Dutchess County Bus Transportation System

PROJECT PHASE 08 [THE FOUR-CE]

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TEAM MEMBERS INTRODUCTION

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OUTLINE

- System Description
- Entity-relationship model
  - External Models
  - Conceptual Model
- Enhanced Entity Relationship Diagram
- SQL database development
- Loading data and performance enhancements
- Graphical User Interface

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

- **User Entity**: The User entity represents the passengers utilizing the DCBTS. Contains UserID, first name, last name, date of birth (DOB), email, phone number, username, and password.
- **Admin Entity**: The Admin entity manages system changes and oversees the functioning of the DCBTS. Contains AdminID, username, password, email, phone number, and EmployeeID.
- **Bus Entity**: The Bus entity describes the properties of each bus in the DCBTS fleet. Contains BusID, BusNumber, Capacity, LicensePlateNumber, and BusType.
- **Ticket Type Entity**: The Ticket Type entity defines the various ticket categories available to users. Contains TicketTypeID, TypeName, Price, ValidityPeriod, and description of applicable age groups.
- **Payment Entity**: The Payment entity records all transactions related to ticket purchases. Contains PaymentID, Amount, PaymentDate, UserID (foreign key), and TicketTypeID (foreign key).
- **Reservation Entity**: The Reservation entity manages seating reservations on buses. Contains ReservationID, PaymentID (foreign key), BusID (foreign key), ReservationDate and NumberOfReservations.
- **Bus Route Entity**: The Bus Route entity defines the routes within the DCBTS, identified by RouteID. Contains StartLocation, EndLocation, and the BusID (foreign key) associated with each route.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

- **Route Stop Sequence Entity**: The Route Stop Sequence entity details the stops along a route. Contains StopSequenceID and is associated with a RouteID (foreign key), StopID, NumberofStops, and ArrivalTime.
- **Employee Entity**: The Employee entity represents individuals employed in the DCBTS. Contains EmployeeID, DepartmentID (foreign key), FirstName, LastName, and Position.
- **Department Entity:** The Department entity outlines the organizational structure of the DCBTS. Contains DepartmentID, DepartmentName, and Location.
- **Schedule Entity**: The Schedule entity manages bus schedules, uniquely identified by ScheduleID. Contains BusID (foreign key), RouteID (foreign key), DayFlag, DepartureTime, and ArrivalTime.
- **Bus Stop Entity**: The Bus Stop entity describes all bus stops within the DCBTS. Contains StopID, StopName, and Location.
- **Notification Entity**: The Notification entity communicates important messages to users or administrators. Contains NotificationID, HolidayID (foreign key) or ReservationID (foreign key), Message, DateAndTime, UserID (foreign key), and AdminID (foreign key).
- **Holidays Entity**: The Holidays entity identifies public holidays during which bus services may be affected. Contains HolidayID, HolidayDate, and Description, NotificationID (foreign key).

ENTITY RELATIONSHIP MODEL

- **Entities and Attributes**: User, Admin, Bus, Ticket Type, Payment, Reservation, Bus Route, Route Stop Sequence, Employee, Department, Schedule, Bus Stop, Notification, Holidays
- **Multivalued Attributes**: Ticket Type: Price, ValidityPeriod, Route Stop Sequence: NumberofStops, Reservation: NumberOfReservation
- **Composite Attributes**: User and Employee: FirstName and LastName
- **Derived Attributes**: Payment: Amount (derived from Ticket Type Price)
- **Weak Entity Notification**: Depends on Admin or User
- **Strong Entities**: Bus, Bus Route, Ticket Type, User, Bus Stop, Schedule, Holidays, Route Stop Sequence, Payment, Reservation, Employee, Department
- **Participations**:

- **Total Participation**
  - Each payment associated with a user.
  - Each department is associated with an employee.
  - Each route stop sequence is associated with a bus stop.
  - Each bus is associated with many routes and schedules, and vice versa.

- **Partial Participation**
  - Users may or may not have associated records in other tables.
  - Not all administrators need associated employee records.
  - Not all holidays may have associated notification records.
  - Bus may or may not be associated with reservations.
  - Not all notifications need to be associated with User and Admin.
  - Not all reservations may be associated with notification records.

