

# **MISRIMAL NAVAJEE MUNOTH JAIN ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

(Managed By Tamil Nadu Educational and  
Medical Trust) Thoraipakkam, Chennai –  
600097.

**NM1042**

**MERN Stack Powered by MongoDB  
(FLIGHT BOOKING APP )**



**REGULATION – 2021**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND  
ENGINEERING**

NAME :

REGISTER NUMBER :

YEAR IV

SEMESTER VII

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ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER  
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

Register Number

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**BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that this is a bonafide record of work  
done by\_\_\_\_\_of IV-Year **B.E-Computer  
Science and Engineering** in the **NM1042-MERN Stack  
powered by MongoDB Laboratory** during the Academic year  
**2024-2025**

**Staff In-Charge**

**Head of the Department**

Submitted for the University Practical Examination held on

**Internal Examiner**

**External Examiner**

**MISRIMAL NAVAJEE MUNOTH JAIN ENGINEERING  
COLLEGE, CHENNAI – 97**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
AND ENGINEERING**

**VISION**

Producing competent Computer Engineers with a strong background in the latest trends and technology to achieve academic excellence and to become pioneer in software and hardware products with an ethical approach to serve the society

**MISSION**

To provide quality education in Computer Science and Engineering with the state of the art facilities. To provide the learning audience that helps the students to enhance problem solving skills and to inculcate in them the habit of continuous learning in their domain of interest. To serve the society by providing insight solutions to the real world problems by employing the latest trends of computing technology with strict adherence to professional and ethical responsibilities.

# Flight Booking App

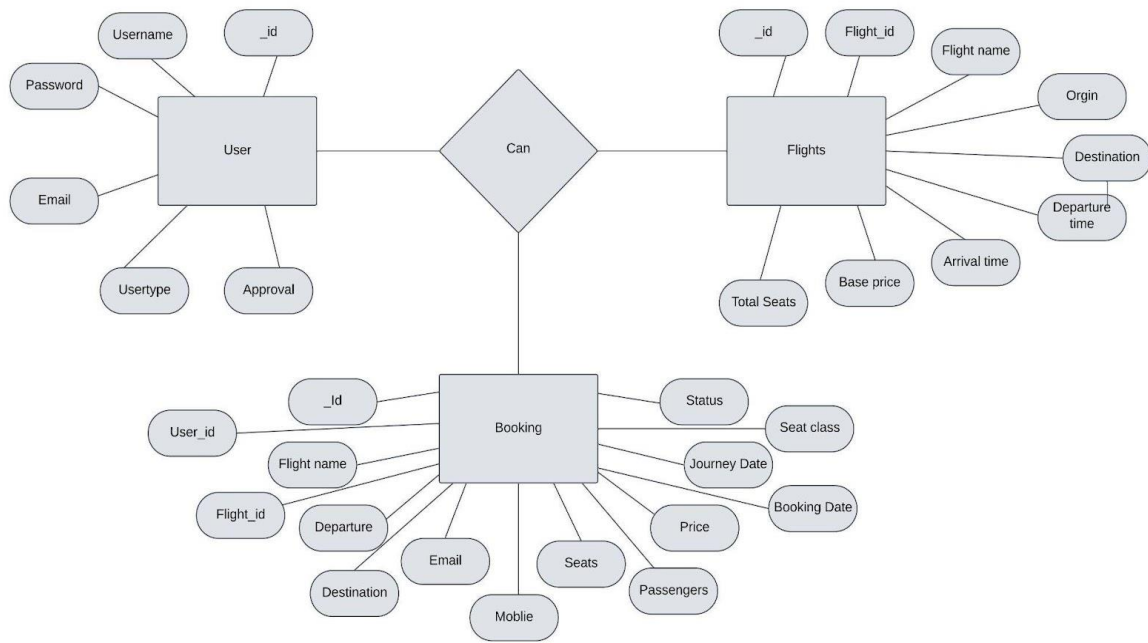
## 1. Introduction

- **Project Title:**Flight Booking App
  - **Team Members:**
    - Jaganathan S
    - Thameem Sayyed
    - Viknesh H
    - Pradeep M
- 

## 2. Project Overview

- **Purpose:** The Flight Booking App is designed to revolutionize the flight ticket booking experience. It aims to offer users convenience, efficiency, and customization, simplifying the travel process for both frequent and occasional travelers.
  - **Features:**
    - Search and filter flights based on preferences.
    - View flight details including price, duration, and airline.
    - Seat selection with an interactive map.
    - Secure online payment and instant e-ticket generation.
-

3.



### 1.Front-end:

- Built using React.js for a dynamic and responsive user interface.
- Components for user authentication, flight search, booking, and seat selection.
- State management with Context API.

### 2.Back-end:

- Node.js with Express.js powers the server-side logic.
- RESTful API endpoints handle user authentication, flight searches, bookings, and admin operations.

### 3.Database:

- MongoDB stores collections for users, flights, and bookings.
- Mongoose used for schema definitions and CRUD operations.

### 4.Third-Party Integrations

The app relies on external services to fetch flight data, process payments, and send notifications.

Key Features

Flight Data Providers: Amadeus, Sabre, Travelport, or other GDS (Global Distribution Systems)  
Payment Gateways: PayPal, Stripe, Razorpay  
Notification Services: Twilio (SMS, Firebase (Push), SendGrid (Email))  
Geolocation Services: Google Maps API for airport locations

## 5. Middleware

Middleware acts as a bridge between the front-end, back-end, and third-party APIs.

Key Features

API Gateway: Manages incoming API requests and routes them appropriately.

Authentication Middleware: Validates user sessions (JWT, OAuth2). Rate

Limiting: Protects APIs from abuse.

### Technologies

API Gateway: Kong, Amazon API Gateway Authentication:

OAuth, Firebase Authentication, Keycloak

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## 6. Security Layer

Flight booking apps handle sensitive data, so security is critical.

Key Features

Data encryption (SSL/TLS)

Secure user authentication

PCI-DSS compliance for payment

DDoS protection

OWASP practices for web/mobile apps

Technologies

Encryption: AES for sensitive data, SSL/TLS for communications

Firewalls: WAF (Web Application Firewall)

## **7.DevOps & Deployment**

Continuous deployment and monitoring ensure the app is reliable and scalable.

Key Features

Automated CI/CD pipelines

Load balancing for traffic management

Server monitoring and logging

### **Technologies**

CI/CD □ Jenkins, GitHub Actions

Cloud Hosting: AWS, Google Cloud, Azure

Containerization: Docker, Kubernetes

Monitoring: Prometheus, Grafana, New Relic

## **8.Scalability**

The architecture should handle growth in user base and traffic.

