MY CITY APPLICATION

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by,

Shyamsundar R - 20201CSD0023
Yogesh J- 20201CSD0022
Komal Raj M-20201CSD0206
Pratham M D- 20201CSD0015
S.K.Tahir- 20201CSD0066

Under the guidance of,

Dr. HARISH KUMAR K.S
Assistant Professor

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (DATA SCIENCE)
At

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING& INFORMATION SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project report **"My City Application"** being submitted by **"Shyamsundar R, Yogesh J, Pratham M D, S K Tahir, Komal Raj M"** bearing roll number(s) "20201CSD0023, 20201CSD0022, 20201CSD0015, 20201CSD0066, 20201CSD0206" in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering (Data Science) is a bonafide work carried out under my supervision.

Dr. Harish Kumar K S
Assistant Professor
School of CSE
Presidency University

Dr. A. Jayachandran
HOD
School of CSE&IS
Presidency University

Dr. C. KALAIARASAN
Associate Dean
School of CSE&IS
Presidency University

Dr. SHAKKEERA L
Associate Dean
School of CSE&IS
Presidency University

Dr.MD SAMEERUDDIN KHAN
Dean
School of CSE&IS
Presidency University

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING (DATA SCIENCE)

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the project report entitled **MY CITY APPLICATION** partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science and Engineering** (Data Science) is a record of our own investigations carried under the guidance of Dr. Harish Kumar K.S- Assistant Professor, **School of Computer Science & Engineering (Data Science), Presidency University, Bengaluru.**

We have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

Shyamsundar R- 20201CSD0023

Yogesh J- 20201CSD0022

Komal Raj M-20201CSD0206

Pratham M D- 20201CSD0015

S K Tahir- 20201CSD0066

ABSTRACT

Tourism increases the economy of each and every nation, now a day's each and every country is spending huge expenses to improve the tourist spots. Many web applications provide the details about the tourist spots and describe about the tourist spots those where in each and every country. We are going to build a web based application to enhance the tourist spots in and across the world and promote booking of hotels too. The application provides details about in and around the tourist places, historical places, temple spots and many more things. The user application has various features such as search, advanced search, nearest search, booking hotels in tourist spots. In future the same web application can be converted into Android Application with enhanced futures like bus, train, cab, restaurant, etc. Even the same web application can be mounted into a public or private cloud depending on the trends and technologies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, we indebted to the **GOD ALMIGHTY** for giving me an opportunity to excel in our efforts to complete this project on time.

We express our sincere thanks to our respected dean **Dr. Md. Sameeruddin Khan**, Dean, School of Computer Science Engineering (Data Science), Presidency University for getting us permission to undergo the project.

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We thank our family and friends for the strong support and inspiration they have provided us in bringing out this project.

Shyamsundar R

Yogesh J

Komal Raj M

Pratham M D

S K Tahir

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

1.1) INTRODUCTION

The City Information Application is a comprehensive and user-friendly platform designed to provide residents and visitors with a wealth of information about our city. This innovative application serves as a centralized hub, offering a wide range of essential details and resources, enhancing the overall experience of living exploring our vibrant community. Key features of the City Information Application include: Local service directory: Access to a directory of essential services such as healthcare facilities, educational institutions, government offices, emergency services, and more. Users can easily locate contact information, operating hours, and directions event calendar: Stay updated on upcoming events, festivals, workshops, and community gatherings within the city. The calendar allows users to plan their schedules and participate in various activities of interest. Discover and explore notable landmarks, tourist attractions, parks, museums, and recreational areas. Users can access detailed information, including historical background, operating hours, and admission fees. Real-time updates on public transportation schedules, traffic conditions, road closures, and alternate routes to facilitate smooth commuting within the city. Instant access to local news articles, announcements, and important notifications from city authorities to keep residents informed about developments and initiatives.

Community engagement and feedback A platform for community engagement where users can share feedback, report issues, and participate in surveys or polls to contribute to the betterment ofthe city. Language support and accessibility Multilingual support and accessibility features ensure that the application is user friendly and inclusive for all residents and visitors. The City Information Application aims to foster a sense of community, enhance convenience, and empower users with essential information, thereby enriching their experiences and connection to our wonderful city. Through continuous updates and user engagement, we strive to make this application a valuable resource for everyone in our community. The application will support

searching for tourist spot location based search is possible by proving location with the help of pin code.

1.2) EXISTING SYSTEM

The web-based program currently now in use in the system facilitates appointments for hotels, restaurants, automobiles, trains, buses, and other transports. However, we are incapable to begin searching for any tourist spots nearby and are incapable to arrange for a tour guide to offer a description of the sites of historical significance. There are not numerous functions while utilizing the current online application.

1.3) PROPOSED SYSTEM

We are going to build a web based application to enhance the tourist spots in and across the world and promote booking of hotels too. The application provides details about in and around the tourist places, historical places, temple spots and many more things. The user application has various features such as search, advanced search, nearest search, booking hotels in tourist spots. The application will support searching for tourist spot Location based search is possible by proving location with the help of pin code In future the same web application can be converted into Android Application with enhanced futures like bus, train, cab, restaurant, etc. Even the same application can be mounted into a public or private cloud depending on the trends and technologies.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY:

2.1) Hangzhou and Xiamen as Examples, Successful Cases of Smart Tourism Construction on Analysis and Research The industry of tourism continues to grow and the requirements for an exceptional travel experience have increased as a consequence of the developments in the economy, society, and Internet. The competition between those in the tourism industry is no longer constrained to competing for physical qualities including transportation resources. Is it probable that artificial intelligence and digitalization can accomplish it? Services increase consumer satisfaction. Platforms that incorporate various kinds of modern technologies are vital for demonstrates across multiple locations for tourism. The level of growth in smart tourism has additionally develop become an indication of our current urbanization. The investigation's outcomes resulting from the Sanya City Smart Tourism Construction research Project are presented in this article. The research on the building of high-quality domestic smart tourism communities is the primary subject of the second article in the series. Examples include those via Xiamen and Hangzhou. A summary of the most important ones will be given as opposed to a comparison. Research on the establishment of smart tourism in Sanya may profit through the construction content and successful experience.

2.2) Hubei All-Area Tourism Development under the Background of Big Data

At present, big data technology and concept have been employed in multiple industries that have generated numerous beneficial results due to their continual growth and extension. It is accelerating up the complete demise to traditional tourism in the discipline of tourism. Hubei Province, an established tourist’s demonstration region in China, is also continually attempting on implementing big data in the tourism industry, which is enabling it to expand rapidly and make significant advancements. Allows promotes change and development. Based on this, this research utilizes today's rapidly growing information technologies, which includes big data, and combines the real-world execution of Hubei all-area tourism with an examination of the big data associated with tourism and the general condition of all-area visitor. Details about recommends the

construction components for the Hubei provincial all-area visitors big data platform, and implements the platform's fundamental architecture system.

The structure and tourism big database system. The investigation focuses on Hubei's all-area tourist administration level's smart tourism marketing, smart tourism services, and big data in tourism. In addition, given the intent of contributing some value to the expansion of Hubei's all- area visitors, the paper suggests associated countermeasures as well as suggestions for improvingthe high-quality development of Hubei's all-area tourism utilizing big data.

2.3) Smart Tourism Technologies - A Key to Success and Survival for Sustainable Eco-tourism Development in Dooars Region (West Bengal)

In the hospitality sector, information and communication technology (ICT) is becoming to become increasingly vital. However considering ICT use in the Indian visitors' economy is still in its beginning stages, it is going to be impossible for these companies to compete with rivals that have a significant ICT infrastructure. The lack of numerous information, inadequate resource availability, expensive transaction fees, and underdeveloped ICT infrastructure constitute some of the main problems impacting the Indian vacationers' economy. Considering dooars is an ecotourism destination established far from the city and its population is not highly educated or aware of the use of ICT in tourism, adopting smart tourism practices with the use of ICT is enormous commitment. To overcome these challenges, proper facilities as well as expertise are therefore essential. A tourist will be enabled select a better location, accommodation method of transportation, environment, local merchandise and culture, community details, weather, etc. without the use of ICT and smart tourism practices in the doors geographical region. The objective of this research endeavor is to investigate how ICT may be employed to encourage smart tourism, which may assist the local community through ensuring equal opportunities for high-quality education, professional skill development, and successful governance and administration. The investigation has its foundation in observations through field trips, secondarydata analysis, and a review of the literature. The results of the research are going to contribute to our understanding of the possibilities for and need for technological advances in the future for

promoting local development, which will lead to the development of ecotourism which is sustainable in the Dooars region of West Bengal India.

2.4) Welfare Evaluation of Female Tourism Practitioners under the Background of the Digital Countryside

With the support of intelligent technologies consisting of block chain, cloud and big data, artificial intelligence, and Internet, rural tourism has grown rapidly in the era of the digital countryside, substantially expanding the employment opportunities for traditional rural women and increasing the average standard of existence in broadly. The general well-being and perception of functional activities of female tourism practitioners have been determined in this article using an extensive evaluation examines that utilizes fuzzy mathematics. In the conceptual framework of the digital countryside, the report presents suggestions for the long-term develop

2.5) Research on Tourism Network Marketing Mathematical Strategy Model under Mobile Internet Plus and Big Data

The core aspects of tourism marketing have changed as well, from channel and brand to content, undergoing significant modifications, as Chinese travelling has transformed from sightseeing to leisure and entertainment and ultimately to relaxing activities. The emergence of the "Mobile Internet Plus Big Data" maturity and the simultaneous development of network and virtual reality technology have rendered it difficult to traditional tourism advertising tactics to continue keeping up with the requirements of the rapidly growing field.

Therefore, so as to accomplish the high-quality development of tourism in the "Mobile Internet plus Big Data" aging travellers marketing will need to develop, fully capitalize on big data and the Internet, and vigorously accumulate new tourism network marketing. This paper starts off with a description of the development of the internet and big data. It then elaborates on the concepts of Internet, big data, and tourism network marketing. Ultimately, it thoroughly investigates the main methods as well as advantages of tourism network marketing in China and demonstrates some countermeasures for the industry in the new era.

2.6) Sustainable Digital Transformation of Heritage Tourism

Substantial business historically accompanied tourism. Considering the tourist and travel sector constitutes the backbone of numerous nations' economic growth, heritage tourism becomes an essential component of economic growth. But until recently, the travel and tourism sector's technology has primarily focused on customer service and engagement, aiming for an improved and optimized digital experience that encompasses anything from booking a trip and generating an itinerary to keeping track of payments and post-trip souvenirs. However as the entire world comes to terms with the COVID-19 pandemic's devastation, digital heritage tourism becomes crucial for local economies, primarily for revitalization. Widespread focus and efforts support for native businesses. During challenging circumstances like these, an experienced shift to digital heritage tourism could help economies conquer impediments to physical travel and encourage collaboration between governments with international organizations for beneficial development in the future.

