

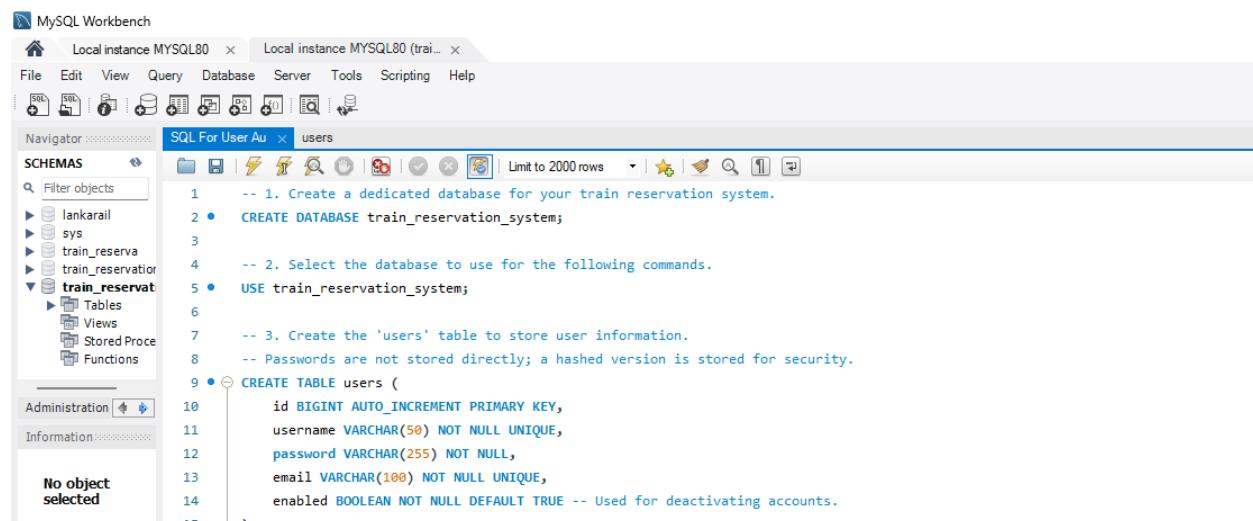
Web-based Train reservation system

Design by under Software Engineering Module & Data Base Design Module.

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Under this topic I create web pages for users to log their own way. If the user can be passenger, admin member or staff member they can access their own page using their own correct credentials. I designed this login page using two design patterns. Factory & singleton are the design patterns that I use for here. For the backend implementation I used Java language. For the frontend I use bootstrap with HTML for better UI design. For the data connection I used SQL workbench. In here all the validations are working properly. Without any trouble users can login to this page and do their tickets booking, cancellations, view train details etc.

These are workbench codes that I developed



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- MySQL Workbench** window title.
- Local instance MYSQL80** and **Local instance MYSQL80 (train_reservation_system)** listed in the top bar.
- File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help** menu bar.
- Navigator** pane on the left showing **SCHEMAS** (lankarail, sys, train_reserva, train_reservation, train_reservation) and **Tables** (Tables, Views, Stored Procs, Functions) under **train_reservation**.
- SQL For User Au** tab selected in the top right.
- users** table selected in the SQL editor.
- SQL Editor Content:**

```
1 -- 1. Create a dedicated database for your train reservation system.
2 • CREATE DATABASE train_reservation_system;
3
4 -- 2. Select the database to use for the following commands.
5 • USE train_reservation_system;
6
7 -- 3. Create the 'users' table to store user information.
8 -- Passwords are not stored directly; a hashed version is stored for security.
9 • ◎ CREATE TABLE users (
10     id BIGINT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
11     username VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
12     password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
13     email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
14     enabled BOOLEAN NOT NULL DEFAULT TRUE -- Used for deactivating accounts.
15 );
16
17 -- 4. Insert sample users for testing
• INSERT INTO users (username, email, password, role, active, created_at, updated_at) VALUES
('john_doe', 'john@example.com', '$2a$10$exampleHashedPassword1', 'PASSENGER', TRUE, NOW(), NOW()),
('admin_user', 'admin@example.com', '$2a$10$exampleHashedPassword2', 'ADMIN', TRUE, NOW(), NOW()),
('staff_member', 'staff@example.com', '$2a$10$exampleHashedPassword3', 'STAFF', TRUE, NOW(), NOW());
18
19 -- Get total count of users for each role
• SELECT
    role,
    COUNT(*) as total_users,
    SUM(CASE WHEN active = TRUE THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) as active_users,
    SUM(CASE WHEN active = FALSE THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) as inactive_users
FROM users
GROUP BY role;
```

```
32      -- Get all PASSENGERS
33 •  SELECT * FROM users WHERE role = 'PASSENGER';
34
35      -- Get all STAFF members
36 •  SELECT * FROM users WHERE role = 'STAFF';
37
38      -- Get all ADMINS
39 •  SELECT * FROM users WHERE role = 'ADMIN';

42      -- Get detailed role statistics
43 •  SELECT
44          'PASSENGER' as role_type,
45          (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users WHERE role = 'PASSENGER') as total,
46          (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users WHERE role = 'PASSENGER' AND active = TRUE) as active,
47          (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users WHERE role = 'PASSENGER' AND active = FALSE) as inactive
48
49      UNION ALL
50
51      SELECT
52          'STAFF' as role_type,
53          (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users WHERE role = 'STAFF') as total,
54          (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users WHERE role = 'STAFF' AND active = TRUE) as active,
55          (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users WHERE role = 'STAFF' AND active = FALSE) as inactive
56
57      UNION ALL
58
59      SELECT
60          'ADMIN' as role_type,
61          (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users WHERE role = 'ADMIN') as total,
62          (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users WHERE role = 'ADMIN' AND active = TRUE) as active,
63          (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users WHERE role = 'ADMIN' AND active = FALSE) as inactive;
64
65
66      -- to get details of table
67 •  use train_reservation_system;
68 •  select * from users;
```

Outputs: