

# **Railway Booking System Design**

# Railway Booking System

→ **Station class**

/station-class

→ **Railways class**

/railways-class

→ **Date class**

/date-class

→ **BookingClass class**

/bookingclass-class

→ **Divyaang class**

/divyaang-class

→ **Concession class**

/concession-class

→ **BookingCategory class**

/bookingcategory-class

→ **Passenger class**

/passenger-class

→ **Booking class**

/booking-class

→ **Exception classes**

/exception-classes

# Station class

- `Station` is simple data class
- identified by name ( `string` )
- `const std::string name_` attribute is kept private and can be accessed with a get-method
- copyable class
- throws no exception
- `operator==` works by comparing name `string` s, which is obvious because a `Station` is identified by its name
- `operator<` is defined to support storing in `std::set<Station>`

# Railways class

- `Railways` is a singleton class, implemented as a *Meyer's singleton*.
- `static` singleton object is accessed a `Railways::IndianRailways()`
- list of stations and list of distances are stored in `const std::set` and `const std::map` datatypes respectively (stored as `private static` attributes)
- master data of the railways is hard coded
- `static bool ValidStation(const Station &station);` method validates a station which is used in `Booking`
- small methods are made `inline`
- all the methods and attributes are `static`

# Date class

- `Date` class is a data class, yet has a significant amount of logic
- `Day`, `Month`, `Year` are typedef ed unsigned short in `Date` class ( `public` )
- `day_`, `month_` and `year_` are `const`, `public` attributes
- copyable class (copy constructor is defined)
- Constructor is kept private. A `Date` object can be created by the `static Date Construct(Day day, Month month, Year year) noexcept(false);` method which validates the date or copy constructor
- Validation is done by
  - checking whether year is in the *1900 - 2099*
  - month in range *1-12*
  - day is checked according to month (leap year is handled)
  - in case of construction from a `string`, *dd/mm/yyyy* and *dd/MMM/yyyy* formats are valid

`Bad_Date` exception is thrown when date is not valid
- `operator==` is defined
- `operator<`, `operator>` are defined to check which dates preceeds among 2 dates
- A supplementary `class DateDelta` is implemented to represent a duration between two dates
  - `operator-` in `Date` class returns `DateDelta` object. `DateDelta` class has its own `Construct` method with its own validations.
- Month names are stored in a `static std::map`

# BookingClass class

- `BookingClass` hierarchy is implemented as a flat *inclusion-parametric polymorphism*
- each template instance is singleton (implemented as a *Meyer's singleton*) and are accessed with `static const BookingClass &Type();` method
- `sFareLoadFactor`, `sIsLuxury`, `sReservationCharge`, `sMinimumTatkalCharges`, `sMaximumTatkalCharges`, `sMinimumDistanceForTatkalCharge`, `sTatkalChargeRate`, `sBlindConcessionFactor`, `sOrthopaedicallyHandicappedConcessionFactor`, `sCancerPatientsConcessionFactor`, `sTBPpatientsConcessionFactor` are static variables ( `private` ) which need to be initialised in the application code. This is done to change to facilitate changing values without re-compiling the library. They can be accessed with get-methods
- `ACFirstClass`, `ExecutiveChairCar`, `AC2Tier`, `FirstClass`, `AC3Tier`, `ACChairCar`, `Sleeper`, `SecondSitting` are the template instances in `BookingClass::` scope
- All get-methods are `virtual`
- implemented as *Meyer's singleton*

# Divyaang class

- `Divyaang` hierarchy is implemented as a flat *inclusion-parametric polymorphism*
- each template instance is singleton (implemented as a *Meyer's singleton*) and are accessed with `static const BookingClass &Type();` method
- `Divyaang` class is used to represent a disability type
- aggregated in `class Passenger` i.e, `Passenger HAS Divyaang` (*nullable* thought)
- `Blind`, `OrthopaedicallyHandicapped`, `CancerPatients`, `TBPpatients` are typedef ed template instances scoped in `Divyaang::`
- `static const Divyaang &Type();` method to get a singleton object reference
- This `Divyaang` hierarchy is different from `DivyaangCategory` which is a specialisation of `Concession` class

# Concession class

- `Concession` class is a specialisation of `class BookingCategory` and both are *abstract*
- `class Ladies` , `class SeniorCitizen` and `template<typename D> class DivyaangCategory` are specialisations of `Concession` class
- `DivyaangCategory<Divyaang::Blind>` , etc are the classes for different Divyaang types . i.e, the `Divyaang` hierarchy is utilised here
- all leaf classes have implementation of `virtual float CalculateFare` method (defined in `class BookingCategory` ) which takes `loadedFare` and other parameters and returns fare after applying concession or tatkaal fare.
- No *parametric polymorphism* is implemented here



# BookingCategory class

- `BookingCategory` is an *abstract* class
- `General`, `Concession` and `Priority` are specialisations of `BookingCategory` among which, only `General` is a leaf class and rest are abstract
- *parametric polymorphism* doesn't give much benefit here as there is not much common code among the three classes. Hence *inclusion polymorphism* is implemented
- `public` method:

```
virtual float CalculateFare(float loadedFare, const BookingClass  
&bookingClass, const Passenger &passenger, unsigned distance) const = 0;
```

is implemented in the leaf classes of the hierarchy. This method is called during booking to get concessioned or additionally charged fare from the loaded fare. Virtual constructor idiom is used here. similarly,

```
virtual bool IsEligible(const Passenger &passenger, const Date  
&dateOfBooking, const Date &dateOfReservation) const = 0;
```

method too.

# Passenger class

- `Passenger` is a data class
- There is no much logic here except the validations
- supplementary classes like `PhoneNumber` , `AadhaarNumber` are implemented with their validations in `PassengerDetails::` scope
- uncopyable
- constructor is kept `private` and a `static` method `Construct` is implemented which validates the data before constructing a `Passenger` object.
- In case of invalid data `Bad_Passenger` exception is thrown or its specialisations like `Bad_Aadhaar`

# Booking class

- There is no extensive hierarchy in `Booking` class
- `BookingBase` <|—— `Booking` are the classes in the so called hierarchy
- This differentiation is done to separate business logic and taking details in the previous version of Railway Booking System. It is just that the hierarchy is maintained to save rewriting code
- `BookingBase` contains get-methods and is an abstract class
- this is not even an inclusion polymorphism
- Constructor of `Booking` is kept `private` and a `static` method `Construct` is implemented which validated the data (like eligibility of the person to the booking category selected, existence of the given station in `Railways` etc)
- `Bad_Booking` error is thrown when a validation fails

# Exception classes

- `Exception` class hierarchy is straightforward inheritance
- `Exception` class is inherited from `std::exception` and `what()` method is implemented
- `Bad_Date` , `Date_Booking` , `Bad_Passenger` , `Bad_Railways` inherit from `Exception` . They may have further specialisations