### **Techniques**

Load balancing using Nginx or AWS Elastic Load Balancer

Horizontal scaling with Kubernetes

Distributed databases for global availability

## **High-Level Architecture Diagram**

1. Client Layer: Web App & Mobile App
2. API Gateway: Routes requests to appropriate microservices.
3. Microservices: Handles flight search, booking, payment, and notifications.
4. Third-Party Services: Connects to GDS, payment gateways, and notification APIs.
5. Data Layer: Manages persistent storage with relational/NoSQL databases.

6. DevOps: Ensures scalability, monitoring, and fault tolerance.

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## 4. Setup Instructions

- **Prerequisites:**

- Node.js
- MongoDB
- Git

- **1. Setting Up an Existing Flight Booking App**

If you've purchased or downloaded a pre-built flight booking app, follow these steps to configure it:

a. Installation and Deployment

1. Mobile Apps:

For user-facing apps, download the app from Google Play Store or Apple App Store.

If it's a white-label app, download the app's source code (if provided) and build it using Android Studio (for Android) or Xcode (for iOS).

2. Admin Panel:

If the app includes an admin dashboard, deploy it on your web server. Use hosting providers like AWS, Google Cloud, or Heroku, depending on the app's requirements.

3. Database Setup:

Import the database schema provided with the app into a database management system (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL).

Set up database credentials in the app's configuration files.



---

## b. Configuration

### 1. Customize Branding:

Change the app's logo, color scheme, and name in the source code or admin panel.

Update any splash screens or icons.

### 2. Set Up API Keys:

Integrate flight search and booking APIs, such as:

Amadeus: For global flight availability, prices, and bookings.

Sabre: Offers advanced booking systems with ancillary services.

Travelport: A comprehensive travel management API.

Obtain API keys from the provider and add them to the configuration files.

### 3. Payment Gateway Integration:

Configure payment systems like PayPal, Stripe, or Razorpay.

Enter API keys or credentials in the app's admin panel.

### 4. Email and SMS Configuration:

Integrate services like SendGrid (for emails) and Twilio (for SMS notifications).

Update the credentials in your app settings.

### 5. Localization:

Add support for multiple languages and currencies to cater to different regions.

Configure these settings via the admin dashboard or source code.

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## c. Testing

Test flight search, booking, and payment functionalities thoroughly.  
Verify integration with third-party APIs and ensure they return accurate results.  
Simulate various scenarios, such as cancellations or failed transactions, to ensure reliability.

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#### d. Launch

Publish the mobile apps on the App Store and Google Play Store. Deploy the admin dashboard and ensure the website (if any) is accessible.

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## 2. Building a Flight Booking App From Scratch

If you're creating the app from the ground up, follow these steps:

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### a. Plan the App Architecture

#### 1. Define Core Features:

User registration and profiles.  
Flight search and filtering by price, date, or airlines.  
Real-time seat availability and ticket booking.  
Payment and invoice generation.  
Notifications for booking confirmation and updates.

#### 2. Choose the Technology Stack:

Frontend: React Native, Flutter, or native languages like Swift (iOS) and Kotlin (Android).  
Backend: Node.js, Django, or Ruby on Rails.  
Database: MySQL, PostgreSQL, or MongoDB.

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### b. Develop the App

#### 1. Frontend:

Design an intuitive user interface using tools like Figma or Adobe XD.  
Implement the design using the chosen frontend technology.

## 2. Backend:

Create APIs for user authentication, flight search, booking, and payments.  
Set up server infrastructure using cloud providers like AWS or Azure.

## 3. Database:

Design tables for users, flights, bookings, and payments.  
Use relational databases for structured data.

---

## c. Integrate APIs

### 1. Flight Search and Booking:

Partner with API providers like Amadeus, Sabre, or Travelport. Use their documentation to integrate features like flight availability, ticket pricing, and booking confirmation.

### 2. Payment Gateways:

Integrate Stripe, PayPal, or other gateways for secure transactions.

### 3. Notifications:

Add real-time notifications using Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM) or Twilio.

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## d. Testing and Deployment

### 1. Testing:

Conduct unit, integration, and system testing.  
Simulate high-traffic scenarios to ensure scalability.

## 2. Deployment:

Publish mobile apps to the app stores.  
Host the backend on a secure and scalable server.

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#### e. Maintenance

1. Monitor app performance using tools like Google Analytics or New Relic.
2. Regularly update the app with new features and bug fixes.

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#### Final Tip:

For faster setup, you can use app builders or templates available on platforms like CodeCanyon or BuildFire. However, ensure to customize these solutions to meet your brand's specific requirements.

- **Installation:**

- ☐ ☐ Clone the repository:

```
bash  
Copy code  
git clone https://github.com/harsha-varadhan-reddy-07/Flight-Booking-App-MERN
```

- ☐ ☐ Navigate to the project directory:

```
bash  
Copy code  
cd Flight-Booking-App-MERN
```

- ☐ ☐ Install all dependencies:

```
bash
Copy code
npm install
```

□ □ Start the development server:

```
bash
Copy code
npm run dev
```

---

## 5. Folder Structure

- **Client:**

- `src` □ Contains all React components, pages, and styles.
- `components` □ Reusable UI components.
- `pages` □ Individual pages like home, search results, and booking details.

- **Server:**

- `routes` □ Defines API routes for users, flights, and bookings.
- `controllers` □ Business logic for handling API requests.
- `models` □ MongoDB schema definitions for users, flights, and bookings.
- 

□ □ General Folder Structure

Root Directory

```
project_root/ ├── backend/      # Backend services ├── frontend/      #
Mobile/Web front-end ├── shared/      # Shared resources (configs, assets) ├──
docs/          # Documentation ├── tests/          # Test cases for different
modules ├── scripts/      # Deployment or utility scripts ├── README.md
# Project overview └── package.json  # Dependencies (for
```

JS-based apps)

---

## 2. Detailed Structure

### A. Backend Folder

For managing server-side logic, APIs, and databases.

```
backend/ ├── src/ |   ├── controllers/    # Business logic for APIs |   ├──
models/      # Database schemas (e.g., flights, users) |   ├── routes/
# API endpoints |   ├── services/        # Third-party integrations (e.g., APIs,
payment) |   ├── middlewares/          # Middleware for authentication,
validation |   ├── config/             # Configuration files (e.g., environment
variables) |   ├── database/           # Database connection and migrations |
└── utils/          # Utility functions/helpers └── tests/          # Unit tests for
backend ├── package.json      # Node.js dependencies └── server.js
# Entry point of the backend
```

### B. Frontend Folder

For mobile or web front-end implementation.

