ONLINE HOTEL BOOKING SYSTEM

A Report of the mini Project Work submitted in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project work entitled **"ONLINE HOTEL BOOKING SYSTEM"** is a bonafide report of the mini project done by **JOBY CHACKO (Reg.No.190021090156)** during the academic year 2019-2022 for the partial fullfillment for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Computer Applications from Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.

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Internal Examiner **External Examiner**

DECLARATION

I, **Joby Chacko**, hereby declare that the project work Entitled "**ONLINE HOTEL BOOKING SYSTEM"** is a record of bonafide project carried out by me and the supervision and guidance of **Sr. Marykutty Kuriakose M.C.A,** Assistant professor, Department of computer science, Mar Augusthinose college, Ramapuram.I also declare that it has not been previously submitted for The award of any Degree, Diploma or similar titles by any University or similar other institutions.

Place : Ramapuram Joby Chacko

Date :

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ABSTRACT

By creating the online Hotel Booking system we hope to provide facilities for online hotel booking to the customer by booking it through online mode. This system will help to achieve maximum efficiency in booking hotel rooms online and to reduce the time taken to do it in the offline mode. The online hotel booking system is to provide high quality service to all its customers with a professional, kind, and supportive manner. The online hotel booking system will provide a safe and convenient environment for hotel booking.

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INTRODUCTION

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

We are living in an information age dependent upon digital information. Digital information is also referred to as electronic information , the result of computer processing. Every type of job relies upon getting information, using it, managing it, and relaying information to others. Computers enable the efficient processing and storage of information.

Computer work through an interaction of hardware and software. Hardware refers to part of a computer that you can see and touch, including the case and everything inside it. The ability to analyse business problems and to manage the development of a complex Computer based system in an environment where information resources are proliferating are the challenges accompanying the opportunities of the future.

The main advantage of computer over manual processing are:

- ***** Accuracy
- ***** Storage
- ***** Speed of response
- ***** Data collection and communication
- ***** Versatility
- ***** Diligence

1.2 SOFTWARE INTRODUCTION

Hotel booking is the official web site that creates an independent site platform helps online booking of hotel rooms. This site supplies facilities to book online different types of rooms available in the hotel. This website is created to help increase its sales as well as to acquire more customers in the hotel market. As well as to treat every employee, and customer with honesty, dignity and respect, improve all aspects

of service delivery to our customers, our employees and our community and to provide a safe and convenient environment to book rooms.

1.3 SYNOPSIS

Online Hotel booking system is a hotel booking site which is easily accessible and convenient for all people even with little computer knowledge.This site will be managed by an admin who has unlimited access and rights to modify, edit, insert or delete the values of fields. A user can access the site in a limited yet elegant way. He can view the list and categories of Hotel rooms of his interest.

The site will have a database connection and the admin can only access this .The admin also uses a login id and password. A new user can create his profile at a link given in the login page. The admin monitors the site from the same login page. The admin will be directed to his page where he can view the room details and other fields. He can modify, add, edit or delete fields or values accordingly.

This online site will be an advantage because by implementing this one can increase their business.

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Frontend : HTML

Backend : MySQL,PHP

Client on PC: Any operating system

SYSTEM STUDY

2.SYSTEM STUDY

The system study phase studies the problem, identifies alternate solutions, evaluates those solutions and finally recommends the best solution. The system study gives the structure & function of the system. The system study can be performed only on an existing system. It gives an idea about the user requirements. A detailed system study is an essential for developing an efficient system.

The techniques used are:

- Observation
- Interview
- Discussion

Observation:

Observation of the functioning of the existing system gives the idea for the design of the new system. This will figure out the disadvantages of the current system. It is helpful to understand and study the entire current system. By observation we can point out the changes needed to the existing system. It also validates the data gathered by other means. It also gives a better understanding of the work loads & pressures faced.

Interview:

The main objective of the interview is to gather information regarding the system from the concerned authorities/employees to find the system requirements & thereby improving the existing system.

Interviewing the managerial staff & users can make a thorough understanding of the system & this will be useful to improve the efficiency of the existing system.

Discussion:

The main objective of the discussion is to transfer the ideas between the department & the system developer. Through discussions, the problem faced by the user during data

entry, data retrieval, and report generation can be understood.

2.1 Existing System

Today the system is totally manual. In this system booking and storage of customer details, staff details, sales details etc are stored as a hard copy. So viewing and editing the documents are very difficult and it is highly error prone too. There will be more wastage of energy and time. By making this into a computerized system with a combination of PHP and MySQL. In the existing system the customer

must visit the hotel in order to book a room.

2.2 Disadvantages of Existing System

- Report generation limitation
- Excess manpower wastage
- Time consuming
- Error prone
- Difficulty in error correction
- Difficulty in search and retrieval of data

2.3 Proposed System

Proposed website is an interactive way of overcoming all the drawbacks. The existing system would facilitate further data manipulation and reduced cost. The system cover almost all the functional areas of product, purchase, sales, and customer details. This system is developed by using HTML as front end and PHP language with MySQL as backend. The system would also satisfy the objectives of improving consistency and increasing speed of data processing. The website is accessible only by a password, thereby providing data security. The overall rights are reserved to the administrator.

2.4 Advantages of Proposed System

- Website is flexible to use
- Storage and retrieval of data is easy
- Security of data is high

- Provide a user friendly booking experience
- Each user have their own username and password
- High accuracy
- The admin is the superior authority

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 Feasibility Study

Feasibility analysis is a system proposal according to its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet client and user needs and efficient use of resources. The key consideration that are involved in the feasibility analysis are :

1. Technical feasibility
2. Economic feasibility
3. Operational feasibility

Technical feasibility

Technical feasibility concentrates on the existing computer system (hardware, software etc.) and to what extent it can support the proposed software. The hardware and software requirements of the are industry standards. Here no extra expenditure is expected. This system is technically feasible. The consideration that are normally associated with technical feasibility include:

- **Development risk** can the system element be designed so that the necessary function and performance is achieved within the constraints uncovered during the analysis.
- **Resource availability** are competent staff available to develop the system element in question, are other necessary resources (hardware & software) available to build the system?
- **Technology** has the relevant technology progressed to a state that will support the system.

Economical feasibility

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating effectiveness of the proposed system. More commonly known as cost-benefit analysis. This procedure determines the benefits and savings that are expected from the proposed system and compared with the cost of the existing system.

As this system works as a Computer based system, reduces a lot of manual effort and thus manpower cost. It also introduces faith and goodwill that can be measured as an intangible benefit. As they are generated from the Computer based system it reduces cost and time and is naturally error prone as compared to manual typewriters.

Operational feasibility

In operational feasibility, the entire application is checked whether the system will be used if it is developed and implemented. Also it is checked whether there will be resistance from users that may undermine the possible application benefits. There is no barrier for implementing the system. The system also helps to access the information immediately as required. Thus the system is found operational feasible.

3.2 Requirement Specification

Hardware specification

The selection of hardware is very important in the existence and proper working of any software. When selecting hardware, the size and capacity requirements are also important.

Below are some of the hardware that is required by the system:

Processor	Pentium
RAM	1 GB
Speed	1.66 GHz
Key board	104 Keys
Mouse	3D Optical Mouse
Monitor	15” standard
Secondary memory	80 GB

Software specification

We require much different software to make the application which is in making to work efficiently. It is very important to select the appropriate software so that the software works properly.

OS	Windows XP/7/8/8.1/10/11
Front-end	HTML
Back-end	PHP, MySQL

3.3 Introduction to the frontend and backend

Frontend tool: HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as cascading style sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997. Visual basics can create executable (EXE files), ActiveX controls, or DLL files, but is primarily used to develop windows applications and to interface database systems. Dialogue boxes with less functionality can be used to provide pop-up capabilities. Controls provide the basic functionality of the application, while programmers can insert additional logic within the appropriate event handlers.

Backend tools: PHP, MySQL

PHP

Hypertext Preprocessor (or simply PHP) is a general-purpose programming language originally designed for web development. The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been

widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free to charge.

