

A Mini Project Synopsis on
Tourist Guidance System

S.E. - I.T Engineering

Submitted By

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CERTIFICATE

This to certify that the Mini Project report on **Tourist Guidance System** has been submitted by karan Jain (Moodle ID :21104008), Yash Jain (Moodle ID:21104041) and Swapnil Joshi (Moodle ID:21104005) who are a Bonafede students of A. P. Shah Institute of Technology, Thane, Mumbai, as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree in **Information Technology**, during the academic year **2022-2023** in the satisfactory manner as per the curriculum laid down by University of Mumbai.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction.....	1
1.1.Purpose.....	2
1.2.Objectives.....	3
1.3.Scope.....	4
2. Problem Definition.....	5
3. Proposed System.....	6
3.1. Features and Functionality.....	7
4. Project Outcomes.....	8
5. Software Requirements	9
6. Project Design.....	19
7. Project Scheduling.....	20
8. Conclusion.....	21

References

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1.Purpose

This is a customer oriented project. The objective of the project is to guide people about travelling places who are new to a particular area. This project will provide with the best possible location outcomes after user has enter his current location and this current budget.

In addition to the travelling guidance we are also providing with the hotel & Restaurant booking system, doing so user don't have run all over the city for the booking. The purpose of this project is to provide the complete information about the vehicles available for a tour. There are 2 different types of users. First the customer visits the site and enters the place from where to where he wishes to travel. He also provides the date as when he would like to travel. Online Tours and Travels Project in PHP Then he sends these details to the travel and tourism agency. Online Tours and Travels Project in PHP : The employee of travel and tourism agency receives the mail and check which vehicle is available for that day and reverts back to the customer along with the quotation. If the customer agrees for any one of the quotation, he can reply back along with agreed quotation.

Online Tours and Travels Booking System is the PHP-MySQL project, which provides information about tourism places with facilities, location map and contact details. Tourists can book Hotel rooms, Vehicles or cabs and they can order food items through online. Even this project has discount feature for regular visiting customers. The system generates billing receipt, payment report, transaction report and other reports.

1.2.Objective

1. To save user's time constraint and prevent him from getting false information from local people
2. To execute user's travelling problems
3. Faster processing time and more accurate data for travel requests and reimbursements
4. Ability for travelers to track authorization and reimbursement request status through the system rather than via phone calls or campus mail
5. Major technological upgrades to the current travel system
6. Use of IU's standardized, virtual J2EE environments
7. Many new features and enhancements
8. In this administrator can add different hotel details, hotel rooms with hotel type.
9. This comment section is for customers to post their tourism experiences with photo and videos. Other customers can view published comments and videos.
10. Administrator is the main user of the project. Employees are one who works for the website. This module is for administrator where administrator can add different Tourism places, Hotel details, Food item details, Cab details, etc

1.3.Scope

1. Can be applied in tourism & educational sector.
2. Can be used by government to promote various tourism sites which people are not aware about.
3. Can be useful to locals as well as foreigners people.
4. It can be used by the people who are introvert and shy in nature.
5. This project is to develop a system that automates the processes and activities of a travel and the purpose is to design a system using which one can perform all operations related to traveling.
6. Customers can decide about places they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation.
7. Customer can view complete travel information with Google Maps, Hotel facilities, Restaurant facilities, vehicle services through online.
8. Feedback and review helps to customer to visit particular location.
9. Photo gallery and video gallery of the location can be uploaded.
10. Customer can search hotels by entering location and hotel type.
11. Customers can book hotel rooms and they can make payment through online
12. Customers can book services like cab services, food services through online.
13. Feedback and Review option is available for each and every hotel where they can upload feedback and comments. The rating option can be added in the system.
14. Customer can cancel their bookings at any time before checking.

Chapter 2

Problem definition

- There is always a language barrier between people of two different communities for communication.
- People who don't know nearby places to explore especially for foreigners.
- Worried about where to go within their budget
- Make Booking Procedure more Convenient You must be thinking that calling and booking your services is easy, however, your customers may not feel the same. This mobile era is very convenient but competitive, where people use smartphones for almost everything.
- Dealing with Duplicate Data Entries As a travel business, you must be receiving a great deal of data from different sources like website, call center, social media, resellers and so on. And, it makes you create double entries, which means to create twice the same buyer persona.
- Providing Services as per Specific Requirements When you provide your customers with services as per their expectations and demands, they feel special.
- Tedious Operational Management Your daily operations can create a huge problem for you if you don't manage them efficiently and properly. This is why most travel business owners find it stressful to handle bookings, customer requests, and so on. It's wise to improve the operational management for delightful and standard services.
- Maintaining Cash Flow A healthy cash flow means that you are receiving payments on time and paying your vendors, bills etc on time. Any issue in the cash flow indicates that either we are receiving payments late or paying our bills late. In travel agencies or any business, cash is the best companion to run and sustain it
- Coping with a Flood of Enquiries The demand in the travel industry is increasing day by day, which leave travel agencies helpless, especially when it comes to dealing with a flood of enquiries. It tends to happen that enquiries come from different places at the same time, which makes it almost impossible for you to organize your workflow without missing.

Chapter 3

Proposed System

3.1.Features and Functionality:

- to provide statistics
- providing description of places for optimization of their choices
- there is provision of booking hotels/restaurant/lounges/ homestays to stopover.

to implement even price charges for all tourist

Can be applied in tourism & educational sector.

Can be used by government to promote various tourism sites which people are not aware about.

Can be useful to locals as well as foreigners people.

It can be used by the people who are introvert and shy in nature.

This project is to develop a system that automates the processes and activities of a travel and the purpose is to design a system using which one can perform all operations related to traveling.

Customers can decide about places they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation.

Customer can view complete travel information with Google Maps, Hotel facilities, Restaurant facilities, vehicle services through online.

Feedback and review helps to customer to visit particular location.

Photo gallery and video gallery of the location can be uploaded.

Customer can search hotels by entering location and hotel type.

- From personal information, the room type required, to the payment methods, all of them create a sensation and stressful environment among your staff employees and in your workplace respectively. Furthermore, you must be having a large number of suppliers to deal with, which increases the size of the problem. To ward off this issue, follow the words of advice below:

Chapter 4

Project outcomes

1. User can search for various tourist places available in Mumbai/Thane region according to his/her budget.
2. User can also book various hotel using this application which would make users journey very convenient and less hectic.
3. User can also visit public activities and enjoy local festivals.
4. User can have the access all the list of places of the location he has entered.

Chapter 5

Software Requirement

1.-Frontend–html, CSS ,JS: It will be used in creating different webpages for the website. For example, content could be structured within a set of paragraphs, a list of bulleted points, or using images and data tables. Embedding images and video

2.-Backend–java,spring framework : helps developers create applications that just run. Specifically, it lets you create standalone applications that run on their own, without relying on an external web server, by embedding a web server such as Tomcat or Netty into your app during the initialization process.

3.-Database–mysql :

MySQL stores each database (also called a schema) as a subdirectory of its data directory in the underlying filesystem. When you create a table, MySQL stores the table definition in a . frm file with the same name as the table. Thus, when you create a table named MyTable , MySQL stores the table definition in MyTable

Chapter 6

Project Design

Block diagram of our tourist guidance system manages to have 6 process, starting with homepage, then comes the registration page which asks for the user details that will be needed for further requirements. After login, user will get welcome page and will be provided with places and hotels based on the details provided during registration. Afterwards user will be able to explore places and book hotels and heading towards final page of our website which will have trip details of user and directing him/her again back to our welcome page.

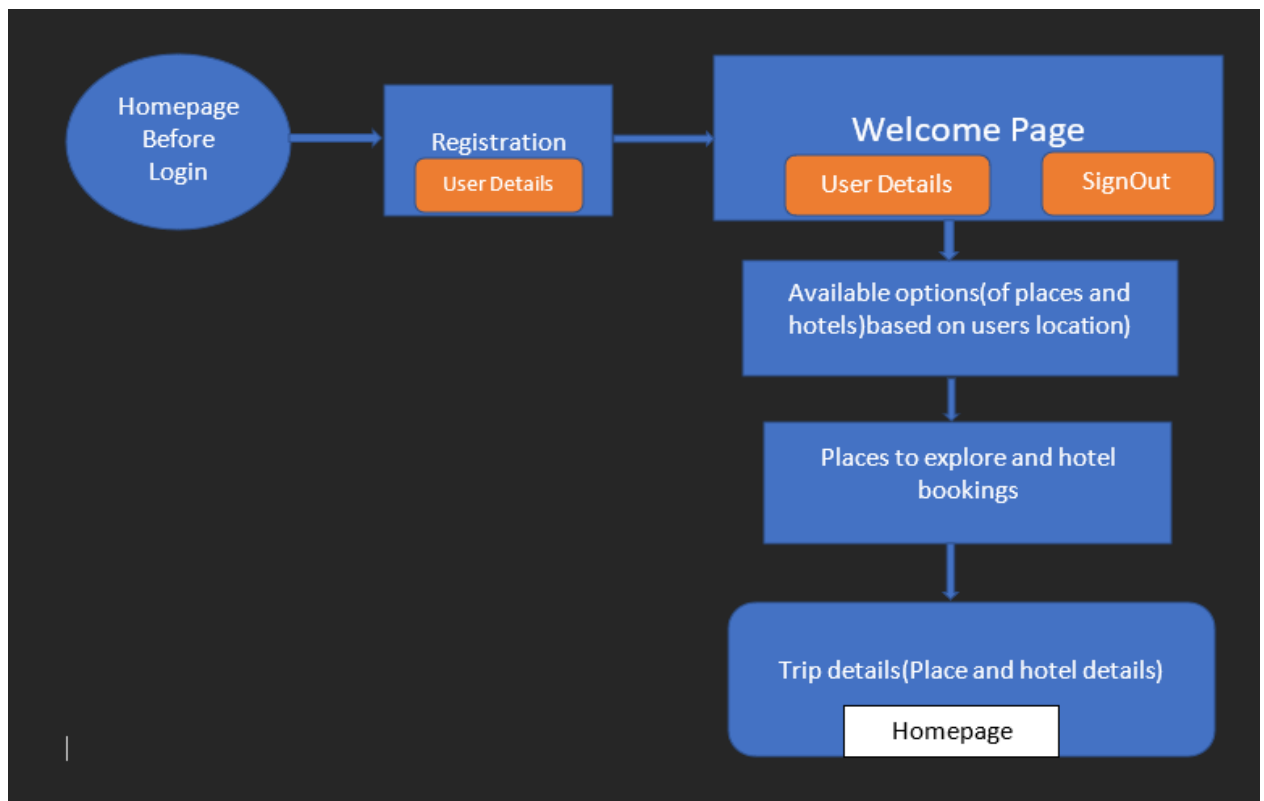


Fig 6.1

Fig 6.2



- This is our Home Page of our project which is written in HTML , In HTML we have use different types of tags , here we are giving user to options to either login or sing up after this only user can see our main website