CHAPTER 3

SYTEM DESIGN

3.1) SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

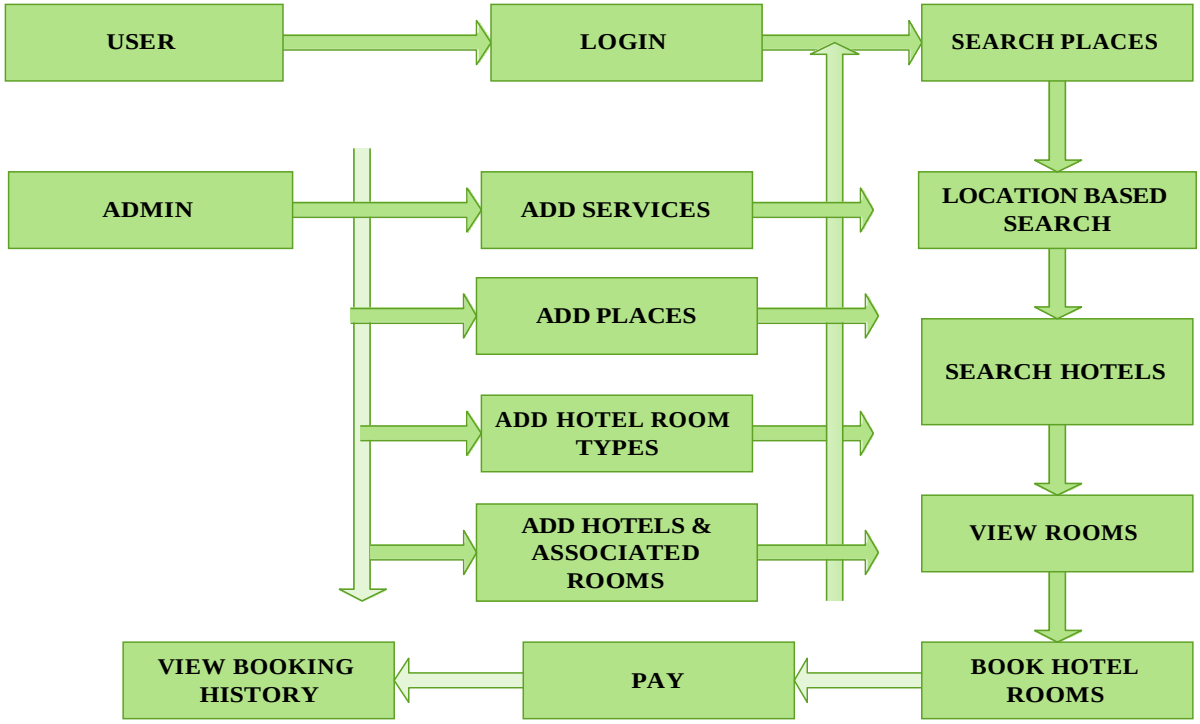

Fig 3.1: System architecture

Flowchart that represents the entire booking system for the hotel.

3.2) Class diagram

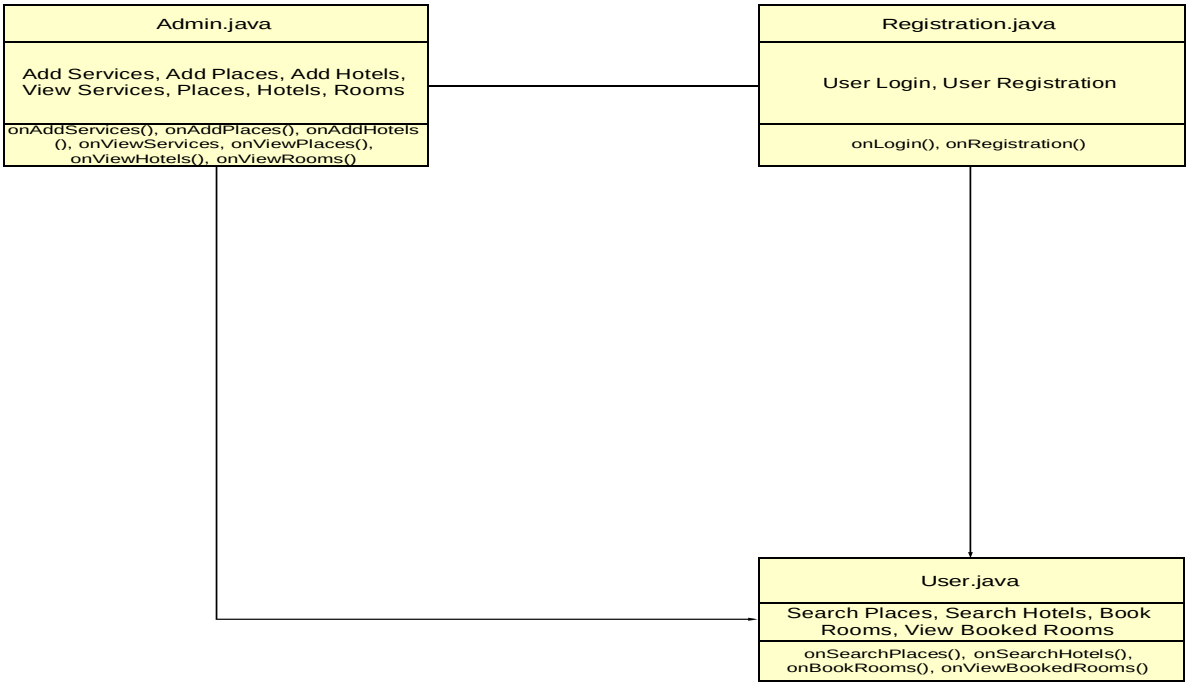

Fig 3.2: Class diagram

The admin can control the entire portal, the registration takes the details of the user and the user can access the portal and view the services**.**

3.3) DFD DIAGRAM

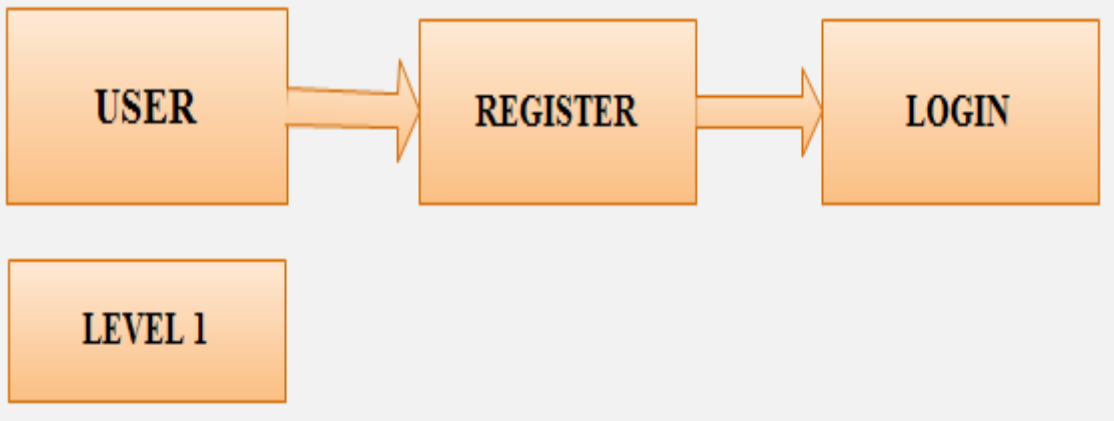

Fig3.3: Home Page

The screen displayed for the user to register and login

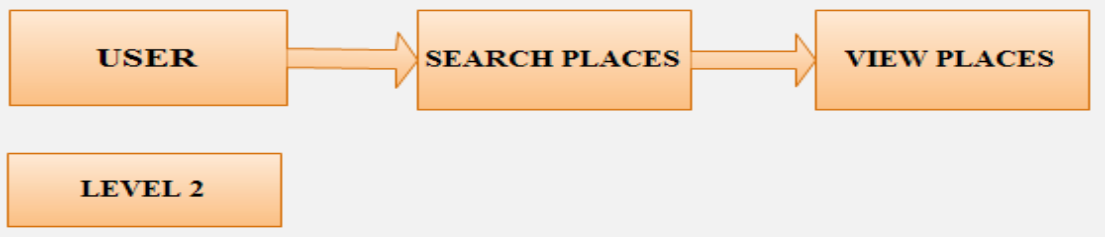

Fig 3.4:

Search place by user

The user can search and view places.

Fig 3.5: Search hotels by user

The user searches for hotels and sees the availability of rooms.

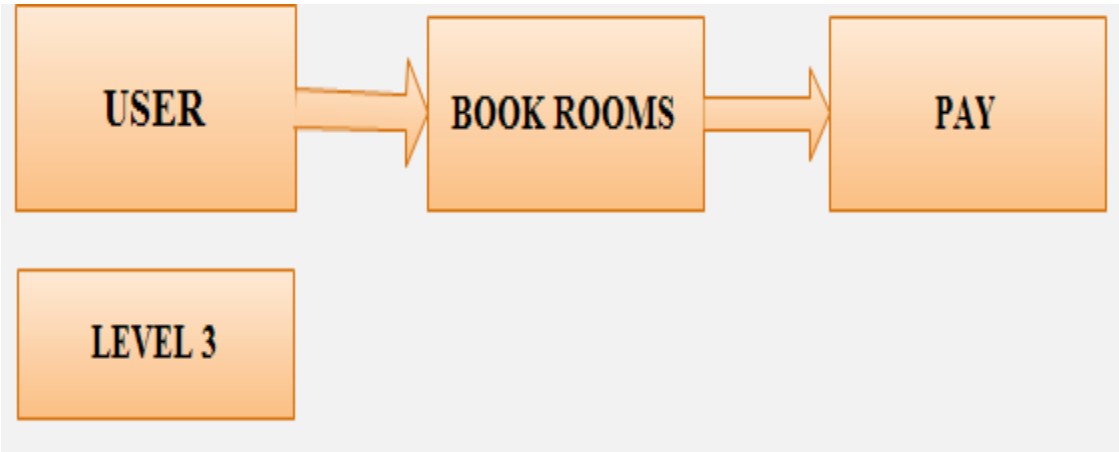

Fig 3.6: Book rooms by use

The user can book the rooms and pay for them.

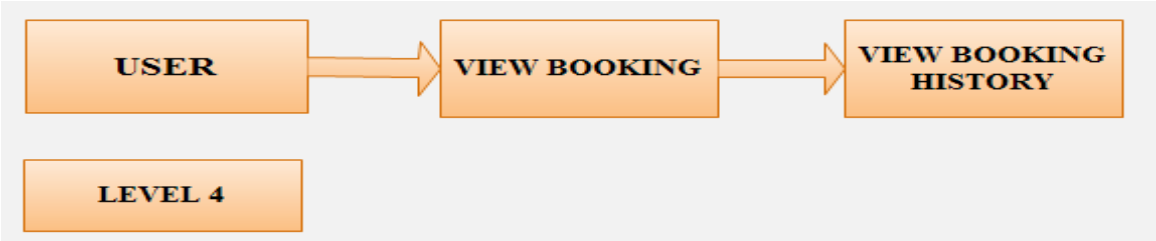

Fig 3.7: View booking details

displays the booking and its history.

