# **Full Stack Development with MERN**

### 1. Introduction

• Project Title: Flight Booking APP

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# 2. Project Overview

# Purpose

The VIT Flights booking system is designed to streamline and enhance the process of booking flights for users. By incorporating distinct interfaces for admins, flight operators, and users, the system aims to provide a seamless experience for all stakeholders involved. The primary goals are to simplify flight management, improve booking efficiency, and ensure a user-friendly experience for customers.

#### Goals

- ➤ **Efficiency:** Streamline the flight booking process to reduce the time and effort required for both customers and flight operators.
- ➤ **User Experience:** Provide an intuitive and easy-to-navigate interface for users to book flights.
- ➤ **Management:** Enable admins and flight operators to manage flights, schedules, and bookings effectively.
- ➤ **Reliability:** Ensure that the system is robust and reliable, minimizing downtime and errors.
- Features
- **♦ Admin Page**
- **Dashboard:** Overview of system performance, user statistics, and recent activity.
- ➤ **User Management:** Add, edit, or remove users (customers and flight operators) from the system.

➤ **Flight Management:** Create, update, or delete flights, including details such as destination, departure time, and pricing.

# **♦ Flight Operator Page**

- ➤ **Flight Schedule Management:** View and manage flight schedules, including changes and cancellations.
- ➤ **Booking Management:** Oversee and manage user bookings, including seat assignments and special requests.

# ♦ User Page

- ➤ **Flight Search:** Search for available flights based on destination, date, and other criteria.
- **Booking:** Book flights, select seats, and make payments securely.
- **Booking History:** View past bookings and print tickets or receipts.
- ➤ **Notifications:** Receive updates on flight status, special offers, and other relevant information.
- ➤ **Profile Management:** Manage personal information, payment methods, and preferences.

#### 3. Architecture

#### Frontend:

- Framework: React.js
- Structure: Component-based for reusability and maintainability.
- State Management: React Context API or Redux.
- Routing: React Router for SPA experience.
- UI Libraries: Material-UI or Bootstrap.
- Form Handling: Formik and Yup.
- API Integration: Axios or Fetch API.

#### **Backend:**

- Framework: Node.js and Express.js
- Structure: Modular for specific functionalities (user management, bookings).
- API Endpoints: RESTful APIs.
- Middleware: Authentication (JWT), logging, error handling.

#### **Database:**

- Database: MongoDB with Mongoose
- Schema Design:
  - Users: Personal details, credentials, settings.
  - Flights: flight\_id , flight\_number , airline , origin , destination , departure\_time
  - Bookings: booking\_id , user\_id , flight\_id , booking\_date , total\_price
- Interactions: CRUD operations, indexing for performance, references for data consistency, ACID transactions.

### 4. Setup Instructions Prerequisites:

- Node.js (version 14.x or later)
- MongoDB (version 4.x or later)
- Git
- npm or yarn (package manager)

#### Installation:

### 1. Clone the Repository:

PS C:\Users\Chandu\Desktop\vs codeee\ko> git clone https://github.com/jinkachandrakanth/flight-booking fatal: destination path 'flight-booking' already exists and is not an empty directory.

PS C:\Users\Chandu\Desktop\vs codeee\ko> cd flight boookings

# 2. Install Dependencies:

For the frontend:

```
cd frontend
npm install
# or if using yarn
yarn install
```

For the backend:

```
cd backend
npm install
# or if using yarn
yarn install
```

# 3. Set Up Environment Variables:

Create a .env file in the backend directory with the following contents:

PORT=5000 MONGODB\_URI=mongodb://localhost:27017/flightbookings JWT\_SECRET=your\_jwt\_secret

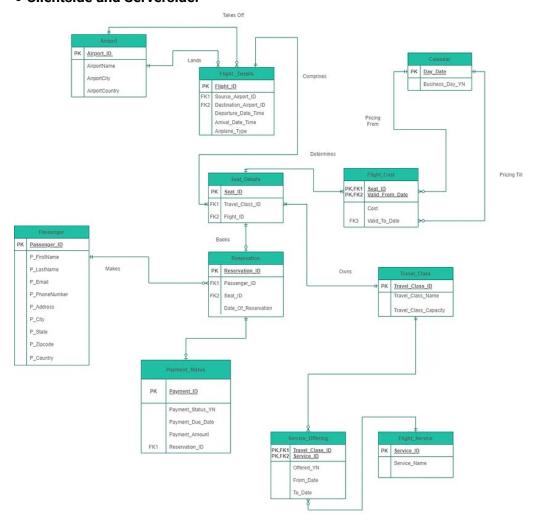
- **4. Run MongoDB:** Make sure MongoDB is running on your system. You can start it with:
- 5. Start the Backend Server:
- 6. Start the Frontend Development Server:

# 7. Access the Application:

Open your browser and navigate to http://localhost:3000 to access the frontend. The backend API will be running on http://localhost:5000.

## 5. Folder Structure

• Clientside and Serverside:



# 6. Running the Application:

commands to start the frontend and backend servers locally.

- Frontend: npm start in the client directory.
  - 1. Navigate to the frontend directory.

```
Command: cd client npm start.
```

- Backend: npm start in the server directory.
  - 2. Navigate to the Backend directory.

```
Command: cd server npm start.
```

#### 7. API Documentation

## 1. User Registration and Authentication

- Endpoint:/api/auth/register
- Method:POST
- Parameters:

```
name (string) - Required
email (string) - Required
password (string) - Required
```

# Example Request:

```
_id: ObjectId('668e679743e9ffd64dde02fa')
username : "chandu "
email : "chandu@gmail.com"
usertype : "customer"
password : "$2b$10$TVJGQ0IA6jfS1X5pYNsajOh57hmfkPTCxRQeTUZm2HgYAEwD6rWJO"
approval : "approved"
__v : 0
```

#### 2. Flight Details

- Method:POST
- Parameters:

```
email (string) - Required

password (string) - Required

origin(string) - Required

Destination(string) - required
```

Example Request:

```
_id: ObjectId('668e696243e9ffd64dde034a')
flightName: "op1"
flightId: "03"
origin: "Hyderabad"
destination: "Delhi"
departureTime: "19:28"
arrivalTime: "19:28"
basePrice: 80000
totalSeats: 200
__v: 0
```

- 2. Booking Details
- Method:POST
- Parameters:

```
email (string) - Required
password (string) - Required
```

Flight ID: Required

Flight Name: Required

Departure: Required

Destination: Required

Example Request:

```
_id: ObjectId('668e6b5843e9ffd64dde0384')
user: ObjectId('668e679743e9ffd64dde02fa')
flight: ObjectId('668e696243e9ffd64dde034a')
flightName: "op1"
flightId: "03"
departure: "Hyderabad"
destination: "Delhi"
email: "sfds@gmail.com"
mobile: "1234567890"
seats: "E-1"
```

### 8. Authentication:

In the flight booking app, authentication and authorization are critical components for ensuring secure and efficient access to user-specific features and data.

#### Authentication

#### 1. User Registration:

- Users can register through a form, Gmail, or LinkedIn. During registration, user details are captured and stored securely in the database.
- Passwords are hashed using a secure hashing algorithm (e.g., bcrypt) before being stored.

## 2. Login Process:

• Users log in using their email/username and password, or via third-party authentication (Gmail, LinkedIn).

- For form-based login, the provided credentials are verified against the stored hashed password.
- For third-party login, OAuth 2.0 protocol is used to authenticate users via Gmail or LinkedIn.

#### 3. Token-Based Authentication:

- Upon successful login, a JSON Web Token (JWT) is generated and issued to the user.
- The JWT contains encoded information about the user and has a limited validity period.
- The JWT is signed using a secret key known only to the server to ensure its integrity.

# 4. Token Storage:

 The JWT is stored on the client side, typically in local storage or a secure HTTP-only cookie.

#### 5. Subsequent Requests:

- For subsequent requests, the client includes the JWT in the Authorization header (e.g., Authorization: Bearer <token>).
- The server validates the token, ensuring it is not expired and has not been tampered with.
- If the token is valid, the server processes the request and provides access to the requested resource.

#### **Authorization**

### 1. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC):

- Different user roles (e.g., admin, user, guest) are defined with specific permissions.
- User roles are assigned during registration or by an admin.

#### 2. Access Control:

- Each API endpoint is protected by middleware that checks the user's role and permissions.
- The middleware extracts the JWT from the request header, validates it, and decodes the user information.
- Based on the user's role and permissions, the middleware grants or denies access to the endpoint.

#### 3. Sensitive Operations:

Operations such as modifying bookings, canceling flights, or accessing payment

- information require higher levels of authorization.
- Additional checks are performed to ensure that the user has the necessary permissions.

#### Sessions

#### 1. Session Management:

- While JWTs are used for stateless authentication, session management can be implemented for specific use cases (e.g., tracking user activities, storing temporary data).
- Sessions are stored on the server side, typically in a database or in-memory store like Redis.

### 2. Session Expiry:

- Sessions have a timeout period after which they expire and the user must reauthenticate.
- The session timeout can be refreshed on user activity.

# **Security Considerations**

#### 1. Secure Communication:

• All data transmission between the client and server is encrypted using HTTPS.

#### 2. Token Expiry and Refresh:

- JWTs have an expiration time to limit the risk of token misuse.
- Refresh tokens can be issued to allow users to obtain a new JWT without reauthenticating.

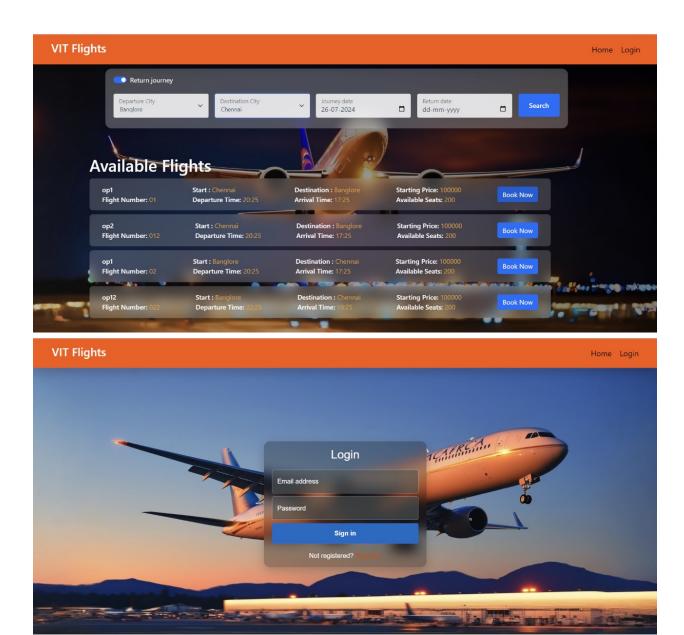
# 3. Protection Against CSRF:

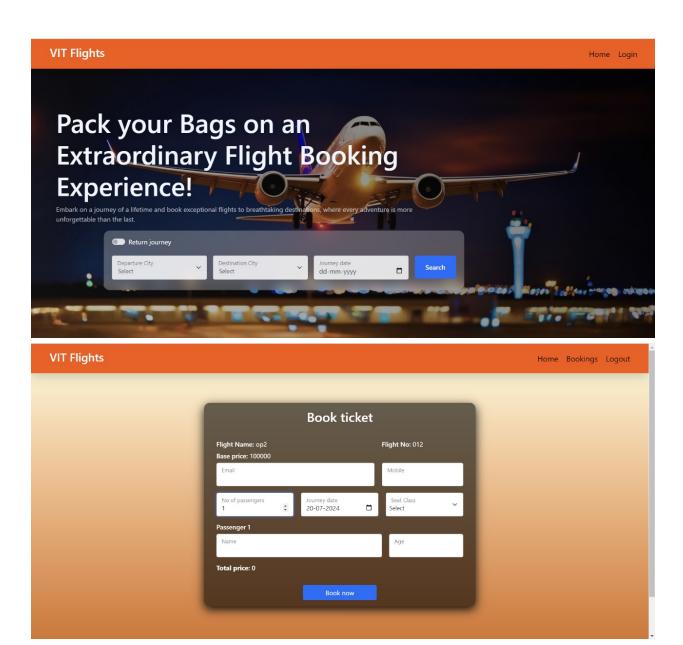
 CSRF tokens are used to protect against cross-site request forgery attacks, especially if cookies are used for storing JWTs.

