

Project Code:	FRS-01
Project Name:	Flight Reservation System

# **Revision History**

Version (x.yy)	Date of Revision	Description of Change	Reason for Change	Affected Sections	Approved By
1.0	16/04/2013	Initial Draft			
1.1	10/05/2013	Revision			
2.10	Aug 2013	Revision			
2.20	Sep 2013	Revision	Mapping with CPC		
2.3	Dec 2013	Revision	Mapping with UCF		

# **Affected Groups**

Development Engineering	
Quality Assurance	
XYZ Air Travels Ltd.	

# **List of Reference Documents**

Name	Version No.
1.RS_FRS	2.20
2.FS_FRS	2.20
3.	
4.	

Prepared by/Date	Reviewed by/Date	Approved by/Date



# **Table of Contents**

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
	1.1 Background	
	1.2 Purpose	3
	1.3 Scope	.3
2.	·	
2. 3.		
•	3.1. Use Case Diagrams	
	3.2. Use Case Definition	
	3.3. CLASS DIAGRAM	
	3.4. SEQUENCE DIAGRAM	8
	3.5. PACKAGES / CLASSES	
	3.6. UI TEMPLATES	
4.		
5.		
6.		
	1. Table: FRS_TBL_User_Profile	
	2. Table: FRS_TBL_User_Credentials	17
	3. Table: FRS_TBL_Flight	17
	4. Table: FRS_TBL_Route	18
	5. Table: FRS_TBL_Schedule	18
	6. Table: FRS_TBL_Reservation	18
	7. Table: FRS_TBL_Passenger	19
	8. Table: FRS_TBL_CreditCard	19
	Database Sequences	19



### 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

XYZ Air Travels Ltd provides air travel services to users (travelers) across the globe.

### 1.2 Purpose

XYZ Air Travels Ltd plans to develop "Flight Reservation System" - a web application where users (travelers) can reserve Domestic/International Flight tickets and manage their reservations.

## 1.3 Scope

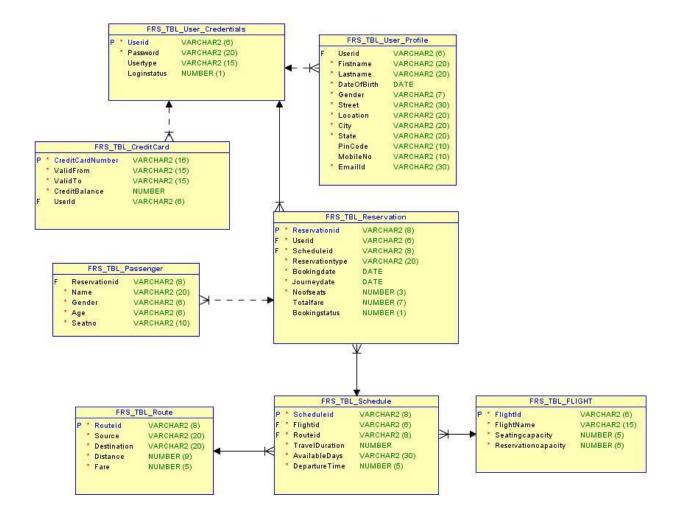
The scope of the Flight Reservation System (FRS) will be to provide the functionality as described in Functional Requirements document. The system will be developed on a Windows XP/Windows 7 machine using Java/J2EE technology and Oracle.

TP\_DTLDS – Version 2.1 Page 3 of 19



### 2. Global Data Structures and Shared Data Functions

This section describes the structure of 8 tables to be used for the implementation of requirements as stated in the specification. Refer Appendix for detailed table structure.





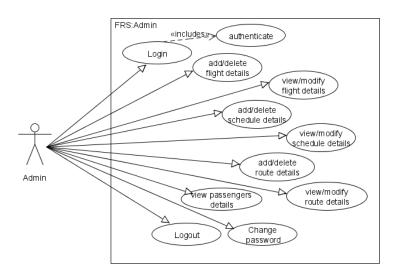
## 3. High Level Design

This section describes the high level design diagrams Use case diagram with Use Case definition, Sequence Diagram and Class Diagram which provides a visual representation of the requirements, logical flow and their class representations.

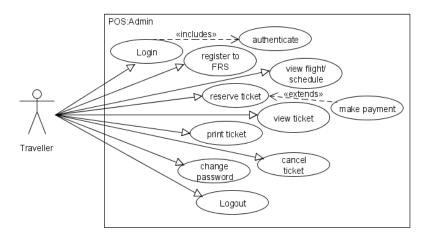
### 3.1. Use Case Diagrams

The requirements of a system can be represented using a use case model in the Use Case Diagram. The use case diagrams for the actors of this case study are given as below.

## 3.1.1 Use Case Diagram for Administrator



## 3.1.2 Use Case Diagram for Customer





## 3.2. Use Case Definition

Generally, in a design document, Use case definitions should be written for all the *Requirements* of the system. Below shown Use Case Definition "AD-002 Delete Flight" is the use-case definition for the requirement "AD-002".

## 3.2.1 Delete Flight Details

Admin performing delete operation on Flight Details.

USE CASE #	AD-002			
Goal	The admin should be able to delete Flight details			
Preconditions	Flight details should be present in the database and admin should be logged in.			
Success End Condition	_	Flight details should be deleted from the database and concerned reservations should be cancelled. Proper message is		
Failed End Condition	No change in Flight details in the database. Proper message is shown.			
Primary, Secondary Actors	Prima	ry: Administrator		
Trigger	Admii	n Initiative		
DESCRIPTION	Step Action			
	1	Click on 'View Flight Details' link.		
	2 Enter FlightID to view a specific Flight detail or View all Flight details. Flight details with delete/modify link are			
	3 Click on delete link. Confirmation message is shown.			
	4 Click on OK to delete Flight detail			
	Step Branching Action			
	1 Enter invalid FlightID.			
	2 Select Cancel on confirmation. Flight details are not deleted.			
Related Information/Use cases	(AD-001) Add Flight Details			
Priority	P1			
Performance	2sec (excluding user input)			
Frequency	Once in a week			
Assumptions	AD-001 is implemented and Flight details exist in DB and Admin could login successfully.			

TP\_DTLDS – Version 2.1 Page 6 of 19



## 3.2.2 Add Flight Schedule Details

Customer performing Add Flight Schedule operation

USE CASE #	AD-005		
Goal	The admin should be able to add Flight schedule details		
Preconditions	Admin	should be successfully logged in.	
Success End Condition	A new	Flight Schedule is added in the database and	
	Schedu	leID should be auto-generated.	
Failed End Condition	Failure	in adding Flight Schedule information.	
Primary, Secondary Actors	Primary-Administrator		
Trigger	Admin	Initiative	
DESCRIPTION	Step Action		
	Click on 'Add Flight Schedule' link		
	2 Enter valid Flight, Route and Schedule information.		
	3 Click on Add Schedule link		
	Step Branching Action		
	Enter invalid/incomplete Schedule information		
	2 Click on Add Schedule link		
Related Information/Use			
cases			
Priority	P1		
Performance	1sec (excluding user interaction)		
Frequency	1/ Quarterly		
Assumptions	Flight and Route details exist in the DB		

## 3.3. Class Diagram

The class diagram is a very basic concept in object-oriented world. Class diagrams demonstrate a model, describing what attributes and behavior it has rather than describing the methods for accomplishing operations. Class diagrams are very useful in representing relationships between classes and interfaces.

<to be designed by the participant.....>

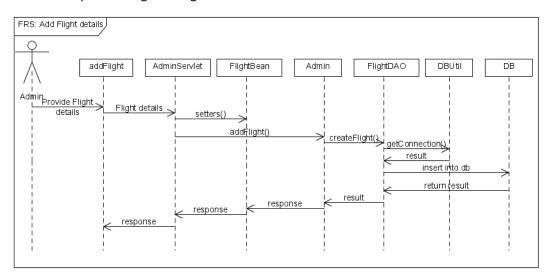


### 3.4. Sequence Diagram

A graphical representation of a module's function invoking functions of other modules in order to achieve a task (specific user requirement) is called a sequence diagram. A sequence diagram for the authentication process is given below for reference. The below example is for a Web Application using servlets/jsp.

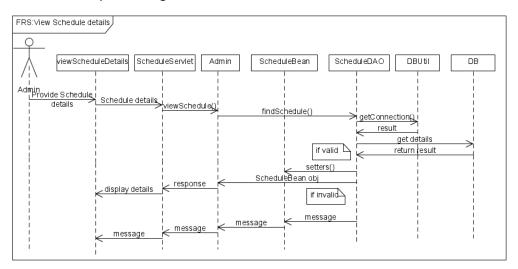
## 3.4.1 Add Flight details

Admin performing add Flight details



### 3.4.2 View Schedule Details

Customer performing view Schedule





# 3.5. Packages / Interface / Classes

This section provides a brief outlook on the packaging hierarchy along with the respective classes to be used for the implementation.

The 4 packages mentioned below are for both standalone and Web Application.

Packages			
Package	Description		
com.wipro.frs.service	This package contains all the Service classes		
com.wipro.frs.bean	This package contains all the Bean classes		
com.wipro.frs.dao	This package contains all the DAO functionality classes		
com.wipro.frs.util	This package contains all the generic functionality classes		

This package is used only for a standalone application.

com.wipro.frs.ui This package contains all the UI related classes	[ For Core Java ]
---	-------------------

The package for the controller class should be used as below based on the type of application

Web Applications
truts
er - Spring

# **Detailed Design**



# Package com.wipro.frs.bean

Class Name	Attributes	Data Type				
	userID	String				
	firstName	String				
	lastName	String				
	dateOfBirth	Date				
	gender	String				
	street	String				
ProfileBean	location	String				
	city	String				
	state	String				
	pincode	String				
	mobileNo	String				
	emailID	String				
	password	String				
	userID	String				
CredentialsBean	password	String				
Credentialsbean	userType	String				
	loginStatus	int				
	flightID	String				
ElightPoon	flightName	String				
FlightBean	seatingCapacity	int				
	reservationCapacity	int				
	routeID	String				
	source	String				
RouteBean	destination	String				
	distance	int				
	fare	double				
	scheduleID	String				
	flightID	String				
ScheduleBean	routeID	String				
Schedulebeall	travelDuration	int				
	availableDays	String				
	departureTime	String				



	reservationID	String	
	userID	String	
	scheduleID	String	
	reservationType	String	
ReservationBean	bookingDate	Date	
	journeyDate	Date	
	noOfSeats	int	
	totalFare	double	
	bookingStatus	int	
	reservationID	String	
	name	String	
PassengerBean	gender	String	
	age	int	
	seatNo	int	

# Package com.wipro.frs.service

Interface Sumn	nary	
Interface	Description	
Administrator	Entity interface for Administrator dealing with the admin process functionalities	
	Methods	
	String addFlight(FlightBean flightBean) Return value must be either: "SUCCESS", "FAIL", "ERROR"	
	boolean modifyFlight(FlightBean flightBean)	
	int removeFlight(ArrayList <string> flightID)</string>	
	String addSchedule(ScheduleBean scheduleBean) Return value must be either: "SUCCESS", "FAIL", "ERROR"	
	boolean modifySchedule(ScheduleBean scheduleBean)	
	int removeSchedule(ArrayList <string> scheduleId)</string>	
	String addRoute(RouteBean routeBean)	
	Return value must be either: "SUCCESS", "FAIL", "ERROR"	
	boolean modifyRoute(RouteBean routeBean)	
	int removeRoute(ArrayList <string> routeId)</string>	



	FlightBean viewByFlightId(String flightId)
	RouteBean viewByRouteId(String routeId)
	ArrayList <flightbean> viewByAllFlights()</flightbean>
	ArrayList <routebean> viewByAllRoute()</routebean>
	ArrayList <schedulebean> viewByAllSchedule()</schedulebean>
	ScheduleBean viewByScheduleId(String scheduleId)
	ArrayList <passengerbean> viewPassengersByFlight(String scheduleId)</passengerbean>
Customer	Entity interface of customer for dealing with the customer process functionalities
	Methods
	ArrayList <schedulebean> viewScheduleByRoute(String source, String destination, Date date)</schedulebean>
	String reserveTicket(ReservationBean reservationBean, ArrayList <passengerbean> passengers)</passengerbean>
	boolean cancelTicket(String reservationId)
	Map <reservationbean,passengerbean> viewTicket(String reservationId)</reservationbean,passengerbean>
	Map <reservationbean,passengerbean> printTicket(String reservationId)</reservationbean,passengerbean>

# Package com.wipro.frs.dao

Find below the suggestive approach for CRUD operations [method naming & signature] for DAO Interface/classes. Create the necessary DAO classes.

Description	
DAO interface/class to deal with operations related to the specific table.	
Method Summary	
String createXYZ(BeanObject)	
int deleteXYZ(ArrayList <string> )</string>	
boolean updateXYZ(BeanObject)	
BeanObject findByID(String)	
ArrayList <beanobject> findAll()</beanobject>	

• If required, additional find methods can be created.

TP\_DTLDS – Version 2.1 Page 12 of 19



# Package com.wipro.frs.util

Interface Summary	у		
Interface	Description		
Authentication	This interface is responsible for performing the Authentication and Authorization process.		
	Methods		
	boolean authenticate(CredentialsBean credentialsBean)		
	String authorize(String userId)		
	boolean changeLoginStatus(CredentialsBean credentialsBean, int loginStatus)		
User	Interface for handling different types of users		
	Methods		
	String login(CredentialsBean credentialsBean)		
	Return value must be either: "A", "C", "FAIL", "INVALID"		
	A->Admin, C->Customer  Wrong username/password should return INVALID.  boolean logout(String userId)		
	String <b>changePassword</b> (CredentialsBean credentialsBean, String newPassword)		
	Return value must be either: "SUCCESS", "FAIL", "INVALID"		
	String register(ProfileBean profileBean)		
	Return value must be either: <userid 6="" length="" of="">, "FAIL"</userid>		
	Note: userId-> first 2 letter of first name followed by 4 digit auto generated number		
Payment	Interface for handling payment related information String creditCardNumber, validFrom, validTo, int balance		
	Methods		
	boolean findByCardNumber(String userid, String cardnumber)		
	String <b>process</b> (Payment payment)		
DBUtil	This interface is responsible for establishing Database connections.		
	Method Summary		
	static Connection getDBConnection(String driverType)		



## 3.6. UI Templates

## 3.6.1 UI Principle

The UI [ Presentation Layer ] should be designed with the below mentioned principles which helps easy interaction by the user to the application.

## 3.6.2 UI controls and Usage Principle

The below table provides information of the UI Controls. Based on the User Interface type, the corresponding controls can be used to receive the user input.

UI Type	Controls	Description
Direct Entry	Text Box, Text Area	Any input that cannot be predicted and needs
		the user to key in. e.g. Name, Address, contact
		no etc.
Static Selection	Option Button, Check Box,	Should be used where the input can be
	Drop Down	predefined.
		e.g. gender, month [ Jan – Dec ] etc. If number of
		items is more, drop down is preferred.
Dynamic Selection	Drop Down	The items for the drop down should be retrieved
		from a stored data. e.g. Displaying Branch Id in a
		drop down from branch table.
Automation	Label	Data that are calculative or an output of a
	Text Field [Read Only]	function. e.g. : Displaying system date, showing
		total amount etc.
Decision Control	Button	Operations like submit, save, clear should be
		executed only upon clicking respective buttons.

