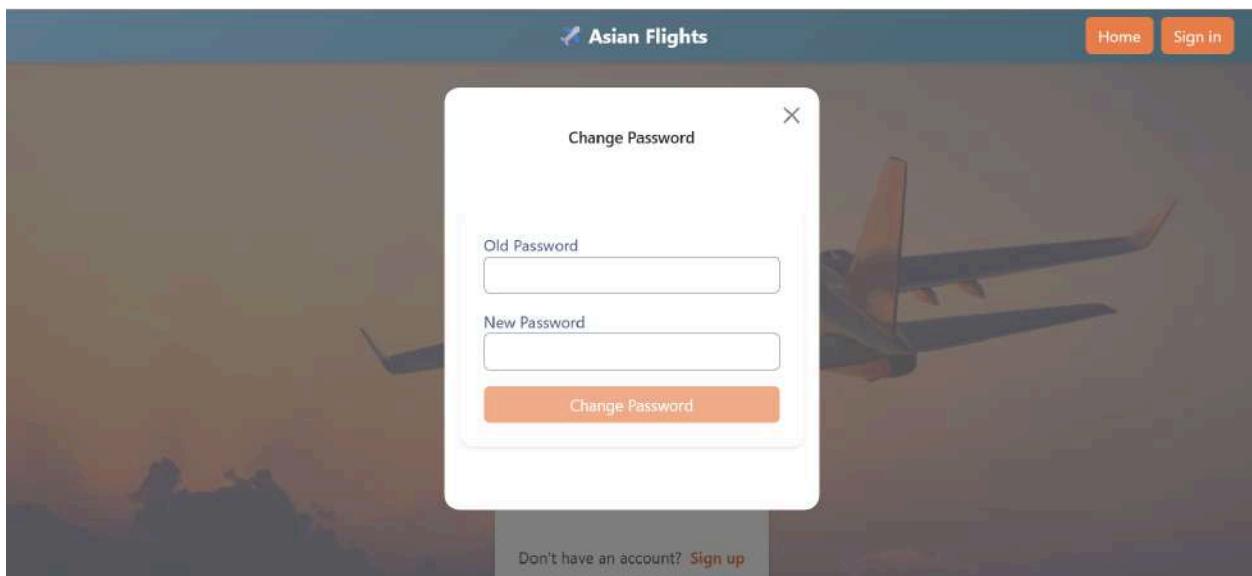


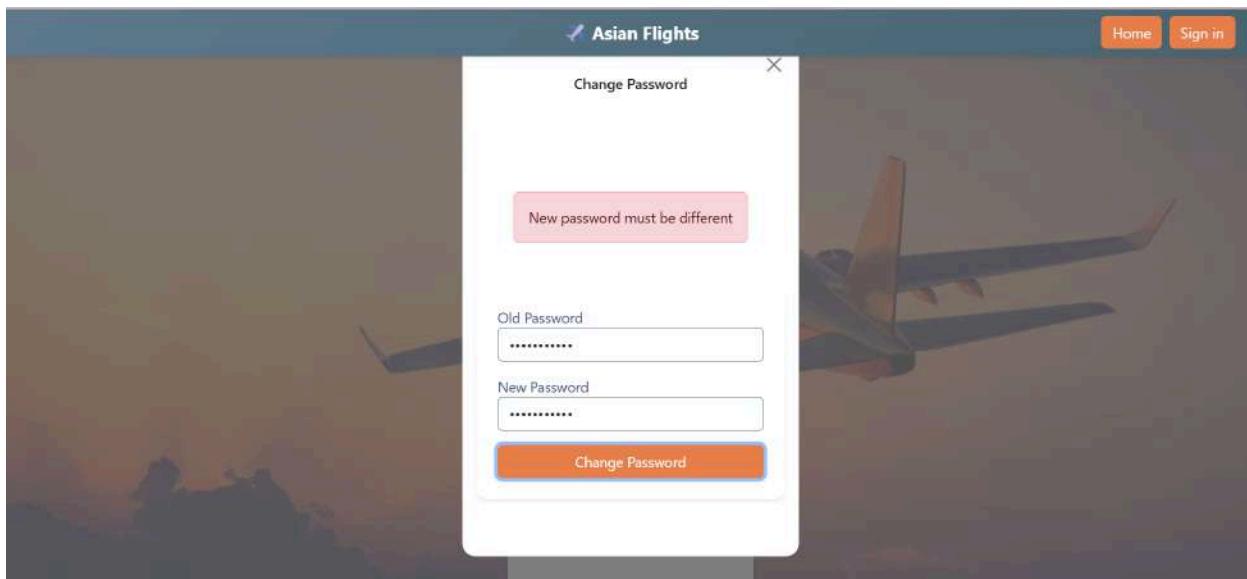
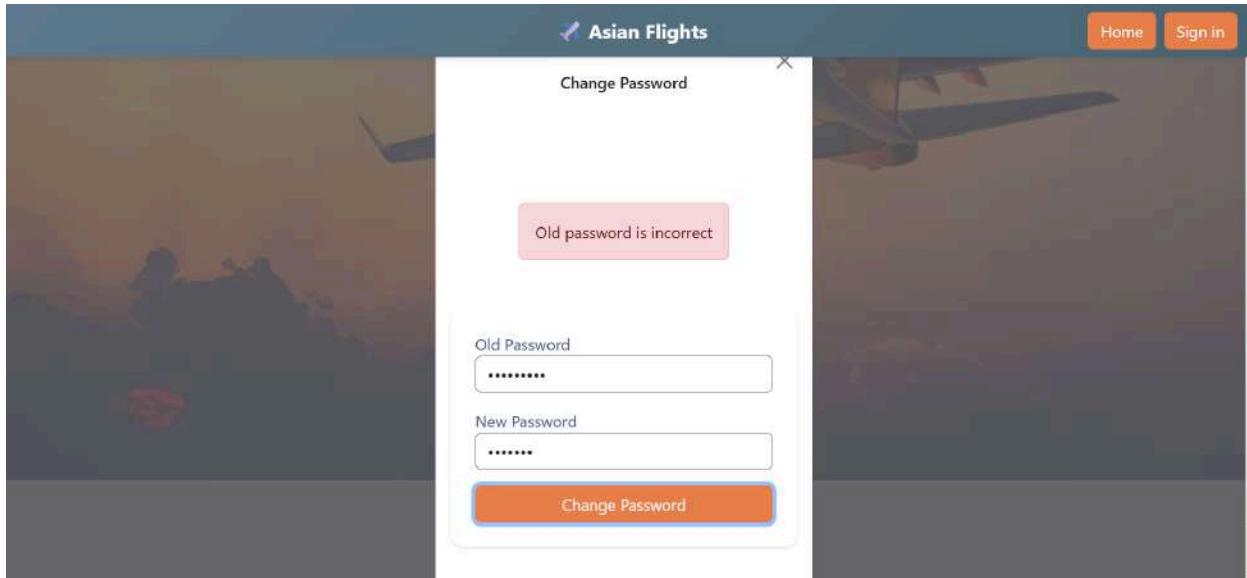
Repositories links:

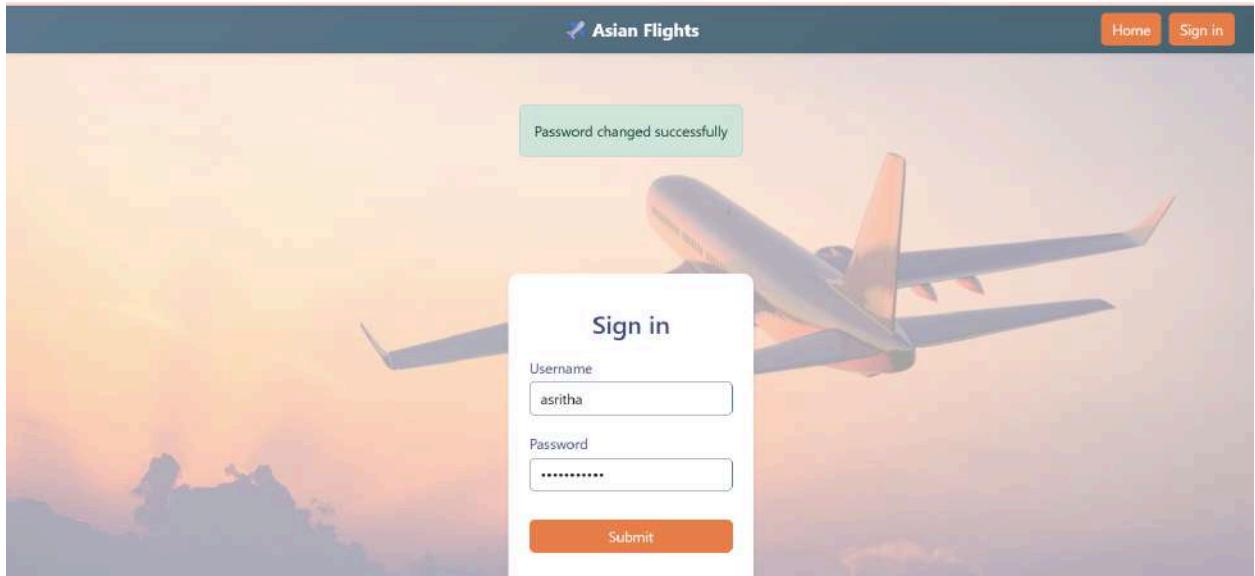
- Frontend:
<https://github.com/asritha26k/frontend-for-flight-booking-app>
- Backend:
<https://github.com/asritha26k/backend-flight-booking-app>