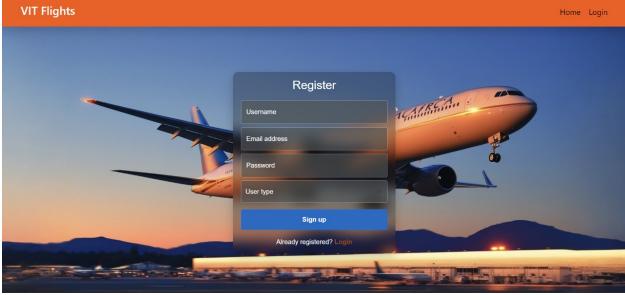
## 4. Rate Limiting and Throttling:

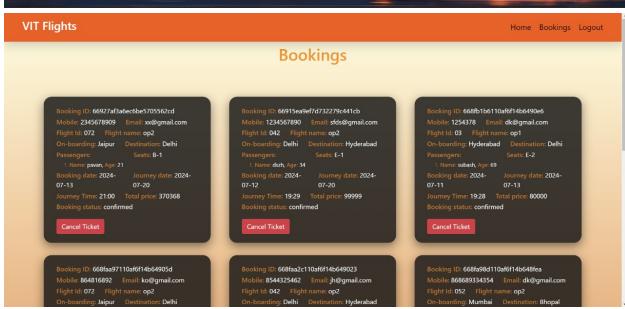
• Rate limiting is applied to authentication endpoints to prevent brute force attacks.

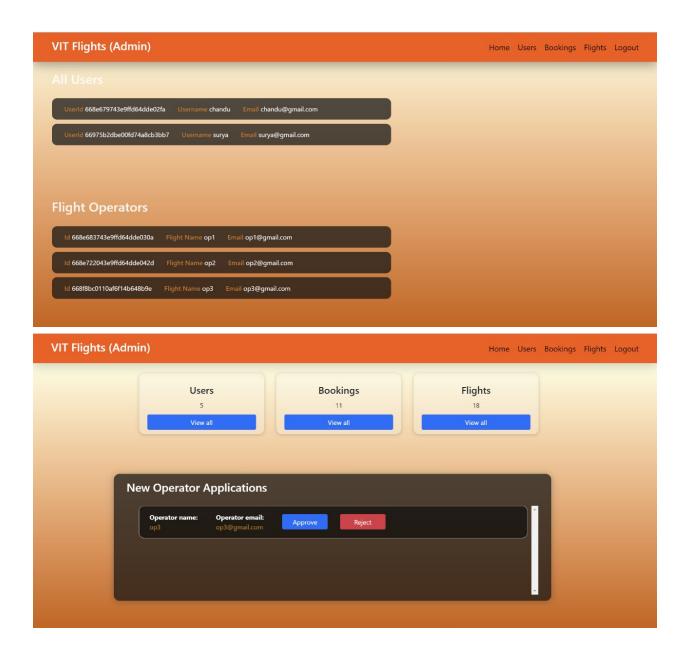
# 9. User Interface



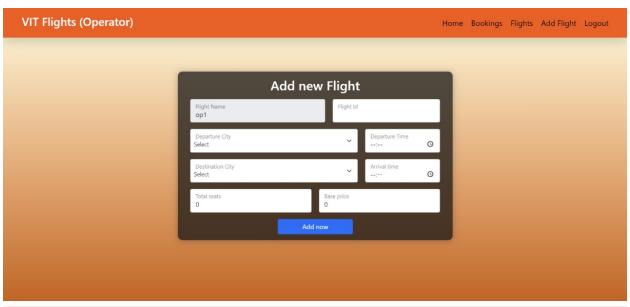




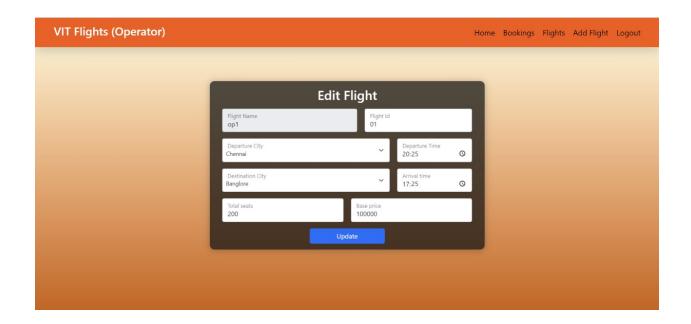












# 10. Testing

# **Functional Testing**

# 1. Unit Testing

- **Definition**: Tests individual components or functions of the flight booking system.
- **JIRA Management**: Track unit test coverage and results as part of development tasks. Developers can log issues for failed tests and link them to specific code commits.

