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RAILWAY RESERVATION SYSTEM

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

(DST-FIST Sponsored Department)



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the course based project entitled "RAILWAY RESERVATION SYSTEM" is a bonafide work done by **K.Shashank Reddy(150030407)**, **T. Jai Sai Chand(150030936)** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree in "BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY in Computer Science Engineering" during the academic year 2016-2017.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

(DST-FIST Sponsored Department)



DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this project based lab report entitled "RAILWAY RESERVATION SYSTEM" has been prepared by us in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree "BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY in COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING" during the academic year 2016-2017.

We also declare that this project based lab report is of our own effort and it has not been submitted to any other university for the award of any degree.

Date:

Place: Vaddeswaram

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ABSTRACT

The Railway Reservation System facilitates the passengers to enquire about the trains available on the basis of source and destination, Booking and Cancellation of tickets, enquire about the status of the booked ticket, etc. The aim of case study is to design and develop a database maintaining the records of different trains, train status, and passengers.

This project contains Introduction to the Railways reservation system. It is the computerized system of reserving the seats of train seats in advanced. It is mainly used for long route. On-line reservation has made the process for the reservation of seats very much easier than ever 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. Then this project contains entity relationship model diagram based on railway reservation system and introduction to relation model . There is also design of the database of the railway reservation system based on relation model. Example of some SQL queries to retrieves data from rail management database.

INTRODUCTION

Database is an organized collection of data. The data is typically organized to model aspects of reality in a way that supports processes requiring information. A DBMS makes it possible for end users to create, read, update and delete data in a database. The DBMS essentially serves as an interface between the database and end users or application programs, ensuring that data is consistently organized and remains easily accessible. The DBMS manages three important things: the data, the database engine that allows data to be accessed, locked and modified and the database schema, which defines the database's logical structure. These three foundational elements help provide concurrency, security, data integrity and uniform administration procedures. The DBMS can offer both logical and physical data independence. That means it can protect users and applications from needing to know where data is stored or having to be concerned about changes to the physical structure of data.

The main purpose of maintaining database for Railway Reservation System is to reduce the manual errors involved in the booking and cancelling of tickets and make it convenient for the customers and providers to maintain the data about their customers and also about the seats available at them. Due to automation many loopholes that exist in the manual maintenance of the records can be removed. The speed of obtaining and processing the data will be fast. For future expansion the proposed system can be web enabled so that clients can make various enquiries about trains between stations. Due to this, sometimes a lot of problems occur and they are facing many disputes with customers. To solve the above problem, we design a data base which includes customer details, availability of seats in trains, no of trains and their details.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is about creating the database about Railway Reservation System.

The railway reservation system facilitates the passengers to enquire about the trains available on the basis of source and destination, booking and cancellation of tickets, enquire about the status of the booked ticket, etc. The aim of case study is to design and develop a database maintaining the records of different trains, train status, and passengers. 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.

Passengers can book their tickets for the train in which seats are available. For this, passenger has to provide the desired train number and the date for which ticket is to be booked. Before booking a ticket for a passenger, the validity of train number and booking date is checked. Once the train number and booking date are validated, it is checked whether the seat is available. If yes, the ticket is booked with confirm status and corresponding ticket ID is generated which is stored along with other details of the passenger. The ticket once booked can be cancelled at any time. For this, the passenger has to provide the ticket ID (the unique key). The ticket ID is searched and the corresponding record is deleted. With this, the first ticket with waiting status also gets confirmed.

List of Assumption Since the reservation system is very large in reality, it is not feasible to develop the case study to that extent and prepare documentation at that level. Therefore, a small sample case study has been created to demonstrate the working of the reservation system. To implement this sample case study, some assumptions have been made, which are as follows:

- 1. The number of trains has been restricted to 5.
- 2. The booking is open only for next seven days from the current date.
- 3. Only two categories of tickets can be booked, namely, AC and General.
- The total number of tickets that can be booked in each category (AC and General) is 10.
- 5. The total number of tickets that can be given the status of waiting is 2.
- 6. The in- between stoppage stations and their bookings are not considered.