During 2014 and 2015, a new major PHP version was developed, which was numbered PHP 7.

The numbering of this version involved some debate. While the PHP 6 Unicode experiment had never been released, several articles and book titles referenced the PHP 6 name, which might have caused confusion if a new release were to reuse the name. After a vote, the name PHP 7 was chosen.

MySQL

MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License, and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystem (now Oracle Corporation). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius forked the open-source MySQL project to create MariaDB. High availability : Ensure business continuity with the highest levels of system availability through technologies that protect data against costly human errors and minimize disaster recovery downtime.

Support can be obtained from the official manual. Free support additionally is available in different IRC channels and forums. Oracle offers paid support via its

MySQL Enterprise products. They differ in the scope of services, including MariaDB and Percona.

MySQL has received positive reviews, and reviewers noticed it “performs extremely well in the average case ” and that the “developer interfaces are there, and the documentation (not to mention feedback in the real world via web sites and the like) is very, very good ”. It has also been tested to be a “fast, stable and true multi-user , multi-threaded sql database server”.

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 INPUT DESIGN

input design converts user-oriented inputs to Computer based format, which requires careful attention. The collection of the input data is the most expensive part of the system in terms of the equipment used and the number of people involved. In the input design, data is accepted for computer processing and input to the system is done through mapping via map support or links. Inaccurate input screens need to be designed more carefully and logically. A set of menus is provided which help for better application navigation. While entering data in the input forms, proper validation checks are done and messages will be generated by the system if incorrect data has been entered.

4.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

Outputs are the most important and useful information to the user and to the department. Intelligent output designs will improve the systems relationship with the user and help much in decision making. Outputs are also used to provide a permanent hardcopy of the results for later use.

4.3 DATABASE DESIGN

Database design is the process of producing a detailed data model of a database. This logical data model contains all the needed logical and physical design choices and physical storage parameters needed to generate a design in a data definition language, which can then be used to create a database. A fully attributed data model contains detained attributes for each entry.

The objectives of database design are:

- Data integration
- Data integrity
- Data independence

Several degrees of normalization have to be applied during the process of table design. The major aim of the process of normalization is to reduce data redundancy and prevent losing data integrity. Redundancy refers to unwanted and unnecessary repetition of data.

Data integrity has to be converted at all levels . Poor normalization can create problems related to storage and retrieval of data. During the process of normalization , dependencies can be identified which cause serious problems during deletion and updating . Normalization also helps in simplifying the structure of tables.

The theme behind a database is to handle the information as an integrated whole thus making access to information easy, quick and inexpensive and flexible for the users. The entire package depends on how the data is maintained in the system. Each table has been designed with a perfect vision. Minor tables have been created which though takes much space facilities for the purpose of querying fast and accurately.

NORMALIZATION

Database Normalization is a technique of organizing the data in the database. Normalization is a systematic approach of decomposing tables to eliminate data redundancy(repetition) and undesirable characteristics like Insertion, Update and Deletion Anomalies. It is a multi-step process that puts data into tabular form, removing duplicated data from the relation tables.

First normal form

First normal form (1NF) is a property of a relation in a relational database. A relation is in first normal form if and only if the domain of each attribute contains only atomic (indivisible) values, and the value of each attribute contains only a single value from that domain. The first definition of the term, in a 1971 conference paper by Edgar codd, defined a relation to be in first normal form when none of its domains have any sets as elements.

First normal form is an essential property of a relation in a relational database. Database normalization is the process of representing a database in terms of relations in standard normal forms, where first normal is a minimal requirement.

First normal form enforces these criteria:

- Eliminate repeating groups in individual tables
- Create a separate table for each set of related data
- Identify each set of related data with a primary key

Second normal form

A relation is in the second normal form if it fulfills the following two requirements:

1. It is in first normal form.
2. It does not have any non-prime attribute that is functionally dependent on any proper subset of any candidate key of the relation. A non-prime attribute of

   a relation is an attribute that is not a part of any candidate key of the relation.

Put simply, a relation is in 2NF if it is in 1NF and every non-prime attribute of the relation is dependent on the whole of every candidate key. Note that it does not put any restriction on the non-prime to non-prime attribute dependency. That is addressed in third normal form.

A functional dependency on part of any candidate key is a violation of 2NF. In addition to the primary key, the relation may contain other candidate keys; it is necessary to establish that no non-prime attributes have part-key dependencies on *any* of these candidate keys.

Third normal form

Third normal form (3NF) is a database schema design approach for relational databases which uses normalizing principles to reduce the duplication of data, avoid data anomalies, ensure referential integrity, and simplify data management. It was defined in 1971 by Edgar F. Codd, an English computer scientist who invented the relational model for database management.

A database relation (e.g. a database table) is said to meet third normal form standards if all the attributes (e.g. database columns) are functionally dependent on solely the primary key. Codd defined this as a relation in second normal form where all non-prime attributes depend only on the candidate keys and do not have a transitive dependency on another key.

A hypothetical example of a failure to meet third normal form would be a hospital database having a table of patients which included a column for the telephone number of their doctor. The phone number is dependent on the doctor, rather than the patient, thus would be better stored in a table of doctors. The negative outcome of such a design is that a doctor's number will be duplicated in the database if they have multiple patients, thus increasing both the chance of input error and the cost and risk

of updating that number should it change (compared to a third normal form-compliant

data model that only stores a doctor's number once on a doctor table).

4.4 TABLES

The tables used in this project are mentioned below.

1.Table name :login

Description :used to store the login details

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
username	varchar	Primary key	25	specifies username
password	varchar		25	specifies password
usertype	varchar		15	specifies usertype
mobile	varchar		15	specifies mobile number of user
status	int		11	specifies the status of user account

2.Table name : Gallery

Description : used to store the gallery

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
id	int	Primary key	11	defined content id
name	varcahr		100	specifies name of image
image	varchar		200	specifies the image
content	varchar		500	specifies the content
status	int		11	specifies the status of content

3.Table name : register

Description :used to store the registration data of the user

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
id	int	primary key	11	defined the user id
fname	varchar		100	specifies first name of user
lname	varchar		100	specifies last name of user
username	varchar		150	specifies username
mobile	varchar		15	specifies mobile number
country	varchar		25	specifies the country
pin	int		11	specifies the pin
address	varchar		500	specifies the address
gender	varchar		10	specifies the gender
status	int		11	specifies the registration status of user

4.Table name : reservation

Description : Used to store the room reservation details

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
id	int	primary key	11	defined id of reservation
rid	int		11	specifies the room id
username	varchar		100	specifies the username
in_date	varchar		100	specifies check in date
out_date	varchar		100	specifies check out date
rstatus	varchar		20	specifies the reservation status
status	int		11	specifies the operation status

5.Table name : rooms

Description : used to store the room details

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
id	int	primary key	11	defined the id of room
name	varchar		100	specifies the name of room
category	varchar		100	specifies the room category
photo	varchar		200	specifies the photo of room
rate	int		11	specifies the rate of room
avalstatus	varchar		20	specifies the availability of room
features	varchar		1000	specifies the features of room
status	int		11	specifies the current status of room

6.Table name : staff

Description : used to store the details of the staff

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
id	int	primary key	11	defined the staff id
name	varchar		100	specifies the staff name
image	varchar		200	specifies the image of the staff
gender	varchar		20	specifies the gender of the staff
mobile	varchar		15	specifies the mobile number of staff
address	varchar		250	specifies address of staff
status	int		11	specifies the status of staff

7.Table name:carreservation

Description:Used to store the taxi reservation details

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
id	int	Primary Key	11	Defined the booking id
rid	int		11	Specifies the vehicle
username	varchar		100	specifies the username
in_date	varchar		50	specifies the in date
out_date	varchar		50	specifies the out date
rstatus	varchar		25	specify the booking status (waiting/confirmed)
status	int		11	specify the status of order(cancelled or not)

8.Table name : taxi

Description : used to store the details of taxi

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
id	int	primary key	11	defined the taxi id
name	varchar		50	specifies the name of taxi
category	varchar		100	specifies the category of taxi
image	varchar		200	specifies the image of the taxi
rate	int		11	specifies the rate of taxi
status	int		11	specifies the status of the taxi

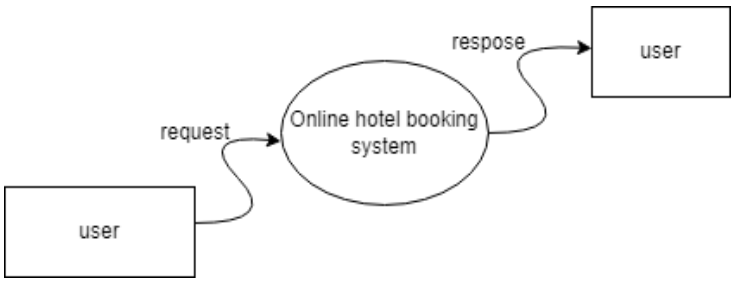
4.5 Data Flow Diagrams

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the flow of data through an information system, modelling its process aspects. Larry Constantine first developed the DFD as a way of expressing system requirements in a graphical form that led to module design. Often they are preliminary steps used to create an overview of the system which can later be elaborated. DFD's can also be used for visualization of data processing (structured design). So it is the starting point of the design phase that functionally decomposes the requirements specifications down to the lowest level of detail. A DFD consists of a series of bubbles joined by lines and is also known as a "bubble chart".

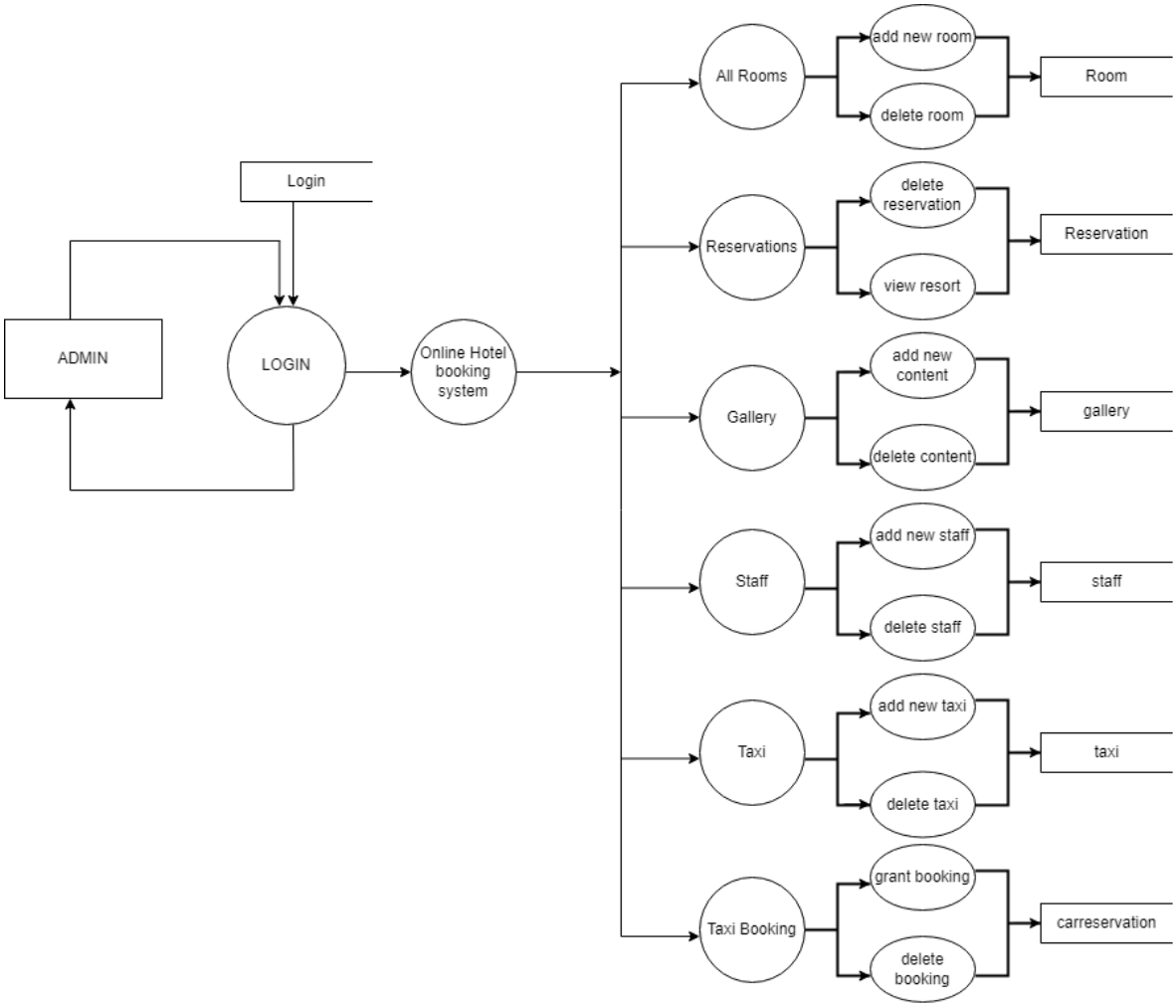
DFD symbols:

- A system defined source or destination of data
- A array identifies data flow, data in motion
- A circle represents the process that transforms incoming data flow to outgoing dataflow
- An open rectangular is data store-data at rest or temporary repository of data

