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Flight Reservation System

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Abstract: *Flight reservation System is a computerized system used to store and retrieve information and conduct transactions related to air travel. The project is aimed at exposing the relevance and importance of Flight Reservation Systems. It is projected towards enhancing the relationship between customers and Flight agencies through the use of ARSs, and thereby making it convenient for the customers to book the flights as when they require such that they can utilize this software to make reservations. This software has two parts. First is user part and the administrator part. User part is used as a front end and administrator is the back end. Administrator is used by Flight authority. It will allow the customers to access database and allow new customers to sign up for online access. The system allows the Flight passenger to search for flights that are available between the two travel cities, namely the "Departure city" and "Arrival city" for a particular departure and arrival dates. The system displays all the flight's details such as flight no, name, price, and duration of journey etc. After search the system display list of available flights and allows customer to choose a particular flight. Then the system checks for the availability of seats on the flight. If the seats are available, then the system allows the passenger to book a seat. Otherwise, it asks the user to choose another flight. To book a flight the system asks the customer to enter his details such as name, address, city, state, credit card number and contact number. Then it checks the validity of the card, books the flight and updates the Flight database and user database. The system also allows the customer to cancel his/her reservation if any problem occurs. The main purpose of this software is to reduce the manual errors involved in the Flight reservation process and make it convenient for the customers to book the flights as when they require such that they can utilize this software to make reservations, modify reservations or cancel a particular reservation.*

Background: *The Airline Reservation System project is an implementation of a general Airline Ticketing website like Orbitz, which helps the customers to search the availability of flights, book and cancel the flight tickets. This project also covers adding, deleting, or modifying the customer details and flights. In general, this website would be designed to perform like any other airline ticketing website available online. The purpose of this project is to implement or to design a database for an airline reservation system to check the flight details, book and cancel flight tickets. It makes the process of booking and cancelling flight tickets simple and easy for the passengers. Normally a person wants to reserve his ticket and he must contact the nearest Overseas Travels branch. The Airline Reservation System provides an interface to schedule flights and reservations for an airline through the internet. Its responsibility is to keep track of system users, customers, Airbus information, flight information and cancellation, The Airline Reservation System is one of the modifications that were carried out in the Passenger Service System so that the working and availability of Service area can be broadened. On one hand, it helps the customers and on the other, it also makes the life of the airline service companies easier by keeping all the records of the passengers and if there is any change in the fight due to some reason, the passengers are promptly informed. This system is also used by companies to keep track of user preferences of regular travelers so that they can provide better service and give offers to customers.*

Materials and Methods: *An airline's inventory contains all flights with their available seats. The inventory of an airline is generally divided into service classes (e.g. First, Business or Economy class) and up to 26 booking classes, for which different prices and booking conditions apply. Inventory data is imported and maintained through a Schedule Distribution System over standardized interfaces. One of the core functions of the inventory management is the inventory control. Inventory control steers how many seats are*

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available in the different booking classes, by opening and closing individual booking classes for sale. In combination with the fares and booking conditions stored in the Fare Quote System the price for each sold seat is determined. Users access an airline's inventory through an availability display. It contains all offered flights for a particular city-pair with their available seats in the different booking classes. This display contains flights which are operated by the airline itself as well as code share flights which are operated in co-operation with another airline. If the city pair is not one on which the airline offers service it may display a connection using its' own flights or display the flights of other airlines. The availability of seats of other airlines is updated through standard industry interfaces. Depending on the type of co-operation it supports access to the last seat (Last Seat Availability) in real-time. Reservations for individual passengers or groups are stored in a so-called Passenger Name Record (PNR). Among other data, the PNR contains personal information such as name, contact information or special services requests (SSRs) .

Proposed System of Flight Ticket Booking System: *The aim of proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. The system provides proper security and reduces the manual work The UCU population is growing steadily every semester so there is an urgent need to automate the booking process to handle the data of this growing population. Online booking system will help UCU to avoid more expenses and remain competitive. To thrive, organizations must increase the quality of services they deliver to clients while lowering their operating costs, maintain privacy, and comply with regulatory compliance standards (O' Brain, 2011). The new technological education environment lowers operating costs by integrating computer applications using real time information to reduce cycle times and to increase customer satisfaction. Besides, they provide a means for management to respond to the increasing business needs in the more effective and efficient ways. According to Lucey, (2012), all organizations operations are ever changing. Management and information systems that support them have to deal with that change and adapt to their operations, systems and organizations themselves in order to survive and prosper. Therefore UCU community needs a residential online booking system to solve this problem. The following chapter of methodology gives the steps of how the system is going to be developed.*

