

Railway Management System ERD Analysis

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**1.0 Introduction**

**1.1 Background**

Rail transport is nowadays being widely used in many countries across the world. It is the type of transport in which people and goods are carried over long distances. Many people prefer railways over the road transport because of the increase in the number of accidents and huge traffic congestions. They are also less expensive compared to the other modes of transport. This is the best mode of transport for the public in the developing countries as they are very cheap. A railway management system must contain certain contributing actors to function properly. Those actors involve: passengers, employees, trains, stations, and tickets generated after transactions. All those actors play an important role in managing the time sensitive system to insure proper functions. A simple demonstration of the system would be: A passenger asks the employee to book a ticket with the desired timing, seats, and destination. The passenger then gives his/her information to be recorded and verified. The employee looks for an availability accordingly, by cross checking data in a backend server. If the available timing and seat is up to the passenger’s needs, then the transaction is made and the ticket is booked. A passenger may also opt to a contactless ticket booking by using the booking kiosks setup in the lobby, which follow the same booking method just as an employee would, except automated.

**1.2 Problem Statement**

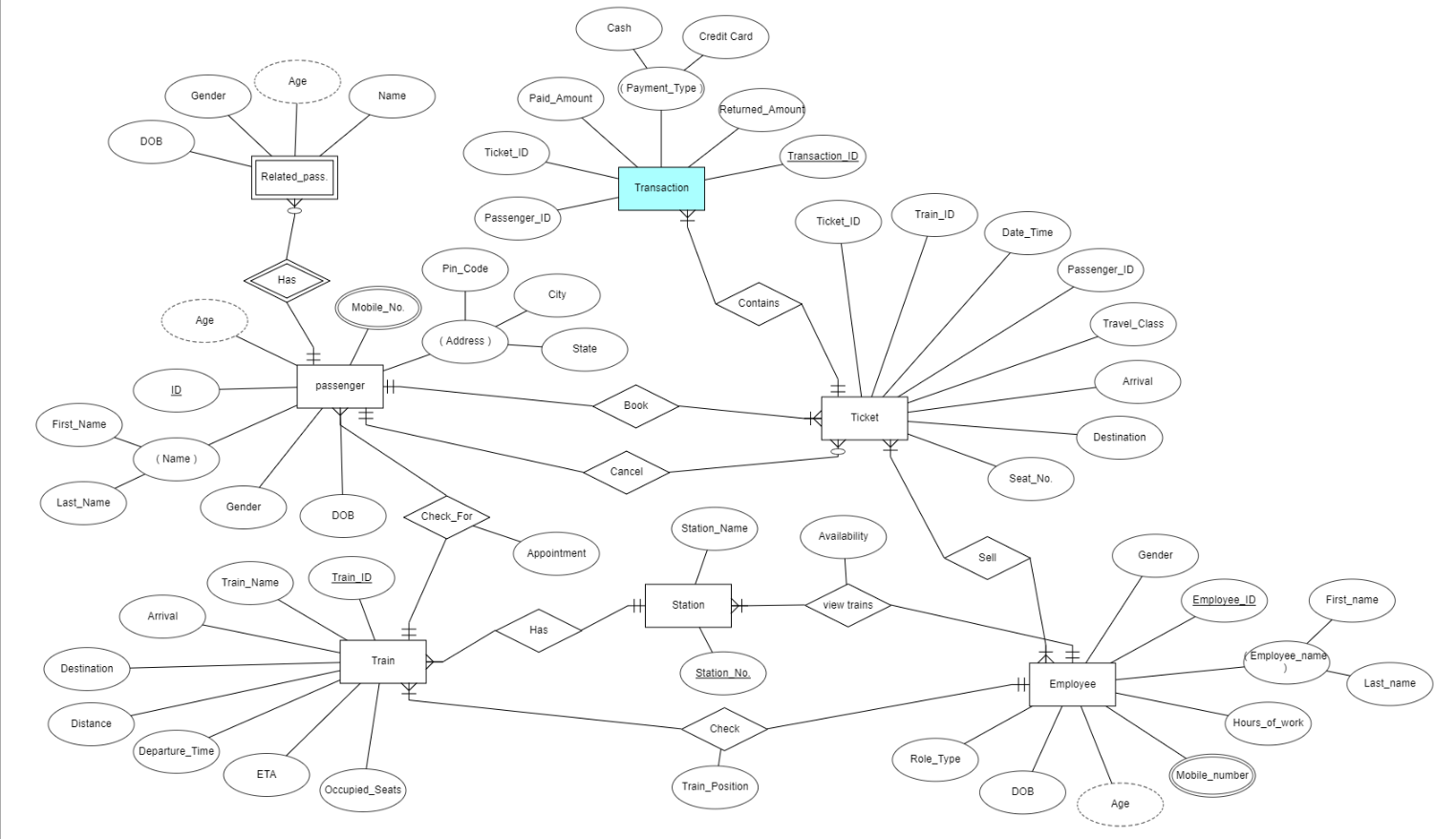
Railway management systems should apply fast and proper measures to provide transport services and prevent delay propagation to the rest of the network. Currently, predefined solutions called contingency plans are used to assist such time sensitive systems in dealing with disrupted traffic and overbooking problems, due to the use of outdated methods such as binder records. A more resilient automated system makes it less prone to system errors. Evidently, this makes it a less chance of resorting to the applications of such contingency plans that may or may not fulfil the system’s needs. Open Shared booking sessions must respond fast in terms of queries to the servers, to insure the are no simultaneous contradictions of data stored. Manipulating data carefully in such systems are highly important as it’s critical in nature to apply such practicality in a consistent bases with thousands of passengers commuting every day to their desired destinations.