EXTERNAL MODELS

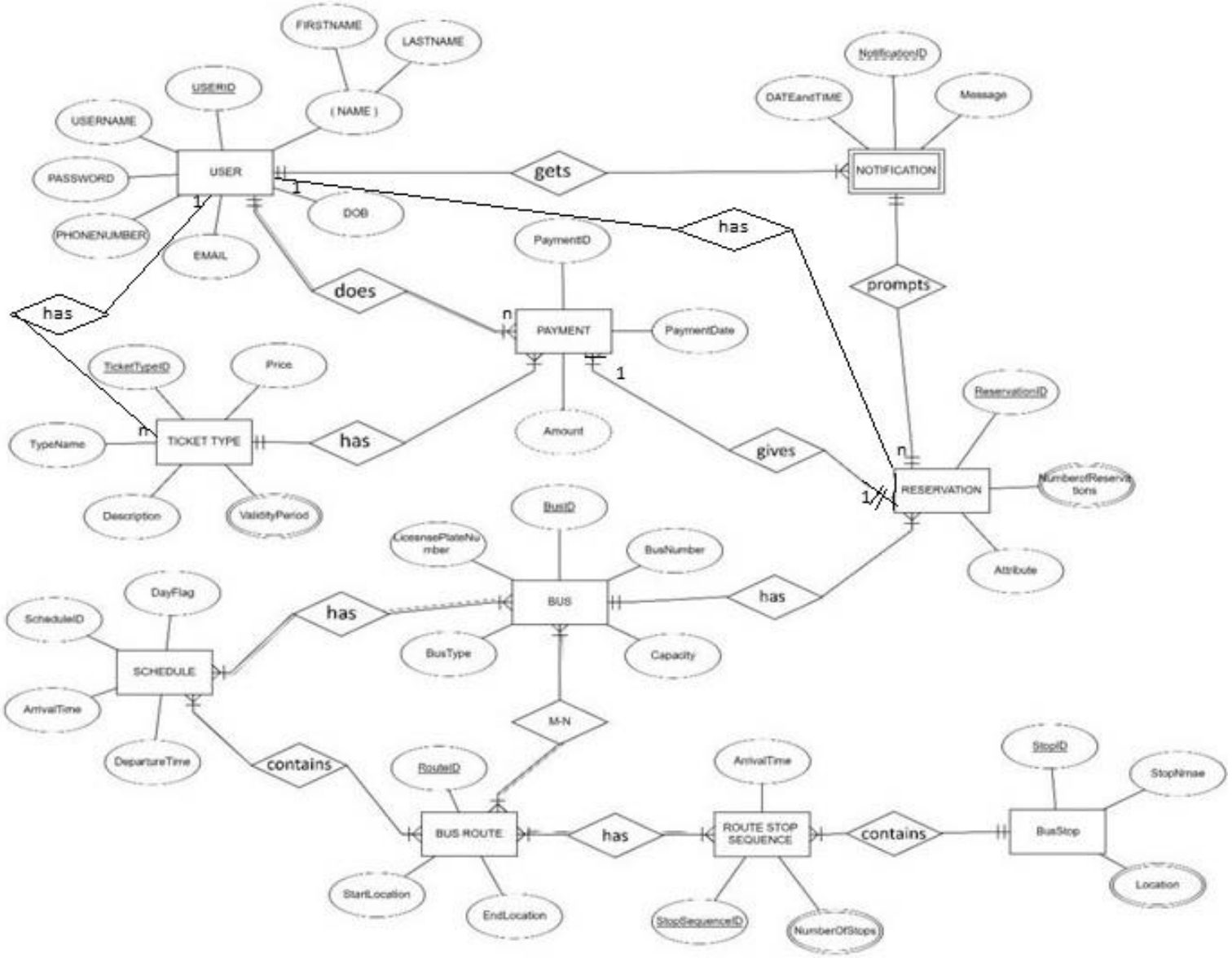

Fig 1: External ER USER POV

EXTERNAL MODELS

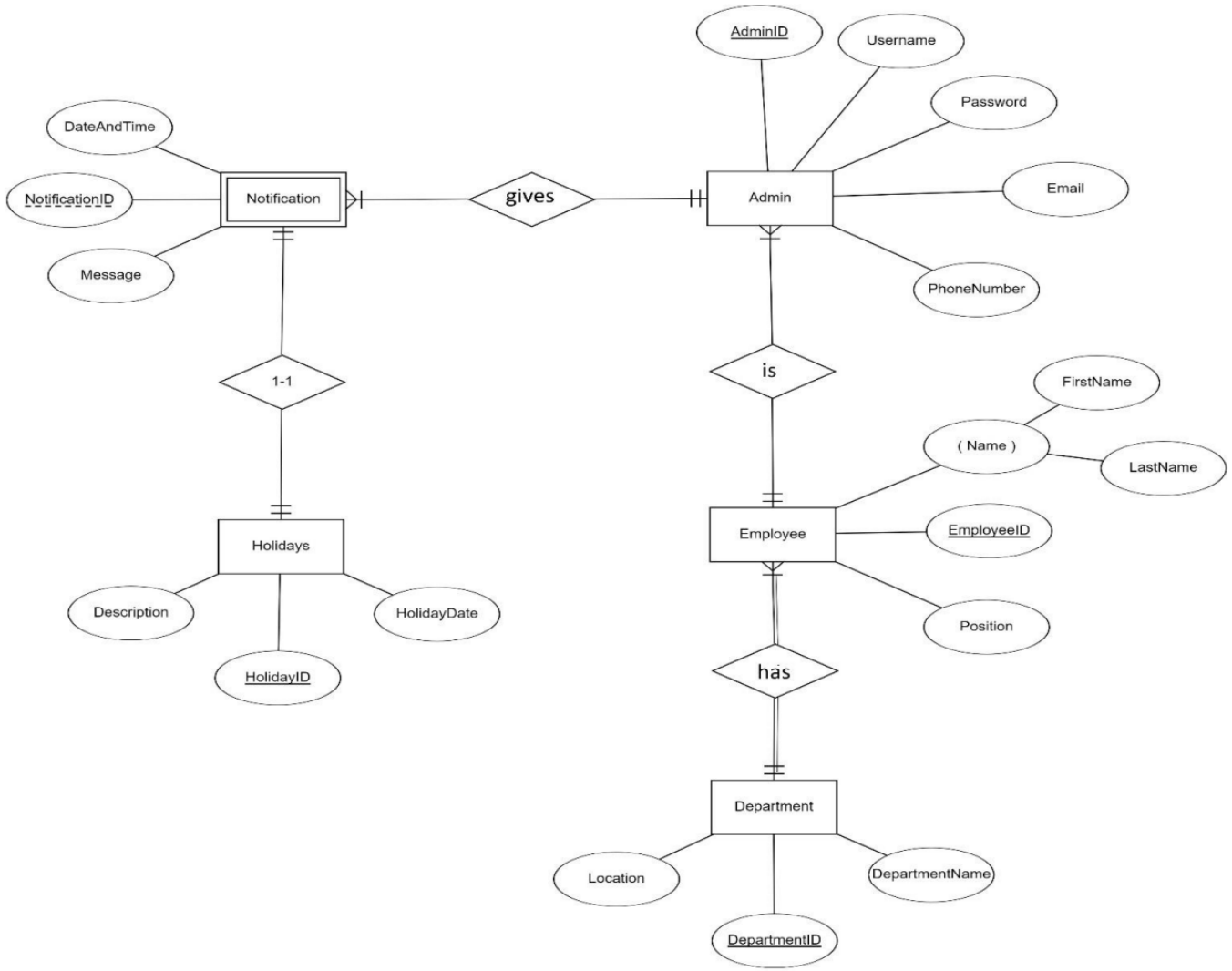

Fig 2: External ER ADMIN POV

CONCEPTUAL MODEL

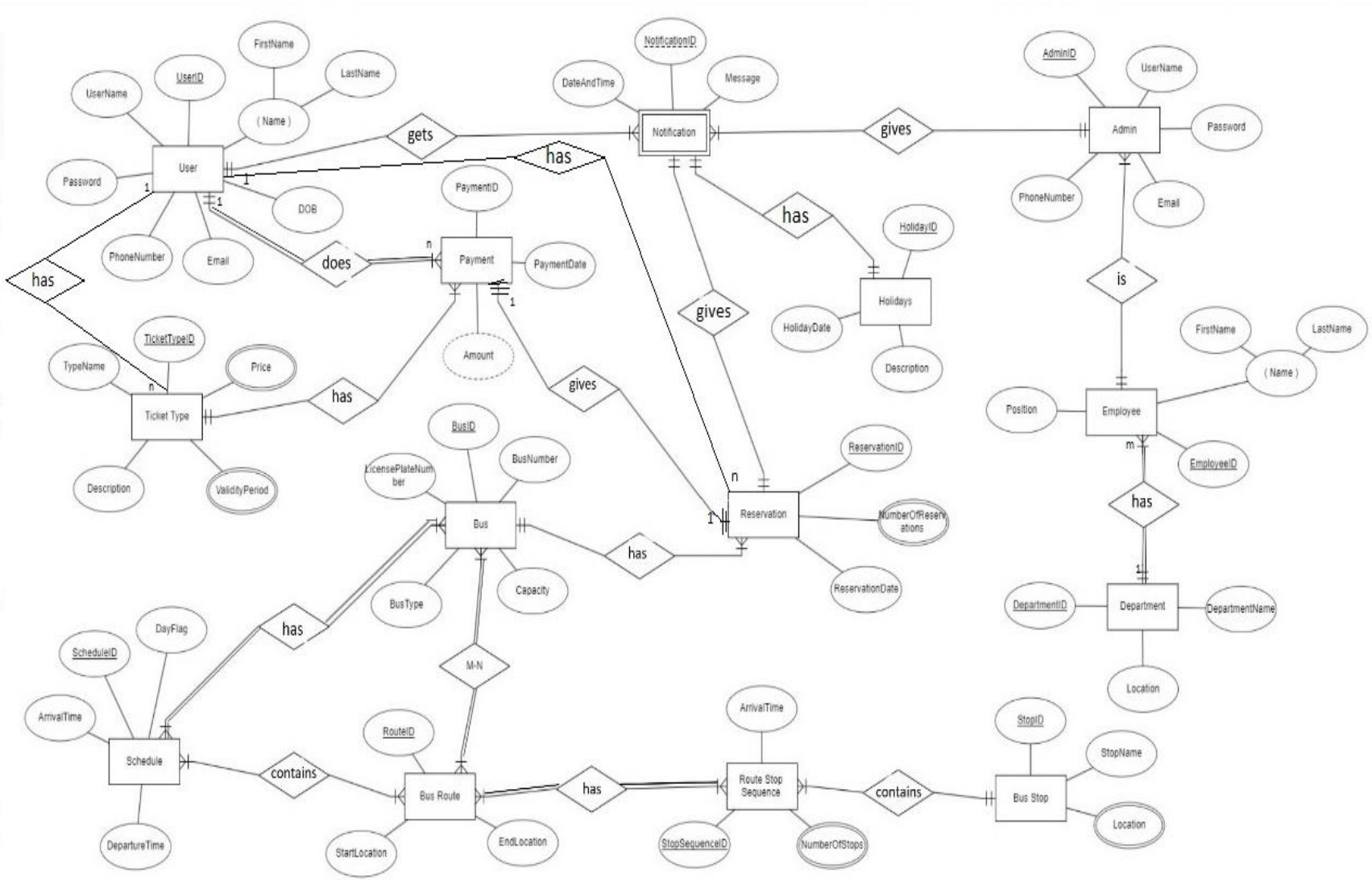

Fig 3: ER Conceptual Diagram

ENHANCED ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

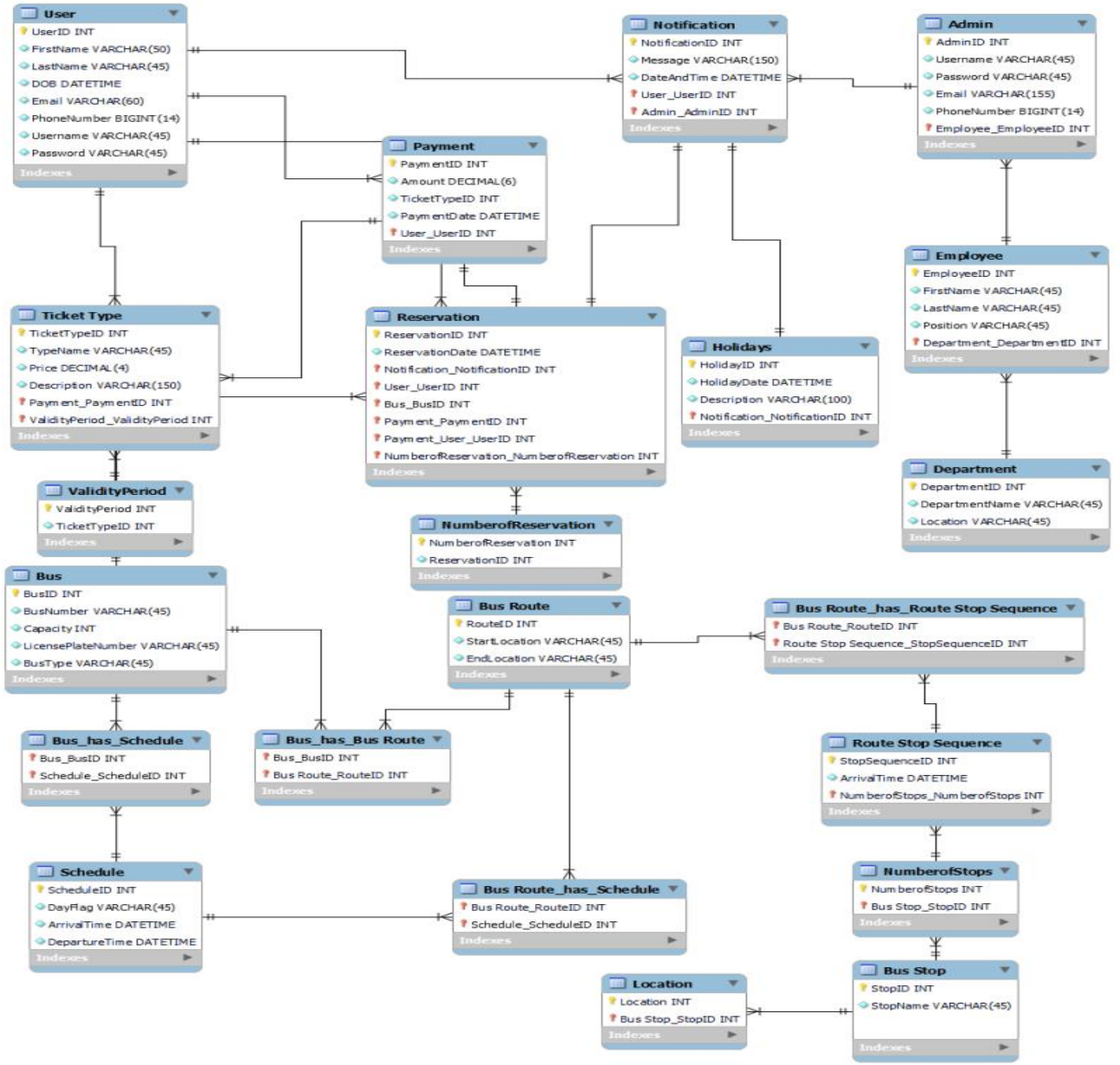

Fig 4: Enhanced Entity Relationship Diagram

SQL DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

- **Database Creation**: Created a database ‘Dutchess_county_bus_transportation_DBMS_project’.
- **Table Creation**: Defined tables for entities such as User, Bus, Bus Route, Ticket Type, Department, Employee, Admin, Bus Stop, Notification, Holidays, Route Stop Sequence, Payment, Reservation, Bus_has_Bus Route, Bus Route_has_Route Stop Sequence, Schedule, Bus_has_Schedule, Bus Route_has_Schedule, Payment_has_Reservation.
- **Relationships**: Established relationships between tables using foreign key constraints. Example: User makes many Payments, User receives many Notifications.
- **Normalization**: Ensured data integrity by defining primary keys and enforcing foreign key relationships. Used normalization techniques to organize data efficiently.
- **Data Types**: Choose appropriate data types for each attribute to optimize storage and retrieval. Example: Used VARCHAR for names, and DATETIME for date and time information.
- **Indexes**: Created unique and regular indexes to improve query performance. Example: Created unique indexes for primary keys and other attributes where uniqueness is required.
- **Constraints**: Implemented constraints such as PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE, and FOREIGN KEY to maintain data accuracy. Example: Defined a primary key for UserID in the User table.
- **Data Integrity**: Ensured data integrity by specifying ON DELETE and UPDATE actions in foreign key constraints. Example: Set actions to NO ACTION in certain relationships to prevent unwanted changes.
- **Engine Selection**: Specified the storage engine (InnoDB) for each table to provide features like transactions and referential integrity.

LOADING DATA AND PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENTS

➢ **Loading Data**:

1. **Manual Insertion**: The process involves inserting parent table records before child table records, ensuring foreign key references exist. Foreign key checks are temporarily disabled to allow inserting records with invalid foreign key references and then re-enabled after insertion.