Conclusion: *Our project is only a humble venture to satisfy the needs to manage their project work. Several user friendly coding have also adopted. This package shall prove to be a powerful package in satisfying all the requirements of the school. The objective of software planning is to provide a frame work that enables the manger to make reasonable estimates made within a limited time frame at the beginning of the software project and should be updated regularly as the project progresses. Here we can maintain the records of Flight and Ticket. Also, as it can be seen that now-a-days the players are versatile, i.e. so there is a scope for introducing a method to maintain the Flight Ticket Booking System. Enhancements can be done to maintain all the Flight, Ticket, Booking, Passenger, Payment. We have left all the options open so that if there is any other future requirement in the system by the user for the enhancement of the system then it is possible to implement them. In the last we would like to thanks all the persons involved in the development of the system directly or indirectly. We hope that the project will serve its purpose for which it is develop there by underlining success of process.*

Keywords: Flight Reservation System , Login, Reservation, Admin, User, SQL Connection, Operations, Flights, Domestic and International Flights, Reservation, Ticket Review, Tickets Cancellation, Add Flight, Reports. Delete Flight , Modify

I. INTRODUCTION

The "Flight Ticket Booking System" has been developed to override the problems prevailing in the practicing manual system. This software is supported to eliminate and in some cases reduce the hardships faced by this existing system. Moreover this system is designed for the particular need of the company to carry out operations in a smooth and effective manner.

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The application is reduced as much as possible to avoid errors while entering the data. It also provides error message while entering invalid data. No formal knowledge is needed for the user to use this system. Thus by this all it proves it is user-friendly. Flight Ticket Booking System , as described above, can lead to error free, secure, reliable and fast management system. It can assist the user to concentrate on their other activities rather to concentrate on the record keeping. Thus it will help organization in better utilization of resources.

Every organization, whether big or small, has challenges to overcome and managing the information of Ticket, Flight, Passenger, Flight Route, Payment. Every Flight Ticket Booking System has different Flight needs, therefore we design exclusive employee management systems that are adapted to your managerial requirements. This is designed to assist in strategic planning, and will help you ensure that your organization is equipped with the right level of information and details for your future goals. Also, for those busy executive who are always on the go, our systems come with remote access features, which will allow you to manage your workforce anytime, at all times. These systems will ultimately allow you to better manage resources.

The purpose of Flight Ticket Booking System is to automate the existing manual system by the help of computerized equipment's and full-fledged computer software, fulfilling their requirements, so that their valuable data/information can be stored for a longer period with easy accessing and manipulation of the same. The required software and hardware are easily available and easy to work with.

Flight Ticket Booking System, as described above, can lead to error free, secure, reliable and fast management system. It can assist the user to concentrate on their other activities rather to concentrate on the record keeping. Thus it will help organization in better utilization of resources. The organization can maintain computerized records without redundant entries. That means that one need not be distracted by information that is not relevant, while being able to reach the information.

The aim is to automate its existing manual system by the help of computerized equipment and full-fledged computer software, fulfilling their requirements, so that their valuable data/information can be stored for a longer period with easy accessing and manipulation of the same. Basically the project describes how to manage for good performance and better services for the clients.

II. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

The Software Requirements Specification is produced at the culmination of the analysis task. The function and performance allocated to software as part of system engineering are refined by establishing a complete information description, a detailed functional and behavioral description, an indication of performance requirements and design constraints, appropriate validation criteria, and other data pertinent to requirements.

The proposed system has the following requirements:

- System needs store information about new entry of Flight.
- System needs to help the internal staff to keep information of Ticket and find them as per various queries.
- System need to maintain quantity record.
- System need to keep the record of Booking.
- System need to update and delete the record.
- System also needs a search area.
- It also needs a security system to prevent data.

2.1 Identification of Need

The old manual system was suffering from a series of drawbacks. Since whole of the system was to be maintained with hands the process of keeping, maintaining and retrieving the information was very tedious and lengthy. The records were never used to be in a systematic order. there used to be lots of difficulties in associating any particular transaction with a particular context. If any information was to be found it was required to go through the different registers, documents there would never exist anything like report generation. There would always be unnecessary consumption of time while entering records and retrieving records. One more problem was that it was very difficult to find errors while entering the records. Once the records were entered it was very difficult to update these records.