Change password initiated after every 90 days:

(Tested with 15min change)



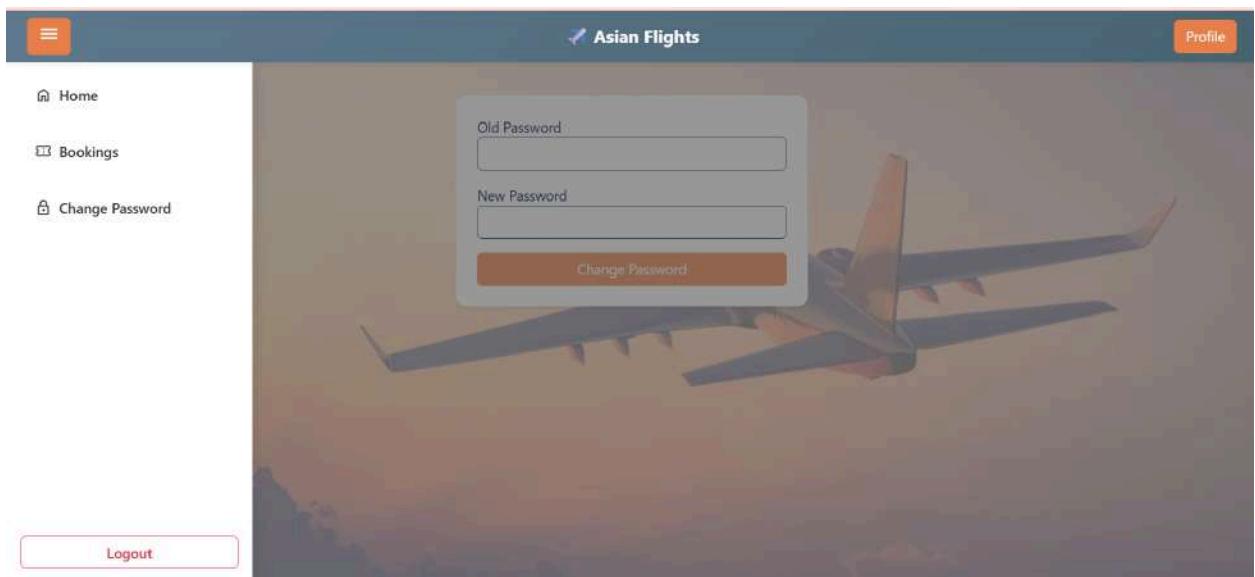


