

MINI PROJECT REPORT

On

HOTEL MANAGEMENT WEBSITE

Submitted by

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Declaration

We hereby declare that the work which is being presented in the Mini Project “**Online Shopping Website**”, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Mini Project viva voce, is an authentic record of my own work carried under the supervision of “**Mrs. Ruchi Gupta**”.

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Abstract

The objective of the project is to design Hotel Management Website which enables the manager to keep the record of the Hotel and the customers.

This Project is designed through Web technology and consists of a SQL server which acts as the database for the project.

Our motivation for the project came from our enthusiasm and strong urge to learn Full Stack with PHP which is one of the growing technologies in today's world. The Hotel Management Project mainly consists of two types of users. The customer who access the information provided by the website and the administrator who modifies and updates the information on the website.

The system is implemented using a 3-tier approach, with a backend database, a middle tier of apache and PHP, and a web browser as the front end client. In order to develop a Hotel Management website, a number of technologies must be studied and understood. These include multi-tiered architecture, server and client side scripting technologies, implementation technologies like PHP, and relational databases (such as MySQL).

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Motivation

The main objective of Hotel Management Website is to automate the existing manual system with the help of advanced computerized software. So, that valuable data can be stored for longer period with easy accessing and manipulation of the same. Usually people go to hotel, resorts for enjoying vacations and they have faced problems for hotel booking at the time of vacations. To overcome this problem, our project provides a medium for booking hotel online before vacations. With the help of this, you just have to follow a very simple process to book your room in your favorite hotel. And you need not to wait in the long queue.

1.2 Objective

Hotel Management Website is the process whereby customers directly book their rooms according to their needs without any intermediary service over the internet. The goal of the Knights Inn Hotel Management website is to develop a web based interface for people who like online shopping. It would be easy to use and hence the shopping experience pleasant for the users. The main goal of this website is:

1. To develop an easy to use web based interface where customers can search for best rooms by viewing a complete description of the room and then book according to their needs..
2. The system will have GUI interface and very less user training is required to learn it.
3. To save a valuable time as compared to manual system.

1.3 Overview

The project hotel management system is a web based application that allows the hotel manager to handle all hotel activities online. Interactive GUI and the ability to manage various hotel bookings and rooms make this system very flexible and convenient. The hotel manager is a very busy person and does not have the time to sit and manage the entire activities manually on paper. This application gives him the power and flexibility to manage the entire system from a single online system. Hotel management project provides room booking, staff management and other necessary hotel management features. The system allows the manager to post available rooms in the system. Customers can view and book room online. Admin has the power of either approving or disapproving the customer's booking request. Other hotel services can also be viewed by the customers and can book them too. The system is hence useful for both customers and managers to portably manage the hotel activities.

Features:

- **Admin login and admin dashboard:** It has admin login who has the authority of the system and he is responsible for approving and disapproving the users request for room booking. Admin can add and delete notifications and updates in the system.
- **User Registration:** There is user registration form available where new users can create their account by providing required information to the system.
- **Approving/Disapproving Request:** The booking requests are directly sent to admin account by the system. Admin can view all the requests along with respective user details and therefore make decisions for cancelling the requests.

1.4 How it Benefits a Hotels

Hotel Management website saves the Hotel's time by avoiding the room booking over the phone that has to be done manually. By making the booking process fully automated, it increases the cost effectiveness and productivity of the hotel with a less manpower. In addition, it keeps you one step ahead of your competitors who don't serve online.

Hotel Management website even helps a casual dining and provides an additional revenue source. It allows a hotel owner to easily update the online menu, food items etc. and helps to stay in touch with the customers by offering discounts and targeted promotions. With a simplified management process, online ordering system makes it easy to handle multiple Hotels from centralized application

1.5 How it Benefits a Customer

Now a day's people are getting busy with their work, making the hotel online even saves customers time undoubtedly. Is allow them to book room online by creating a flexible booking platform and serve them in time. The customer can select the different rooms from the online chart on the hotel website and can book accordingly as per their interest. In fact, they can choose meal with room means customer can book room with full day meal or breakfast or dinner only according to their needs. This is useful for the Hotel as well as for customer because Hotel Management website save the time of the Cafe's workers as well of the customers and as saves the manpower.

1.6 What is Web Development?

Web development is the work involved in developing a web site for the Internet (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing a simple single static page of plain text to complex web-based internet applications (web apps), electronic businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of tasks to

which web development commonly refers, may include web engineering, web design, web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting, webserver and network configuration

Among web professionals, "web development" usually refers to the main non-design aspects of building web sites: writing markup and coding. Web development may use content management systems (CMS) to make content changes easier and available with basic technical skills.

For larger organizations and businesses, web development teams can consist of hundreds of people (web developers) and follow standard methods like Agile methodologies while developing websites. Smaller organizations may only require a single permanent or contracting developer, or secondary assignment to related job positions such as a graphic designer or information systems technician. Web development may be a collaborative effort between departments rather than the domain of a designated department. There are three kinds of web developer specialization: front-end developer, back-end developer, and full-stack developer.

1.7 What is Website?

A **website** or **web site** is a collection of related network web resources, such as web pages, multimedia content, which are typically identified with a common domain name, and published on at least one web server. Notable examples are wikipedia.org, google.com, and amazon.com.

Websites can be accessed via a public Internet Protocol (IP) network, such as the Internet, or a private local area network (LAN), by a uniform resource locator (URL) that identifies the site.

Websites can have many functions and can be used in various fashions; a website can be a personal website, a corporate website for a company, a government website, an organization website, etc. Websites are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose, ranging from entertainment and social networking to providing news and education. All publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the World Wide Web, while private

websites, such as a company's website for its employees are typically part of an intranet.

1.8 What is Webpage?

A web page is a document that is suitable to act as a web resource on the World Wide Web. In order to graphically display a web page, a web browser is needed. This is a type of software that can retrieve web pages from the Internet. When accessed by a web browser it may be displayed as a web page on a monitor or mobile device. Typical web pages are hypertext documents which contain hyperlinks, often referred to as *links*, for browsing to other web pages.

The term web page usually refers to what is visible, but may also refer to the contents of the source code itself, which is usually a text file containing hypertext written in HTML or a comparable mark-up language. Most current web browsers include the ability to view the source code. Web browsers will frequently have to access multiple web resource elements, such as style sheets, scripts, and images, while presenting each web page.

CHAPTER 2

Technology Used

2.1 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.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page.

General Syntax of HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

2.2 CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style-sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, Math-ML or XHTML). CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.

CSS is one of the core languages of the open Web and is standardized across Web browsers according to the W3C specification. Developed in levels, CSS1 is now obsolete, CSS2.1 is a recommendation, and CSS3, now split into smaller modules, is progressing on the standardization track.

Types of CSS:

2.2.1 Inline CSS: It will affect only single elements. In HTML we require that various HTML tag's views are different so then we use inline Cascading Style Sheets. There are disadvantage of inline Cascading Style Sheets. It must be specified on every HTML tag. There is a lot of time consumed by that and it is not the best practice for a good programmer and the code will be quite large and very complex.

2.2.2 Internal CSS: In internal CSS the style of CSS is specified in the <head> section. This is internal CSS, it affects all the elements in the body section. Internal CSS is used in the condition when we want a style to be used in the complete HTML body. For that we can use style in the head tag.

2.2.3 External CSS: In External CSS we create a .css file and use it in our HTML page as per our requirements. Generally external Cascading Style Sheets are used whenever we have many HTML attributes and we can use them as required; there is no need to rewrite the CSS style again and again in a complete body of HTML that inherits the property of the CSS file. There are two ways to create a CSS file. The first is to write the CSS code in Notepad and save it as a .css file, the second one is to directly add the style sheet in our Solution Explorer and direct Visual Studio to use it on our HTML page.

2.3 JavaScript

JS is a high-level, interpreted scripting language. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive web pages and is an essential part of web applications. As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. It has APIs for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and the DOM. Initially only implemented client-side in web browsers, JavaScript engines are now embedded in many other types of host software, including server-side in web servers and databases, and in non-web programs such as word processors and PDF software, and in runtime environments that make JavaScript available for writing mobile and desktop applications, including desktop widgets. JavaScript is used for validation purpose so in our project we use JavaScript to define the major functionality for specific element. When we use JavaScript in our project, we use the `<script></script>` tag to define the function of an element.

2.4 PHP

PHP (recursive acronym for PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor) is a widely-used open source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML. Instead of lots of commands to output HTML (as seen in C or Perl), PHP pages contain HTML with embedded code that does "something" (in this case, output "Hi, I'm a PHP script!"). The PHP code is enclosed in special start and end processing instructions `<? php` and `?>` that allow you to jump into and out of "PHP mode." "What distinguishes PHP from something like client-side JavaScript is that the code is executed on the server, generating HTML which is then sent to the client. The client would receive the results of running that script, but would not know what the underlying code was. You can even configure your web server to process all your HTML files with PHP, and then there's really no way that users can tell what you have up your sleeve. The best things in using PHP are that it is extremely simple for a newcomer, but offers many advanced features for a professional programmer.

2.5 Bootstrap 4

Bootstrap 4 is the newest version of Bootstrap, which is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework for developing responsive, mobile-first websites. Bootstrap 4 is completely free to download and use!. Bootstrap is a powerful front-end framework for faster and easier web development. It includes HTML and CSS based design templates for creating common user interface components like forms, buttons, navigations, dropdowns, alerts, modals, tabs, accordions, carousels, tooltips, and so on.

Bootstrap gives you ability to create flexible and responsive web layouts with much less efforts.

Bootstrap was originally created by a designer and a developer at Twitter in mid-2010. Before being an open-sourced framework, Bootstrap was known as Twitter Blueprint.

2.6 JQuery

JQuery is an open source JavaScript library that simplifies the interactions between an HTML/CSS document, or more precisely the Document Object Model (DOM), and JavaScript.

JQuery is a fast and concise JavaScript library created by John Resig in 2006. JQuery simplifies HTML document traversing, event handling, animating, and Ajax interactions for Rapid Web Development.

Elaborating the terms, jQuery simplifies HTML document traversing and manipulation, browser event handling, DOM animations, Ajax interactions, and cross-browser JavaScript development.

All JQuery methods are inside a document ready event to prevent any jQuery code from running before the document is finished loading (is ready). It is friendly, which is to say it provides helpful ways to avoid conflicts with other JavaScript libraries.

Basic syntax for any jQuery function is:

`$(selector).action ()`

1. A \$ sign is to define/access jQuery

2. A (selector) is to “query (or find)” HTML elements in html page
3. A jQuery action() is the action to be performed on the selected element(s)

Example:

```
$(document).ready (function () {  
    $("button").click (function () {  
        $(".gfg").hide () ;});});
```

2.7 MySQL:

MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL is developed, marketed and supported by MySQL AB, which is a Swedish company. MySQL is released under an open-source license. So you have nothing to pay to use it. MySQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages. MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language. MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc. MySQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets. MySQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development. MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB). MySQL is customizable. The open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MySQL software to fit their own specific environments.

CHAPTER 3

Software Requirement Analysis

3.1 Problem Statement

The main objective of Hotel Management Website is to automate the existing manual system with the help of advance computerized software so that valuable data can be stored for longer period with easy accessing and manipulation of the same. Hotel Management Website is to provide fast services to the customers. Usually People have to go to hotel and book the rooms and they have to wait in queue for a long time at the time of vacations. But with the help of this you just have to follow a very simple process to book rooms. And you need not to wait in the long queue.

3.2 Modules and their Functionalities

There are several modules required to complete this system. Here we are discussing the main modules or core modules of the system.

Owner Profile: In Owner profile, he has full access to the system. The owner can view all the details in a graphical way and he has the authority to change the Cost of Room, Room Availability, Service Details and much more.

He can also check the details of receptionist and staff member currently working at that Hotel. He will get the notification of all the changes made by the Manager in the system.

He will also have special permission to revert those changes if needed. He can also check the transactions made through the day and thought the month and an algorithm will check the progress the Hotel is making.

Customer Profile: In Customer profile, people can check the availability of rooms and they can also book a room according to their budget and need.

Customer profile contains their name, Contact details, address, and other necessary details etc.

They need to sign-up for booking the hotel, which will make them as well as manager of the hotel to easily interact with each other. They can pay the amount Online and if they need to do payment Offline they must give some advance amount to confirm their room.

Booking: The customer can easily search their Room from the various options available. This all will be so user-friendly so that Customer will not find any trouble in the booking room.

Once the room is searched and the customer finds his choice room then this module helps the customer to book the room by following the rules of the Hotel like Check-in and check-out time of the Hotel, Limit of people per room etc.

Admin module: In this module admin controls the whole project. This contains sub modules such as Admin login module, employee module, customer module and room status module. Administrator has an authority to handle the front end and also the back end process of the system.

User Module: In this module user can view the information of the website and he/she can also register for lodging in advance with fully advance payment. User has to login into the system for the registration. User can view only the front end of the website. This contains sub modules like information module, login module, contact module, registration module and reservation module.

3.3 Software Requirement

3.3.1 Brackets (text-editor): It is a source code editor with a primary focus on web development. Created by Adobe Systems, it is free and open-source software licensed under the MIT License, and is currently maintained on GitHub by Adobe and other open-source developers. It is written in JavaScript, HTML and CSS. Brackets is cross-platform, available for mac-OS, Windows,

and most Linux distributions. The main purpose of brackets is its live HTML, CSS and JavaScript editing functionality.

Adobe first started development of a text editor for web development on Edge Code, which was discontinued. This was later transformed into Adobe Brackets. With the release of Brackets 1.0, Adobe announced that the development of an open source software for web development was ready and was not an experimental project anymore. Brackets contain more than 282 community contributors and more than 400 requests for bug fixes and new features. Every version of Brackets has more than 100,000 downloads and stands to be 16th most popular project on Git-Hub.

3.3.2 Wamp Server: Wamp Server refers to a software stack for the Microsoft Windows operating system, created by Romain Bourdon and consisting of the Apache web server, OpenSSL for SSL support, MySQL database and PHP programming language. Instead of installing and testing WordPress on your hosting account, you can do it on your personal computer (localhost). WAMP acts like a virtual server on your computer. It allows you to test all WordPress features without any consequences since it's localized on your machine and is not connected to the web.

The most important part of the WAMP package is Apache (or "Apache HTTP Server") which is used run the web server within Windows. By running a local Apache web server on a Windows machine, a web developer can test webpages in a web browser without publishing them live on the Internet. WAMP also includes MySQL and PHP, which are two of the most common technologies used for creating dynamic websites. MySQL is a high-speed database, while PHP is a scripting language that can be used to access data from the database. By installing these two components locally, a developer can build and test a dynamic website before publishing it to a public web server.

CHAPTER 4

Software Design

4.1 Use case Diagram

A **use case diagram** at its simplest is a representation of a user's interaction with the system that shows the relationship between the user and the different **use cases** in which the user is involved.

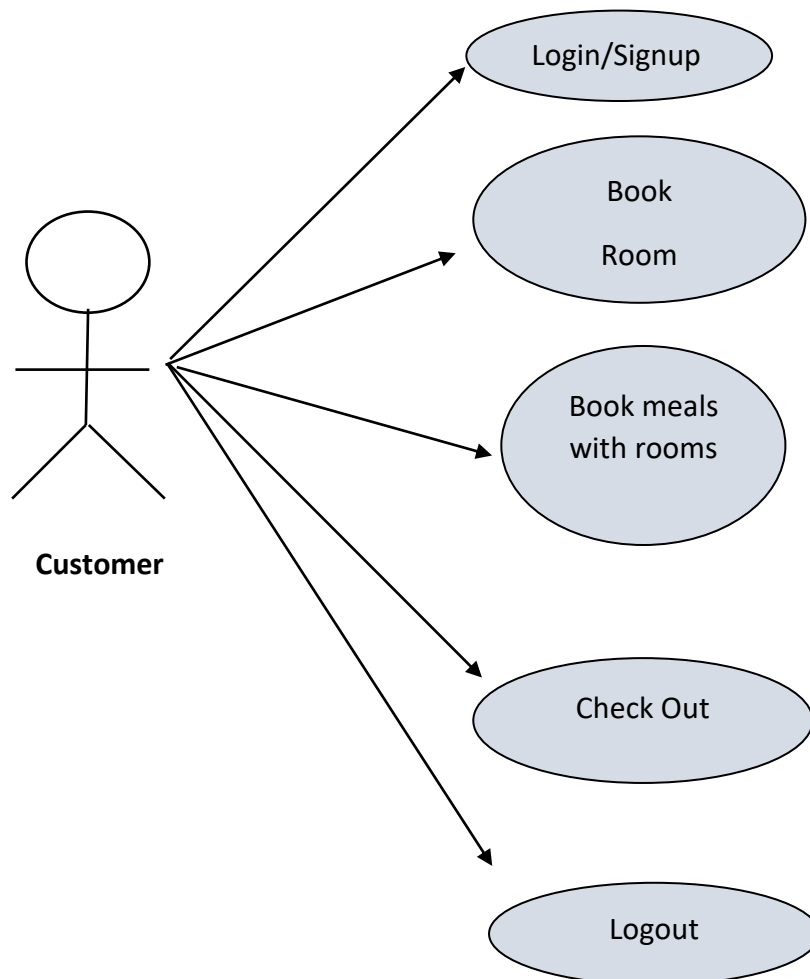


Fig 4.1- Use case Diagram

4.2 DFD

A **data-flow diagram** (DFD) is a way of representing a flow of a data of a process or a system (usually an information system). The DFD also provides information about the outputs and inputs of each entity and the process itself. A data-flow diagram has no control flow, there are no decision rules and no loops. Specific operations based on the data can be represented by a flowchart.

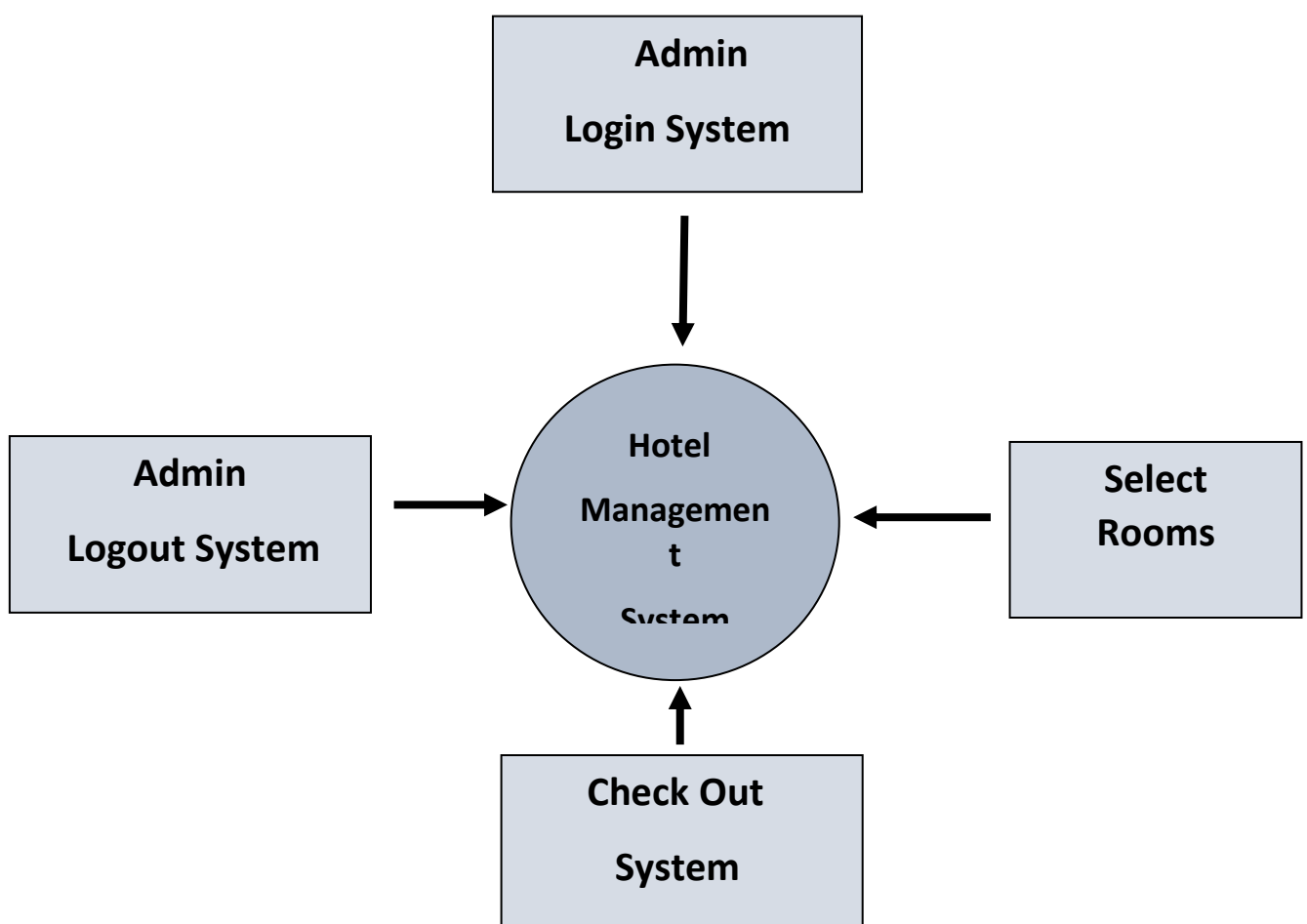


Fig No. 4.2 DFD LEVEL-0

4.3 Structure of Database

4.3.1 Database

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
contact	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
login	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	2	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
newsletterlog	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
payments	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
room	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
roombook	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
6 tables	Sum	2	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	96 KiB	0 B

Fig 4.3- Database Structure

4.3.2 Roombook Table

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(10)		UNSIGNED	No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	Title	varchar(5)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	FName	text	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	LName	text	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	Email	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
6	National	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
7	Country	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
8	Phone	text	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
9	TRoom	varchar(20)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
10	Bed	varchar(10)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
11	NRoom	varchar(2)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
12	Meal	varchar(15)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
13	cin	date			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
14	cout	date			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
15	stat	varchar(15)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
16	nodays	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Fig 4.4- Roombook Table Structure

4.3.3 Contact Table

Server: MySQL:3306 » Database: hotel » Table: contact

[Browse](#)
[Structure](#)
[SQL](#)
[Search](#)
[Insert](#)
[Export](#)
[Import](#)
[Privileges](#)
[Operations](#)
[Triggers](#)

[Table structure](#)
[Relation view](#)

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	id	int(10)		UNSIGNED	No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	fullname	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	phoneno	int(10)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	email	text	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	cdate	date			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	approval	varchar(12)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

☐ Check all
 With selected:
 [Browse](#)
[Change](#)
[Drop](#)
[Primary](#)
[Unique](#)
[Index](#)
[Fulltext](#)

Fig 4.5- Contact Table Structure

4.3.4 Payment Table

Server: MySQL:3306 » Database: hotel » Table: payment

[Browse](#)
[Structure](#)
[SQL](#)
[Search](#)
[Insert](#)
[Export](#)
[Import](#)
[Privileges](#)
[Operations](#)

[Table structure](#)
[Relation view](#)

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	id	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	title	varchar(5)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	fname	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	lname	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	troom	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	tbed	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	nroom	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 8	cin	date			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 9	cout	date			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 10	ttot	double(8,2)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 11	fintot	double(8,2)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 12	mepr	double(8,2)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 13	meal	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 14	btot	double(8,2)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 15	noofdays	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

☐ Check all
 With selected:
 [Browse](#)
[Change](#)
[Drop](#)
[Primary](#)
[Unique](#)
[Index](#)
[Fulltext](#)

Fig 4.6- Payment Table Structure

4.3.5 Rooms Table

Server: MySQL:3306 » Database: hotel » Table: room

[Browse](#)
[Structure](#)
[SQL](#)
[Search](#)
[Insert](#)
[Export](#)
[Import](#)
[Privileges](#)
[Operations](#)

[Table structure](#)
[Relation view](#)

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	id	int(10)		UNSIGNED	No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	type	varchar(15)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	bedding	varchar(10)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	place	varchar(10)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	cusid	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

☐ Check all
 With selected:
 [Browse](#)
[Change](#)
[Drop](#)
[Primary](#)
[Unique](#)
[Index](#)
[Fulltext](#)

Fig 4.7- Rooms Table Structure

CHAPTER 5

Implementation

5.1 Directory of Project





















Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 assets	3/13/2020 11:44 PM	File folder	
 css	3/13/2020 11:44 PM	File folder	
 db	3/13/2020 11:57 PM	PHP File	1 KB
 home	3/14/2020 10:34 PM	PHP File	18 KB
 index	3/14/2020 10:23 PM	PHP File	3 KB
 logout	3/14/2020 10:36 PM	PHP File	1 KB
 messages	3/14/2020 10:45 PM	PHP File	12 KB
 newsletter	3/14/2020 10:40 PM	PHP File	1 KB
 newsletterdel	3/14/2020 10:42 PM	PHP File	1 KB
 payment	3/14/2020 10:45 PM	PHP File	9 KB
 print	3/18/2020 9:13 PM	PHP File	14 KB
 profit	3/18/2020 9:17 PM	PHP File	9 KB
 reservation	3/18/2020 9:24 PM	PHP File	16 KB
 room	3/18/2020 9:26 PM	PHP File	10 KB
 roombook	3/22/2020 12:12 PM	PHP File	18 KB
 roomdel	3/18/2020 9:31 PM	PHP File	9 KB
 settings	3/22/2020 12:14 PM	PHP File	7 KB
 show	3/22/2020 12:17 PM	PHP File	8 KB
 usersetting	3/22/2020 12:19 PM	PHP File	12 KB
 usersettingdel	3/22/2020 12:20 PM	PHP File	1 KB

Fig 5.1- Project Directory

5.2 Staff Login Page

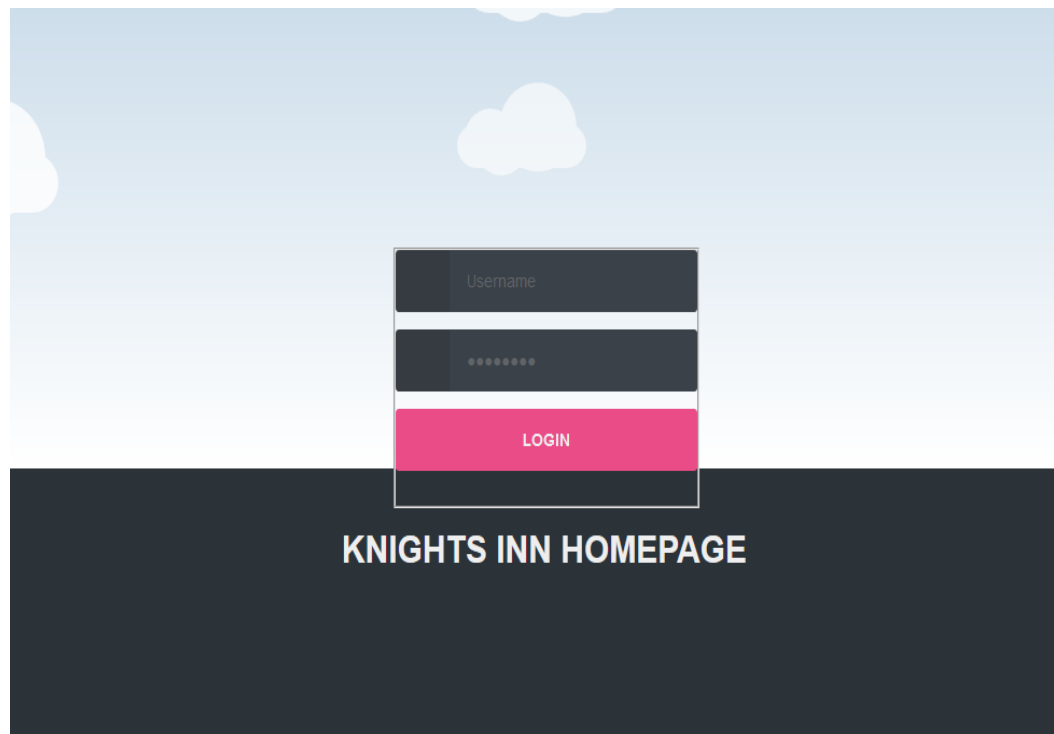


Fig 5.2- Login Page

```
1 <?php
2     session_start();
3     if(isset($_SESSION["user"]))
4     {
5         header("location:home.php");
6     }
7 }
8 <!DOCTYPE html>
9 <html>
10
11 <head>
12     <meta charset="UTF-8">
13     <title>KNIGHTS INN ADMIN</title>
14     <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
15 </head>
16
17 <body>
18     <div id="clouds">
19         <div class="cloud x1"></div>
20         <!-- for multiple clouds -->
21         <div class="cloud x2"></div>
22         <div class="cloud x3"></div>
23         <div class="cloud x4"></div>
24         <div class="cloud x5"></div>
25     </div>
26
27     <div class="container">
28         <div id="login">
29             <form method="post">
30                 <fieldset class="clearfix">
31                     <p><span class="fontawesome-user"></span><input type="text" name="user" value="Username" onBlur="if(this.value ==
32                     '' ) this.value = 'Username'" onFocus="if(this.value == 'Username') this.value = ''" required></p> <!-- JS because
33                     of IE support; better: placeholder="Username" -->
34                     <p><span class="fontawesome-lock"></span><input type="password" name="pass" value="Password" onBlur="if(this.value
35                     == '' ) this.value = 'Password'" onFocus="if(this.value == 'Password') this.value = ''" required></p> <!-- JS
36                     because of IE support; better: placeholder="Password" -->
37                     <p><input type="submit" name="sub" value="Login"></p>
38                 </fieldset>
39             </form>
40         </div> <!-- end login -->
41     </div>
```

Fig 5.3-Coding of Login Page

```
38
39 <div class="bottom">
40   <h3><a href="../index.php">KNIGHTS INN HOMEPAGE</a></h3>
41 </div>
42
43 </body>
44 </html>
45
46 <?php
47   include('db.php');
48
49   if($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
50     // username and password sent from form
51
52     $myusername = mysqli_real_escape_string($con,$_POST['user']);
53     $mypassword = mysqli_real_escape_string($con,$_POST['pass']);
54
55     $sql = "SELECT id FROM login WHERE username = '$myusername' and pass = '$mypassword'";
56     $result = mysqli_query($con,$sql);
57     $row = mysqli_fetch_array($result,MYSQLI_ASSOC);
58     $active = $row['active'];
59
60     $count = mysqli_num_rows($result);
61
62     // If result matched $myusername and $mypassword, table row must be 1 row
63
64     if($count == 1) {
65
66         $_SESSION['user'] = $myusername;
67
68         header("location: home.php");
69     }else {
70         echo '<script>alert("Your Login Name or Password is invalid") </script>' ;
71     }
72   }
73   ?>
```

