

# Train Ticket Booking System- PHASE\_2

Presented By:

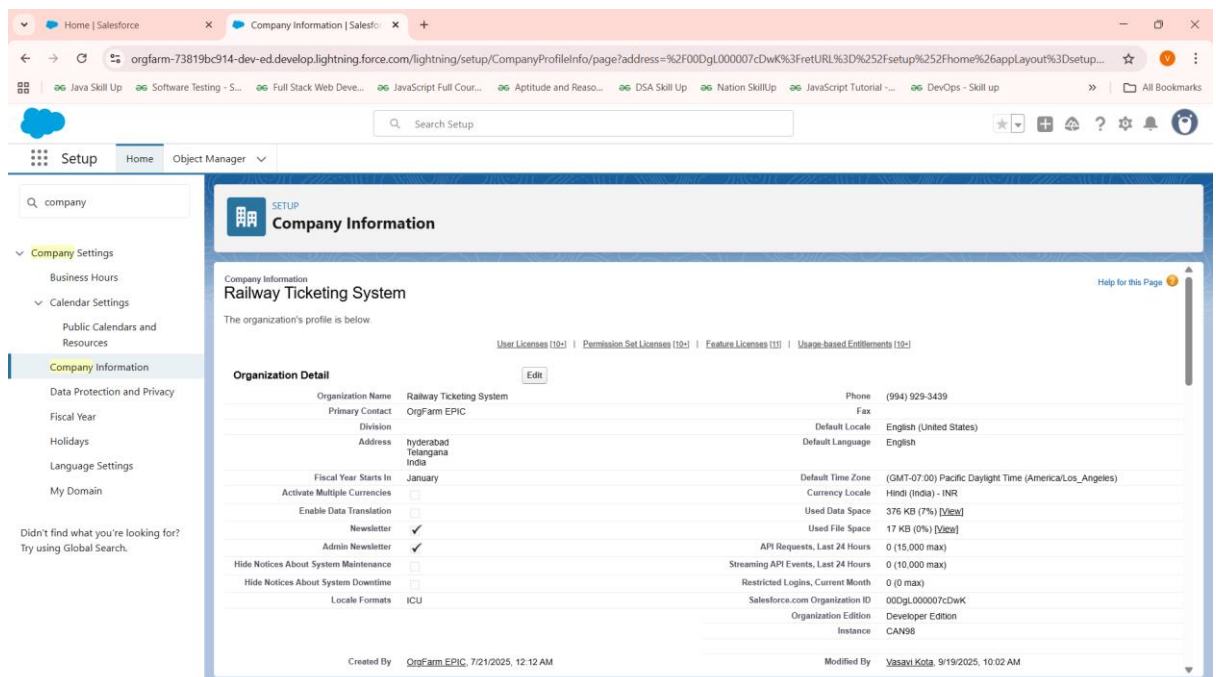
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## Phase 2: Org Setup & Configuration

### ◆ 1. Company Profile Setup

- Go to **Setup** → **Company Information** → **Edit**.
- I Set **Company Name** = *Railway Ticketing System*.



### ◆ 2. Business Hours & Holidays

- **Setup** → **Business Hours** → Defining as 24/7 as they can book tickets anytime.
- **Holidays** → Not adding any sample holidays because agents can manage the bookings.
- If needed we can add for **approval processes** and **flows** (like refunds not processed on holidays).

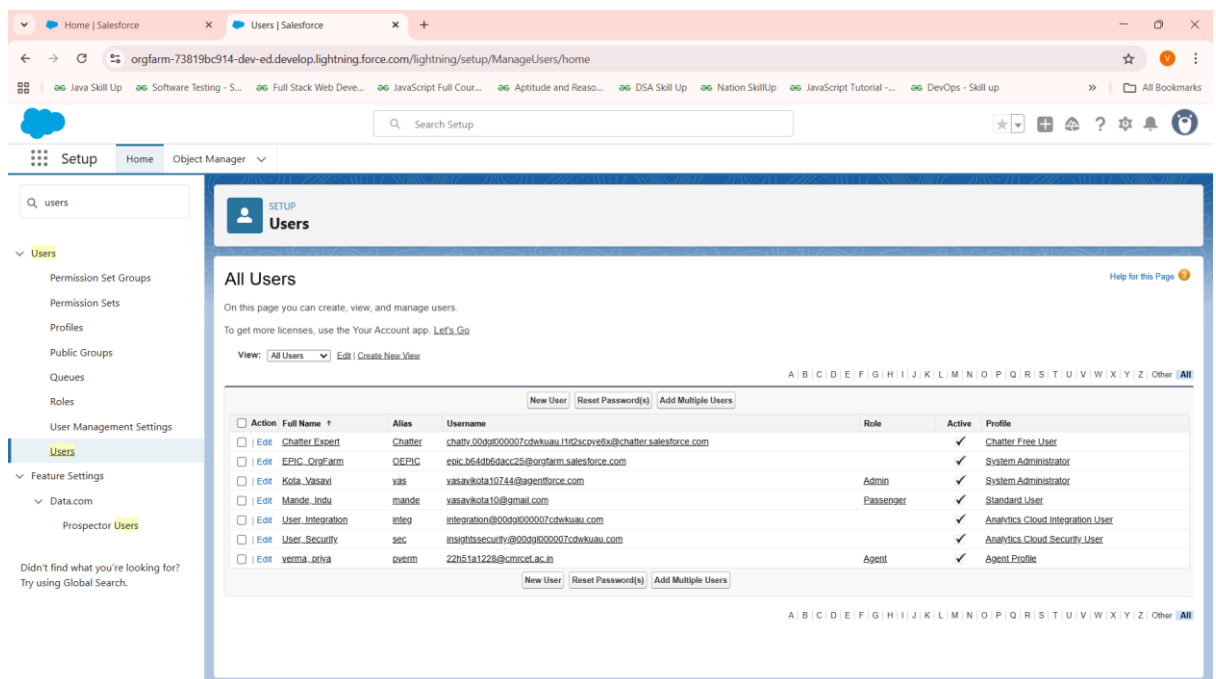
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### ◆ 3. Fiscal Year Settings

