A

PROJECT REPORT

ON

Online Tourism System

Submitted by

Dodha Snehal D. (210170116519)

Makwana Harsh R. (210170116517)

Vadher Manan D. (200170116003)

Patel Hemaxee C. (200170116011)

Raval Kiratn A. (200170116051)

Barot Foram B. (200170116014)

In fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

Bachelor of Engineering

In

Information Technology

Vishwakarma Govt. Engineering College, Ahmedabad

Gujarat Technological University

Vishwakarma Govt. Engineering College, Ahmedabad

Declaration

We hereby declare that the Project Report submitted, along with the project entitled "**Online Tourism System"** submitted in fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor Of Engineering in IT to Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad, is a bonafide record of the project work carried out at **Vishwakarma Government Engineering College, Ahmedabad** under the supervision of **Mr. Jignesh Vania** and that no part of any of these project reports has been directly copied from any students' reports or taken from anyother source, without providing due reference.

Name of the Students — Sign of Students

Snehal Dodha

Harsh Makwana

Manan Vadher

Foram Barot

Hemaxee Patel

Kirtan Raval

Vishwakarma Govt. Engineering College, Ahmedabad

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project reports, submitted along with the project entitled **Online Tourism System** has been carried out by **Snehal Dodha 210170116519** under my guidance in fulfilment for the degree of **Bachelor of Engineering** in **Information Technology** 6th **Semester** of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2022-23. These students have successfully completed project activity under my guidance.

Mr. Jignesh Vania
Internal Guide
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Mrs. Vibha Patel
Head of Department
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Vishwakarma Govt. Engineering College, Ahmedabad

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project reports, submitted along with the project entitled **Online Tourism System** has been carried out by **Harsh Makwana 210170116517** under my guidance in fulfilment for the degree of **Bachelor of Engineering** in **Information Technology** 6th **Semester** of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2022-23. These students have successfully completed project activity under my guidance.

Mr. Jignesh Vania
Internal Guide
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Mrs. Vibha Patel
Head of Department
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Vishwakarma Govt. Engineering College, Ahmedabad

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project reports, submitted along with the project entitled **Online Tourism System** has been carried out by **Hemaxee Patel 200170116011** under my guidance in fulfilment for the degree of **Bachelor of Engineering** in **Information Technology** 6th **Semester** of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2022-23. These students have successfully completed project activity under my guidance.

Mr. Jignesh Vania
Internal Guide
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Mrs. Vibha Patel
Head of Department
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Vishwakarma Govt. Engineering College, Ahmedabad

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project reports, submitted along with the project entitled **Online Tourism System** has been carried out by **Manan Vadher 200170116003** under my guidance in fulfilment for the degree of **Bachelor of Engineering** in **Information Technology** 6th **Semester** of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2022-23. These students have successfully completed project activity under my guidance.

Mr. Jignesh Vania
Internal Guide
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Mrs. Vibha Patel
Head of Department
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Vishwakarma Govt. Engineering College, Ahmedabad

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project reports, submitted along with the project entitled **Online Tourism System** has been carried out by **Foram Barot 200170116014** under my guidance in fulfilment for the degree of **Bachelor of Engineering** in **Information Technology** 6th **Semester** of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2022-23. These students have successfully completed project activity under my guidance.

Mr. Jignesh Vania
Internal Guide
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Mrs. Vibha Patel
Head of Department
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Vishwakarma Govt. Engineering College, Ahmedabad

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project reports, submitted along with the project entitled **Online Tourism System** has been carried out by **Kirtan Rawal 200170116051** under my guidance in fulfilment for the degree of **Bachelor of Engineering** in **Information Technology** 6th **Semester** of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2022-23. These students have successfully completed project activity under my guidance.

Mr. Jignesh Vania
Internal Guide
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

Mrs. Vibha Patel
Head of Department
IT Department
VGEC,Ahmedabad

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Abstract

This project is for Online Tourism. As tourism is one of the most expeditious growing industries today, thus within the tourism industry events are getting more and more paramount. This project will reduce the physical communication required for booking, payment and manual advertisement. This will be very useful for company and users. Company will upload and manage all their tourism package, facility details, service details and payment details. They can manage bookings as well as payments. While user can go through all package details. User can book packages also can add specific instruction or they can do inquiry online about package details upload by company. They can give rating and reviews about package they have booked. This way company will get idea about bookings in prior so that they can make arrangements that way. User will be able to compare details and select appropriate package based on their budget, number of days, location etc. We are going to built website using Django framework of Python so it will be one of the technologically advance and very useful website for both Users Company and tourists.

Table of Content

List of Figures

List of tables

Chapter:1

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Travel and tourism have been important social activities of human beings from time immemorial. In simple terms, tourism is the act of travel for the purpose of leisure, pleasure or business, and the provision of services for this act. But, In the present system a customer has to approach various agencies to find details of places and to book tickets. This often requires a lot of time and effort. A customer may not get the desired information from these offices and often the customer may be misguided. It is tedious for a customer to plan a particular journey and have it executed properly. The biggest problem in an existing site that the pages of that website are static and not dynamic, so the functionality of the site is not dynamic and the site doesn't work dynamically.

Online Tourism System is a web based application. The main purpose of these websites is to provide a convenient way for a customer to book hotels, flights, trains and buses for tour purposes. The objective of this project is to develop a system that automates the processes and activities of a travel agency. In this project, we will make an easier task of searching places and for booking train, flight or bus. In the present system a customer has to approach various agencies to find details of places and to book tickets. This often requires a lot of time and effort. We provide approach skills to critically examine how a tourist visits and its ability to operate in an appropriate way when dealing with the consequences of tourism, locally, regionally, and nationally including visitor security and ecological influences. It is tedious for a customer to plan a particular journey and have it executed properly. The project 'Tours and Travels Management System' is developed to replace the currently existing system, which helps in keeping records of the customer details of destination as well as payment received.

This application is developed to provide best travelling services to the customers and travel agents. We have developed tours and travel management systems to provide a search platform where a tourist can find their tour places according to their choices. This system also helps to promote responsible and interesting tourism so that people can enjoy their holidays at

their favorable places. This system also helps to develop tourism with different cultures so that they enrich the tourism experience and build pride. We develop this system to create and promote forms of tourism that provide healthy interaction opportunities for tourists and locals and increase better understanding of different cultures, customs, lifestyles, traditional knowledge and beliefs. This system also provides a better way to connect with various events. Also, the customers can give ratings and reviews about packages they have booked.

Project Purpose:

- Tourism is one of the most growing industries but with the same old manual mechanism which works on paper receipts. So to eliminate this approach to make it a better system which has everything online.
- In this system a company will upload all its details and upcoming plans and everything and the user will be able to check this online.
- It will be an advantage because users do not have to inquire using calls or meetings, they can check all these details online.
- Users can view all details and then they can compare or find the best suitable travel package according to their requirements.

Project Scope:

- Tourism is considered to be an important aspect of economic growth &the development of a nation. So we are going to develop a portal that would boost economic profit for travel companies.
- Tourism based company is generally considered a bright and potential employment sector as it offers a wide variety of career opportunities in both the private &public sector. It will be easy for them to operate using this model.
- This project also helps users to verify all packages details and they can plan their travel accordingly.
- They would be able to compare pricing factors and it will be beneficial for them.

Project Objective:

- The main objective of this project is to eliminate the disadvantage and clumsy process of the older system which is very manual and requires more human resources.
- In this project there is a facility of doing enquiry online which will change user perspective and it will give users a good experience.
- Users will be able to see prices and package details of the company and what will be the upcoming travel packages and dates and all details.
- Users can write their reviews and travel blogs , it will make it easy for other users to see and decide about their travel destination.

Literature Review / Survey:

1) https://www.makemytrip.com is the most popular Indian online travel company. The company provides online travel services including domestic and international holiday packages. it provides instant bookings and comprehensive choices. Make my trip offering a wide range of best tour packages.

Disadvantage: In makemy trip if user booked tour package .then due to some reason. User require to cancel the package then makemy trip it not totally refund the money.

2) https://www.yatra.com is an Indian online travel agency and travel search engine.yatra.com is a leading online travel services provider in India .it also offer best deals on tour packages.yatra.com provides information ,pricing, availability, and booking facility on domestic flights, holiday packages.

Disadvantage: Yatra offers value for money packages, luxury packages group departure as wellCustomized packages.

3) https://www.easemytrip.com is provide hotel bookings, holiday packages booking, bus booking, it provides 24/7 service . it is easy and convenient booking for users. In easemy trip user can easily do cancellation and refund service is also provided. .It also provide exciting offers on tour Packages, flight booking .

CHAPTER:2

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

ANALYSIS AND PROJECT

MANAGEMENT

TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Tools:
    - Xampp
    - Notepad++
    - Web browser
    - Pycharm

2. Technology:

Frontend:

1. HTML/HTML5
2. CSS/CSS3
3. JAVASCRIPT
4. BOOTSTRAP

Backend

1. PYTHON

Database:

1. Mysql

Tools explanation:

XAMPP :

XAMPP stands for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), MariaDB (M), PHP (P) and Perl (P). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing purposes. Everything needed to set up a web server – server application (Apache), database (MariaDB), and scripting language (PHP) – is included

in an extractable file. XAMPP is also cross-platform, which means it works equally well on Linux, Mac and Windows.

Notepad++ :

Notepad++ is at base a decent text editor, but it's barely a programmer's editor, at least for **Python**. It has acceptable syntax highlighting, but that's about all it has to offer. It supports tabbed editing, which allows working with multiple open files in a single window. The project's name comes from the C increment operator. Notepad++ is distributed as free software.

Pycharm:

PyCharm is one of the most widely used IDEs for the Python programming language. At present, the Python IDE is being used by large enterprises like Twitter, Pinterest, HP, Symantec and Groupon.JetBrains has developed PyCharm as a cross-platform IDE for Python. In addition to supporting versions 2.x and 3.x of Python, PyCharm is also compatible with Windows, Linux, and macOS. At the same time, the tools and features provided by PyCharm help programmers to write a variety of software applications in Python quickly and efficiently.

Web browser :

Short for web browser, a browser is a software application used to locate, retrieve, and display content on the World Wide Web, including WebPages, images, videos, and other files. As a client/server model, the browser is the client run on a computer or mobile device that contacts the Web server and requests information. The web server sends the information back to the browser, which then displays the results on the Internet-enabled device.

Front-End technologies :

HTML / HTML 5 :

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It allows the user to create and structure sections, paragraphs, headings, links, and block quotes for web pages and applications. HTML is not a programming language, meaning it doesn't have the ability to create dynamic functionality.HTML5 is the latest evolution of the standard that defines HTML. The term represents two different concepts. It is a new version of the language HTML, with new elements, attributes, and behaviors, and a larger set of technologies that allows the building of more diverse and powerful Web sites and applications. This set is sometimes called HTML5 & friends and often shortened to just HTML5.

CSS/ CSS 3 :

CSS is the style sheet language for describing the presentation and design of web pages including colors, fonts, and layouts. It is mainly designed to enable the distinction between presentation and content, including colors, layouts, and fonts.CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language.CSS3 is the latest version of the CSS specification. CSS3 adds several new styling features and improvements to enhance the web presentation capabilities.CSS3 being used to format structured content.

JavaScript :

A script is a small piece of a program that can add interactivity to your website. For example, a script could generate a pop-up alert box message, or provide a dropdown menu. This script could be written using JavaScript or VBScript. You can write various small functions, called event handlers using any of the scripting language and then you can trigger those functions using HTML attributes.

Bootstrap :

Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development. Bootstrap includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many other, as well as optional JavaScript plugins. In addition, Bootstrap provides an out-of-the-box solution with hundreds of third-party components that you can integrate with it which allows you to build a prototype fast to materialize your ideal website without spending a lot of time. Which in the end you might

end up customizing to build the final design of your website or web application as most of the configuration is already set up for you.

Back-End Technologies :

PYTHON:

Python is a general purpose and high level programming language. You can use Python for developing desktop GUI applications, websites and web applications. Also, Python, as a high level programming language, allows you to focus on core functionality of the application by taking care of common programming tasks.

Python is a widely used general-purpose, high level programming language. It was created by Guido van Rossum in 1991 and further developed by the Python Software Foundation. It was designed with an emphasis on code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express their concepts in fewer lines of code. Python is a programming language that lets you work quickly and integrate systems more efficiently.

Database:

MYSQL – phpMyadmin

phpMyAdmin is one of the most popular applications for MySQL database management. It is a free tool written in PHP. Through this software, you can create, alter, drop, delete, import and export MySQL database tables. You can run MySQL queries, optimize, repair and check tables, change collation and execute other database management commands.All the SiteGround clients can manage their MySQL databases through the pre-installed phpMyAdmin software which is integrated into Site Tools.

- Intuitive web interface
- Support for most MySQL features:
    - browse and drop databases, tables, views, fields, and indexes
    - create, copy, drop, rename and alter databases, tables, fields, and indexes
    - maintenance server, databases, and tables, with proposals on server configuration
    - execute, edit and bookmark any SQL-statement, even batch-queries
    - manage stored procedures and triggers

- Import data from CSV and SQL
- Export data to various formats: CSV, SQL, XML, PDF, ISO/IEC 26300 – OpenDocument Text and Spreadsheet, Word, $L^{A}T_{E}X$, and others

Hardware and Software Requirement

- **HARDWARE REQUIREMENT**

Device : Any mobile device, Laptop or personal computer
4 GB RAM
512 GB HDD
Core i3 processor

- **SOFTWARE REQUREMENT**

WAMP
Windows XP or above
Any latest browser

Software process model

- **Iterative waterfall model:**

- Iterative process starts with a simple implementation of a subset of the software requirement send iteratively enhances the evolving versions until the full system is implemented. At eachiteration, design modifications are made and new functional capabilities are added. The basic idea behind this method is to develop a system through repeated cycles (iterative) and in smaller portions at a time (incremental).

- Iterative waterfall model allows to go back on the previous phase and change the requirements and some modification can done if necessary . this model reduces the developer's effort And time required to detect and correct the errors.

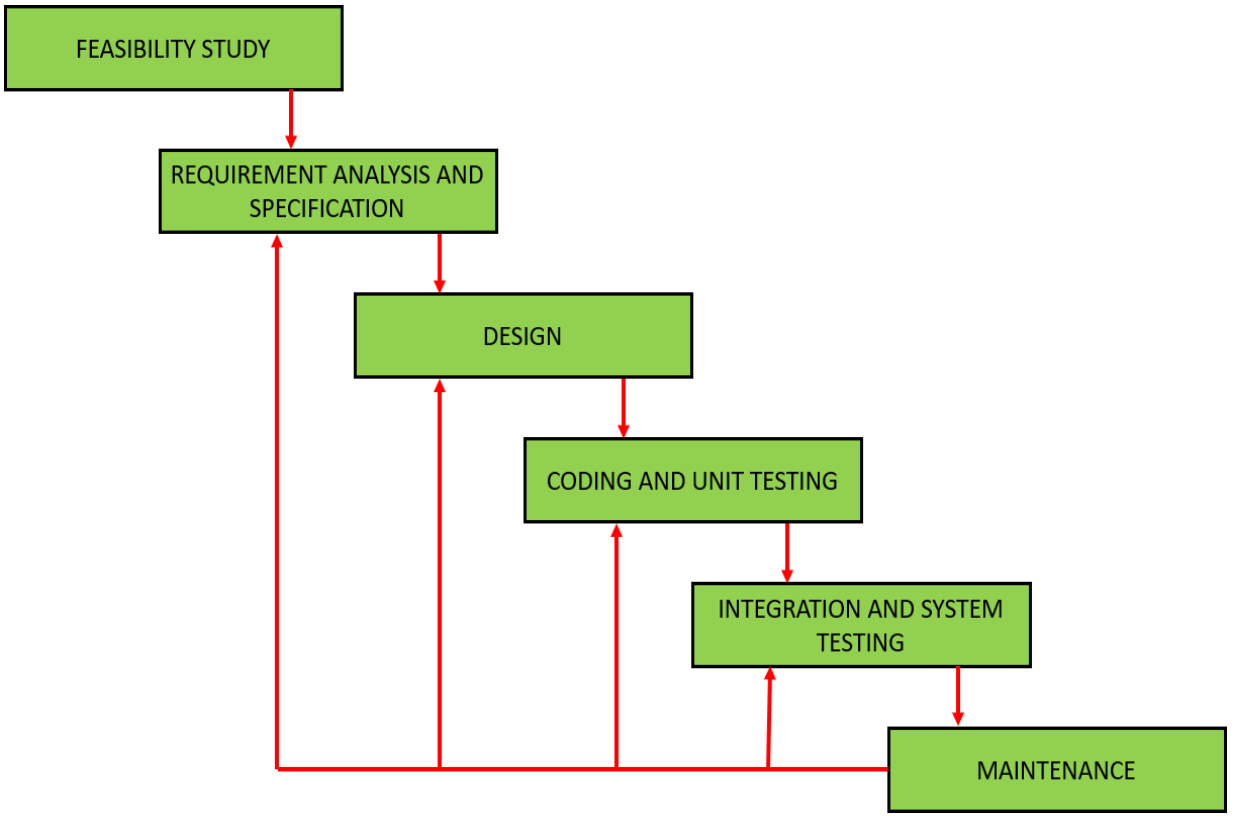


Fig.2.3.1 Iterative Waterfall model

Consider an iterative life cycle model which consists of repeating the following four phasesin sequence:

Requirements Phase: In the requirements phase of software development, the system related information is gathered and analyzed. The collected requirements are then planned accordingly for developing the System.

Design Phase: The software solution is prepared to meet the necessities for the design. The system design may be a new one or the extension of a previous build one.

Implementation and Test: In the implementation as well as a test phase, the system is developed by coding and building the user interface and modules which is then incorporatedand tested.

Review Phase: The review phase is where the software is estimated and checked as per the current requirement. Then, further requirements are reviewed discussed and reviewed to propose for an update in the next iteration.

Iterative model is used in the following purposes:

- Here, the system requirements can be classified and understood.
- Primary necessities of the system can be defined; at the same time, some system's working can be improved with the development process.
- If a new technology needs prior understanding, this model can be helpful to know the latest technology and increment or update the model accordingly.
- This model is also useful when there are high risks in the system characteristic and goals.
- Situations where resources with required skill sets are not accessible, and the system needs to be developed on a contract basis, choosing this model is a suitable decision.

Advantages of Iterative Model

- Produces working system rapidly and before time throughout the software development life cycle.

- Provides more and more flexible and enhance based on requirements.

- Simple to test as well as repair as small iteration.

Project Planning and Scheduling

Project Planning :

- Software project planning is task, which is performed before the production of software actually starts.
- It is there for the software production but involves no concrete activity that has any direction connection with software production; rather it is a set of multiple processes, which facilitates software production.
- Project planning may include the following: The objective of the software planning is providing the framework that enables the user to make reasonable estimation of the resources, cost and schedule.

- **Project Goals:** You can get this by asking the stakeholders in such a project.
- Stakeholders may include the sponsor or owner of the project, the customers, end users, project managers as well as his team members. As soon as you have identified your stakeholders, you proceed to inquire from them what their needs are. With these, you can come up with a set of easily quantifiable goals.

- **Deliverables:** Having determined the goals of the project, you can further use those to Come up with a list of things which the project will have to deliver in order to satisfy such goals. See how your project plan is coming on fine. Next, you want to add how to which will specify the means by which the items will be delivered, and date which shows when such item will be delivered.

- **Schedule:** After completing step two above, you may then go ahead and create a list of tasks/activities that must be carried out to create each deliverable, and for each identified task, you would want to make provisions for the following:

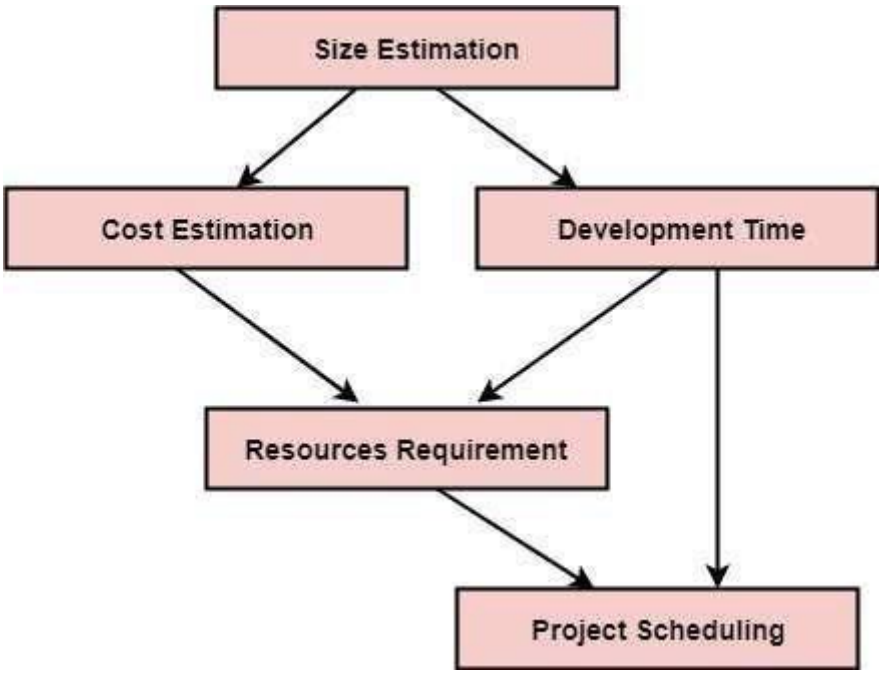


Fig.2.4.1 Software develop life cycle(SDLC)

Project scheduling

- The main aim of project scheduling is task that distributes estimated efforts across the planned duration by allocating the effort to specific software engineering tasks.
- **Define Activities:** What are the activities that you have to do in the project? By using a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and a deliverables diagram, you can begin to take these activities and organize them by mapping out the tasks necessary to complete them in an order than makes sense.
- **Do Estimates:** Now that you have the activities defined and broken down into tasks, you next have to determine the time and effort it will take to complete them. This is an essential piece of the equation in order to calculate the correct schedule.
- **Determine Dependencies:** Tasks are not an island, and often one cannot be started until the other is completed. That's called a task dependency, and your schedule is going to have to reflect these linked tasks. One way to do this is by putting a bit of slack in your schedule to accommodate these related tasks.

- **Assign Resources:** The last step to finalizing your planned schedule is to decide on what resources you are going to need to get those tasks done on time. You're going to have to assemble a team, and their time will need to be scheduled just like the tasks.

Project Development Approach

Process model is an abstract representation of an s/w process. Each process model represents a process from a particular perspective so only provides partial information about that process.

- For many large systems, of course, there is no single s/w process that is used. Different processes are used to develop different parts of the system.
- This system is based on the iterative water fall model. In this project, to manage all aspects of the application, we have to divide the whole management process in different small modules and think the designing of it. This is best done with this model.

Project Plan

Project planning is a procedural step in project management, where required documentation is created to ensure successful project completion. Documentation includes all actions required to define, prepare, integrate and coordinate additional plans. The project plan clearly defines how the project is executed, monitored, controlled and closed.

The culmination of the project planning stage identifies:

- Road blocks in the project: The major roadblocks here in the venture are the making of itself. The programming and coding required for initiating and functioning of the portal is not as easy a task. Other than that, the creation of the

- database and linking the same to the portal is indeed a road block to be attended to.
- Work required for project completion: Programming the functionalities is the biggest and most important task at hand for the completion of the project. It will require a lot of advanced coding to make it as user friendly as possible.
- People involved in the project and their key responsibilities: As a team, the people involved in the development would be the same ones whose names are printed here on the report, on both the front end and the back end; sharing all the tasks and responsibilities.
- Minimum project completion time: This venture would take approximately 5 months to be floored.

- Required project milestones:
  - Initialization
  - Front End Development
  - Back – End Programming
  - Database
  - Flooring the venture

Schedule Representation

Project scheduling is a mechanism to communicate what tasks need to get done and whichorganizational resources will be allocated to complete those tasks in what timeframe. A project schedule is a document collecting all the work needed to deliver the project on time.A project is made up of many tasks, and each task is given a start and end.

TASK	JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DECE.	
	W12	W34	W12	W34	W12	W34	W12	W34	W12	W34	W12	W34
Requirement Gathering												
Project definition Finalization												
SRS Doc / Diagrams												
Designing / Front End part												
Implementation/ Coding												
Report/ Documentation												

Fig.2.4.3.1 Schedule representation

CHAPTER:3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

REQUIREMENT OF NEW SYSTEM.

- In the older system only one company provides every detail about packages , services and more details , here multiple companies can provide details.
- Older system does not have a facility to add specific requirements of users , this system provides this facility.
- Prebookings and prepayment are less acceptable by other live websites.

FEATURES OF NEW SYSTEM

- User can find tour package according to their budget and wish.
- User will be able to specific instruction for personal tours.
- Booking , cancel bookings , payments are the basic feature of this site.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

As the name implies, a feasibility analysis is used to determine the viability of an idea, such as ensuring a project is legally and technically feasible as well as economically justifiable. It tells us whether a project is worth the investment—in some cases, a project may not be doable. There can be many reasons for this, including requiring too many resources, which not only prevents those resources from performing other tasks but also may cost more than an organization would earn back by taking on a project that isn't profitable.

A well-designed study should offer a historical background of the business or project, such as a description of the product or service, accounting statements, details of operations and management, marketing research and policies, financial data, legal requirements, and tax obligations. Generally, such studies precede technical development and project implementation.

- Technical Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility
- Operational feasibility

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This assessment focuses on the technical resources available to the organization. It helps organizations determine whether the technical resources meet capacity and whether the technical team is capable of converting the ideas into working systems. Technical feasibility also involves evaluation of the hardware, software, and other technical requirements of the proposed system.

Our project is technically feasible because of following reasons:

- The System is Technically feasible because here we are using PYTHON and MySQL database which is free to use even for commercial purposes. From the user's point of view, it is feasible because it can fulfill users requirements and maintain their records and additional features like deciding specific time slots are also available.

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

This assessment typically involves a cost/ benefits analysis of the project, helping organizations determine the viability, cost, and benefits associated with a project before financial resources are allocated. It also serves as an independent project assessment and enhances project credibility—helping decision-makers determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed project will provide.

- API and GATEWAYs are free.
- Hosting and domain purchase is relatively economical.

OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

This assessment involves undertaking a study to analyse and determine whether—and how well—the organization's needs can be met by completing the project. Operational feasibility studies also examine how a project plan satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.

- We show a proper error message when any mistakes are made in the program. We provide help and a guideline menu to help the user.

DATABASE SCHEMA DESIGN

DATA DICTIONARY:

1) Login table.

ATTRIBUTE	CONSTRAIN	DATATYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
LOGIN_ID	PRIMARY_KEY	INT	15	PRIMARY KEY FOR THIS TABLE, UNIQUE FOR EVERY ROW
EMAIL_ID	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	25	EMAIL OF PERSON
PASSWORD	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	25	PASSWORD OF PERSON
PHONE_NO	NOT_NULL	BIG INT	10	PHONE NUMBER OF PERSON

ROLE	NOT_NULL	INT	10	ROLE OF USER ADMIN , 1-USER
STATUS	NOT_NULL	INT	10	STAUS: 0 – INACTIVE , 1 – ACTIVE

Fig.3.4.1.1 Login Table

2) Detail table.

ATTRIBUTE	CONSTRAIN	DATATYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
DETAIL_ID	PRIMARY_KEY	INT	15	PRIMARY KEY FOR THIS TABLE, UNIQUE FOR EVERY ROW
LOGIN_ID	FOREIGN_KEY	INT	25	MAPPED WITH LOGIN TABLE
NAME	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	25	NAME OF PERSON
DOB	NOT_NULL	DATE	10	DATE OF BIRTH
DISPLAY_PIC	NOT_NULL	LONG_TEXT	100	PROFILE PICTURE OF PERSON
ADDRESS	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	50	ADDRESS OF PERSON
CITY_ID	FOREIGN_KEY	INT	10	ID OF THE CITY,FOREIGN KEY MAPPED WITH CITY TABLE

STATE_ID	FOREIGN_KEY	INT	10	ID OF THE STATE,FOREIGN KEY MAPPED WITH STATE
COUNTRY_ID	FOREIGN_KEY	INT	10	ID OF THE COUNTRY, FOREIGN KEY MAPPED WITH COUNTRY

Table 3.4.1.2 Detail Table

3) City_table

ATTRIBUTE	**CONSTRAIN**	**DATATYPE**	**SIZE**	**DESCRIPTION**
CITY_ID	PRIMARY_KEY	INT	5	PRIMARY KEY FOR THIS TABLE, UNIQUE FOR EVERY ROW.
CITY_ NAME	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	25	NAME OF THE CITY
STATE_ID	FOREIGN_KEY	INT	5	ID OF THE STATE, FOREIGN KEY MAPPED WITH STATE TABLE

Table 3.4.1.3 City Table

4) State_table

ATTRIBUTE	CONSTRAIN	DATATYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
STATE_ID	PRIMARY_KEY	INT	5	PRIMARY KEY FOR THIS TABLE, UNIQUE FOR EVERY ROW.
STATE_NAME	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	25	NAME OF THE STATE
COUNTRY_ID	FOREIGN_KEY	INT	5	ID OF THE COUNTRY, FOREIGN KEY-MAPPED WITH COUNTRY TABLE

table.3.4.1.4 State Table

5) Country_table

ATTRIBUTE	CONSTRAIN	DATATYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
COUNTRY_ID	PRIMARY_KEY	INT	5	PRIMARY KEY FOR THIS TABLE, UNIQUE FOR EVERY ROW.
COUNTRY_NAME	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	25	NAME OF THE COUNTRY

table.3.4.1.5 Country Table

6) PACKAGE_DETAILS

ATTRIBUTE	CONSTRAIN	DATATYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
PACKAGE_ID	PRIMARY_KEY	INT	5	PRIMARY KEY FOR THIS TABLE, UNIQUE FOR EVERY ROW.
PACKAGE _NAME	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	20	NAME OF PACKAGE
PACKAGE _TYPE	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	20	TYPE OF PACKAGE
PACKAGE_DESCRIPTION	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	50	DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGE
PACKAGE _PRICE	NOT_NULL	INT	20	PRICE OF PACKAGE

table.3.4.1.6 package detail Table

7) BOOKING_DETAILS

ATTRIBUTE	CONSTRAIN	DATATYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION

BOOK_ID	PRIMARY_KEY	INT	5	PRIMARY KEY FOR THIS TABLE, UNIQUE FOR EVERY ROW.
PACKAGE _ID	FORIEGN KEY	INT	20	MAPPED WITH SERVICE TABLE
LOGIN_ID	FORIEGN KEY	INT	20	MAPPED WITH LOGIN TABLE
BOOKING_STATUS	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	10	STATUS OF BOOKING PENDING ,1 – CONFIRRMED
PAYMENT_STATUS	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	10	STATUS OF PAYMENT LIKE COD , PREPAID
DATE	NOT_NULL	DATE		DATE OF BOOKING OF PACKAGE
TIME	NOT_NULL	TIME		TIME OF BOOKING FOR PACKAGE

table.3.4.1.7 Booking detail Table

8) FEEDBACK

ATTRIBUTE	CONSTRAIN	DATATYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
FEED_ID	PRIMARY_KEY	INT	5	PRIMARY KEY FOR THIS TABLE, UNIQUE FOR EVERY ROW.
LOGIN_ID	FORIEGN KEY	INT	10	MAPPED WITH LOGIN TABLE
PACKAGE_ID	FORIEGN KEY	INT	10	MAPPED WITH PACKAGE TABLE
RATINGS	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	25	RATINGS FROM USER
COMMENT	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR	25	COMMENT FROM USER

table.3.4.1.8 feedback Table

DATA MODELING

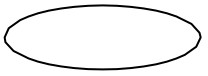
ER DIAGRAM

- An entity relationship diagram shows the relationship of entity sets stored in a database. An entity in this context is a component of data.
- In other words, ER diagram illustrate the logical structure of database.
- An entity is a piece of data an object or concept about which data is stored.
- There are three basic elements in E-R diagram.

- Entities
- Attributes
- Relationships

- **Data entity:**
  - a data entity ,which will be referred to as entity flow now on, is the main symbol on an E-R diagram.
  - An entity is anything ,real or abstract, about which we went to store data.

- **Relationships:**
  - A relationship is a diamond that contains its name. it touches one relationship-entity and optionally some attribute-entity connectors .it is linked with two entities.
  - **Symbols used in E-R diagrams:**

Shape name	**Symbols description**	**Symbols**
Entity	**An entity is represented by a rectangle which contains the entity's name**	
Attribute	**Each attribute is represented by an oval containing attributes name.**	

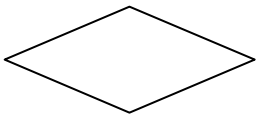
Relationship	**Relationship is represented by diamond**	

