INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, HCM CITY

School of Computer Science & Engineering

PROJECT REPORT

TOPIC 8: ANDROID LOCAL TRAIN TICKET SYSTEM

Lecturer: Nguyen Thi Thuy Loan

Course: Principle of Database Management

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CONTENTS OF REPORT

Chapter I. Introduction

Currently, the epidemic disease is becoming strained. However, some people working away from home want to reunite with their families. In addition, most of them choose to travel by train. It is mean that, there are thousands of people waiting in line to buy tickets which cause a negative impact on the epidemic. On the other hand, buying tickets at the ticket stations take times of the buyer and disputes can arise while waiting in line to buy tickets.Therefore, our team decide to choose the Android Local Train Ticketing for our topic.

Getting tickets online bring many benefits to customers. For instance, the passenger get tickets easily. They also no need to satnd in line for getting ticket. It is more convinient when need not print tickets. In addition, for ticket companies, they have significant benefits such as easier access to customers, saving staff costs, advertising and easier payment methods with a bank account of customer.

Our project is a web-based ticket purchase system for an existing train station. With this project, our team wants to bring the most convinent experiences to customers. Instead of going to the ticket station, they can buy ticket anywhere. They just need to choose where they want to go and want to get off, refund thier payment and pick up thiers tickets.

Chapter II. Entity – Relationship Diagram

1. Requirement

The Ticket booking system allows users to order and buy tickets over the systems. The manager can manage all the trip's information, customer's information so on.

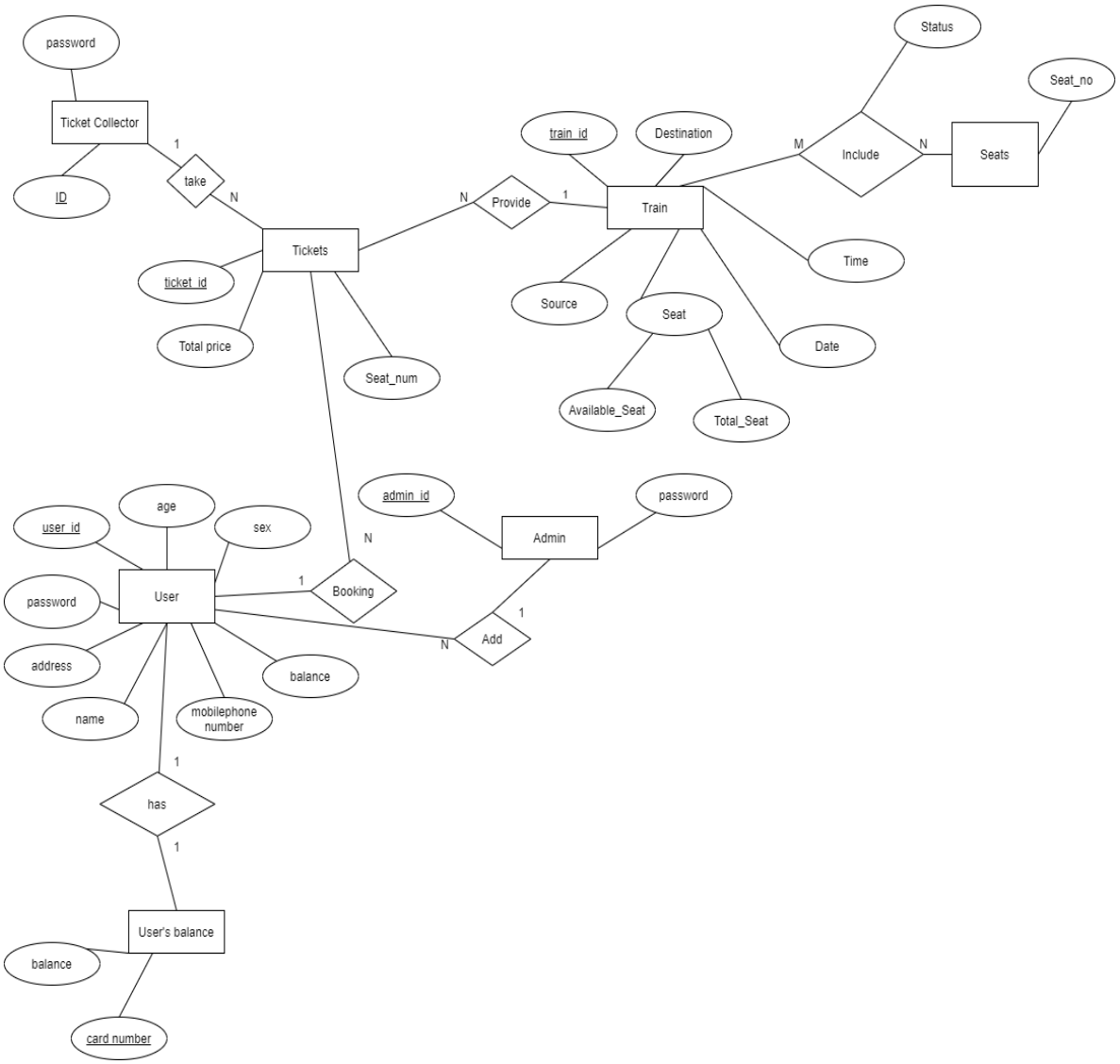
The user must log in to access the system by a unique User ID and password.
Each User has a unique User ID, a name, address, mail, phone, date of birth, gender, and a particular role of each user.

The User system is organized into 3 roles: Manager, Ticket Collector, User.
The Admin can manage User through adding new User by Add Users and also can manage the User's Balance by adding balance.

The User can book the ticket that is provided by Train information. And the Collector can collect the ticket by unique Ticket ID.

Each train has its own ID, source, destination, seat's information, time, date, price. Each ticket has its ID, seat number, and total price of the trip it is provided.
The balance will be recharged from the users by card. Each user's Balance has a unique card number and balance.

2. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)



Advantage:

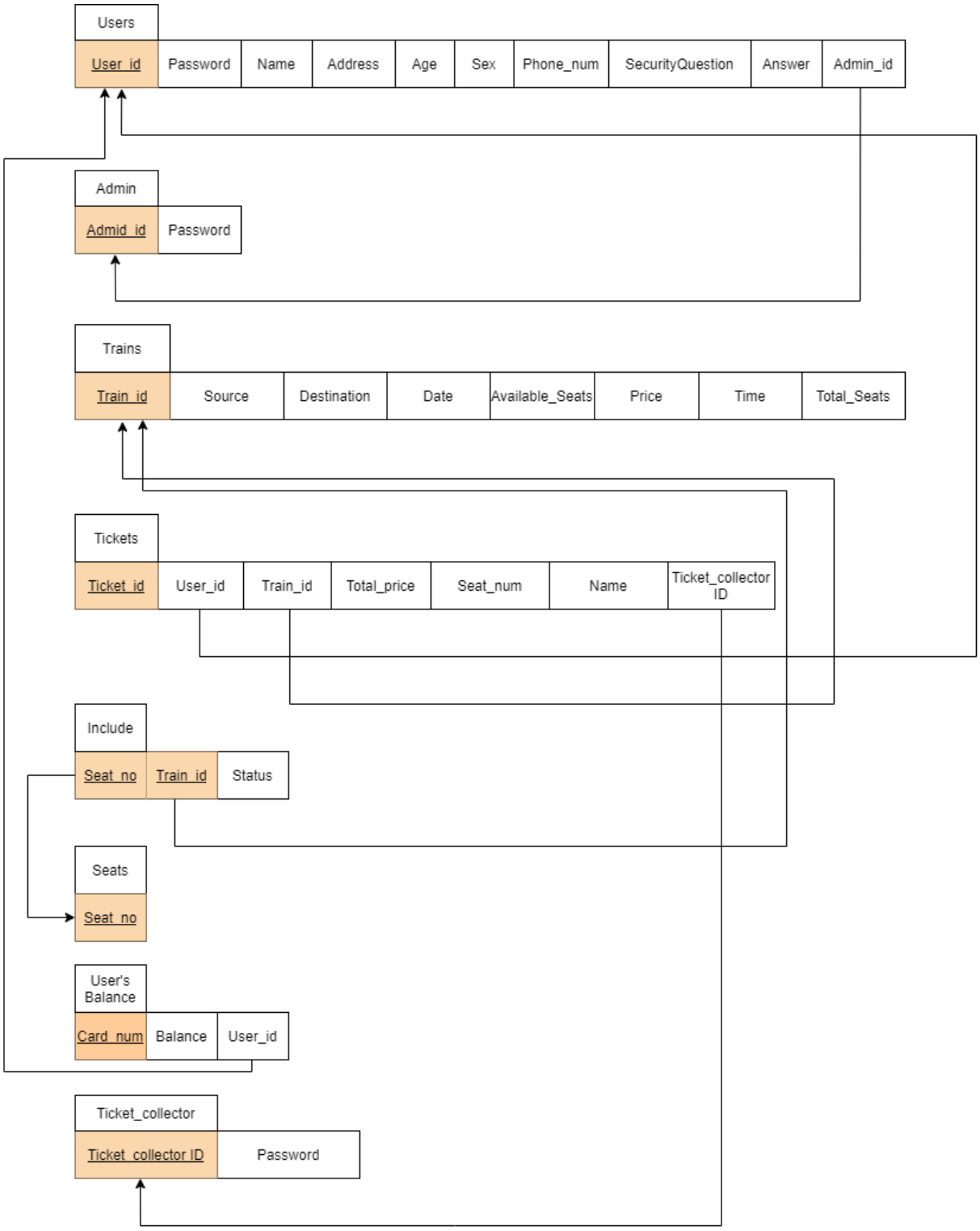
Easy to visualize the relationship among entities and relationships.
It is an effective communication tool for database designer.
It is highly integrated with the relational model.

Disadvantages:

Some information could be hidden in ER model.
Limited relationship representation
No representation of data manipulation
Popular for high level design

Chapter III. Relational Model

1. Relational Model



2. Explanation:

a) For the entity:

We have seven entities in total (Users, Admin, Train, Tickets, User's Balance, Ticket Collector, Seats). Thus, changing from ER diagram to relational model gives out seven schemas.

Each has the primary keys as given:
Users(User_id, Password, Name, Address, Age, Sex, Phone Number, Security Question, Answer)
Admin(Admin_id, Password)
Train(Train_id, Source, Destination, Date, Available_Seats, Price, Time, Total_Seats)
Tickets(Ticket_id, Total_price, Seat_num, Name)
User's Balance(Card_num, Balance)
Ticket Collector(Ticket_collector ID, Password)
Seats (Seat_no)

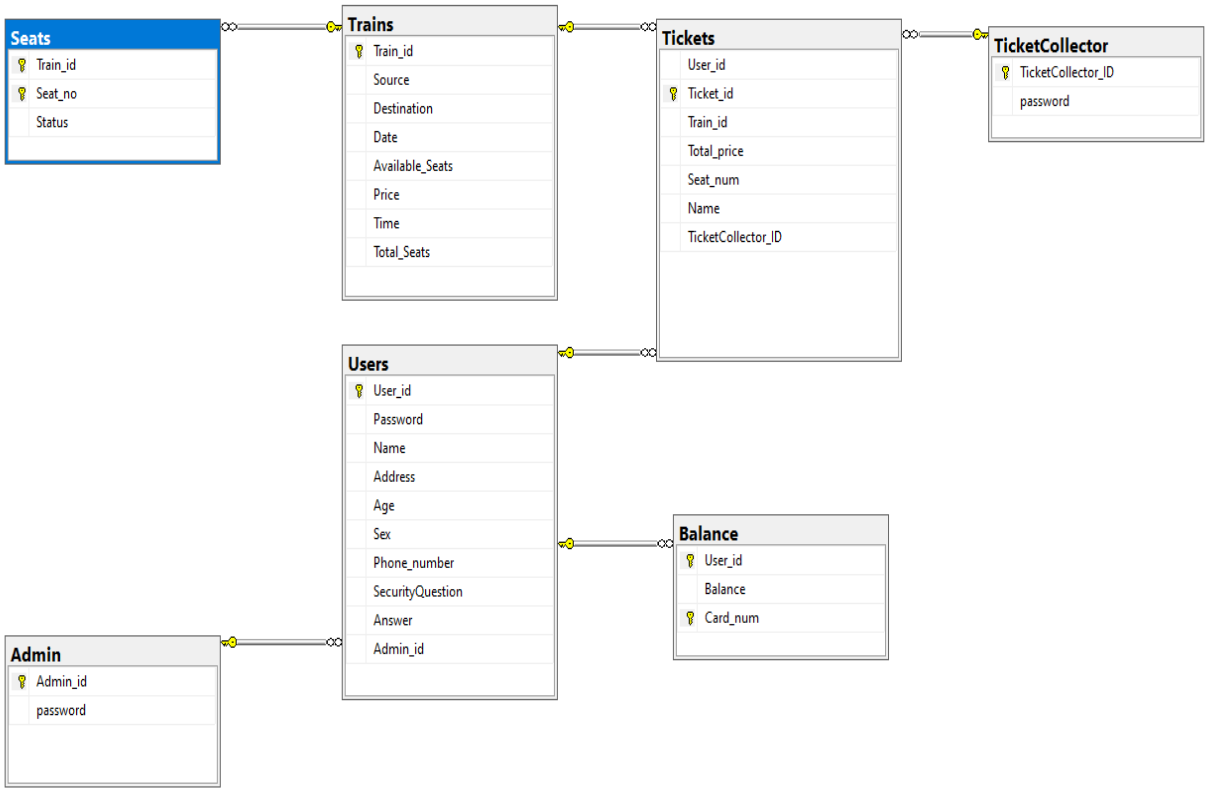
b) For the relationship:

Adds relationship (between Users and Admin):It is a 1-N relationship. Therefore, we will place the primary key of Admin (Admin_id) in the schema of Users as foreign key.
Books relationship (between Users and Ticket): It is a 1-N relationship. Therefore, we will only have a way to present, which is putting the primary key of Users, in detail, User_id in the schema of Ticket as foreign key.
Has relationship(between Users and User's Balance): It is a 1-1 relationship. So, we will place the primary key of Users (User_id) in the schema of User's Balance as foreign key or we can also do the opposite.
Provide relationship (between Train and Ticket): It is a 1-N relationship. Therefore, we will place the primary key of Train (Train_id) in the schema of Ticket as foreign key.
Take relationship (between Ticket Collector and Tickets): It is 1-N relationship. So, we will only have a way to present, which is placing the primary key of Ticket Collector (Ticket_Collector ID) in the schema of Tickets as foreign key.
Include relationship (between Train and Seats): It is a M-N relationship. Therefore, we put both the primary key of Train(Train_id) and Seats(Seat_no) to the new schema named Include as primary key.

Combining (1) and (2), the relation schema is:
Users (**User_id,** Password, Name, Address, Age, Sex, Phone Number, Security Question, Answer, Admin_id)
Admin(**Admin_id**, Password)
Train(**Train_id**, Source, Destination, Date, Available_Seats, Price, Time, Total_Seats)
Tickets(**Ticket_id**, Users_id, Train_id, Total_price, Seat_num, Name, Ticket_collector ID)
Seats(**Seat_no**)
User's Balance(**Card_num**, Balance, User_id)
Ticket Collector (**Ticket_collector ID**, Password)
Include(**Seat_no**, **Train_id**, Status)

Chapter IV. DATABASE STRUCTURE

1. Database Diagram



2. Explanation

Users: It contains all personal information of User with distinguish by ID User. Each user has its own role in using different functions of the system.

Tickets : It contains information of User, train, total price and seat number. There are 2 foreign keys: ID User to get information of User who bought this ticket and ID tickets to get information of the Trip that was booked by User.

Trains : It contains all information of Trip with distinguish by unique ID train. It has 2 foreign key ID Driver to manage who drive this trip and ID Manager to manage who modify this trip and both key reference to User.