Fig 3.8: login credentials add places

Level-0 notes the login and places the user can add.

Fig 3.9: Add services and view services

Level-1 shows the ability of the user to add and view services

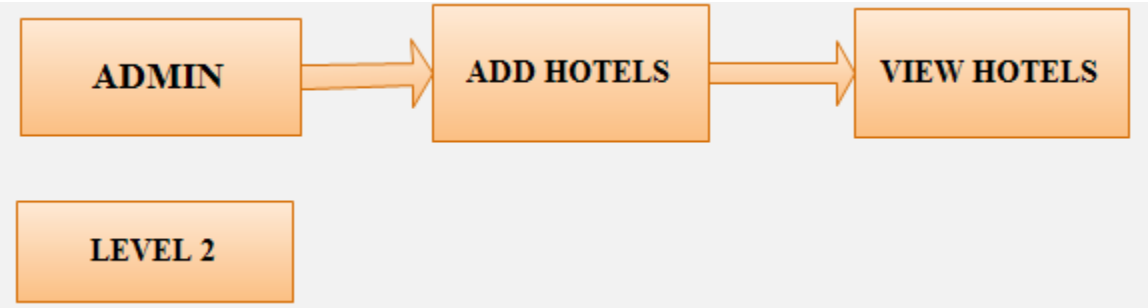

Fig3.10: Add hotels and view history.

Level-2 is where the user has the ability to add and view desired hotels.

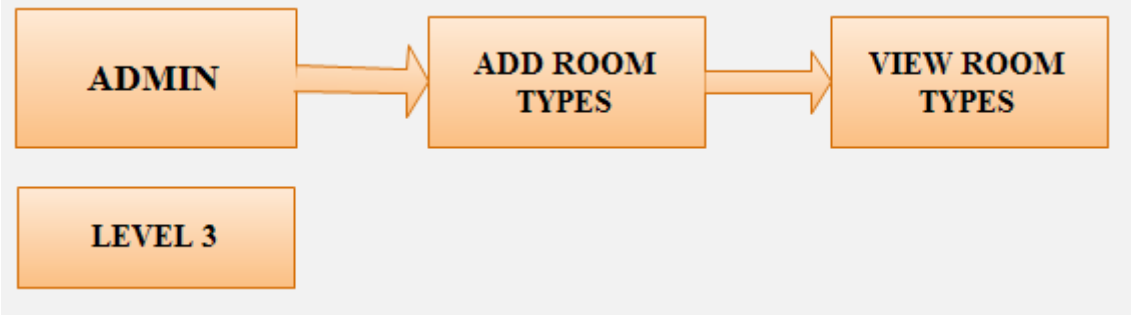

Fig3.11: Add room type & view room type.

Level-3 is where the user has the capacity to add, modify and view room types

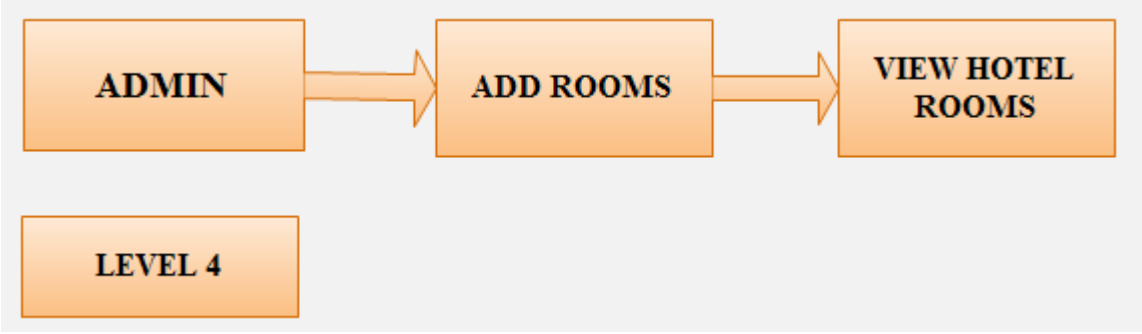

Fig3.12: Add room and view hotel rooms.

Admin has the capacity to add and modify things in the portal

3.4) ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

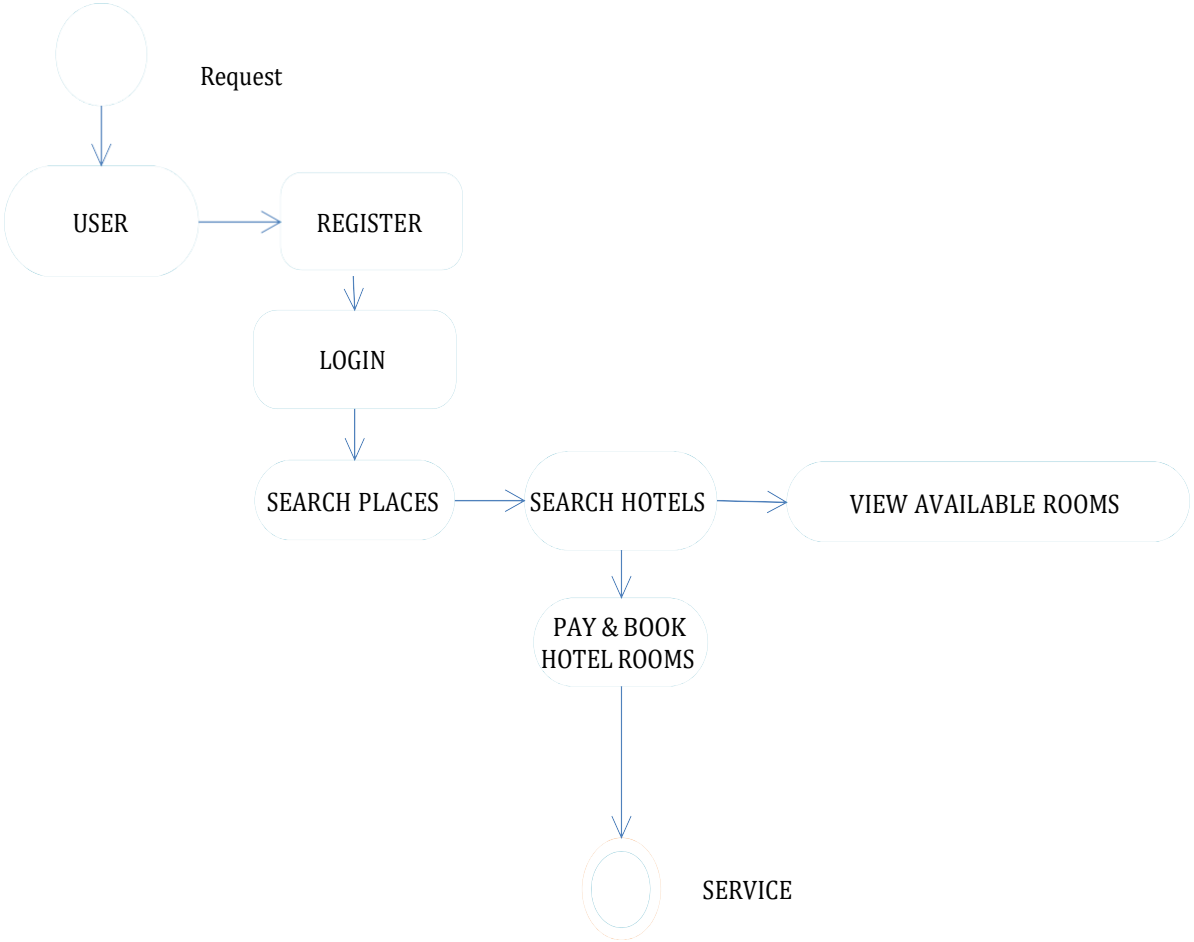

Fig3.13: Activity diagram

In this diagram, the user can register,search and view the available rooms and avail the service by booking them.

3.5) USECASE DIAGRAM

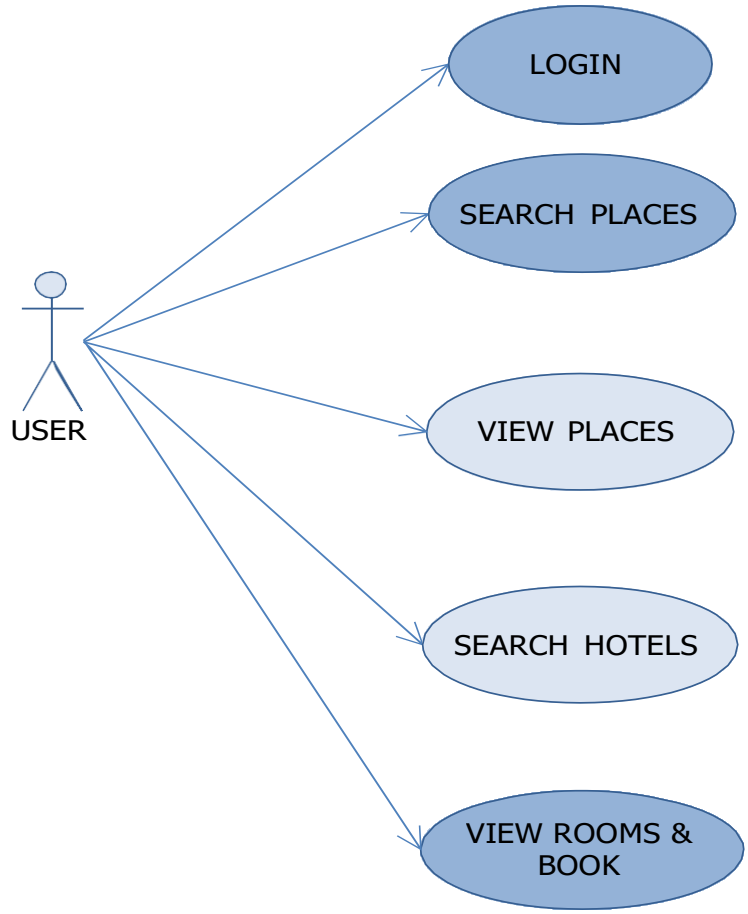

Fig3.14: Use case Diagram

In which the user can login, search places and view the places before booking.

