

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Tourism has emerged as a key sector of the world economy and has become a major workforce in global trade. It has been making a revolutionary and significant impact on the world economic scenario. Tourism creates direct, indirect and induced employment. The world tourism organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only ",as people" traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure and not less than 24 hours, business and other purposes. In this application the people can easily plan their trip around India easily and can keep their data's secured.

### **1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW**

This application is to provide a best travel planning to the customers. This application has developed tours and travel to provide a search platform where a tourist can find their tour places according to their choices. This system also helps to promote responsible and interesting tourism so that people can enjoy their holidays at their favorable places. This system also helps to develop tourism with different cultures so that they enrich the tourism experience and build pride. We develop this system to create and promote forms of tourism that provide healthy interaction opportunities for tourists and locals, and increase better understanding of different cultures, customs, lifestyles, traditional knowledge and belief.

## **1.2 MODULE DESCRIPTION**

### **ADMIN :**

The admin is the super user of the system . Admin must log in to the system then there is authentication process . Admin is basically the head of the application . Admin can add the customer details and assign the employee a particular place to access . Admin can sign in by using his own secured username and password.

### **EMPLOYEE :**

The employee can sign up into the employee using his own secured username and password . The employee will be assigned a work by an admin . The employee will be assigned to a customer . There the customer can choose the places , hotels and food they are interested to do in particular area.

### **ENQUIRY:**

The details about the customer like customer name , address , name and the places they interest to visit will be displayed. This will be enquired by the admin. The customer will be assigned to a employee based on the place they select to visit.

### **REPORT:**

The details about number of days , number of people , starting date , ending date etc,...will be shown. The details of the customer from the first like customer id , name and so on will be displayed and this can be taken print.

## **2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

System analysis is a process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and the information to recommend improvements on the system. It is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. System analysis or study is an important phase of any system development process.

The system is studied to the minutest detail and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of the interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. The system is viewed as a whole and the input to the system are identified. The outputs from the organizations are traced to the various processes.

System analysis is concerned with becoming aware of the problem, identifying the relevant and decisional variables, analyzing and synthesizing the various factors and determining an optimal or at least a satisfactory solution or program of action.

The development of a computer-based information system includes a system analysis phase. This helps produce the data model, a precursor to creating or enhancing a database. There are a number of different approaches to system analysis. When a computer-based information system is developed, system analysis (according to the Waterfall model) would constitute the following steps:

- The development of a feasibility study: determining whether a project is economically, socially, technologically and organizationally feasible
- Fact-finding measures, designed to ascertain the requirements of the system's end-users (typically involving interviews, questionnaires, or visual observations of work on the existing system)
- Gauging how the end-users would operate the system (in terms of general experience in using computer hardware or software), what the system would be used for and so on

## **2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM**

In the existing system, all the records are not kept perfectly because all the work is done manually, so keeping the details of the data is quite difficult. Customers also feels uneasy to plan the tour overall India and to organize the trip. Thus, the existing system is not time consuming and being manual sometimes it lead to a great loss as well.

## **2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The system makes the travelling activities much easier and flexible. The user can get the very right information at the very right time. Customers can get the knowledge of the hotels and places they are going to use in their trip prior to their starting of trip. This will increase the trust of the customer into the travel company as well. There is a special feature in which customers can select their places,hotels and food they want. Once the ideas are confirmed all the travel details, customer details as well as all the relevant details related to the trip like hotel name, places to visit and food details, date of arriving, date of departure and every single detail will be available to the client.

### **3.SYSTEM CONFIGURATION**

#### **3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION:**

PROCESSOR :INTEL(R) CORE(TM)2 DUO CPU  
T6570 @ 2.10GHz 210 GHz

RAM :2.00GB

HARD DISK DRIVE :500GB

#### **3.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION:**

OPERATING SYSTEM :WINDOWS 10 PRO

FRONT-END :VISUAL STUDIO 2010

BACK-END :MS SQL SERVER MANAGEMENT 2014

## **4.SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION**

### **4.1 FRONT END**

#### **VISUAL BASIC .NET**

Visual Basic .NET is an object-oriented computer programming language implemented on the .NET Framework. Although it is an evolution of classic Visual Basic language, it is not backwards compatible with VB6, and any code written in the old version does not compile under VB.NET.

Like all other .NET languages, VB.NET has complete support for object-oriented concepts. Everything in VB.NET is an object, including all of the primitive types (Short, Integer, Long, String, Boolean, etc.) and user-defined types, events, and even assemblies. All objects inherit from the base class Object.

VB.NET is implemented by Microsoft's .NET framework. Therefore, it has full access to all the libraries in the .Net Framework. It is also possible to run VB.NET programs on Mono, the open-source alternative to .NET, under not only Windows, but also even Linux or Mac OSX.

The following reasons make VB.Net a widely used professional language:

- Modern, general purpose.
- Object oriented.
- Component oriented.
- Easy to learn.
- Structured language.
- It produces efficient programs.
- It can be compiled on a variety of computer platforms.
- Part of .Net Framework.

## **4.2 BACK END**

### **MICROSOFT SQL SERVER MANAGEMENT STUDIO**

Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database server, it is a software product with the primary function of storing and retrieving data as requested by other software applications, which may run either on the same computer or on another computer across a network (including the Internet).

Microsoft markets at least a dozen different editions of Microsoft SQL Server, aimed at different audiences and for workloads ranging from small single-machine applications to large Internet-facing applications with many concurrent users.

Since the release of SQL Server 1.0 in 1989, SQL Server has evolved to become a true, enterprise information platform. While its core function is that of an RDBMS, SQL Server has become much more than that. SQL Server 2016 includes built-in business intelligence tools, as well as a range of analysis and reporting tools. This is on top of the database management tools such as database creation, backup, replication, security, and more.

### **DATABASE MANAGEMENT TOOLS**

SQL Server comes with a number of tools to help you with your database administration and programming tasks.

Some typical database administration and programming tasks could include:

- Create & maintain databases
- Create & maintain tables
- Create & maintain other database objects such as stored procedures, views, etc
- Create & maintain and schedule data backups
- Replication (e.g., create a copy of the database)
- Create & maintain users, roles, etc.
- Optimization task

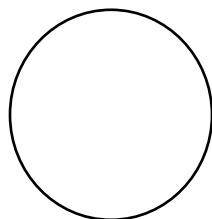
## 5. SYSTEM DESIGN

### 5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A data-flow diagram is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design). On a DFD, data items flow from an external data source or an internal data store to an internal data store or an external data sink, via an internal process. The purpose of a DFD is:

- To show the scope and boundaries of a system
- To show that the whole system has been considered
- May be used as a communications tool between a systems analyst and any person who plays a part in the system
- To act as the starting point for redesigning a system .

The representations used in order to frame a data flow diagram are:



The circle represents the process. It shows the pair of the Process that transforms input to output.



The arrow represents the graphical flow into or out of a process.



The store is used to model a collection of data packets at

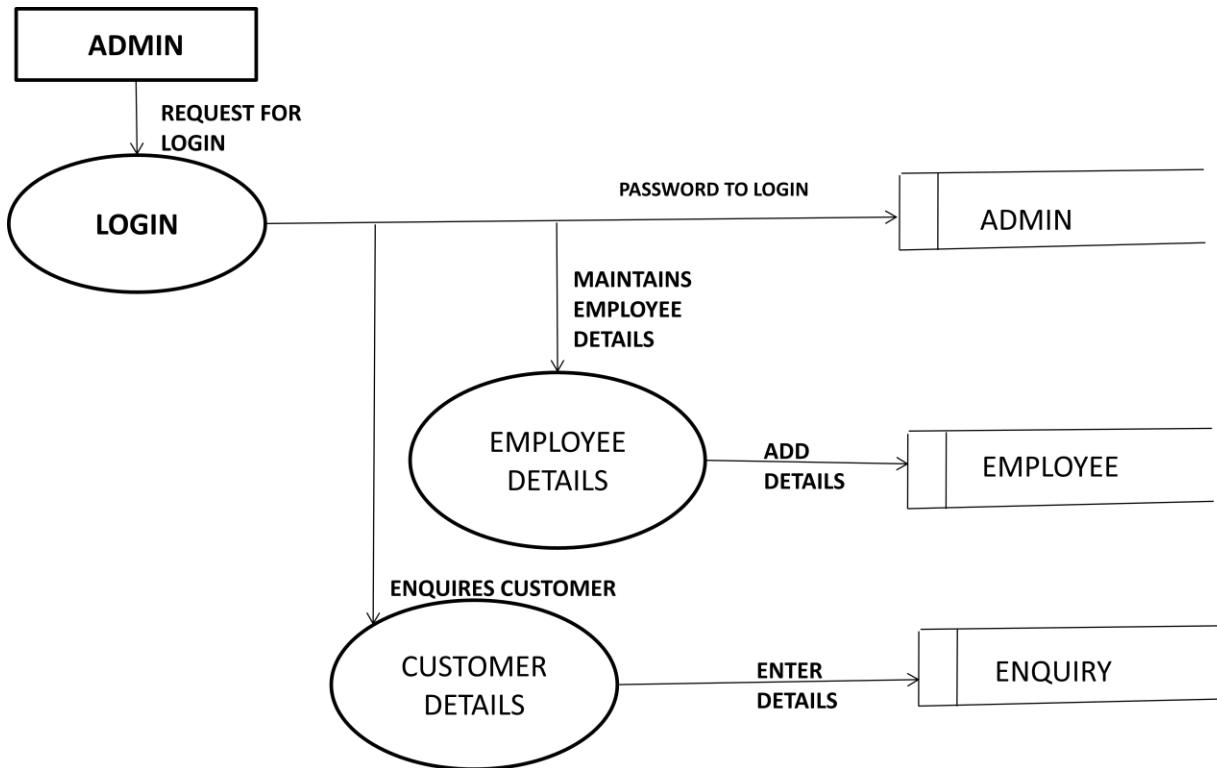


The terminator represents external entities with system communication.

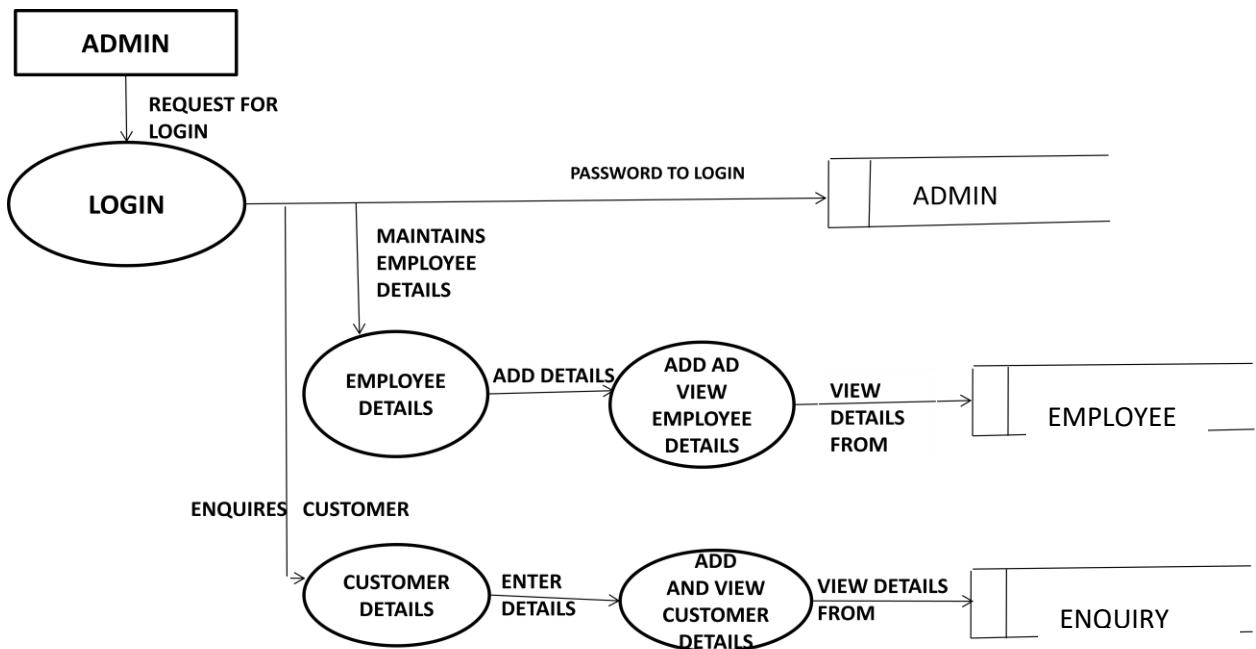
## LEVEL 0



## LEVEL 1



## LEVEL 2



## 5.2 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

An entity-relationship diagram is a specialized graphic that illustrates the relationships between entities in a database. ER diagrams often use symbols to represent three different types of information.

Boxes are commonly used to represent entities. Diamonds are normally used to represent relationships and ovals are used to represent attributes.

An entity-relationship diagram is a data modeling technique that graphically illustrates an information system's entities and the relationships between those entities.