React Native/Flutter Example

```
frontend/ ├── src/ |   ├── assets/        # Images, fonts, icons, etc. |   ├──
components/  # Reusable components (e.g., buttons, modals) |   ├── screens/
# Screens for each feature |   |   ├── Authentication/ |   |   ├── FlightSearch/ |   |
└── Booking/ |   |   ├── Profile/ |   |   └── Support/ |   └── navigation/    #
Navigation logic (e.g., stack, drawer) |   └── services/
# API integration (e.g., flight search, payments) |   ├── context/          # State
management (e.g., Redux/Context API/Provider) |   ├── hooks/             # Custom
React hooks |   ├── styles/         # Global stylesheets |   ├── utils/
# Utility functions (e.g., date formatter) |   └── app.js                 # Main entry
point └── android/                # Android-specific files □ React Native/Flutter) └──
ios/                             # iOS-specific files □ React Native/Flutter) └── package.json
# Dependencies
```

Web Example

```
frontend/ ├── public/           # Static files (e.g., index.html, favicon) ├── src/ |
└── components/                # Reusable UI components |   ├── pages/          # Pages
for routing |   ├── services/      # API calls |   ├── context/          # Global
state management |   ├── styles/    # CSS/SCSS files |   ├── utils/
# Helper functions |   └── App.js     # Root React component |   └──
```

index.js        # Entry point |—— tests/        # Frontend unit/integration  
tests |—— package.json        # Dependencies

---

### C. Shared Resources

For files used by both frontend and backend.

shared/ |—— config/ | |—— apiConfig.js    # API keys, URLs | |——  
paymentConfig.js # Payment gateway settings | |—— env.js        #  
Environment variables |—— assets/ | |—— icons/        # Icons used in both  
layers | |—— translations/    # Localization files (e.g., JSON) | |—— themes/  
# Themes (e.g., dark/light modes) |—— validators/        # Shared validation  
logic (e.g., input validation) |—— utils/        # Common utilities (e.g.,  
logging, error handling)

---

### D. Documentation Folder

Contains project documentation, API references, and more.

docs/ |—— API.md                # API reference |—— README.md        #  
General instructions |—— SETUP.md        # Setup instructions |——  
architecture.png    # System architecture diagram

---

### E. Tests Folder

Centralized testing for frontend and backend.

tests/ |—— backend/                # Backend-specific test cases |—— frontend/  
# Frontend-specific test cases |—— integration/        # End-to-end test  
cases |—— config/                # Testing utilities and configurations

---

### F. Deployment and Scripts

Automates deployment, backups, or utility tasks.

scripts/ |—— deploy.sh                # Script for deployment |—— backup.sh  
# Backup script for database |—— lint-fix.sh        # Linting and formatting  
script

---

## 3. Key Considerations



Modularity: Group related functionality in separate modules for scalability.

Reusability: Use shared folders for common resources. Environment-Specific

Configuration: Use .env files to manage environment variables.

Testing: Maintain a clear folder structure for tests to ensure maintainability.

This folder structure ensures scalability, modularity, and maintainability for a flight booking app. Adjust as needed based on your specific requirements.

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## 6. Running the Application

- **Frontend:**

```
bash Copy  
code cd  
client npm  
start
```

- **Backend:**

```
bash Copy  
code cd  
server npm  
start
```

---

## 7. API Documentation

- **GET** `/api/flights` ☐ Retrieve available flights.
  - Parameters: Departure, Destination, Date.
  - Example Response:

json

Copy code

```
{ "flights": [ { "id": 1, "price": 500, "airline": "Air ways" } ] }
```

- **POST** `/api/bookings` ☐ Book a flight.
  - Body Parameters: User ID, Flight ID, Seat Details.
  - Example Response:

json

Copy code

```
{ "message": "Booking successful", "bookingId": 12345 }
```

---

## 8. Authentication

- **Method:**
  - Token-based authentication using JSON Web Tokens ☐JWT☐.
  - Secure user sessions for login and booking functionalities.

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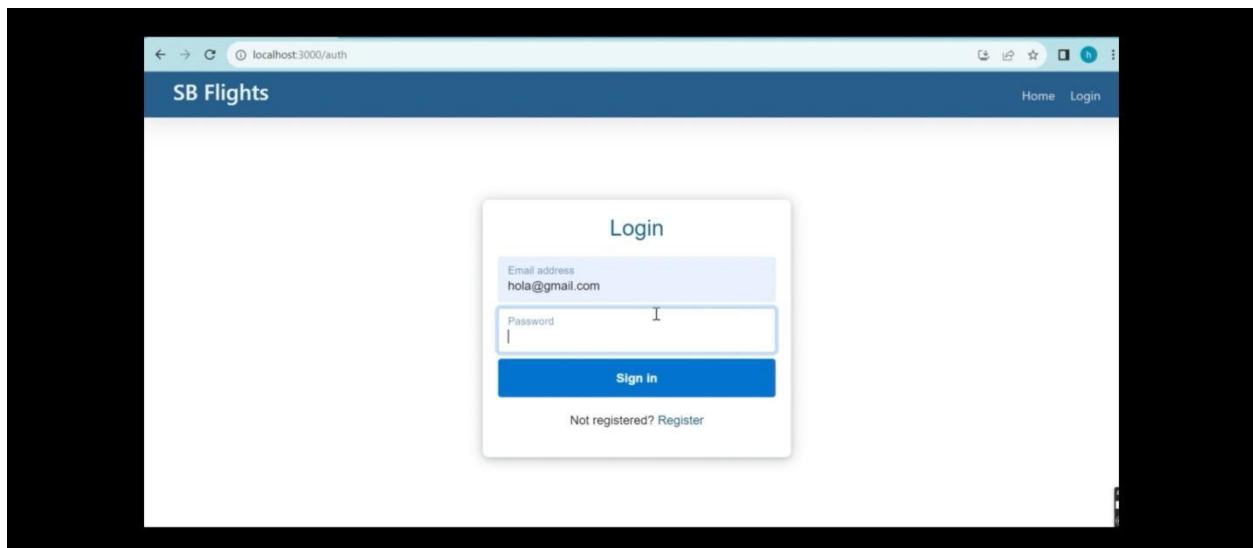
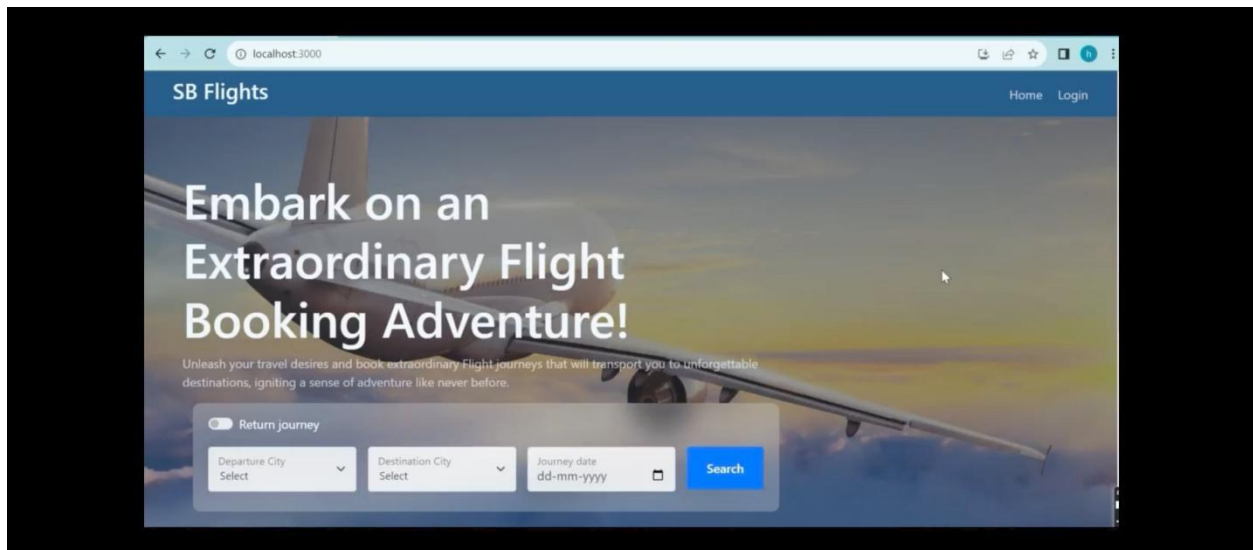
## 9. User Interface