TP\_DTLDS – Version 2.1 Page 14 of 19



## 3.6.3 UI Template

This section contains the design template for the website home page [Fig. 1] that will be displayed at the time of opening this web application and Actor specific home page [Fig. 2].

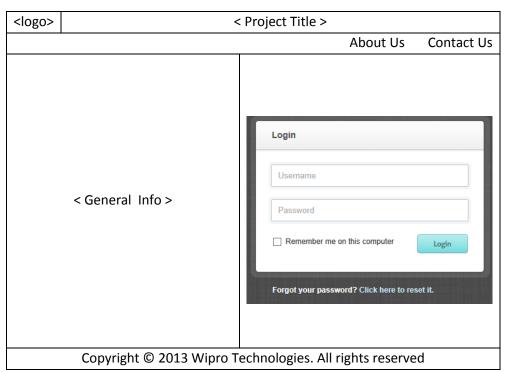


Fig. 1 - Main Page [First Page to open]

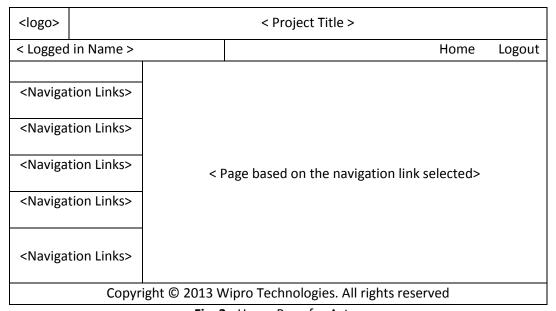


Fig. 2 - Home Page for Actor

TP\_DTLDS - Version 2.1 Page 15 of 19



<logo></logo>	< Project Title >							
< Logged in	n Name >					Home	Log	out
< Title for the \	/iew Screen >							
<col head=""/>	<col head=""/>	<col head=""/>	<col head=""/>	<col head=""/>	<col head=""/>			
						<u>Edit</u>	<u>Delete</u>	
						<u>Edit</u>	<u>Delete</u>	
						<u>Edit</u>	Delete	
						<u>Edit</u>	<u>Delete</u>	
						<u>Edit</u>	<u>Delete</u>	
						<u>Edit</u>	<u>Delete</u>	
						<u>Edit</u>	<u>Delete</u>	
	Copyright © 2013 Wipro Technologies. All rights reserved							

Fig. 3 – View Screen with Edit and Delete Functionality

## 4. Critical Functions and Focus for Testing

login(), addFlight(), addSchedule(), reservation(), makePayment(), cancelTicket().

### 5. Limitations

- Administrator cannot register. Hence, admin's profile is not maintained.
- One way booking is allowed as per current scenario.
- Payment gateway is not implemented.
- Waiting list for passengers is not implemented.
- Customer's credit card details have to be already entered in the database.
- The number of administrators is limited to 2



## 6. APPENDIX

1. Table: FRS\_TBL\_User\_Profile

This table contains User specific details entered during User Registration.

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
Userid	VARCHAR2(6)	Foreign Key
Firstname	VARCHAR2(20)	Not Null
Lastname	VARCHAR2(20)	Not Null
DateOfBirth	DATE	Not Null
Gender	VARCHAR2(7)	Not Null
Street	VARCHAR(30)	Not Null
Location	VARCHAR2(20)	Not Null
City	VARCHAR2(20)	Not Null
State	VARCHAR2(20)	Not Null
PinCode	VARCHAR2(10)	
MobileNo	VARCHAR(10)	Exact 10 digit only
EmailId	VARCHAR2(30)	Not Null

## 2. Table: FRS\_TBL\_User\_Credentials

This table contains Authentication Information for Administrator, Customer

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
Userid	VARCHAR2(6)	*Auto-Generated ,Primary Key
Password	VARCHAR2(20)	Not Null
Usertype	VARCHAR2(1)	Either ['A','C']
Loginstatus	NUMBER(1)	Either[1 ,0]

<sup>\*</sup> userid should be first 2 letters of First Name followed by 4 digits auto generated number

## 3. Table: FRS\_TBL\_Flight

This table contains Flight specific information added by the Admin.