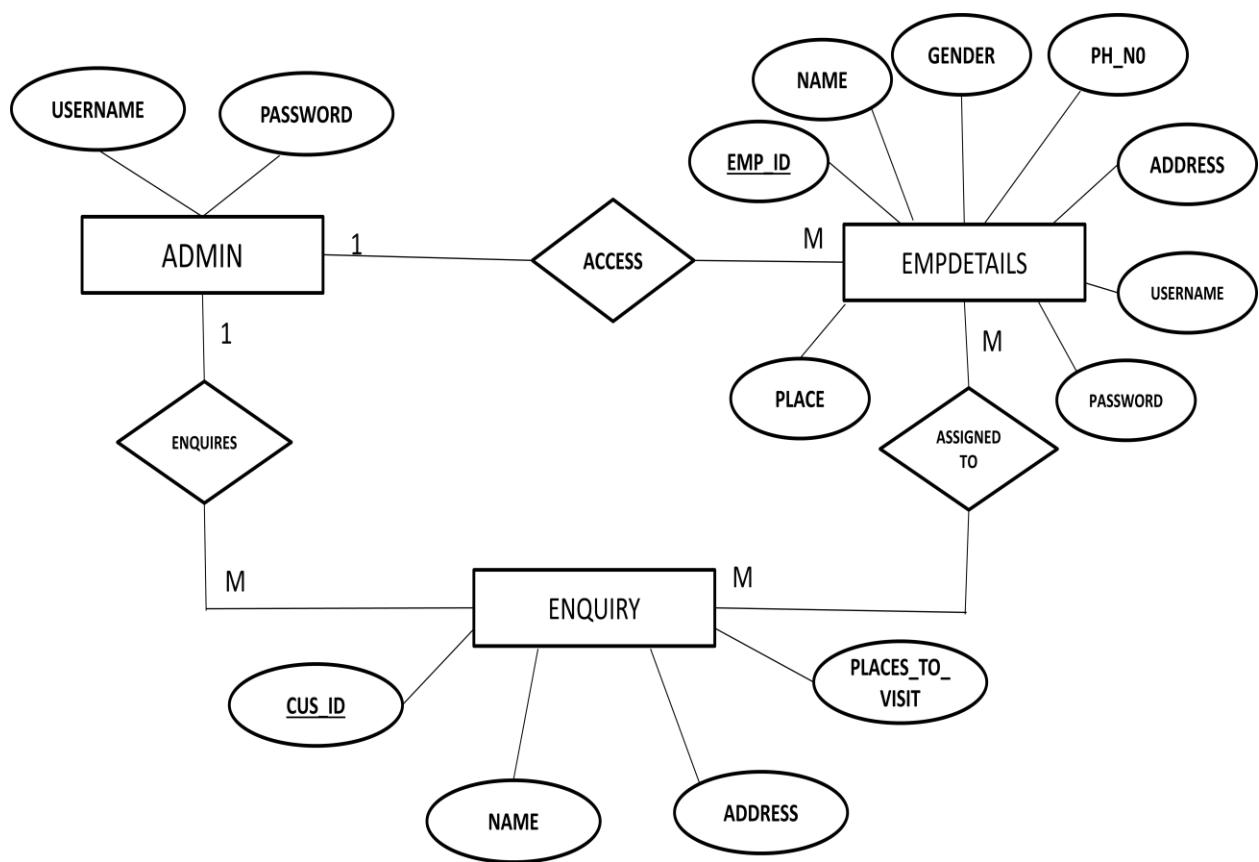
An ERD is a conceptual and representational model of data used to represent the entity framework infrastructure.

The elements of an ERD are:

- Entities
- Relationships
- Attributes

Steps involved in creating an ERD include:

- Identifying and defining the entities
- Determining all interactions between the entities
- Analyzing the nature of interactions/determining the cardinality of the relationships
- Creating the ERD



## **5.3 TABLE DESIGN**

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

The term database design can be used to describe many different parts of the design of an overall database system. Principally, and most correctly, it can be thought of as the logical design of the vase data structure used to store the data. In the relation model these are the table and views. In an object database the entities and relationship map directly to object classes and named relationships.

**Table name : Admin table**

**Table description : Admin details**

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
1	USER_NAME	nchar	10	NOT NULL	Username of the admin
2	PASSWORD	nchar	10	NOT NULL	Password of the admin

**Table name : Employee table**

**Table description : Employee details**

**Primary key : Em\_id**

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
1	EMP_id	nchar	10	Primary_key	Employee id
2	NAME	nchar	10	Notnull	Employee name
3	GENDER	nchar	10	Notnull	Gender of the employee
4	PH_NO	numeric	10	Notnull	Phone number of the employee
5	ADDRESS	nchar	50	Notnull	Address of the employee
6	USERNAME	nchar	10	Notnull	Username of the employee
7	PASSWORD	nchar	10	Notnull	Password of the employee
8	PLACE	nchar	10	Notnull	Place which employee select

**Table name : Enquiry table**

**Table description : Customer details**

**Primary key : CUS\_ID**

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
1	CUS_ID	nchar	10	Primary_key	Customer id
2	NAME	nchar	10	Notnull	Customer name
3	CONTACT_NO	numeric	18,0	Notnull	Contact number of the customer
4	PLACES_TO_VISIT	nchar	10	Notnull	Places to visit by the customer

## **5.4 INPUT DESIGN**

The input design is the link that ties the Information system into the world of its users. It is a process of converting user-originated inputs to a computer based format. Input data are collected and organized into a group of similar data. Once identified, appropriate input media are selected for processing.

The goal of designing input data is to make entry easy, logical and free from errors. In input data design, we design source document that capture the data and then select the media used to enter them into the computer. The input forms are developed in a user-friendly way so that a layman also can easily understand everything. Menus are provided to users and different icons are designed so the proposed system design looks decorative.

Input design is the part of the overall system design. Source documents initiate a processing cycle as soon as they are entered into the system through the keyboard. A source should be logical and easy to understand.

### **Objectives of input Design:**

To achieve the highest possible level of accuracy.

To ensure that the input is acceptable and understood by the user.

## **5.5 OUTPUT DESIGN**

Output forms are also designed in a specific manner as per the user requirement. Results are formatted to enhance clarity. Depending on the user the system would generate appropriate output. The output forms are designed in such a way that the entire user required data is presented.

While designing an output, the system analyst must accomplish the following.

- Determine what information to present.
- Decide whether to display, print or speak information and select the output medium.
- Arrange the presentation of information in an acceptable form.
- Decide how to distribute the output to intended users.

## **6. SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **6.1 TESTING**

Software testing is an important element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. In testing, the engineer creates a series of test cases that are intended to demolish the software that has been built.

#### **Need for Testing**

- 1.** To click the efficiency of the system
- 2.** To remove the errors of the system
- 3.** To check whether the objectives of the project is accomplished
- 4.** To enable the removal of complexities
- 5.** To check the user-friendliness of the system
- 6.** To check the flexibility of the system.

### **6.2 TYPES OF TESTING**

#### **6.2.1 UNIT TESTING**

Unit is smallest compatible component. A unit typically is the work of one programmer (At least in principle). As defined, it does not include any called sub-components (for procedural language) or communicating components in general.

In unit testing called components (or communicating components) are replaced with stubs, simulators, or trusted components. Calling components are replaced with drivers or trusted super-components. The unit is tested in isolation.

The event-procedures should be also unit tested. The prominent among those being the commanded click () function of all forms. The values in the textboxes were altered and their behaviours were observed and proper testing codes were installed. The modify functions of all forms were also unit tested. After these texts the next stage of integration between these units were tested.

## **6.2.2 INTEGRATION TESTING**

This is easily generalized for Object Oriented languages by using the equivalent constructs for message passing. In the following, the word “call” is to be understood in the most general sense of a data flow and is not restricted to just formal subroutine calls and returns.

In integration testing the high level control routines are tested first, possibly with the middle level control structures present only as **stubs**. Subprogram stubs were presented in Section 2 as incomplete subprograms which are only present to allow the high level menu driver to be tested.

Since the addition and modification takes place in a single form according to the called menu item, the integration testing for various forms and their procedure were tested carefully. Almost all forms call public Functions from the modules. The integration testing was done for all called function.

## **6.2.3 VALIDATION TESTING**

Validation testing is the process of testing the output for various inputs. The inputs are classified into string inputs. Integer inputs, decimal inputs. All the inputs were tested for all these three inputs and their behaviors were tested.

The behaviors lead to the effecting error handling coding. The error handling coding includes a message box for all types of errors. This testing includes the testing of several of values.

The validation testing is tested for all adding and modification functions. The modifications of primary key values were also tested. While modification the testing was done whether the system accepts duplicate values for primary key and the errors displayed their in.

The validation testing leads to the final system testing. This includes testing of various conditions and removing all standard values and providing actual outputs.

#### **6.2.4 SYSTEM TESTING**

System testing specifically goes after behaviours and bugs that are properties of the entire system as distinct from properties attributable to components (unless, of course, the component in question is the entire system).

Examples of system testing are Recourse loss bugs, throughput Bugs, performance, security, recovery, transaction bugs, performance, security, recovery, transaction synchronization bugs (Often misnamed “timing bugs”).

#### **6.2.5 BLACK BOX TESTING**

Black-box testing is a method of software testing that examines the functionality of an application based on the specifications. It is also known as Specifications based testing. Independent Testing Team usually performs this type of testing during the software testing life cycle.

This method of test can be applied to each and every level of software testing such as unit, integration, system and acceptance testing

## **6.3 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION**

### **6.3.1 System implementation**

Implementation is the stage when the theoretical design has been converted into a working system. The implementation phase is used to test the developed package with sample data, correct the error identified, appearing the user of the various special facilities and features of the computerized system. It also involves user training for minimizing resistance to change and giving the system a chance to prove its worth. The successful implementation of people working on the system.

The implementation process included the explanation of the benefits of the system. In this stage the feedback from the users are also taken into considerations and the possible suggestions for solving their Problems are discussed. These feedbacks are used further for the next version of the project in future.

### **6.3.2 Validation and Verification**

The verification and validation are to asses and improve the quality of the work products generated during development and modification of software. Quality attribute of interest include correctness, completeness, consistency, reliability, usefulness, efficiency, conforms to standard and overall cost effectiveness.

The verification of the proposed system is one of the final stages of implementation where the computerized output is compared with that of the manual system. The stage compares of the system are made visible to the users and thus make the successful implementation of the project. The valuable inputs lay the platform for the next revision of the new system.

The requirement of the customer is compared is compared with the software behavior and their outputs. This is to assess the work product to the specifications of the design plan, requirements of the customers, life cycle, organizational standards and the user expectations. The inspection of the project is done in this stage to the best quality assurance standards.

## **7.SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

This application is to provide a best travel planning to the customers .This application has developed tours and travel to provide a search platform where a tourist can find their tour places according to their choices. This system also helps to promote responsible and interesting tourism so that people can enjoy their holidays at their favorable places. This system also helps to develop tourism with different cultures so that they enrich the tourism experience and build pride.

The project Tourism planner is a humble attempt to reduce human efforts. It will help in the easy tourism.It enables to maintain a great database of all customer visited and all their details.

The report will be given as a hardcopy so that it will be useful for the customer to make their easier.It is easy to maintain and enhance in future prospect.

## **8. CONCLUSION**

Tourism is a major driver of economic growth globally.

India's tourism is experiencing a strong period of growth, driven by the burgeoning Indian middle class, growth in high spending foreign tourist and coordinated government campaigns to promote 'Incredible India' .

For a developing country like India which is on the path of modern economic growth through structural transformation of the economy, tourism is the right vehicle.

After using this application the customer will have a clear view about their trip in detail without any confusions.

## **9.BIBLIOGRAPHY**

"Microsoft Visual Basic .NET Programmer's Cookbook" , Matthew MacDonald, 2003 Edition

"Beginning VB.NET Databases" ,Thearon Willis, 2004 Edition

"Learning Visual Basic .NET",Jesse Liberty, 2012 Edition

## **WEBSITES**

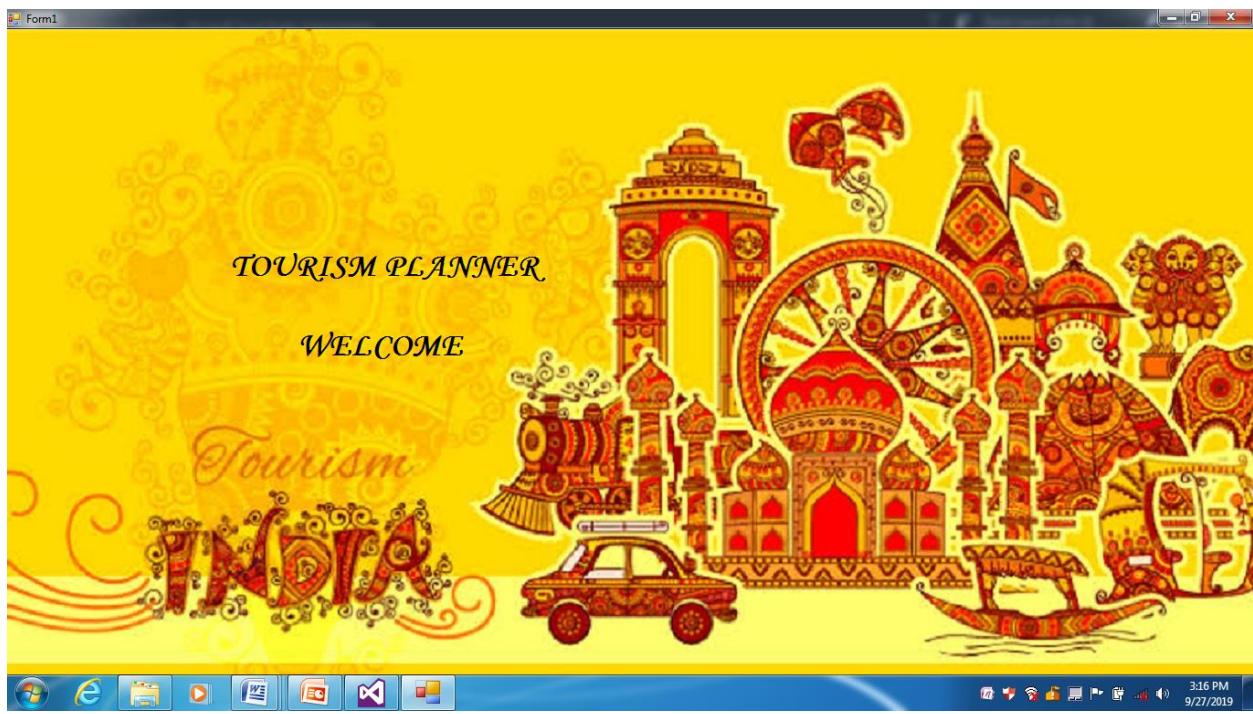
Www.sourcecode.com

<https://www.w3schools.com/>

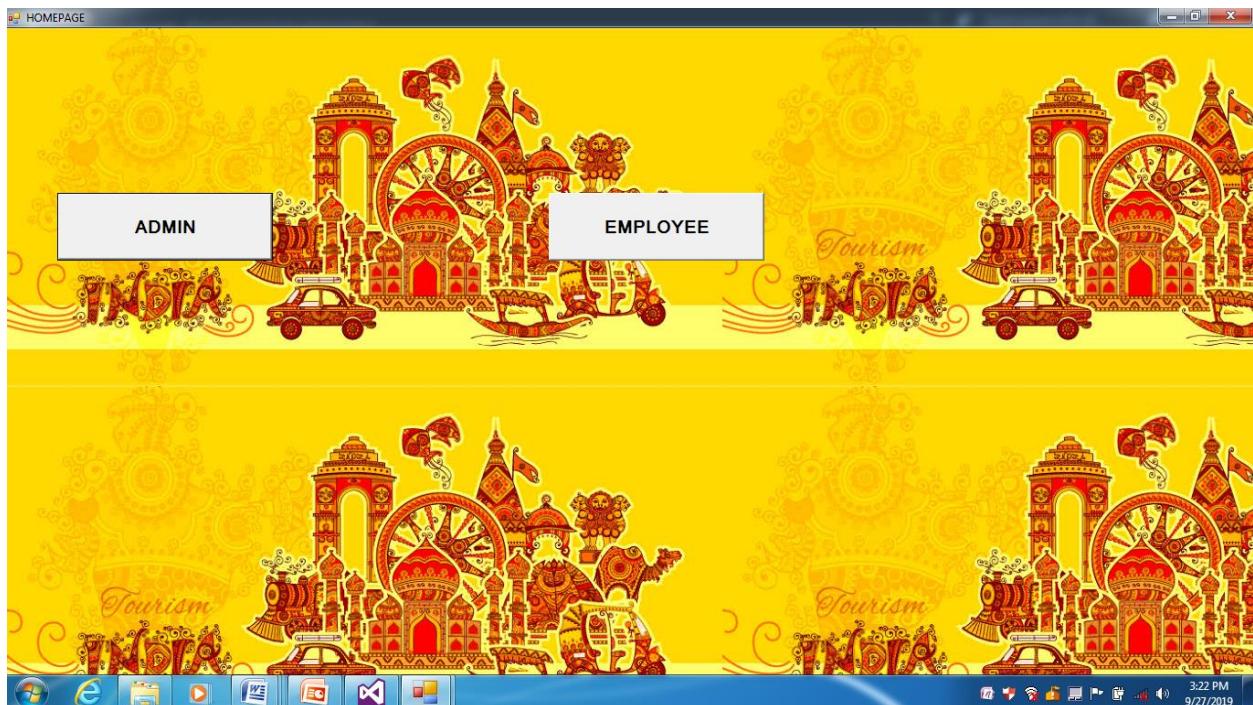
[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/vb.net/vb.net\\_basic\\_syntax.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/vb.net/vb.net_basic_syntax.htm)

## 10. APPENDICES

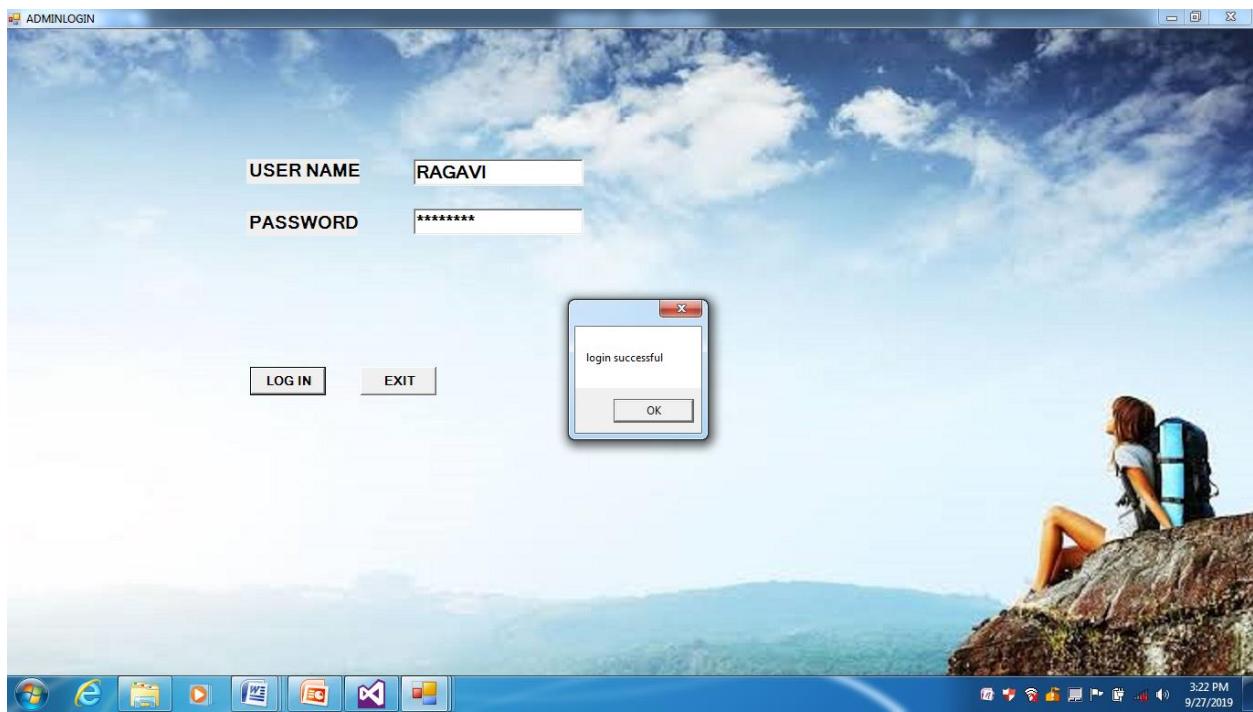
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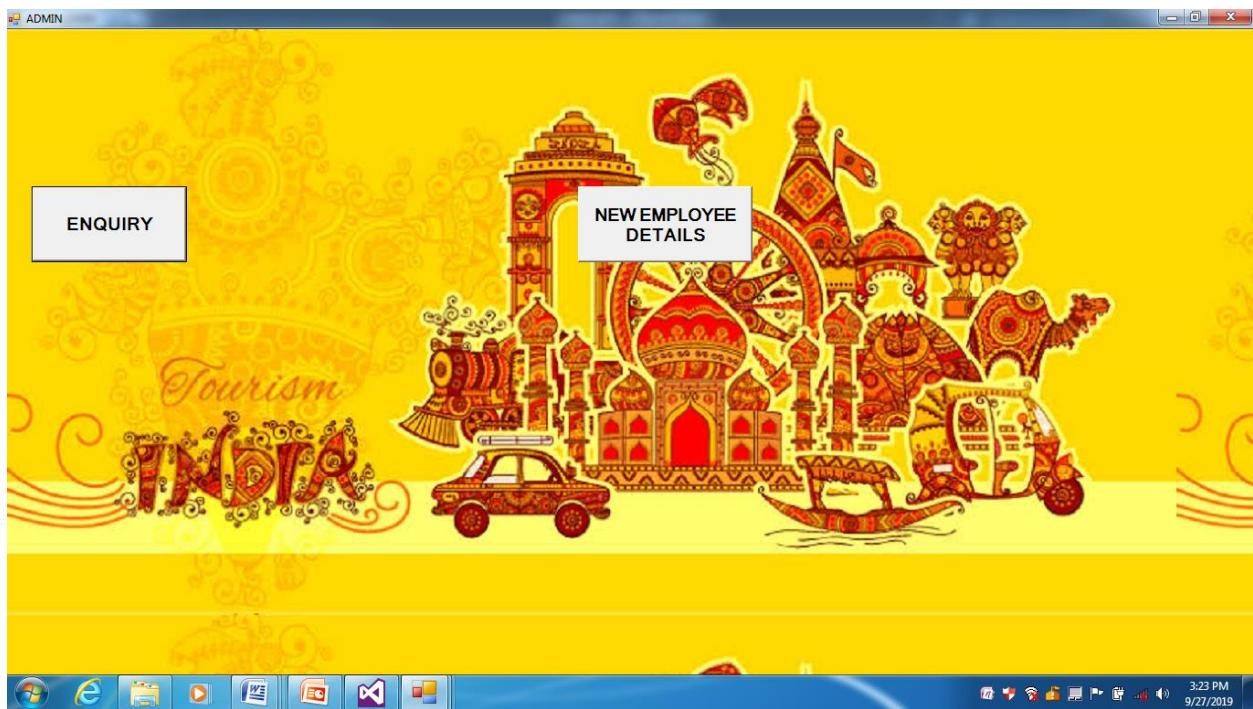
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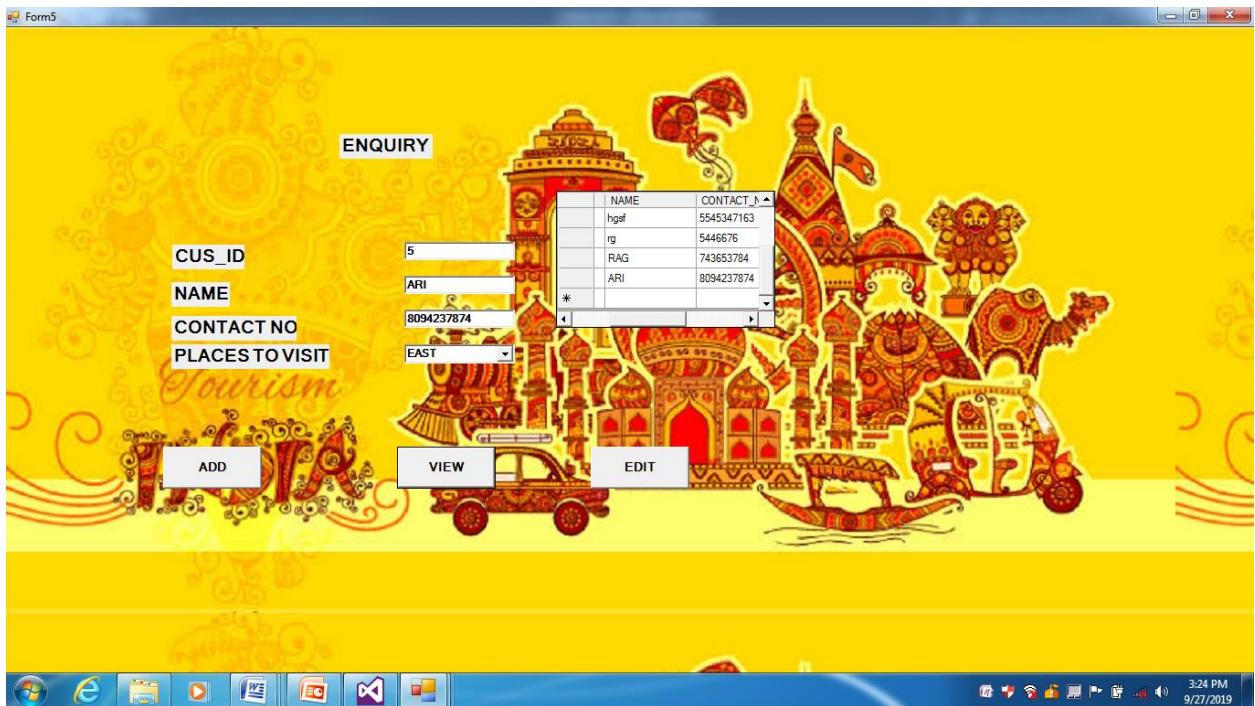
## ADMIN LOGIN