- **Setup** → **Fiscal Year** → Use Standard Fiscal Year.
  - Defines reporting cycles for dashboards and revenue tracking.
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### ◆ 4. User Setup & Licenses

- Created users for **Admin, Agent, Passenger**.
- **Admin** → System Administrator license (My own account).
- **Agent** → Salesforce Platform license.
- **Passenger** → Simulated as a Contact (Standard User) and salesforce licence.
- This allows testing from different perspectives.



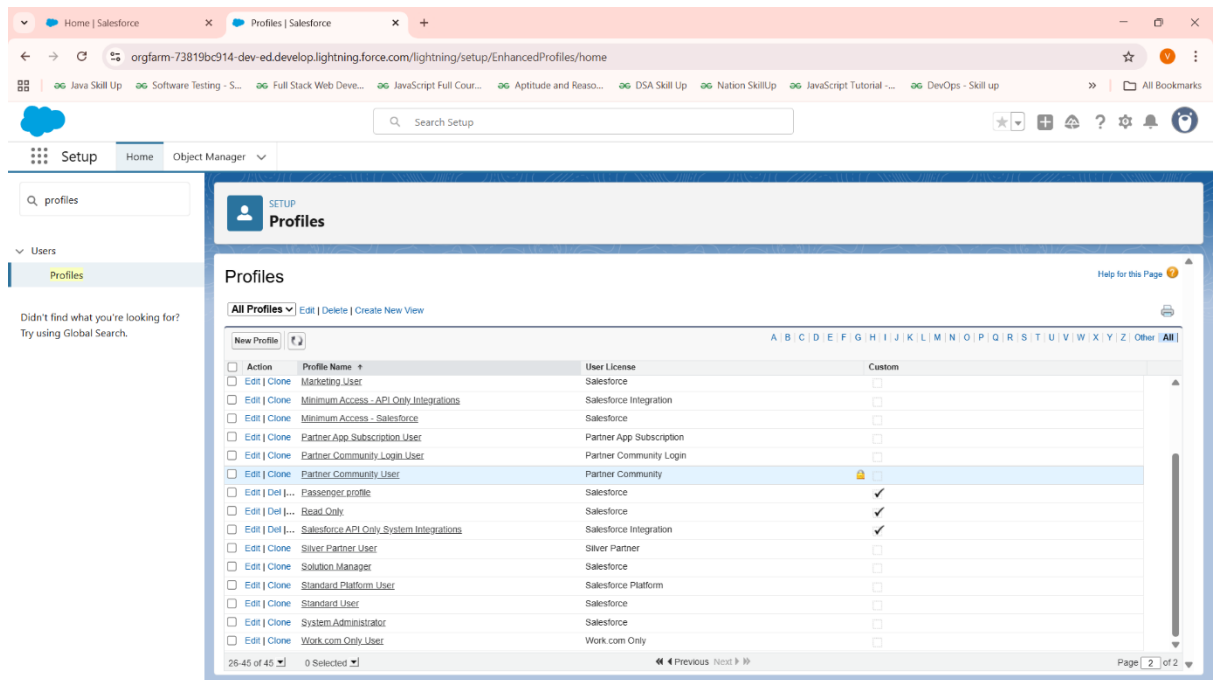
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### ◆ 5. Profiles

Profiles control object and field-level access.

- **Passenger Profile:**
  - Access only to their own Tickets/Bookings.
  - Read-Only access to Trains & Routes.
- **Agent Profile:**
  - Create/Edit Tickets for passengers.
  - Manage Passenger records.
  - Read access to Trains & Routes.
- **Admin Profile:**

- Full access (System Administrator).



## 6. Roles

Roles control data visibility in the hierarchy.