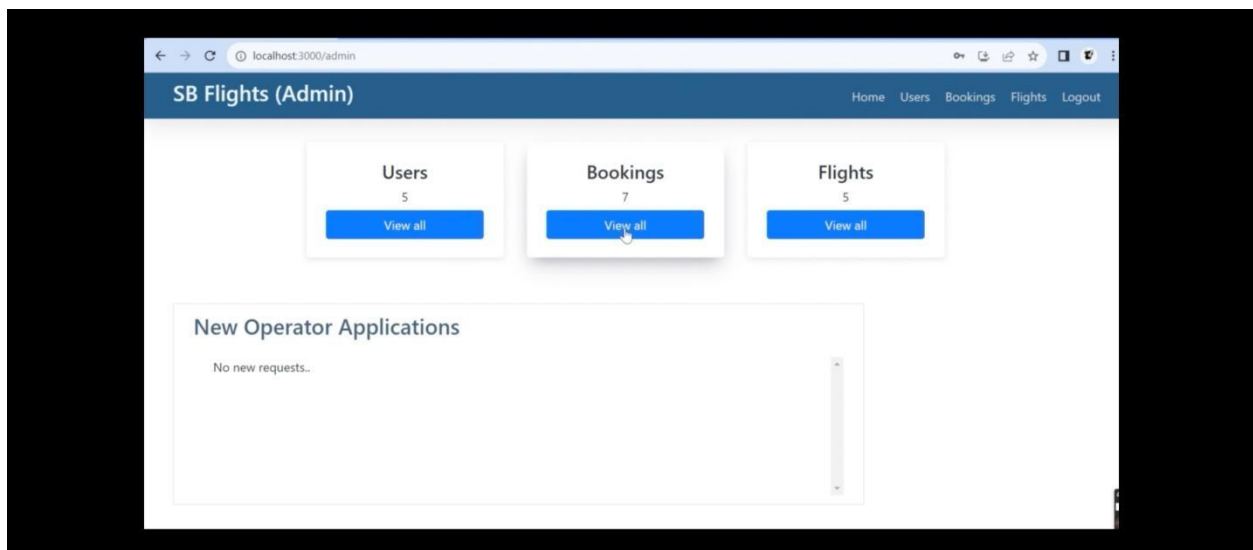
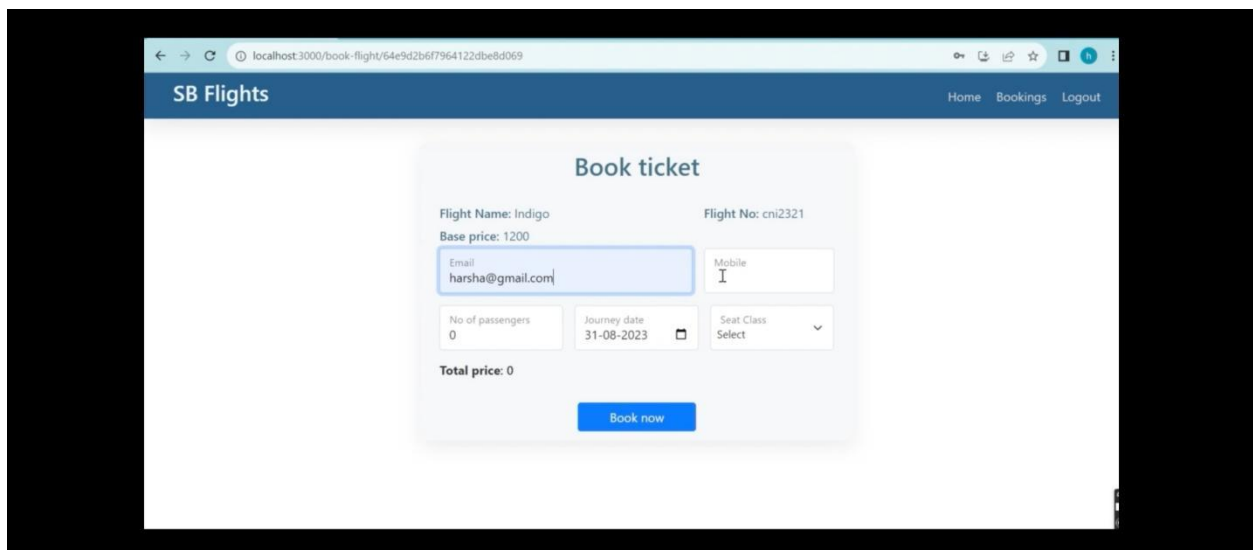
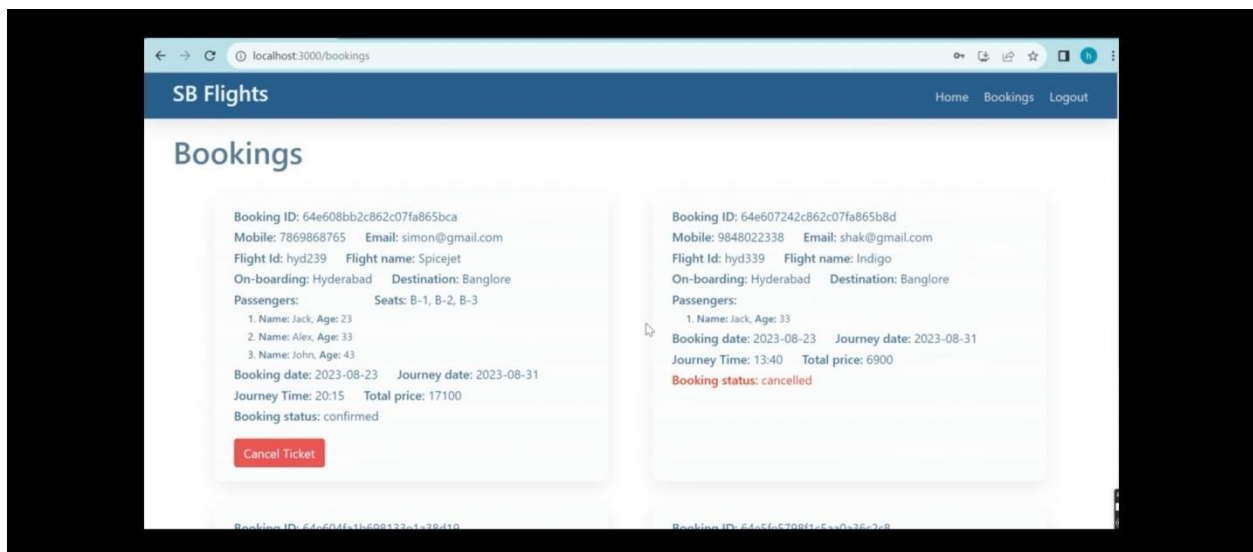
- **Highlights:**
    - Modern design with intuitive navigation.
    - Interactive flight and seat selection.
    - Screenshots:
      - Home Page
      - Flight Search Results
      - Seat Selection
-

