

SYNOPSIS

RAILWAYS

OBJECTIVE- Designing a Database that gives us information about railway reservation of tickets. This database helps railways to retrieve data as and when required in future.

INTRODUCTION

Layout of railway reservation form and connection of this form with the database required to store information.

PASSENGERS DATABASE: database of passengers contains following fields

1. Name.....
2. Age.....
3. Gender.....
4. Total Number Of Passengers Travelling.....
 - Number of Adults.....
 - Number Of children.....
 - Senior Citizen.....

5. Date Of Travel.....

6. Class of Travel.....

TRAIN DATABASE : database of train contains following fields

1. Train Name.....
2. Train Number.....
3. Route...From.....To.....
4. Train Time.....

5. Number of Compartments.....

- AC First Class.....
- AC 2 Tier.....
- AC 3 Tier.....
- Sleeper.....
- General.....

6. Number of Employees.....

INTRODUCTION

HISTORY

A plan for a rail system in India was first put forward in 1832, but no further steps were taken for more than a decade. In 1844, the Governor-General of India Lord Hardinge allowed private entrepreneurs to set up a rail system in India. Two new railway companies were created and the East India Company was asked to assist them. Interest from a lot of investors in the UK led to the rapid creation of a rail system over the next few years.

Railways were first introduced to India in 1853. By 1947, the year of India's independence, there were forty-two rail systems. In 1951 the systems were nationalised as one unit, becoming one of the largest networks in the world. IR operates both long distance and suburban rail systems on a multi-gauge network of broad, metre and narrow gauges. It also owns locomotive and coach production facilities.

The first train in India became operational on 1851-12-22, and was used for the hauling of construction material in Roorkee. A few years later, on 1853-04-16, the first passenger train between Bori Bunder, Bombay and Thana covering a distance of 34 km (21 miles) was inaugurated, formally heralding the birth of railways in India.

INTRODUCTION TO THE RESERVATION SYSTEM

The Indian Railways (IR) carries about 5.5 lakh passengers in reserved accommodation every day. The computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) facilitates booking and cancelling of tickets from any of the 4000 terminals (i.e PRS booking windows) all over the country. These tickets can be booked or cancelled for journeys commencing in any part of India and ending in

any other part, with travel times as long as 72 hours and distances up to several thousand kilometers.

The pilot project of PRS was launched on 15 November 1985, over Northern Railway with the installation of the Integrated Multiple Train Passenger Reservation System (IMPRESS), an online transaction processing system developed by the Indian Railways in association with Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) Ltd., at New Delhi. The objective was to provide reserved accommodation on any train from any counter, preparation of train charts and accounting of the money collected. This application was subsequently implemented in 1987, at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Secunderabad. With the addition of new locations and many redefinitions, the IMPRESS system fell short of growing expectations of the travelling public

RAILWAY RESERVATION METHODS :

- ✓ Online Booking
- ✓ Counter Booking

ONLINE BOOKING:

This facility is given to general public by railway department. With the help of this facility people can book their tickets through internet, sitting in their home by a single click of the mouse. Using their credit card people can easily get their tickets done within minutes. There are certain charges for online booking as well.

COUNTER BOOKING:

This is oldest method of booking the ticket. The reservation counters are there at railway departments from where people can get the tickets to their respective destinations. Nowadays there are various ticket counters, apart from railway station counters where tickets are available.

PROPOSED RESERVATION SYSTEM ADVANTAGE

- The proposed system is comparatively faster than the existing system.
- As the proposed system is comparatively faster than the existing system, there will be very less rush and shorter queues at the reservation counters or centers.
- In the proposed system, we are also making database for all the trains running across the country.
- As required, we can edit the database of the trains and also add the new trains which will be proposed in future budgets

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT :

1. The acquisition and maintenance of a relational database with the help of hardware, communication network and software including system design.
2. To assess the if system chosen in the project operates in an adequately controlled environment.
3. Whether the application's control are adequate and if the system is in compliance with rules.
4. Adequate security from possibilities of fraud.
5. To show an effective mechanism to ensure most economic usage of available resources.
6. The control mechanism for credit card transactions were adequate

SCOPE OF OUR PROJECT WORK

1. The scope of project included evaluation of the application and was primarily concerned with the transactions related to booking of tickets from the terminals operated by the railway personnel.

2. Application controls, simulation and online enquiries were used to evaluate data validation and program logic. The selected data, as made available, for substantive checking of the completeness, integrity and consistency of data using computer assisted applications such as VB, MS Access and Structured Query Language (SQL).

REASONS FOR SELECTING THIS SYSTEM IN OUR PROJECT

- Indian Railways is huge. There are umpteen number of database in its system. The use of MS Access and Visual Basic enables the person at the booking counter a customized and easy retrieval of information.
- An online ticketing database allows the users of the Indian Railways Reservation System to track the whereabouts of their travel. The passengers who need to know whether they are in waiting list or confirmed need not travel to the ticket counter or call railway service system. With the help of an online system they can show the information in a click.
- In case of cancellation, the online system instantly credits the amount from the passengers' account.
- It updates the changes instantly, thus, the user working on the database will not have to go to each database and make the changes