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The reason behind it is that there is lot of information to be maintained and have to be kept in mind while running the business .For this reason we have provided features Present system is partially automated (computerized), actually existing system is quite laborious as one has to enter same information at three different places.

- Documents and reports that must be provided by the new system: there can also be few reports, which can help management in decision-making and cost controlling, but since these reports do not get required attention, such kind of reports and information were also identified and given required attention.
- Details of the information needed for each document and report.
- The required frequency and distribution for each document.
- Probable sources of information for each document and report.
- With the implementation of computerized system, the task of keeping records in an organized manner will be solved. The greatest of all is the retrieval of information, which will be at the click of the mouse. So the proposed system helps in saving the time in different operations and making information flow easy giving valuable reports
- All hardware and software cost has to be borne by the organization.
- Overall we have estimated that the benefits the organization is going to receive from the proposed system will surely overcome the initial costs and the later on running cost for system.

After doing the project Flight Ticket Booking System, study and analyzing all the existing or required functionalities of the system, the next task is to do the feasibility study for the project. All projects are feasible - given unlimited resources and infinite time.

Feasibility study includes consideration of all the possible ways to provide a solution to the given problem. The proposed solution should satisfy all the user requirements and should be flexible enough so that future changes can be easily done based on the future upcoming requirements.

This is a very important aspect to be considered while developing a project. We decided the technology based on minimum possible cost factor.

This included the study of function, performance and constraints that may affect the ability to achieve an acceptable system. For this feasibility study, we studied complete functionality to be provided in the system, as described in the System Requirement Specification (SRS), and checked if everything was possible using different type of frontend and backend platform.

No doubt the proposed system is fully GUI based that is very user friendly and all inputs to be taken all self-explanatory even to a layman. Besides, a proper training has been conducted to let know the essence of the system to the users so that they feel comfortable with new system. As far our study is concerned the clients are comfortable and happy as the system has cut down their loads and doing.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Methodologies

Hardware:

Processor : Pentuium Iv 2.6 Ghz

- Ram : 512mb Dd Ram
- Monitor : 15” Color
- Hard Disk :250 Gb
- Cd drive : Lg52x
- Keyboard : Standard 102 Keys
- Mouse :Optical Mouse

Software:

- front end :java,html,servlets
- backend : java Spring Boot
- operating system : windows 10