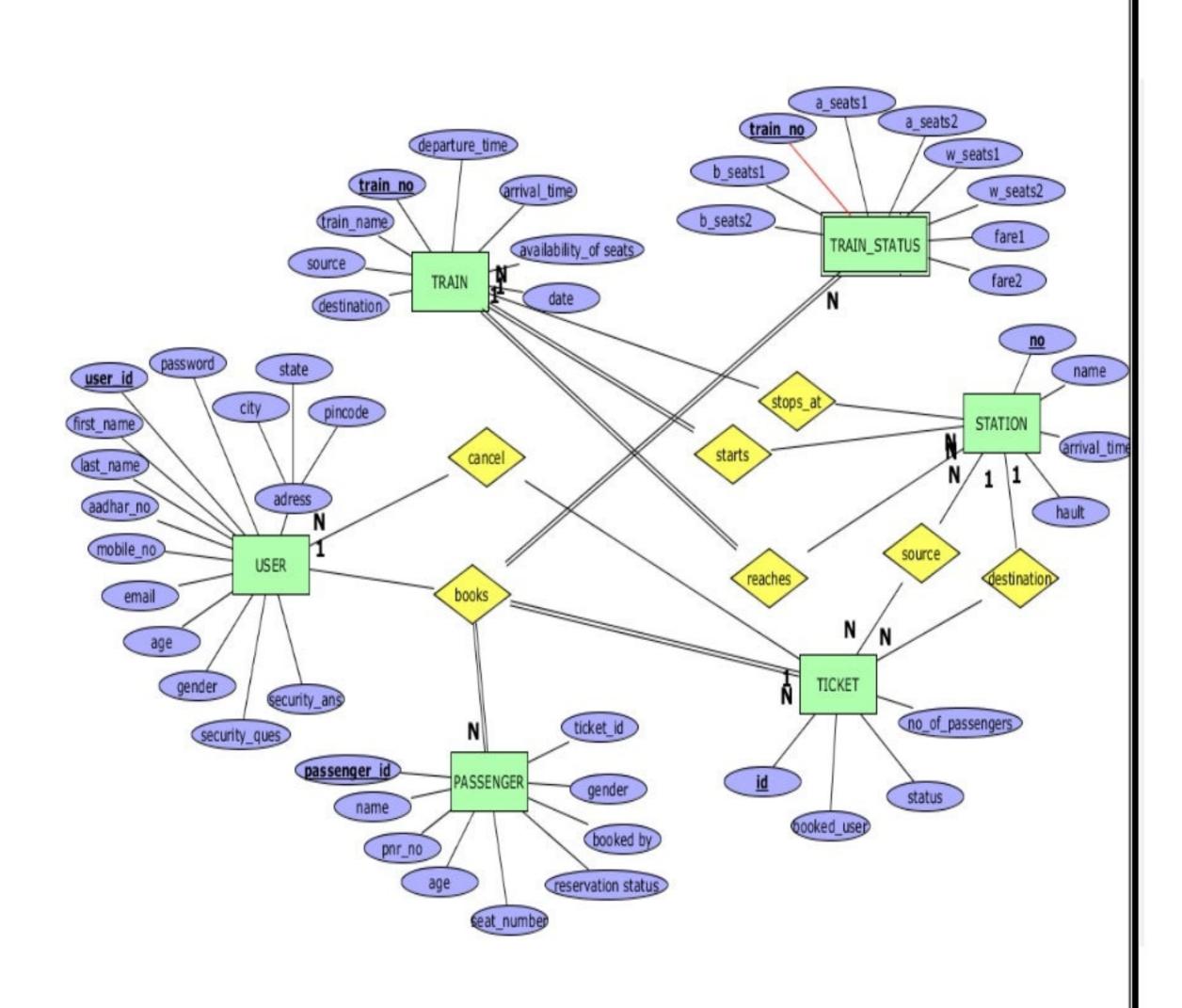
List of trains has to be maintained. Detailed Passenger information is to be maintained In the booking procedure, the train number, train date, and category are read from the passenger. On the basis of the values provided by the passenger, corresponding record is retrieved from the Train_Status. If the desired category is AC, then total number of AC seats and number of booked AC seats are compared in order to find whether ticket can be booked or not. Similarly, it can be checked for the general category. If ticket can be booked, then passenger details are read and stored in the Passenger table. In the cancellation procedure, ticket ID is read from the passenger and corresponding record is searched in the Passenger. If the record exists, it is deleted. After deleting the record (if it is confirmed), first record with waiting status for the same train and same category are searched from the Passenger table and its status is changed to confirm.