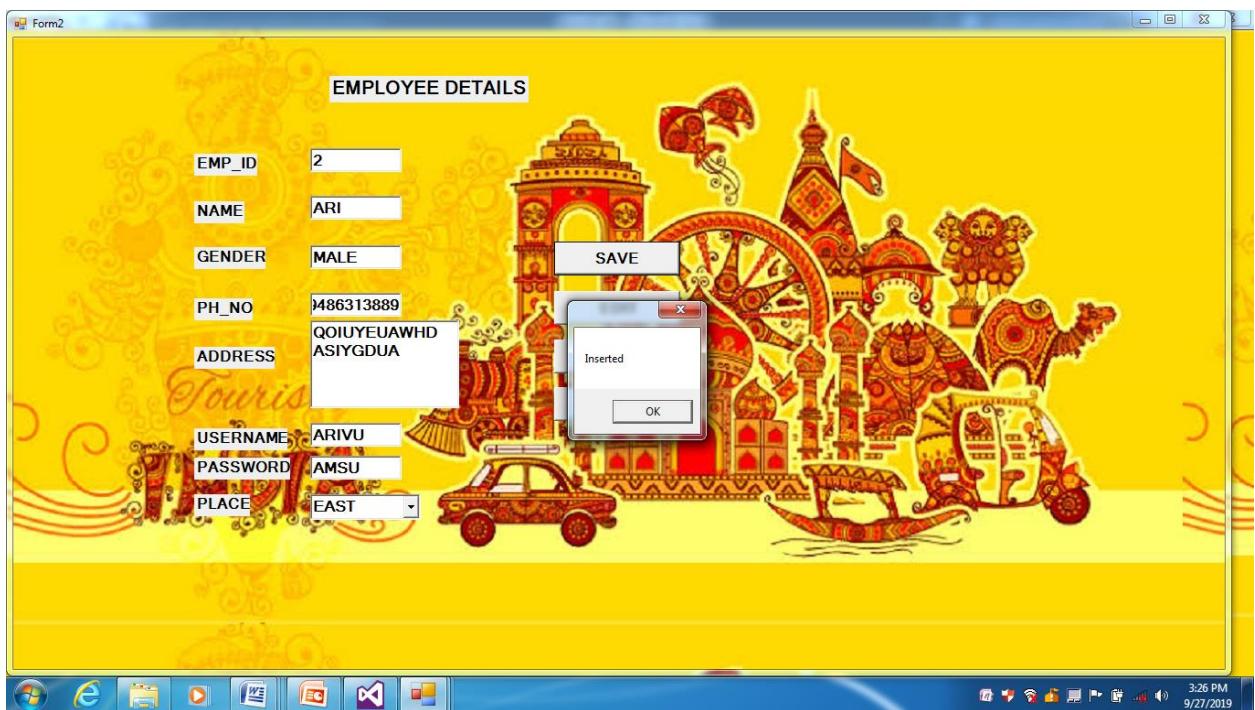
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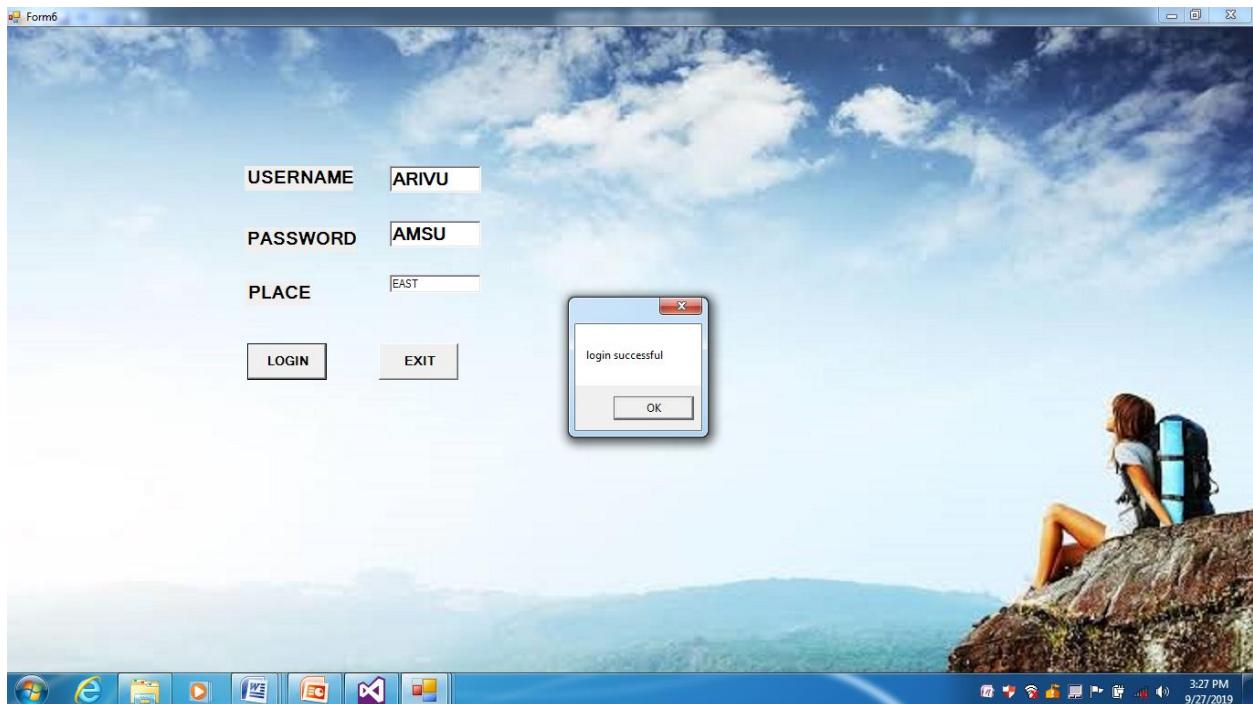
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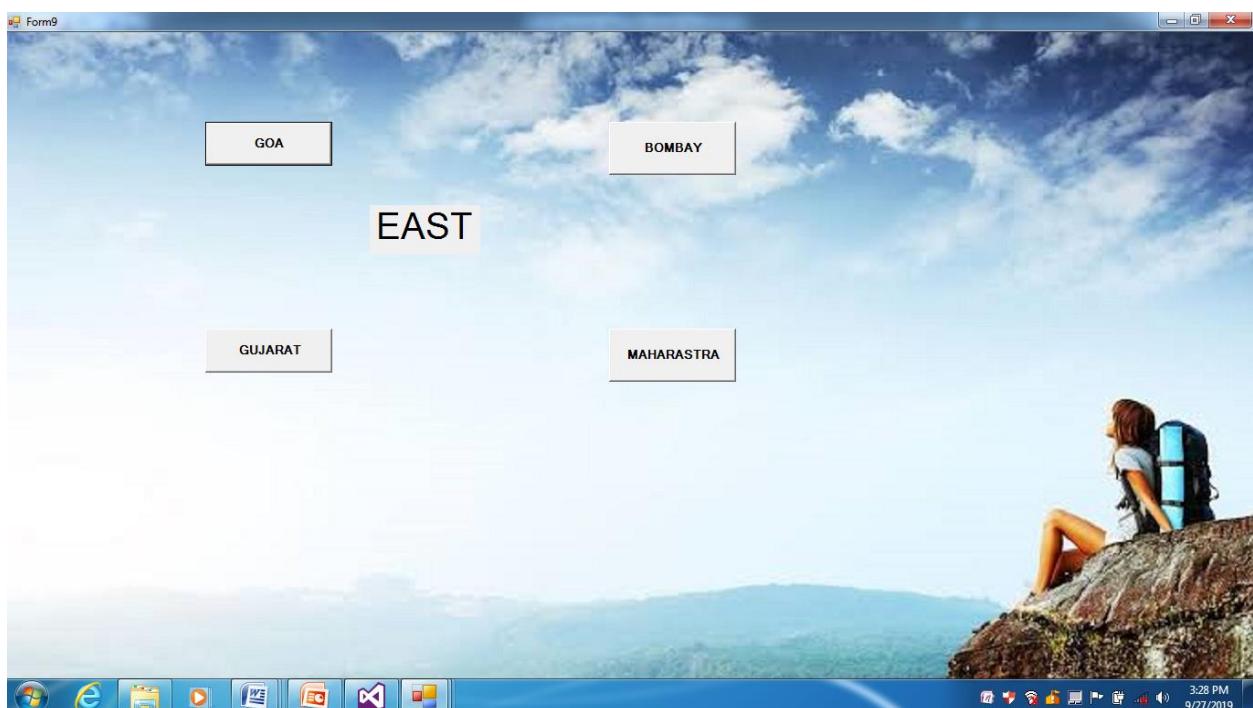
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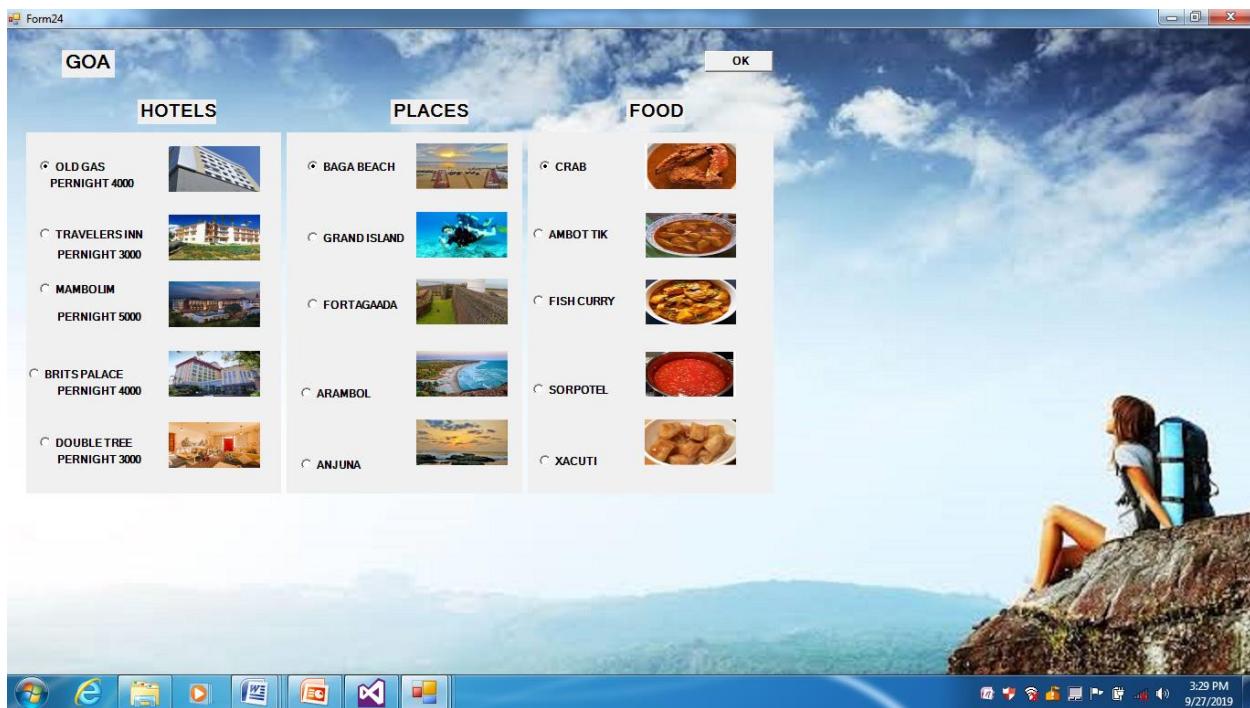
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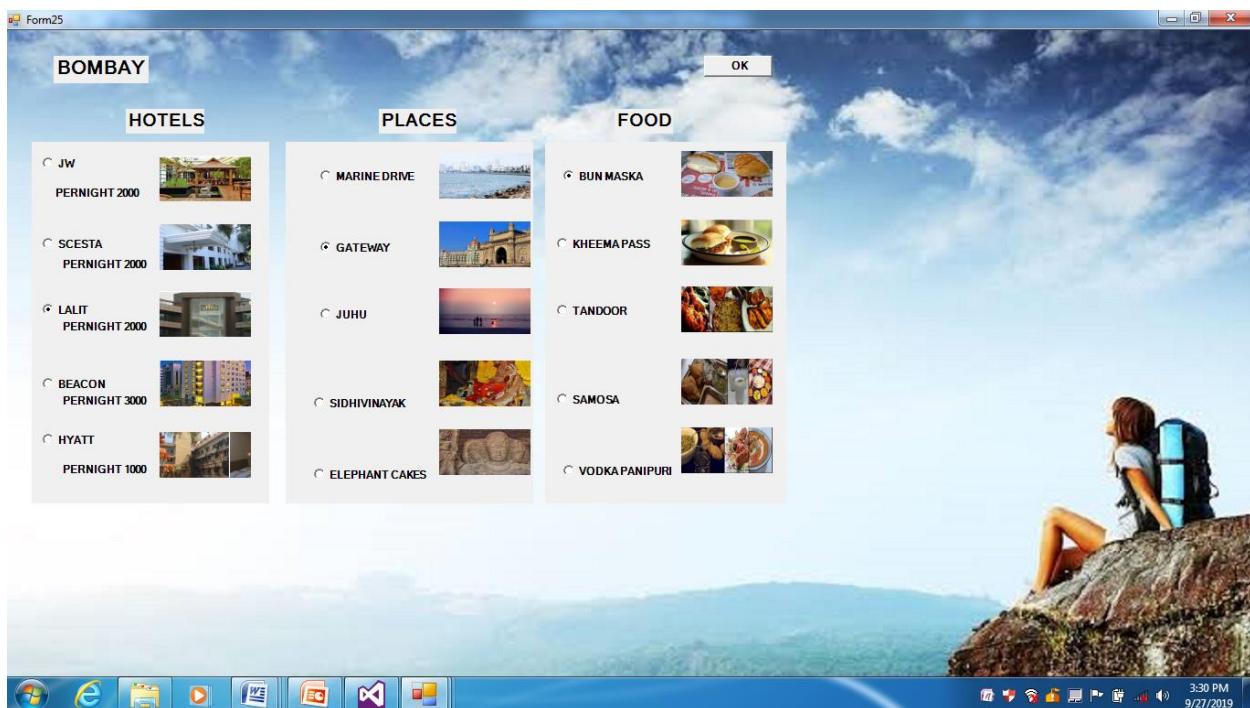
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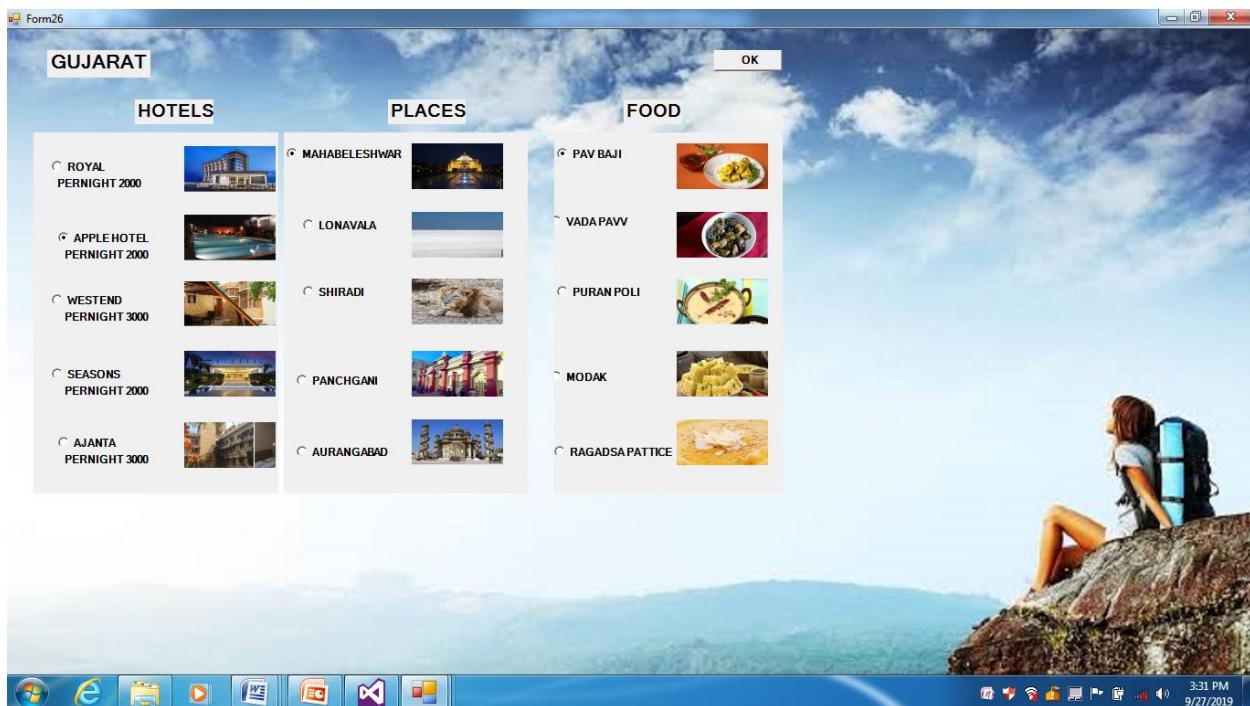
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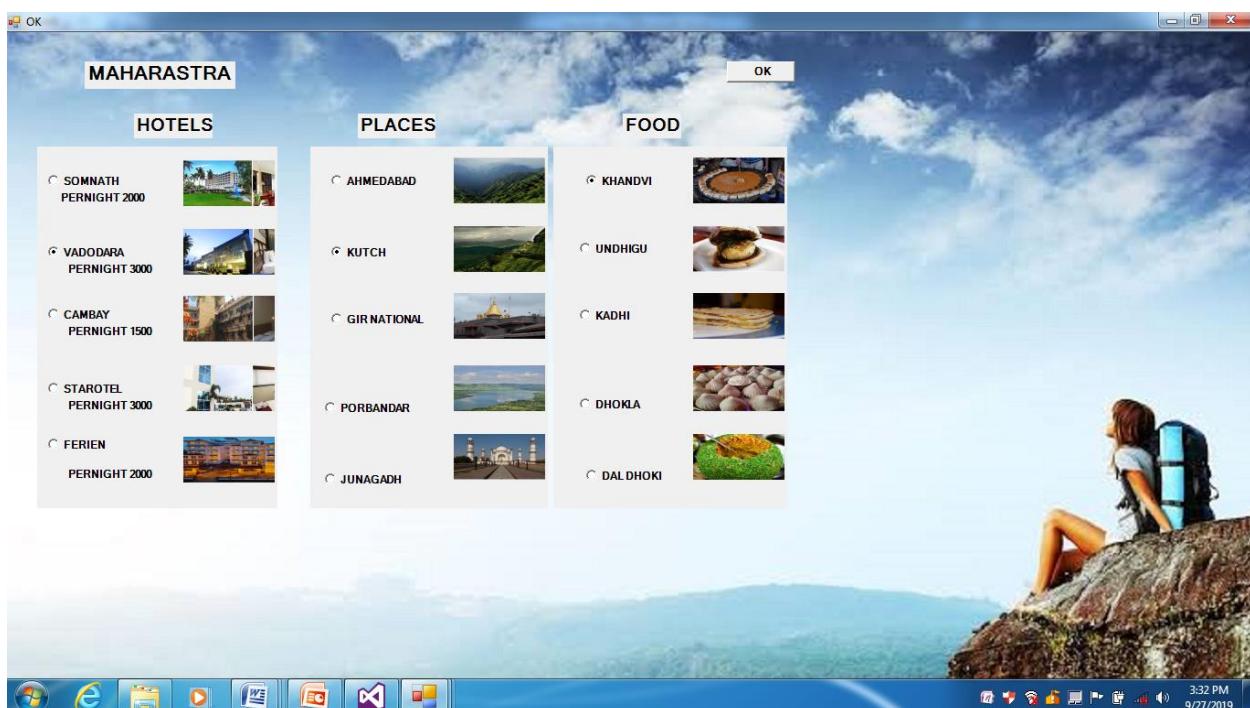
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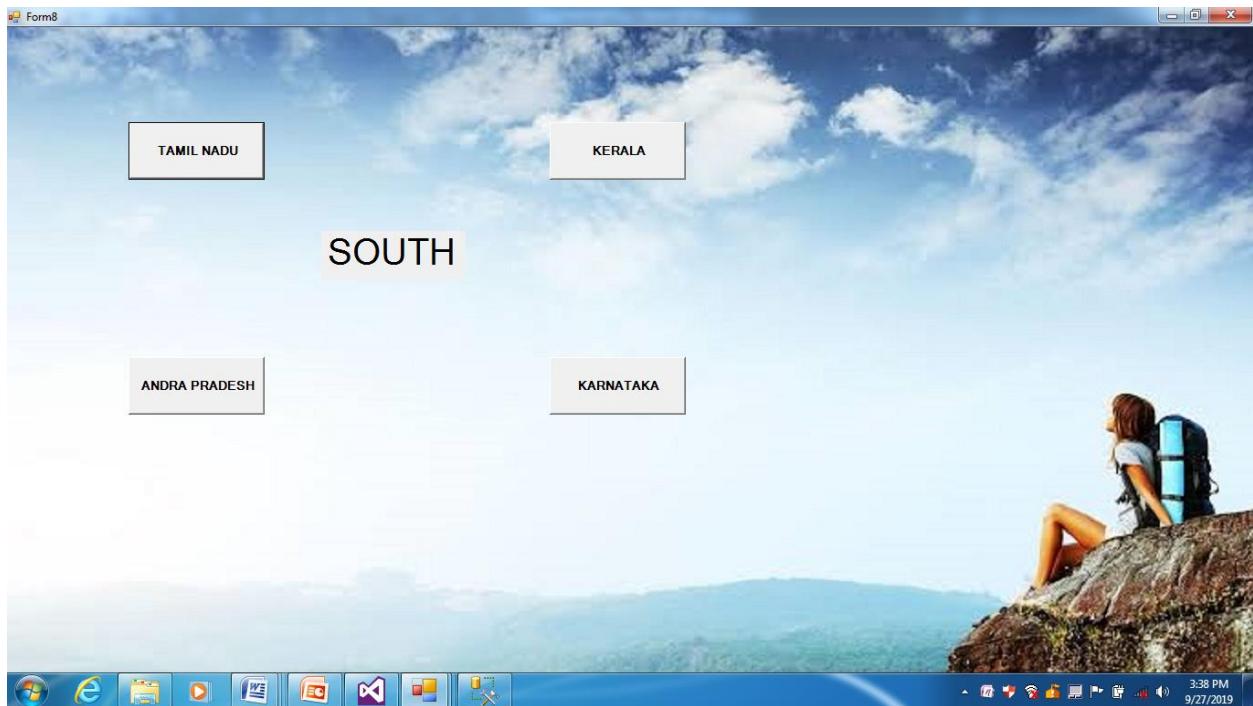
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## MAHARASTRA