3.6) SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

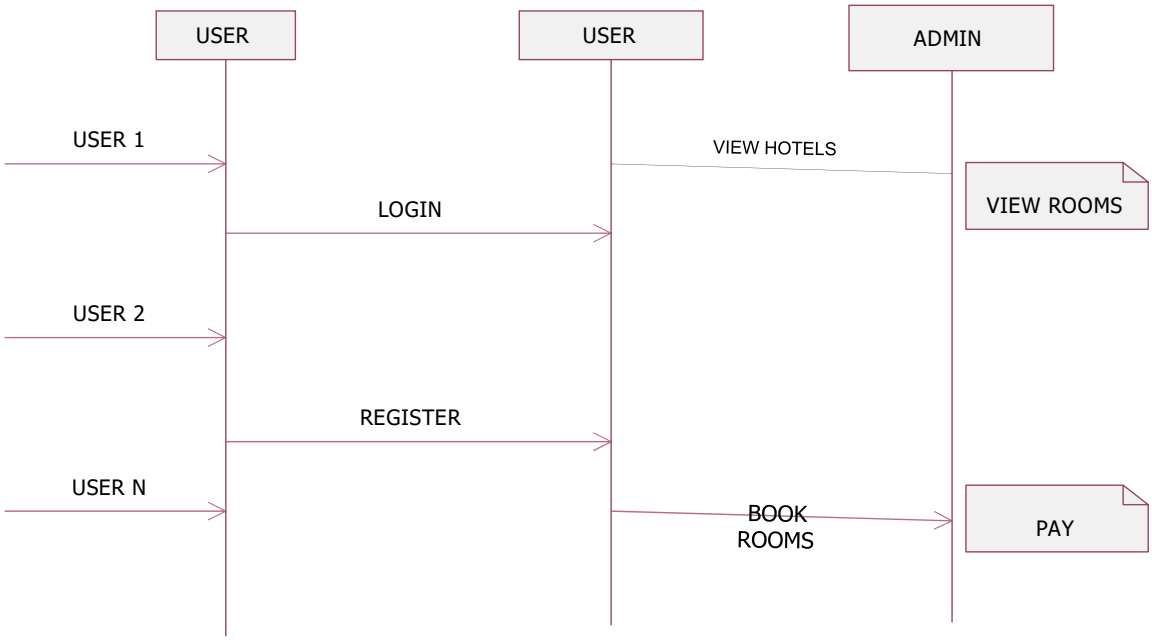

Fig3.15: Sequence diagram.

Consists of user and admin in which the former can login, view the rooms and pay for them if he wishes to.

3.7) COLLABORATION DIAGRAM

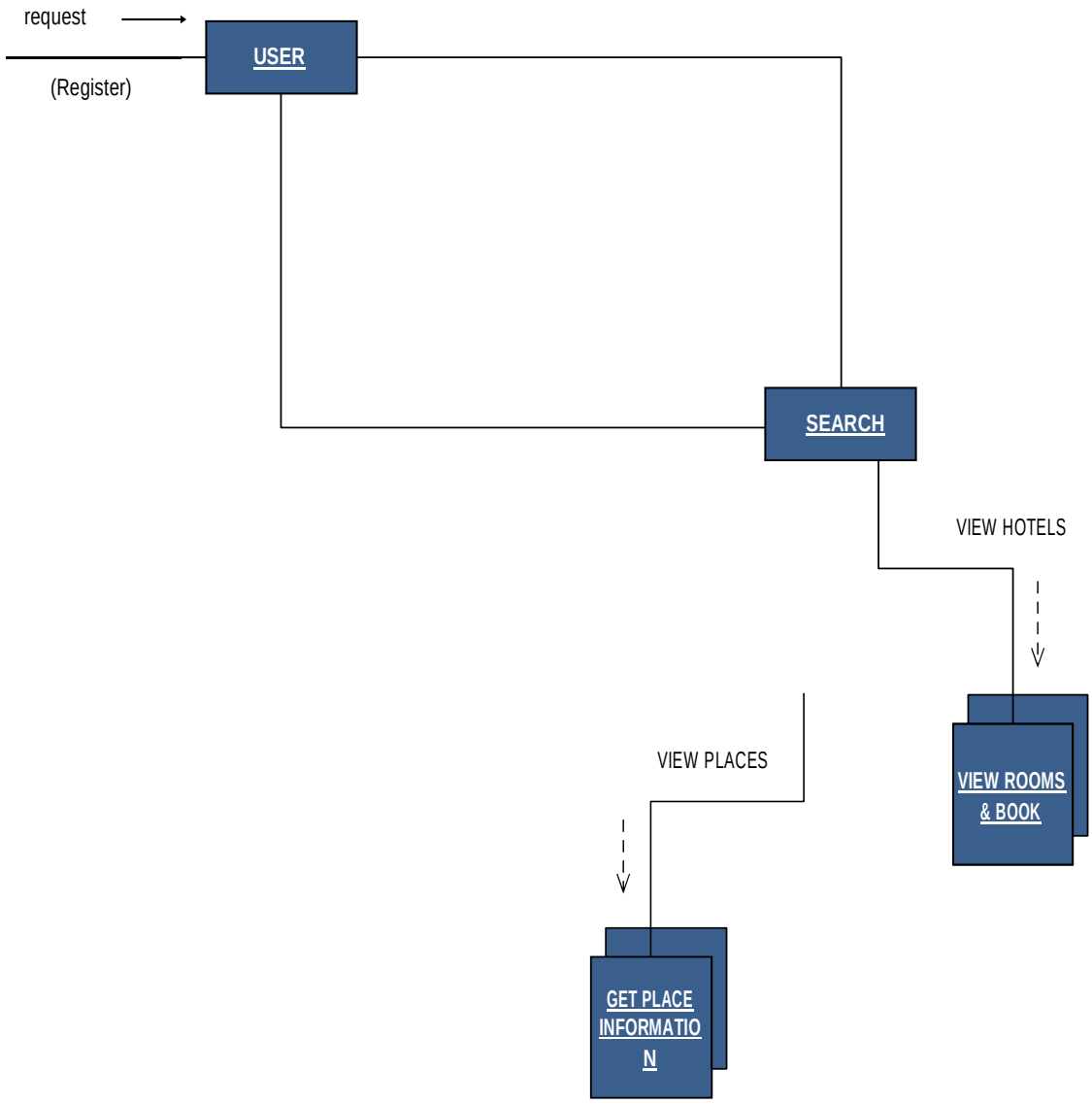

Fig3.16: Collaboration diagram

The user initiates a request and searches the places,the hotels and he can get the information of the former and book the rooms.

CHAPTER 4

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

4.1) SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

HARDWARE SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

- **Processor** - Pentium –III
- **Speed** - 1.1 Ghz
- **RAM** - 256 MB (min)
- **Hard Disk** - 20 GB
- **Floppy Drive** - 1.44 MB
- **Key Board** - Standard Windows Keyboard
- **Mouse** - Two or Three Button Mouse
- **Monitor** - SVGA

4.2) S/W SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

- **Operating System** : Windows 95/98/2000/NT4.0.
- **Application Server** : Tomcat6.0
- **Front End** : HTML, Java.
- **Scripts** : JavaScript.
- **Server side Script** : Java Server Pages.
- **Database** : MYSQL.
- **Database Connectivity** : JDBC.

4.3) OBJECTIVE

The application will support searching of tourist spots. Location based search is possible by proving location/address or with the help of pin code. a web based application to enhance the tourist spots in and across the world and promote booking of hotels too. The application provides details about in and around the tourist places, historical places, temple spots and many more things.

4.4) SYSTEM DESIGN

4.4.1)SOFTWARE FEASABILITY

4.4.2)FEASABILITY STUDY

This phase involves evaluating the feasibility of the endeavor and submitting a business proposal with an extremely fundamental project plan and some cost estimates. The proposed system's sustainability has to be evaluated during system analysis. This is meant to make sure that the company is not weighed down by the recommended approach. A fundamental grasp of the system's main requirements will be required for a feasibility evaluation..

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are

- ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY
- TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
- SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

- **ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY**

The objective of this investigation is for assessing the system's prospective economic effect on the organization. The organization has a specific quantity of resources that it can devote to system research and development. The expenses needs to make sense. Because the majority of the technologies utilized were publicly accessible, the system that was created was also achievable to be deployed within the budget that was set aside. Everything that required to be purchased comprised the customized products.

- **TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**

Assessing the system's technical requirements, or its technical feasibility. Any system that develops shouldn't put an excessive strain on the technological assets that are available. High demands are expected for the technological resources that have become available as a result. As a consequence, the consumer will be subject to rigorous standards. Although employing the system designed would only need a minimum or null changes, it must have modest constraints.

- **SOCIAL FEASIBILITY**

One of the objectives of the study is to ascertain a level of the customer acceptance of the system. This includes instructing the user whether to navigate the device appropriately. The user encounters to see the system as a necessity as opposed to an imminent threat. The degree in which users accept the system will be dependent on the methods that are employed to educate and inform them about it. Although he is the penultimate user of the system, he must establish more trust for the purpose to be able to provide some thoughtful feedback, which is very acknowledged.

4.5) FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

Functional necessities characterize the relationship between the system's input and output and demonstrate which output file should be produced based on a given file. Each functional requirement necessitate an in-depth explanation of all data inputs, together with details on where they come from and the range of suitable inputs.

4.6) NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

Describe the components of the system that are visible to consumers although have nothing to do with the way it performs. Quantitative limitations, such as the interaction time—the quickness in which the system responds to user commands—and accuracy—the correctness of the system's numerical responses—are instances of non-functional requirements**.**

4.7) PSEUDO REQUIREMENTS:

These requirements have been placed by the client which specifies whether the system works. The platform on which the system is to be established and the implementation language are typical instances of fraudulent requirements. Usually, this will have no immediate effect on the way the user experiences the technology being used.

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM TESTING

5.1) INTRODUCTION:

System testing is a challenging and time-consuming procedure that comes after computer-based system development is complete. Only the development company is able to determine during testing how well the user requirements have been satisfied and other details. Here are a few of thetesting techniques used on this successful project.

5.2) SOURCE CODE TESTING:

This examines the logic of the system. If we are getting the output that is required by the user, then we can say that the logic is perfect.

5.3) SPECIFICATION TESTING:

We can set with, what program should do and how it should perform under various condition. This testing is a comparative study of evolution of system performance and system requirements.

5.4) MODULE LEVEL TESTING:

Because each module is going to have an issue, the programmer has a responsibility to identify and fix them without compromising the performance of other modules.

5.5) UNIT TESTING:

Verifying the effort on the smallest software element is the main goal of unit testing. To make sure the date saved temporarily keeps its integrity during the algorithm's execution, the local data structure is checked. In order to verify that the module functions correctly at boundaries set to restrict or limit processing, boundary conditions are verified.

5.6) INTEGRATION TESTING:

It can be accomplished to test data via an interface. Intentionally, one module might adversely affect another. A systematic method for developing a program's structure and testing it to identify interring challenges is referred to as integration testing.

5.7) VALIDATION TESTING:

After the successful assembling of the integration testing, it commences. When the application functions in a way that the consumer might reasonably accept, validation is accomplished. Considering there is an elevated likelihood of providing inaccurate information, the majority of the validation in this instance is performed during the data entry procedure. Further validation will be performed in every process where precise entry of data is required to achieve the intended outcomes.

5.8) RECOVERY TESTING:

A method termed recovery testing causes the application fail in a variety of ways simultaneously validating that the recovery process was executed successfully. Re-initialization and data recovery are simultaneously evaluated for correctness if recovery is computerized.