2. **CSV Import**: Data is imported from CSV files into respective tables using the LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE command. The correct file path, field separator, enclosure, and line terminator are specified. IGNORE 1 ROWS is used to skip the header row, and column mappings are ensured.

➢ **Performance Enhancements**:

1. **Insertion Optimization**:
   - Bulk INSERT Statements: Utilizing bulk INSERT statements instead of separate ones for improved performance.
   - Disabling Indexes and Foreign Key Checks: Temporarily disabling foreign key checks and indexes during insertion and re-enabling them afterward.
   - Multiple VALUES Lists: Using multiple VALUES lists in a single INSERT statement for efficiency.
   - CSV Data Import: Loading data from CSV files using LOAD DATA instead of individual INSERT statements, minimizing context switches.
2. **Normalization**:
   - First Normal Form (1NF): Ensuring each table cell contains a single value, and records are unique.
   - Second Normal Form (2NF): Eliminating partial dependencies by making sure non-prime attributes are fully functionally dependent on the primary key.
   - Third Normal Form (3NF): Removing transitive dependencies by creating new tables (e.g., Bus_has_Schedule) to address them.

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

Graphical User Interface has the following elements:

- **Database Connectivity**:
  - The application establishes a connection to a MySQL database for user authentication and data storage.
  - Queries are executed using the MySQL connector library.
- **Image Display**:
  - The login window displays an image fetched from a URL using the requests library.
  - The image is processed using the Pillow (PIL) library and displayed in the Tkinter window.
- **Code Structure**:
  - The code is organized into functions and utilizes Tkinter for GUI elements.
  - Error handling is implemented for database-related errors.The

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Login Page:**
  - The GUI includes a login page with entry fields for username and password.
  - Users can attempt to log in, and their credentials are checked against a MySQL database.
  - Buttons for "Sign Up" and "Forgot Password?" provide additional functionalities.