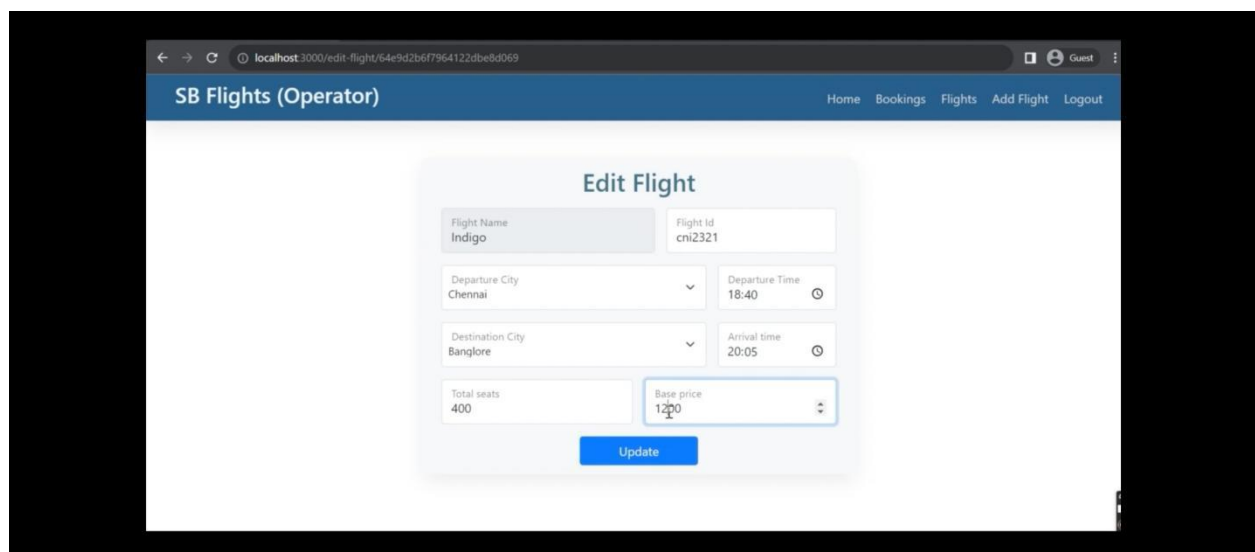
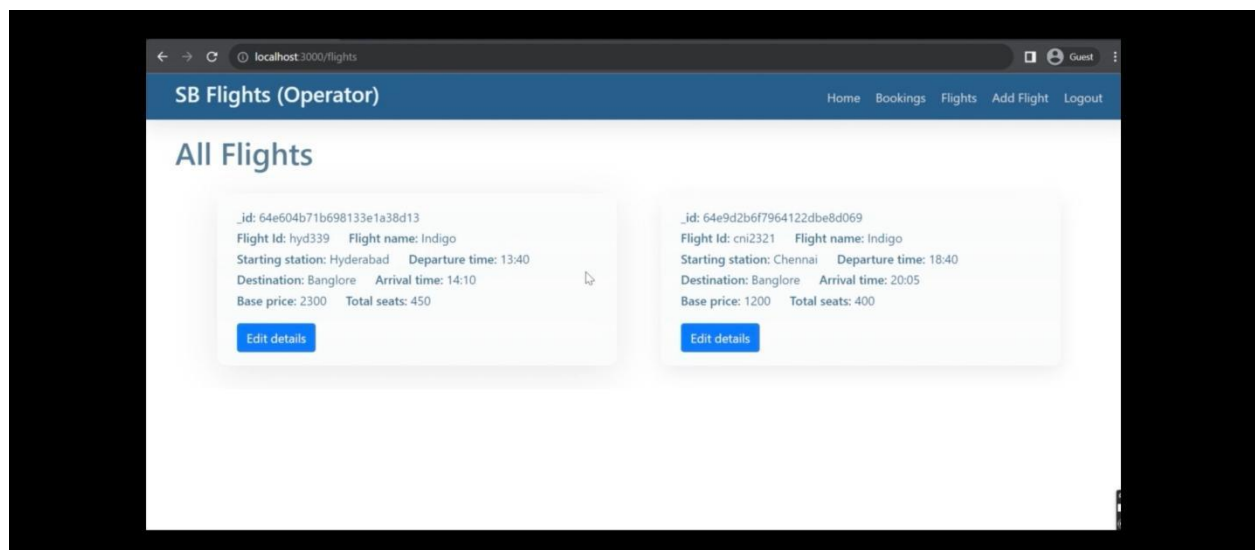
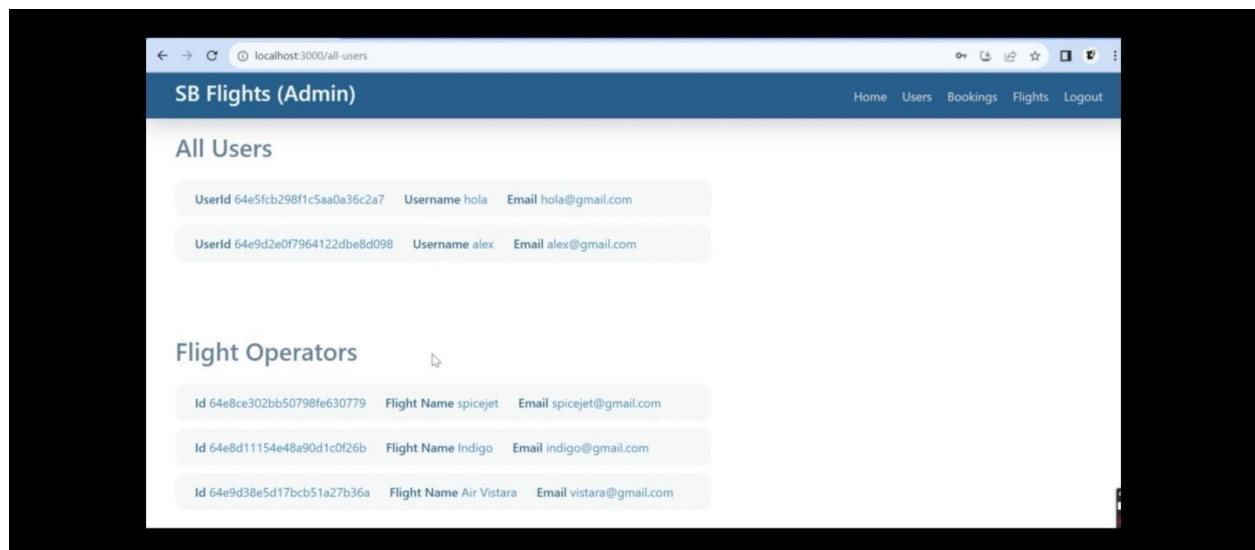
## 10. Testing