- Created hierarchy: **Admin** → **Agent** → **Passenger**.
- Assigned users to each role.
- Ensures Agents can see their customers' Tickets, while Passengers can only see their own.



The top screenshot shows the Salesforce 'Permission Sets' interface for the 'Manage Refunds' permission set. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Permission Sets' selected. The main content area has tabs for 'Permission Set Overview', 'Object Settings', and 'Tickets'. The 'Object Permissions' table lists permissions for 'Refunds' with checkboxes for 'Enabled'. The 'Field Permissions' table lists permissions for various fields with checkboxes for 'Read Access' and 'Edit Access'.

Permission Name	Enabled
Read	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Create	<input type="checkbox"/>
Edit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Delete	<input type="checkbox"/>
View All Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modify All Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
View All Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>

The bottom screenshot shows the 'Assignment Summary' table for the 'Manage Refunds' permission set. The table has columns for 'Full Name', 'User License', 'Expires On', 'Time Zone', and 'Status'. Two entries are shown, both with a 'Success' status.

Full Name	User License	Expires On	Time Zone	Status
Vasavi Kota	Salesforce			Success
priya verma	Salesforce			Success

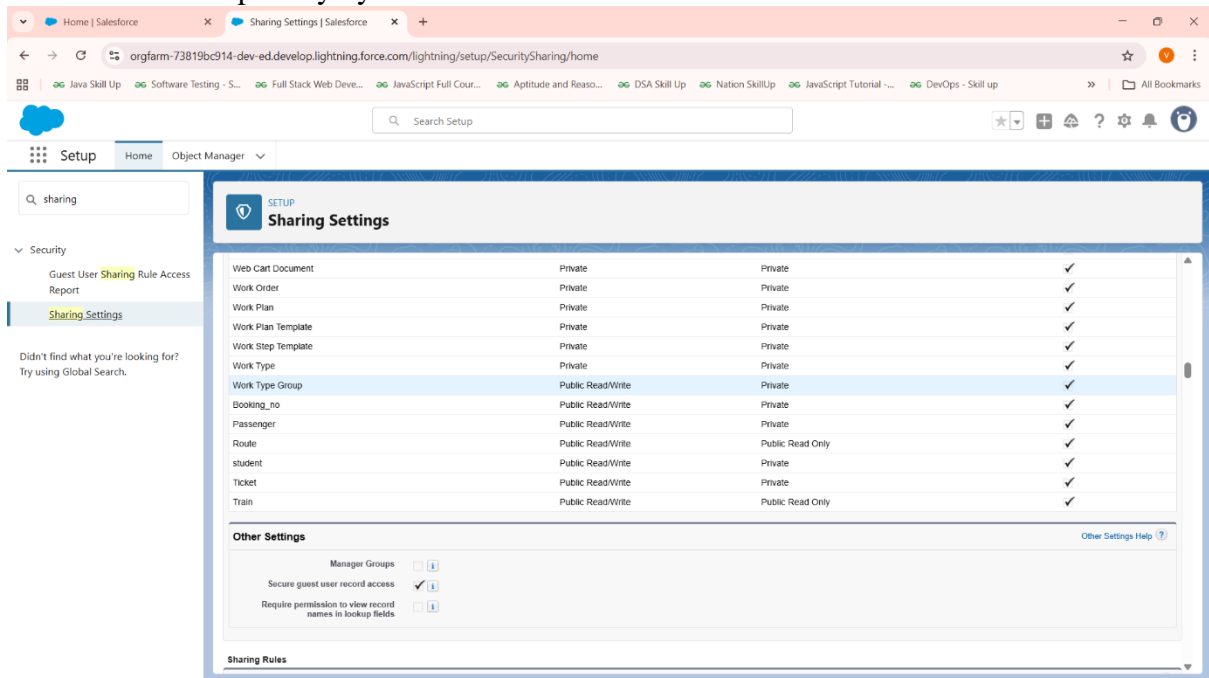
## 8. Organization-Wide Defaults (OWD)

Defines the baseline sharing level for all records.

- **Ticket** = Private (only owner/Admin sees by default).
- **Booking** = Private.
- **Passenger** = Private.
- **Train** = Public Read Only.

- **Route** = Public Read Only.

This ensures data privacy by default.



## ◆ 9. Sharing Rules

Used to open access where needed.

- Created a Sharing Rule on **Ticket**:
  - Criteria: Assigned Agent is not blank.
  - Shared with **Role: Agent**.
  - Access: Read/Write.
- This allows Agents to see Tickets assigned to them while Passengers remain restricted.

## ◆ 10. Login Access Policies

- **Setup** → **Login Access Policies** → Enabled “Administrators Can Log in as Any User.”
- Allows Admin to test flows by logging in as Passenger or Agent without needing passwords.

✓ Phase-2 Outcome

At the end of Phase 2, the Salesforce org is fully prepared with:

- Company information and working hours.
- Users, roles, profiles, and permission sets.
- Data access secured through OWD and Sharing Rules.
- Admin can impersonate users for testing.