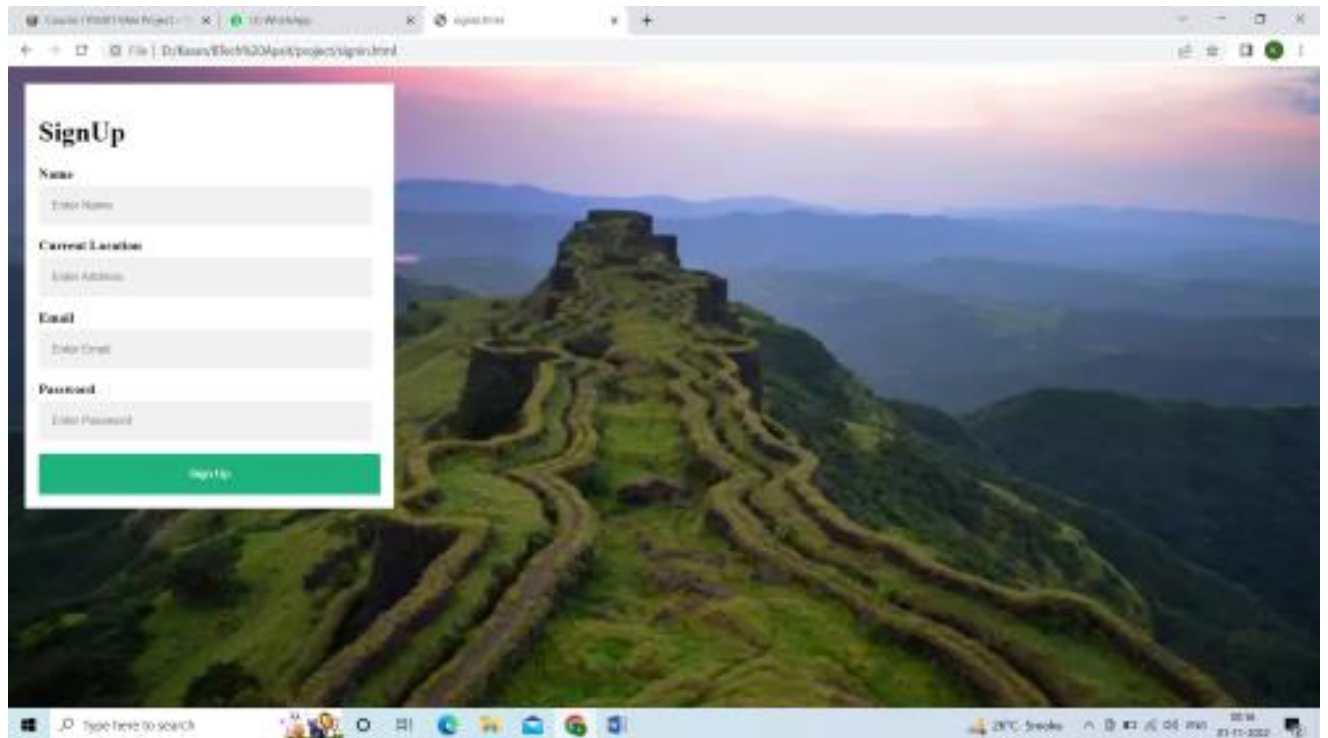


Fig 6.3

This is our sign up page user can enter his/her details here so we can track our user , give the output according to them after we click ok Sign up this page again goes to our Home page , To login

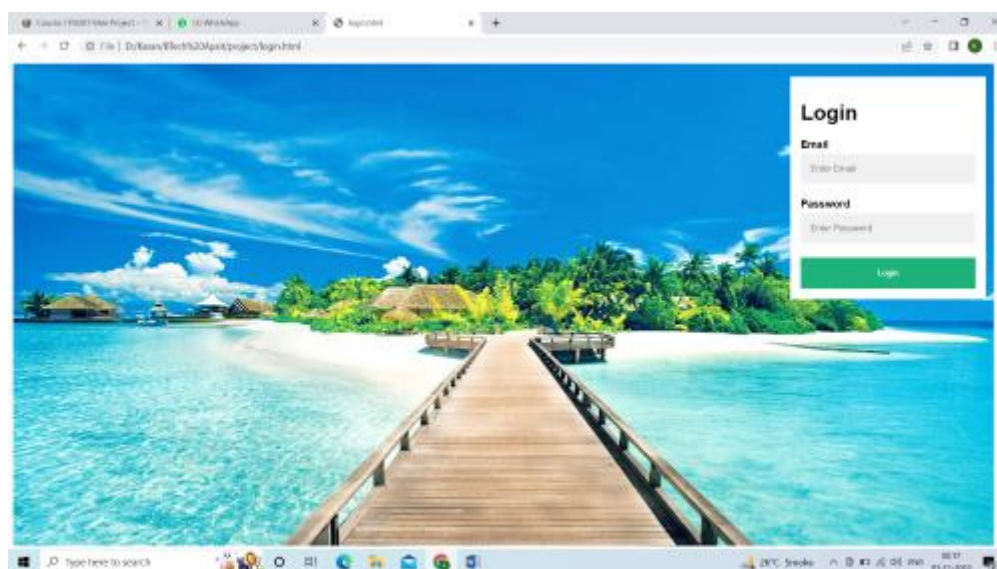


Fig 6.4

This is our Login page , here we are asking the user to give his/her email id and password , That he/she has made will Sign up , After clicking Log In it will directly go our Main page

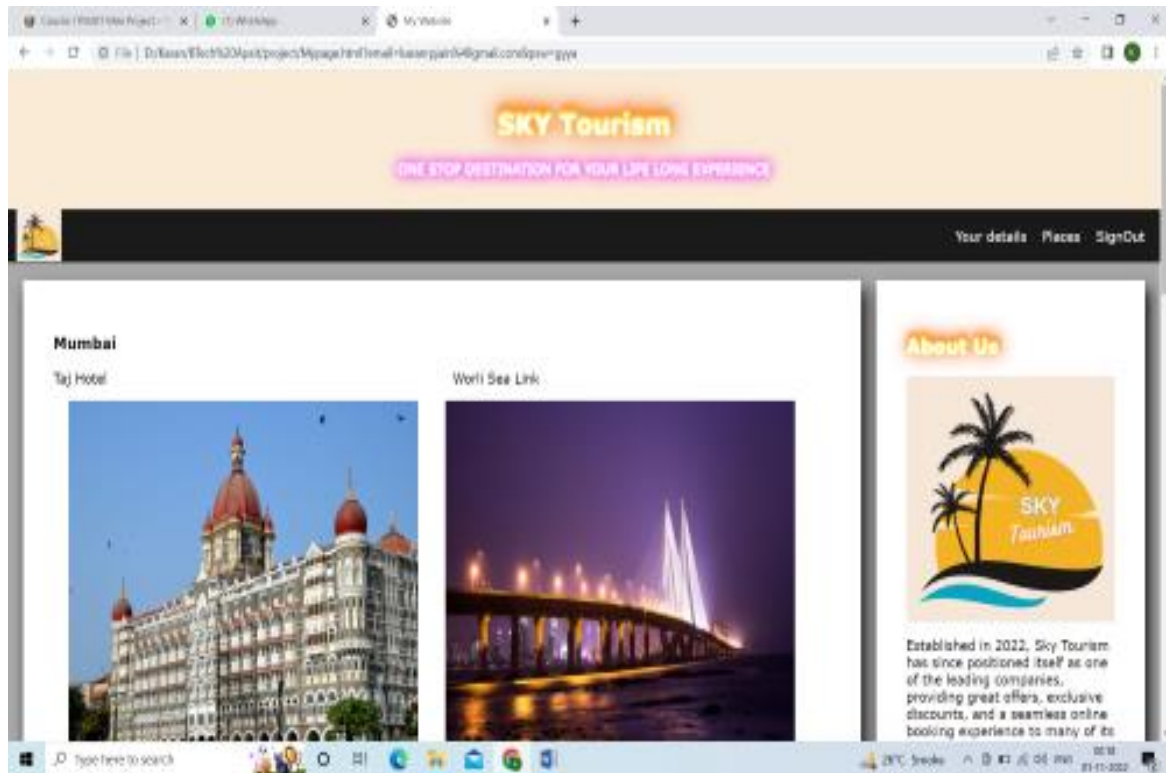
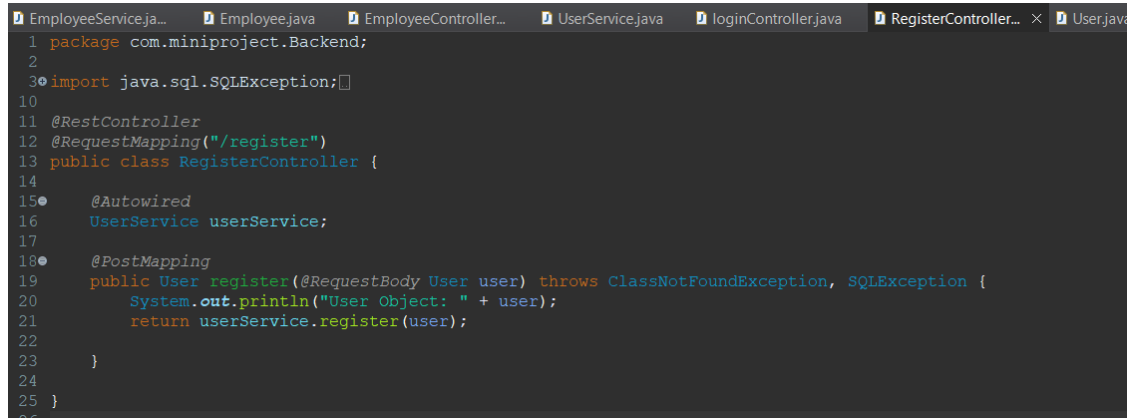


Fig 6.5

This is our Main page where user can get to know about different types of places , this page is also written HTML