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3.2 Procedure Diagram

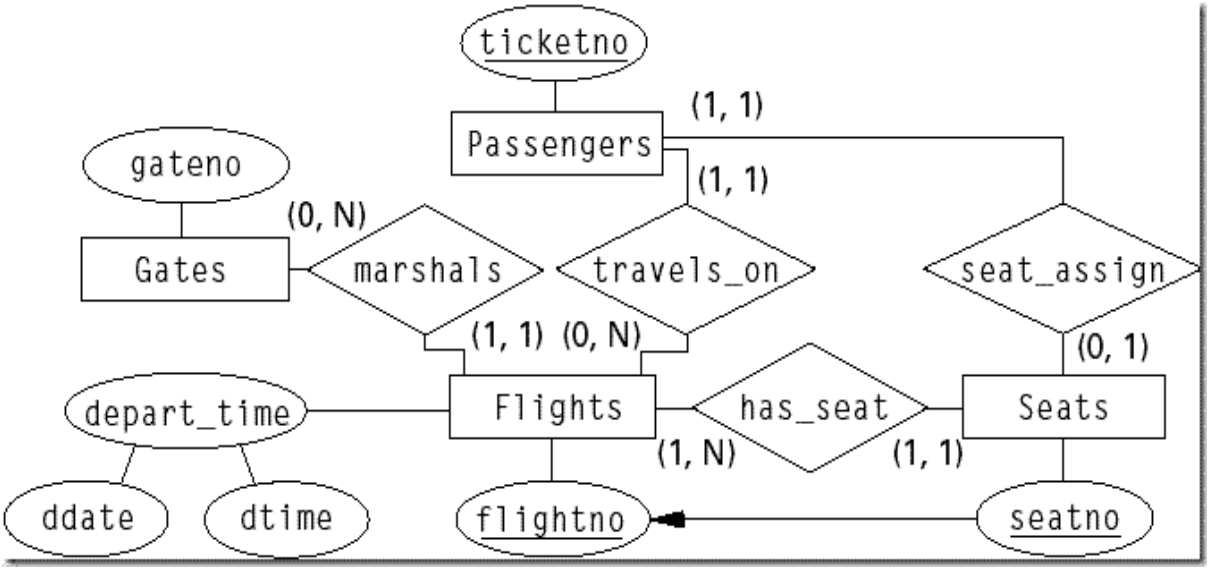

Figure 1.1

3.3 Applicability

- This project solve the problem of the traditional reservation system.
- With certain changes it can be applicable on any online reservation field.
- One of the most benefits in today's life is that reservation can be made from any place of the world.
- The user need not to be present the physically to draw a reservation slip. It will automatically do by the system

3.4 Advantages

1. It easy to learn and adjust to the system
2. this system does not require the staff to be highly educated
3. the requirements to tackle this job may be limited to
4. Willing to work long hours
5. data is not easily lost
6. it easy to manage the system due to the high number of staff working

3.5 Product Definition

1. Plane type: This defines the physical type of the plane. It dictates the capacity of first, executive, business and economy seats that a flight can have.
2. Airport: An airport consists of a name, the city it is in, and its airport id.
3. Flight : A flight is identified by its flightid. A flight denotes an unique "plane", i.e. one which is scheduled to run at a certain time, from one place to another. A flight runs over a set of routes.
4. Route: A route is simply a tuple of airports: (StartAirport,EndAirport), and every route has a unique route id. A flight runs over a route only if it runs from the startairport to the endairport, possibly halting in between at other airports. A route is elementary for a flight if the flight runs nonstop from the start airport to the end airport.
5. Ticket : A ticket is uniquely identified by a ticket id. The ticket may be a passenger ticket or a cargo ticket, and can be booked under a passenger profile or a user profile. A ticket is booked on a flight for a route that the flight is associated with. A passenger ticket contains details about the passenger, and a cargo ticketabout a cargo.

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6. The Scheme : A scheme consists of discount percentages on various classes awarded on certain flights, and for certain people or round trips. Scheme ids have a type code defining what they they are valid for, and a period code showing whether they are valid as of now or no. A scheme is defined for a flight and for a particular route.
7. Official: An official is a person who can book tickets for others, and can find retrieve the complete list of passengers boarding a flight. An official works at an airport.
8. Profile: A profile denotes that a person has been verified to be genuine and can book tickets/ execute certain queries.

IV. SYSTEM DESIGN OF FLIGHT TICKET BOOKING SYSTEM

1. Primary Design Phase:
2. Secondary Design Phase:

4.1 Primary Design Phase

In this phase, a logical system is built which fulfill the given requirements. Design phase of software development deals with transforming the clients's requirements into a logically working system. Normally, design is performed in the following in the following two steps:

In this phase, the system is designed at block level. The blocks are created on the basis of analysis done in the problem identification phase. Different blocks are created for different functions emphasis is put on minimizing the information flow between blocks. Thus, all activities which require more interaction are kept in one block.

1. Design various blocks for overall system processes.
2. Design smaller, compact and workable modules in each block.
3. Design various database structures.
4. Specify details of programs to achieve desired functionality.
5. Design the form of inputs, and outputs of the system.
6. Perform documentation of the design.
7. System reviews.
8. The system user should always be aware of what to do next.
9. The screen should be formatted so that various types of information, instructions and messages always appear in the same general display area.
10. Message, instructions or information should be displayed long enough to allow the system user to read them.
11. Use display attributes sparingly.
12. Default values for fields and answers to be entered by the user should be specified.
13. A user should not be allowed to proceed without correcting an error.
14. The system user should never get an operating system message or fatal error.

4.2 Secondary Design Phase

In the secondary phase the detailed design of every block is performed.

User Interface Design:

User Interface Design is concerned with the dialogue between a user and the computer. It is concerned with everything from starting the system or logging into the system to the eventually presentation of desired inputs and outputs. The overall flow of screens and messages is called a dialogue.

Preliminary Product Description:

The first step in the system development life cycle is the preliminary investigation to determine the feasibility of the system. The purpose of the preliminary investigation is to evaluate project requests. It is not a design study nor does it include the collection of details to describe the business system in all respect.

