**DESIGN FINAL RELEASE**

**INTRODUCTION:**

Recently as the time change, technological growth is accelerating and advancing. This has led to dramatic changes in the business industry, bus management, travel management etc. This group of applications are managed by the computer technology and the Internet is electronic occurrence.

Ticketing System is the service that are provided to make people move from one place to another by using bus transport. The movement can be done in the short or long distance according to the need of the user.

To take the bus, the people need to buy bus tickets from online as everything became virtual. This growth of technology has led to the competition among bus companies. As more and more users board buses the demand for bus tickets and the operations are increasing.

Ticketing System with Multiple stops is the system that describes most importantly the routes, seats, fare, ticket generation. This system integrates all the organisation routes which provides direct transportation to destinations. Here as the design is prepared, includes viewing the routes of the bus, viewing which seat is available for travelling, ticket issuance. This system design includes the ticket and seat conformations which is also a booking management. Thus, this defines the whole system of ticketing management.

**SCOPE:**

A central scope of this design is to enjoy the advantage of booking tickets. Anyone can book tickets from our system in the easiest way. The main scope is that it provide the facility to know the boarding and dropped out points. Facility to know the fare and also to view seat allocated.

Therefore the main scope is to advance the technology of ticket management in less time.

**DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**:

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical or visual representation using a standardized set of symbols and notations to describe a business's operations through data movement. They are often elements of a formal methodology such as Structured Systems Analysis and Design Method.

Data flow diagram shows the way information flows through a process or system. It includes data inputs and outputs, data stores, and the various subprocesses the data moves through. DFDs are built using standardized symbols and notation to describe various entities and their relationships.

The four basic symbol is used to construct data flow diagrams are:

1. A rectangle represents the data source and destination.

2. A directed line represents the flow of data.

3. An oval represents a process that transforms into streams.

**LEVEL-0 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:**

Level-0 DFD is the entrance of a data flow model. It contains one and only one process and does not show any data store. It is also known as a context diagram. It’s designed to be an abstraction view, showing the system as a single process with its relationship to external entities. It represents the entire system as a single bubble with input and output data indicated by incoming/outgoing arrows.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

**LEVEL-1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:**

In 1-level DFD, the context diagram is decomposed into multiple bubbles/processes. In this level, we highlight the main functions of the system and breakdown the high-level process of 0-level DFD into subprocesses.

Diagram

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**FLOWCHART:**

A flowchart is a formalized graphic representation of a logic sequence, work or manufacturing process, organization chart, or similar formalized structure. The purpose of a flow chart is to provide people with a common language or reference point when dealing with a project or process.

Diagram, shape, polygon

Description automatically generated

Diagram

Description automatically generated

**FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM:**

A functional diagram/model of the product is an abstract representation (usually in a block diagram) of the product and its inner workings, typically used to predict or to specify its performance.

Diagram

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