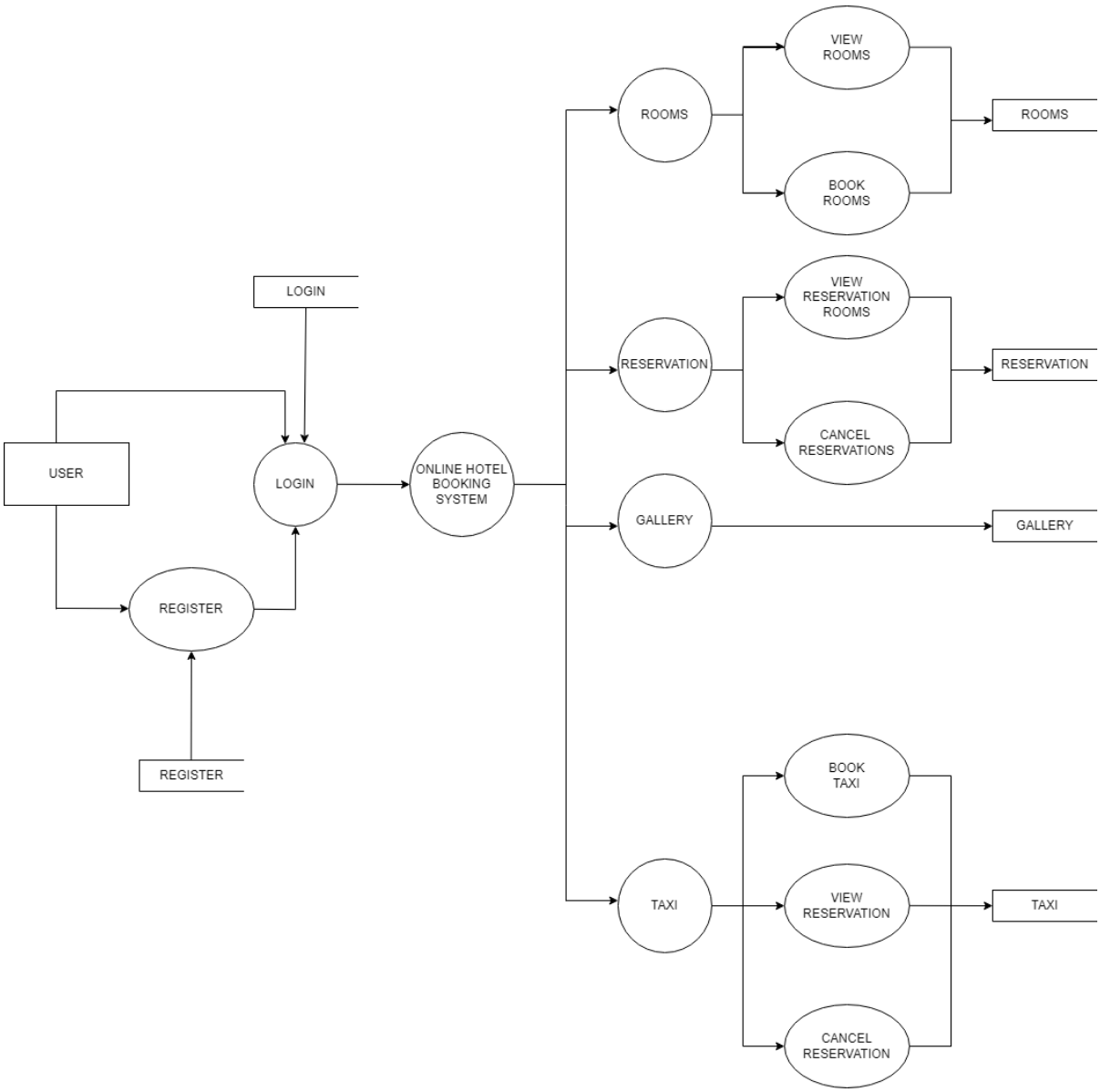
CONTEXT DIAGRAM



LEVEL 1 DFD FOR ADMIN



LEVEL 1 DFD FOR USER



SYSTEM TESTING

5.SYSTEM TESTING

5.1 TESTING PROCEDURES

Software Testing is a critical element of the software development cycle. The testing is essential for ensuring the quality of the software developed and represents the ultimate view of specification, design and code generation. Software testing is designed as the process by which one detects in the software. Testing begins at the module level and works towards the integration of the entire Computer based system.

A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an as-yet undiscovered error. A successful test is the one that uncovers or finds such errors. If testing is conducted successfully, it will uncover the errors in the software. It also demonstrates that software functions are being performed according to specification and also behavioral and performance requirements are satisfied. For this, test plans have to be prepared. The implementation of a Computer system requires that test data have to be prepared and that the elements are being tested in a planned and efficient manner. Nothing is complete without testing as it is a vital success of the system.

5.2 TESTING METHODOLOGY

The candidate system is subject to a test to determine the response time and security. Different testing methodologies are applied before the system is tested for user acceptance.

UNIT TESTING

Unit testing is the practice of testing small pieces of code, typically individual functions, alone and isolated. If your test uses some external resources, like the network or a

database , it's not a unit test.

Unit tests should be fairly simple to write. A unit test should essentially just give the function that's tested some inputs, and then check what the function outputs is correct. In practice this can very, because if your code is poorly designed, writing unit tests can be difficult. Because of that, unit testing is the only testing method which also helps you write better code – code that's hard to unit test usually has poor design.

In a sense, unit testing is the backbone. You can use unit tests to help design your code and keep it as a safety net when doing changes, and the same method you see for unit testing are also applicable to the other types of testing. All the other test types are also constructed from similar pieces as unit tests, they are just more complex and less precise.

INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration testing is the phase in software testing in which individual software modules are combined and tested as a group. It occurs after unit testing and before validation testing. Integration testing takes as its input modules that have been unit tested, groups them in large aggregates, applies tests defined in an integration test plan to those aggregates, and delivers as its output the integrated system ready for system testing. The purpose of integration testing is to verify functional, performance, and reliability requirements placed on major design items.

SYSTEM TESTING

After the system is put together, system testing is performed.Here the system is tested against requirements to see if all the requirements are met and the system performance as specified by the requirements.

System testing is a black box testing technique performed to evaluate the complete system, the system's compliance against specified requirements. In system

testing, the functionalities of the system are tested from an end-to-end perspective.System testing is usually carried out by a team that is independent of the development team in order to measure the quality of the system unbiased. It includes both functional and non-

functional testing.

ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Finally, an acceptance test is performed to demonstrate to the client, on the real life data of the operations of the system.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

6.IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the phase where the developed component is installed in the working place. The operation of the software was monitored and the results were recorded. Implementation is the stage of the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. This involves careful planning , investigation of the current system and it's constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the change over and evolution of change over method.

The problems encountered are converting files, training users, creating accurate files and verifying printouts for integrity. The objective is to put the tested system into operation while holding costs, risks, and personnel irritations to a minimum. It involves creating computer compatible files, training the operational staff and installing terminals and hardware.

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Maintenance activities begin where conversion leaves off. Maintenance is handled by the same planning and control used in a project. Maintenance can be classified as corrective, adaptive or preceptive. Corrective measures means repairing processes of performance failures or making changes because of previously corrected problems or false assumptions. Adaptive maintenance means changing the program functions. Preceptive maintenance

means enhancing the performance or modifying the programs to respond to the user's addition or changing needs.The implementation view of software requirements presents the real world manifestation of processing functions.

In some cases,physical representation is developed as the first step in software design. The analyst must recognize the constraints imposed by the predefined system

elements and consider the implementation view of the function and information when such view is appropriate.

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

7.FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The proposed system tries to avoid the problems that arise in the existing system. It automates the entire process of embroiling the management system.it should have a provision to maintain master entries , provision to prepare invoices etc. It should also provide often needed reports to satisfy the need of the concern.

This site has great future scope. Online hotel booking system is developed to save money, time, effort etc. Making enhancements is all about perfective maintenance. It means adding, modifying or redeveloping the code to support changes in the specification. The main advantage of the proposed system "ONLINE HOTEL BOOKING SYSTEM" is that we can easily manage all the activities and updates are also possible.

This site can include a functionality to show the past booking history of a particular customer in our "ONLINE HOTEL BOOKING SYSTEM".

We can also add more tour packages as part of attracting more customers to our "ONLINE HOTEL BOOKING SYSTEM". We can provide more rooms, taxis and also include a module for booking food.

At present this software does not contain Credit card facility. We can make this application as online so that we can reserve the tables and do the online payment. So as the demand increases we can add these modules as a future scope.

CONCLUSION

8.CONCLUSION

The performance of the proposed system is proved to be efficient enough and satisfies the requirements. The system provides flexibility and facility for incorporating, which may be necessary in future. All the efficiencies of MySQL server were developed to build the power backend table which consists of functionalities like providing constraints, powerful security etc. these were used to make the table more effective. Several HTML features were used during many of the front-end applications. This project will help all end users as a user-friendly website.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.BIBLIOGRAPHY