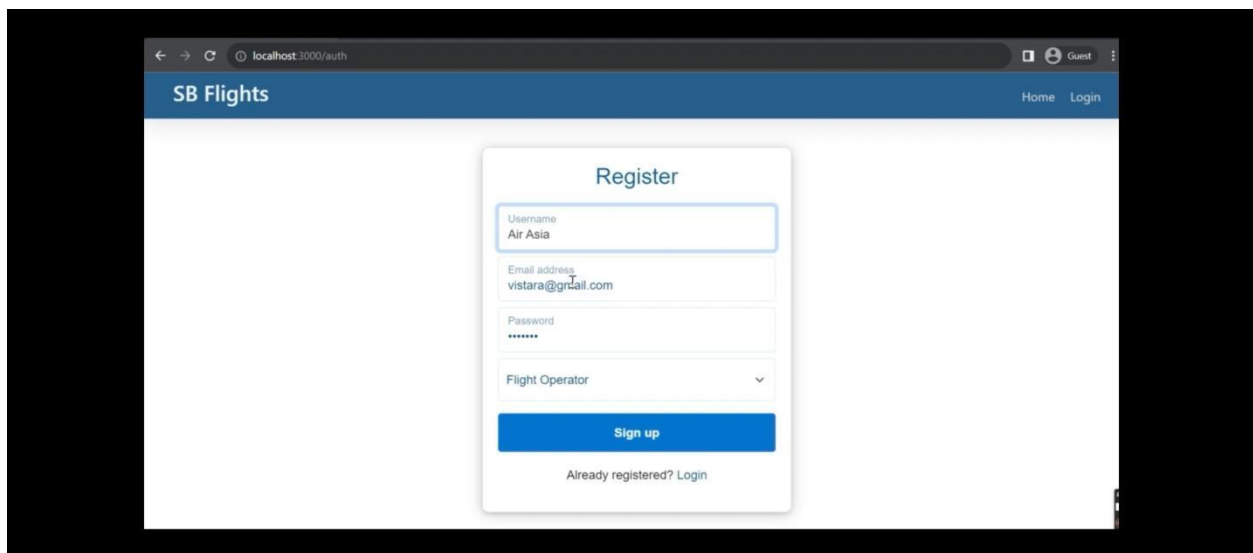
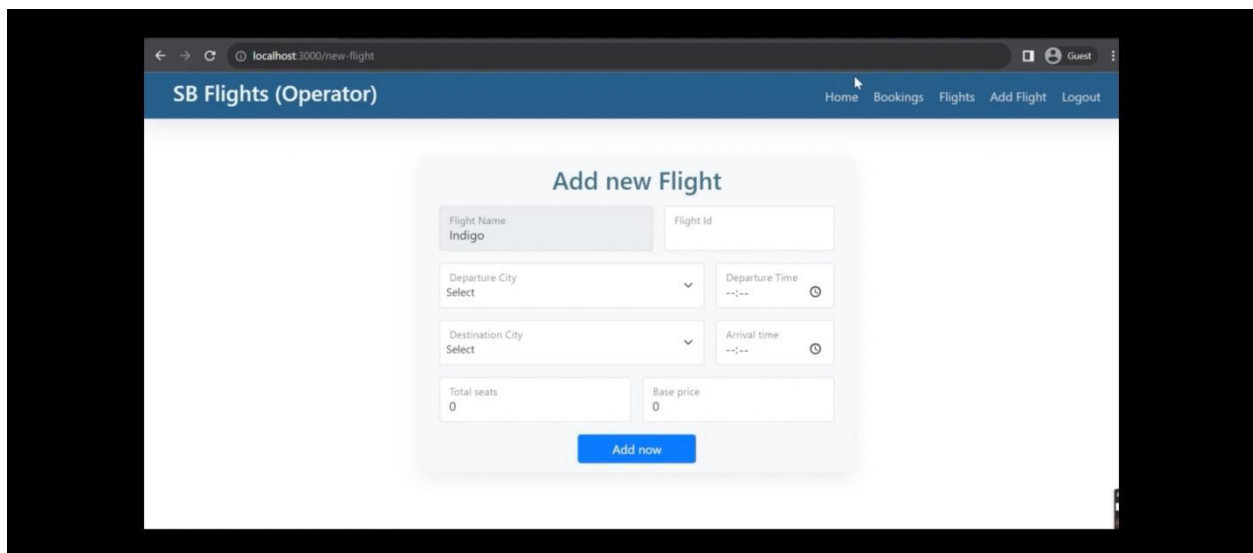
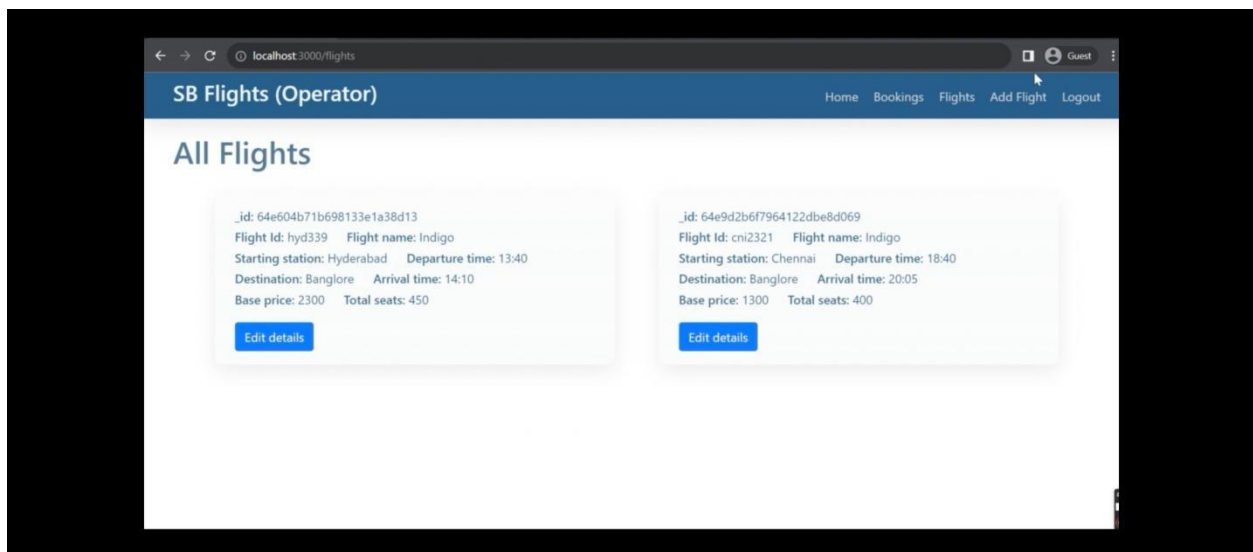
- **Strategy:**
    - Unit tests using Jest for individual components.
    - End-to-end tests using Cypress to verify complete user journeys.
- 