- Clarify and understand the project request

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- Determine the size of the project.
- Assess costs and benefits of alternative approaches.
- Determine the technical and operational feasibility of alternative approaches.
- Report the findings to management, with recommendations outlining the acceptance or rejection of the proposal.

Rather, it is the collecting of information that helps committee members to evaluate the merits of the project request and make an informed judgment about the feasibility of the proposed project.

Analysts working on the preliminary investigation should accomplish the following objectives:

Brief Introduction about RDBSM :

A relational database management system (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as invented by E. F. Codd, of IBM's San Jose Research Laboratory. Many popular databases currently in use are based on the relational database model.

RDBMSs have become a predominant choice for the storage of information in new databases used for financial records, manufacturing and logistical information, personnel data, and much more since the 1980s. Relational databases have often replaced legacy hierarchical databases and network databases because they are easier to understand and use. However, relational databases have been challenged by object databases, which were introduced in an attempt to address the object-relational impedance mismatch in relational database, and XML databases

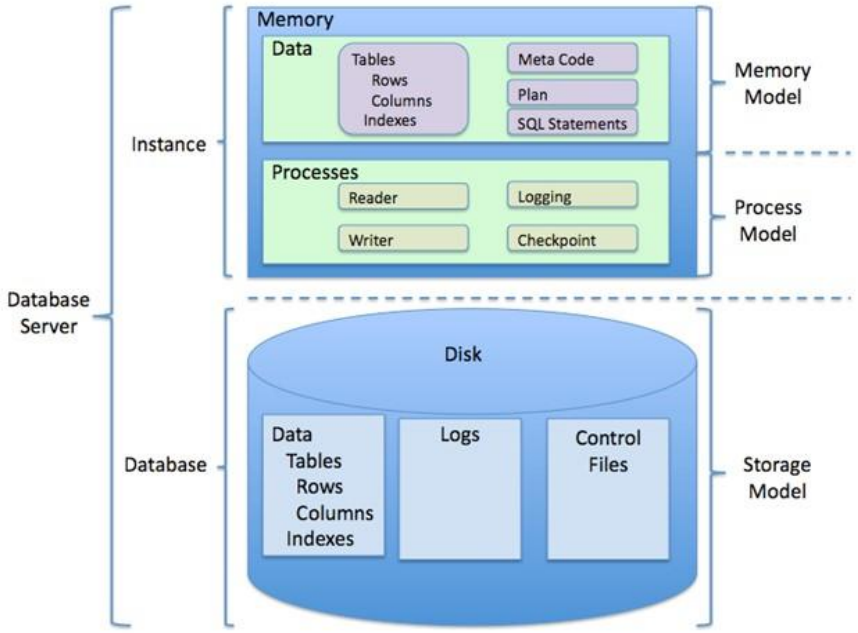

Figure 1.2

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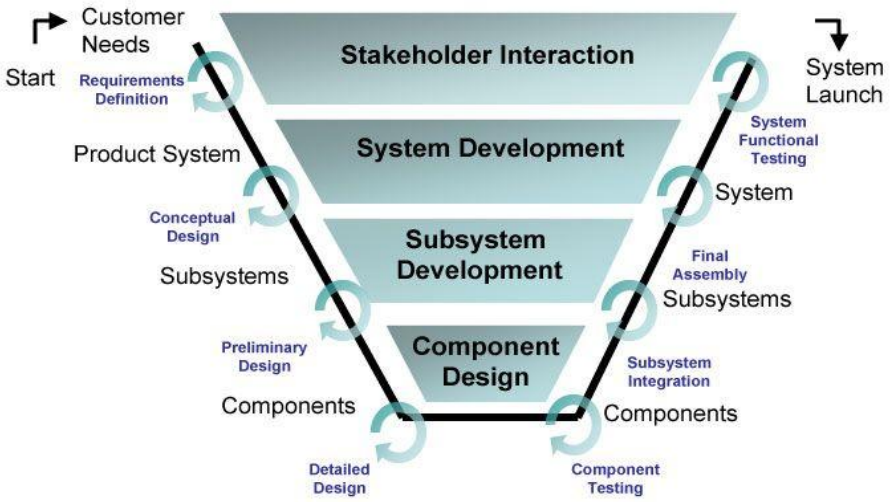