Fig.3.5.1.1 Symbols of ER diagram

- **E-R diagram**

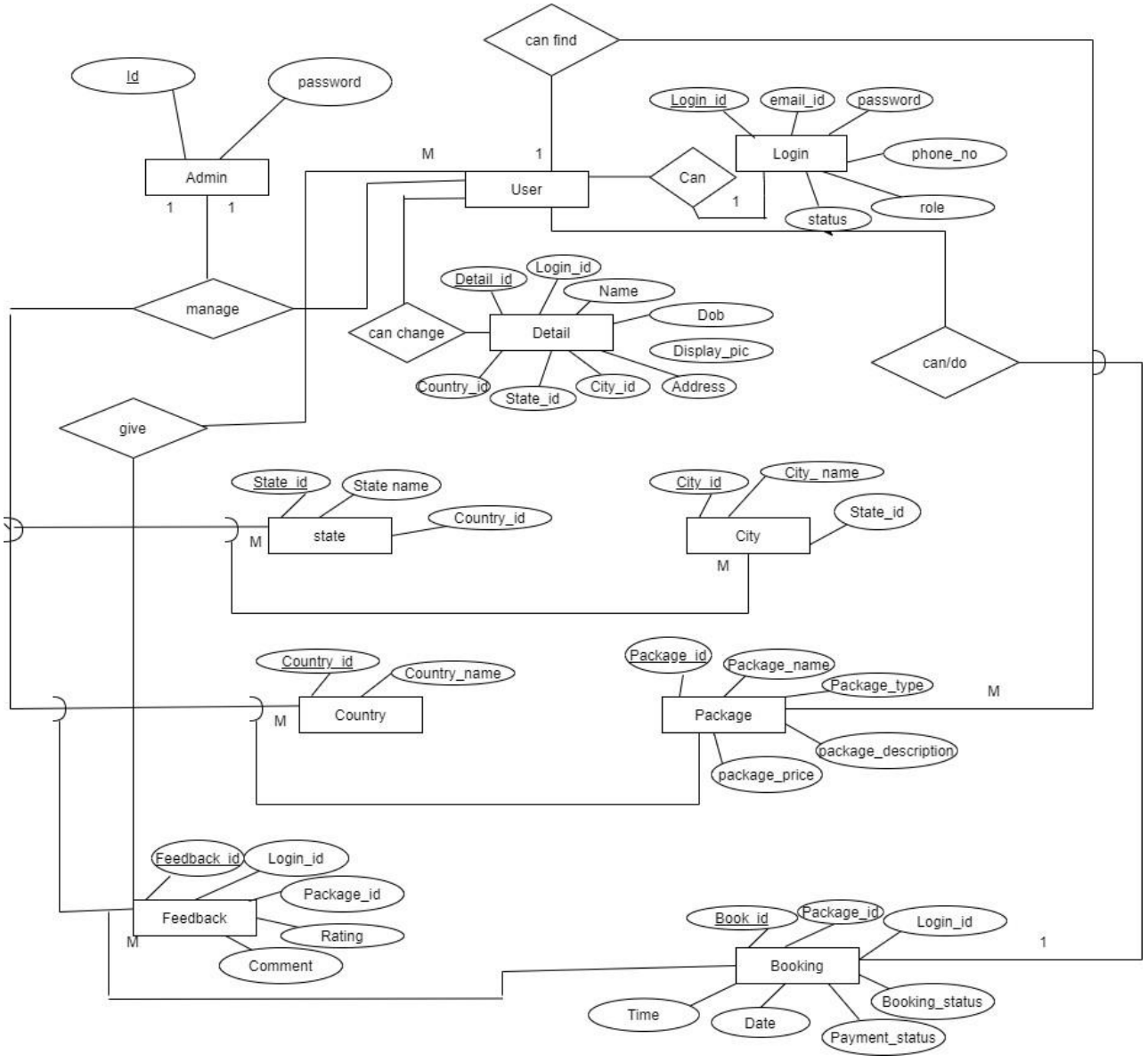


Fig.3.5.1.2 ER diagram

Activity Diagram

- Activity diagram is basically a flowchart to represent the flow from one activity to another activity.
- The activity can be described as an operation of the system.
- The control flow is drawn from one operation to another.
- This flow can be sequential, branched, or concurrent.
- Activity diagrams deal with all type of flow control by using different elements such as fork, join, etc.
- Activity diagram is used to show message flow from one activity to another.

- **ACTIVITY DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN:**

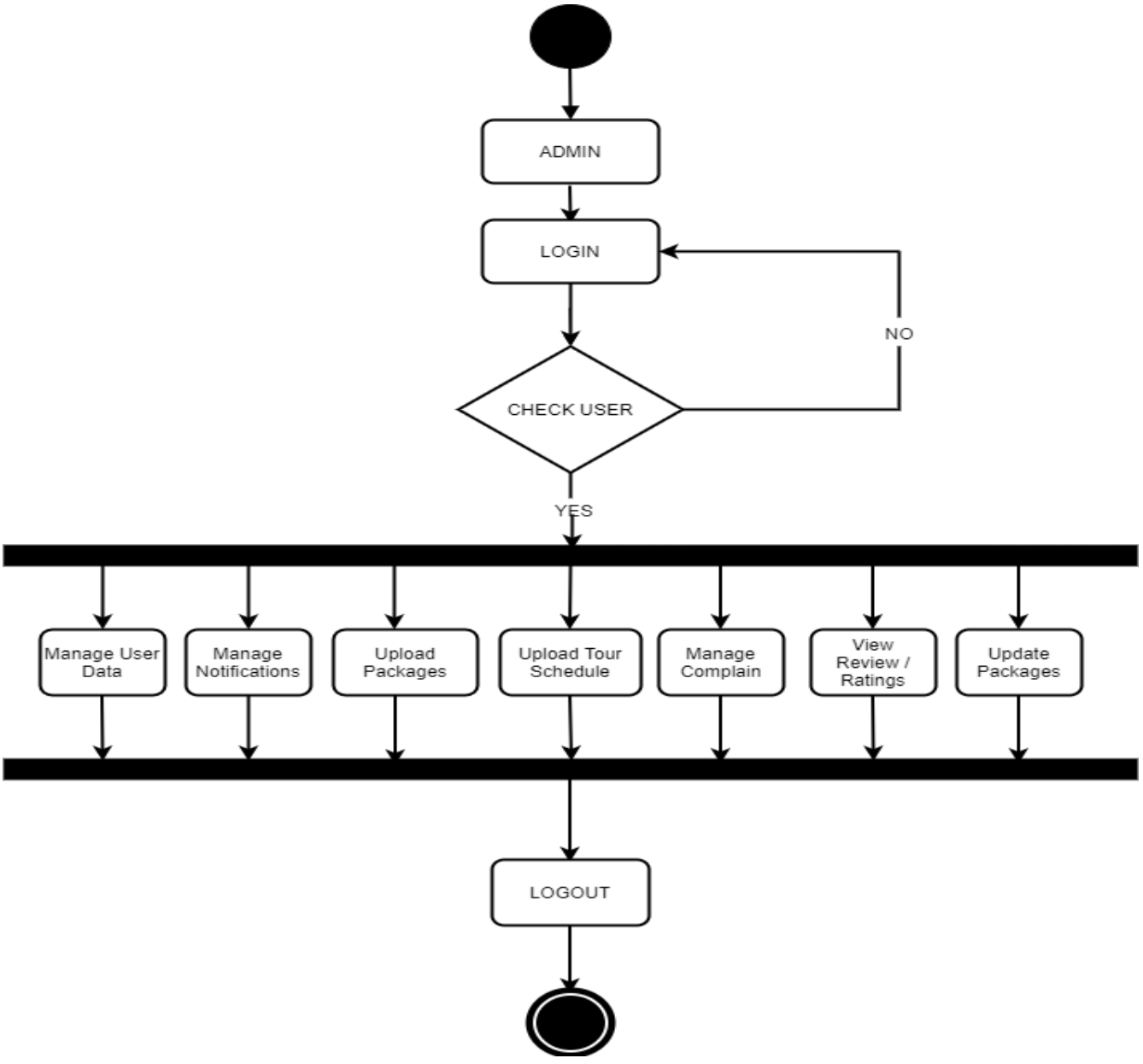


Fig3.5.2.1 Activity diagram for admin

- **ACTIVITY DIAGRAM FOR USER:**

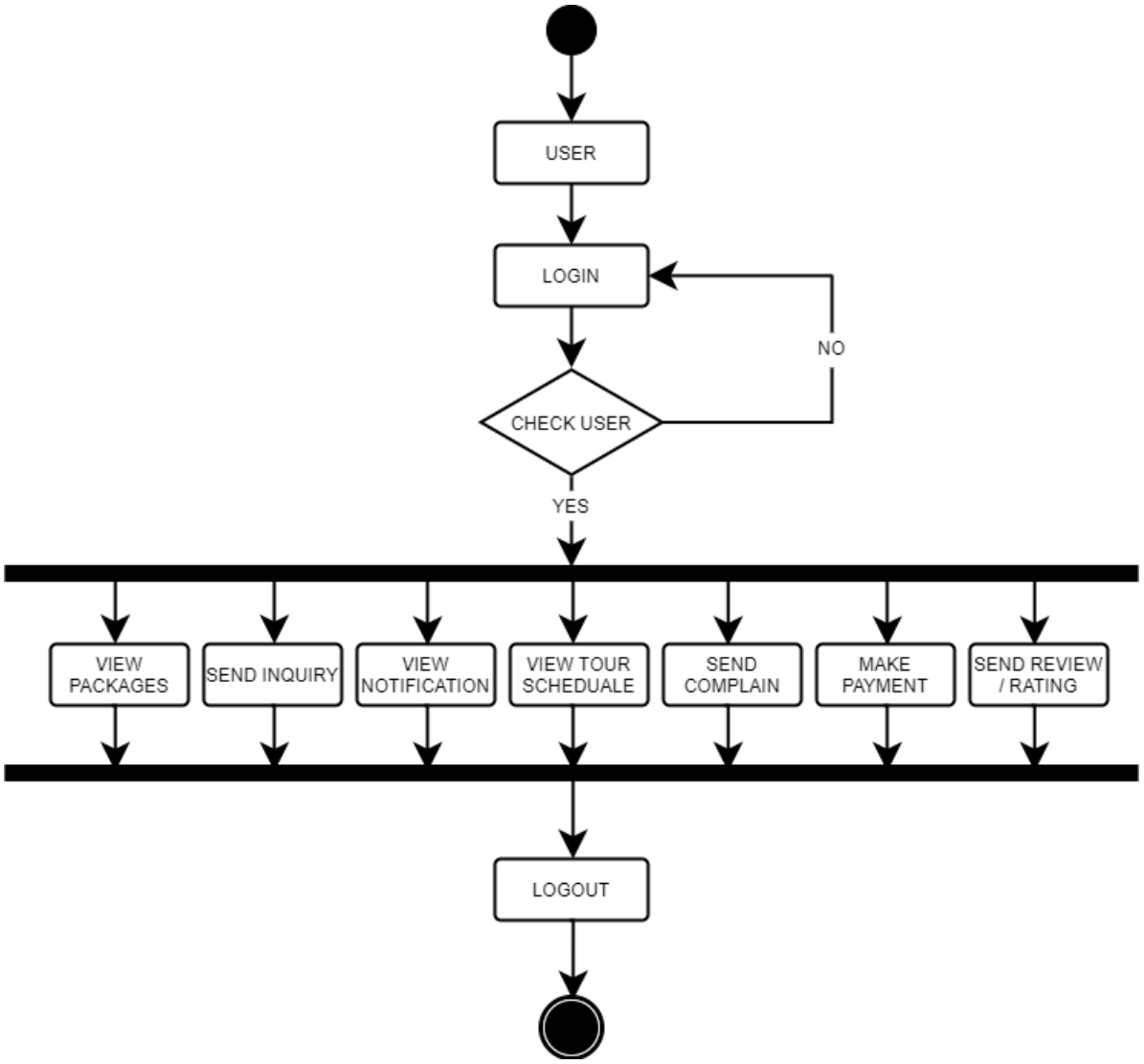


Fig3.5.2.2 Activity diagram of user

Functional and Behavioral modeling

- Diagram is a graphical representation of the flow of data through an information system.

- It differs from the system flowchart as it shows the flowchart as it shows the flow of data through processes instead of hardware.

- A data flow diagram is logical model of the system and shows the flow of the data and the flow of logic so this all thing describe s what takes place in a proposed system, not how the activities are accomplished.

- DFD consist of a series of symbols joined together by a line. There may be a single DFD for the entire system or it may be exploded into various levels.