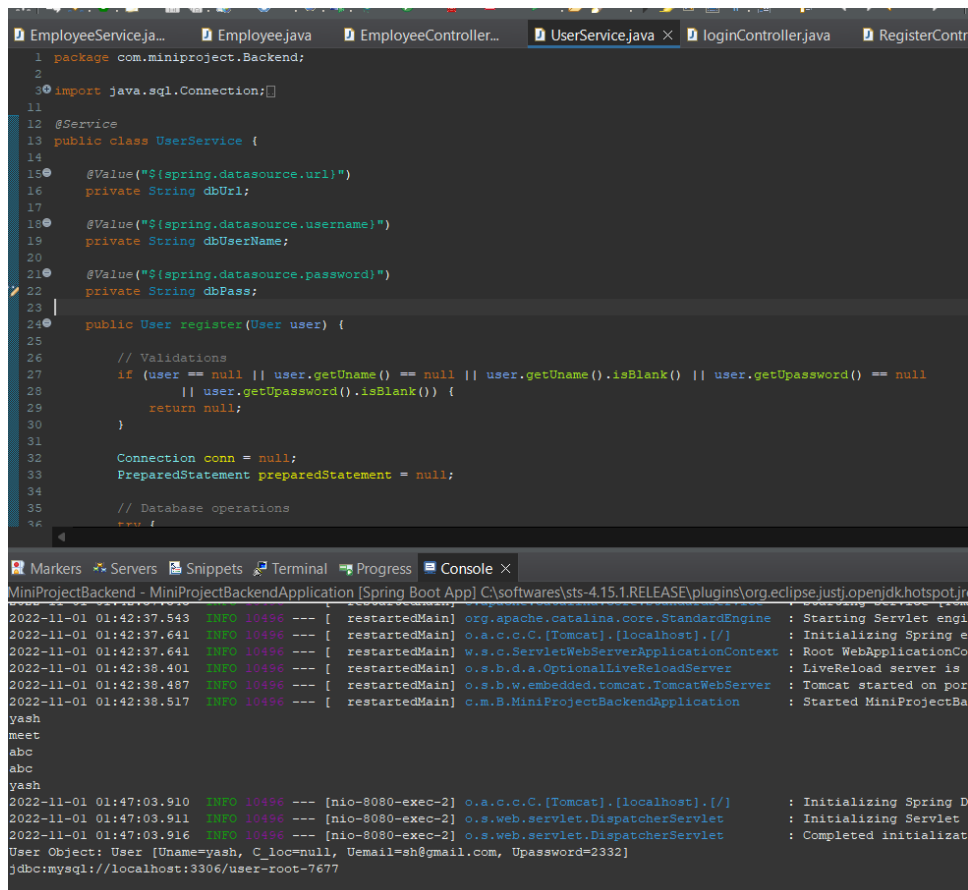
```

1 package com.miniproject.Backend;
2
3 import java.sql.SQLException;
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11 @RestController
12 @RequestMapping("/register")
13 public class RegisterController {
14
15     @Autowired
16     UserService userService;
17
18     @PostMapping
19     public User register(@RequestBody User user) throws ClassNotFoundException, SQLException {
20         System.out.println("User Object: " + user);
21         return userService.register(user);
22     }
23 }
24
25
26

```

Fig 6.6

This is our register controller controlling and calling our Service class “Userservice” using spring annotations “@RestController,” “@RequestMapping,” “@Autowired,” “@PostMapping,” “@RequestBody” for further validation and storing of user details in Database



```

1 package com.miniproject.Backend;
2
3 import java.sql.Connection;
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12 @Service
13 public class UserService {
14
15     @Value("${spring.datasource.url}")
16     private String dbUrl;
17
18     @Value("${spring.datasource.username}")
19     private String dbUserName;
20
21     @Value("${spring.datasource.password}")
22     private String dbPass;
23
24     public User register(User user) {
25
26         // Validations
27         if (user == null || user.getUserName() == null || user.getUserName().isBlank() || user.getPassword() == null
28             || user.getPassword().isBlank()) {
29             return null;
30         }
31
32         Connection conn = null;
33         PreparedStatement preparedStatement = null;
34
35         // Database operations
36         try {
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
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88
89
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```

```

2022-11-01 01:42:37.543 INFO 10496 --- [ restartedMain] org.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngine : Starting Servlet engi
2022-11-01 01:42:37.641 INFO 10496 --- [ restartedMain] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring e
2022-11-01 01:42:37.641 INFO 10496 --- [ restartedMain] w.s.c.ServletWebServerApplicationContext : Root WebApplicationCo
2022-11-01 01:42:38.401 INFO 10496 --- [ restartedMain] o.s.b.d.a.OptionalLiveReloadServer : LiveReload server is
2022-11-01 01:42:38.487 INFO 10496 --- [ restartedMain] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on por
2022-11-01 01:42:38.517 INFO 10496 --- [ restartedMain] c.m.B.MiniProjectBackendApplication : Started MiniProjectBa
yash
meet
abc
abc
yash
2022-11-01 01:47:03.910 INFO 10496 --- [nio-8080-exec-2] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring D
2022-11-01 01:47:03.911 INFO 10496 --- [nio-8080-exec-2] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet : Initializing Servlet
2022-11-01 01:47:03.916 INFO 10496 --- [nio-8080-exec-2] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet : Completed initializat
User Object: User [Name=yash, C_loc=null, Uemail=sh@gmail.com, Upassword=2332]
jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/user-root-7677

```

Fig 6.7

In UserService ,we are storing value in Database by implementating JDBC and connect our spring backend to MySql workbench database.Thus after running the program by giving values from client side the output can be seen in the console.This values(uname,c_loc,umail,upassword) are now permanently stored in database