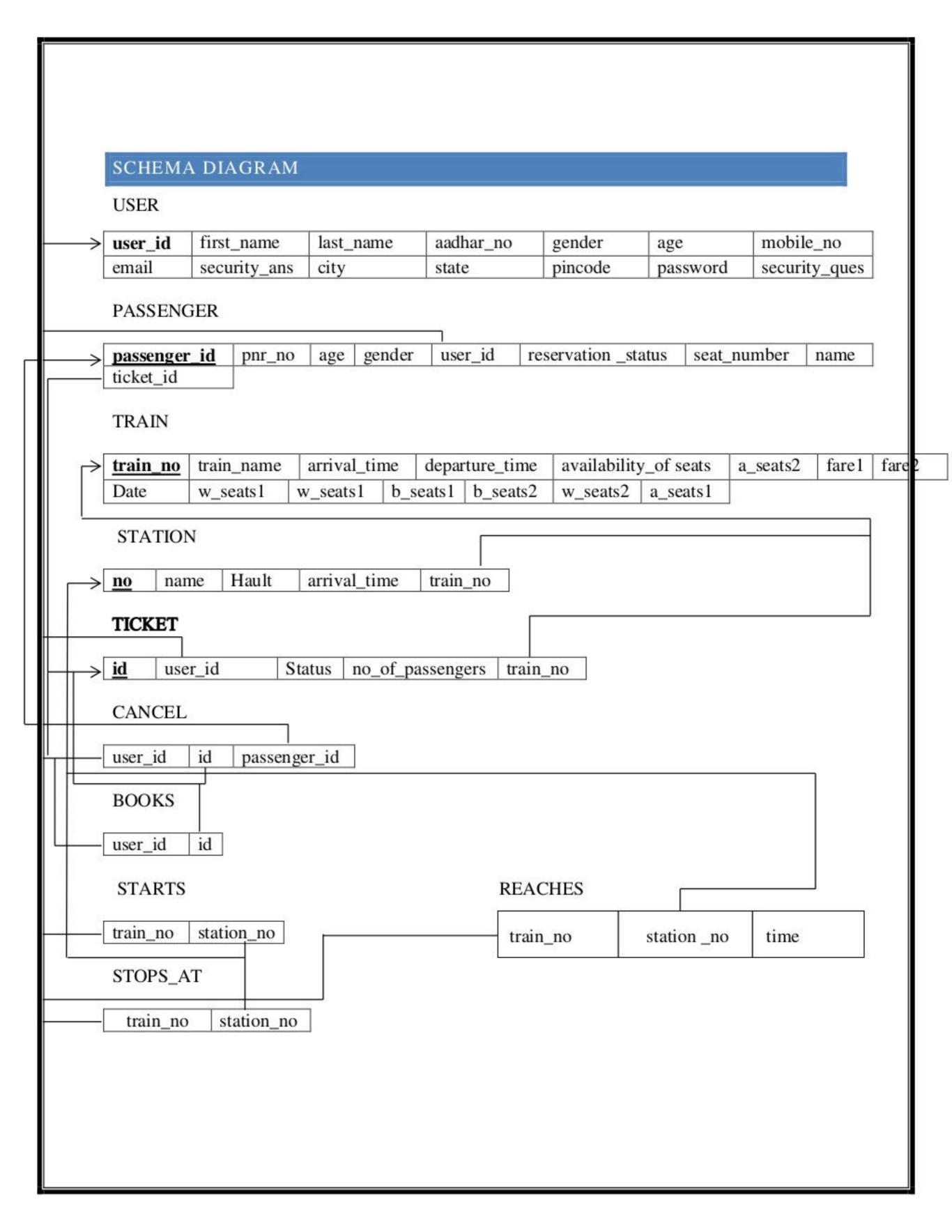
LIST OF ENTITIES & ATTRIBUTES

ENTITES	ATTRIBUTES
User	<u>User_id</u>
	Password
	First_name
	Last_name
	Gender
	Age
	Email
	Aadhar_no
	Mobile_no
	City
	State
	Pincode
	Security_ques
	Security_ans
passenger	Passenger_id
	Name
	Gender
	Age
	Pnr_no
	Seat_no
	Booked_by
	Reservation_status

Train	Train_no
	Train_name
	Source
	Destination
	Arrival_time
	Departure_time
	Avalibility_of_seats
	Train_no
	A_seats1
	A_seats2
	A_seats3
	B_seats1
	B_seats2
	B_seats3
	W_Seats1
	W_seats2
	W_seats3
Station	Name
	<u>No</u>
	Train_no
	Arrival_time
	Hault
Ticket	<u>Id</u>
	Train_no
	Booked_user
	Status
	No_of_passengers

ER DIAGRAM (CONCEPTUAL MODEL)





NORMALIZATION & FINAL LIST OF RELATIONS **USER** user_id first_name mobile_no aadhar_no gender last_name age password email pincode security_ques security_ans city state PASSENGER user_id passenger_id gender reservation _tatus seat_number age pnr_no name ticket_id **TRAIN** arrival_time availability_of seats departure_time train_no train_name Date TRAIN_STATUS b_seats2 a_seats1 w_seats2 fare1 fare2 train_no w_seats1 b_seats1 a_seats2 STATION Hault arrival_time train_no no name TICKET id user_id Status no_of_passengers train_no CANCEL user_id id passenger_id **BOOKS** id user_id STARTS REACHES station_no train_no time station _no train_no STOPS_AT station_no train_no

FINAL LIST OF RELATION SHIPS:

- books -Ternary relation ship between USER,TRAIN,PASSENGER and TICKET.
- starts –Between TRAIN and STATION
