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# WHICH DESIGN PATTERN AND GRASP PRINCIPLE USE IN CODE:

# **DESIGN PATTERN**

#### **1. MVC (Model-View-Controller)** – Separates logic:

User, Booking, and BookingManager are part of the Model.

SmartTravelGUI is the View and also partly the Controller.

- **2. Singleton Pattern** Can be applied to BookingManager to ensure only one manager instance exists (not implemented, but commonly used).
- **3. Observer Pattern** Could be used for real-time UI updates or notifications (like sending email/SMS after booking).

# **GRASP PRINCIPLE**

#### 1. Controller:

A TravelManager or BookingController class handles user requests like booking, cancellation, or viewing schedules.

#### 2. Creator:

Booking Manager creates Booking objects, as it logically aggregates and initializes them.

## 3. Information Expert:

A Booking class knows about travel details (like passenger, time, ticket ID), so it handles checking availability or cost calculations.

## 4. Low Coupling:

Classes like User, Booking, Payment, and Route interact with minimal dependency, easing maintenance.

## 5. High Cohesion:

Each class has a focused responsibility: Route manages travel paths, Booking manages reservations, etc.

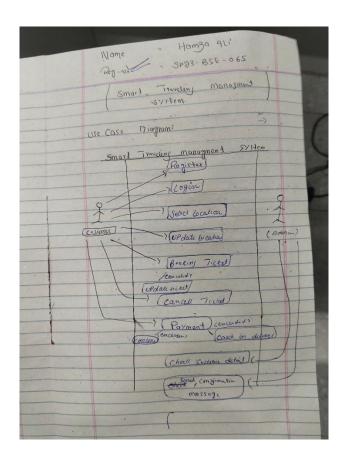
# 6. Polymorphism:

Different travel modes (Bus, Train, Flight) can implement a common interface (e.g., TravelMode) for booking.

#### 7. Pure Fabrication:

A Logger or EmailNotifier class can be created for logging or sending confirmations, even though it doesn't map to a real-world concept.

**USE-CASE DIAGRAM** 



# COMMUNICATION DIAGRAM:

