CSE3001 - SOFTWARE ENGINEERING (J Component)

PROJECT REPORT

"SHARE THE FARE"

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ABSTRACT

This document is a project report of the Software Engineering Project – Share the Fare. In the introduction, the need of the app is mentioned. Why do we need an app with such functionalities, what are the problems with the existing systems, all of that is discussed in the introduction.

Further, all of the existing systems are elaborated and all the loopholes in the existing systems are highlighted. The drawbacks of the existing systems are also enlisted and the need for better systems with fulfilling functionalities is stated.

In the proposed systems section, all the requirements are listed and accordingly the working of the proposed system is discussed. Most of the problems, that occur while using the existing system that are being solved in the proposed system and the way all the things are managed are mentioned.

The proposed system section also consists of the details regarding communication phase, analysis phase, design phase, implementation phase as well as testing.

At last, the conclusion and the references are mentioned.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Generally, when people travel from one place to another via some public transport, they expect it to reach their destinations on time as well as it must have reasonable fare. Using a bus or local train can be cheap but at the same time one cannot tell that it will serve within a particular time frame.

For example, a train from Chennai to New Delhi won't take 8 hours even if you want that. Because the minimum time of travel may be 36 hours. It can't be any less.

So, as an alternative for local travelling, one prefers taxis and cab services over the public bus transport or the metro trains. But, if slightly longer distance is considered, the time to reach destination is a way much faster than the local buses, but the fare for that ride also becomes too high to bear for that distance.

Here, the very high prices of the taxis become an issue. What if the person wanting to travel by cabs and taxis to catch up with the speed, can afford to pay a fourth or a fifth of the price he/she is currently paying. To make that possible one can cab-pool his cab with other people.

But again, the problem is, how does one know if anyone from his place is willing to go to the same place at the same time. That's exactly what 'Share the Fare' does.

The app takes the details of every traveller and shows all the useful of that to every other traveller, so that, the next time ever if anyone uses the app, one can find fellow passengers who want to travel to the same place.

It is completely different from the share taxis that are operational at present. A typical share taxi is like a local bus (it goes everywhere dropping and picking everyone), plus it will charge more.

CHAPTER 2

EXISTING SYSTEMS

Existing system consist of private taxis/cabs or share taxis.

Let's assume that the distance of travel is 25 km. A private taxi on an average will charge Rs 20.0/km, considering all the 24 hours in a day where unexpected high fares like Rs 30-40/km during the night-time or seasonal rush are also taken into account.

That sums up to Rs 500.0 for the total ride (which is obviously too much if only one person has to travel). It becomes a problem not only for any regular user who wants the service daily or weekly, but also for the ones who travel occasionally.

Let's assume that people are ready to pay even half the price but the full price is too much for them. Even if they get a chance to cab-pool their ride with at least one other guy, both of them will be saving as good as half the fare.

And, if the existing system of private cabs is becoming just too expensive, people won't have any problem in switching to the alternative that we are providing.

Let's assume the case of a share taxi. A typical share taxi will also charge Rs 15.0/km on an average, taking into consideration, all odds. The average can lowest hit to Rs 12.0/km and no less.

So, the minimum and the maximum fares can be Rs 300.0 and Rs 375.0. Moreover, the share taxi is picking and dropping other people also. It can be considered as a small version of local buses. Thus, time becomes a major issue in this case.

If someone wants to catch a flight or a train, he/she is less likely to rely on share taxis and is more likely to opt for private taxis, that again are very costly to be bearable.

Due to such cases happening very often, there arises the need of something that enables the people to cab-pool their rides and hence effectively save money and insure that they reach the destined location on time.

Cab-pooling can be, in all ways, a better option for the people. It saves time and money of the customers.

A point to be noted in case of share taxis is that, the share taxis will have a route. The taxi will be having one final destination and one final pickup point. It will be moving in that particular route only, but it may take many sub-routes in between. Thus, it will have many pickup and destination points.

Whereas, in cab-pooling, a private cab is booked and the fare is shared among all the passengers travelling. Here, there is only one pickup and one common destination. Thus, the cab won't stop anywhere in between and also would not take any unnecessary sub-routes. This is again another disadvantage of the existing system.

CHAPTER 3

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The basic idea is to cab-pool, so that the fare is shared and the money is saved. But the problem is how will a person be able to find another person going to the same destination and at the same time. It is practically impossible to ask every individual stranger about his destination and time of travel and to know whether that particular individual is willing to share the cab or not.

To counter this problem, an internet-based mobile application can be made where the individuals wanting to share their cab-rides can put up their travel details and they can view other individuals who are also willing to travel to the same destination and at the same time. This way, individuals can find peers for cab-pooling.

3.1 Communication Phase

Here are some functional requirements that our internet-based mobile application named 'Share the Fare' app is going to provide:

- **Registration:** Every user has to first register before logging in into the application. The user registration will be form based activity that the user will need to feed in the basic information so that he/she can be uniquely identifiable. User will need to fill the following data:
 - o Name
 - o Mobile Number
 - o Email
 - Password
- **Login:** Every user has to login before any further procedures. Login form will ask the user his/her registered email address and password to confirm authenticity.
 - o Email
 - o Password

- **Pickup:** After logging in, the login session will start, where all the details about the travelling will be collected from the user. One of them is the pickup location. The pickup location can be the current address of the person that can be found out via GPS of his/her handset or if one wants to chose another pickup location, he/she can do that also.
 - Google Maps Activity: This activity provides current location of the user. User can choose other destination also.
- **Destination:** This is similar to that of pickup. Another maps activity will enable to feed in the location and get that location as destination location.
- **Date & Time:** A date and time picker facility is provided where the date and time of travelling can be selected.
- **View List Option:** After having filled all the information, one can click here to view other people along with their contact details. Thus, he/she may get the people with whom the ride can be shared.
- **Logout:** It enables users to log out of the system after they are done with the application.

3.2 Analysis Phase

In the analysis phase, all the non-functional requirements are checked upon:

- Access Security
- Accessibility
- Availability
- Confidentiality
- Efficiency
- Integrity
- Reliability
- Safety
- Sustainability
- Flexibility
- Maintainability
- Scalability

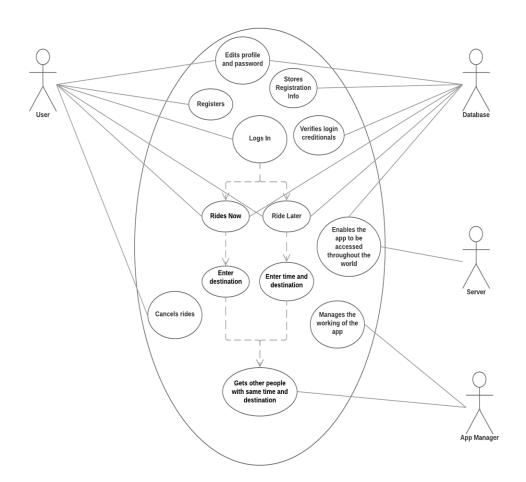
- Portability
- Reusability

3.3 Design Phase

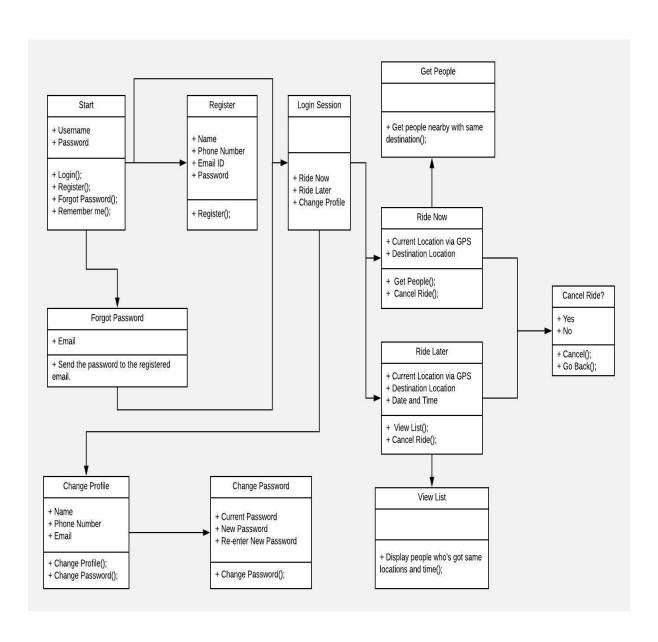
1. Use Case Diagram:

BASIC USE CASE DIAGRAM

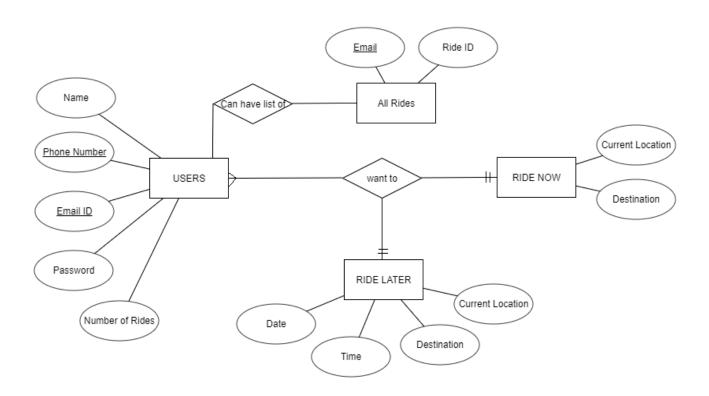
Shantanu Mahale | October 10, 2018



2. Class Diagram:



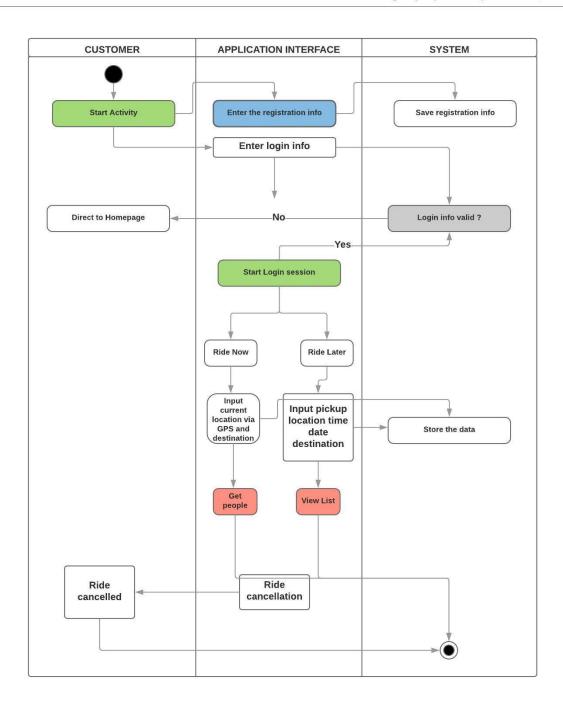
3. Entity – Relationship Diagram:



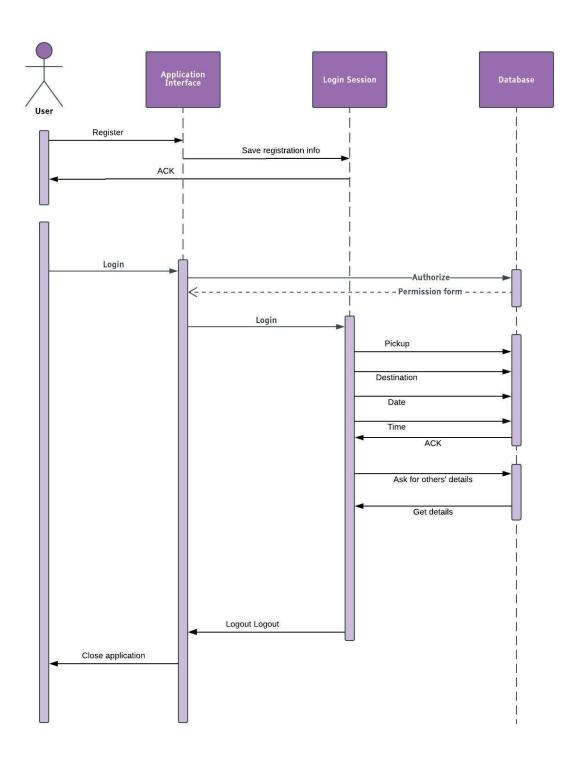
4. Activity Diagram:

SWIMLANE ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

galaxyrubyverizon | October 10, 2018



5. Sequence Diagram



3.4 Implementation Phase

1. Home Page: Login

```
package com.sharethefare.sharethefare;
       import android.content.Context;
       import android.content.Intent;
       import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
       import android.view.View;
       import android.widget.Button;
       import android.widget.EditText;
       import android.widget.Toast;
       import java.util.regex.Matcher;
       import java.util.regex.Pattern;
18 🚜
       public class start extends AppCompatActivity {
           public static EditText email login;
           EditText pass login;
         public void init(){
                   startActivity(reg);
```

```
if(!validateEmail(email_login.getText().toString().trim())){
    vib.vibrate(milliseconds: 120);
                   email_login.getText().toString(), pass_login.getText().toString() );
if(isInserted == true) (
                        String emailPattern = "^[_A-Za-z0-9-\\+]+(\\.[_A-Za-z0-9-]+)*@"
+ "[A-Za-z0-9-]+(\\.[A-Za-z0-9]+)*(\\.[A-Za-z]{2,})$";
Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(emailPattern);
Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(email);
if(password!=null && password.length()>1) {
```

2. Register

```
final EditText email = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.emails);
6
                                 email.requestFocus();
```

3. Session

```
package com.sharethefare.sharethefare;

import android.content.Context;

import android.content.SharedPreferences;

public class session {

SharedPreferences prefs;

SharedPreferences.Editor editor;

Context ctx;

public session(Context ctx) {

this.ctx = ctx;

prefs = ctx.getSharedPreferences(S."share_the_fare", Context.MODE_PRIVATE);

editor = prefs.edit();

public void setLoggedin(boolean loggedin) {

editor.putBoolean(S."loggedInmode",logggedin);

editor.commit();

}

public boolean loggedin() { return prefs.getBoolean(S."loggedInmode", D. false); }

public boolean loggedin() { return prefs.getBoolean(S."loggedInmode", D. false); }
```

4. After logging in

```
ipport android.widget.TimePicker;
public class after_login extends AppCompatActivity{
     private Vibrator vib;
     private int mYear, mMonth, mDay, mHour, mMinute;
o
```

```
public void onClick(View v) {
                                          if(isInserted == true) {
   Toast.makeText( context: after_login.this, text: "Sorry! Request failed.",
0
            }
                                                date.setText(dayOfMonth + "-" + (monthOfYear + 1) + "-" + year);
ax=dayOfMonth + "-" + (monthOfYear + 1) + "-" + year;
             }
```

5. Pickup

```
package com.sharethefare.sharethefare;
    import android.location.Address:
        DBH myDb;
രୀ
         public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
            mapFragment.getMapAsync( onMapReadyCallback: this);
0
```

```
public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extras) {
e)
                            Intent reg = new Intent( packageContext MapsActivity.this, after_login.class);
String emailz=start.email_login.getText().toString();
           public void onMapReady(GoogleMap googleMap) {
    mMap = googleMap;
0
```

7. Destination

```
import android.location.Address;
        import android.widget.TextView;
8
             public void onMapReady(GoogleMap googleMap) {
0
                 Toast.makeText( context: this, text: "Map is Ready", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
Log.d(TAG, msg: "onMapReady: map is ready");
```

```
0
              final Button mok = findViewById(R.id.ok2);
```

```
.addApi(Places.PLACE_DETECTION_API)
.enableAutoManage(fragmentActivity: this, onConnectionFailedListener: this)
0
```

```
0
                           location.addOnCompleteListener((task) → {
                                          moveCamera(new LatLng(currentLocation.getLatitude(),
                                          Toast.makeText( context: MapsActivity2.this, text: "unable to get current location", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
```

```
ര
            mapFragment.getMapAsync( onMapReadyCallback: MapsActivity2.this);
```

```
o†
                  final Place place = places.get(0);
                      mPlace.setAddress(place.getAddress().toString());
                      mPlace.setPhoneNumber(place.getPhoneNumber().toString());
                      Log.d(TAG, msg: "onResult: place: " + mPlace.toString());
                   }catch (NullPointerException e) {
```