Fig 5.4-Coding of Login Page

5.3 Home Page



Fig 5.5- Header of Home Page

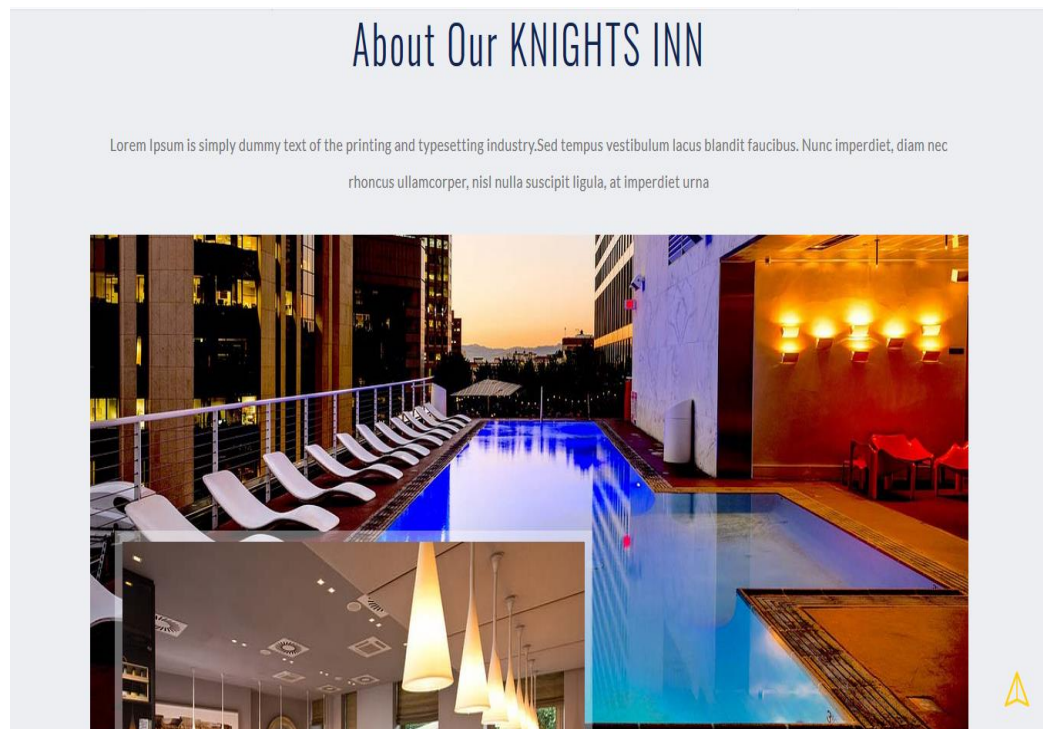


Fig 5.6- About section of Home Page

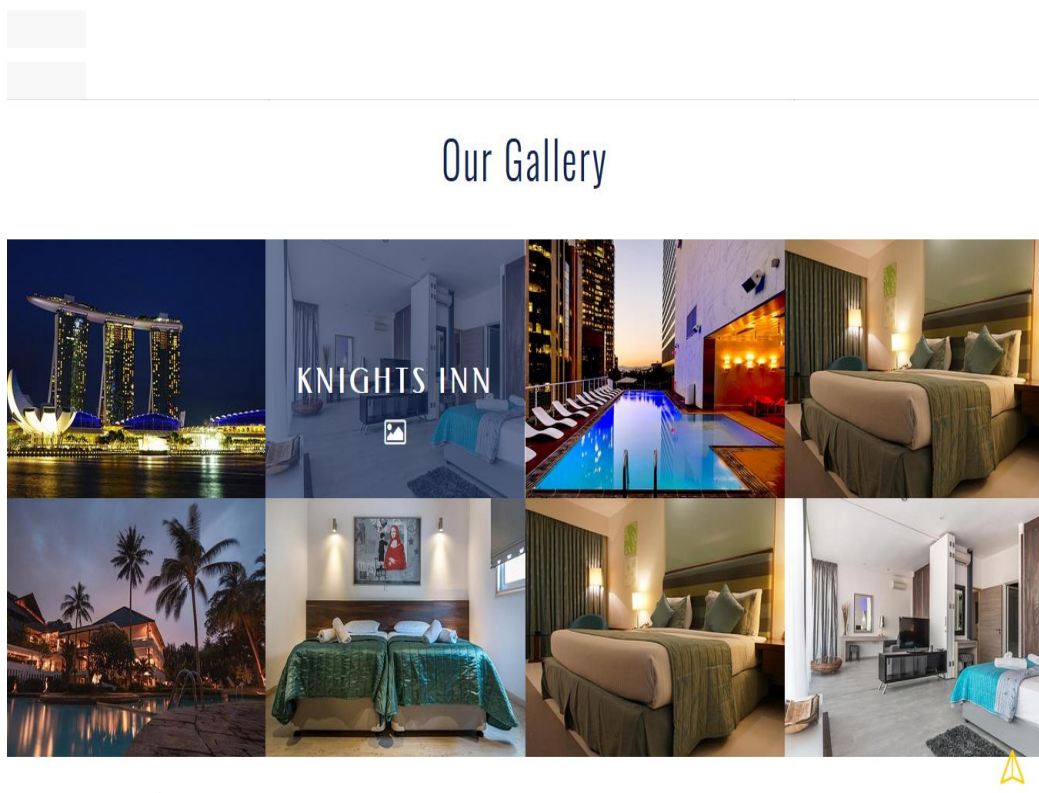


Fig 5.7- Gallery section



Fig 5.8- Rooms Types

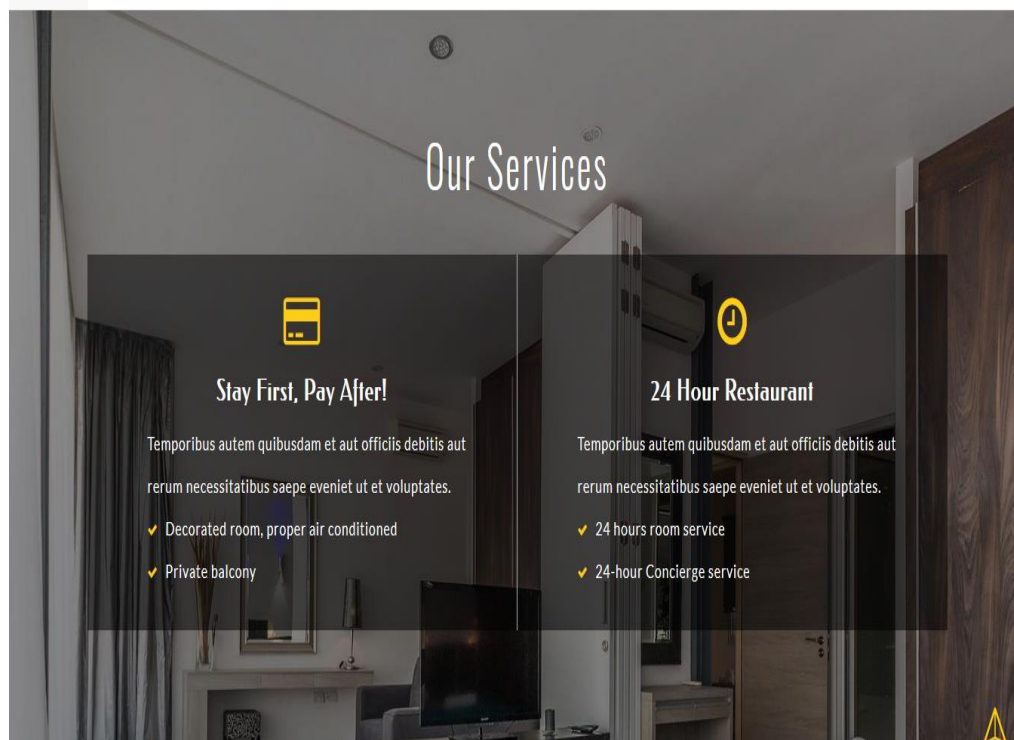
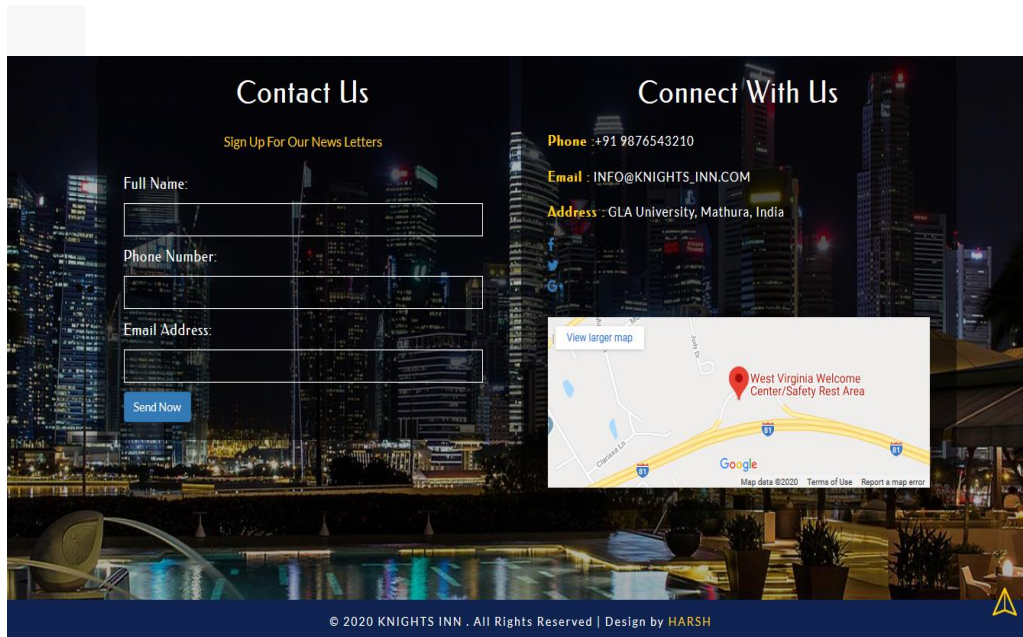