5.9) SECURITY TESTING:

Security testing is a way of verifying that the system's inherent safeguards will, in fact, keep it secure from unauthorized invasion. The tester may deliberately induce oversights into the system, attempt to obtain the password by unauthorized clerical means, or attack the system utilizing customized programs in order to undermine any safety features**.**

5.10) PERFORMANCE TESTING:

Software's runtime performance is evaluated using performance testing in the framework of an integrated system. Software instrumentation will be required for both performance testing and stress testing, and frequently gets integrated.

5.11) BLACKBOX TESTING:

Black-box testing focuses on testing the software's requirements for operation. This makes it possible to identify input conditions that will completely satisfy each functional requirement of a program.

Black box testing attempts to find error in the following category:

- Incorrect or missing function
- Interface errors
- Errors in data structures or external database access and performance errors.

5.12) USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING:

The suggested system's output has to be tested immediately the validation test has been completed since a system isn't considered advantageous even though it produces the required results in the prescribed format. There are two different ways to go when talking about output format: printer format and screen format.

5.13) SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT

Java Technology:

Java technology is both a programming language and a platform.

The Java Programming Language:

The Java programming language is a high-level language that can be characterized by allof the following buzzwords:

- Simple
- Architecture neutral
- Object oriented
- Portable
- Distributed
- High performance
- Interpreted
- Multithreaded
- Robust
- Dynamic
- Secure

5.14) TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION

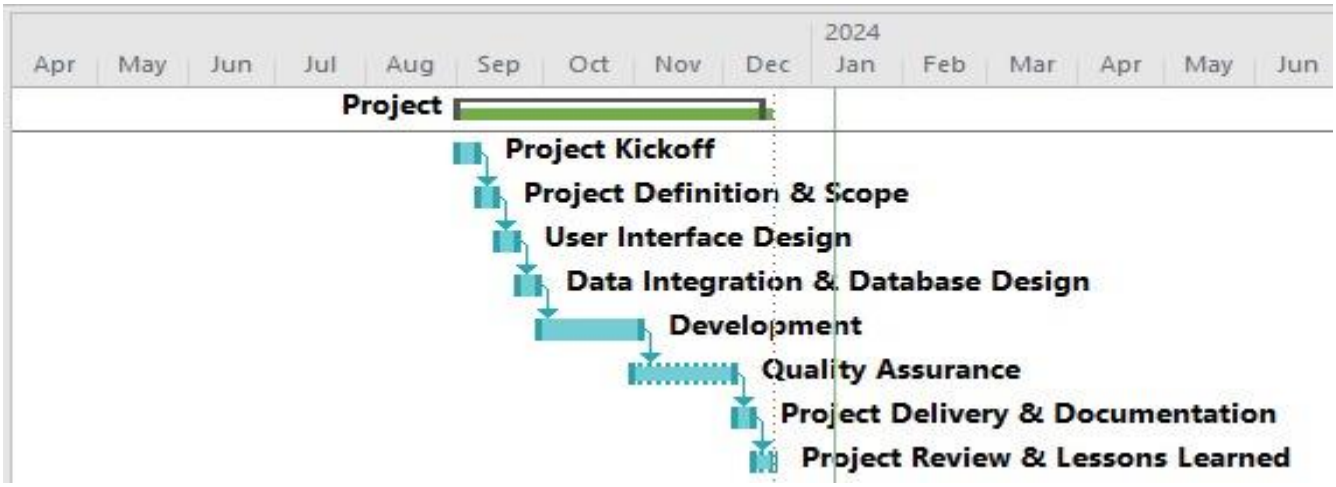

Fig 5.1

The months are mentioned above with respect to the tasks that have been performed for the completion of the project. The range of the project is between September to December.

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

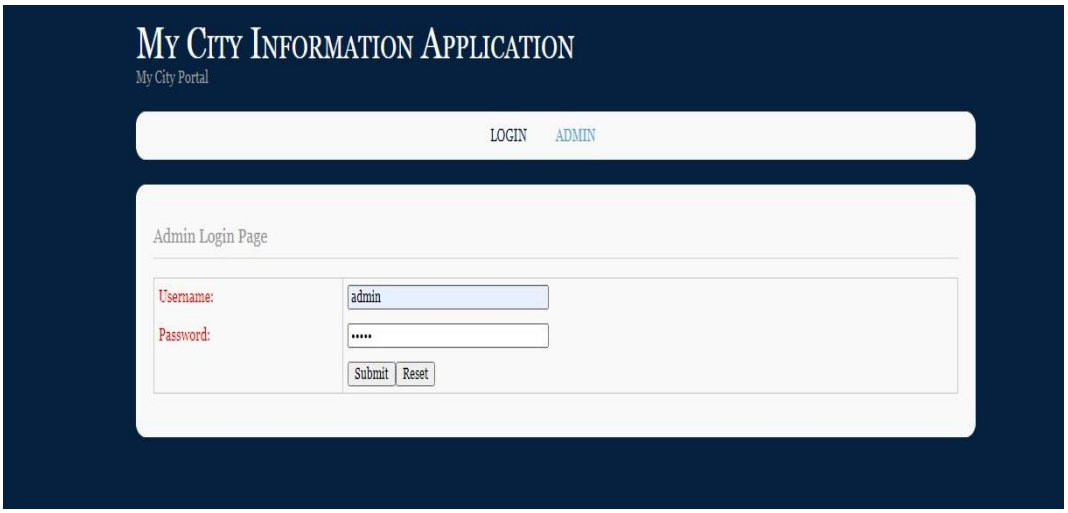

Fig 6.1 Sign-in page

This application allows city administrators to access and manage information related to their city. To ensure secure access, the application requires the user to provide a username and password.

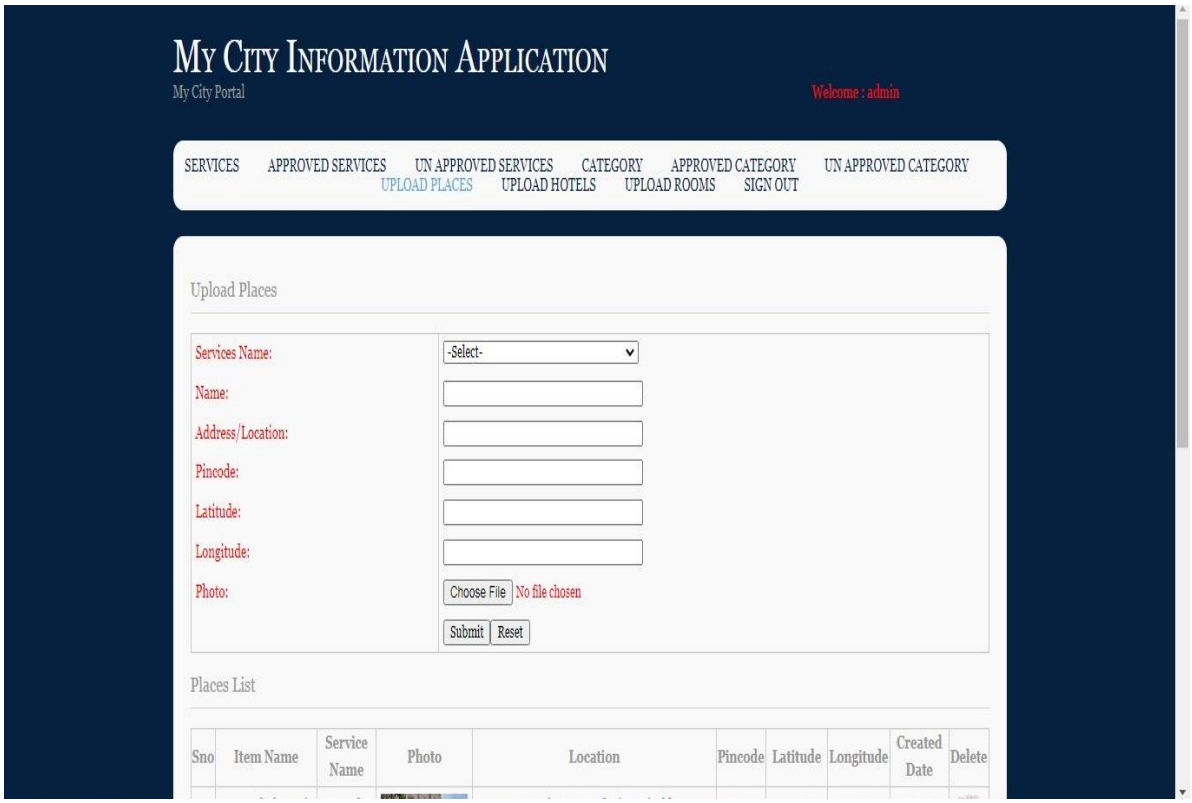

Fig 6.2 Search for the required information (Upload)

The provided image is a mockup of a mobile application, specifically the "My City Information Application" developed using a cross-platform framework like React Native or Flutter. This application is designed to serve as a comprehensive directory of places and services within a specific city.places)

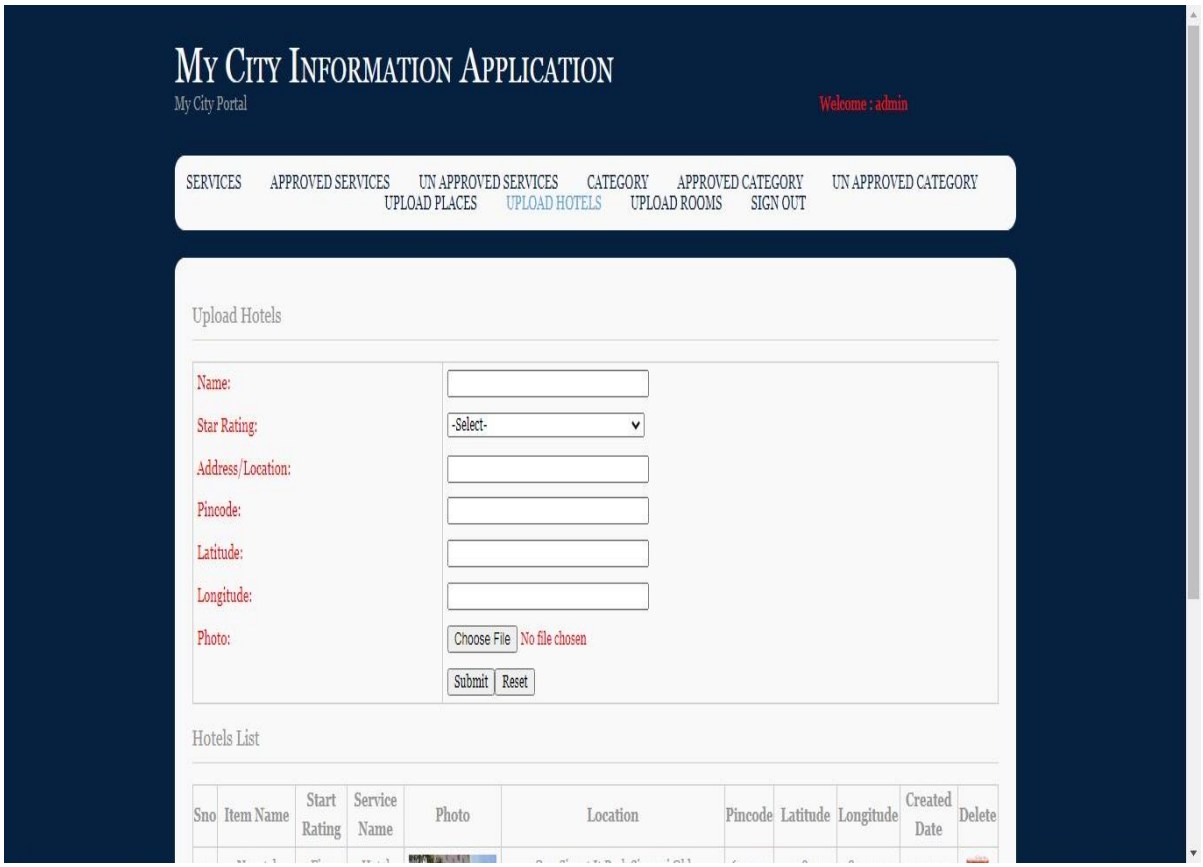

Fig 6.3 Search for the hotel name (Upload hotels)

The provided image is a mockup of a mobile application, specifically the "My City Information Application" developed using a cross-platform framework like React Native or Flutter. This application is designed to serve as a comprehensive pldirectory of places and services **within a** specific city.