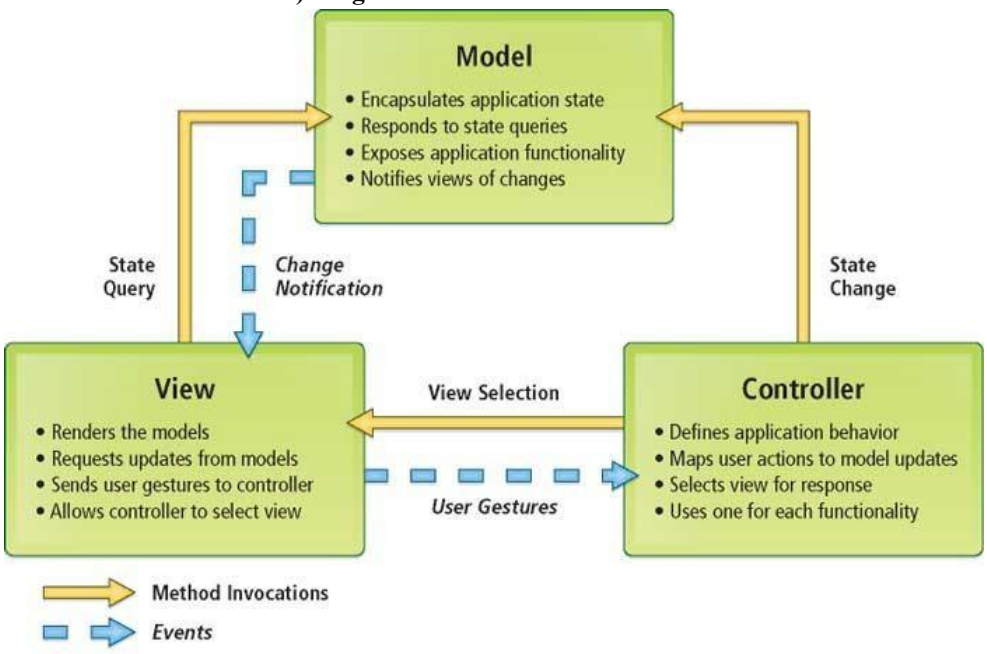
Figure 1.3

4.3 Implementation Methodology

Model View Controller or MVC as it is popularly called, is a software design pattern for developing web applications. A Model View Controller pattern is made up of the following three parts:

- **Model** - The lowest level of the pattern which is responsible for maintaining data.
- **View** - This is responsible for displaying all or a portion of the data to the user.
- **Controller** - Software Code that controls the interactions between the Model and View. MVC is popular as it isolates the application logic from the user interface layer and supports separation of concerns. Here the Controller receives all requests for the application and then works with the Model to prepare any data needed by the View. The View then uses the data prepared by the Controller to generate a final presentable response. The MVC abstraction can be graphically represented as follows.

4.4 MVC (Model View Controller Flow) Diagram



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4.5 Data Flow Diagram

Data flow diagram is the starting point of the design phase that functionally decomposes the requirements specification. A DFD consists of a series of bubbles joined by lines. The bubbles represent data transformation and the lines represent data flows in the system. A DFD describes what data flow rather than how they are processed, so it does not hardware, software and data structure. A data-flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design). A data flow diagram (DFD) is a significant modeling technique for analyzing and constructing information processes. DFD literally means an illustration that explains the course or movement of information in a process. DFD illustrates this flow of information in a process based on the inputs and outputs. A DFD can be referred to as a Process Model.

The data flow diagram is a graphical description of a system's data and how to Process transform the data is known as Data Flow Diagram (DFD).Unlike details flow chart, DFDs don't supply detail descriptions of modules that graphically describe a system's data and how the data interact with the system. Data flow diagram number of symbols and the following symbols are of by DeMarco.

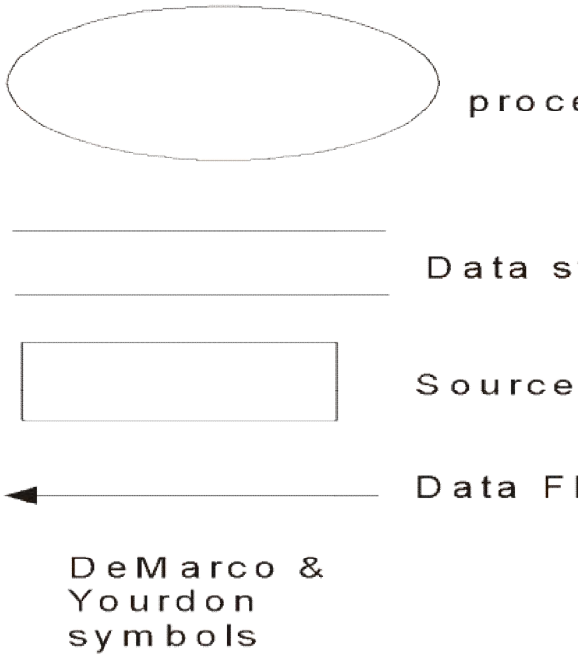

Figure 1.4

There are seven rules for construct a data flow diagram.

