

Introduction

Project Title: Flight Booking Website

Team Members: Mugesh

Project Overview:

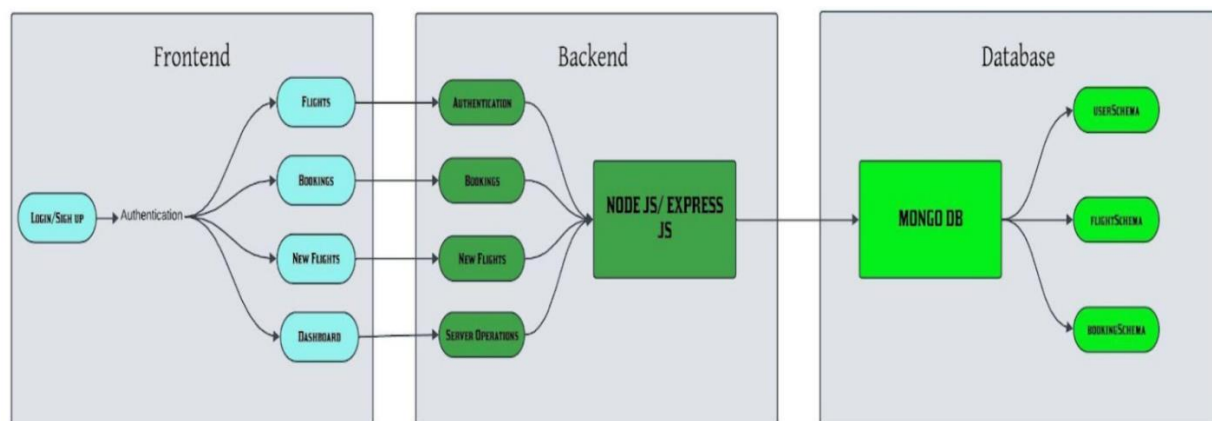
The purpose of this project is to demonstrate the construction of a comprehensive, modern, and scalable web application for flight reservations using the MERN stack.

Key functionalities include **Flight Search & Booking**, allowing users to search for flights by destination, dates, and preferences, and book tickets securely. Users can also **View & Manage Bookings**, modifying or canceling reservations, and manage their **User Profile**, including personal details and frequent flyer information. For **Admins/Operators**, features include **Flight Management** (adding, editing, or removing schedules and pricing), **Booking Management** (monitoring user reservations), and **User Management** (accessing profiles and history).

The defined roles and responsibilities are: **Customer** (signs up, manages profile, searches and books flights, views bookings, contacts support) and **Admin / Operator** (manages flights and pricing, handles incoming bookings and availability, manages operations schedules, analyzes business performance, and communicates with users).

Architecture:

The system follows a three-tier MERN architecture.



Level Architecture Diagram - Frontend, Backend, Database:

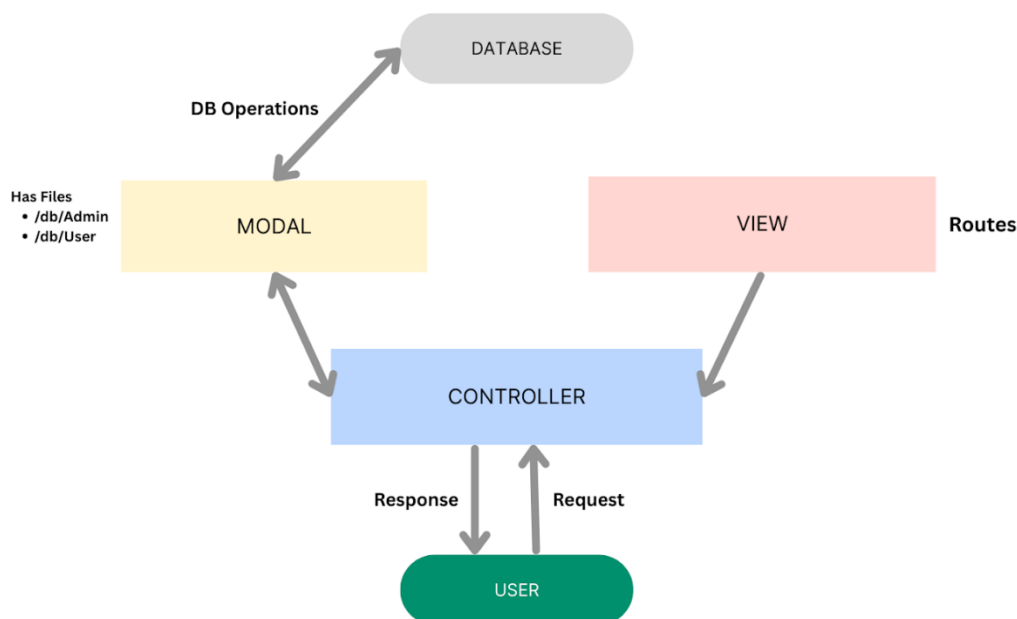
The **Frontend** is built using **React** to handle components like Login/Sign Up, Flights (search and view), Bookings (management), New Flights (admin/operator function), and the Dashboard. Authentication ensures only verified users interact with the app.