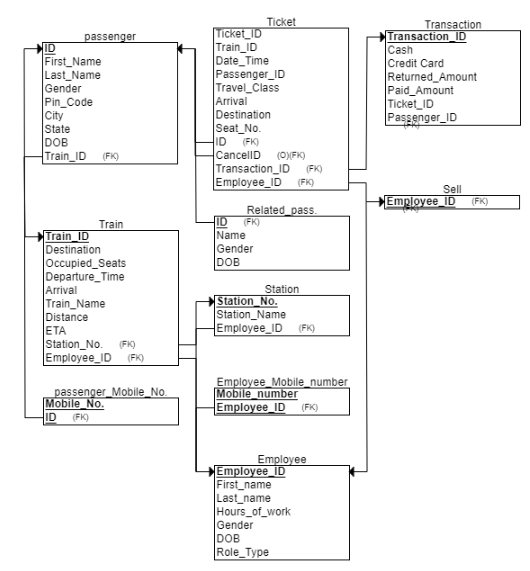
**1.3 Objectives**

Our main objective is to create a simple but effective railway management system. The main focus of our project is to integrate a hassle-free UI with a reliable and secure backend database for both employees operating on it and the customer/passengers involved. There are several notable core functions that are of paramount importance to include so the system may function as intended. Starting up, the backend database, A passenger must have their information stored securely on it as a reference for current and future bookings. This could aid in keeping track and identifying the same passengers traveling again in the future by earning their trust. A database must also contain information about the current employees working and their respective roles. Coming to the most important aspect, the database must contain the tickets assigned to each passenger alongside their transactions. Our goal here is to maximize the

**2.0 ER Diagram & Conversion**

A blueprint must be made to further clarify the entities and relationships the system consists of. The ER diagram and Relational model below shows the connections of each available entity with their respective attributes, and how their relationships coexist to make up a railway management system. Core Entities includes: Passengers, Employees, Trains, Stations, Tickets, and transactions made.

**2.1 Entity Relationship Diagram [ERDPlus]**

**2.2 Mapped Relational Mode [ERDPlus]**