- reaches –Between TRAIN and STATION
- · cancel -Between USER and TICKET
- stops_at –Between TRAIN and STATION

CREATE & INSERT SQL QUERIES

CREATE COMMANDS:

create table if not exists USER(user_id int primary key,first_name varchar(50),last_name varchar(50),adhar_no varchar(20),gender char,age int,mobile_no varchar(50),email varchar(50),city varchar(50),state varchar(50),pincode varchar(20),_password varchar(50),security_ques varchar(50),security_ans varchar(50));

create table if not exsists TRAIN(train_no int primary key,train_name varchar(50),arrival_time time,departure_time time,availability_of seats char,date date);

create table if not exists STATION(no int ,name varchar(50),hault int,arrival_time time,train_noint,primary key(station_no,train_no),constarint foreign key(train_no) references TRAIN(train_no));

create table if not exsists TRAIN_STATUS(train_no int primary key,b_seats1 int,b_seats2 int,a_seats1 int,a_seats2 int,w_seats1 int,w_seats2 int,fare1 float,fare2 float);

create table if not exsists TICKET(id int primary key,user_id int,status char,no_of_passengers int,train_no int,constraint foreign key(user_id) references USER(user_id),constraint foreign key(train_no) references TRAIN(train_no));

create table if not exists PASSENGER(passenger_id int primary key,pnr_no int,age int,gender char,user_id int,reservation_status char,seat_number varchar(5),name varchar(50),ticket_id int,constraint foreign key(user_id) references USER(user_id),constraint foreign key(ticket_id) references TICKET(id));