1. Arrows should not cross each other.
2. Squares, circles and files must wears names.
3. Decomposed data flows must be balanced.
4. No two data flows, squares or circles can be the same names.
5. Draw all data flows around the outside of the diagram.
6. Choose meaningful names for data flows, processes & data stores.
7. Control information such as record units, password and validation requirements are not penitent to a data flow diagram.

This basic DFD can be then disintegrated to a lower level diagram demonstrating smaller steps exhibiting details of the system that is being modeled.

On a DFD, data items flow from an external data source or an internal data store to an internal data store or an external data sink, via an internal process. It is common practice to draw a context-level data flow diagram first, which shows the interaction between the system and external agents, which act as data sources and data sinks. On the context diagram (also known as the Level 0 DFD'), the system's interactions with the outside world are modeled purely in terms

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of data flows across the system boundary. The context diagram shows the entire system as a single process, and gives no clues as to its internal organization.

This context-level DFD is next "exploded", to produce a Level 1 DFD that shows some of the detail of the system being modeled. The Level 1 DFD shows how the system is divided into sub-systems (processes), each of which deals with one or more of the data flows to or from an external agent, and which together provide all of the functionality of the system as a whole. The level 1 DFD is further spread and split into more descriptive and detailed description about the project as level 2 DFD. The level 2 DFD can be a number of data flows which will finally show the entire description of the software project.

4.6 System Analysis

System analysis is a process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and the information about the Flight Ticket Booking System to recommend improvements on the system. It is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. System analysis or study is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minutest detail and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of the interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. The system is viewed as a whole and the input to the system are identified. The outputs from the organizations are traced to the various processes. System analysis is concerned with becoming aware of the problem, identifying the relevant and decisional variables, analyzing and synthesizing the various factors and determining an optimal or at least a satisfactory solution or program of action. A detailed study of the process must be made by various techniques like interviews, questionnaires etc. The data collected by these sources must be scrutinized to arrive to a conclusion. The conclusion is an understanding of how the system functions. This system is called the existing system. Now the existing system is subjected to close study and problem areas are identified. The designer now functions as a problem solver and tries to sort out the difficulties that the enterprise faces. The solutions are given as proposals. The proposal is then weighed with the existing system analytically and the best one is selected. The proposal is presented to the user for an endorsement by the user. The proposal is reviewed on user request and suitable changes are made. This is loop that ends as soon as the user is satisfied with proposal. Preliminary study is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, using the information for further studies on the system. Preliminary study is problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. It does various feasibility studies. In these studies a rough figure of the system activities can be obtained, from which the decision about the strategies to be followed for effective system study and analysis can be taken.

Existing System of Flight Ticket Booking System

In the existing system the exams are done only manually but in proposed system we have to computerize the exams using this application.

1. Lack of security of data.
2. More man power.
3. Time consuming.
4. Consumes large volume of pare work.
5. Needs manual calculations.
6. No direct role for the higher officials

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM OF FLIGHT TICKET BOOKING SYSTEM

The aim of proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. The system provides proper security and reduces the manual work.

- Security of data.
- Ensure data accuracy's.
- Proper control of the higher officials.
- Minimize manual data entry.

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- Minimum time needed for the various processing.
- Greater efficiency.
- Better service.
- User friendliness and interactive.
- Minimum time required.

5.1 Data Dictionary

This is normally represented as the data about data. It is also termed as metadata some times which gives the data about the data stored in the database. It defines each data term encountered during the analysis and design of a new system. Data elements can describe files or the processes.