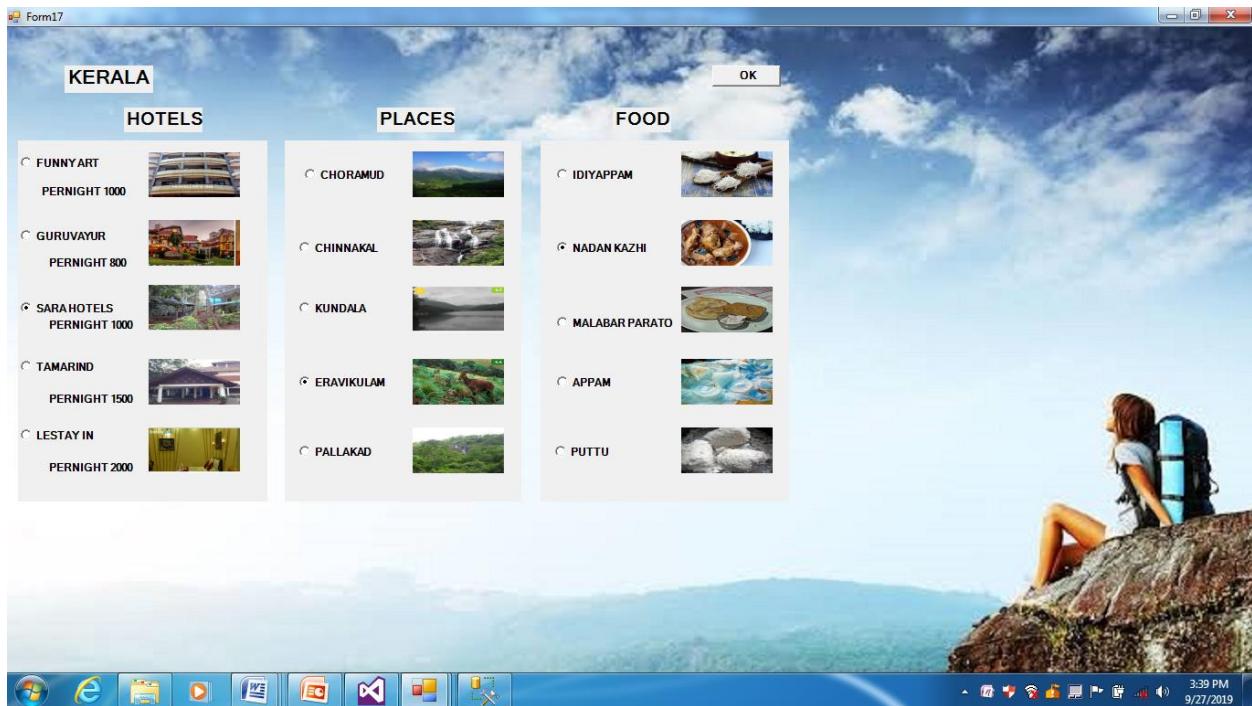
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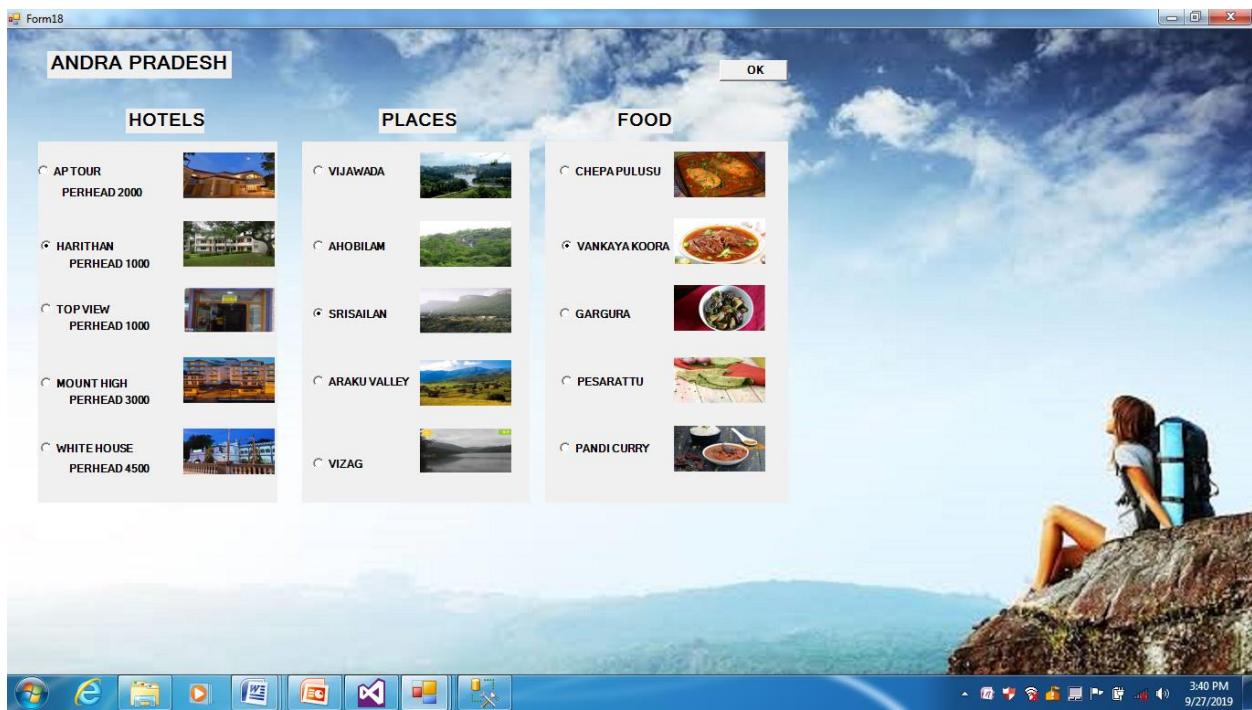
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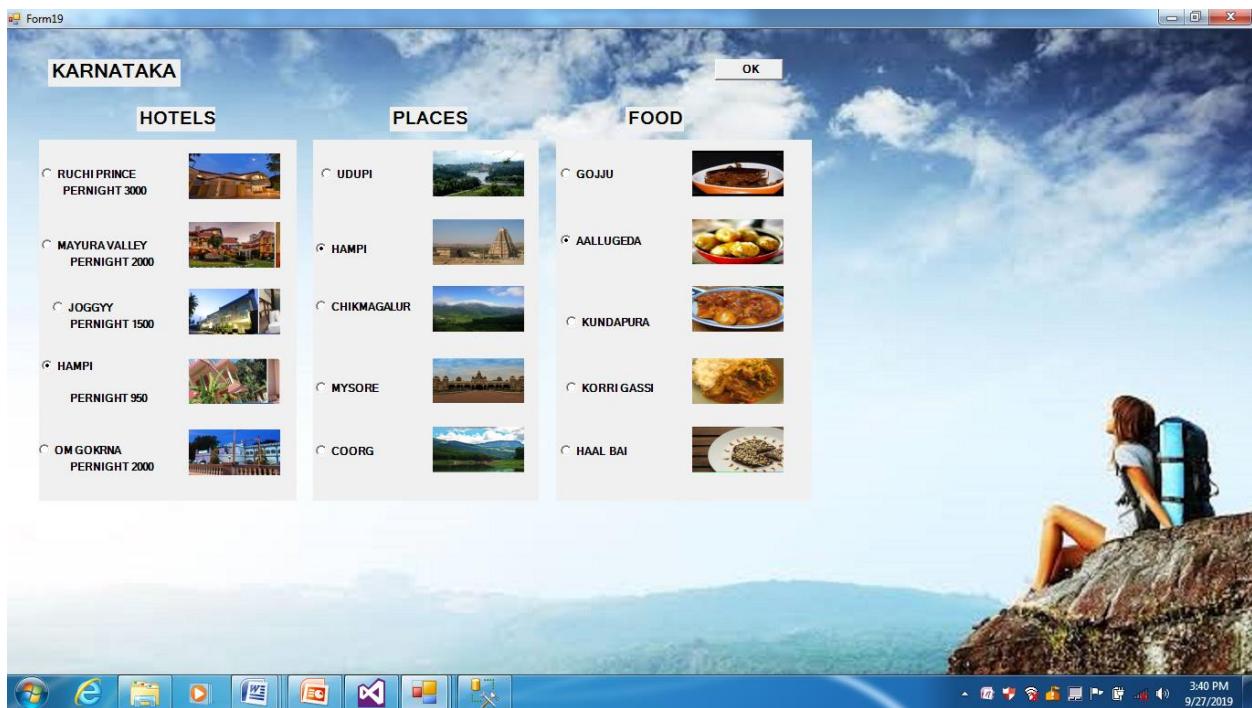
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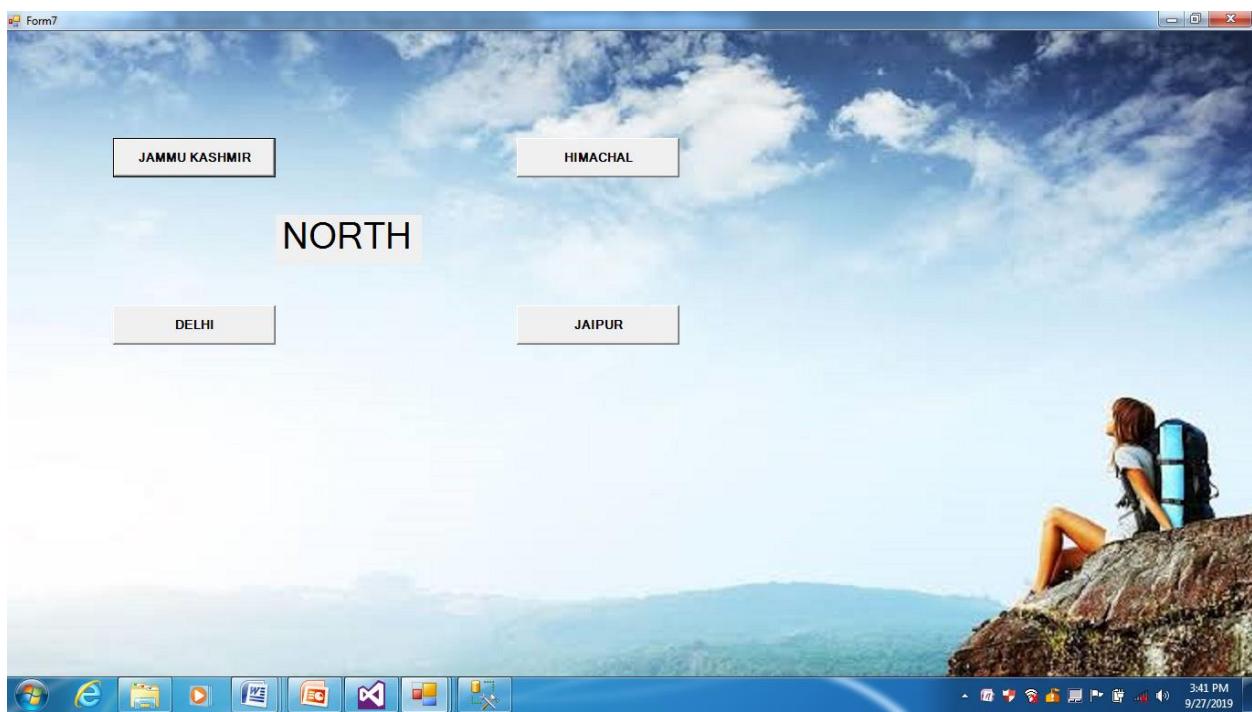
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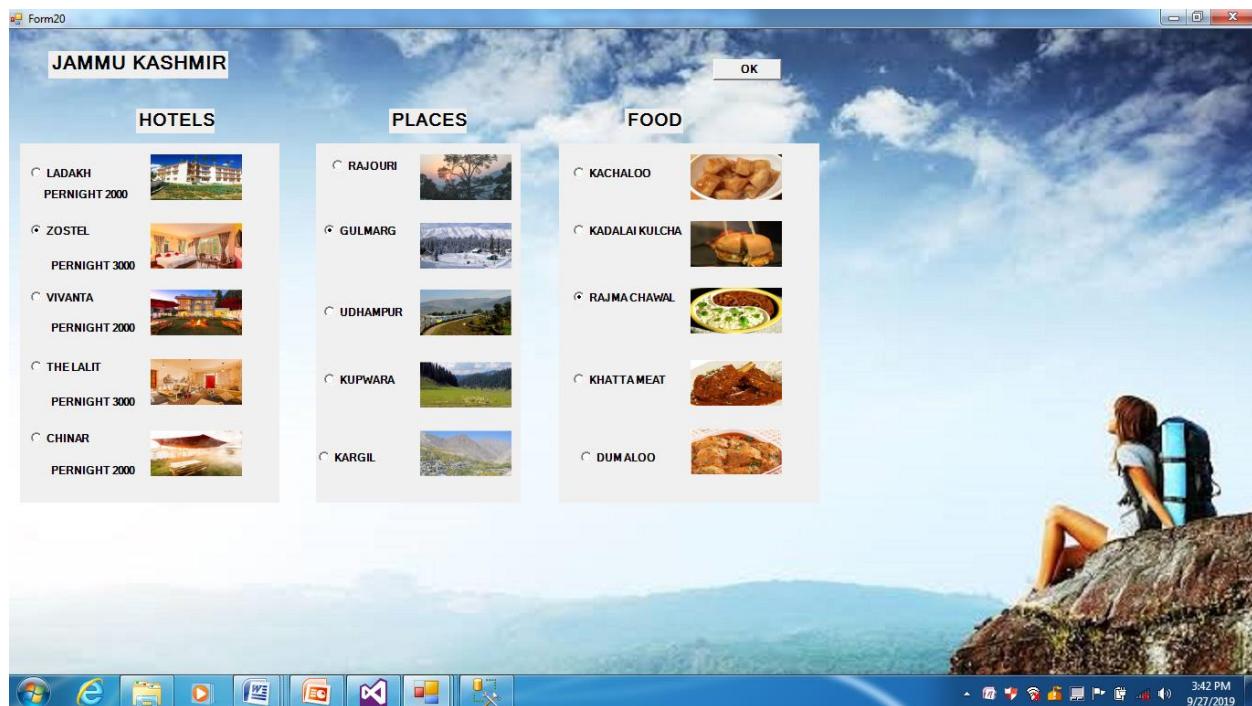
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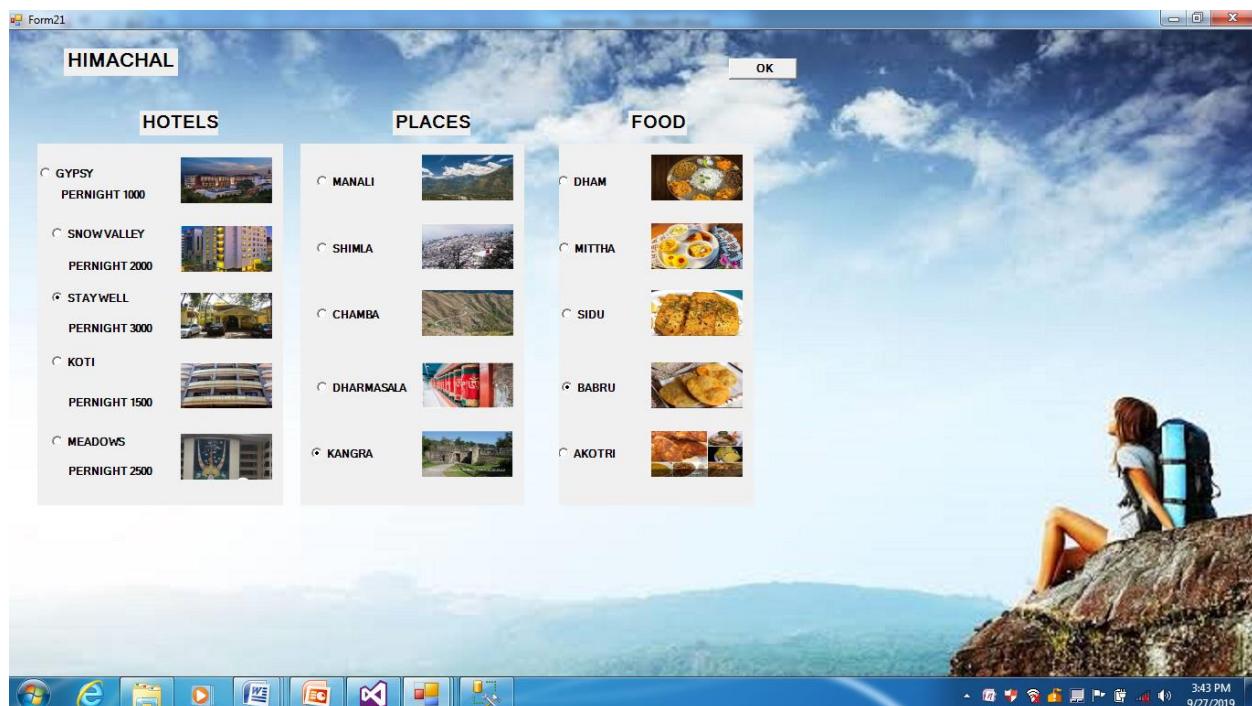
