

Online bus e-ticketing system

Designing the database structure for an online bus e-ticketing system requires careful consideration of the various entities involved and their relationships. Here's a more detailed structure with table names, field names, and foreign keys:

1. Users Table:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Table Name: <b>users</b></li><li>Fields:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>id</b> (Primary Key)</li><li><b>name</b>: User's name</li><li><b>email</b>: user’s email (unique)</li><li><b>mobile</b>: user’s mobile (unique)</li><li><b>password</b> :Hashed password</li><li><b>role</b> (e.g., admin, customer)</li></ul></li></ul>
2. Operators Table:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Table Name: <b>operators</b></li><li>Fields:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>id</b> (Primary Key)</li><li><b>name</b>: Name of the bus operator or company</li><li><b>contact</b>: Contact information of the operator (phone number, email, etc.)</li></ul></li></ul>
3. Buses Table:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Table Name: <b>buses</b></li><li>Fields:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>id</b> (Primary Key)</li><li><b>operator_id</b> (Foreign Key referencing <b>operators</b>)</li><li><b>name</b>: Name or identifier of the bus</li><li><b>registration_number</b> : Bus registration number</li><li><b>total_seats</b>: Total number of seats in the bus</li></ul></li></ul>
4. Routes Table:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Table Name: <b>routes</b></li><li>Fields:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>id</b> (Primary Key)</li><li><b>name</b>: Name or identifier of the route</li><li><b>origin</b>: Starting point of the route</li><li><b>destination</b>: Destination of the route</li><li><b>distance</b>: Distance covered by the route</li><li><b>duration</b>: Duration of the journey</li></ul></li></ul>
5. Trips Table:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Table Name: <b>trips</b></li><li>Fields:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>id</b> (Primary Key)</li><li><b>bus_id</b> (Foreign Key referencing <b>buses</b>)</li><li><b>route_id</b> (Foreign Key referencing <b>routes</b>)</li><li><b>departure_time</b>: Date and time of departure</li><li><b>arrival_time</b>: Estimated date and time of arrival</li><li><b>fare</b>: Fare for the trip</li><li><b>available_seats</b>: Number of available seats for booking</li></ul></li></ul>
6. Bookings Table:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Table Name: <b>bookings</b></li><li>Fields:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>id</b> (Primary Key)</li><li><b>user_id</b> (Foreign Key referencing <b>users</b>)</li><li><b>trip_id</b> (Foreign Key referencing <b>trips</b>)</li><li><b>seat_number</b>: Seat number(s) booked by the user</li><li><b>status</b> (e.g., confirmed, pending, cancelled)</li></ul></li></ul>
7. Payments Table:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Table Name: <b>payments</b></li><li>Fields:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>id</b> (Primary Key)</li><li><b>booking_id</b> (Foreign Key referencing <b>bookings</b>)</li><li><b>amount</b>: Payment amount</li><li><b>payment_method</b>: Payment method used (Nagad, bkaash, etc.)</li><li><b>transaction_id</b>: Unique identifier for the transaction</li><li><b>status</b> (e.g., successful, pending, failed)</li></ul></li></ul>

Depending on the specific requirements of our e-ticketing system, we may need to expand or modify this schema. For example, we might want to include tables for **cities**, **discounts**, **passenger details**, etc.

--Thank You--