- Types of DFD's:

    - Context Level Diagram
    - First Level DFD A Data Flow
    - Second Level DFD

- **Symbols used for DFD**

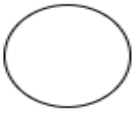
symbol	Name
	**Process**
	**Entity**
	**Data Store**
	**Flow**

Fig3.6.1 Symbol used for DFD

DFD LEVEL-0

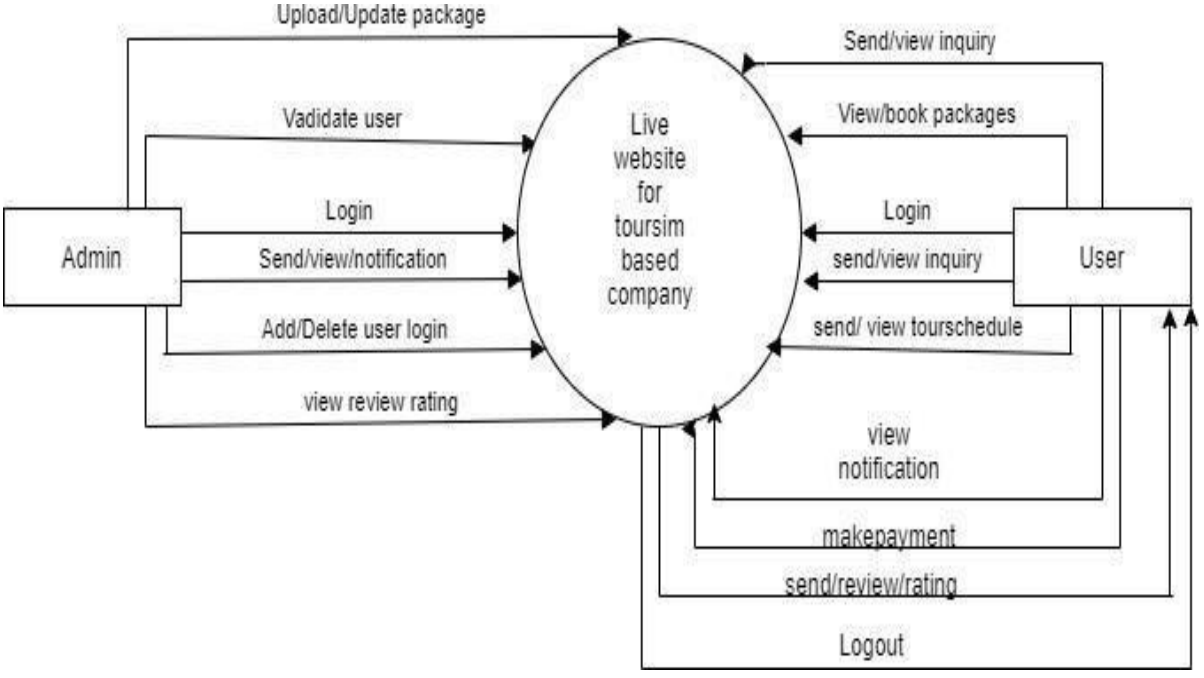


Fig3.61.1 Data flow Diagram of 0 level

DFD LEVEL-1

- **DFD LEVEL-1 FOR ADMIN**

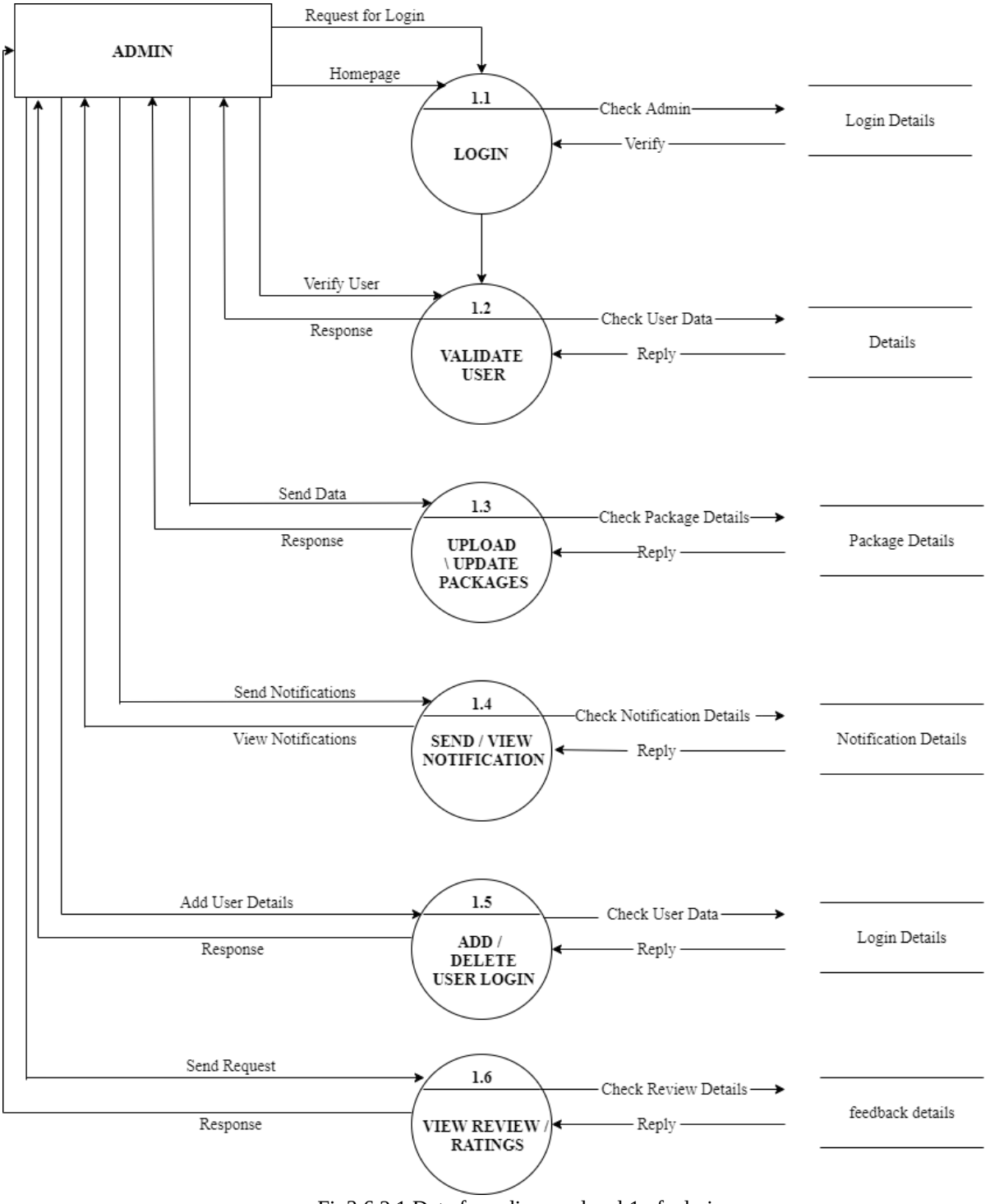


Fig3.6.2.1 Data f,ow diagram level 1 of admin

- **DFD LEVEL-1 FOR USER**

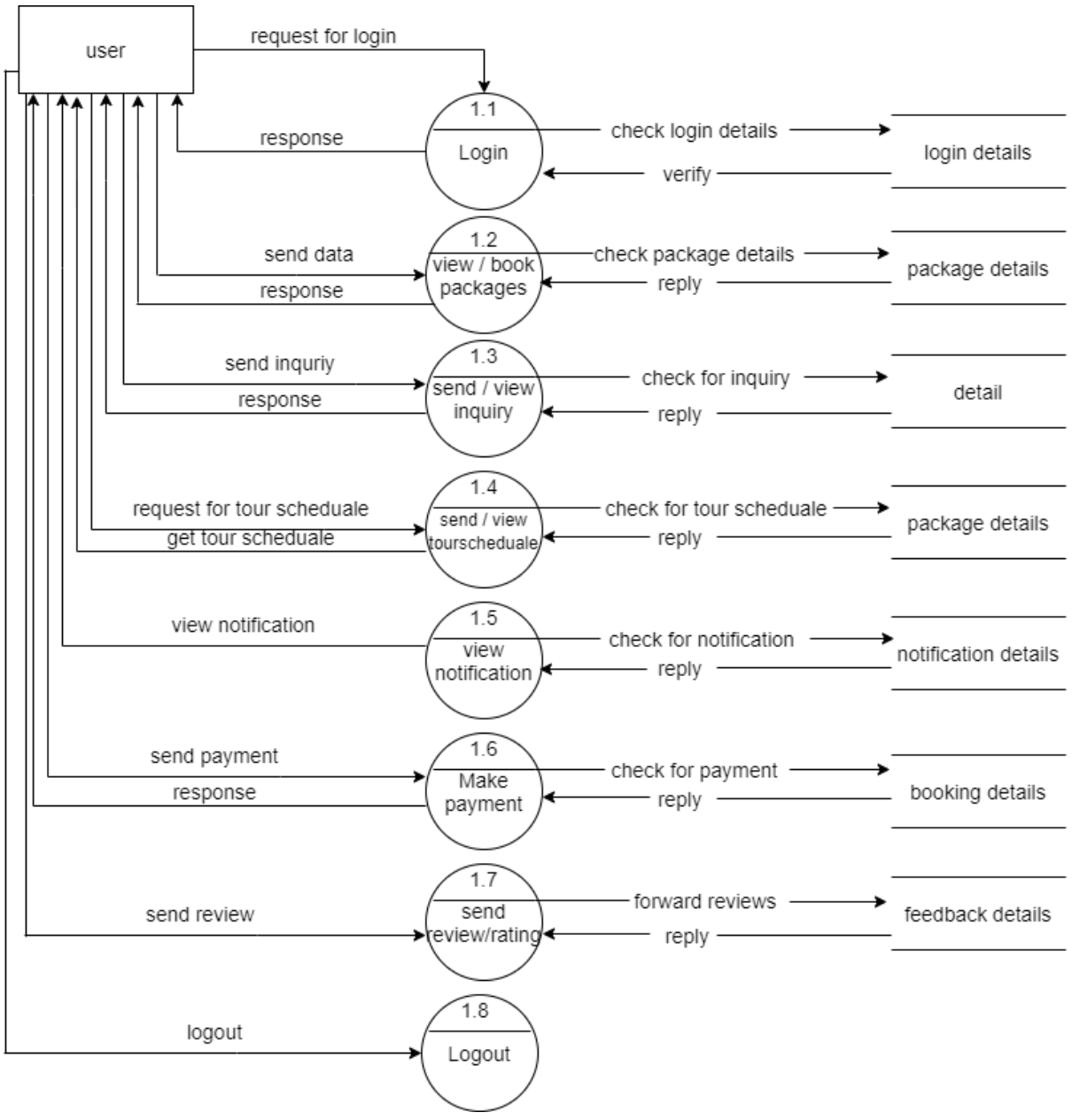


Fig3.6.2.2 Data f,ow diagram level 1 of use

Functions of System

Use Case Diagram

- Use case diagrams are used to gather the requirements of a system including internal and external influences.
- These requirements are mostly design requirements.
- So when a system is analyzed to gather its functionalities use cases are prepared and actors are identified.
- The use case model captures the requirements of a system.
- Use cases are a means of communicating with users and other stakeholders what the system is intended to do.
- **Symbols used for Use case:**