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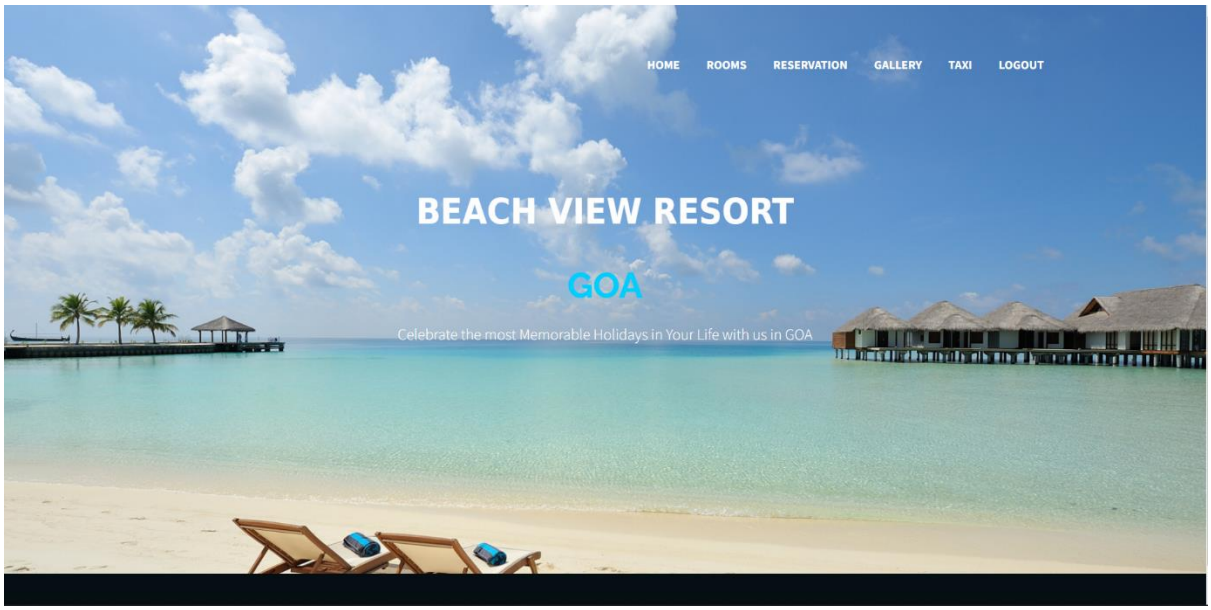
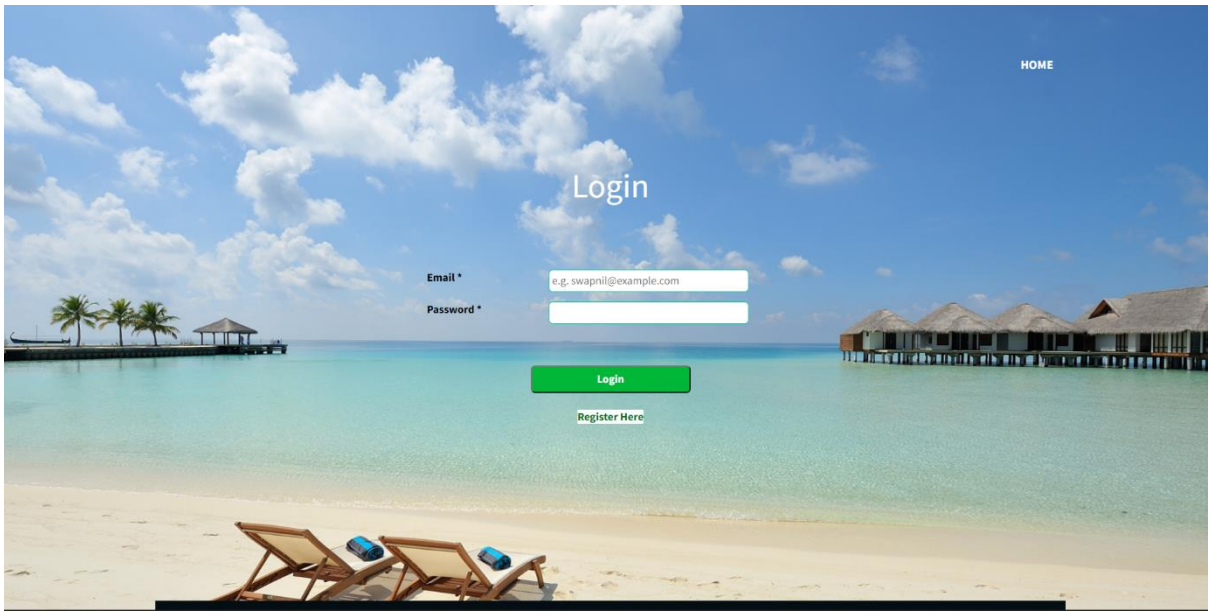
4. www.wikipedia.com
5. www.vb.net
6. www.w3schools.com

SCREENSHOTS

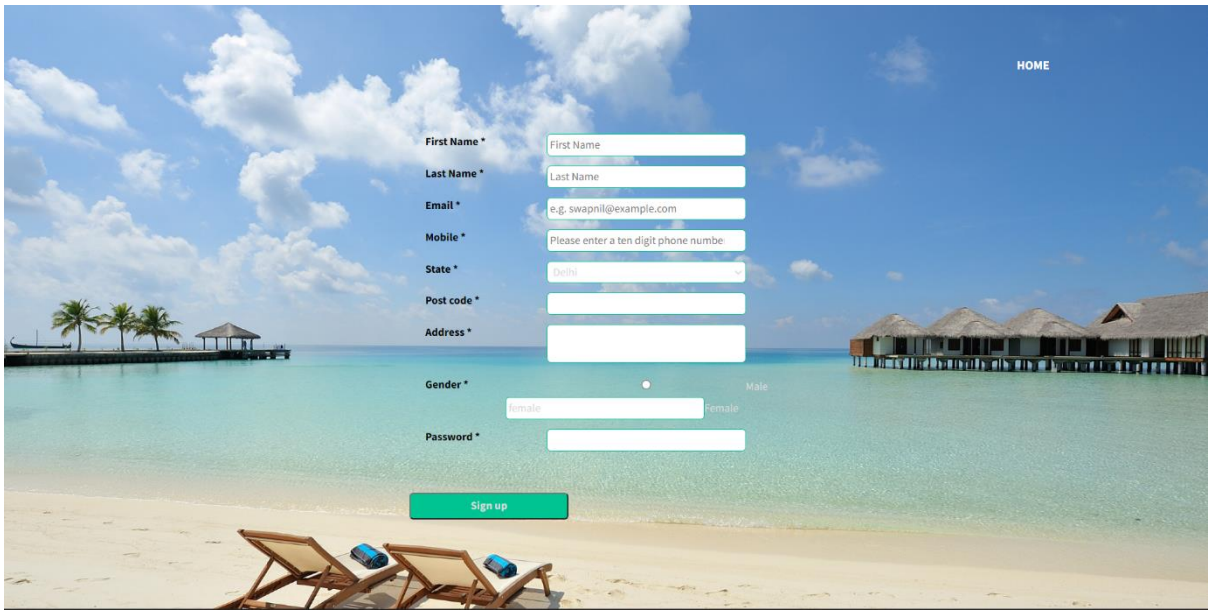
HOME


HOME
ROOMS
RESERVATION
GALLERY
TAXI
LOGOUT
BEACH VIEW RESORT
GOA
Celebrate the most Memorable Holidays in Your Life with us in GOA