The **Backend** powered by **Node.js/Express.js**, processing logic and acting as the RESTful API server. It includes modules for **Authentication**, **Bookings**, **New Flights**, and **Server Operations** (routing/error handling).

The **Database** utilizes **MongoDB**, a NoSQL solution, with three primary schemas: **userSchema** (for user info and credentials), **flightSchema** (for routes, timings, and seat availability), and **bookingSchema** (for linking users, flights, and transaction histories).

Backend MVC Pattern:

The backend application follows the **Model-View-Controller (MVC)** architectural pattern, separating concerns for modularity, maintenance, and scalability.

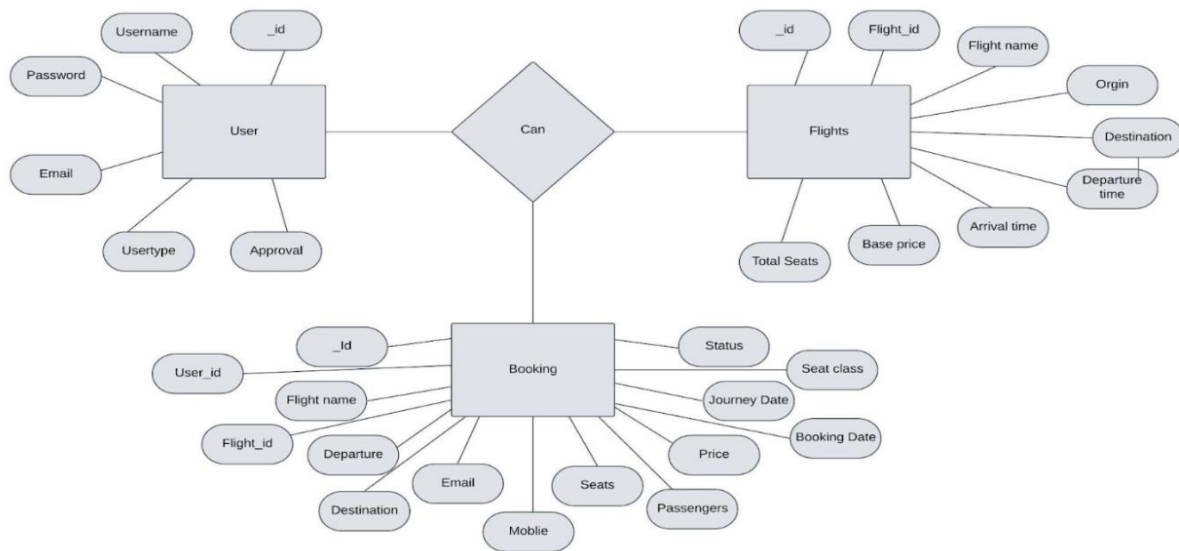


MVC Pattern Diagram - Model, View, Controller:

The **Model Layer** handles all data logic and Mongoose schemas for MongoDB operations. The **Controller Layer** receives requests, processes input, calls model methods, and returns the response. The **View Layer** implemented as the **routing layer**, defining API endpoints and invoking the appropriate controller functions.

Database Model (ER Diagram):

The MongoDB schema configuration based on the following entity relationships:



Entity Relationship Diagram - User, Flights, and Booking Schemas

Setup Instructions:

Prerequisites include having **Node.js** and **MongoDB** installed or accessible. The installation involves cloning the repository, navigating to the client and server directories, running `npm install` in each, and setting up the environment variables (`.env` file) for the MongoDB URI, server port, and JWT secret.