Admin : It saves all account of the system includes password and ID Admin Reference control, repair and update the system

Balance : It contains information of User money with 2 key are ID User and Card_num. That will get the Ticket information that was paid by User.

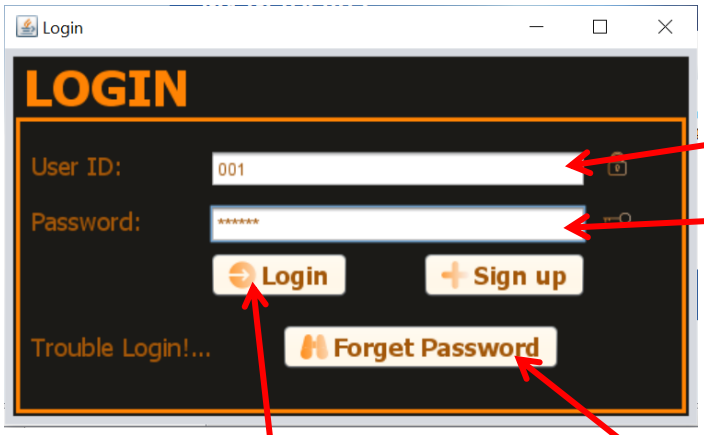
Seat : It identified by train ID seat number and status

Ticket Collector: It saves all account of the system includes password and ID TicketsCollector to check the ticket.

Chapter V. EXECUTION

1. User

1.1.Login & Logout



Input User Id

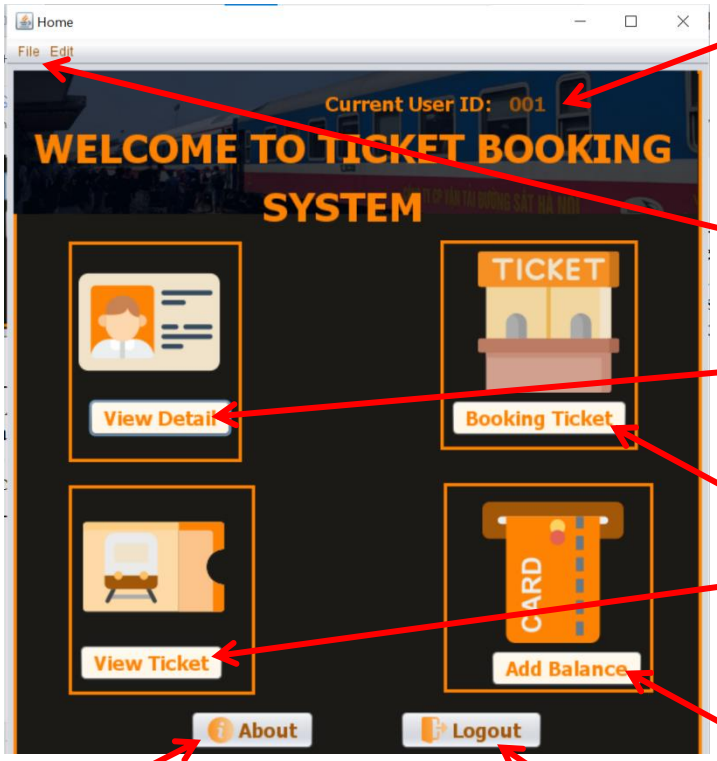
Input User's password

Sign up Button: When the users login for the first time, they do not have their existed account on the system. So, they can push this button to create their own account.

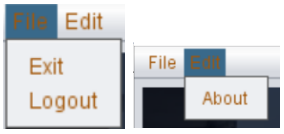
Login Button: After inputting the user's id and password, they push the Login button to access to the main frame called Home.

Forget Password Button: If the user forgot their password and they cannot login to the system, they can push this button to know their password.

Home



Show the current user's id so that we can know the user who are currently in the system.



File: includes the Exit button and Logout button.
Edit: includes About button.

View Detail Button: when the user click to this button, their details will be shown.

Booking Ticket Button: when the user click to this button, they can book the train ticket.

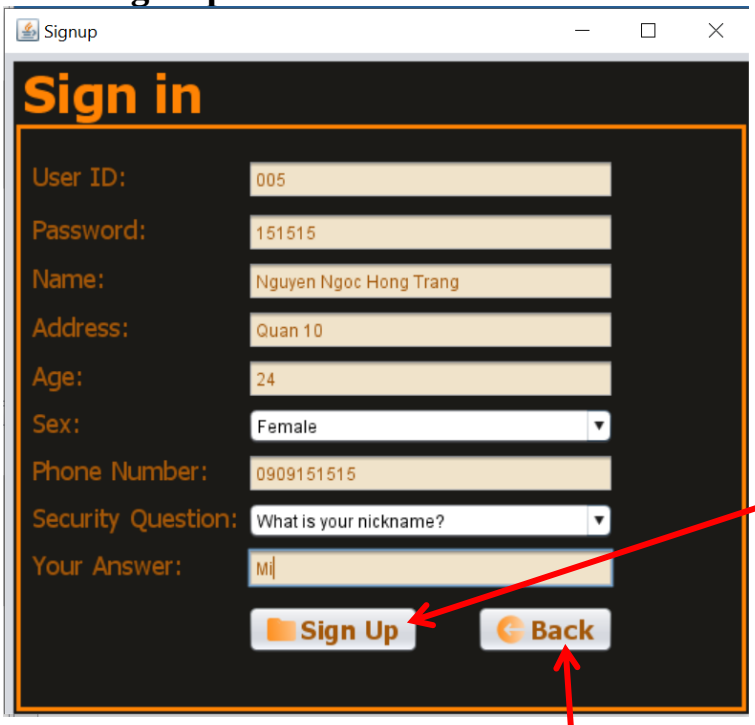
View Ticket Button: View the ticket's details that the user has booked

Add Balance Button: The user can add balance to pay for the ticket.

About Button: Show the system information.

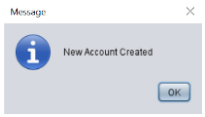
Logout Button: Exit Home interface and turn back to the Login

1.2. Sign Up

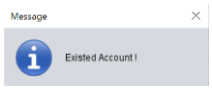


When Users do not have an account. They must sign up. The UI will appear and requires the users to input their information includes the username and password of the account.

Sign Up Button: When the users push this button, the system will check whether the User's id is exited in the system or not.
+ If it is not existed the following message will be shown to announce that the account has been created. Then, the system will insert user's information into database to store.

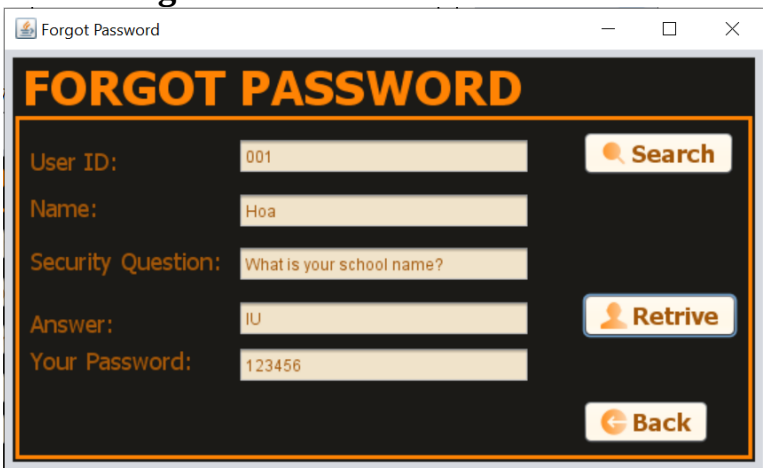


+ If there is an user's id existed already in the system, the below message will be shown.



Back Button: Return to the Login interface when the user push it.

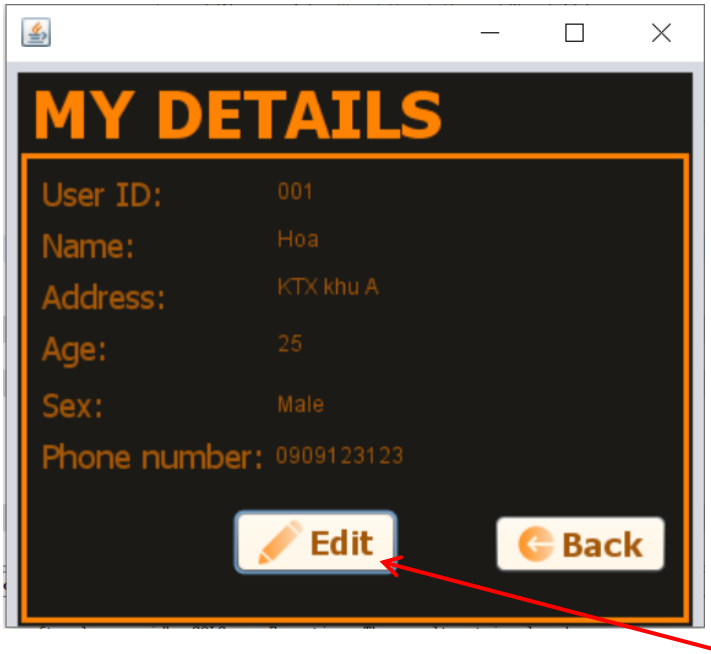
1.3. Forgot Password



Search Button: When the user forgot their password, they can input their id and push the Search button, then their name and security question will be shown.

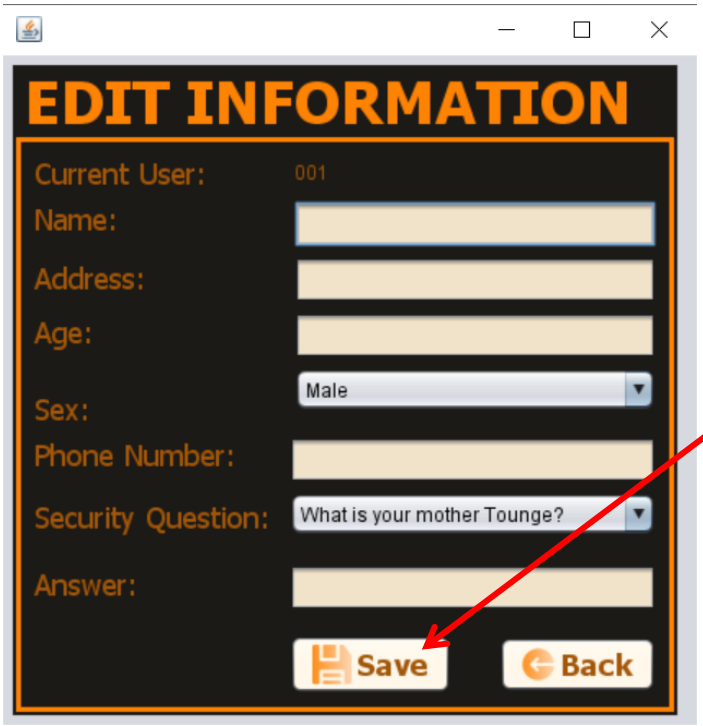
Retrive Button: The user input their answer for the security question and push the Retrive button, then the user's password will be shown.

1.4. View User's Details



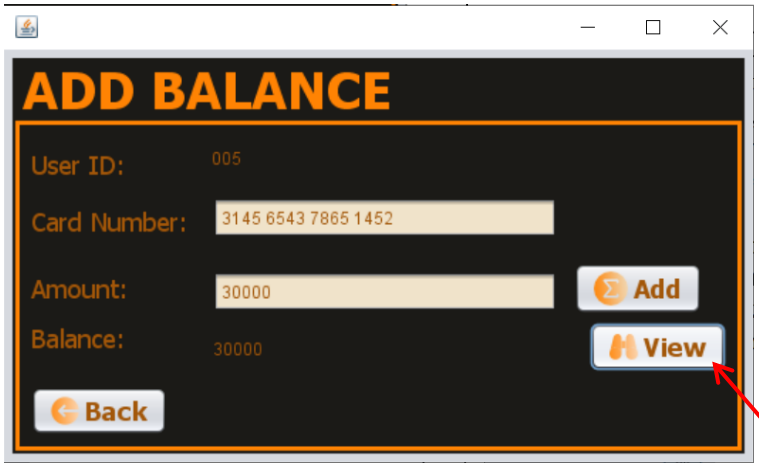
After click on the **View Details** Button in Home UI, the user's details including some basic information (ID, Name, Address, Age, Sex, Phone Number) will be shown as the picture.

Edit Button: Allows users to modify their individual information. After clicking this button, the Edit UI will be shown.



Save Button: when clicking this button, the information will be updated after inputting the information that need to be modified.

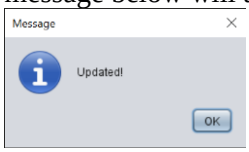
1.5. Add Balance



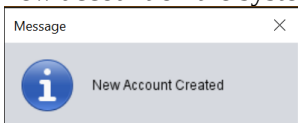
When clicking the **Add Balance** Button in Home UI, the user can create or updated their balance to pay for the ticket.

View Button:
This button will allow the user to view their current balance.

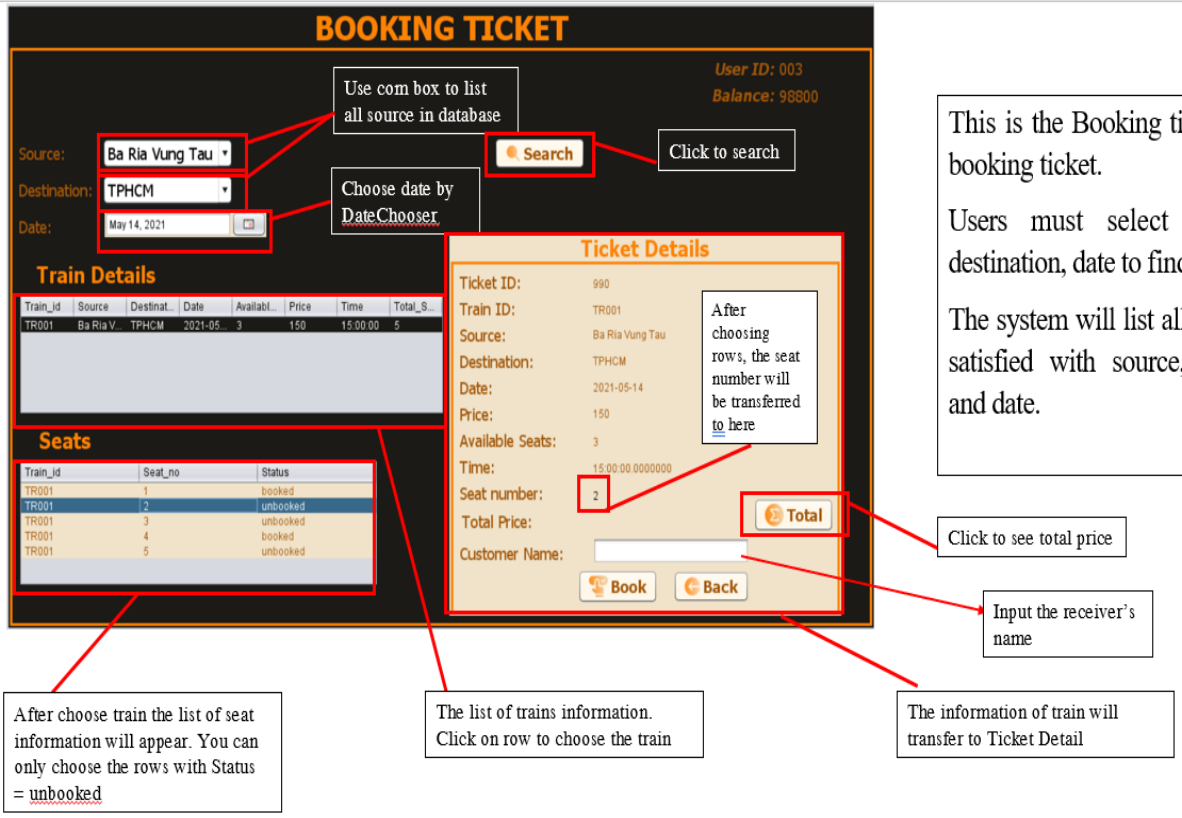
Add Button: After inputting the card number and the amount, the users push this button. Then, the system will check if the account has existed in the database or not.
+ If the account has been existed, the card number and amount will be updated for the user's account. The message below will also be shown.



+ If the account has not been existed in the system (it means this is the new users), the system will create the new account on the system. The message will be shown.



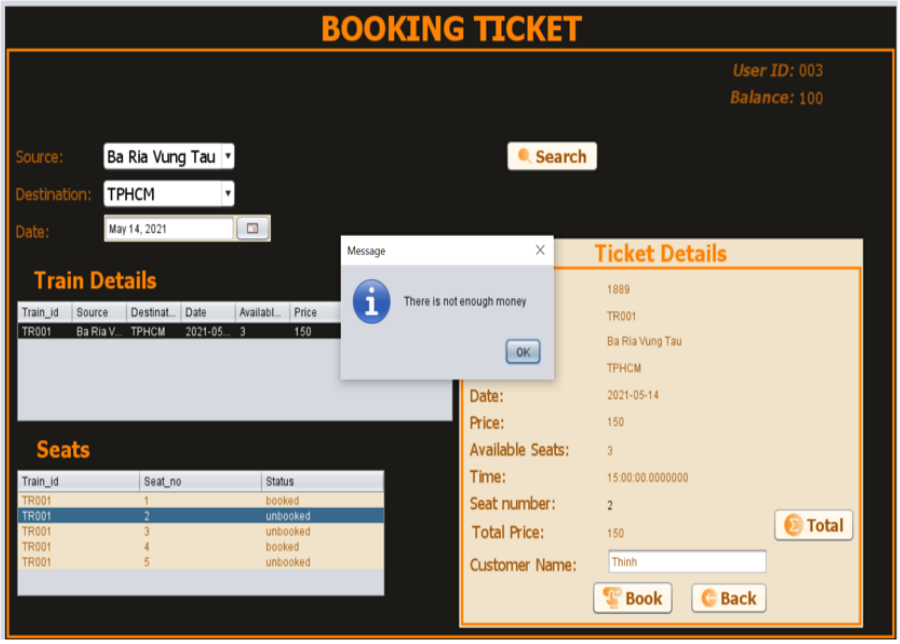
1.6. Booking Ticket



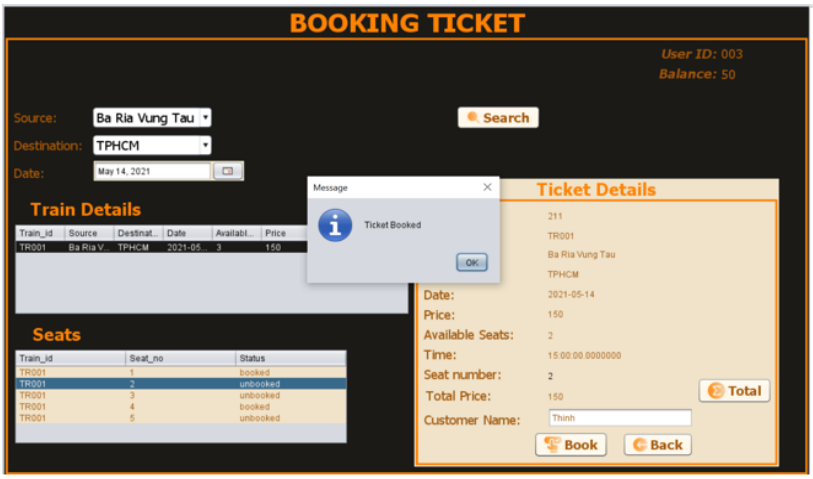
This is the Booking ticket GUI for booking ticket.

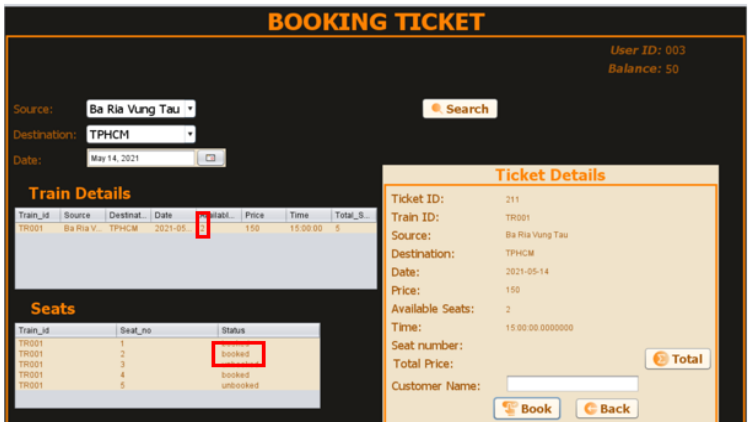
Users must select the source, destination, date to find the Train.

The system will list all Train that is satisfied with source, destination, and date.



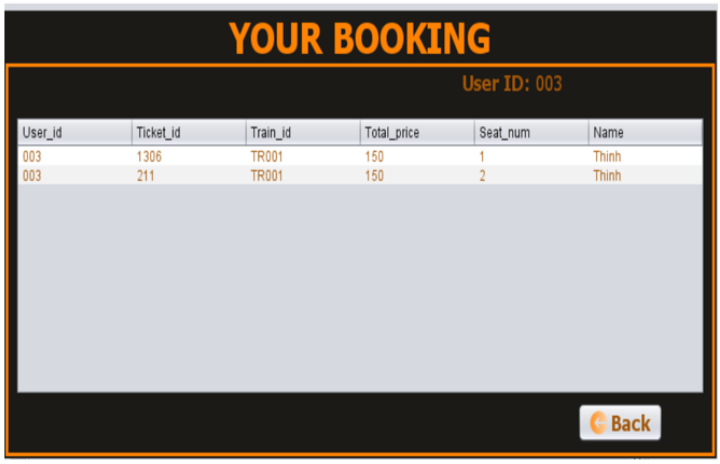
If the Balance < total price the system will inform there is not enough money. You have to recharge to book ticket





If not the ticket will be booked the Balance will update. The status of the seat change to 'booked'. And Available seats will minus 1

1.7. View ticket:

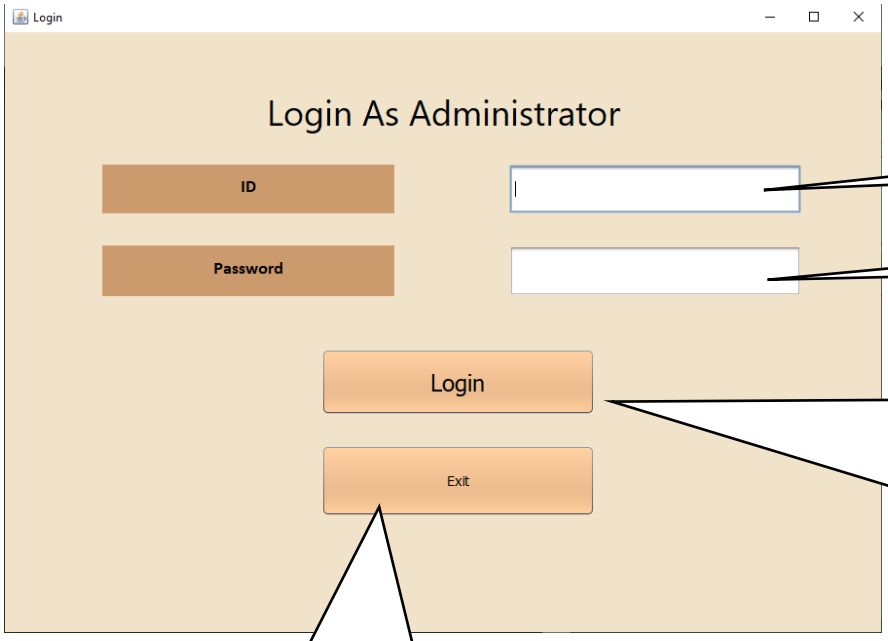


View Ticket UI will appear when users click on View Ticket button.
The list of ticket that user have booked will appear in the table

2. Admin:

2.1. Login Frame:

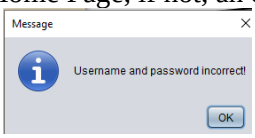
When open the application, the Login Frame will appear.