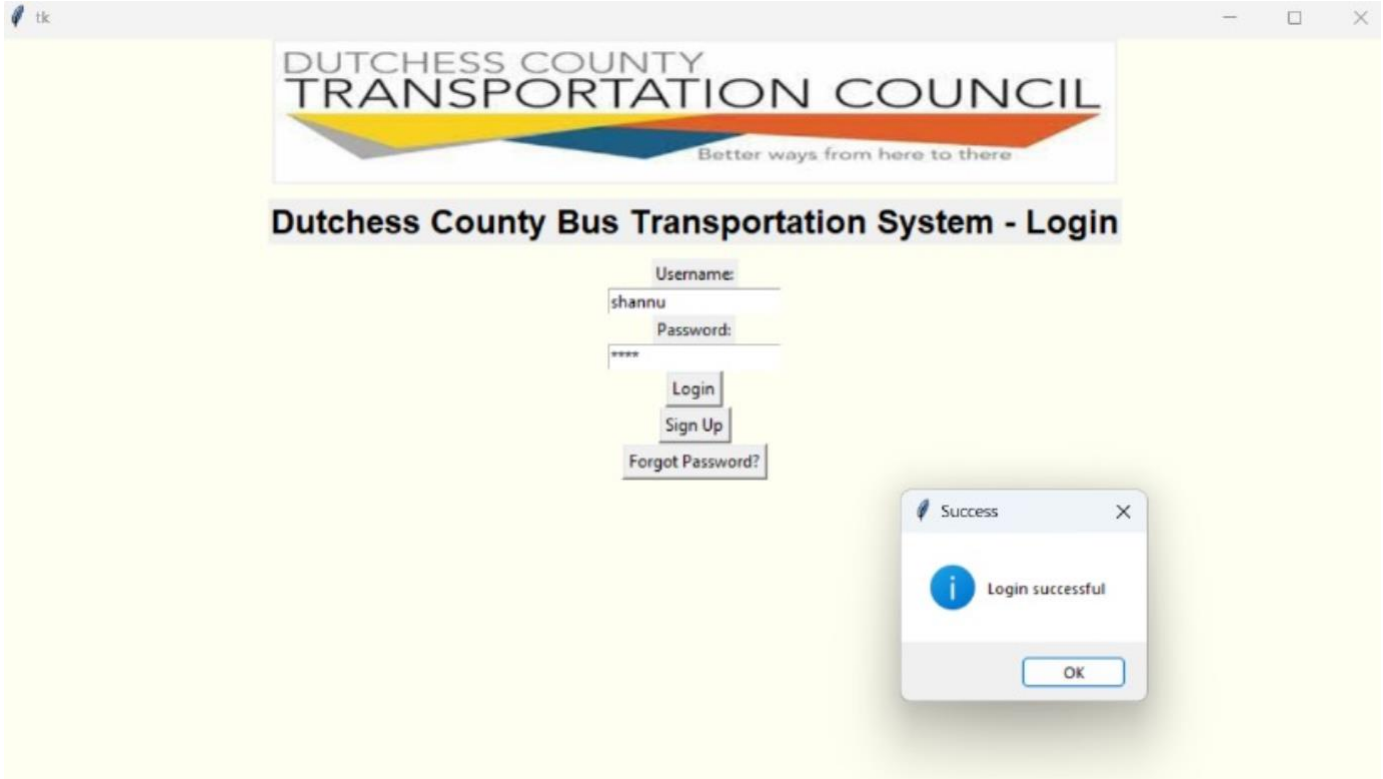

Fig 5: Login Page

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Sign-Up Page:**
  - A separate window allows users to register by providing their first name, last name, email, username, and password.
  - User information is inserted into the MySQL database upon submission.

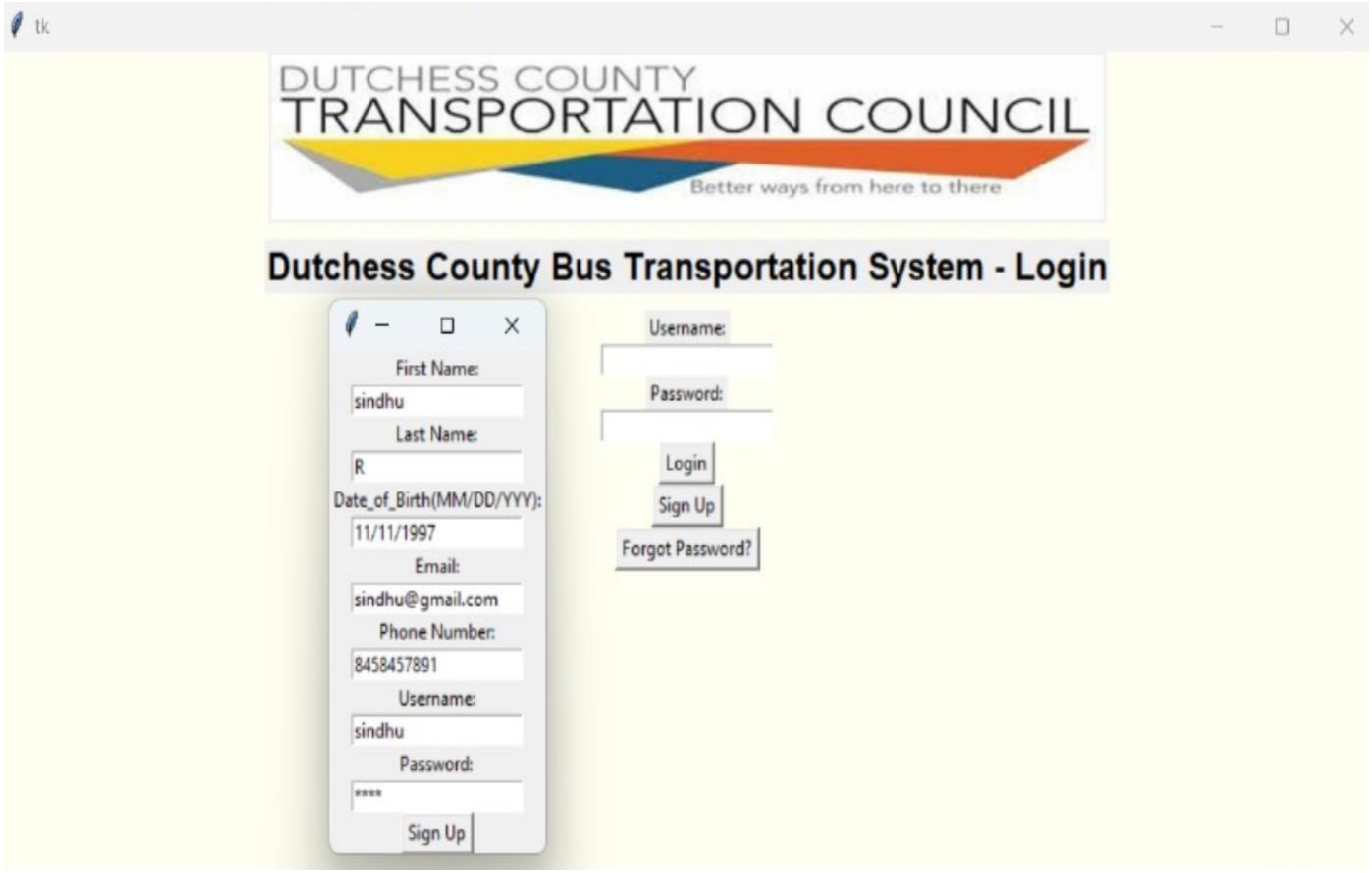

Fig 6: Sign up Page

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Forgot Password Page:**
  - Users can reset their password by entering their username and new password.
  - The application updates the password in the database.