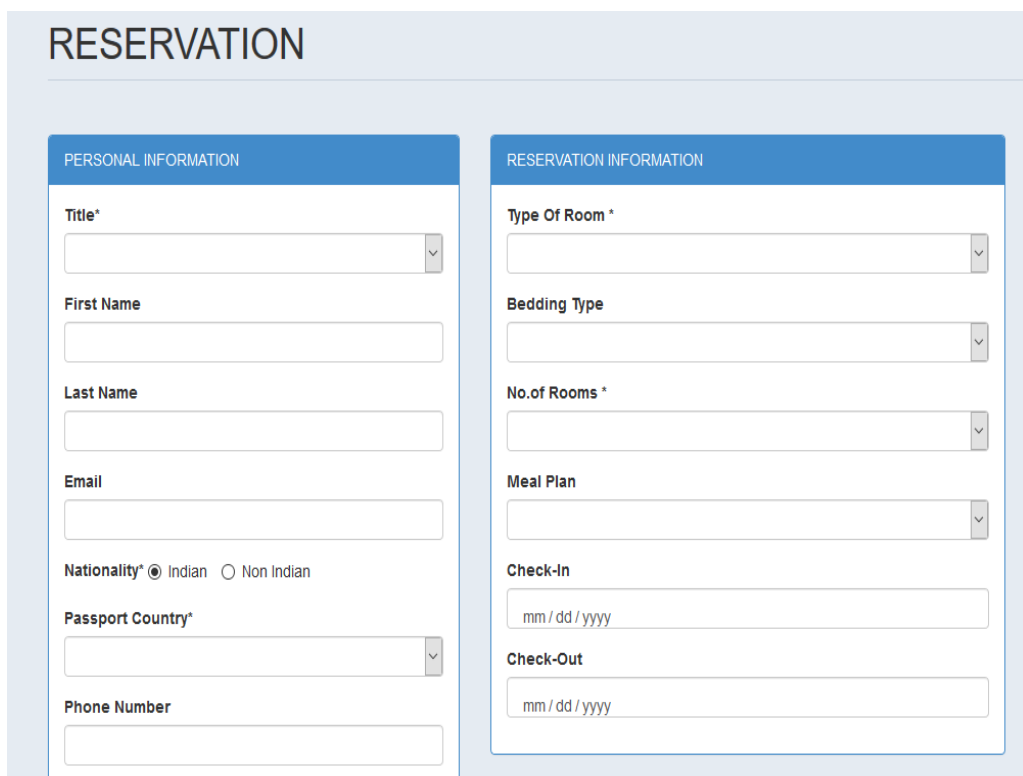
Fig 5.9- Services of Hotel



The image shows a contact page for 'KNIGHTS INN'. It features a background image of a city skyline at night. The page is divided into two main sections: 'Contact Us' and 'Connect With Us'. The 'Contact Us' section includes a 'Sign Up For Our News Letters' link and three input fields for 'Full Name', 'Phone Number', and 'Email Address', followed by a 'Send Now' button. The 'Connect With Us' section displays contact details: 'Phone : +91 9876543210', 'Email : INFO@KNIGHTS_INN.COM', and 'Address : GLA University, Mathura, India'. Below this is a map showing the location of the 'West Virginia Welcome Center/Safety Rest Area' with a 'View larger map' link. The footer contains the copyright notice '© 2020 KNIGHTS INN . All Rights Reserved | Design by HARSH' and a small yellow triangle icon.

Fig 5.10- Contact of Hotel

5.4 Reservation Page




The image shows a reservation form titled 'RESERVATION'. It is divided into two main sections: 'PERSONAL INFORMATION' and 'RESERVATION INFORMATION'. The 'PERSONAL INFORMATION' section includes fields for 'Title*', 'First Name', 'Last Name', 'Email', 'Nationality*' (with radio buttons for 'Indian' and 'Non Indian'), 'Passport Country*', and 'Phone Number'. The 'RESERVATION INFORMATION' section includes fields for 'Type Of Room *', 'Bedding Type', 'No. of Rooms *', 'Meal Plan', 'Check-In' (with a date format 'mm / dd / yyyy'), and 'Check-Out' (with a date format 'mm / dd / yyyy').

Fig 5.11- Reservation for Rooms

5.5 Billing Page

INVOICE

KNIGHTS INN HOTEL,
New Adarsh Nagar,
Balkeshwar,
India
(+91) 7830944356



Mr.Chotu Singh

Invoice #	2
Date	2020-03-16

Item	No of Days	Rate	Quantity	Price
Superior Room	2	\$320	1	\$640.00
Double Bed	2	\$6.4	1	\$12.80
Room only	2	\$0	1	\$0.00

Fig 5.12- Billing during Checkout

CHAPTER 6

Validation

6.1 Staff Login Validation

```
<?php
    include('db.php');
    if($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
        // username and password sent from form

        $myusername = mysqli_real_escape_string($con,$_POST['user']);
        $mypassword = mysqli_real_escape_string($con,$_POST['pass']);
        $sql = "SELECT id FROM login WHERE usname = '$myusername' and pass = '$mypassword'";
        $result = mysqli_query($con,$sql);
        $row = mysqli_fetch_array($result,MYSQLI_ASSOC);
        $active = $row['active'];
        $count = mysqli_num_rows($result);
        // If result matched $myusername and $mypassword, table row must be 1 row
        if($count == 1) {
            $_SESSION['user'] = $myusername;
            header("location: home.php");
        }else {
            echo '<script>alert("Your Login Name or Password is invalid") </script>';
        }
    }
?>
```