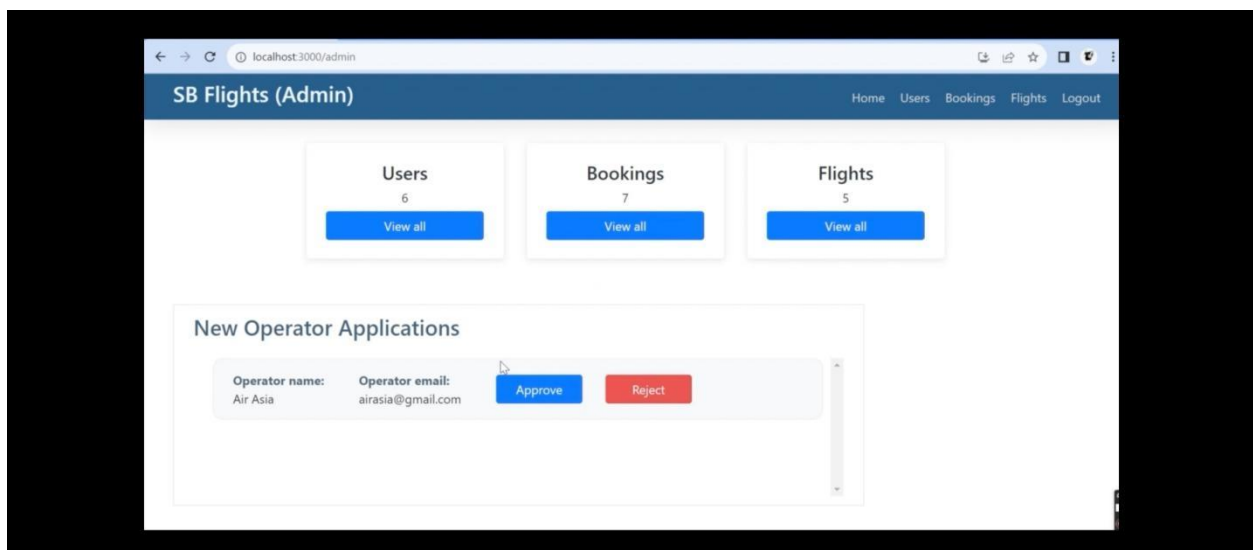
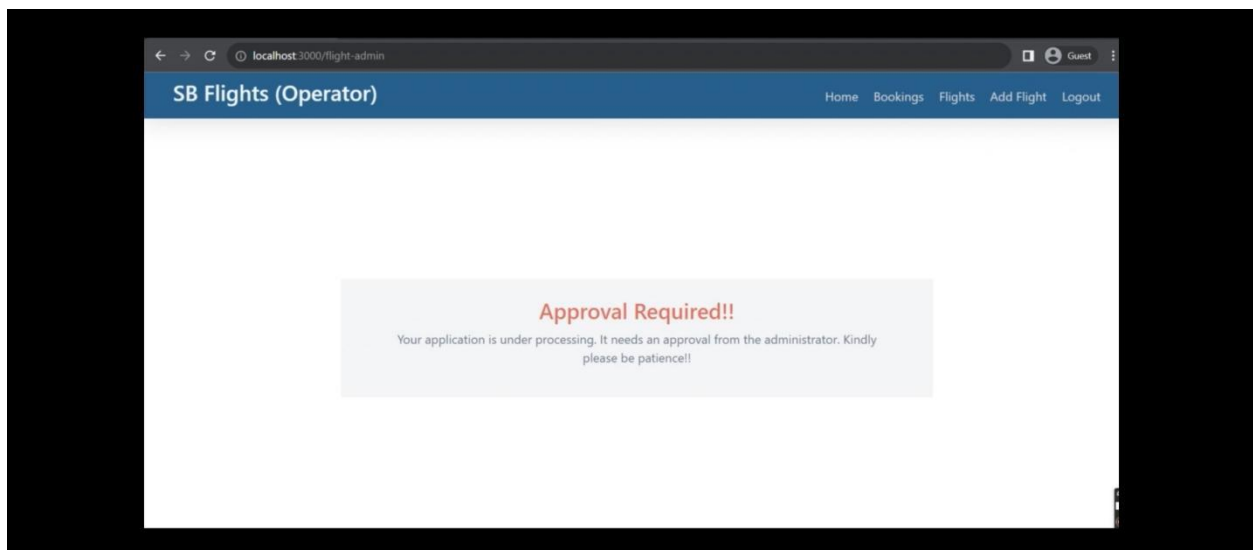
## 11. Screenshots