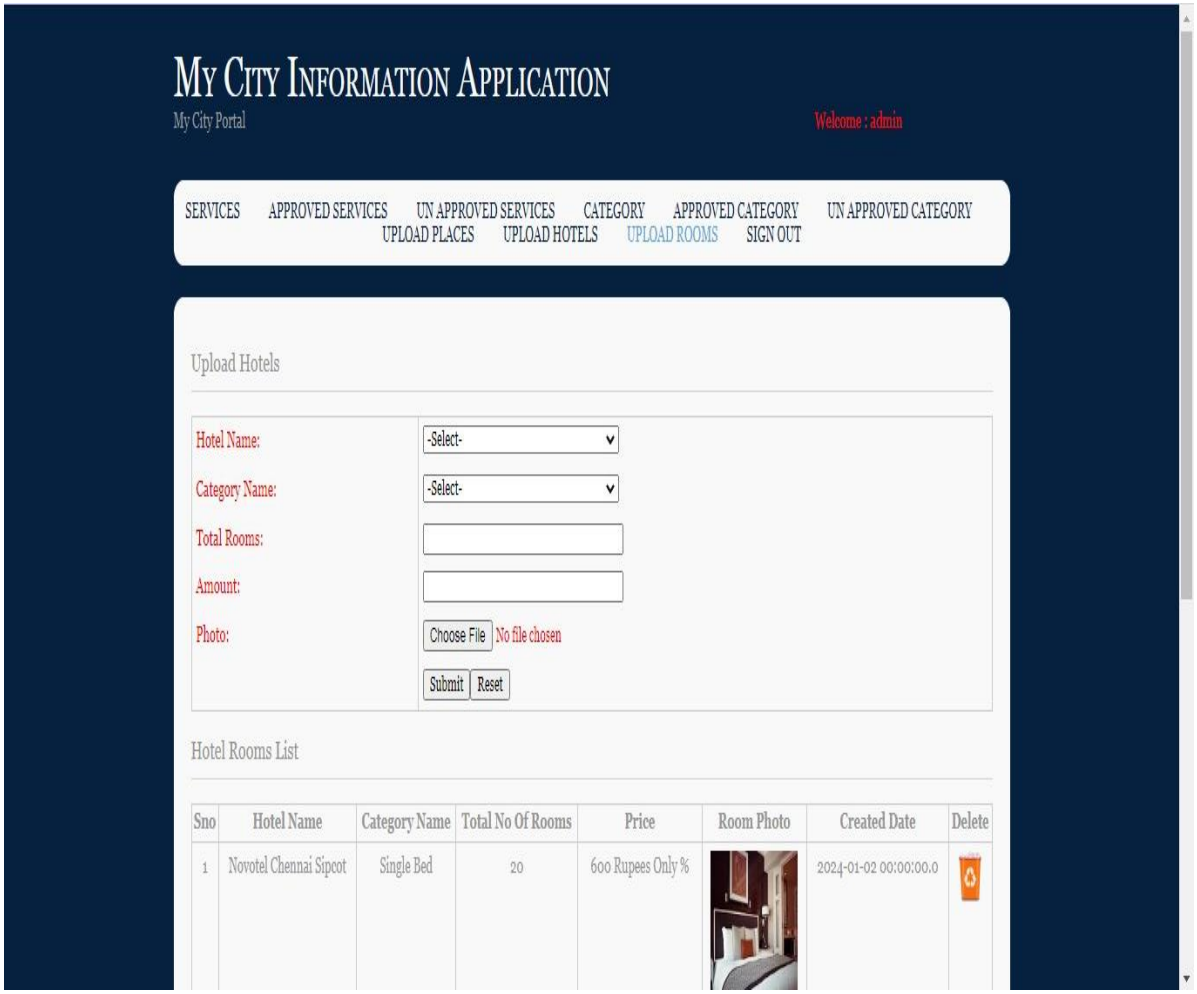

Fig 6.4 Search for room accommodation (Upload rooms)

This feature allows users to upload information about hotels, including the hotel name, category, total number of rooms, price, and photo.

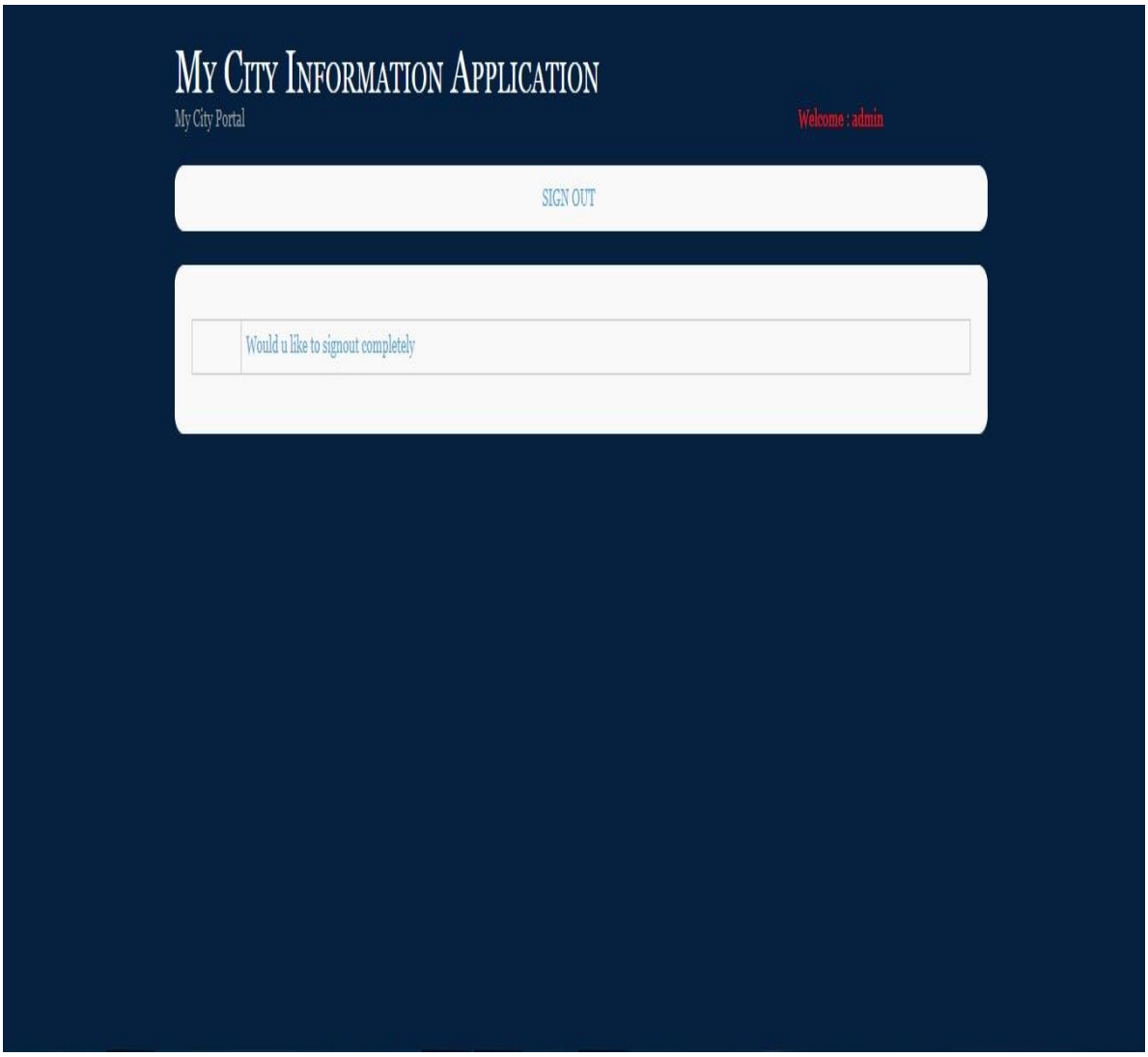

Fig 6.5 Sign out page

The interface allows the user to navigate through the application, interact with the features, and sign out.