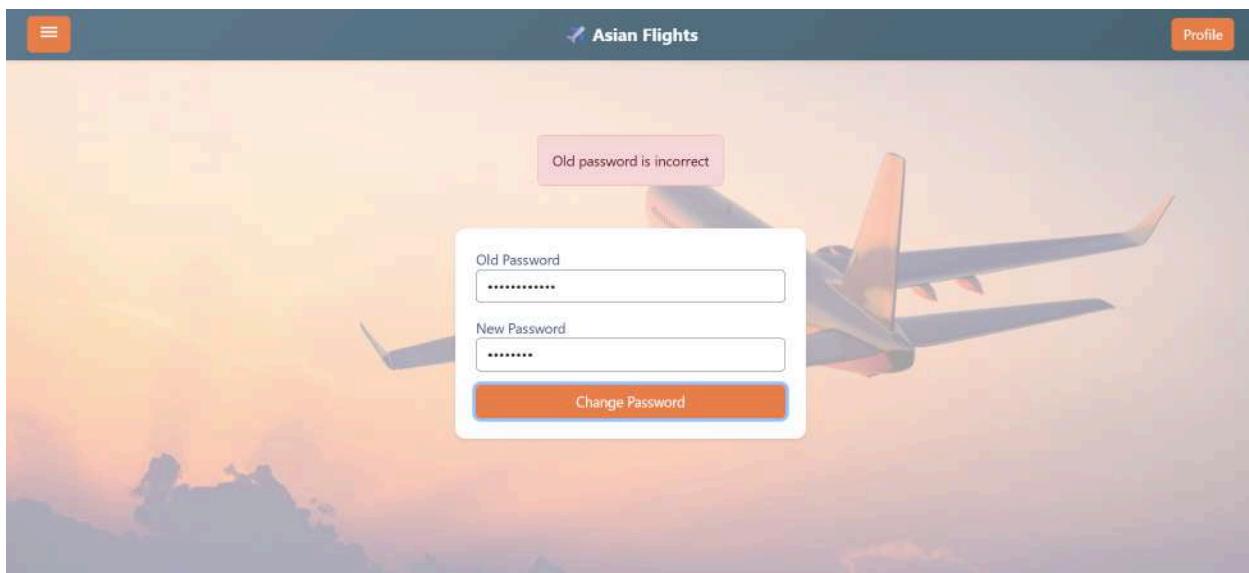
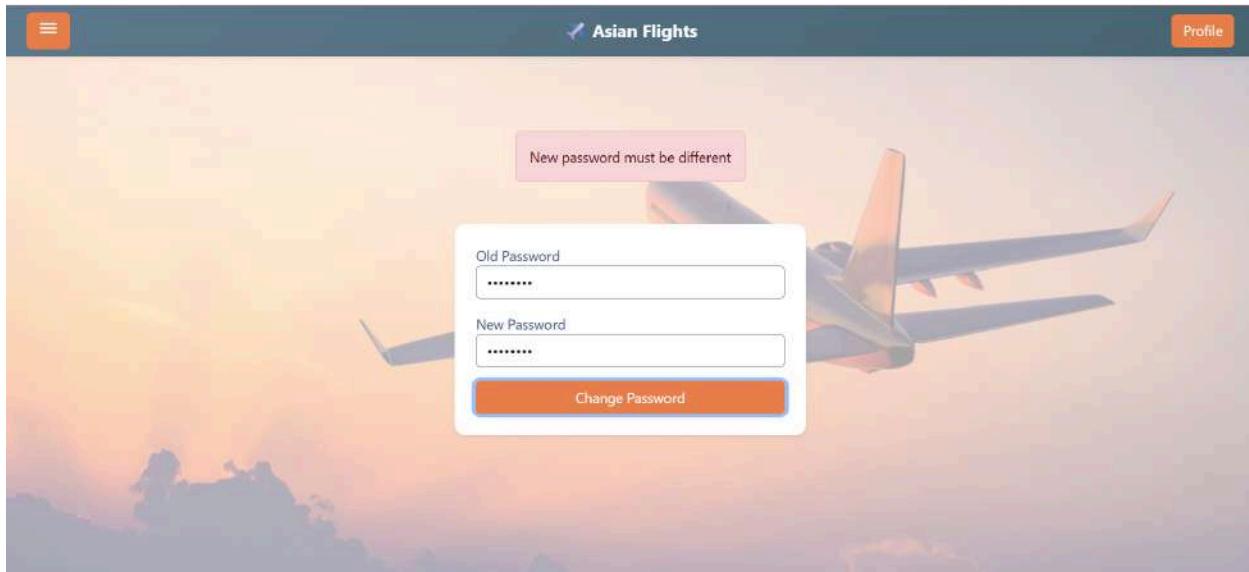


Change password feature if user wishes to change:

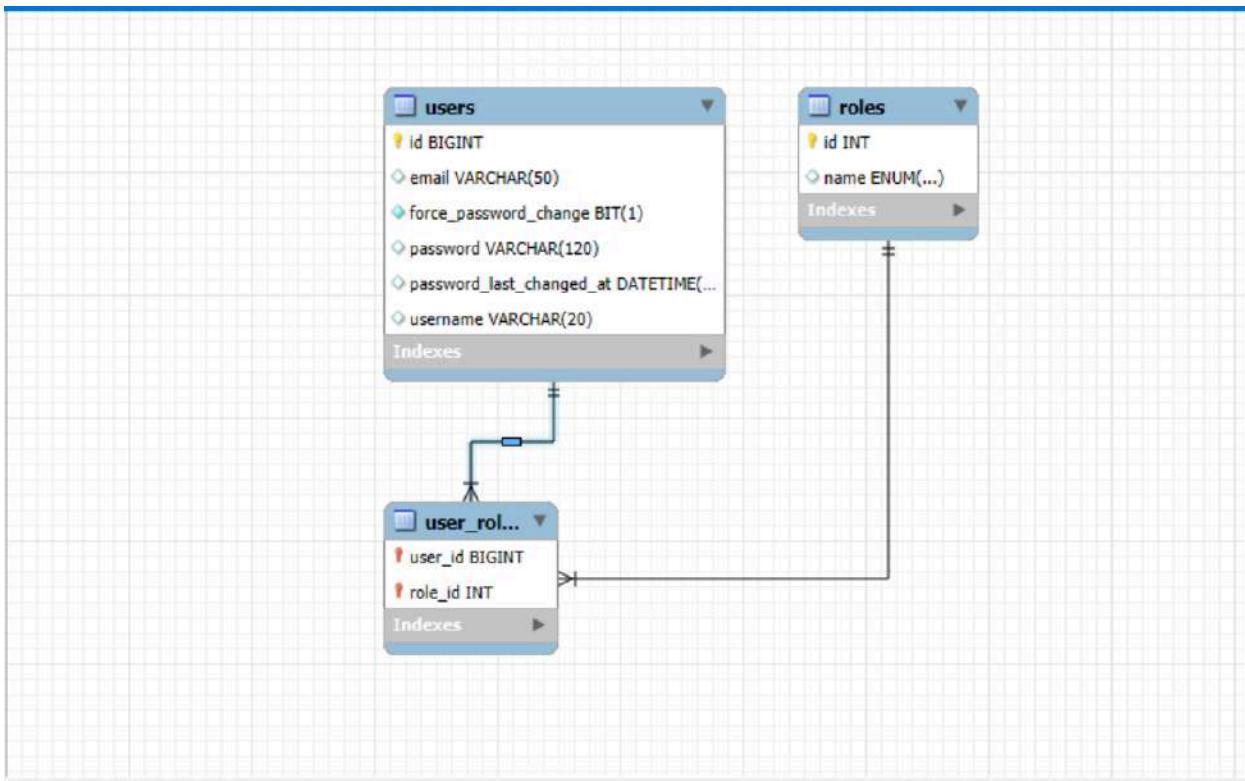
This is for admin role and user role both

After sign in





Schema changes:



New api:

<http://localhost:8765/auth-service/api/auth/change-password>
 Password changed successfully (200 ok)
 Error: Old password is incorrect (400 Bad Request)

<http://localhost:8765/auth-service/api/auth/signin>
 Sign in api:
 After 90 days response
 {
 "status": "PASSWORD_EXPIRED",
 "message": "Please change your password",
 "forcePasswordChange": true
 }

Admin:

Role based access control

.pathMatchers("/flight-service/flight/register").hasRole("ADMIN")

In API GATEWAY

Backend handling:

The screenshot shows a Java-based microservices architecture. On the left, the project structure for 'backend-flight-booking-app [MicroServicesFlights]' is displayed, including sub-modules like api-gateway, auth-service, flight-service, and seat-management. The code editor on the right contains the `GatewaySecurityConfig.java` file, which defines security configurations for various API endpoints across different services.

```

Project ▾
  backend-flight-booking-app [MicroServicesFlights]
    > .idea
    > .metadata
    > api-gateway
      > .mvn
      > .settings
      > src
        > main
          > java
            > com.example.gateway
              > security
                <-- GatewaySecurityConfig (selected)
                <-- JwtAuthFilter
                <-- JwtReactiveAuthentication
                <-- JwtUtil
                <-- ApiGatewayApplication
            > resources
        > test
    > target

src/main/java/com/example/gateway/security/GatewaySecurityConfig.java
  public class GatewaySecurityConfig {
    public SecurityWebFilterChain securityWebFilterChain(ServerHttpSecurity http) {
      .authorizeExchange( AuthorizeExchangeSpec ex -> ex
        .pathMatchers(
          "/auth-service/api/auth/me",
          "/auth-service/api/auth/change-password"
        ).authenticated()
        .pathMatchers( ...antPatterns: "/auth-service/api/auth/**").permitAll()
      // FLIGHT SERVICE
      .pathMatchers( ...antPatterns: "/flight-service/flight/register").hasRole("ADMIN")
      .pathMatchers( ...antPatterns: "/flight-service/flight/delete/**").hasRole("ADMIN")
      .pathMatchers( ...antPatterns: "/flight-service/flight/getAllFlights") Access
      .hasAnyRole( ...roles: "ADMIN", "USER" ) AuthorizeExchangeSpec
      .pathMatchers( ...antPatterns: "/flight-service/flight/getFlightById/**") Access
      .hasAnyRole( ...roles: "ADMIN", "USER" ) AuthorizeExchangeSpec
      .pathMatchers( ...antPatterns: "/flight-service/flight/getByOriginDestinationDateTime") Access
      .permitAll() AuthorizeExchangeSpec
      // SEAT MANAGEMENT (Internal but same roles)
      .pathMatchers( ...antPatterns: "/flight-service/flight/flights/*/reserve") Access
      .hasAnyRole( ...roles: "ADMIN", "USER" ) AuthorizeExchangeSpec
    }
  }
}