8. Database Helper

```
package com.sharethefare.sharethefare;
      public static final String DATABASE NAME = "Userx.db";
           lic static final String COL_2 = "Name";
lic static final String COL_3 = "Mobile";
           lic static final String COL_7 = "Destination";
         ublic static final String COL 9 = "Time";
     public DBH(Context context) { super(context, DATABASE_NAME, factory: null, version: 1); }
           db.execSQL("create table " + TABLE NAME +" (" + COL 1 +" " +

"INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT," + COL 2 +" TEXT,"

+ COL 3 +" TEXT," + COL 4 +" TEXT," + COL 5 + " TEXT,"+ COL 6

+ " TEXT,"+ COL 7 + " TEXT,"+ COL 8 +" TEXT,"

+ COL 9 + " TEXT,"+ COL 10 + " TEXT)");
     public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase db, int oldVersion, int newVersion) {
    db.execSQL("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS "+TABLE_NAME);
     public boolean check(String email, String password) {
            Cursor res = db.rawQuery( sql: "select "+ COL 4+" from "+TABLE NAME+" where "
+COL 4+" ="+"'"+email+"' and "+COL 5+" ="+"'"+password+"'", selectionArgs: null);
```

9. View List

```
package com.sharethefare.sharethefare;

import android.content.Intent;
import android.database.Cursor;
import android.support.v7.app.AlertDialog;
import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;

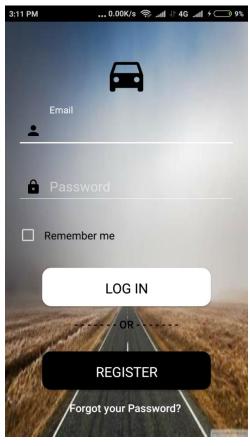
dimport android.widget.Button;

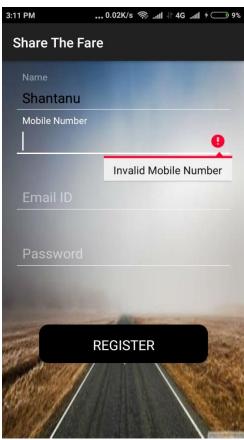
public class viewlist extends AppCompatActivity {
    private session session;
    DBH myDb;

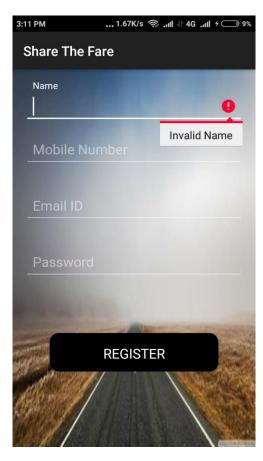
@Override

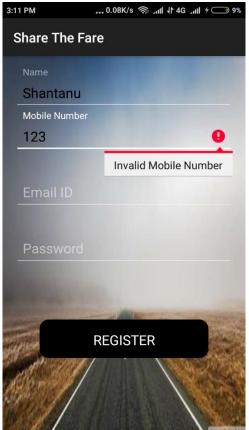
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_viewlist);
    final TextView vieww = findViewById(R.id.view_list);
    final Button logout = findViewById(R.id.logoutx);
    session = new session(dwthis);
    if(!session.loggedin()) {
        logout();
    }
    myDb = new DBH(Context:this);
```