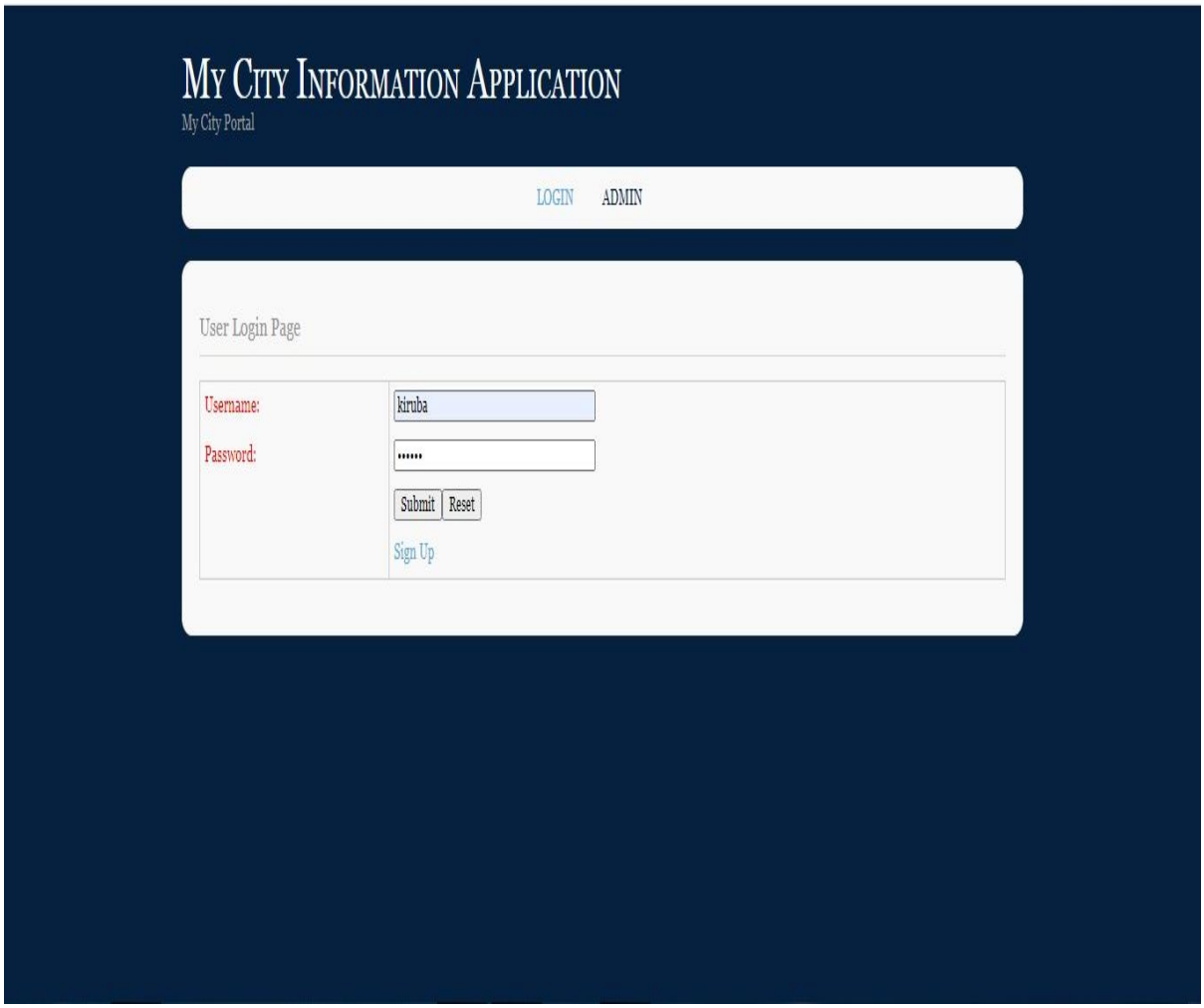

Fig 6.6 Login page

The provided image is a login page for the "My City Information Application."
To use this application, a user needs to have an account, which they can create by signing up. The sign-up option is located at the bottom of the page.

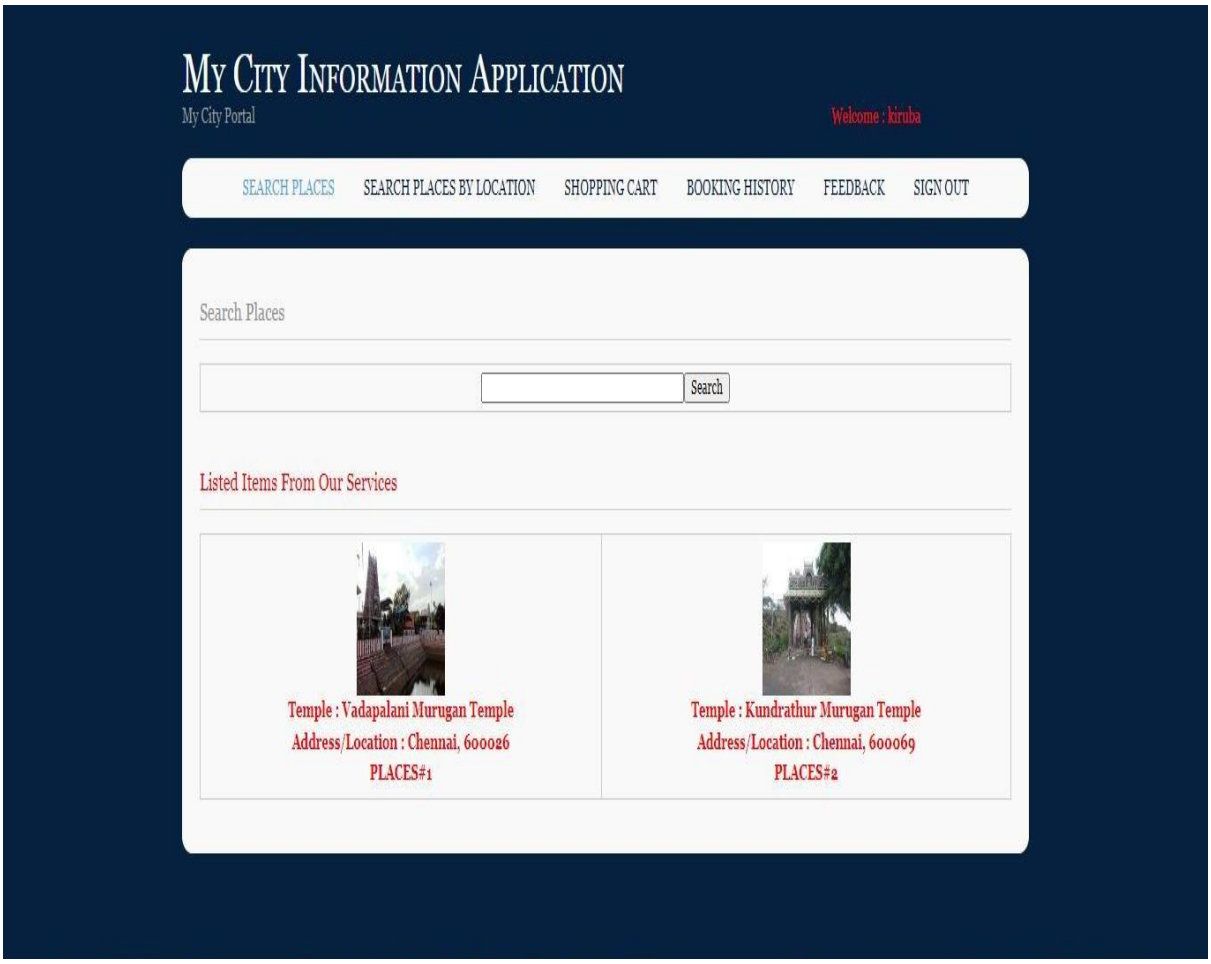

Fig 6.7 Search for required places

In this image, you are presented with an AI-powered city information portal called "My City Information Application". This application offers various features to enhance your city experience, such as searching for places, checking the booking history, and more.

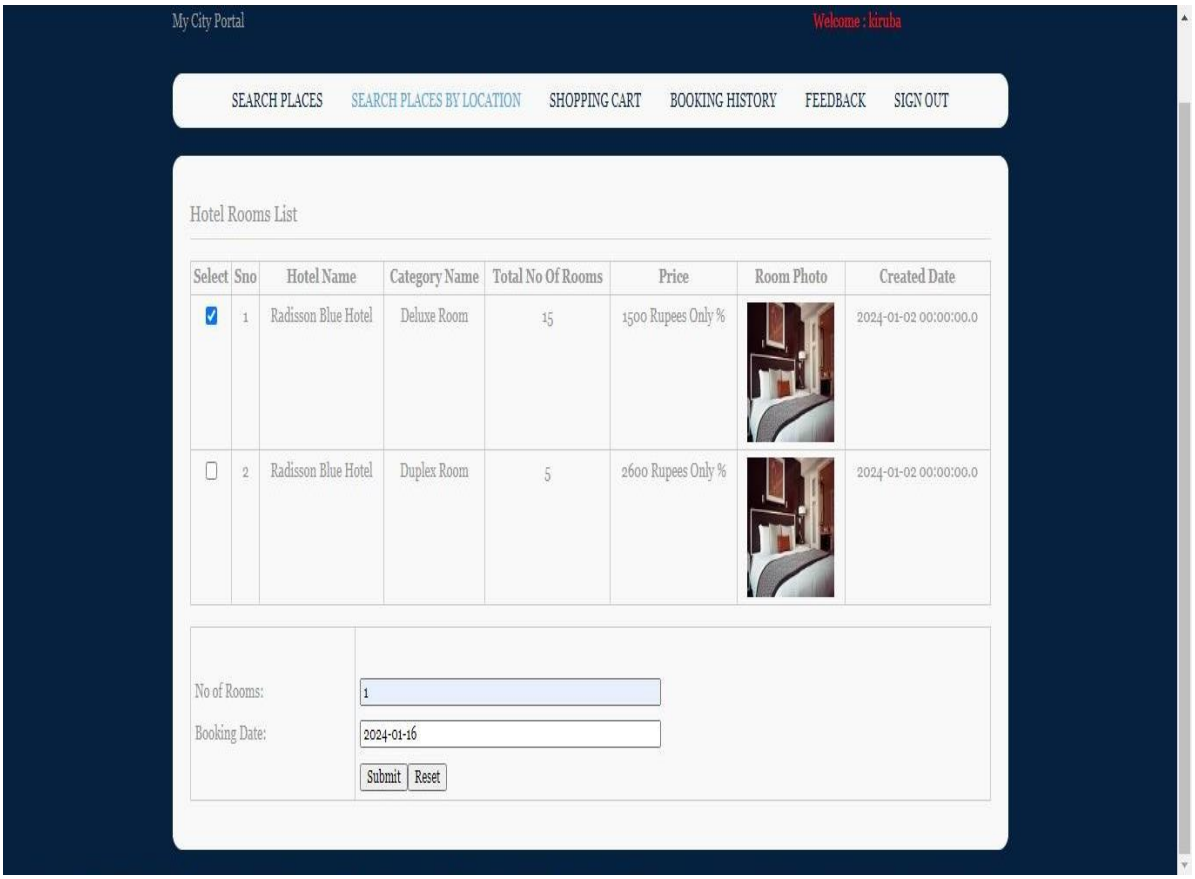

Fig 6.8 Search places by location

The provided image is a user interface (UI) of a web-based system, which we can refer to as a "City Portal". The main purpose of this portal is to allow users to search for hotels and their respective rooms, as well as to manage their shopping cart and booking history

Fig 6.9 Shopping Cart

This page displays the number of the room (SNO), the hotel name (HOTEL NAME), the room photo (HOTEL PHOTO), the room type or category (ROOM TYPE (CATEGORY)), the room price (ROOM PRICE), and the number of rooms (NO OF ROOMS).