```

Frontend handling:

With the api:

/auth-service/api/auth/me

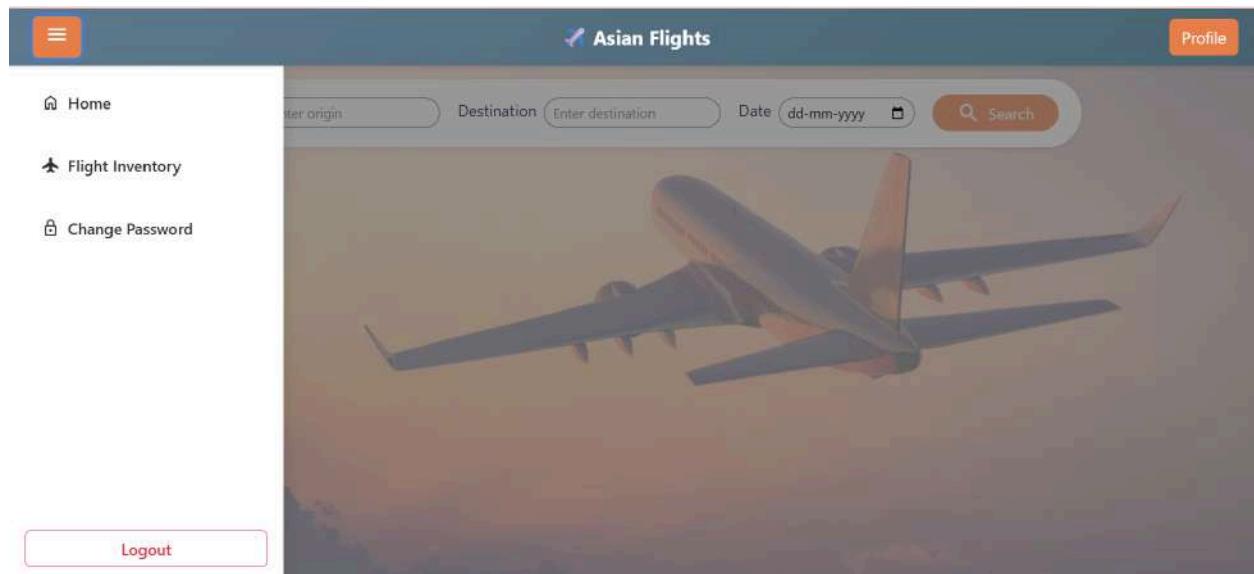
Response:

```
{
  "id": 5,
  "username": "admin",
  "email": "admin@gmail.com",
  "roles": [
    "ROLE_ADMIN"
  ]
}
```

The screenshot shows a portion of a web application's UI. It features a navigation menu with the following items:

- [Dashboard](#)
- [Add Flights](#)
- [Flight Inventory](#)
- [Logout](#)

```
ngOnInit(): void {
  this.user$ = this.currentUser$.pipe(
    map(user =>{
      console.log(user);
      return user?.roles.includes(UserRole.ROLE_ADMIN) ? 'admin' : 'user';
    })
  );
}
```



The screenshot shows a modal dialog box for adding a new flight. The title of the dialog is "Fill in the details to add a new flight". Inside the dialog, there are several input fields and controls:

- Airline: INDIGO
- Price (₹): 4500
- Origin: Hyderabad
- Destination: Bangalore
- Departure: 23-12-2025 at 10:30 AM
- Arrival: 29-12-2025 at 12:00 PM
- Total Seats: 180

At the bottom of the dialog is a large orange "Add Flight" button with a plus sign icon.