Folder Structure:

The **Client** (`/client`) organizes the React frontend, containing folders like `public`, `src/assets`, `src/components`, `context`, `pages`, `RouteProtectors`, and `styles`.

The **Server** (`/server`) organizes the Node.js/Express backend according to MVC. This includes the top-level directories for `/controllers` (e.g., `authController.js`), `/models` (e.g.,

UserSchema.js), and /routes (e.g., authRoutes.js), along with the .env, index.js, and package files.

Running the Application:

To start the application, ensure the MongoDB server is running. For the **Backend**, navigate to the /server directory and run the start command (npm start). For the **Frontend**, navigate to the /client directory and run the start command (npm start).

API Documentation:

The backend exposes RESTful API endpoints:

Authentication Routes (prefixed with /api/auth):

- POST /api/auth/login: Handles user login.
- POST /api/auth/register: Handles user registration.

Admin Routes:

- POST /approve-operator: Approves an operator.
- POST /reject-operator: Rejects an operator.
- GET /fetch-users: Retrieves all users.

Customer Routes:

- POST /book-ticket: Handles new flight bookings.
- PUT /cancel-ticket/:id: Cancels a specific booking by ID.

Flight Routes:

- POST /add-flight: Adds a new flight record.
- PUT /update-flight: Updates an existing flight record.
- GET /fetch-flights: Retrieves all flights.

Authentication:

Authentication and authorization are handled using **JSON Web Tokens (JWT)**. On successful login, a JWT token is generated and sent back with user data (excluding the password). For registration, the user's password is **securely hashed**. Flight operators have their approval status set to "not-approved" initially, requiring manual approval by an Admin. Authorization is enforced using **Route Protectors** in the frontend, which require authentication and authorization based on the user's `usertype`.

User Interface:

The frontend is a React single-page application.

The **Navbar** component uses `localStorage` to check the logged-in user's role (`usertype`) and displays role-based navigation menus. The **Landing Page** manages flight search inputs and redirects admins/operators to their dashboards on component mount. The **Admin Page** displays a dashboard showing User, Booking, and Flight counts, and a section for reviewing and approving new operator registration requests. The **Login/Signup** components handle form input, secure data transfer via Axios, and manage tokens and redirects.