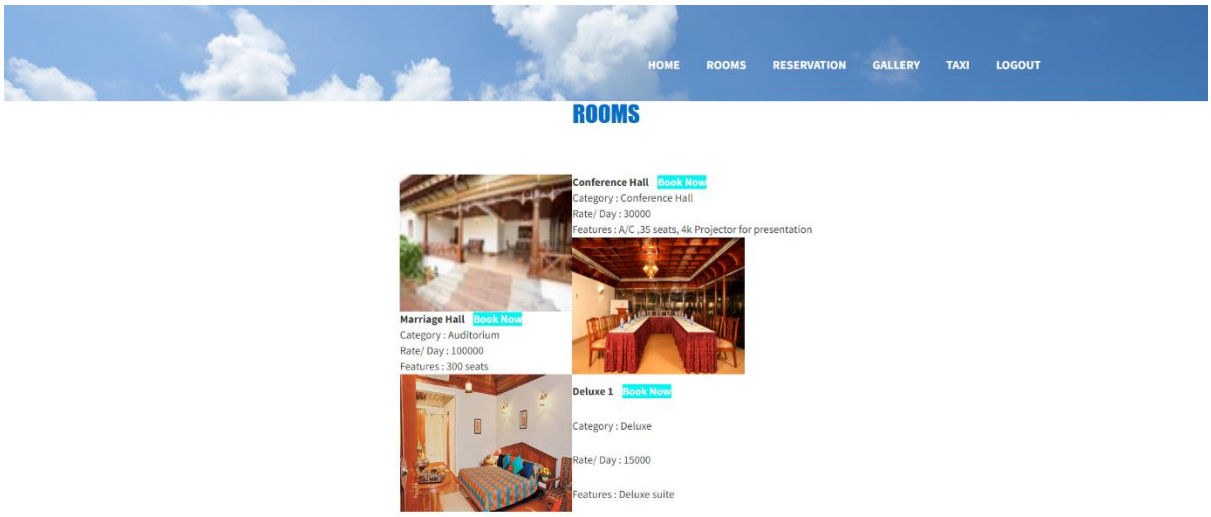
LOGIN


HOME
Login
Email *
e.g. swapnil@example.com
Password *
Login
Register Here

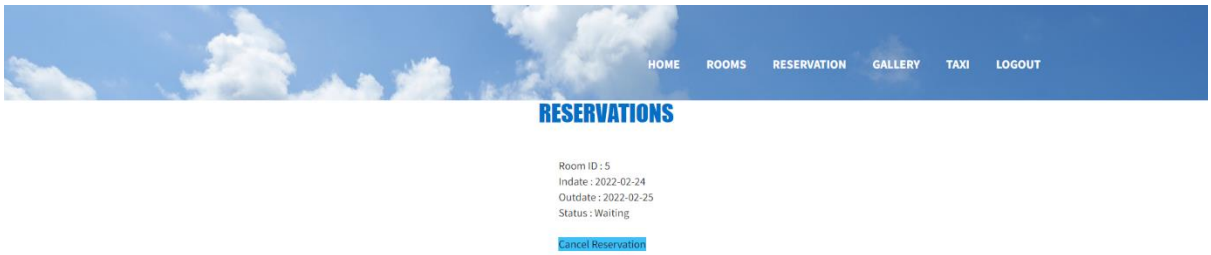
REGISTRATION



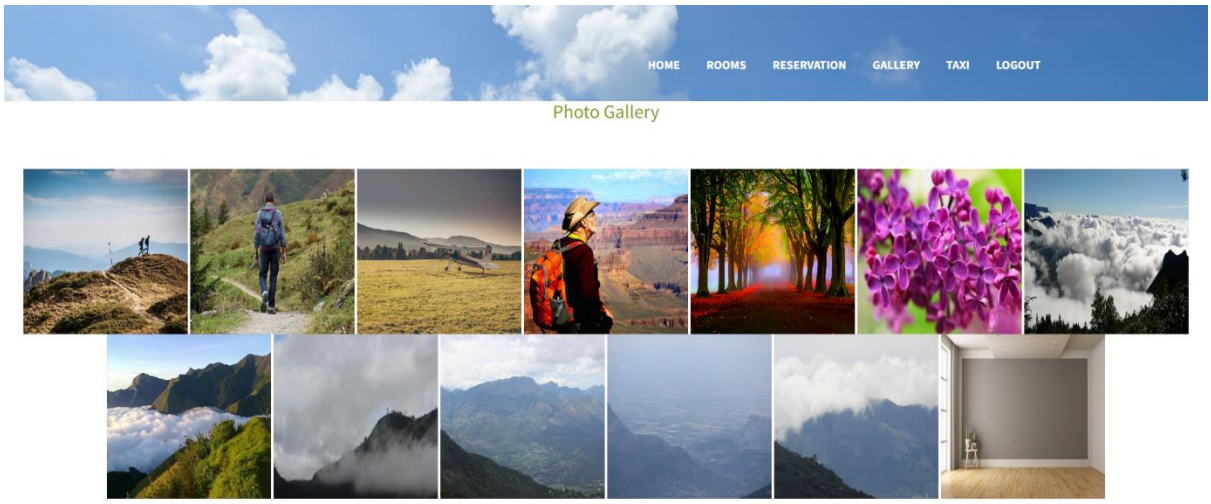
ROOMS


HOME
ROOMS
RESERVATION
GALLERY
TAXI
LOGOUT
ROOMS
Conference Hall Book Now
Category : Conference Hall
Rate/ Day : 30000
Features : A/C ,35 seats, 4k Projector for presentation
Marriage Hall Book Now
Category : Auditorium
Rate/ Day : 100000
Features : 300 seats
Deluxe 1 Book Now
Category : Deluxe
Rate/ Day : 15000
Features : Deluxe suite