Input Admin ID

Input Admin password

Login Button: After input ID and password, the Administrator push this button to access Home Page. System will check this account valid or invalid. If valid, Admin can access Home Page, if not, an error message



will appear.

Exit button: when push this button, the program will close.

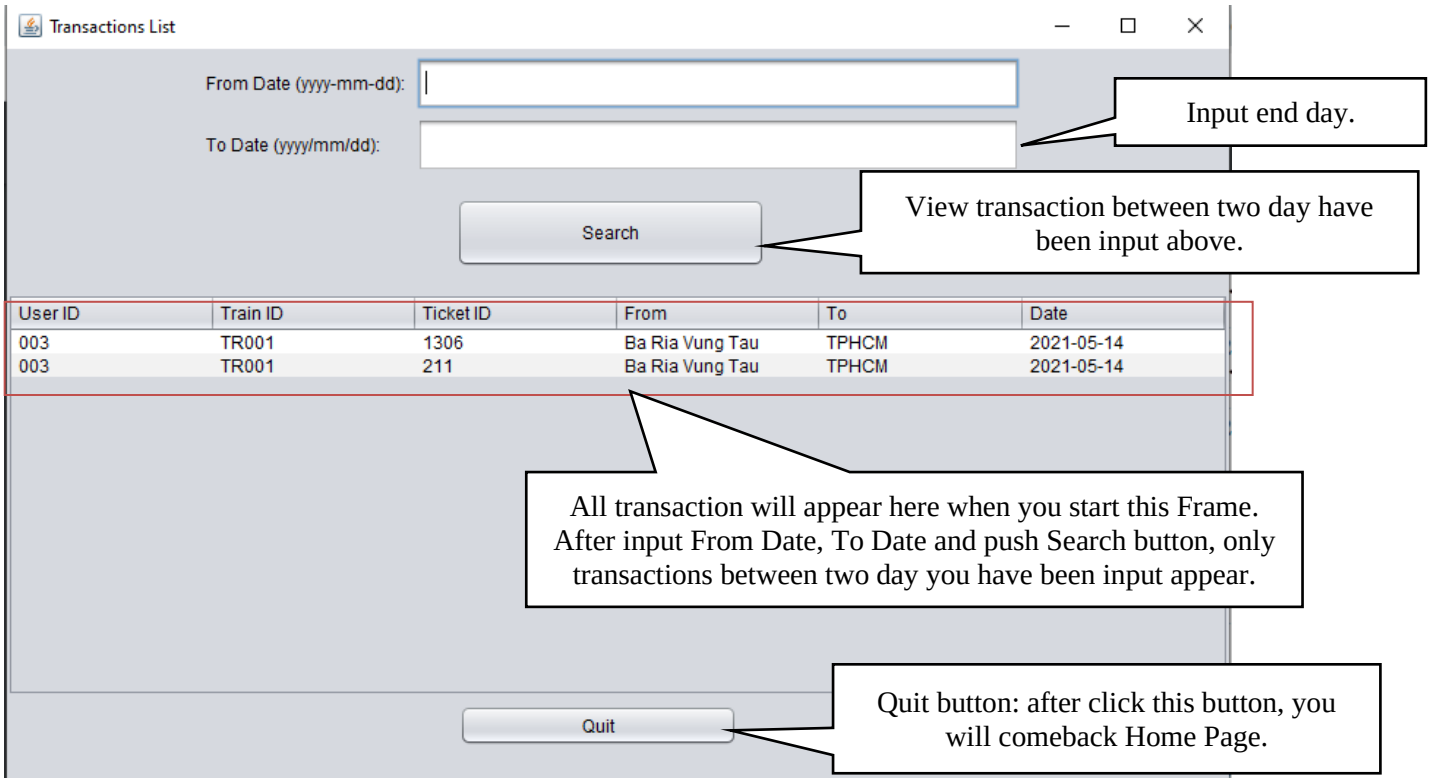
Home Page:

There are 4 button in this Frame:

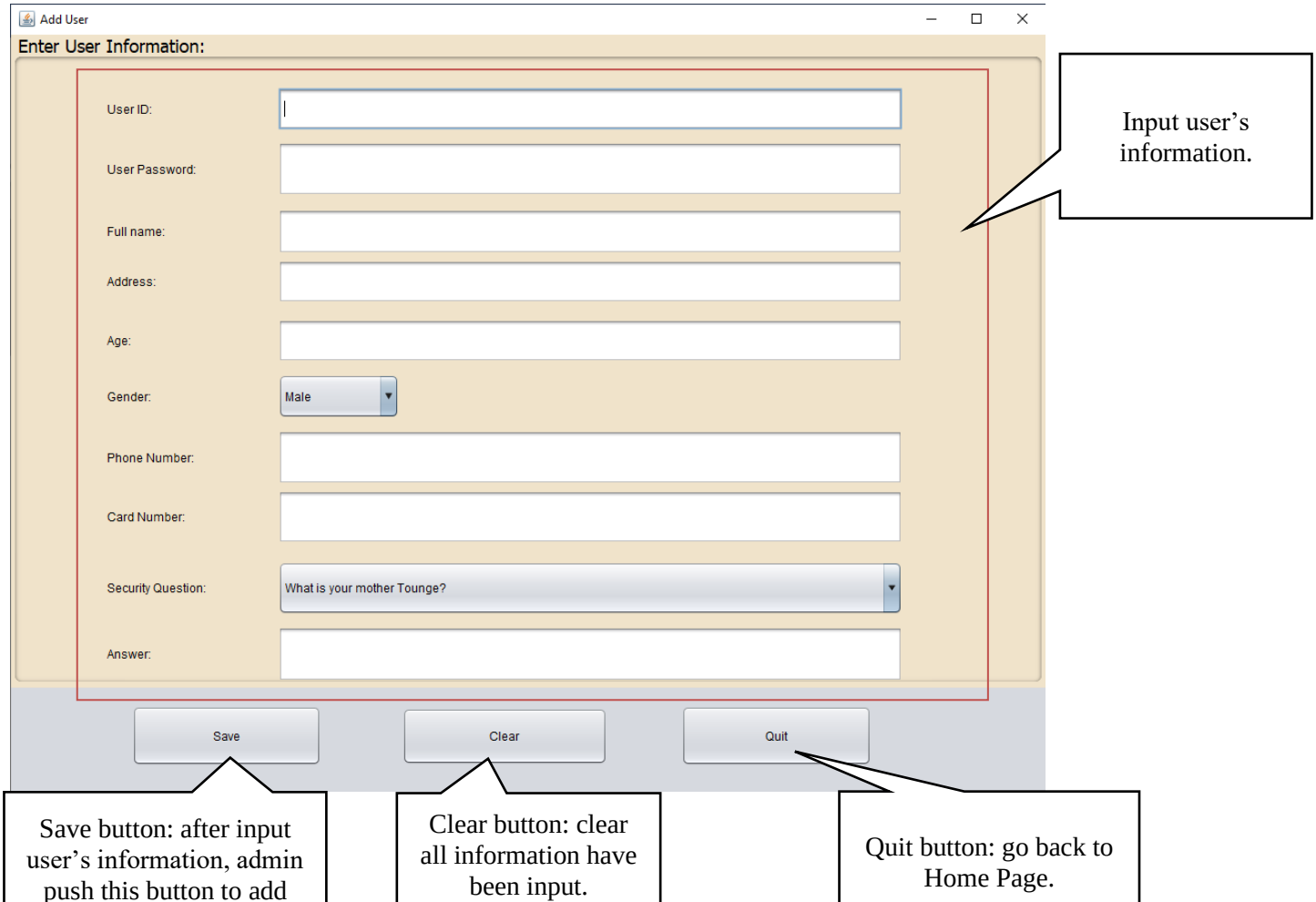
- Add User button: Admin can add a user to system.
- Add Balance button: Admin can change user's balance.
- View Transaction: See what transactions have been done.
- Log Out: Return to the login Frame.