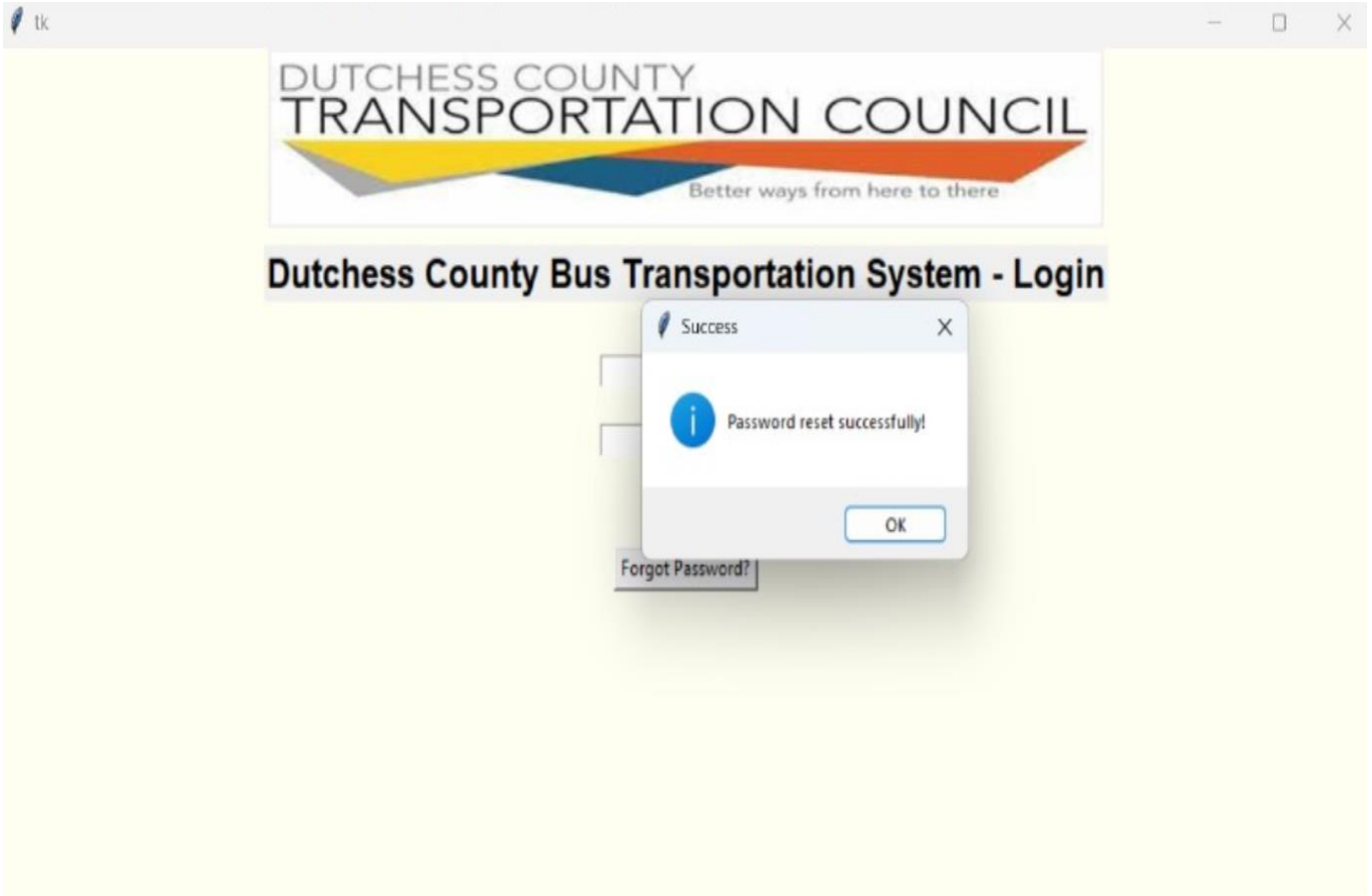

Fig 7: Forgot Password Page

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Main Menu Page:**
  - After successful login, users are directed to the main menu.
  - Entry fields and buttons allow users to input transportation details and perform actions like searching schedules or making payments.

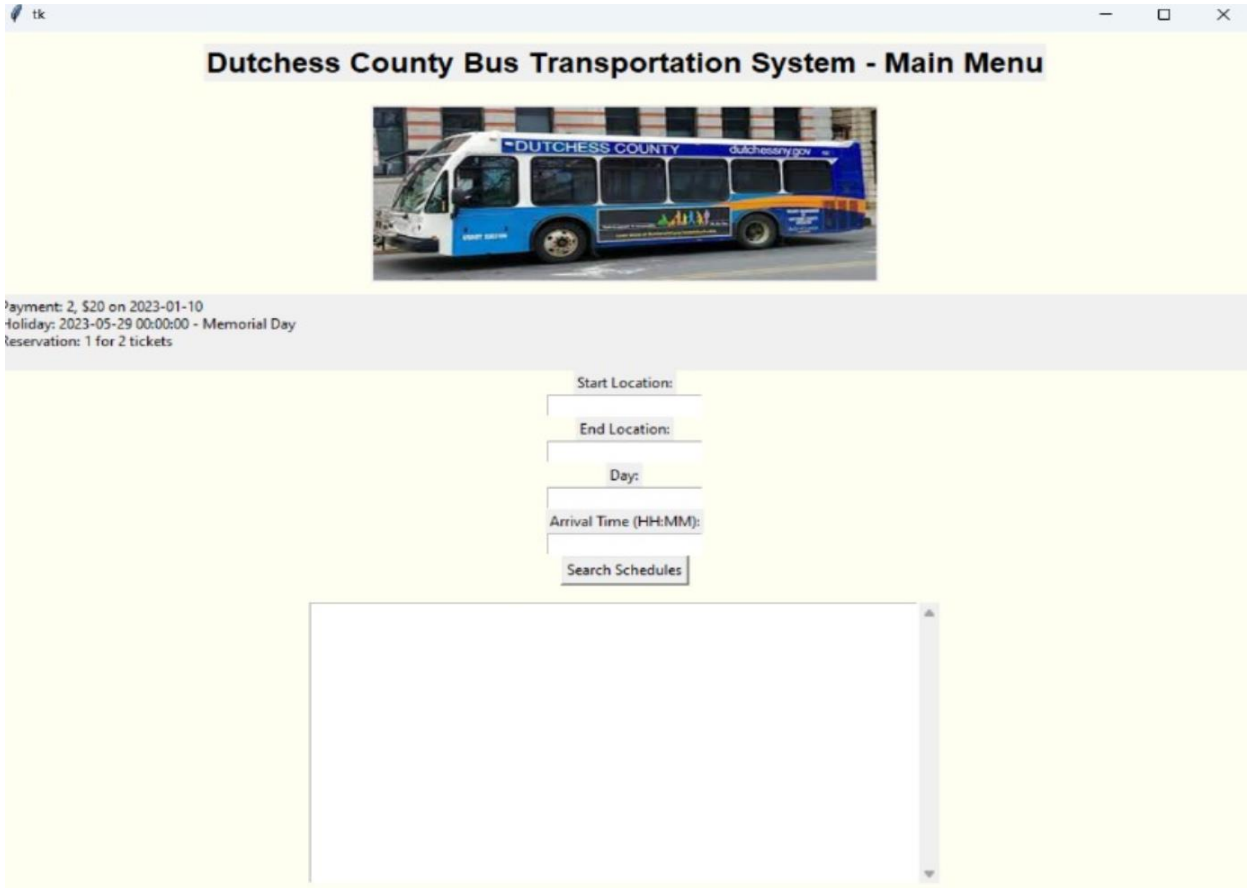

Fig 8: Main Menu Page

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Search Page (Action Page):**
  - The search functionality involves retrieving bus schedule information based on user input (start, end, day, arrival time).
  - The results are displayed in a text widget, and users can select a schedule to proceed to payment**.**

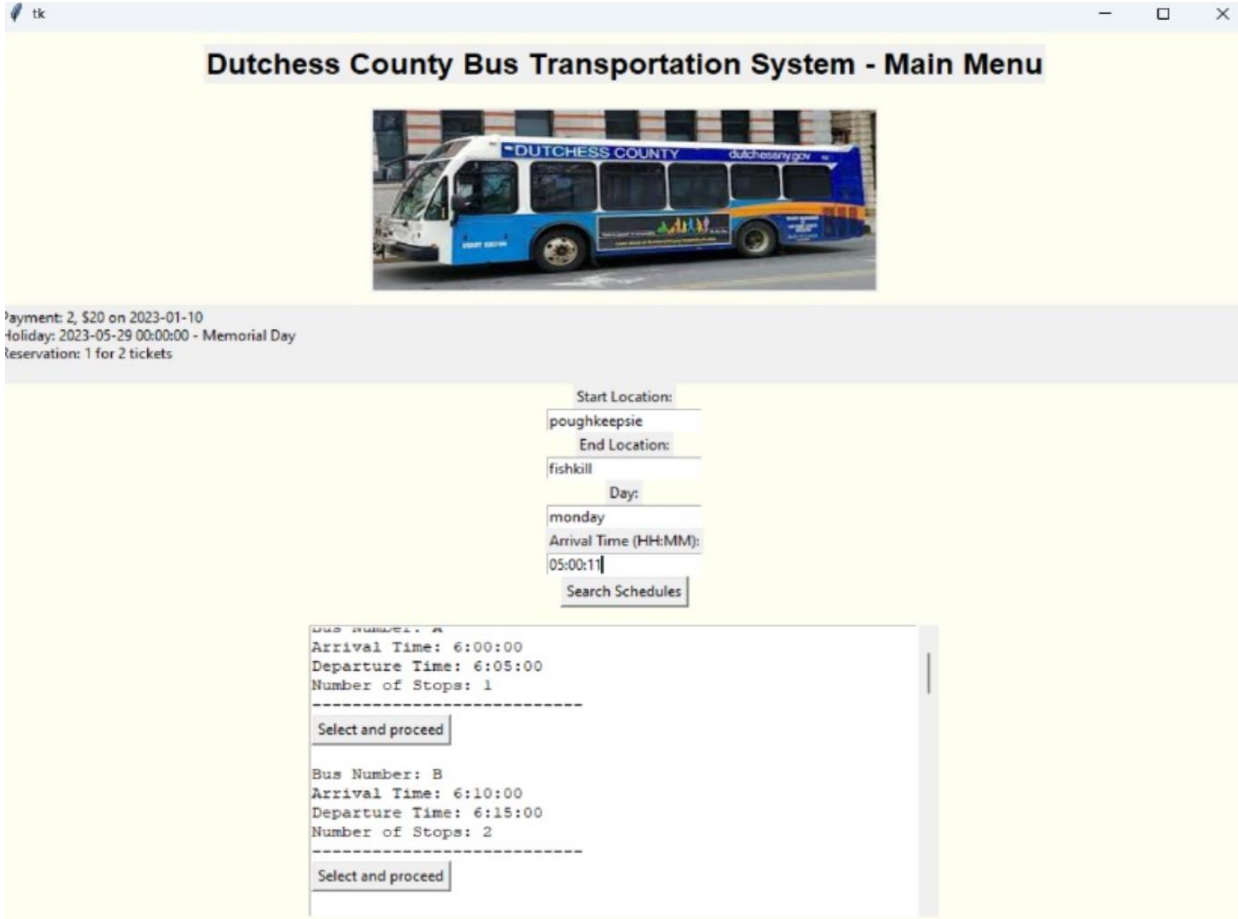

Fig 9: Search Page

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Payment Page:**
  - There is a placeholder for the payment functionality, indicating the intent to implement payment features.
  - The specific payment implementation is not provided in the code.