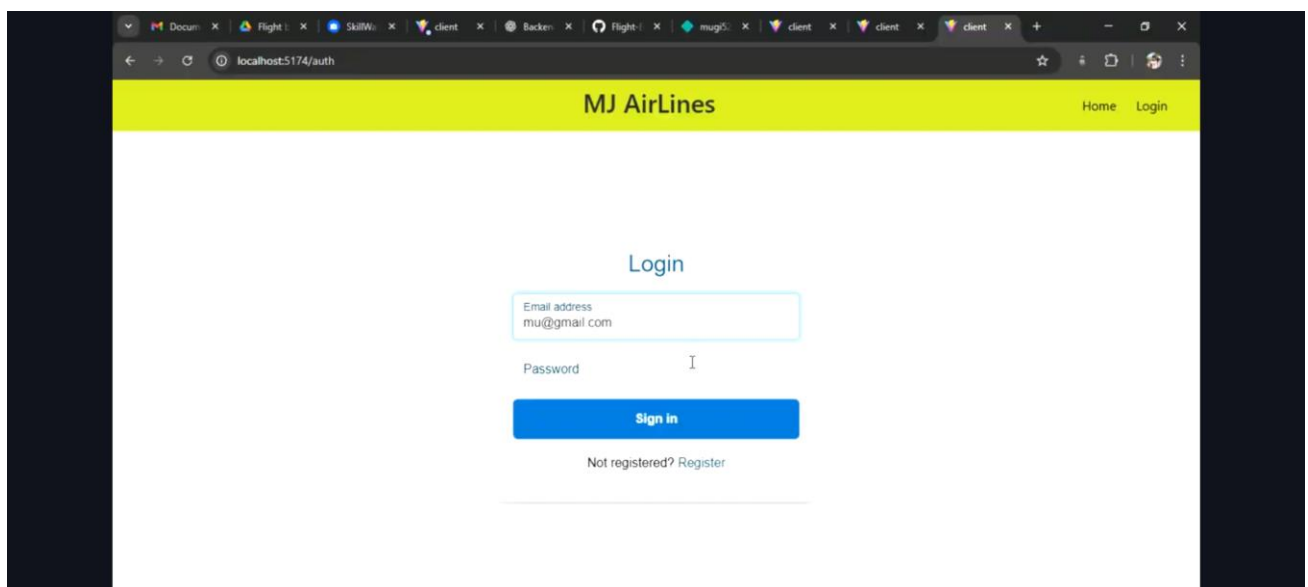
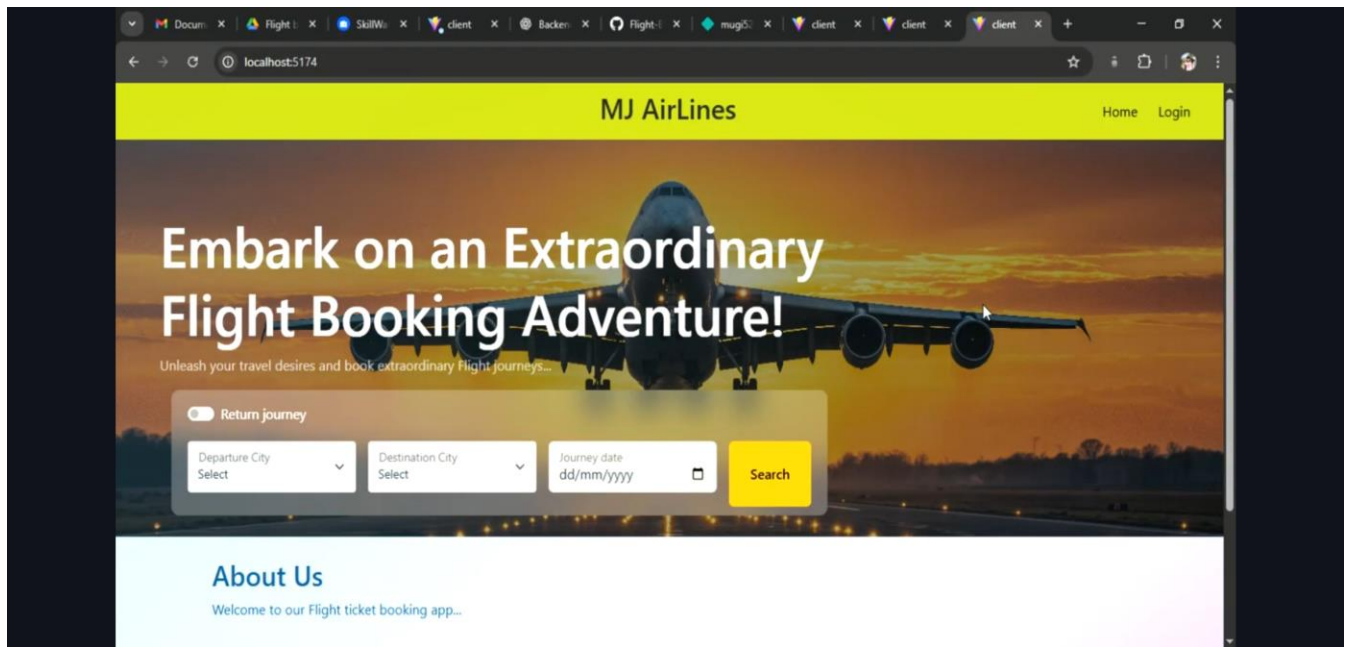
Testing:

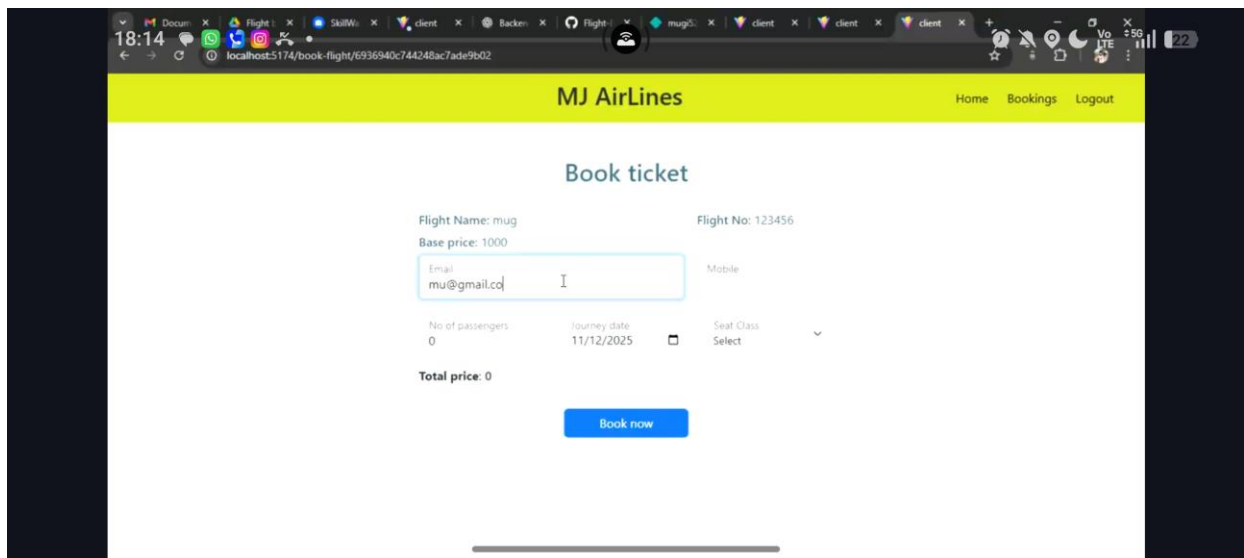
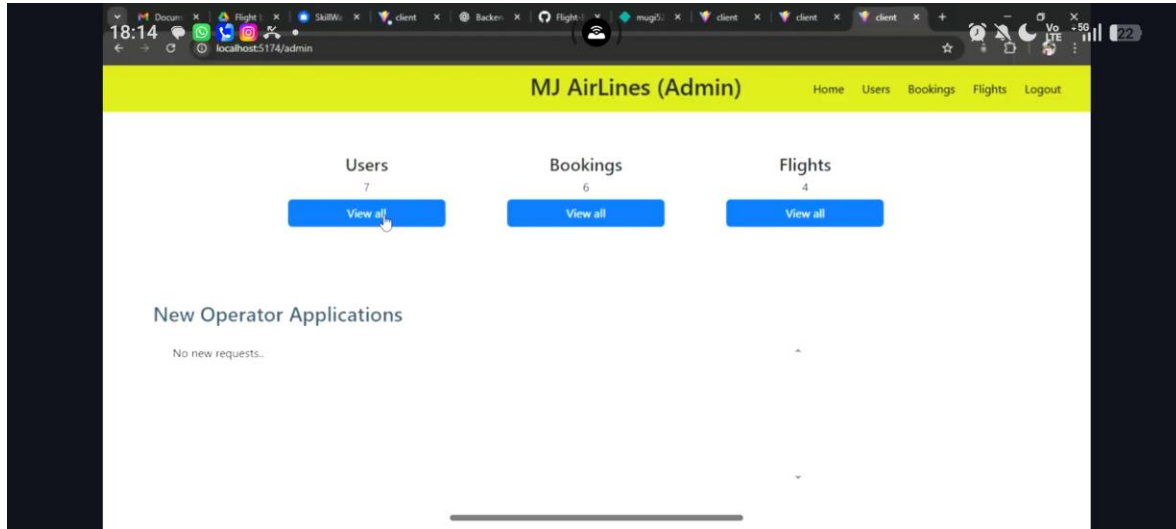
The project requires a thorough testing strategy focused on controller logic and API functionality. Tools like **Jest** (frontend) and **Mocha/Chai** (backend) are recommended. Key unit tests focus on:

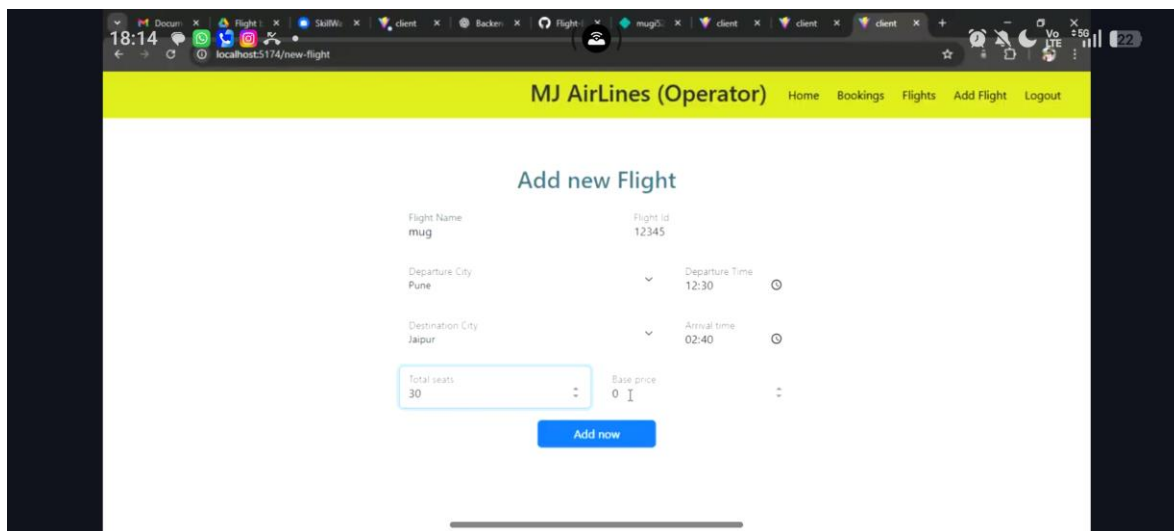
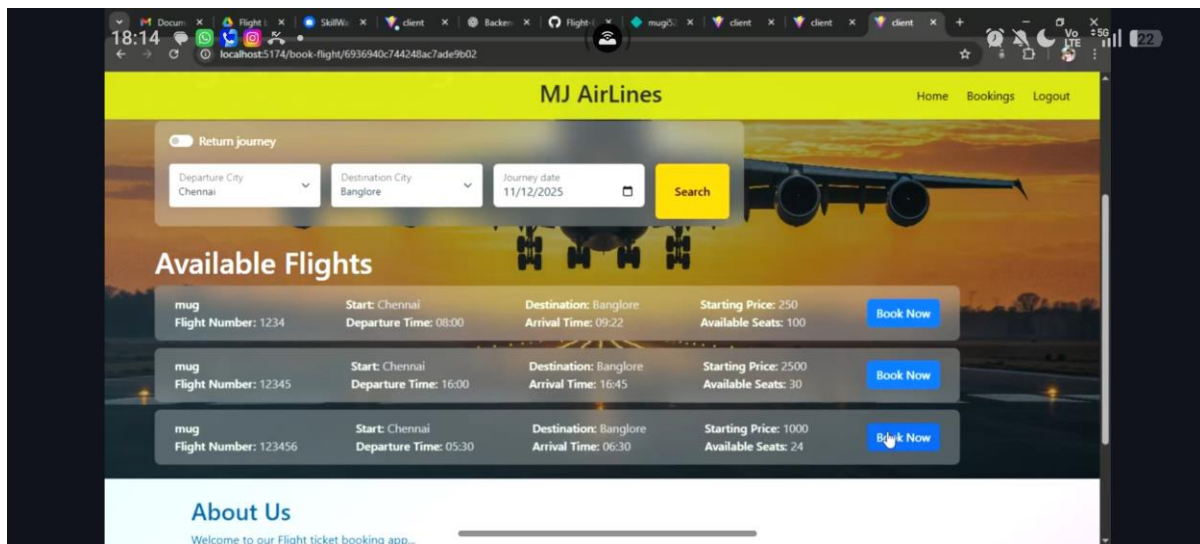
- **Book Ticket Logic:** Verifying that the controller correctly calculates available seats, retrieves existing bookings for the specified criteria, assigns new seat numbers, and accurately saves the new booking record.
- **Admin Approval Logic:** Testing that the `Approve` function correctly locates a user by ID and sets their `approval` status to "approved", and that the `Reject` function sets the status to "rejected".

Screenshots or Demo:

This section should provide screenshots or a link to a demo showcasing the application.







Known Issues:

- **Operator Approval:** Flight operator registration requires manual approval by an administrator, which can introduce delays in onboarding.
- **CORS Configuration:** Due to the separate frontend (e.g., port 3000) and backend (e.g., port 5000), Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) setup is critical and may require careful configuration.
- **Payment Gateway:** Initial implementation uses a sandbox environment; full production integration for secure payments is pending.

Future Enhancements:

Potential future features include:

- **GDS Integration:** Integrating with a live Global Distribution System (GDS) API for real-time flight data and availability, replacing static or dummy data.
- **Advanced Seat Selection:** Implementing a more granular and interactive seat selection map, adhering to complex airline seating rules.
- **Email Notifications:** Implementing transactional email services for booking confirmations, cancellations, and flight status updates.