2.2. View Transaction:

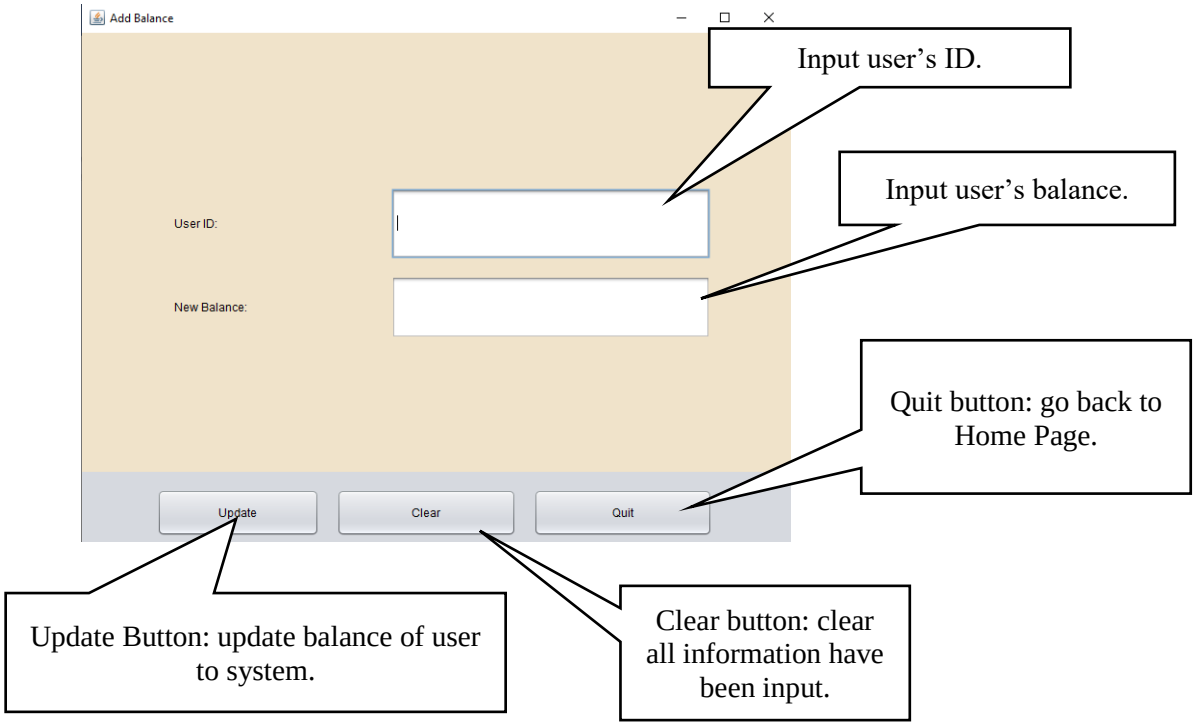
Input start day.


Transactions List
From Date (yyyy-mm-dd):
To Date (yyyy/mm/dd):
Search
User ID
Train ID
Ticket ID
From
To
Date
003
TR001
1306
Ba Ria Vung Tau
TPHCM
2021-05-14
003
TR001
211
Ba Ria Vung Tau
TPHCM
2021-05-14
Quit
Input end day.
View transaction between two day have been input above.
All transaction will appear here when you start this Frame. After input From Date, To Date and push Search button, only transactions between two day you have been input appear.
Quit button: after click this button, you will comeback Home Page.

2.3. Add User:


Add User
Enter User Information:
User ID:
User Password:
Full name:
Address:
Age:
Gender:
Male
Phone Number:
Card Number:
Security Question:
What is your mother Tounge?
Answer:
Save
Clear
Quit
Input user's information.
Save button: after input user's information, admin push this button to add
Clear button: clear all information have been input.
Quit button: go back to Home Page.

2.4. Add Balance:



Chapter VI. QUERY COMMAND

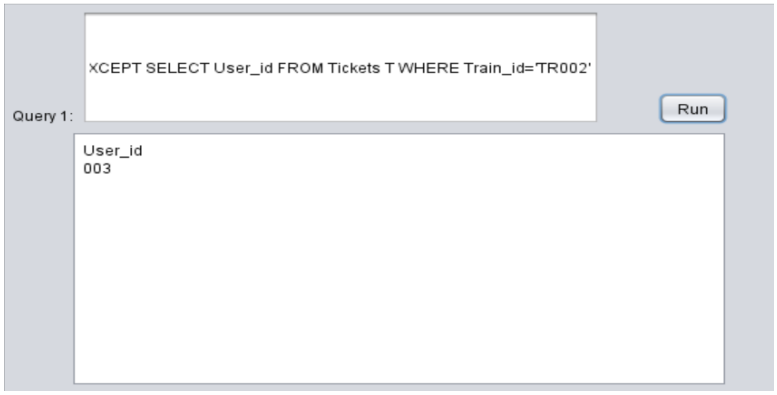
```
/*Find all Ticket ID that the reciever's name are similar with the name of booker*/

SELECT Ticket_id
FROM Tickets T
WHERE Name IN (SELECT Name
               From Users U
               WHERE T.User_id=U.User_id)
```

$\pi_{\text{Ticket\_id}}$ (Ticket $\bowtie_{\text{Ticket.User\_id=Users.User\_id AND Name.Tickets=Name.Users}}$ Users)

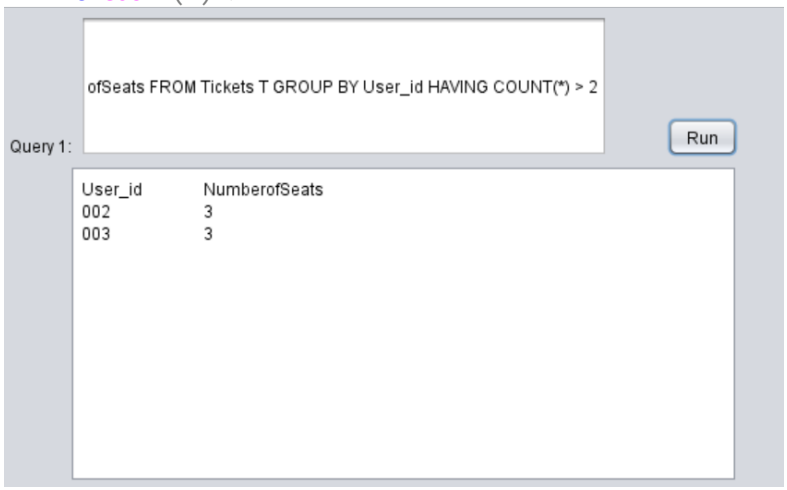

```
/*Find the User_id who booked Train TR001 and not booked Train TR002*/
SELECT User_id
FROM Tickets T
WHERE Train_id='TR001'
```

```
EXCEPT
SELECT User_id
FROM Tickets T
WHERE Train_id='TR002'
```