Following are some major symbols used in the data dictionary

- = equivalent to
- + and
- [] either/ or
- () Optional entry

Following are some rules, which defines the construction of data dictionary entries:

1. Words should be defined to understand for what they need and not the variable need by which they may be described in the program .
2. Each word must be unique. We cannot have two definition of the same client.
3. Aliases or synonyms are allowed when two or more enters shows the same meaning. For example a vendor number may also be called as customer number.
4. A self-defining word should not be decomposed. It means that the reduction of any information in to subpart should be done only if it is really required that is it is not easy to understand directly.

Data dictionary includes information such as the number of records in file, the frequency a process will run, security factor like pass word which user must enter to get excess to the information.

5.2 Programming Part

```
package com.abhay.flightreservation.controllers;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.format.annotation.DateTimeFormat;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
import org.springframework.ui.ModelMap;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestParam;
import com.abhay.flightreservation.entities.Flight;
import com.abhay.flightreservation.repos.FlightRepository;
@Controller
public class FlightController {
@Autowired
FlightRepository flightRepository;
@RequestMapping("/findFlights")
public String findFlights(@RequestParam("from") String from, @RequestParam("to") String to,
                @RequestParam("departureDate") @DateTimeFormat(pattern = "MM-dd-yyyy")Date departureDate,
                ModelMap modelMap) {
        List<Flight> flights = flightRepository.findAll(from, to, departureDate);
```

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```
        modelMap.addAttribute("flights", flights);
        return "displayFlights";
}
@RequestMapping("admin/showAddFlight")
public String showAddFlight() {
        return "addFlight";
}
}
```

VI. CONCLUSION

Conclusion of the Project Flight Ticket Booking System

Our project is only a humble venture to satisfy the needs to manage their project work. Several user friendly coding have also adopted. This package shall prove to be a powerful package in satisfying all the requirements of the school. The objective of software planning is to provide a frame work that enables the manger to make reasonable estimates made within a limited time frame at the beginning of the software project and should be updated regularly as the project progresses.

At the end it is concluded that we have made effort on following points

- A description of the background and context of the project and its relation to work already done in the area.
- Made statement of the aims and objectives of the project.
- The description of Purpose, Scope, and applicability.
- We define the problem on which we are working in the project.
- We describe the requirement Specifications of the system and the actions that can be done on these things.
- We understand the problem domain and produce a model of the system, which describes operations that can be performed on the system.
- We included features and operations in detail, including screen layouts.
- We designed user interface and security issues related to system.
- Finally the system is implemented and tested according to test cases.

6.1 Future Scope of the Project

In a nutshell, it can be summarized that the future scope of the project circles around maintaining information regarding:

- We can add printer in future.
- We can give more advance software for Flight Ticket Booking System including more facilities
- We will host the platform on online servers to make it accessible worldwide
- Integrate multiple load balances to distribute the loads of the system
- Create the master and slave database structure to reduce the overload of the database queries
- Implement the backup mechanism for taking backup of codebase and database on regular basis on different servers

The above mentioned points are the enhancements which can be done to increase the applicability and usage of this project. Here we can maintain the records of Flight and Ticket. Also, as it can be seen that now-a-days the players are versatile, i.e. so there is a scope for introducing a method to maintain the Flight Ticket Booking System. Enhancements can be done to maintain all the Flight, Ticket, Booking, Passenger, Payment.

We have left all the options open so that if there is any other future requirement in the system by the user for the enhancement of the system then it is possible to implement them.In the last we would like to thanks all the persons involved in the development of the system directly or indirectly. We hope that the project will serve its purpose for which it is develop there by underlining success of process.

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6.2 Limitation of Project on Flight Ticket Booking System

Although I have put my best efforts to make the software flexible, easy to operate but limitations cannot be ruled out even by me. Though the software presents a broad range of options to its users some intricate options could not be covered into it; partly because of logistic and partly due to lack of sophistication. Paucity of time was also major constraint, thus it was not possible to make the software foolproof and dynamic. Lack of time also compelled me to ignore some part such as storing old result of the candidate etc.

Considerable efforts have made the software easy to operate even for the people not related to the field of computers but it is acknowledged that a layman may find it a bit problematic at the first instance. The user is provided help at each step for his convenience in working with the software.

List of limitations which is available in the Flight Ticket Booking System:

- Excel export has not been developed for Flight, Ticket due to some criticality.
- The transactions are executed in off-line mode, hence on-line data for Booking, Passenger capture and modification is not possible.
- Off-line reports of Flight, Payment, Booking cannot be generated due to batch mode execution.

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