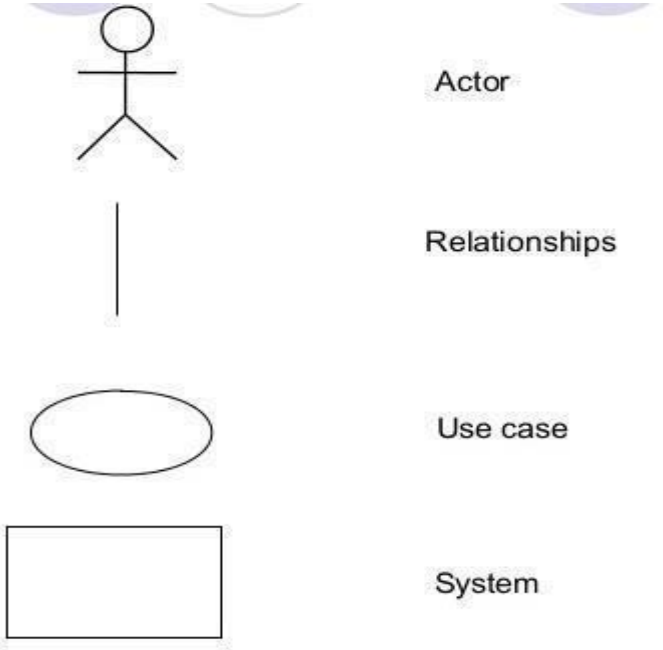


Fig. 3.7.1.1 Symbol used for usecase

- **USECASE DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN:**

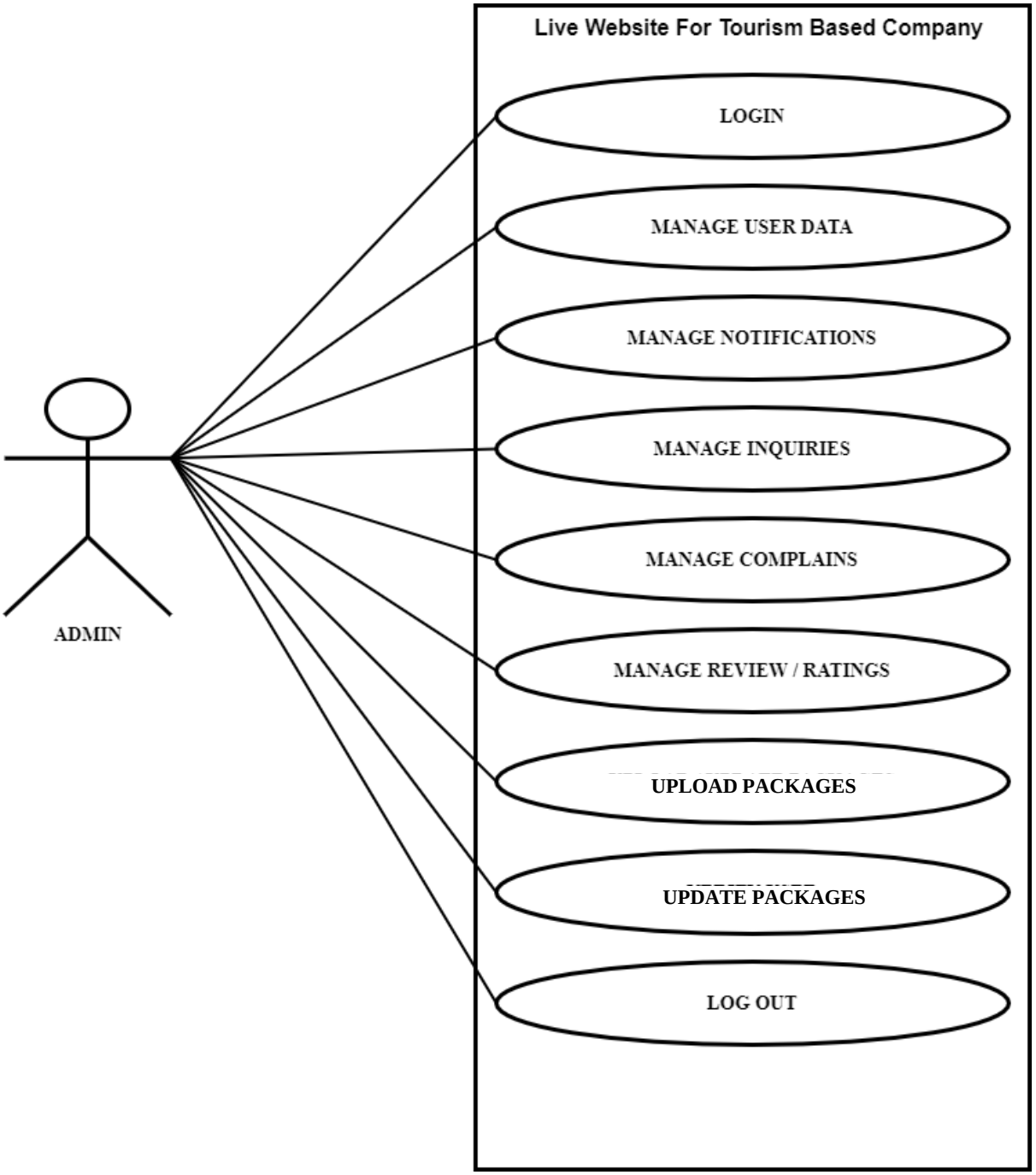


Fig. 3.7.1.2 usecase diagram of admin

- **USECASE DIAGRAM FOR USER:**

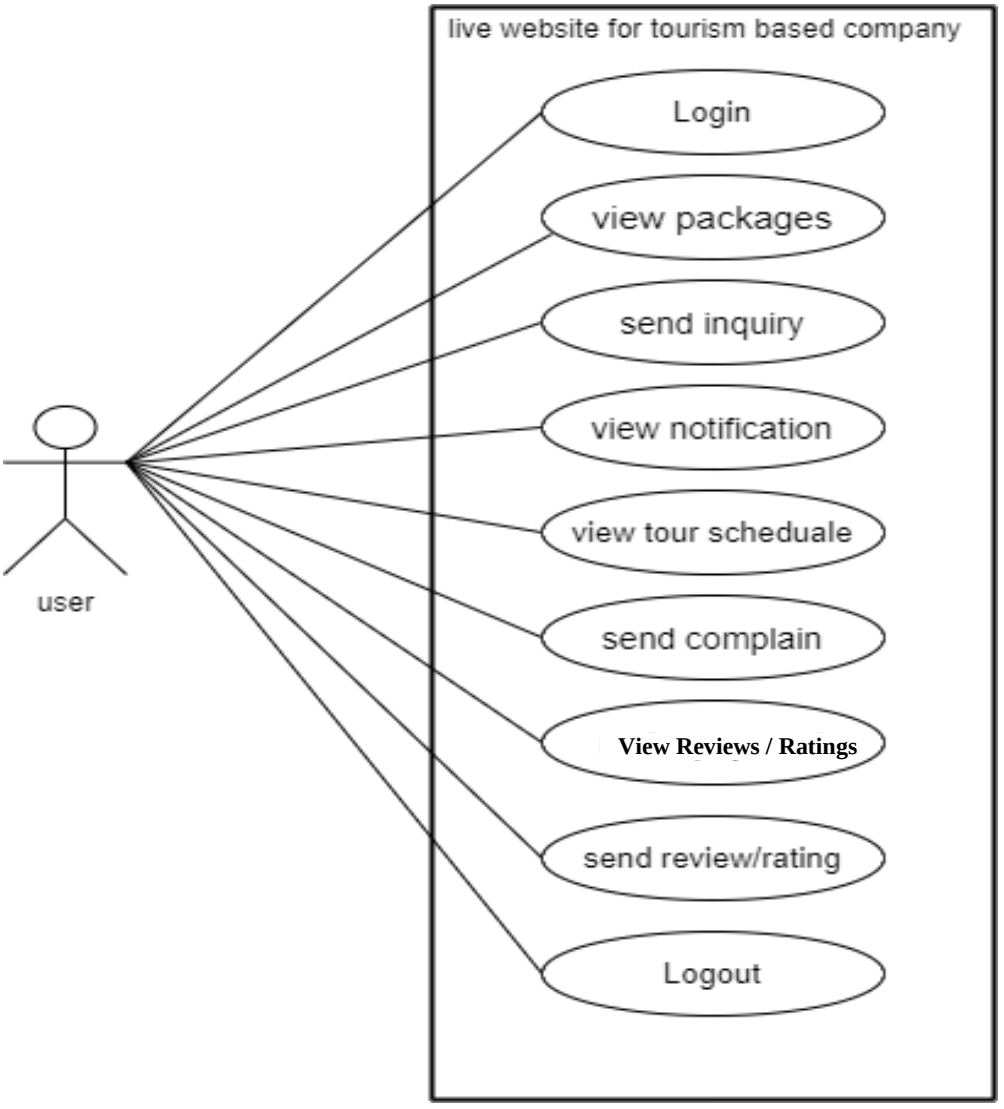


Fig. 3.7.1.3 usecase diagram of user

Chapter:4

IMPLEMENTATION

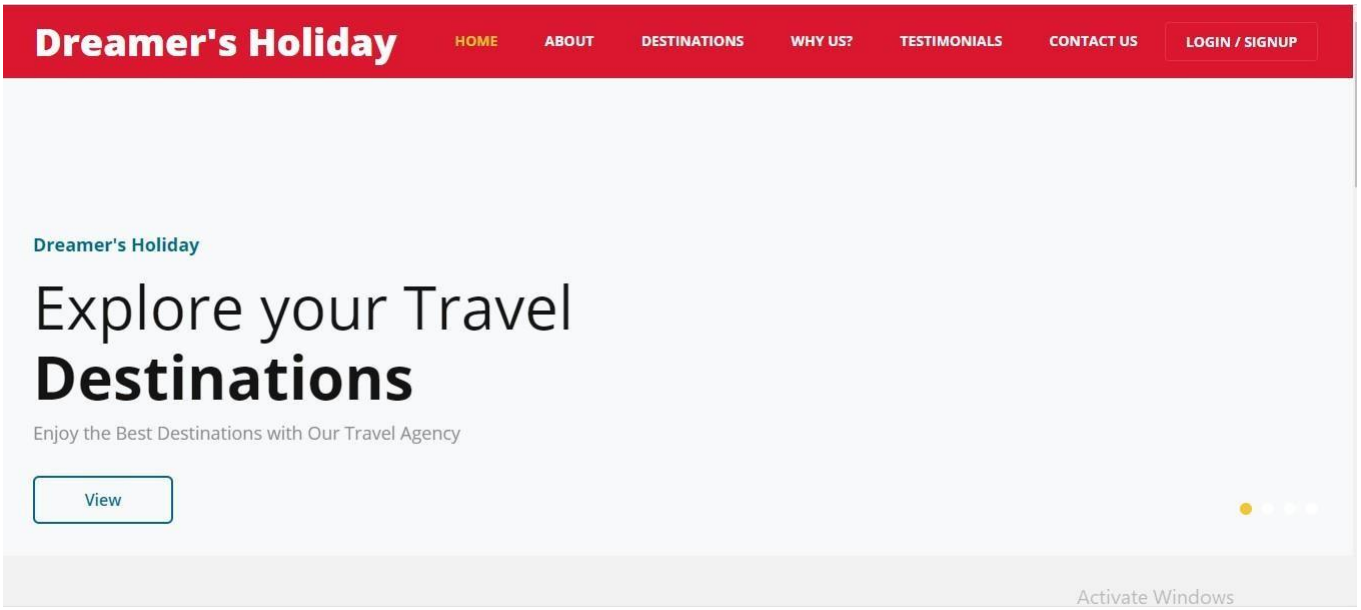


Figure 4.1: home page

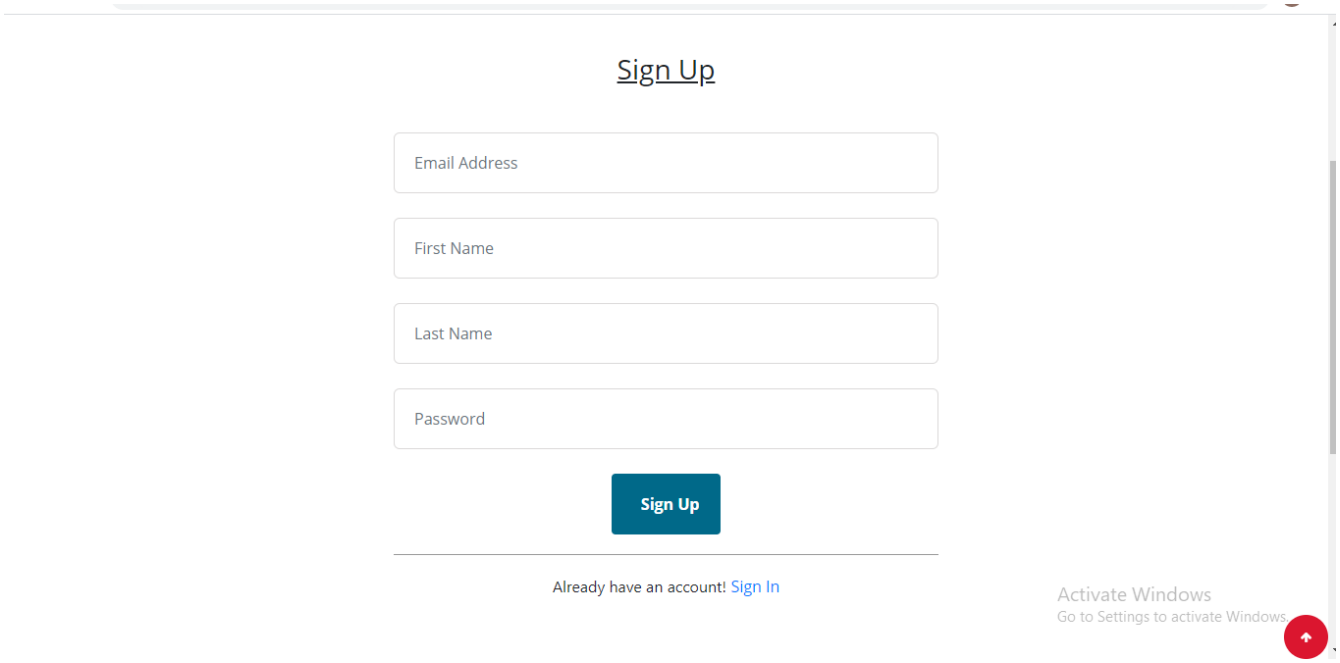


Figure 4.2 Registration page

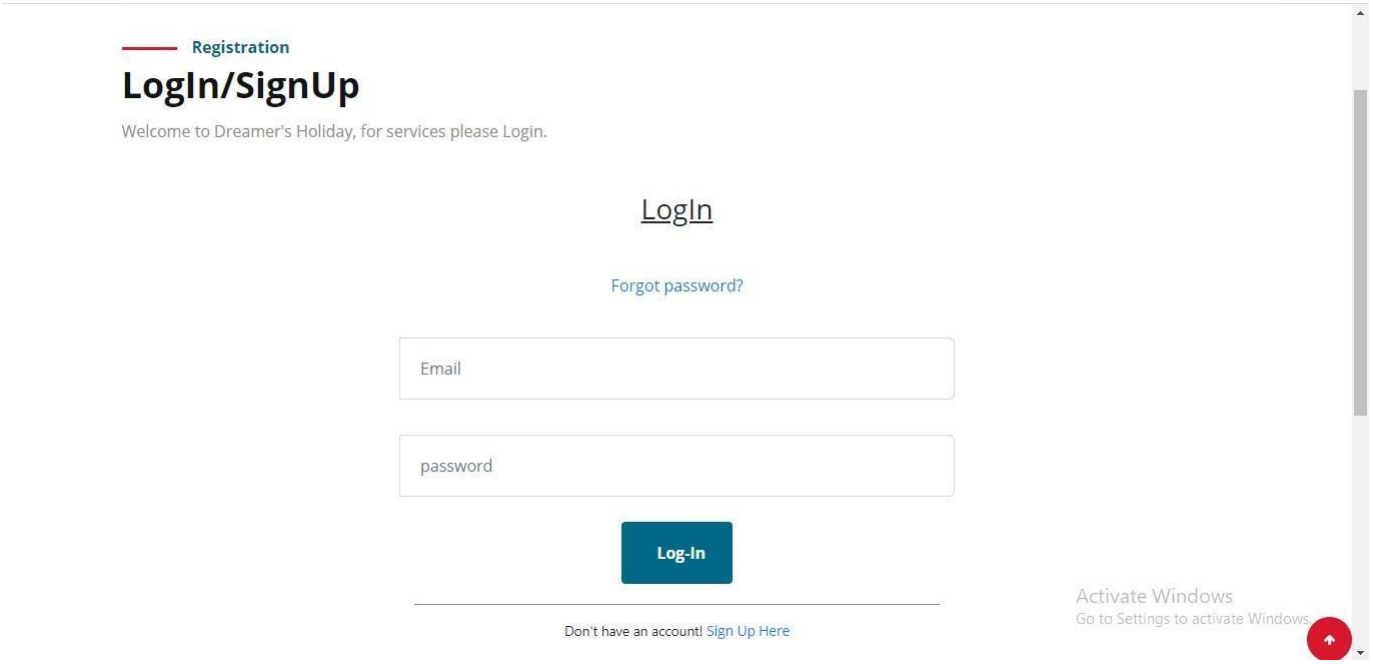


Figure 4.3 : Login Page

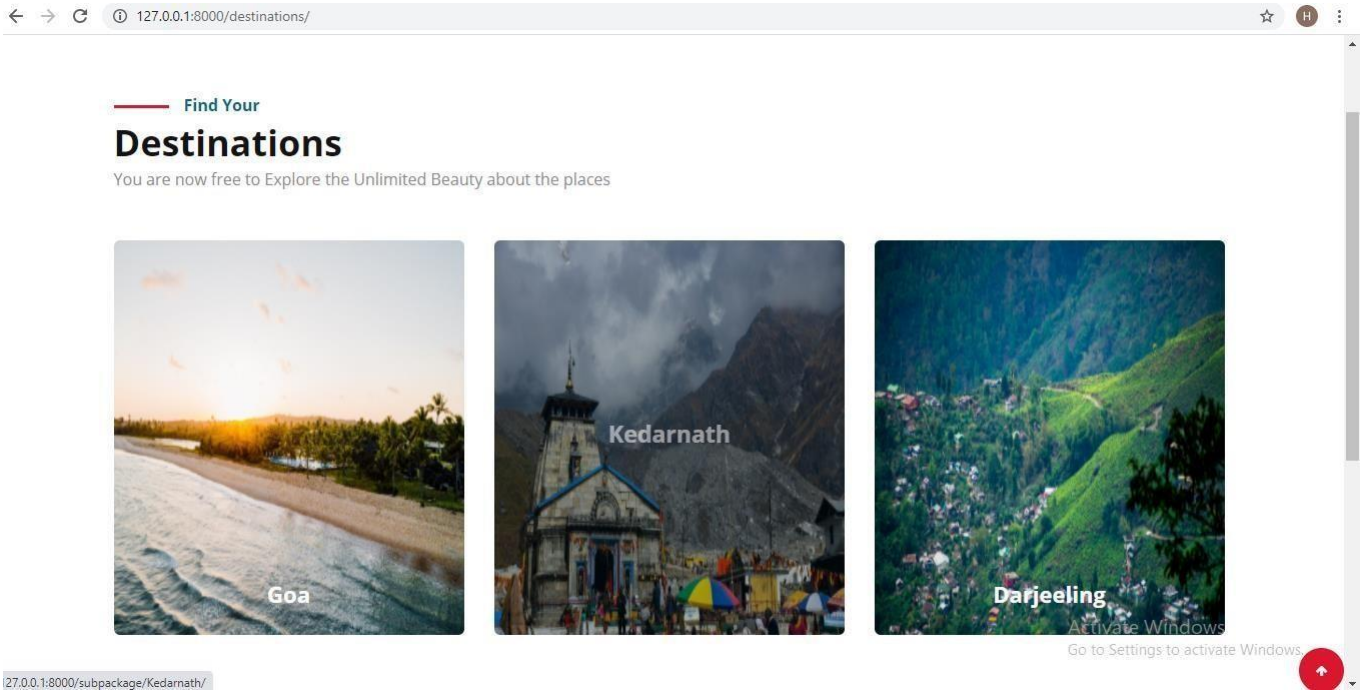


Figure 4.4 : Destination Page