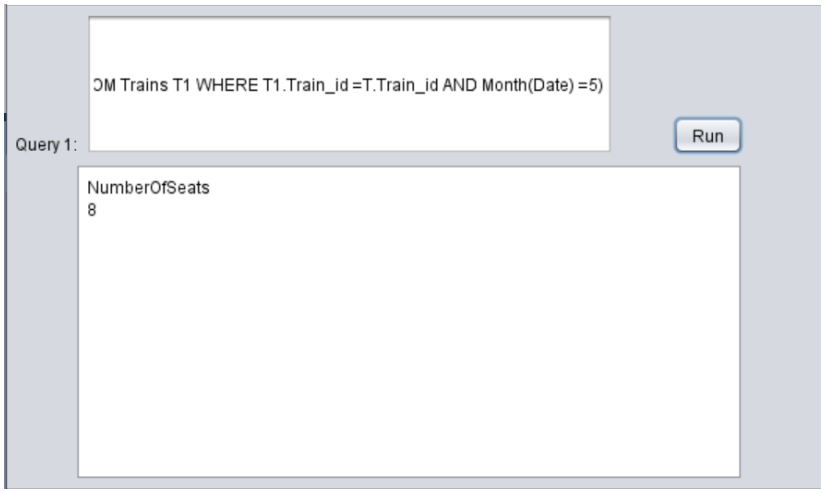
$\pi_{User\_id}(\sigma_{Train\_id='TR001'}\ Tickets) - \pi_{User\_id}(\sigma_{Train\_id='TR001'}\ Tickets)$



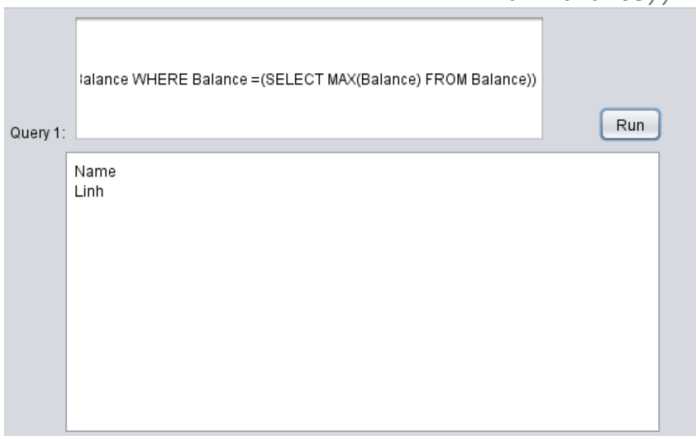

```
/*Find the User_ID who booked more than 2 seats */
SELECT User_id, COUNT(*) AS NumberofSeats
FROM Tickets T
GROUP BY User_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 2
```




```
/*Find total seats sold in May*/
SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSeats
FROM Tickets T
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT *
              FROM Trains T1
              WHERE T1.Train_id =T.Train_id AND Month(Date) =5)
```




```
/*Find the user name whose balance is the most*/
SELECT Name
FROM Users
WHERE User_id IN (SELECT User_id
                  FROM Balance
                  WHERE Balance =(SELECT MAX(Balance)
                                  FROM Balance))
```




```
/*Find the name of users who book train having more than 2 available seats*/
select DISTINCT U.Name
from Users U, Tickets
where U.User_id = Tickets.User_id
AND Tickets.Ticket_id IN (  Select T.Ticket_id
                            from Tickets T, Trains S
                            where T.Train_id= S.Train_id AND S.Available_Seats>2)
```

	Name
1	Hoa
2	Linh

```
/*Find the user id and number of tickets booked by each user.
Give an alias name as no_of_tickets. Sort the result based on number of tickets
booked.*/
select User_id, count(Ticket_id) as no_of_tickets
from Tickets
group by User_id
order by no_of_tickets;
```

	User_id	no_of_tickets
1	001	2
2	002	3
3	003	3

```
/*Find the information of users who booked more than 2 tickets */
Select *
From Users U
Where 2 < (Select count(*) From Tickets T
                    Where U.User_id = T.User_id )
```

	User_id	Password	Name	Address	Age	Sex	Phone_number	SecurityQuestion	Answer	Admin_id
1	002	123123	Linh	KTX khu B	20	Female	0909121212	What is your school name?	IU	NULL
2	003	123456	Thinh	Ba Ria Vung Tau	23	Male	0908135311	What is your nickname?	HT	NULL

```
/*Find all passengers booked ticket by someone else */
Select Distinct T.Name As passengers
from Tickets T , Users U
where T.Name not in ( Select Distinct T.Name
                      from Tickets T , Users U
                      Where T.User_id = U.User_id and T.Name = U.Name )
```

	Name
1	Hinh
2	Lien
3	long

```
/*Find name and address of users who book train having source in Ba Ria Vung Tau*/
select DISTINCT U.Name, U.Address
from Users U, Tickets T, Trains S
where T.User_id=U.User_id AND T.Train_id=S.Train_id
                          AND S.Train_id IN (Select Train_id
                                             from Trains
                                             where Trains.Source='Ba Ria Vung Tau')
```

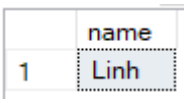
	Name	Address
1	Thinh	Ba Ria Vung Tau
2	Hoa	KTX khu A
3	Linh	KTX khu B

```
/*Find the users that booked for someone else */
Select Distinct U.Name As booker
from Tickets T , Users U
where T.Name not in ( Select Distinct T.Name
                      from Tickets T , Users U
                      Where T.User_id = U.User_id and T.Name = U.Name )
```

	booker
1	Hoa
2	Linh
3	Thinh

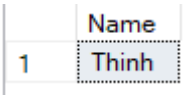
```
/*Find all users in the database who have more balance than each user.*/
SELECT U.name
FROM Users U, Balance B
```

```
WHERE U.User_id = B.User_id and B.Balance  > all(SELECT avg (Balance)
                                                FROM Balance);
```



	name
1	Linh

```
/* Find the user name who has the least balance */
SELECT Name
FROM Users
WHERE User_id IN (SELECT User_id
                  FROM Balance
                  WHERE Balance =(SELECT MIN(Balance)
                                  FROM Balance))
```



	Name
1	Thinh

Chapter VII. CONTRIBUTION

WORKING		CODING	CHECK
Doing Proposal		**All members**	**DONE**
Create Databases	Users, Trains, Balance	**Giao**	**Thinh**
	Tickets, Seats, Include	**Thinh**	**Giao**
	Admin	**Dang**	**Phuc**
	Check linked in whole database	**Anh**	**All members**
	Optimize database		
Meeting, discussion and decided about general background of the application. How many functions in this, included functions of user and manager		**All members**	
Find the information and document about the similar system		**Anh**	
Querying the database using Java Database Connectivity	Design the main display of **Login, Signup. Forget Password of Users, View Details, Add Balance**	**Giao**	**Thinh**
	Design the main display of **Booking Ticket, View Ticket**	**Thinh**	**Giao**

	Function of **Login, Signup. Forget Password of Users, View Details, Add Balance**	**Giao**	**Thinh (Check and test)**
	Function of **Booking Ticket, View Ticket**	**Thinh**	**Giao (Check and Test)**
	Design the main display of **Log in, Home Page, Add User, Add Balance, View Transaction** as Administrator	**Phuc**	**Dang**
	Function of **Log in, Home Page, Add User, Add Balance, View Transaction** as Administrator	**Dang**	**Phuc**
Design and complete the ERD diagram due to requirement		**Thinh**	**All members**
Design, complete and explain the Relational Model		**Giao**	**All members**
Design, complete and explain the Database Diagram		**Phuc**	**All members**
Meeting, discussion and decided about the structure, quality of the application, improve the code (if needed). Developed the application with more new features if have new ideas.		**All members**	
Summary to write the report		**Phuc**	**All members**
Design the slides		**Anh**	**All members**

Chapter VII. CONCLUSION

Ticket Booking project is combined with many important skills for the student to improve their knowledge, coding skill, thinking logically, develop problems, and solve them.

While making the project, we made our progress by solving problems. This provided us experiences that will be useful in the future. We came to know that how we can use Java to

make an app, create a logical database that is suitable for the project and link it with the programming language. Doing project is known as one of the best ways to learn more algorithms and optimize them.

Chapter VII. REFERENCES

[1] Nevon Project, "Android Local Train Ticketing Project",2015 [Online]. Link access: https://nevonprojects.com/android-local-train-ticketing-project/?fbclid=IwAR0vA63Gu9-4aMUAQH1367yAoWQ5XnbHCOu2wSXPqWeZ25_rUv6WQXaO5r8