## 2. Integration Testing

- **Definition**: Tests the interaction between different modules or systems.
- **JIRA Management**: Create test cases for integration points (e.g., booking service interacting with payment gateway) and link them to the respective user stories or tasks.

# 3. System Testing

- **Definition**: Tests the entire system as a whole to ensure it meets requirements.
- **JIRA Management**: Organize system test cases into a comprehensive test plan, executed before release. Track execution results and log defects.

## 4. User Acceptance Testing (UAT)

■ **Definition**: Ensures the system meets business requirements and is usable by end-users.

■ **JIRA Management**: Create UAT test cases based on user stories and business requirements. Involve stakeholders in executing these tests and gather feedback.

# **Non-Functional Testing**

# 1. Performance Testing

- **Definition**: Assesses system performance under load, stress, and scalability conditions.
- **JIRA Management**: Log performance test scenarios, results, and any identified bottlenecks. Link these to performance improvement tasks.

# 2. Security Testing

- **Definition**: Identifies vulnerabilities and ensures the system is secure.
- **JIRA Management**: Document security test cases (e.g., SQL injection, XSS). Log any security issues found and track their resolution.

## 3. **Usability Testing**

- **Definition**: Evaluates how user-friendly and intuitive the system is.
- **JIRA Management**: Create tasks for usability test sessions. Document findings and recommendations for UI/UX improvements.

### 4. Compatibility Testing

- **Definition**: Ensures the system works across different devices, browsers, and operating systems.
- **JIRA Management**: Create test cases for different combinations of devices and browsers. Log compatibility issues and track their resolution.

# **API Testing**

- **Definition**: Tests the interactions between your system and external APIs (e.g., for flight data, payment processing).
- **JIRA Management**: Document API test cases and results. Log issues related to API integrations and track their resolution.

# **End-to-End Testing**

- **Definition**: Simulates a full user journey from searching for flights to booking and receiving confirmation.
- **JIRA Management**: Create end-to-end test scenarios. Ensure all steps of the journey are tested, and log any issues found during the process.

# Managing Tests in JIRA

1. Using a Test Management Tool

- Integrate JIRA with a test management tool like Zephyr, Xray, or TestRail.
- Create and organize test cases within the tool, link them to JIRA issues, and track execution results.

# 2. Creating and Tracking Issues

- Log individual test cases as sub-tasks of user stories or tasks.
- Track test execution results and link defects to the relevant test cases and user stories.

# 3. Reporting

- Use JIRA dashboards and reports to track test progress, execution results, and defect status.
- Generate detailed reports for different testing phases and share them with stakeholders.

#### 11. Screenshots or Demo

https://drive.google.com/file/d/19xVM5pkZ-qp3vH6eHdJ4vwVBtlqeGk2e/view?usp=sharing

#### 12. Known Issues

**Session Timeouts:** Users may experience unexpected session timeouts during booking process.

**Payment Gateway Errors:** Occasional errors when processing payments through third-party gateways.

**Search Delays:** Long search times during peak hours due to high server load.

**Display Issues:** Inconsistent display of flight details on certain mobile browsers.

**Email Notifications:** Delayed or missing email confirmations for bookings.

**Seat Selection:** Limited options for seat selection on some partner airlines.

Currency Conversion: Inaccurate currency conversion rates displayed during booking.

# 13. Future Enhancements

**Mobile App Development:** Create a dedicated mobile app for seamless booking and management.

**Enhanced Search Algorithms:** Implement advanced search algorithms to improve speed and accuracy.

**User Profiles:** Allow users to create profiles for faster bookings and personalized offers.

**Integration with Loyalty Programs:** Partner with airlines to integrate loyalty programs for frequent flyers.

**Real-time Updates:** Provide real-time updates on flight status and delays.

**Multi-language Support:** Expand language support to cater to international users.

**Improved Accessibility:** Ensure the platform is accessible to users with disabilities.

**Virtual Reality (VR) Seat Selection:** Implement VR technology for interactive seat selection experiences.