create table if not exsists STARTS(train_no int primary key,station_no int,constraint foreign key(train_no) references TRAIN(train_no),constraint foreign key(station_no) references STATION(no));

create table if not exsists STOPS_AT(train_no int,station_no int,constraint foreign key(train_no) references TRAIN(train_no),constraint foreign key(station_no) references STATION(no));

create table if not exsists REACHES(train_no int,station _no int,time time,constraint foreign key(train_no) references TRAIN(train_no),constraint foreign key(station _no) references STATION(no));

create table if not exsists BOOKS(user_id int,id int,constraint foreign key(user_id) references USER(user_id),constraint foreign key(id) references TICKET(id));

create table if not exsists CANCEL(user_id int,id int,passenger_id int,constraint foreign key(id) references TICKET(id),constraint foreign key(passenger_id) references PASSENGER(passenger_id),constraint foreign key(user_id) references USER(user_id));

INSERT QUERIES:

insert into

USER(user_id,first_name,last_name,aadhar_no,gender,age,mobile_no,email,city,st ate,pincode,_password,security_ques,security_ans) values(1701,'vijay','sharma','309887340843','M',34,'9887786655','vijay1@gmail.com','vijayawada','andhrapradesh','520001','12345@#','favouritecolour','red'),(1702,'r ohith','kumar','456709871234','M',45,'9809666555','rohith1kumar@gmail.com','gu

ntur', 'andhrapradesh', '522004', '12@#345', 'favouritebike', 'bmw'), (1703, 'manasvi', 'sre

```
e','765843210987','F',20,'9995550666','manasvi57@gmail.com','guntur','andhra
pradesh', '522004', '0987hii', 'favourite flower', 'rose');
insert into TRAIN(train_no,train_name,arrival_time,departure_time,availability_of
seats,date) values(12711,'pinakini
exp','113000','114000','A',20170410),(12315,'cormandel
exp','124500',125000','NA',20170410);
insert into STATION(no,name,hault,arrival_time,train_no)
values(111,'vijayawada',10,'113000',12711),(222,'tirupathi',5,'114500',12315);
insert into
TRAIN_STATUS(train_no,w_seats1,b_seats1,b_seats2,a_seats1,a_seats2,w_seats
2,fare1,fare2) values(12711,10,4,0,1,1,0,100,450),(12315,10,5,0,0,2,1,300,600);
insert into TICKET(id,user_id,status,no_of_passengers,train_no)
values(4001,1701,'C',1,,12711),(4002,1702,'NC',1,12315);
insert into PASSENGERS(passenger_id,pnr_no,age,gender,user_id,reservation
_status,seat_number,name,ticket_id) values(5001,78965,45,'M',1701,'C','B6-
45', 'ramesh', 4001), (5002, 54523, 54, 'F', 1701, 'W', 'B3-21', 'surekha', 4002);
insert into STARTS(train_no,station_no) values(12711,111),(12315,222);
insert into STOPS_AT(train_no,station_no) values(12711,222),(12315,111);
insert into REACHES(train_no,station_no,time) values(12711,222,'040000'),
(12315,111,'053500');
insert into BOOKS(user_id,id) values(1701,4001),(1702,4002);
insert into CANCEL(user_id,id,passenger_id) values(1701,4001,5001);
```

SQL QUERIES RELATED TO REPORT GENERATION

1.print user id and name of all those user who booked ticket for pinakini express

select u.user_id,concat(u.first_name,u.last_name)as name

from user u,train t,ticket tc

where u.user_id=tc.user_id and t.train_no=tc.train_no and t.train_name like 'pinakini exp';