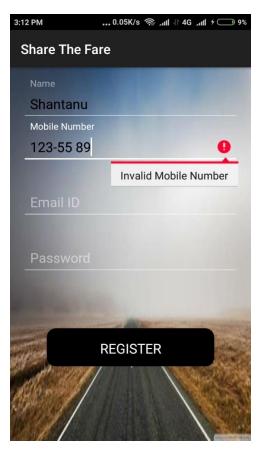
3.5 Testing

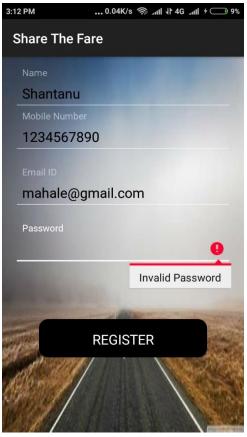


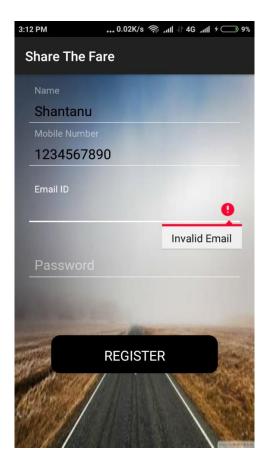




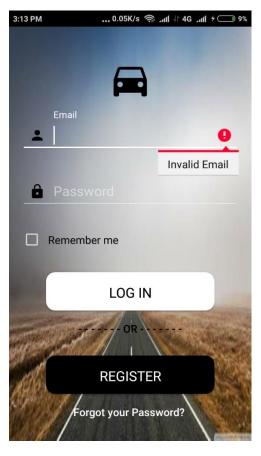


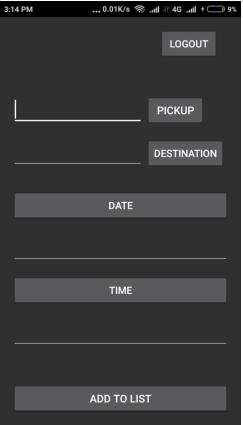


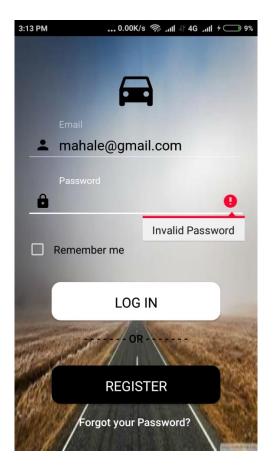




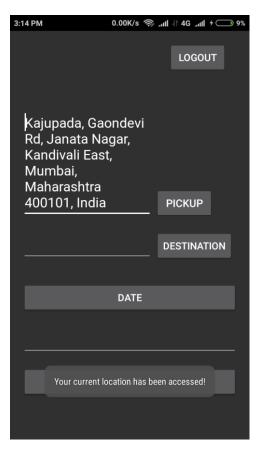


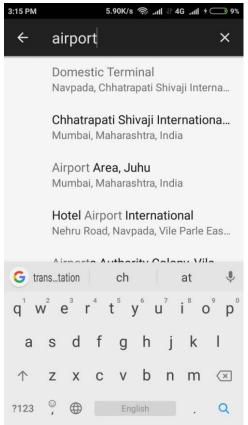


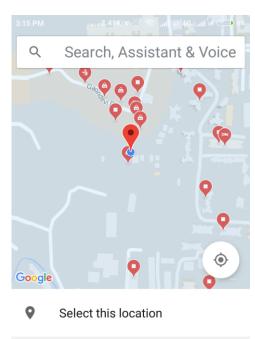




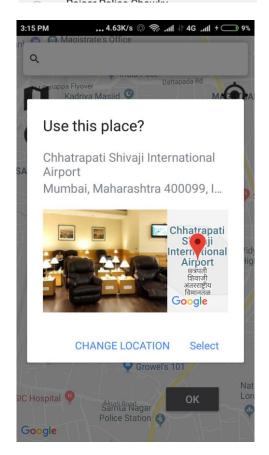


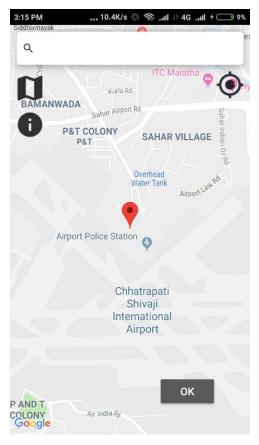


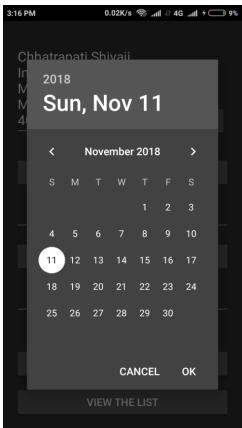


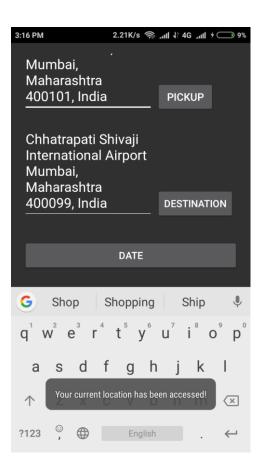


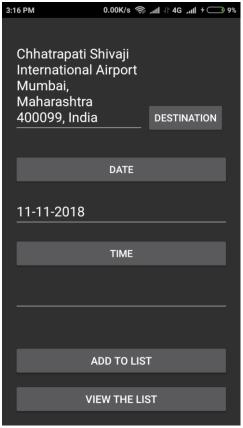




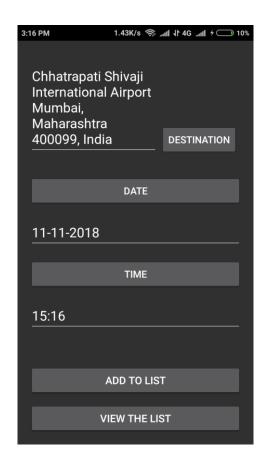


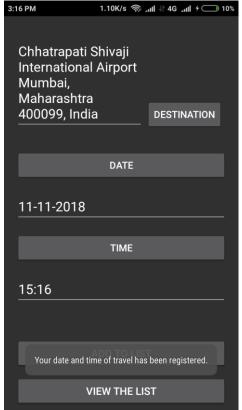


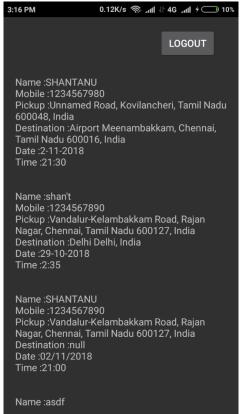


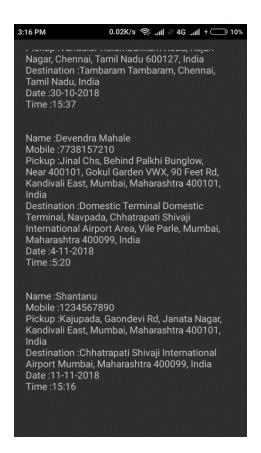












- 1. The app doesn't accept empty fields.
- 2. The app doesn't accept invalid:
 - Name
 - Mobile number (should be 10 digits without spaces or other characters)
 - Email (should be of the format zz@zz.zz)
 - Password (should not be empty)
- 3. The app doesn't allow invalid user login:
 - Email (only the one that is registered)
 - Password (should match with that in database)
- 4. The app does not give any runtime errors (i.e. the app will not crash. But it can throw exception).

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

The application in its core idea, can remove the inconveniences that exist in the existing systems. The basic idea is to cab-pool. Cab-pooling not only helps in saving the customers' money but it is also environmentally friendly (cab-pooling is a type of car-pooling). But such a product demands cooperation and coordination between the fellow passengers, who are cab-pooling together.

The app constructed based on the presented idea is just a prototype. For real life implementation, there has to be a lot of things in place, like the grouping of the passengers should be in a fixed number and algorithmic.

Further, if the application is developed to the extent of booking cabs/taxis, it has to be more sophisticated and more secure than it is now.

Many facilities like changing of email, password, forgot email or forgot password, remembering the user who is logged in, OTP services, automatic GPS enabling has to be still included. What the user wants, is totally dependent on the functionality of the app.

Live – location tracking, traffic congestions, and safety issues must also be taken into consideration.

As of now, the model successfully represents that 'Share the Fare' provides efficient method of carpooling.

REEFRENCES

Resources used:

- 1. Android Studio Software
- 2. Real Device Redmi phone
- 3. DB Browser for SQLite software