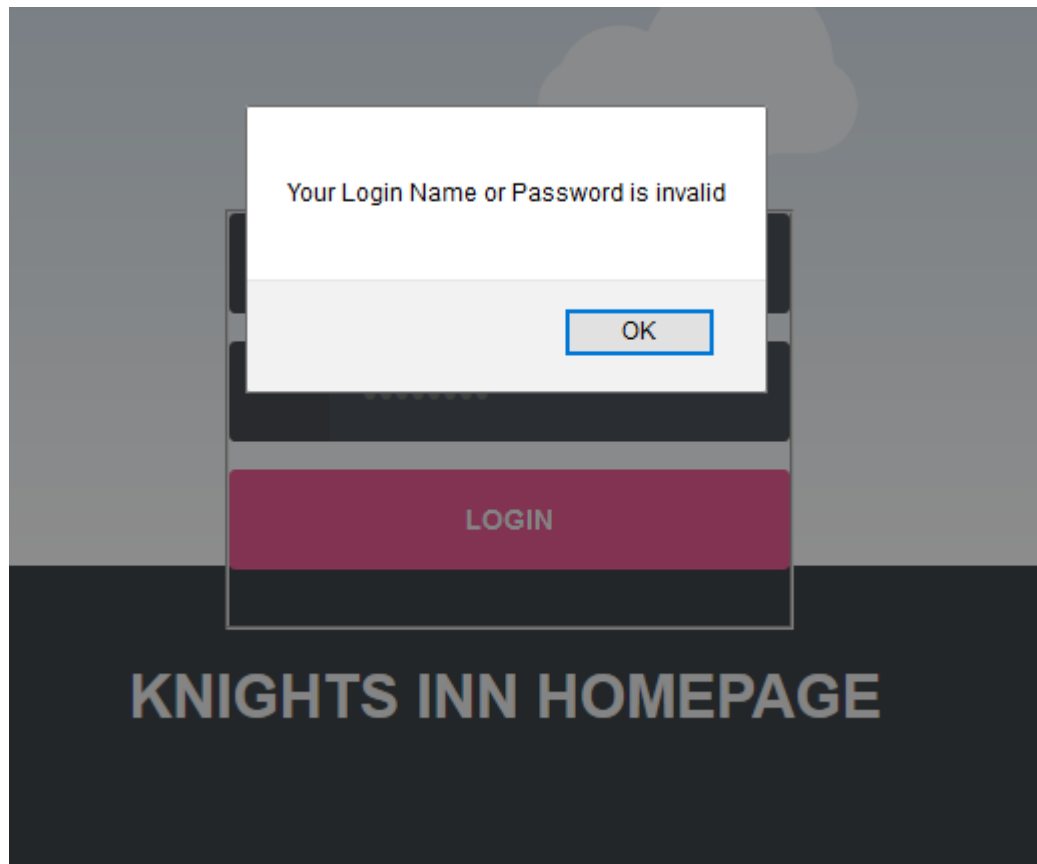



Fig 6.1- Error message

6.2 Human Verification

```
<? php
    if (isset($_POST['submit']))
    {
        $code1=$_POST['code1'];
        $code=$_POST['code'];
        if($code1!="$code")
        {
            $msg="Invalid code";
        }
        else
        {
```

```
$con=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","hotel");

$check="SELECT * FROM roombook WHERE email =
'$_POST[email]';

$rs = mysqli_query($con,$check);

$data = mysqli_fetch_array($rs, MYSQLI_NUM);

if($data[0] > 1) {

echo "<script type='text/javascript'> alert('User Already in
Exists')</script>";

}

else

{

    $new ="Not Conform";

    $newUser="INSERT INTO `roombook`(`Title`, `FName`,
`LName`, `Email`, `National`, `Country`, `Phone`, `TRoom`, `Bed`, `NRoom`, `Meal`,
`cin`, `cout`, `stat`, `nodays`)
VALUES('$_POST[title]',$_POST[fname]',$_POST[lname]',$_POST[email]',$_POST[n
ation]',$_POST[country]',$_POST[phone]',$_POST[troom]',$_POST[bed]',$_POST[
nroom]',$_POST[meal]',$_POST[cin]',$_POST[cout]', '$new',datediff('$_POST[cout]',
$_POST[cin]))";

    if (mysqli_query($con,$newUser))

    {

        echo "<script type='text/javascript'> alert('Your Booking application has been
sent')</script>";

    }

    else

    {

        echo "<script type='text/javascript'> alert('Error adding user in
database')</script>";

    }

}

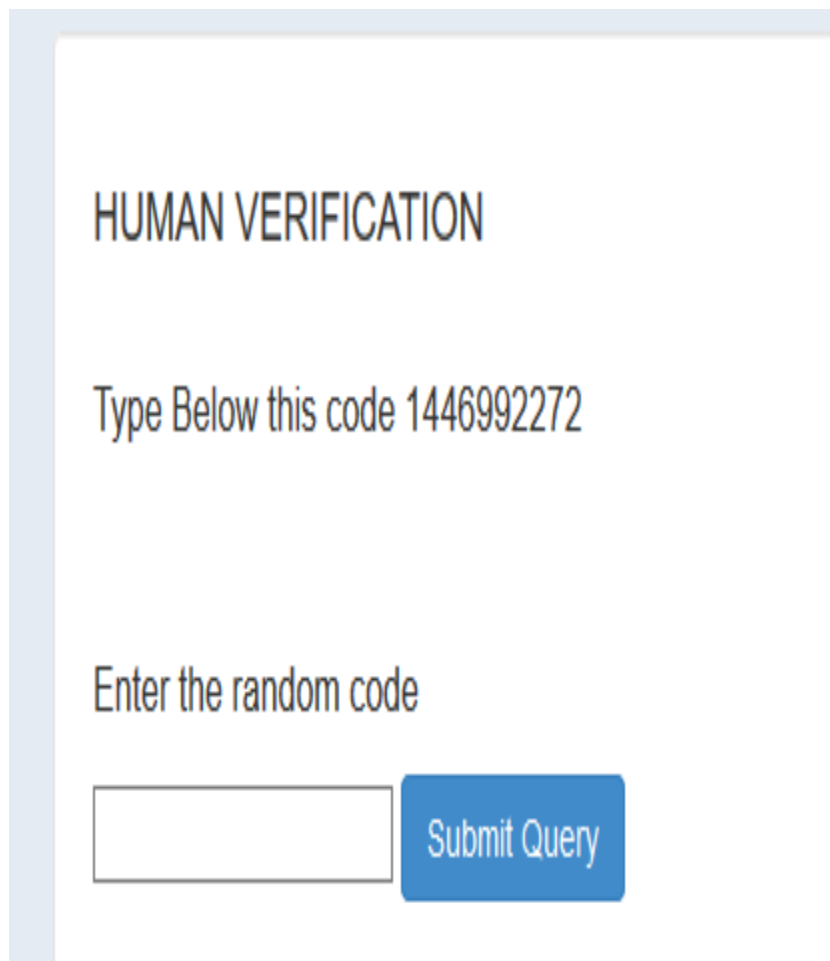
}

$msg="Your code is correct";

}

}

?>
```



A screenshot of a web form titled "HUMAN VERIFICATION". The form is white with a light blue border on the left and top. It contains the following elements: the title "HUMAN VERIFICATION" in bold black text; a prompt "Type Below this code 1446992272" in black text; a label "Enter the random code" in black text; a text input field with a thin black border; and a blue button with rounded corners labeled "Submit Query" in white text.

HUMAN VERIFICATION

Type Below this code 1446992272

Enter the random code

Submit Query

Fig 6.2- Human Verification

CHAPTER 7

Team Contribution

This project is divided into four major segments namely Admin Panel, Database Management, Front End designing of Website and Backend.

- **Admin Panel** – Frontend along with backend designing of admin panel is done by Naman Mittal.
- **Frontend** – All interfaces of Home Page are designed by Kartikeya Mishra.
- **Backend** – All behind the scene processes of retrieving products from database, sending customer data to the admin, and maintaining process of admin panel is developed by Harsh Jain.
- **Database** – Base of our e-commerce website where all information about customers, rooms, newsletters and rooms available is saved, designed and maintained by Manish Kumar.

CHAPTER 8

Conclusion

After the completion of project, customer can view the overall website of our hotel but cannot book any room without giving his details. Finally, in online hotel management website, we have developed a secure, user-friendly Hotel Management website. This System can take care of each member whether its Owner or Customer.

This System will help them to properly manage their Hotel and help in growth without creating and hassle. This System is completely secure since every user is provided with user ID and Password so there is no chance of any unauthorised access.

Online Payment, Booking and cancellation make it easier to use. So, using this system will help in reducing the labour and provide more facility for Customer to like Hotel and visit again and again.

CHAPTER 10

Future Scope

This project is not fully completed yet. Hotel Management website has more than this. If we continue this project in future then we can add following functionalities in it.

1. Admin can publish newsletters on the website so customer get an updates about hotel.
2. Payment Gateway which will enable the people to pay the amount through debit cards, credit cards or net banking etc.
3. Discount coupons can be generated for the customers so that more number of customers can visit and book rooms on our website.

CHAPTER 10

Bibliography

- <https://getbootstrap.com/>
- <https://fontawesome.com/icons?d=gallery&s=duotone>
- <https://api.jquery.com/category/ajax/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uAslIcyd29M>
- <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/>
- https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_ver.asp
- <https://www.javatpoint.com/phpmyadmin>

Github Link:

<https://github.com/HARSH5246/Hotel-Management.git>