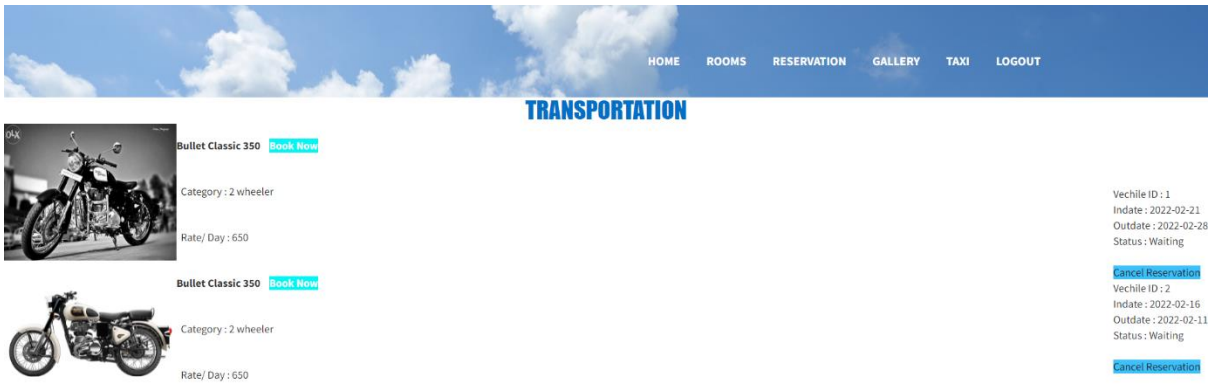
ROOM RESERVATIONS



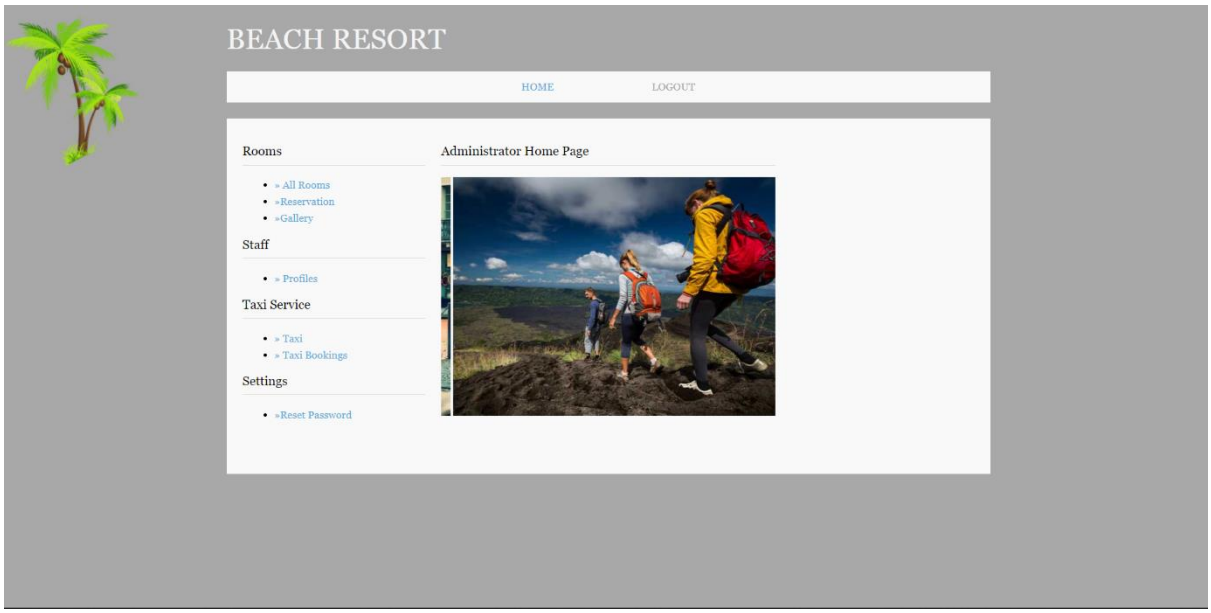
GALLERY



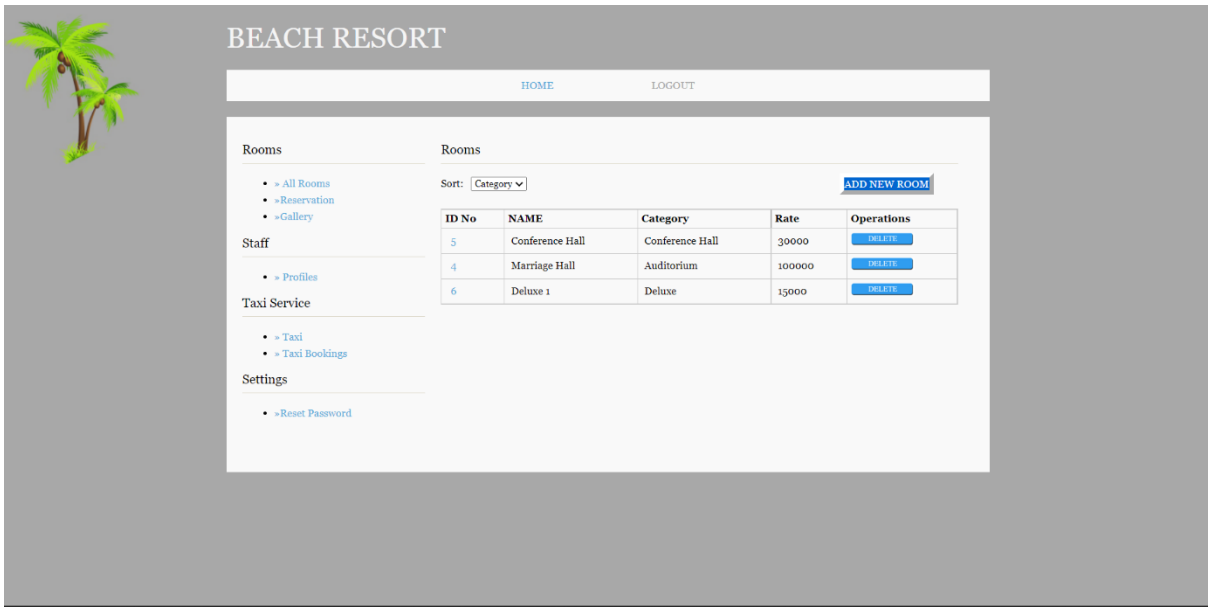
TAXI RESERVATION



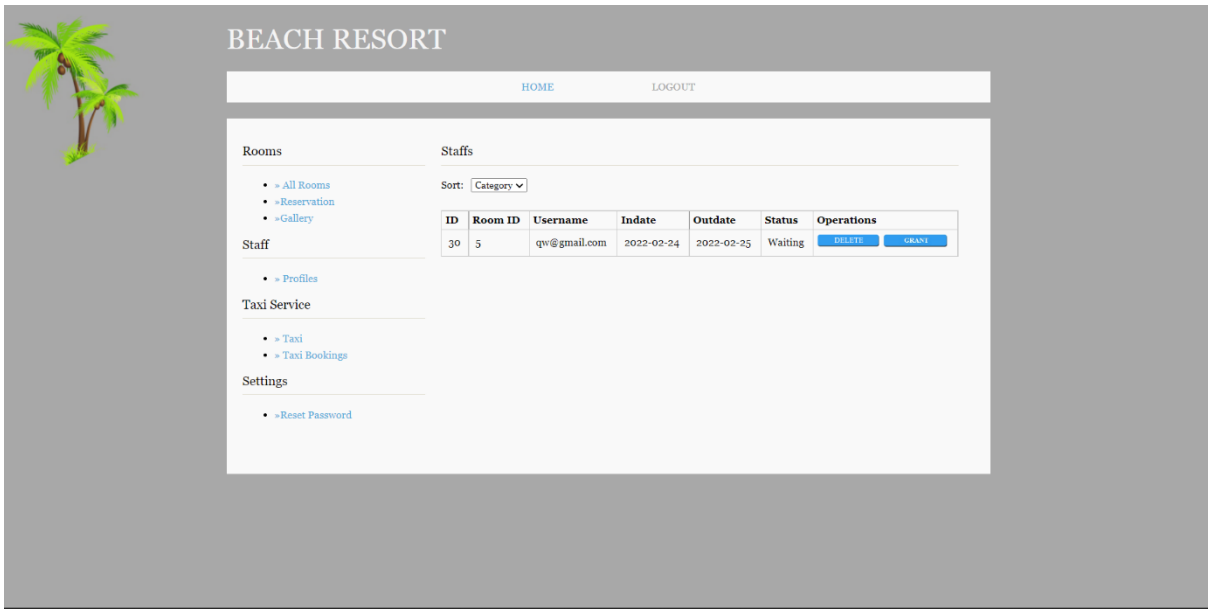
ADMIN HOME PAGE



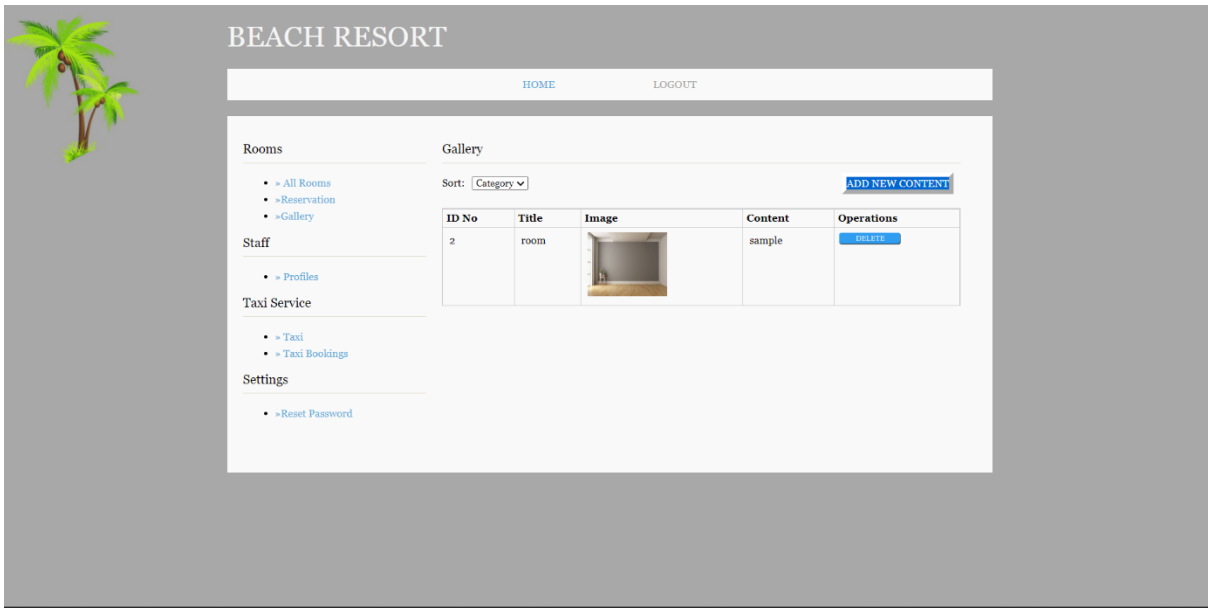
ROOMS


BEACH RESORT
HOME
LOGOUT
Rooms
» All Rooms
»Reservation
»Gallery
Staff
» Profiles
Taxi Service
» Taxi
» Taxi Bookings
Settings
»Reset Password
Rooms
Sort: Category
ADD NEW ROOM
ID No
NAME
Category
Rate
Operations
5
Conference Hall
Conference Hall
30000
DELETE
4
Marriage Hall
Auditorium
100000
DELETE
6
Deluxe 1
Deluxe
15000
DELETE