2. print detaisl of passengers travelling under ticket no 4001

select *

from passenger

where ticket_id like 4001;

```
nysql> select *
-> from passenger
-> where ticket_id like 4001;

passenger_id | pnr_no | age | gender | user_id | reservation_status | seat_number | name | ticket_id |

5001 | 78965 | 45 | M | 1701 | C | B6-45 | ramesh | 4001 |

L row in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. display all those train no's which reach station no -----

select t.*

from train t, station s, reaches r

where t.train_no=r.train_no and r.station_no=s.no and s.name like 'vijayawada';

4. display time at which train no---- reaches station no -----

select r.*,s.name

from reaches r, station s

where r.station_no=s.no;

5. display details of all those users who cancled tickets for train no-----

select u.*

from user u,cancel c,ticket t

where c.user_id=u.user_id and c.id=t.id and t.train_no like 12711;

```
nysql> select u.*
-> fron user u.cancel c.ticket t
-> where c.user_id=u.user_id and c.id=t.id and t.train_no like 12711;
-> where c.user_id=u.user_id and c.id=t.id and t.train_no like 12711;
| user_id | first_name | last_name | adhar_no | gender | age | nobile_no | enail | city | state | pincode | _passuord | security_ques
| 1701 | vijay | sharma | 309887340843 | M | 34 | 9988776655 | vijay10gmail.com | vijayawada | andhra pradesh | 520001 | 123450# | favourite colour
| row in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. diplay the train no with increasing order of the fares of class 1 select ts.train_no,ts.fare1,t.train_name from train_status ts,train t where t.train_no=ts.train_no order by fare1 asc;

```
mysql> select ts.train_no,ts.fare1,t.train_name
-> from train_status ts,train t
-> where t.train_no=ts.train_no
-> order by fare1 asc;

train_no | fare1 | train_name |
12711 | 100 | pinakini exp |
12315 | 300 | cormandel exp |
12255 | 400 | shatabdhi exp |
12255 | 400 | shatabdhi exp |
```

7. display passenger details for train pinakini.

select p.*

from passenger p,train t,ticket tc

where tc.train_no=t.train_no and tc.id=p.ticket_id and t.train_name like

'pinakini exp'

```
nysql> select p.*
    -> from passenger p,train t,ticket tc
    -> where tc.train_no=t.train_no and tc.id=p.ticket_id and t.train_name like
    -> 'pinakini exp'
    -> ;

| passenger_id | pnr_no | age | gender | user_id | reservation_status | seat_number | name | ticket_id |
| 5001 | 78965 | 45 | M | 1701 | C | B6-45 | ramesh | 4001 |
| 5003 | 55776 | 54 | M | 1701 | C | B3-22 | mukhesh | 4003 |
| 2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

8. display immediate train from tirupathi to Vijayawada

select distinct t.*

from train t, station s, starts st, stops_at sa

where st.station_no=(select no from station where name like 'tirupathi')

and sa.station_no=(select no from station where name like 'vijayawada')
order by date;

```
nysql> select distinct t.*

-> from train t.station s.starts st.stops_at sa
-> where st.station_no=(select no from station where name like 'tirupathi')
-> and sa.station_no=(select no from station where name like 'vijayawada')
-> order by date;

! train_no | train_name | arrival_time | departure_time | availability_of_seats | date |

12315 | cormandel exp | 12:45:00 | 12:50:00 | N | 2017-04-10 |

12711 | pinakini exp | 11:30:00 | 11:40:00 | A | 2017-04-10 |

12255 | shatabdhi exp | 13:55:00 | 14:00:00 | N | 2017-04-11 |
```

9. display the train no which haults for more time in station no-----

select train_no

from station

having max(hault);

10. display details of all those passengers whose status is confirmed for train no----

select t.*

from ticket t

where t.status like 'c' and t.train_no=12711;

CONCLUSION

In our project Railway reservation system we have stored all the information about the Trains scheduled and the users booking tickets and even status of trains, seats etc. This data base is helpful for the applications which facilitate passengers to book the train tickets and check the details of trains and their status from their place itself it avoids inconviniences of going to railway station for each and every query they get. We had considered the most important requriments only, many more features and details cand be added to our project inorder to obtain even more user friendly applications. These applications are already in progress and in future they can be upgraded and may become part of amazing technology.