```
1 package com.miniproject.Backend;
2
3 import java.sql.SQLException;
4
5 @RestController
6 @RequestMapping("/login")
7 public class loginController {
8     User user;
9     @Autowired
10    UserService userService;
11
12    @PostMapping
13    public String login(@RequestBody Map<String,String> request) throws ClassNotFoundException, SQLException {
14        request.get("umail");
15        request.get("upassword");
16        System.out.println(request.get("umail"));
17        System.out.println(request.get("upassword"));
18        return userService.login(request.get("umail"),request.get("upassword"));
19    }
20 }
21
22
```

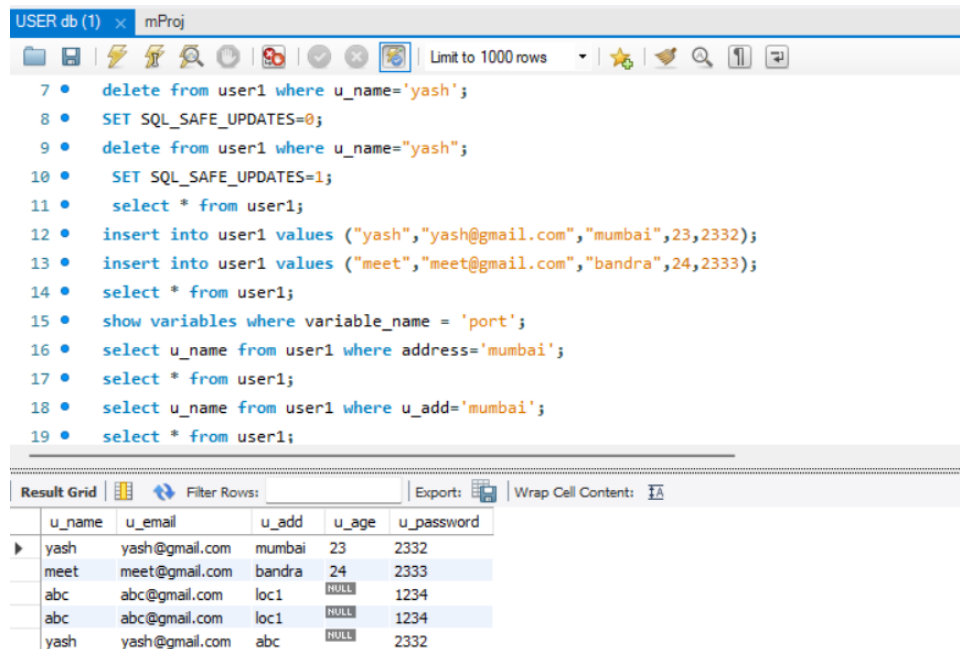
Fig 6.8

Now using login controller and user service class, we are truly validating the username and password provided by user from client side. These login Credentials are checked and validated by the values previously provided by the user during registration

```
1 package com.miniproject.Backend;
2
3 public class User {
4     private String Uname;
5     private String C_loc;
6     private String Uemail;
7     private String Upassword;
8
9     public String getUname() {
10        return Uname;
11    }
12
13    public void setUname(String uname) {
14        this.Uname = uname;
15    }
16
17    public String getC_loc() {
18        return C_loc;
19    }
20
21    public void setC_loc(String c_loc) {
22        this.C_loc = c_loc;
23    }
24
25    public String getUemail() {
26        return Uemail;
27    }
28
29    public void setUemail(String uemail) {
30        this.Uemail = uemail;
31    }
32
33    public String getUpassword() {
34        return Upassword;
35    }
36
37    public void setUpassword(String upassword) {
38
39    }
40 }
41
```

Fig 6.9

This are the data fields we created for validation of user ,now further this fields are also going to be helpful while preparing the places controller for the places and hotels part of our website



The screenshot shows a MySQL command-line interface with a toolbar at the top. The toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and search, along with a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. Below the toolbar, a list of 19 SQL queries is displayed, numbered 7 through 19. The queries include delete, set, insert, and select statements. Below the queries, a 'Result Grid' section shows the output of the last query (query 19). The result grid has a toolbar with 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content' options. The data is presented in a table with 5 columns: u_name, u_email, u_add, u_age, and u_password. The table contains 5 rows of data, with the first two rows highlighted in blue. The first row is for user 'yash' with email 'yash@gmail.com', address 'mumbai', age 23, and password 2332. The second row is for user 'meet' with email 'meet@gmail.com', address 'bandra', age 24, and password 2333. The third and fourth rows are for user 'abc' with email 'abc@gmail.com', address 'loc1', age NULL, and password 1234. The fifth row is for user 'yash' with email 'yash@gmail.com', address 'abc', age NULL, and password 2332.