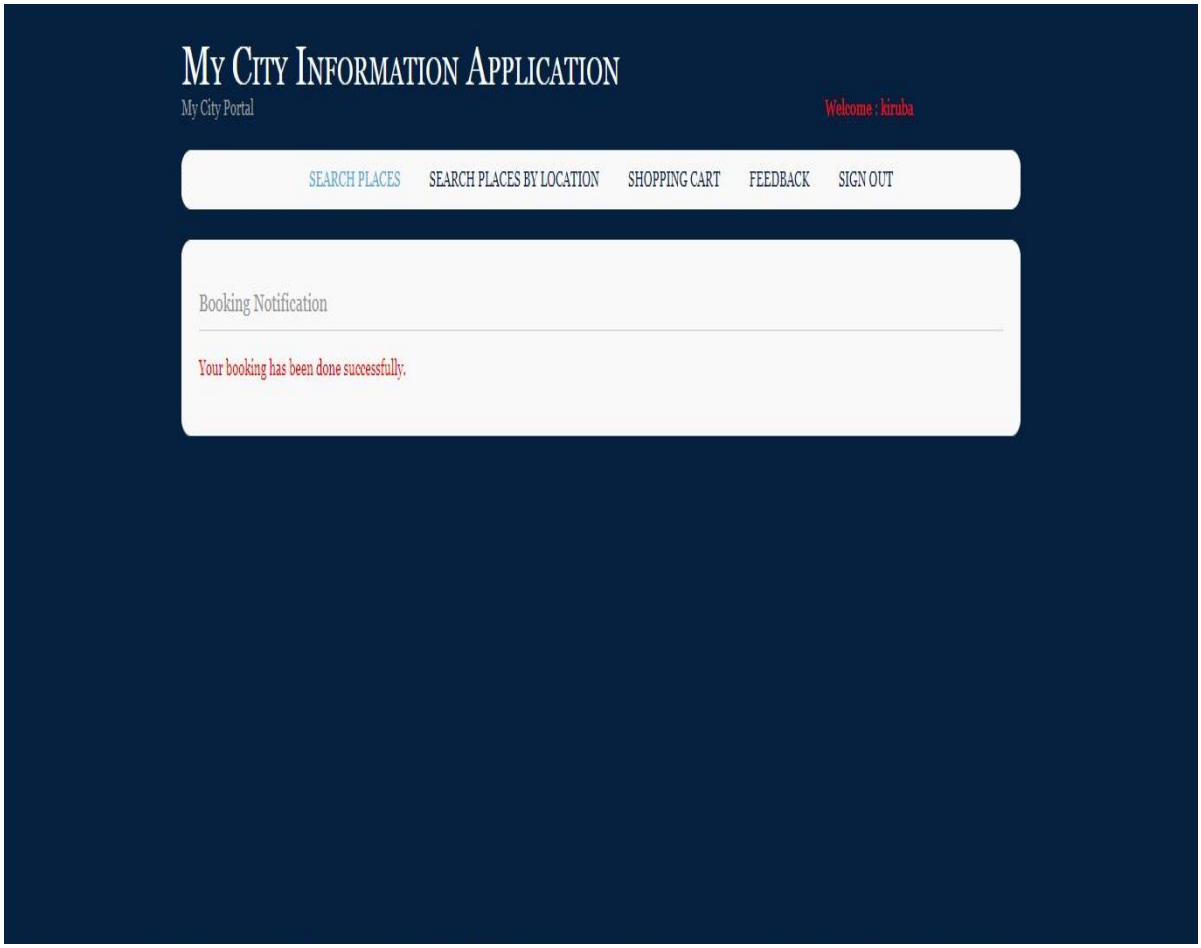

Fig 6.10 Booking result

Image depicting that the booking is confirmed and has been done successfully.

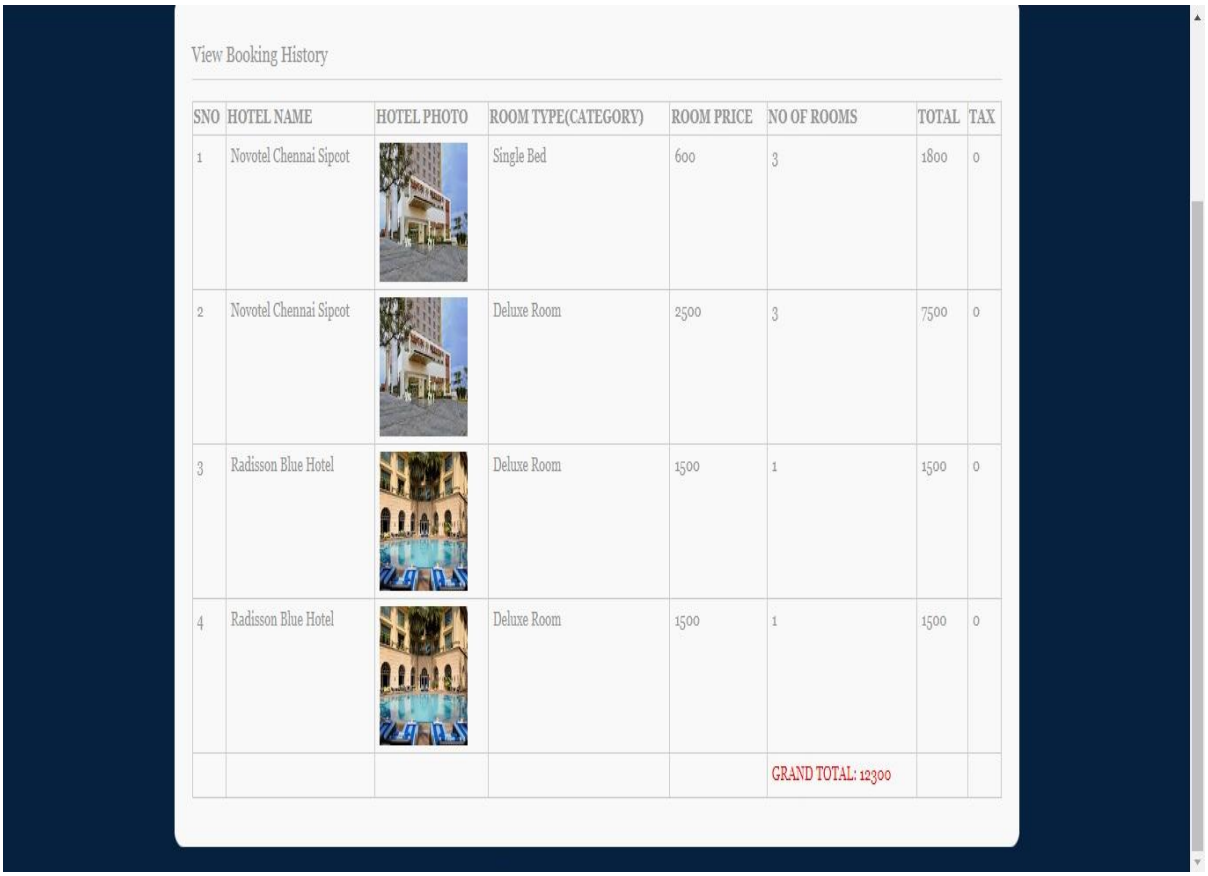

Fig 6.11 Booking history and total

Displaying the booking history along with the grand total so as to make it easy for the customer to view the total bill.

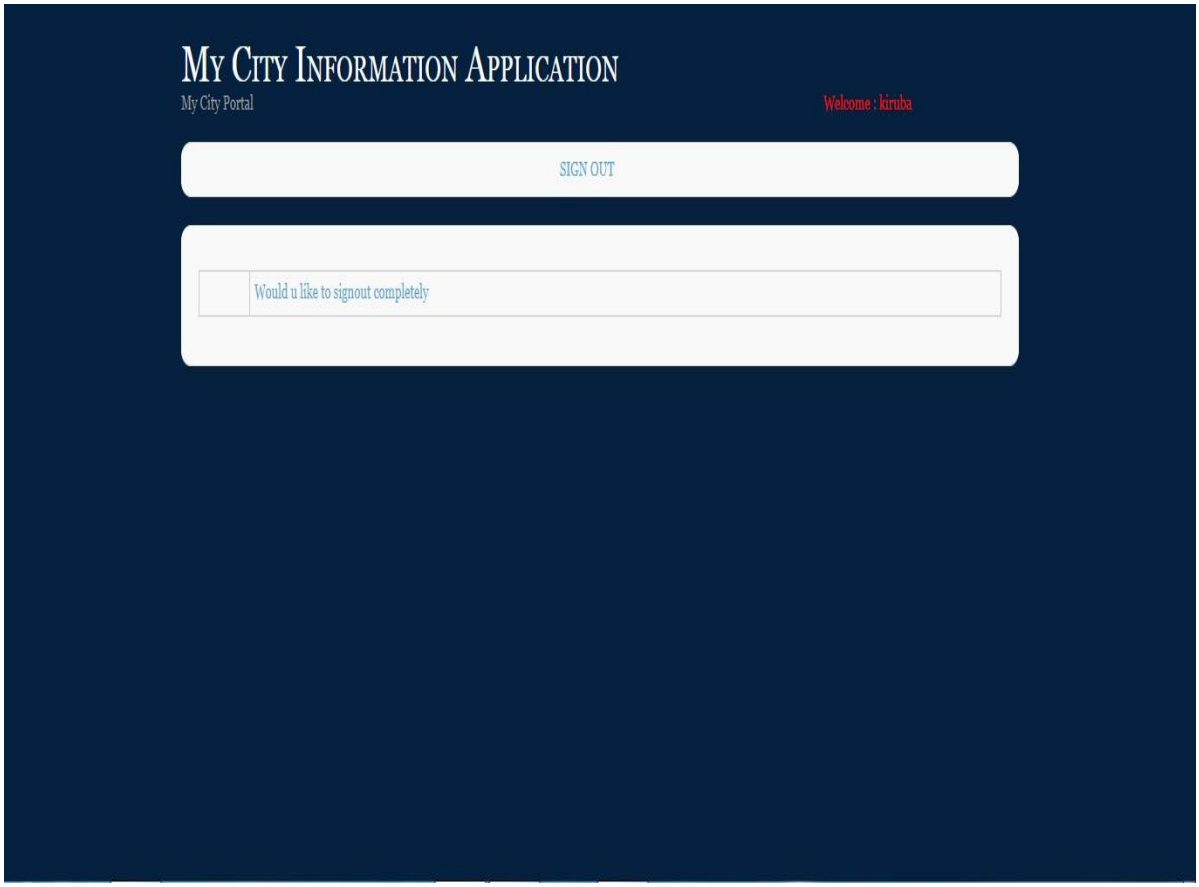

Fig 6.12 Log out page

After booking the user can log out of the portal. The image above depicts the process.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

Our framework involves fundamental parts, for example, the search places, search hotels, view rooms, book room, payment option, view booking histories, etc. Based on the developed web application we are going to search the tourist spots in and across the world and promote booking of hotels too. The application provides details about in and around the tourist places, historical places, temple spots and many more things. The user application has various features such as search, advanced search, nearest search, booking hotels in tourist spots. In future the same web application can be converted into Android Application with enhanced futures like bus, train, cab, restaurant, etc. Even the same web application can be mounted into a public or private cloud depending on the trends and technologies.

CHAPTER-8

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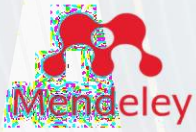

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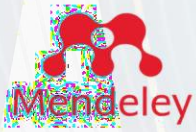

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