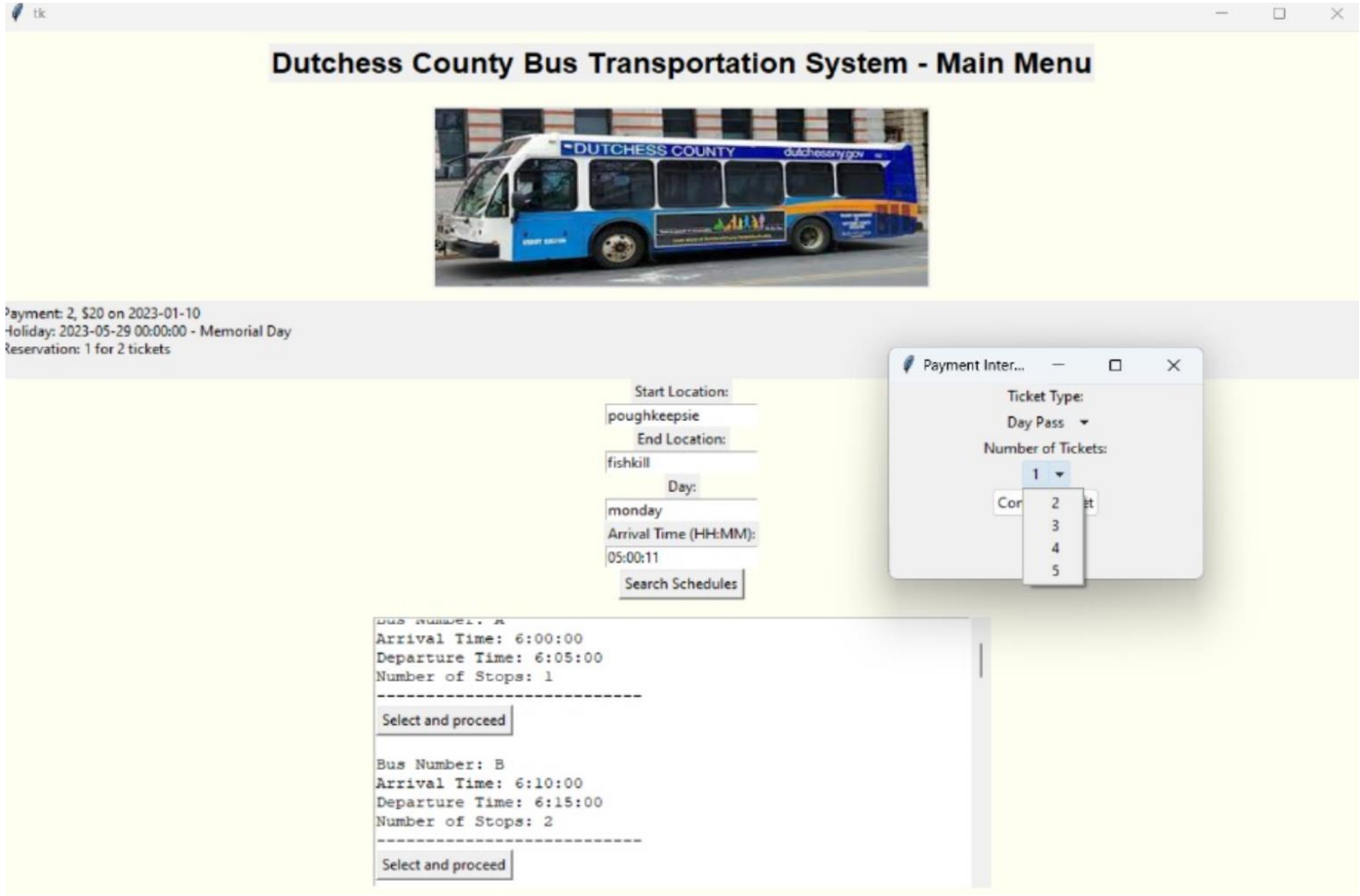

Fig 10: Payment Page

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Payment Successful Page:**
  - The Below figure shows how the payment is successful once the user makes the payment.

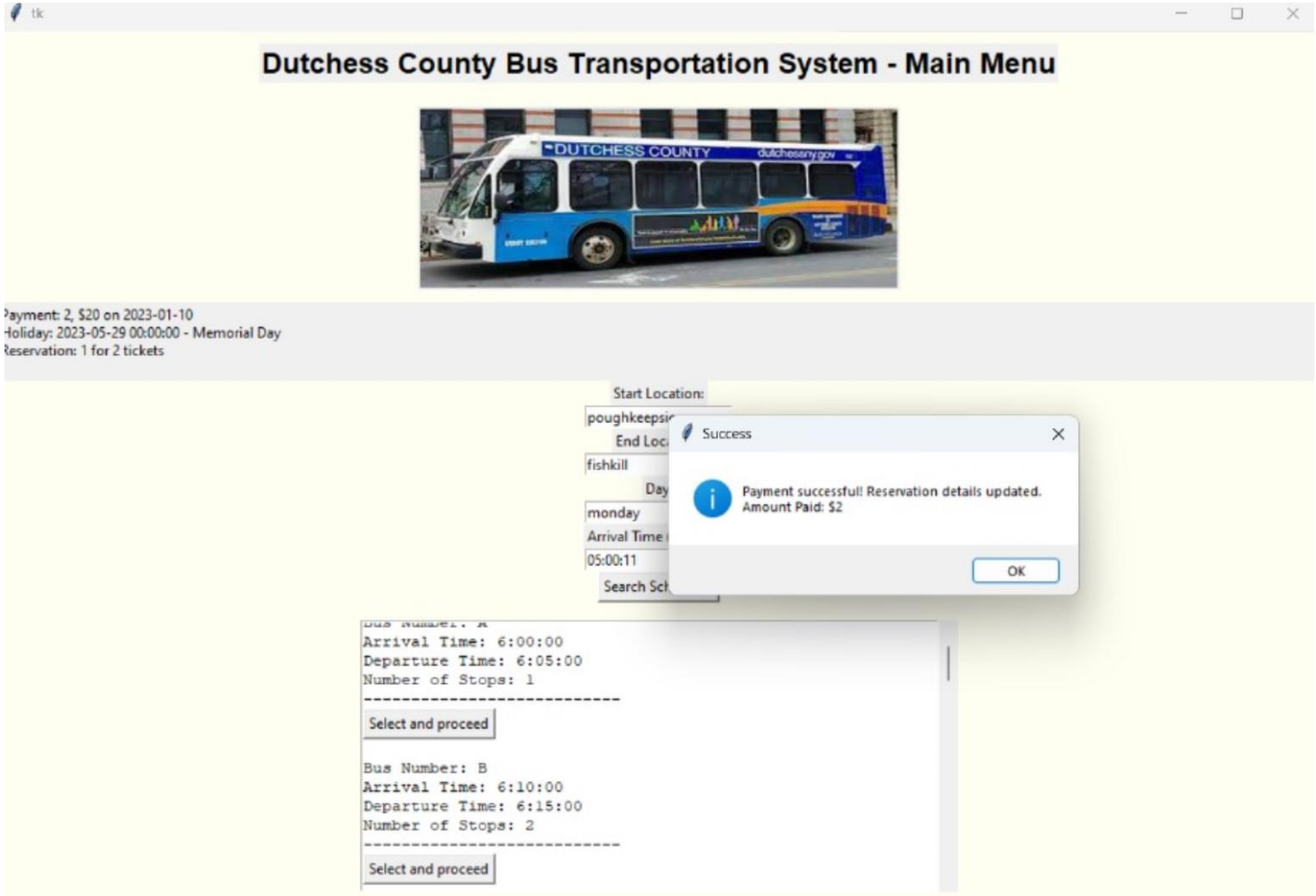

Fig 11: Payment Success Confirmation

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Admin Login Page:**
  - The GUI includes an admin login page with entry fields for admin username and admin password.
  - Admins can attempt to log in, and their credentials are checked against a MySQL database.