Validations:

The screenshot shows a flight booking form on the 'Asian Flights' website. The form fields are as follows:

- Airline:** INDIGO
- Price (₹):** 4500n (incorrect input, validation error: *Only numbers allowed)
- Origin:** Hyderabad8 (incorrect input, validation error: *Only alphabets allowed)
- Destination:** Bangalore8 (incorrect input, validation error: *Only alphabets allowed)
- Departure:** 23-12-2025
- Arrival:** 29-12-2025
- Total Seats:** 180

An orange button at the bottom right of the form is labeled '+ Add Flight'.

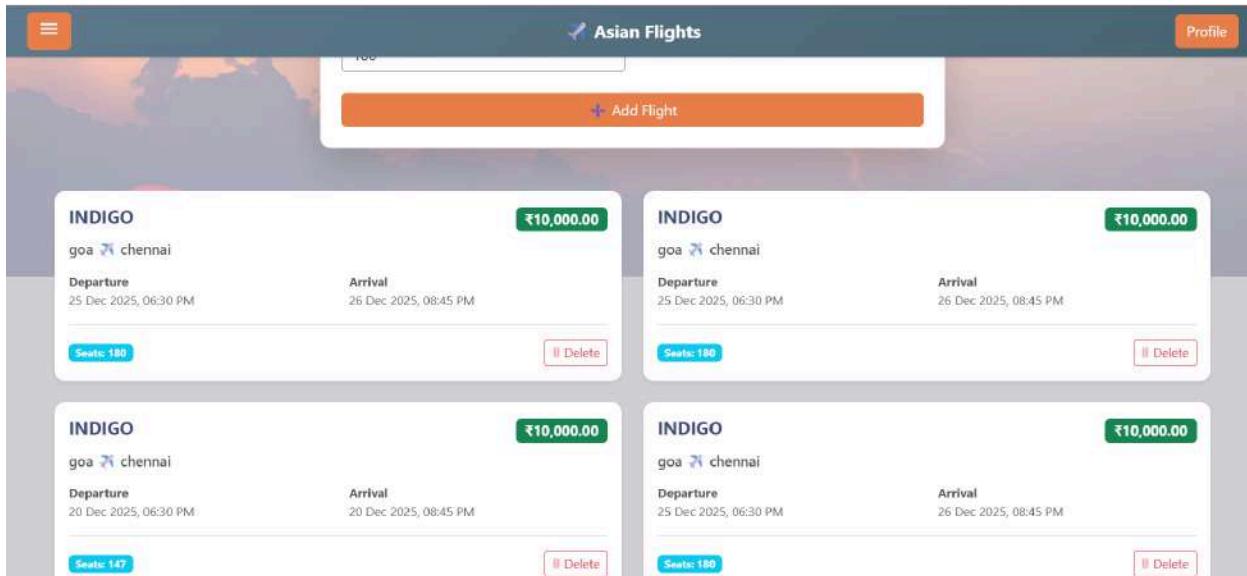
Drop down for Different airlines selection

The screenshot shows the same flight booking form, but the 'Airline' field now contains a dropdown menu with several options listed:

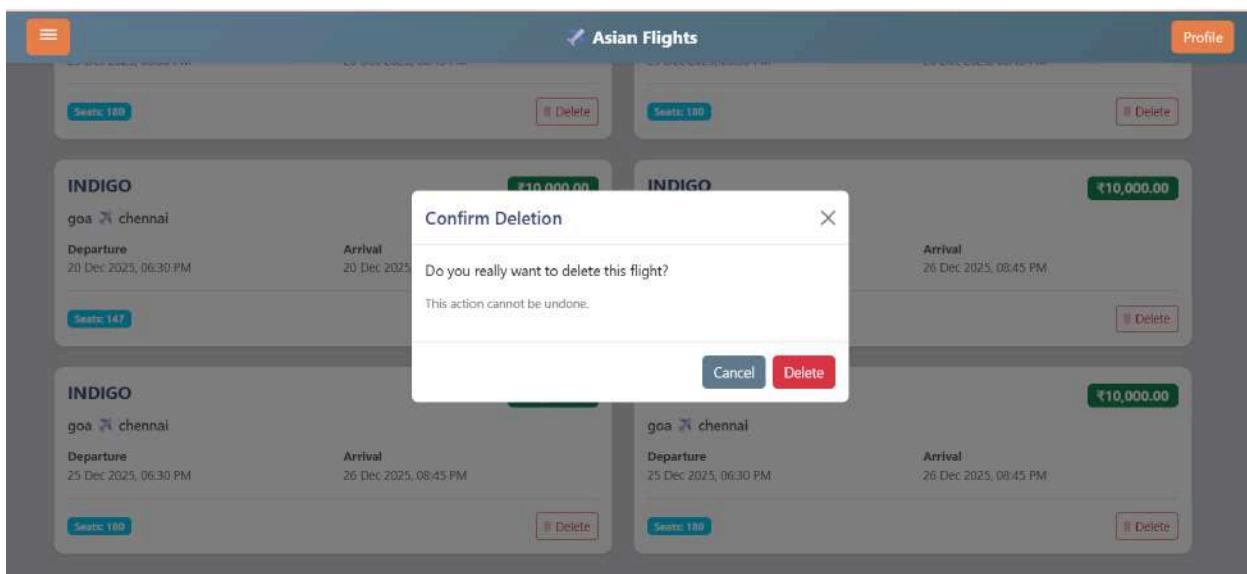
- INDIGO
- INDIGO (selected, highlighted in blue)
- AIRINDIA
- EMIRATES
- SPICEJET

The other form fields remain the same as in the previous screenshot.

Flights shown after adding.



Modal card



Optimized Docker file:

Example for flight service:

```
FROM eclipse-temurin:17-jdk
WORKDIR /app
COPY target/*.jar flight-service.jar
EXPOSE 9002
ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "flight-service.jar"]
```

Star-service.cmd file:

```
java -jar service-registry\target\service-registry-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
java -jar ConfigServer\target\ConfigServer-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
java -jar api-gateway\target\api-gateway-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
java -jar auth-service\target\spring-security-own-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
java -jar flight-service\target\flight-service-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
java -jar passenger-service\target\passenger-service-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
java -jar ticket-service\target\ticket-service-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
java -jar email-service\target\email-service-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
```

2 Property files:

1. For Docker
2. Local

```
application.properties
spring.application.name=flight-service
server.port = 9002
logging.level.root=INFO
logging.level.com.example=DEBUG
#these properties are moved to config server
#spring.datasource.url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/postgres
#spring.datasource.username=postgres
#spring.datasource.password=password
#
#spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
#spring.jpa.hibernate.show-sql=true
#spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.PostgreSQLDialect
eureka.client.service-url.defaultZone=http://localhost:8761/eureka
eureka.instance.prefer-ip-address=true
spring.config.import=optional:configserver:http://configserver:8888/config/application
```

```
application-docker.properties
spring.application.name=flight-service
server.port=9002
spring.config.import=optional:configserver:http://configserver:8888/config/application
eureka.client.service-url.defaultZone=http://eureka:8761/eureka
eureka.client.register-with-eureka=true
eureka.client.fetch-registry=true
```

application-docker.properties file for docker purpose

In docker-compose.yml file this is how we use the docker profile:

```
flight-service:
  build: ./flight-service
  container_name: flight-service
  ports:
    - "9002:9002"
  environment:
    SPRING_PROFILES_ACTIVE: docker
  depends_on:
    eureka-server:
      condition: service_healthy
    config-server:
      condition: service_healthy
    postgres-flight:
      condition: service_started
  networks:
    - app-net
```

SWOT Analysis – Flight Ticket Booking Application

Strengths

- Microservices-based architecture (Eureka, Config Server, API Gateway)
- Secure authentication using **Spring Security + JWT**
- Clear separation of services (Auth, Flight, Passenger, Ticket, Email)
- Admin features for adding and managing flights

Weaknesses

- Limited frontend features and UI polish
- No real payment gateway integration
- Basic error handling and validation
- High dependency on multiple services running together

Opportunities

- Integration of payment gateways (Razorpay/Stripe)
- Seat locking and dynamic pricing
- Real-time notifications using WebSockets
- Docker + Kubernetes deployment
- Advanced search, filters, and recommendations

Threats

- System failure if a critical microservice goes down
- Security risks if JWT handling is misconfigured

- Performance issues under high traffic
- Data inconsistency in distributed services