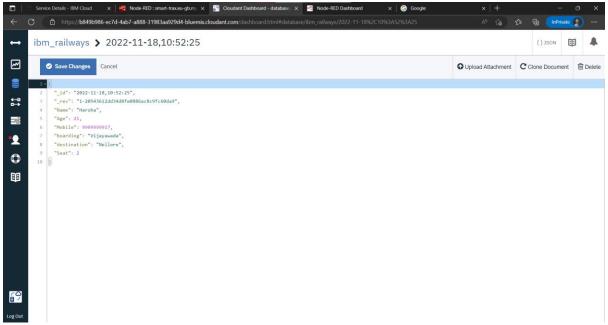
DATABASE



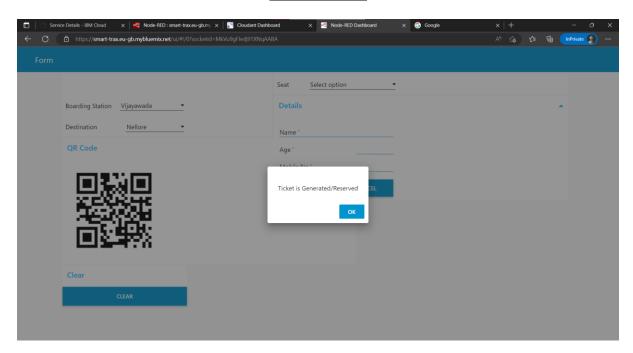


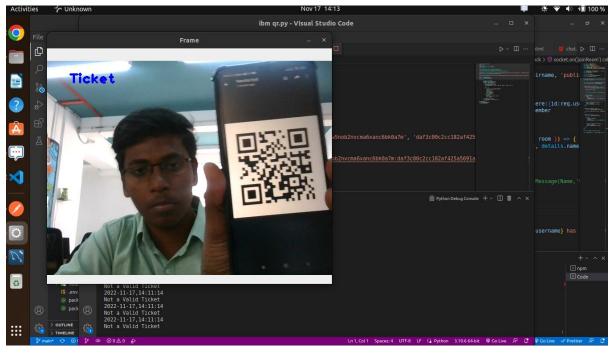
Test case 2



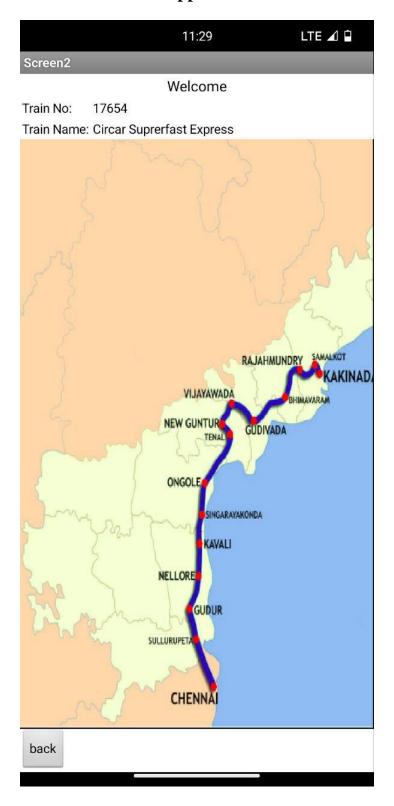


RESULTS





Location in mobile application



11) CONCLUSION

Using the application, user can book train tickets based on availability of seats in particular train. Once tickets are available, they can book them by inputting their general information. Upon completion of payment, the data gets stored in Cloudant DB with unique ID for every transaction and a QR code is generated for every ticket. The ticket collector can scan the QR code to get information of the passenger, if the QR is correct, the details of the user are displayed, if the QR is invalid, it displays "Not a Valid ticket". Apart from ticketing, our application also allows the users to find out the live location and running status of the train.

12) FUTURE SCOPE

Cloud computing and IOT are integrated now to ease the ticketing system and tracking in railways. In near future, Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence can be combined to make railways safer and faster. Artificial Intelligence can be used to determine delay and arrival time so that the passenger can act accordingly. By the use of Internet of Things, things such as maintenance of tracks, repairs and services can be carried out with ease.

13) APPENDIX

13.1) SOURCE CODE

QR SCAN CODE:



```
decodedObjects = decode(frame)
    for obj in decodedObjects:
      #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:
        response = service.get_document(
        db='IBM_railways',
        doc_id = a
        ).get_result()
        print (response)
        time.sleep(5)
      except Exception as e:
        print(a)
        print ("Not a Valid Ticket")
        time.sleep(5)
    cv2.imshow("Frame",frame)
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF ==ord('q'):
      break
cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
client.disconnect()
```

LOCATION CODE

```
import wiotp.sdk.device
import time
import random
myConfig = {
 "identity": {
  "orgId": "ekscpp",
  "typeId": "h1",
  "deviceId": "h1"
},
 "auth": {
  "token": "12345678"
}
}
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
 print("The Message received from IBM IoT Platform is: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
m=cmd.data['command']
def pub(data):
client.publishEvent(eventId="status", msgFormat="json", data=myData, qos=0, onPublish=None)
 print("Data is published Successfully:%s",myData)
```

```
client = wiotp.sdk.device.DeviceClient(config=myConfig)
client.connect()
while True:
 myData={'name':'Train1','lat':10.184363,'lon': 77.922702}
 pub(myData)
time.sleep(3)
 myData={'name':'Train1','lat':10.213225,'lon': 77.898765}
 pub(myData)
time.sleep(3)
 myData={'name':'Train1','lat':10.285035,'lon': 77.921569}
 pub(myData)
time.sleep(3)
 myData={'name':'Train1','lat':10.343369,'lon': 77.958056}
 pub(myData)
time.sleep(3)
 myData={'name':'Train1','lat':10.356829,'lon': 77.980861}
 pub(myData)
time.sleep(3)
client.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
client.disconnect()
```

13.2) Github and Project Demo Link https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-46113-1660738371