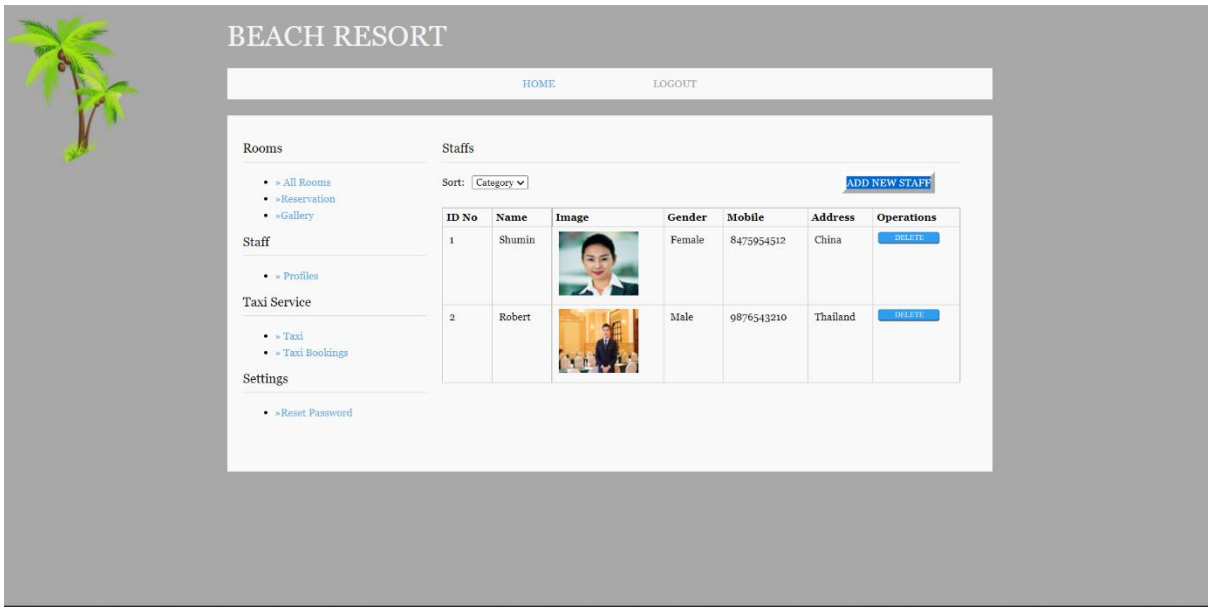
ROOM RESERVATIONS



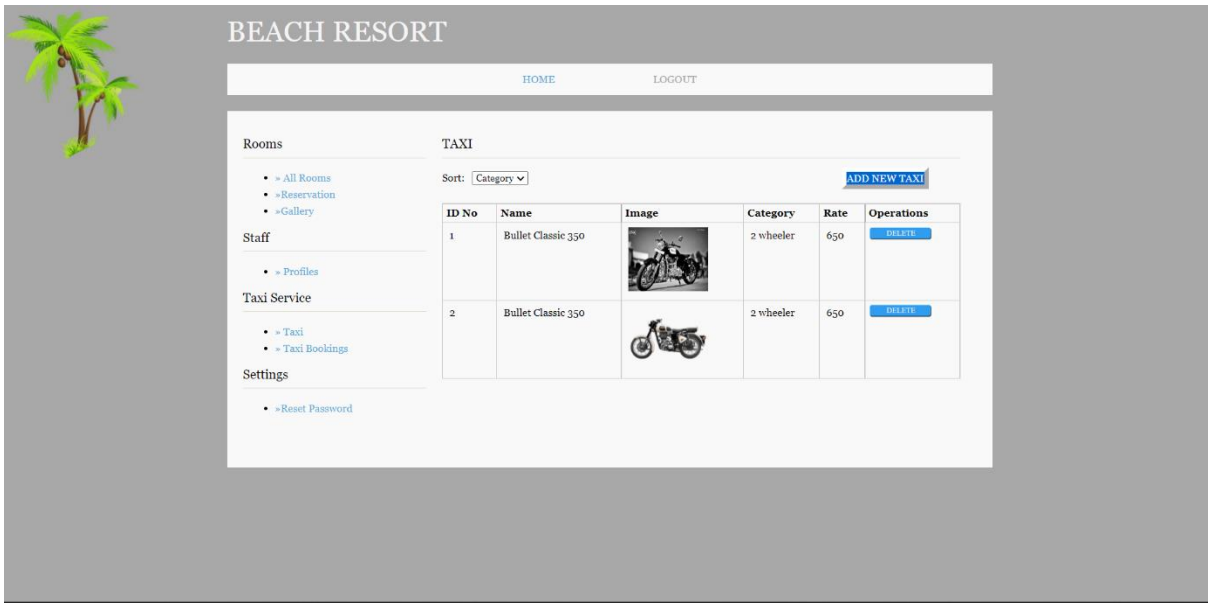
GALLERY


BEACH RESORT
HOME
LOGOUT
Rooms
» All Rooms
»Reservation
»Gallery
Staff
» Profiles
Taxi Service
» Taxi
» Taxi Bookings
Settings
»Reset Password
Gallery
Sort: Category
ADD NEW CONTENT
ID No
Title
Image
Content
Operations
2
room
sample
DELETE

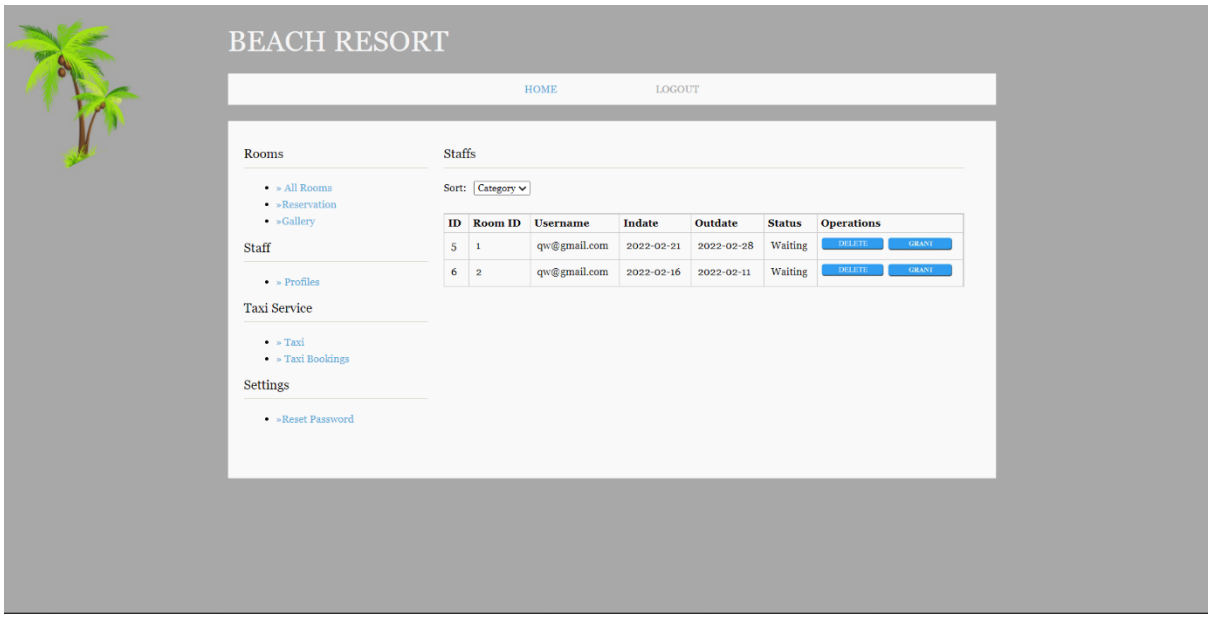
STAFF


BEACH RESORT
HOME
LOGOUT
Rooms
» All Rooms
»Reservation
»Gallery
Staff
» Profiles
Taxi Service
» Taxi
» Taxi Bookings
Settings
»Reset Password
Staffs
Sort: Category
ADD NEW STAFF
ID No
Name
Image
Gender
Mobile
Address
Operations
1
Shumin
Female
8475954512
China
DELETE
2
Robert
Male
9876543210
Thailand
DELETE

TAXI


BEACH RESORT
HOME
LOGOUT
Rooms
» All Rooms
»Reservation
»Gallery
Staff
» Profiles
Taxi Service
» Taxi
» Taxi Bookings
Settings
»Reset Password
TAXI
Sort: Category
ADD NEW TAXI
ID No
Name
Image
Category
Rate
Operations
1
Bullet Classic 350
2 wheeler
650
DELETE
2
Bullet Classic 350
2 wheeler
650
DELETE

TAXI BOOKING



RESET PASSWORD