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## 12. Known Issues

- Occasional delay in fetching flights due to network latency.
  - Payment gateway integration could be more seamless.
- 

## 13. Future Enhancements

Future enhancements for a flight booking app can improve the user experience, expand functionality, and stay competitive in the travel industry. Below are detailed future enhancement ideas categorized into different aspects of the app:

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## **1. User Experience □UX□ Enhancements**

### **a. Personalization**

#### **AI□Powered Recommendations:**

Suggest flights based on user search history, preferences, and past bookings.

Use machine learning to analyze trends and offer tailored suggestions for destinations, airlines, and travel times.

#### **Dynamic Pricing Alerts:**

Notify users of fare changes for their saved searches or preferred routes.

#### **Loyalty Rewards:**

Introduce points systems for frequent users that can be redeemed for discounts or upgrades.

### **b. Enhanced Search Features**

#### **Multi-City and Multi-Airline Searches:**

Allow users to book trips involving multiple stops or different airlines in one search.

#### **Flexible Date Searches:**

Show the cheapest flights for a range of dates.

#### **Voice Search Integration:**

Enable users to search for flights using voice commands.

### **c. Booking Process Improvements**

#### **One-Click Checkout:**

Save user payment details securely for faster booking.

#### **Seat Selection Visualization:**

Provide a live, interactive seat map for better seat choices.

#### **Bundle Deals:**

Offer packages combining flights, hotels, and car rentals.



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## **2. Payment and Security Enhancements**

### **a. Payment Options**

#### **Installment Plans:**

Allow users to pay for flights in installments.

#### **Cryptocurrency Support:**

Accept payments via popular cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin or Ethereum.

#### **Region-Specific Payment Gateways:**

Integrate local payment systems like UPI (India), WeChat Pay (China), etc.

### **b. Security Features**

#### **Biometric Authentication:**

Enable fingerprint or facial recognition for login and payment authentication.

#### **Fraud Detection Systems:**

Implement real-time fraud detection using AI to monitor suspicious activity.

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## **3. Real-Time Data Integration**

### **a. Flight Status Tracking**

Provide real-time updates on flight delays, cancellations, and gate changes.

### **b. Dynamic Pricing Insights**

Show pricing trends and predictions to help users book at the best time.

### **c. Weather Integration**

Include destination weather forecasts during the booking process to help users plan better.

#### **4. Social and Collaborative Features**

##### **a. Group Bookings**

Allow multiple users to book tickets for the same trip and split payments.

Show synchronized seat selections for group members.

##### **b. Social Sharing**

Enable users to share itineraries, wishlists, or trip plans on social media or with friends.

##### **c. Community-Based Features**

User Reviews:

Add reviews and ratings for airlines, airports, and destinations.

Travel Blogs and Guides:

Provide user-generated content and recommendations for destinations.

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#### **5. Advanced AI and Automation**

##### **a. Chatbots**

Use AI-powered chatbots to handle customer inquiries, cancellations, or rebookings instantly.

Offer multilingual support to cater to global users.

##### **b. Travel Assistance**

AI travel assistants can help plan itineraries, suggest activities, and provide travel tips.

Offer voice-enabled personal assistants to guide users through the app.

#### **6. New Travel Options**

##### **a. Multi-Modal Travel**

Include alternative modes of transport (e.g., trains, buses, ferries) for a seamless door-to-door travel experience.

## b. Subscription Plans

Introduce travel subscriptions for frequent flyers, offering discounted rates or unlimited travel on selected routes.

## **7. Sustainability and Social Responsibility**

### a. Carbon Emission Tracking

Show the carbon footprint of each flight and suggest greener alternatives.

Allow users to offset their carbon emissions directly through the app.

### b. Promote Sustainable Airlines

Highlight airlines and flights with environmentally friendly practices.

## **8. Offline and Accessibility Features**

### a. Offline Access

Allow users to access their itineraries, e-tickets, and booking details without an internet connection.

### b. Accessibility Options

Make the app more inclusive by offering features like voice descriptions, larger font sizes, and simplified navigation for visually impaired users.

## **9. Integration with Other Platforms**

### a. Calendar Sync

Allow users to add flight schedules directly to their calendars.

### b. Wearable Devices

Integrate with smartwatches to show flight updates and boarding information.

### c. Third-Party Services

Collaborate with apps like Google Maps for navigation to the airport or Uber for ride-hailing services.

## **10. Marketing and Loyalty Enhancements**

### **a. Referral Programs**

Introduce rewards for users who refer new customers.

### **b. Seasonal Offers**

Provide discounts for specific seasons, events, or holidays.

### **c. Push Notifications**

Use location-based notifications to alert users about exclusive deals or airport-specific services.

## **11. Regulatory and Legal Enhancements**

### **a. Insurance Integration**

Offer travel insurance during the booking process.

### **b. Legal Compliance**

Ensure compliance with GDPR, CCPA, and other global data protection laws.

## **12. Gamification**

Add interactive features like milestones or badges for frequent travelers.

Provide leaderboards for top travelers to engage users.

These enhancements can help create a robust, feature-rich flight booking app that offers a seamless, engaging, and secure travel experience for users.