```
7 • delete from user1 where u_name='yash';
8 • SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES=0;
9 • delete from user1 where u_name="yash";
10 • SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES=1;
11 • select * from user1;
12 • insert into user1 values ("yash","yash@gmail.com","mumbai",23,2332);
13 • insert into user1 values ("meet","meet@gmail.com","bandra",24,2333);
14 • select * from user1;
15 • show variables where variable_name = 'port';
16 • select u_name from user1 where address='mumbai';
17 • select * from user1;
18 • select u_name from user1 where u_add='mumbai';
19 • select * from user1;
```

u_name	u_email	u_add	u_age	u_password
yash	yash@gmail.com	mumbai	23	2332
meet	meet@gmail.com	bandra	24	2333
abc	abc@gmail.com	loc1	NULL	1234
abc	abc@gmail.com	loc1	NULL	1234
yash	yash@gmail.com	abc	NULL	2332

Fig 6.10

This is the MySQL database that was created during the operations performed by the user in database

Chapter 7

Project Scheduling

Project Scheduling

WBS NUMB	TASK TITLE	START DATE	DUE DATE	DURATION (Weeks)	PERCENTAGE OF TASK
1	Project Conception and Initiation				
1.1	Group formation and Topic finalization. Identifying the scope and objectives of the Mini Project	7-28-22	8-4-22	1	100%
1.2	Identifying the functionalities of the Mini Project	8-4-22	8-11-22	1	100%
1.3	Discussing the project topic with the help of paper prototype.	8-11-22	8-18-22	1	100%
1.4	Designing the Graphical User Interface(GUI)	8-18-22	8-25-22	1	100%
1.5	Presentation I	8-25-22	9-8-22	1	100%
2	Project Design and Implementation				
2.1	Database Creation	9-8-22	9-22-22	2	100%
2.2	Connectivity	9-22-22	9-29-22	1	100%
2.3	Report Writing	9-29-22	10-6-22	1	100%
2.4	Presentation II	10-6-22	10-20-22	2	100%

Chapter 8

Conclusion

Hence we conclude by saying that we have successfully completed Tourist guidance System in Java using Spring and MY-SQL database, with a rich GUI interface. This project will help all the people who are traveling in different parts of city to decide where they have to travel within their budget and time. This will save user time and prevent user by getting miss guided by local people in terms of entry fee to visit any particular place and monuments. For Eg Foreigners are always scammed by charging overprice rate so this project will remove a major problem faced by people. The tentative price/rate would be displayed on our website so that people would have an idea before they visit the place. If some site/view point in the city is not famous through our webpage we would be promoting the spot. More and more tourists would be attracted which in turn will benefit the economy and the growth of the country. will become fruitful if you understand how to overcome these challenges faced by travel agencies. Like every business, the travel business is highly dependent on cash, so the travel agency invoice system you use must be efficient enough to leave your business with a healthy cash flow. Your travel agency invoice software must come with some advanced features like accounts payable and receivable management, expense management, more payment gateways, and the like to help you run and sustain your travel business efficiently. This is a combination of smartphone and Internet services. The tour management website contributes a reasonable way for the users to schedule their trips, since it provides detailed information about the tourist places including description, image and map. This method includes various features/services such as delivering customized packages, the distance between the source and destination location, Google maps, online ticket booking, etc. This process achieves its main goal by pertaining to real-time data. This is a combination of smartphone and Internet services. The tour management website contributes a reasonable way for the users to schedule their trips, since it provides detailed information about the tourist places including description, image and map. This method includes various features/services such as delivering customized packages, the distance between the source and destination location, Google maps, online ticket booking, etc. This process achieves its main goal by pertaining to real-time data. This is a combination of smartphone and Internet services. The tour management website contributes a reasonable way for the users to schedule their trips, since it provides detailed information about the tourist places including description, image and map. This method includes various features/services such as delivering customized packages, the distance between the source and destination location, Google maps, online ticket booking, etc. This process achieves its main goal by pertaining to real-time data.

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