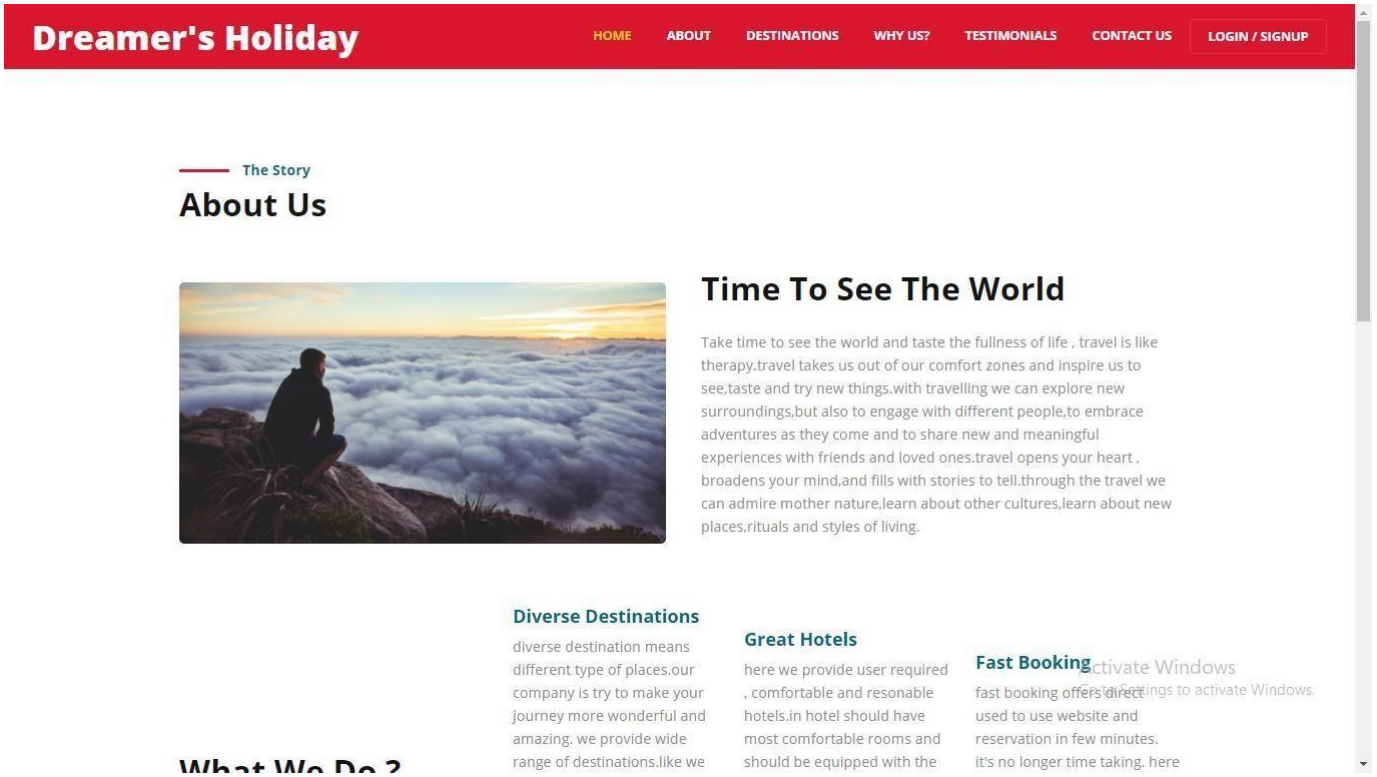


Figure 4.5: About us Page

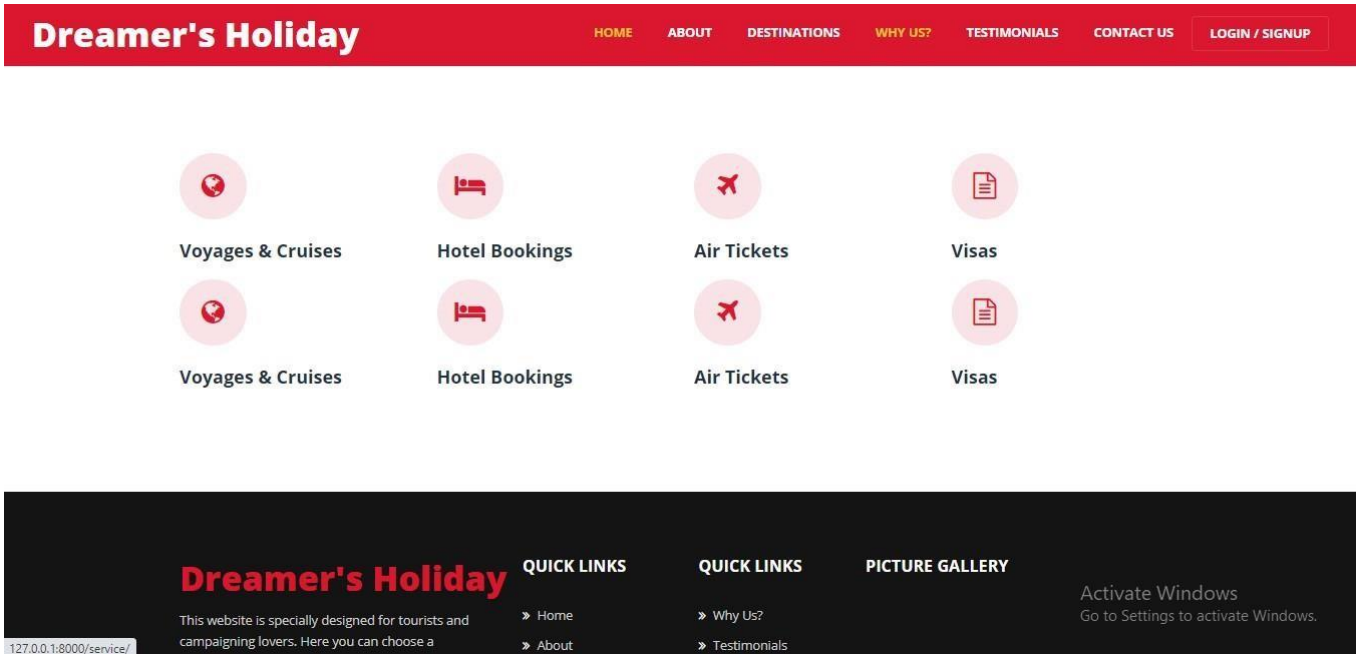


Figure 4.6:Why us Page

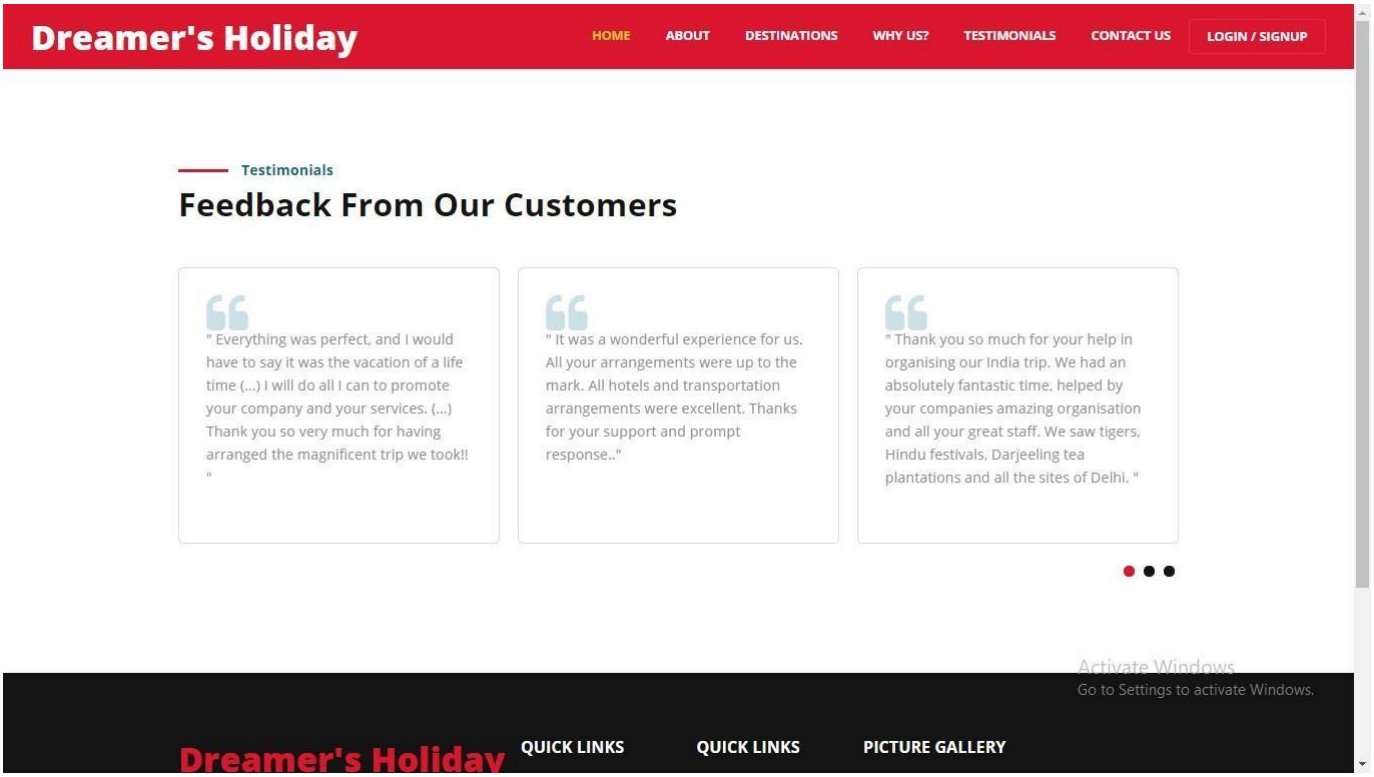


Figure 4.7: Testimonials Page

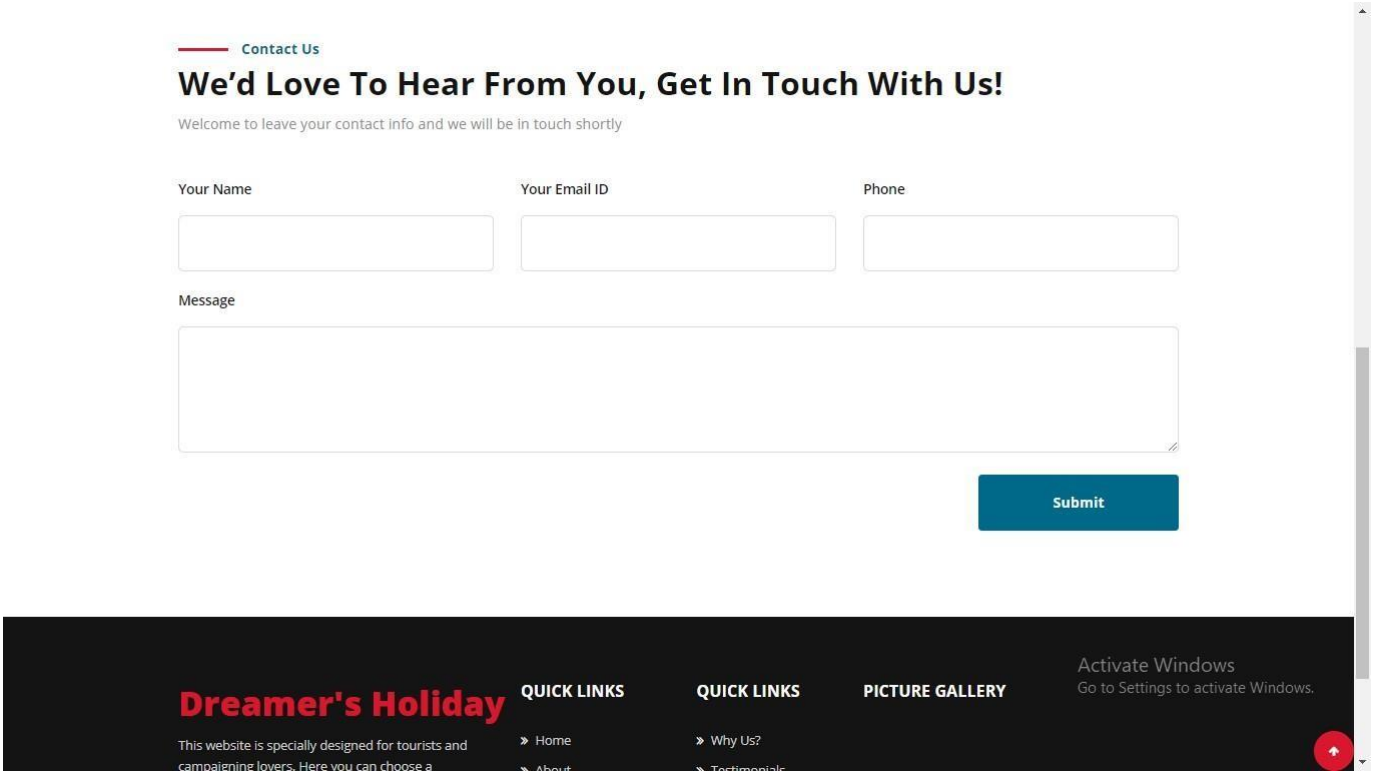


Figure 4.8: Contact us Page

Chapter: 5

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Conclusion

Overall this project is a live project for a Online Tourism System which has included all the information about tours and travels into the website so that users can easily access information. It has reduced user time as they can see and book the packages they like and can give feedback for the same. Users will come across with various packages and the owner will update the package easily. Thus this will be very useful for all the users.

Future Work:

- In future we can upgrade this website into an application like android , ios and windows.
- We can add multiple tourism companies for engaging their tours and travel business.
- We can provide users an easy comparison with price , facility and service with other packages updated on site.
- We can provide users with a subscription package for booking tours if users oftenly book tours from our site.

References:

- www.makemytrip.com
- www.google.com
- www.w3school.com