tickect reservation system

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# OBJECTIVE:

The main objective of ticket reservation system is to manage the details of,seats, passsangers,train,booking ,station. it manage seats,fare,booking,fare,station.the project is totally build at administrative end and thus only the administrative is guarandeed access. The purpose of this project is to build an program to reduce the manual work for managing seat,passangers,fare,train.it track details obout train station fair.

# SYSTEM OVERVIWE:

The railway reservation system facilitates the passenger to enquire about the train availability on the basis of source and destination, booking on the basic source of destination, booking and cancellation of tickrt,enquiry about the status of the booked ticket ect.

The aim is to design and develop a database maintaining records of different train, train status and passengers . this project contains intro to railway reservation system.it computerized system of reserving seat in advance .it is mainly used for long route.online reservation made the seat reservation easier than before.

In our country India, there are number of counters for the reservation of the seats and one can easily make reservations and get tickets. Railway reservation system, has described above, can lead to error free, secure, reliable and fast management system. It can assist the user to concentrate on their other activities rather to concentrate on the record keeping. Thus it will help organization it better utilization of resources.Administrator of the project, with the help of a password, can enter new train record, display all train records, modify train records and delete train records. The record of train includes its number, name, source, destination, and days on which it is available, whereas record of train status includes dates for which tickets can be booked, total number of seats available, and number of seats already booked.

# Functional:

* If a passenger want to reserve ticket, firstly,he/she has to login to the railway system with valid information.he/her should give the information date of journey , name of the passenger and their details, orgin station station detail, class type required ticket.
* The railway system will provide the availability of the train ,seat.
* To book a ticket passengers can pay through both online and offline mode.the successful payment of ticket will generate the PRN no. will be given to the passenger’s system keeps payment detail and sent it to admin system.
* The passage can check the PNR no status by entering PNR no.
* The Reservation system should store all train details, fare details (by zone, class, and date wise), PNR no, date of trains, etc. This maintenance should be controlled by the Admin.
* The System also has refund rules which have a date of reservation, ticket fare, and refundable percentage. The passenger can simply cancel the ticket(s) by entering the PNR no and a cancel ticket request. After cancelation, the Admin will pass the refundable amount to the System and the System will give the refundable amount to the passenger.

# Non-functional:

* 1. security:

the information can be only accessed by the admin cause the ticket management system is admin end so the personal data will be safe and be organized.

* 1. portability:

after paying for for ticket u will receive PRN no which can be used to to track the information of time of the train , seat , destination.

* 1. usability :

the train booking is easy with the train reservation system it is easy to book ticket as compared to manual ticket booking and the pdf of the train tickect can be downloaded

GLOSSARY:

1. Authorised stock-locomotives/vehicles/wagons – This is the sanctioned allotment of stock for a railway and includes stock ordered for or under construction but not handed over to traffic. Stock sold or broken up but not replaced or removed from authorised stock is included. Stock replaced but still running is not included. (See instructions for compilation of item 1 of Monthly Statement No. 4-A and items 1 and 5 of Monthly Statement No. 4-B)

. 2. Average haul or lead of traffic – represents the average distance each passenger or tonne of goods is transported.

3. Brake van – A vehicle provided with apparatus by means of which the movement of the vehicle can be retarded and stopped and used for the purpose of retarding the movement of other vehicles to which it is coupled, also, in some cases, the vehicle from which the braking apparatus on other vehicles is controlled. A vehicle is not reckoned to be a brake van if it provides accommodation for any traffic.

4. Capital-at-charge – Book value of the capital assets of the Railways