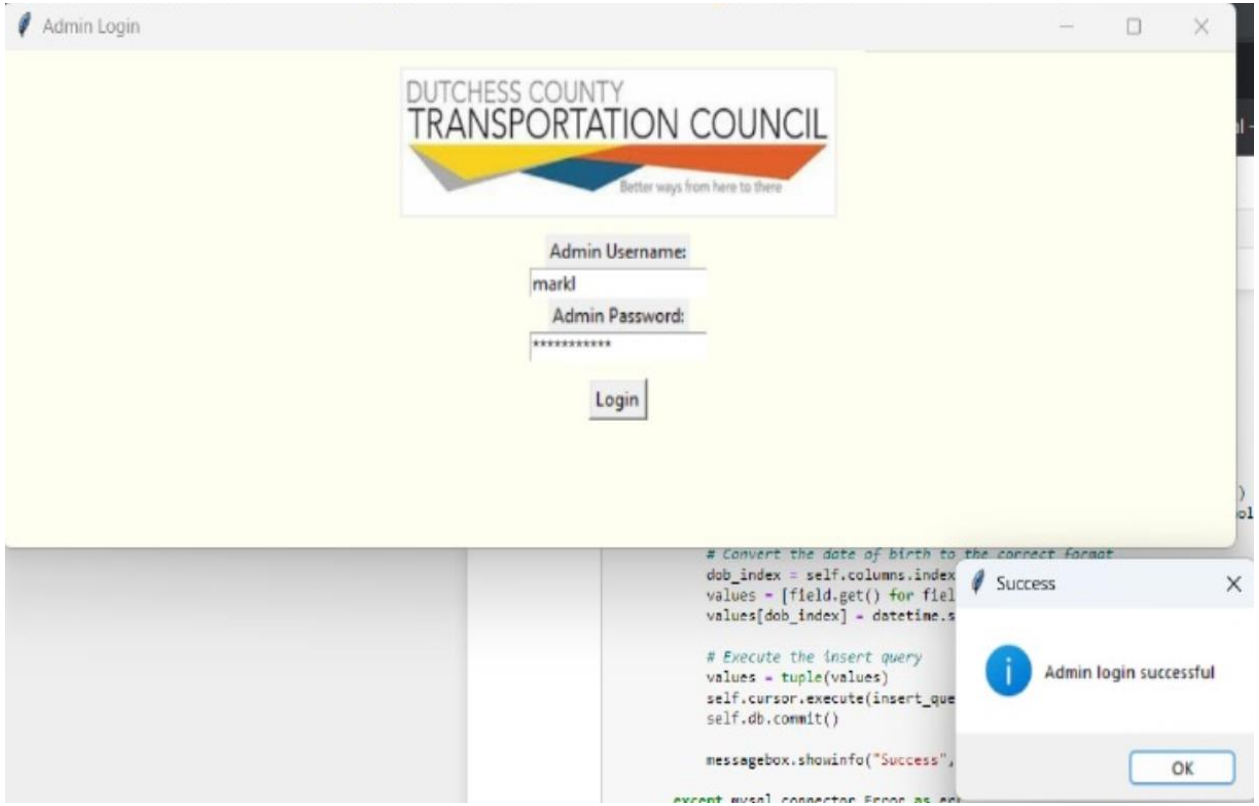

Fig 12: Admin Login Page

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Admin Main Menu Page:**
  - The application includes admin pages for managing users, bus routes, and ticket types.
  - Admins can update user information, manage routes, and handle ticket-related details.

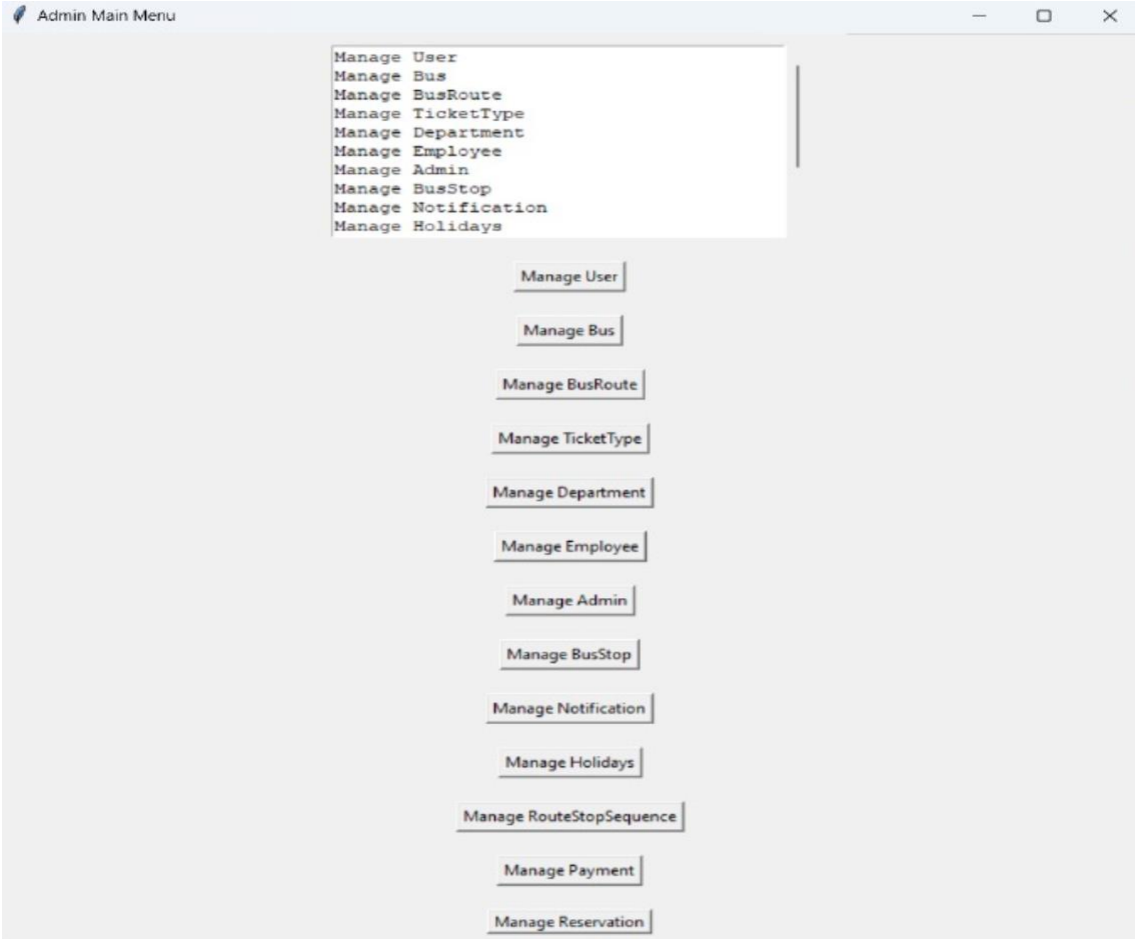

Fig 13: Admin Main Menu Page

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Manage User Page:**
  - The application includes managing various entities. Eg: User
  - Admins can add or delete user information.
  - Adding and deleting is common for all entities.