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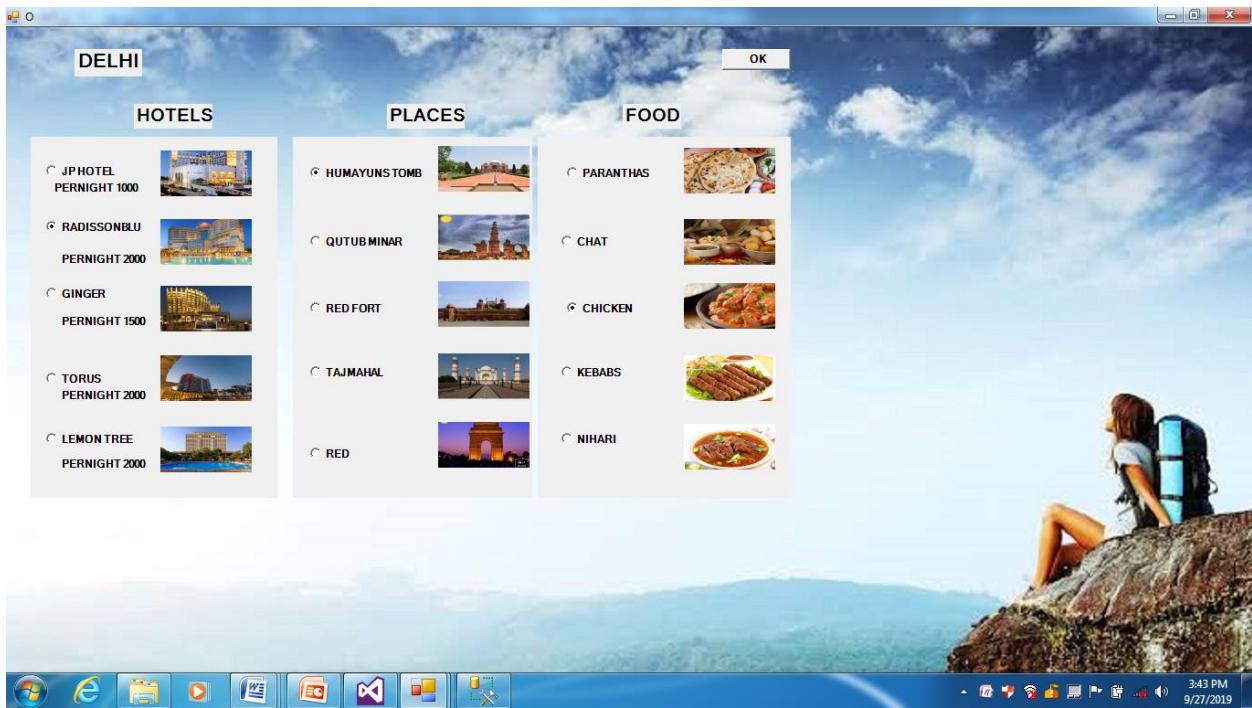
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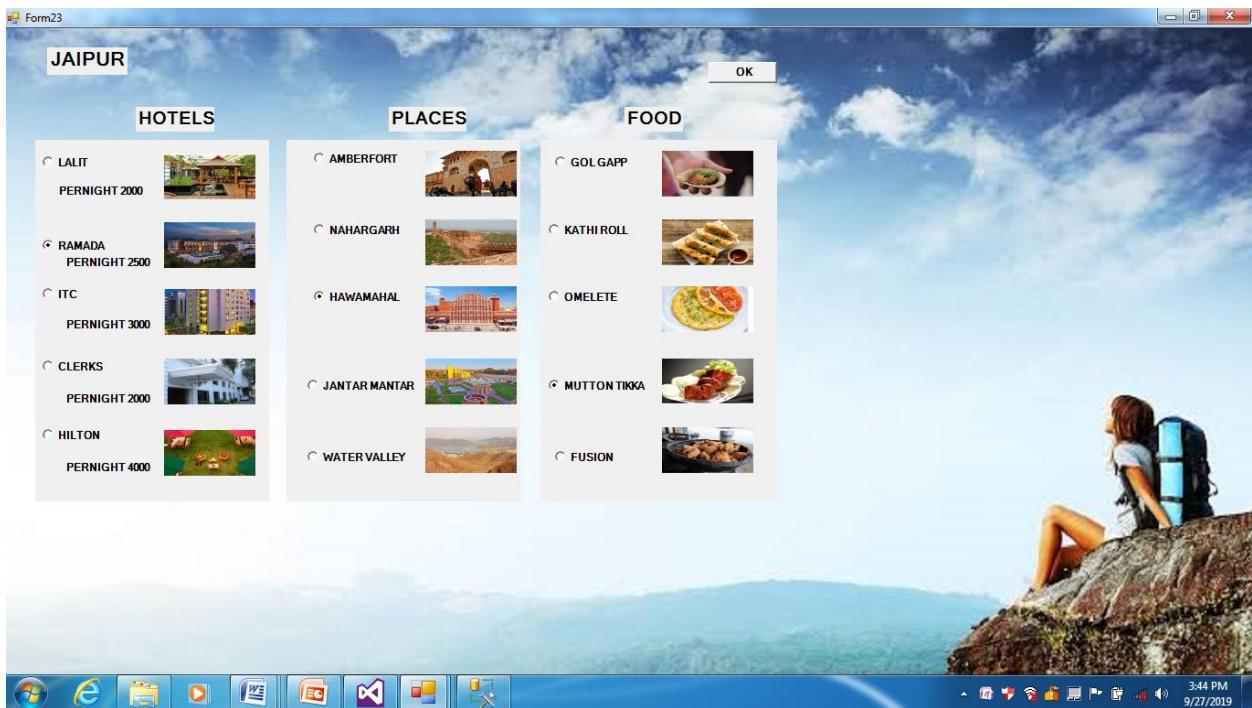
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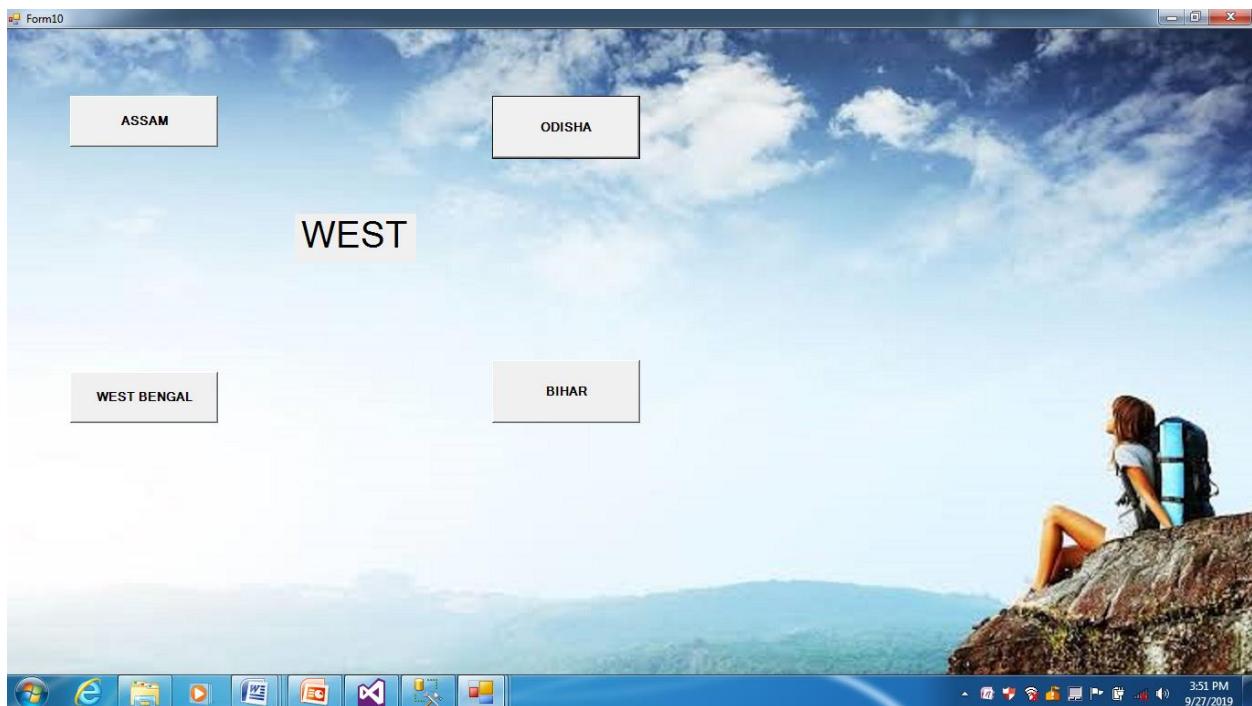
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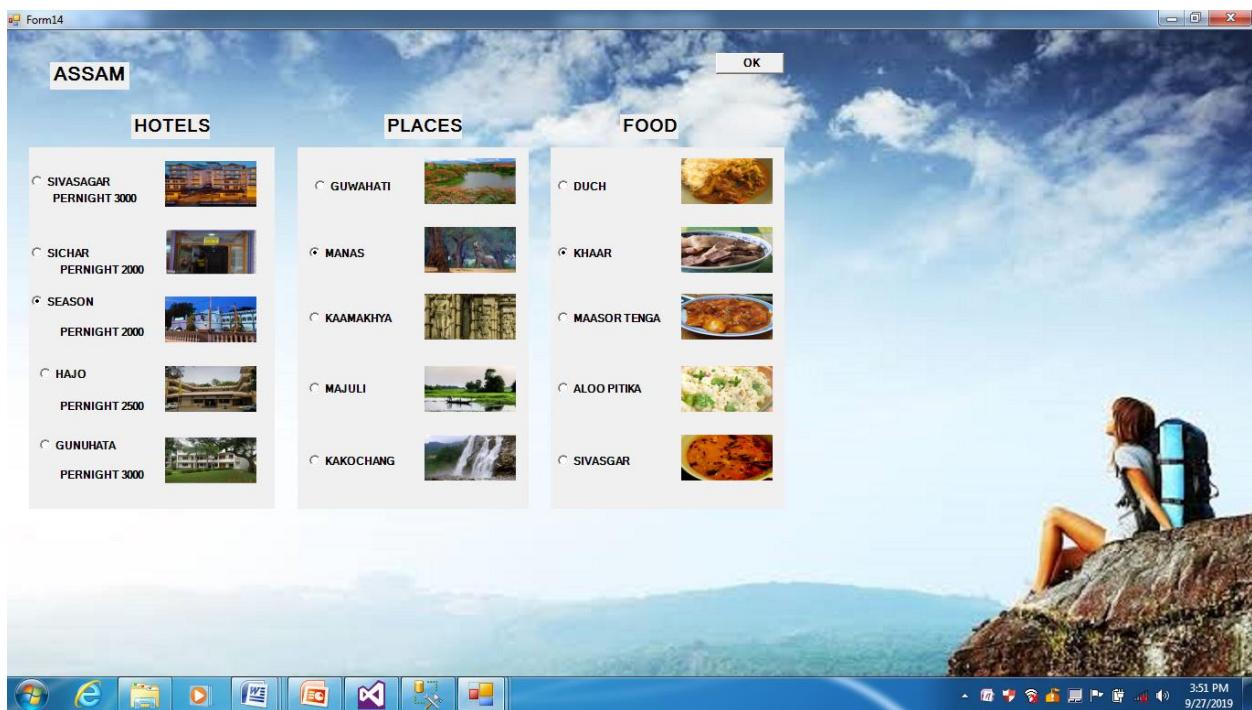
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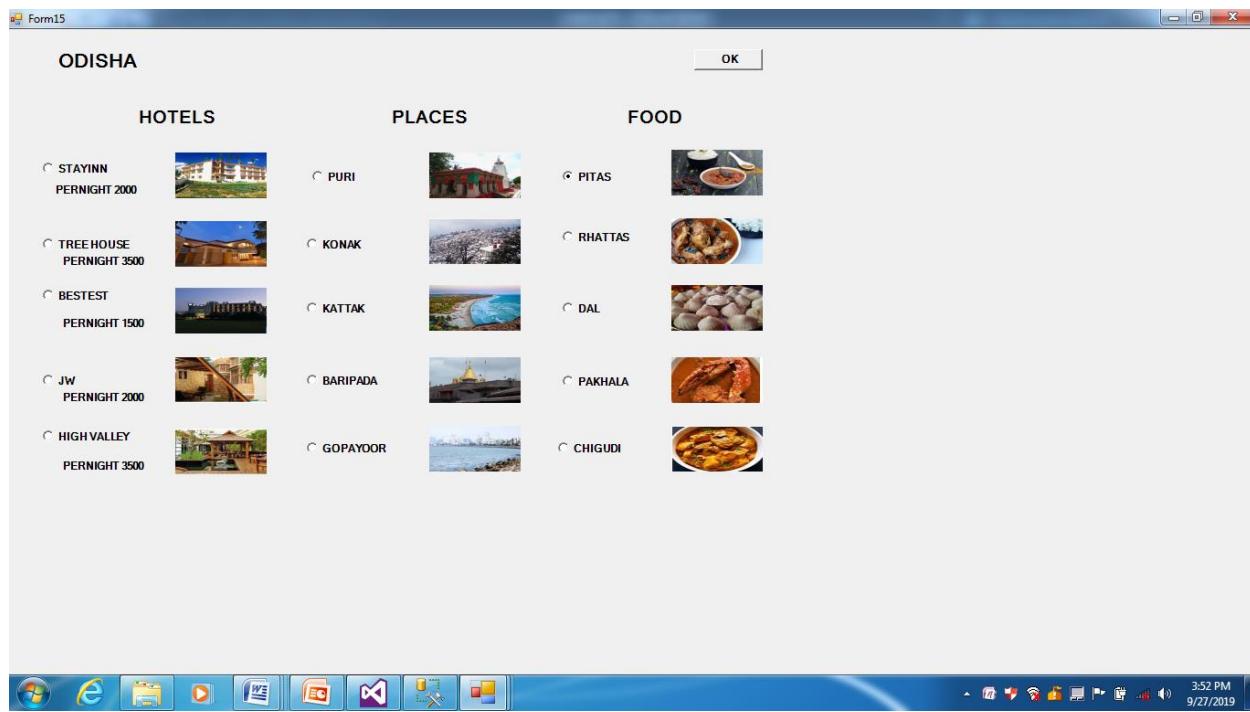
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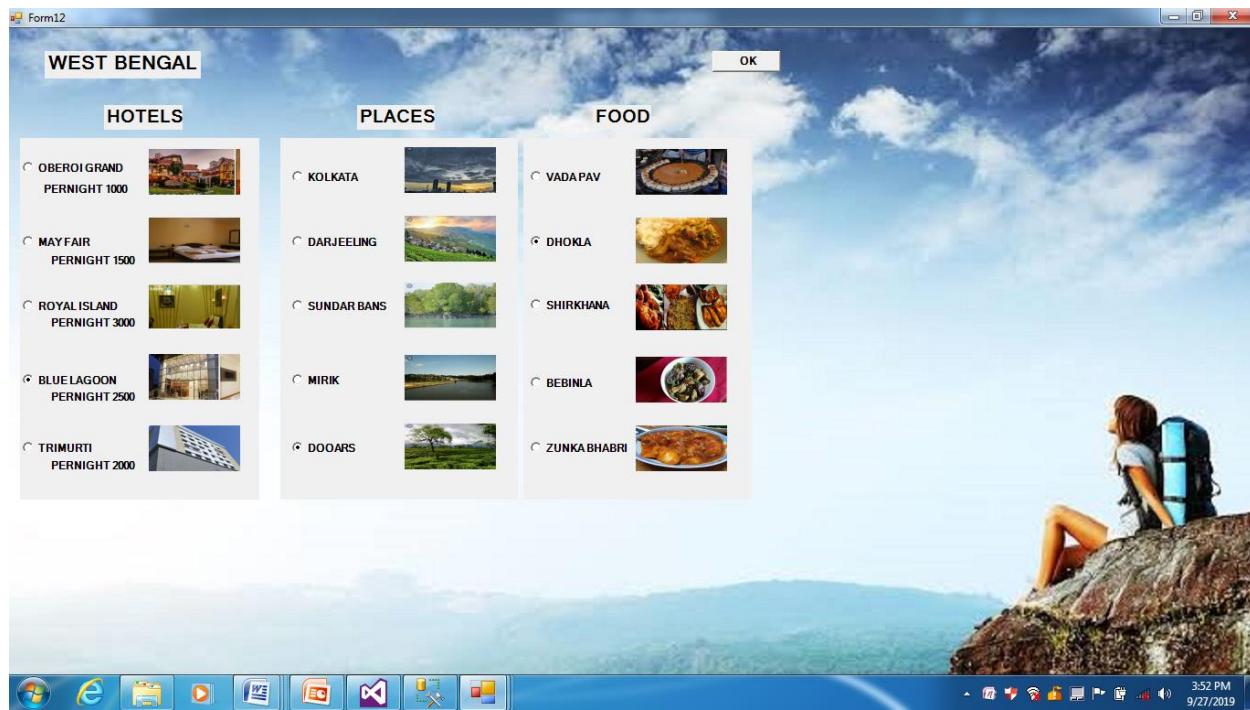
## ASSAM