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
FlightId	VARCHAR(6)	Primary Key*
FlightName	VARCHAR(15)	Not Null
Seatingcapacity	NUMBER(5)	Not Null
Reservationcapacity	NUMBER(5)	Not Null

<sup>\*</sup> FlightId should be first 2 letter Flight Name followed by 4 digit auto generated number



4. Table: FRS\_TBL\_Route

This table contains Route details as defined below.

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
Routeid	VARCHAR(8)	Primary Key
Source	VARCHAR(20)	Not Null
Destination	VARCHAE(20)	Not Null
Distance	NUMBER	Not Null
Fare	NUMBER	Not Null

<sup>\*</sup>Routeld should be first 2 letters of source name followed by 2 letters of destination and auto generated 4 digits; Distance would be in miles; Fare is defined as cost per mile.

### 5. Table: FRS TBL Schedule

This table contains Flight Schedule details as provided by the admin.

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
Scheduleid	VARCHAR(8)	Primary Key
Flightid	VARCHAR(6)	Foreign Key, Not Null
Routeid	VARCHAR(8)	Foreign Key, Not Null
TravelDuration	NUMBER	Not Null
AvailableDays	VARCHAR(30)	Not Null
DepartureTime	NUMBER(5)	Not Null

<sup>\*</sup> Scheduleld should be first 2 letters of source name followed by 2 letters of destination and auto generated 4 digits

## 6. Table: FRS\_TBL\_Reservation

This table contains Reservation details provided by the traveler.

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
Reservationid	VARCHAR(8)	Primary Key
Userid	VARCHAR(6)	Foreign Key, Not Null
Scheduleid	VARCHAR(8)	Foreign Key, Not Null
Reservationtype	VARCHAR(20)	Not Null
Bookingdate	DATE	Not Null
Journeydate	DATE	Not Null
Noofseats	NUMBER	Not Null
Totalfare	NUMBER	Product of Route Fare ,Distance and no. of seats.
Bookingstatus	NUMBER(1)	Either [ 1, 0]

<sup>\*</sup> ReservationId should be first 2 letters of source name followed by 2 letters of destination and auto generated 4 digits

TP\_DTLDS - Version 2.1 Page 18 of 19

<sup>\*</sup> Available days should be comma separated [e.g Mon,Wed, Fri]

<sup>\*</sup> Booking Status -> 1 [confirmed], 0[cancelled]



# 7. Table: FRS\_TBL\_Passenger

This table contains Passenger details provided by the traveler during ticket reservation.

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
Reservationid	VARCHAR(8)	Foreign Key
Name	VARCHAR(20)	Not Null
Gender	VARCHAR(6)	Not Null
Age	VARCHAR(6)	Not Null
Seatno	VARCHAR(10)	Not Null

# 8. Table: FRS\_TBL\_CreditCard

This table contains CreditCard details of the traveler for ticket reservation.

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
CreditCardNumber	VARCHAR(16)	Primary Key
ValidFrom	VARCHAR(7)	Not Null
ValidTo	VARCHAR(7)	Not Null
CreditBalance	NUMBER	Not Null
UserId	VARCHAR(6)	

## **Database Sequences**

Sequence Name	Purpose	Starts with
FRS_SEQ_USER_ID	User ID	1000
FRS_SEQ_ROUTE_ID	Route ID	1000
FRS_SEQ_FLIGHT_ID	Flight ID	1000
FRS_SEQ_SCHEDULE_ID	Schedule ID	1000
FRS_SEQ_RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID	1000

TP\_DTLDS – Version 2.1 Page 19 of 19