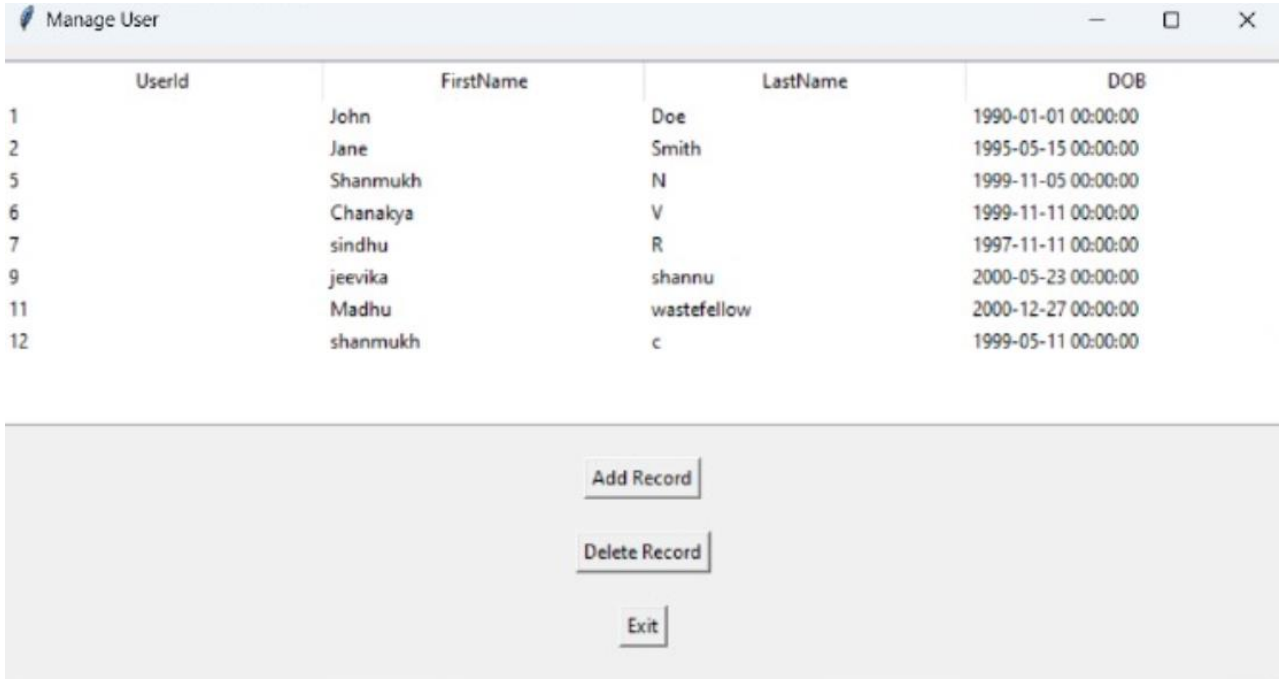

Fig 14: Manage User Page

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Delete record:**
  - Upon selecting a particular User and clicking on Delete Record, the respective record will be deleted.

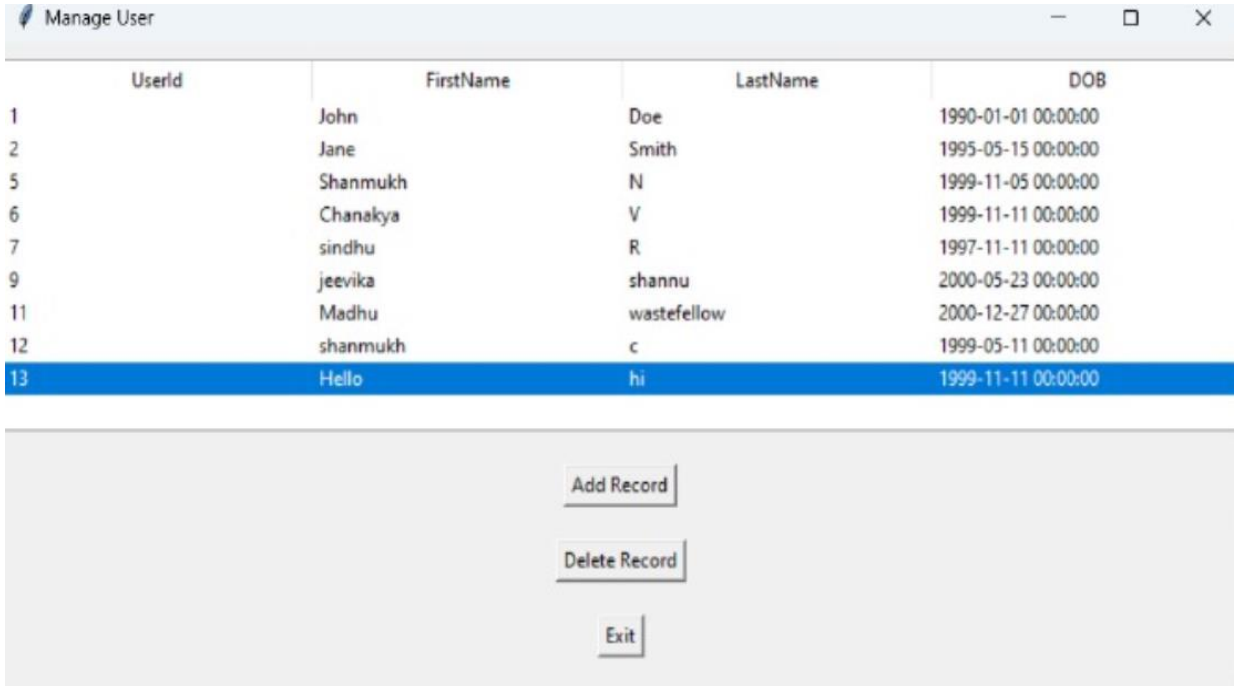

Fig 15: Delete Record

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

- **Add record:**
  - Upon clicking on Add Record, a new window will open up that will take the input from the user based on whose values the new User will be created.

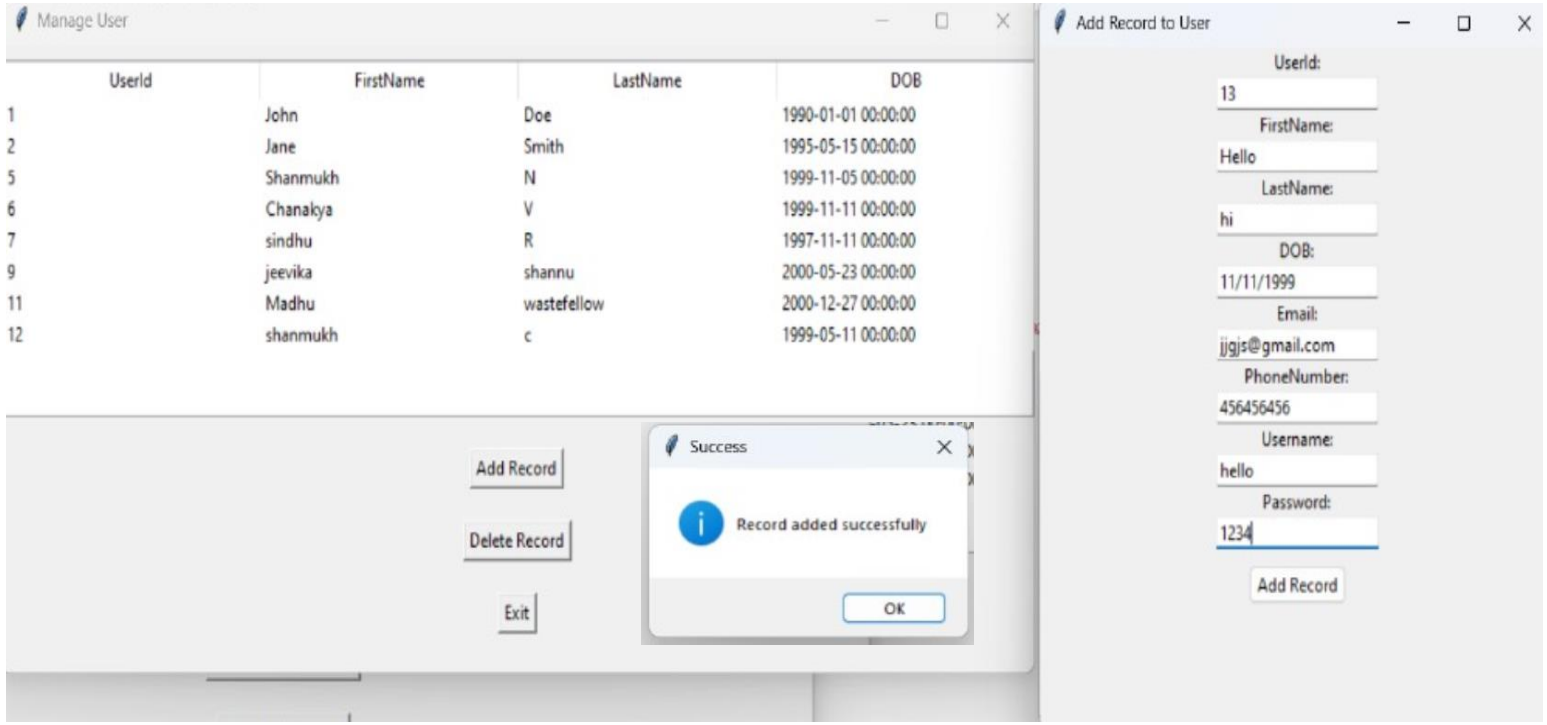

Fig 16: Add Record

REFERENCES

- Dutchess County Public Transportation Application:
  - https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Public-Transit/Public-Transit.htm
- NYC Transit: MTA Subway and Bus:
  - https://transitapp.com/region/new-york
- Moovit:
  - https://moovitapp.com/nycnj-121/poi/en

THANK YOU