## ODISHA



## WEST BENGAL



## BIHAR

Form13

### BIHAR

OK

HOTELS	PLACES	FOOD
<input type="radio"/> SHERATON PERNIGHT 1000	<input type="radio"/> PURI	<input type="radio"/> DAL
<input checked="" type="radio"/> THE CROWN PERNIGHT 2000	<input type="radio"/> BHUBANESWAR	<input type="radio"/> CURRIES
<input type="radio"/> LABANYA PERNIGHT 1500	<input type="radio"/> KONARK	<input type="radio"/> SAAGA
<input type="radio"/> MONAPALACE PERNIGHT 3000	<input type="radio"/> CUTTAK	<input type="radio"/> PITHAS
<input type="radio"/> SWASTIK PERNIGHT 1500	<input type="radio"/> BARIPADA	<input type="radio"/> ROTIS

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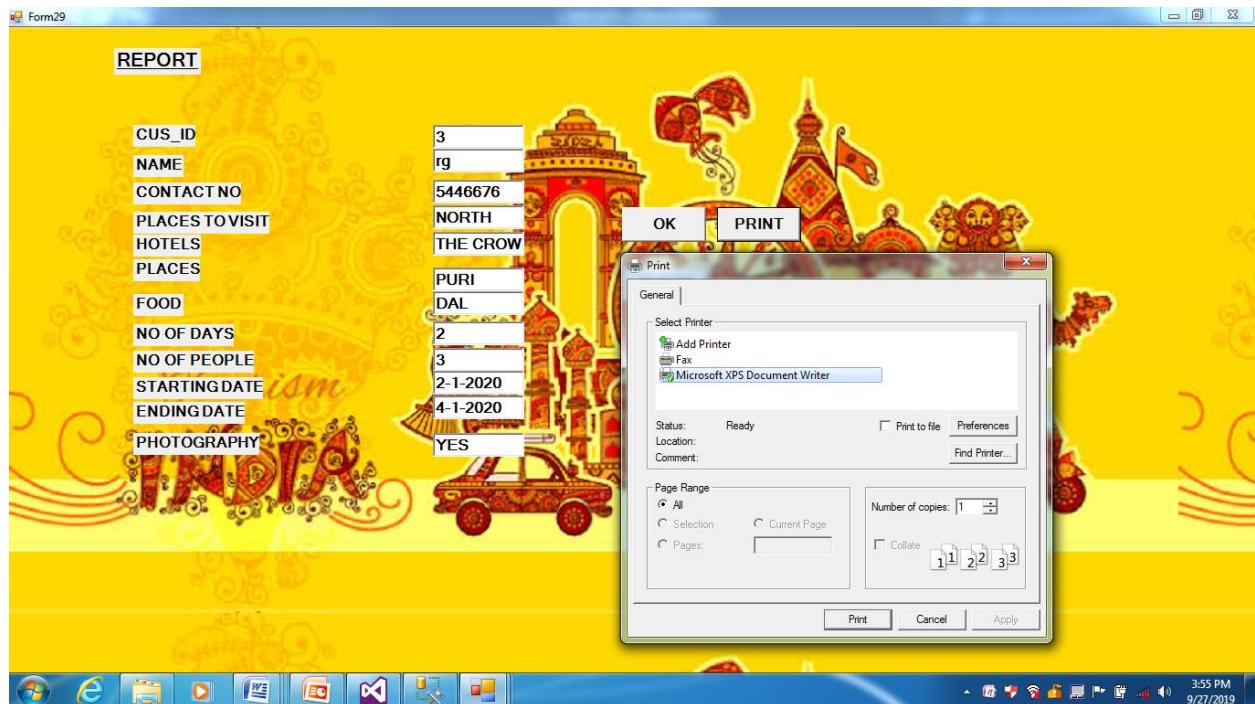
Form11

NO OF DAYS	2
NO OF PEOPLE	3
STARTING DATE	2-1-2020
ENDING DATE	4-1-2020
PHOTOGRAPHY	<input type="button" value="YES"/> <input type="button" value="YES"/> <input type="button" value="NO"/>

CONFIRM

354 PM  
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## REPORT



## B. SAMPLE CODING

### LOGIN

```
Imports System.Data
Imports System.Data.SqlClient
Public Class ADMINLOGIN
    Dim con As New SqlConnection("Data Source=FASTER-PC;Initial Catalog=Tourism
planner;Integrated Security=True")

    Private Sub Form4_Load(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Load
        con.Open()
    End Sub

    Private Sub Button1_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
        Dim da As New SqlDataAdapter
        Dim ds As New DataSet
        Dim cmd As New SqlCommand("select * from ADMIN where USER_NAME = '" +
TextBox1.Text + "' and PASSWORD = '" + TextBox2.Text + "'", con)
        da = New SqlDataAdapter("select * from ADMIN where USER_NAME = '" +
TextBox1.Text + "' and PASSWORD = '" + TextBox2.Text + "'", con)
        da.Fill(ds, "ADMIN")
        If ds.Tables("ADMIN").Rows.Count <> 0 Then
            MessageBox.Show("login successful")
            ADMIN.Show()
        Else
            MessageBox.Show("invalid details")
        End If
    End Sub
End Class
```

### ADD

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    If Button1.Text = "ADD" Then
        Button1.Text = "SAVE"
    ElseIf Button1.Text = "SAVE" Then
        Dim cmd As New SqlCommand("insert into empdetails values('" + TextBox1.Text + "','" +
+ TextBox2.Text + "','" + TextBox3.Text + "','" + TextBox4.Text + "','" + RichTextBox1.Text +
 "','" + TextBox5.Text + "','" + TextBox6.Text + "','" + ComboBox1.Text + "')", con)
        cmd.ExecuteNonQuery()
        MessageBox.Show("Inserted")
        Button1.Text = "ADD"
    End If
End Sub
```

## **EDIT**

```
Private Sub Button2_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button2.Click
    If Button2.Text = "EDIT" Then
        If TextBox1.Text = "" Then
            TextBox1.Focus()
        Else
            Dim cmd1 As New SqlCommand("select * from empdetails where EMP_ID=" + 
TextBox1.Text + "", con)
            Dim dr As SqlDataReader
            dr = cmd1.ExecuteReader
            While dr.Read()
                TextBox1.Text = dr(0).ToString()
                TextBox2.Text = dr(1).ToString()
                TextBox3.Text = dr(2).ToString()
                TextBox4.Text = dr(3).ToString()
                RichTextBox1.Text = dr(4).ToString()
                TextBox5.Text = dr(5).ToString()
                TextBox6.Text = dr(6).ToString()
                ComboBox1.Text = dr(7).ToString()
            End While
            dr.Close()
            Button2.Text = "UPDATE"
        End If
    ElseIf Button2.Text = "UPDATE" Then
        Dim cmd2 As New SqlCommand("update empdetails set NAME=" + TextBox2.Text + 
",GENDER=" + TextBox3.Text + ",PH_NO=" + TextBox4.Text + ", ADDRESS =" + 
RichTextBox1.Text + ",USERNAME=" + TextBox5.Text + ",PASSWORD=" + 
TextBox6.Text + ",PLACE=" + ComboBox1.Text + " where EMP_ID=" + TextBox1.Text + 
"", con)
        cmd2.ExecuteNonQuery()
        MessageBox.Show("Updated")
        Button2.Text = "EDIT"
    End If
End Sub
```

## **DELETE**

```
Private Sub Button3_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button3.Click
    If TextBox1.Text = "" Then
        MessageBox.Show("enter EMP_ID")
        TextBox1.Focus()
    Else
        Dim cmd3 As New SqlCommand("delete from empdetails where EMP_ID=" + 
TextBox1.Text + "", con)
        cmd3.ExecuteNonQuery()
```

```
    MessageBox.Show("deleted")
    Call Button4_Click(sender, e)
End If
```

```
End Sub
```

## CLEAR

```
Private Sub Button4_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button4.Click
    TextBox1.Clear()
    TextBox2.Clear()
    TextBox3.Clear()
    TextBox4.Clear()
    RichTextBox1.Clear()
    TextBox5.Clear()
    TextBox6.Clear()
    ComboBox1.SelectedIndex = 0
End Sub
End Class
```

## CHECK BOX

```
Public Class GOA
```

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Form11.Show()
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton1_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles RadioButton1.CheckedChanged
    REPORT.TextBox4.Text = "OLD GAS"
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton2_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles RadioButton2.CheckedChanged
    REPORT.TextBox4.Text = "TRAVELERS INN"
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton3_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles RadioButton3.CheckedChanged
    REPORT.TextBox4.Text = "MAMBOLIM"
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton4_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles RadioButton4.CheckedChanged
    REPORT.TextBox4.Text = "BRITS PALACE"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton5_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles  
RadioButton5.CheckedChanged
```

```
    REPORT.TextBox4.Text = "DOUBLE TREE"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton6_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles  
RadioButton6.CheckedChanged
```

```
    REPORT.TextBox5.Text = "BAGA BEACH"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton7_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles  
RadioButton7.CheckedChanged
```

```
    REPORT.TextBox5.Text = "GRAND ISLAND"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton8_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles  
RadioButton8.CheckedChanged
```

```
    REPORT.TextBox5.Text = "FORTGADA"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton9_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles  
RadioButton9.CheckedChanged
```

```
    REPORT.TextBox5.Text = "ARAMBOL"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton10_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles  
RadioButton10.CheckedChanged
```

```
    REPORT.TextBox5.Text = "ANJUNA"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton11_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles  
RadioButton11.CheckedChanged
```

```
    REPORT.TextBox6.Text = "CRAB"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton12_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles  
RadioButton12.CheckedChanged
```

```
    REPORT.TextBox6.Text = "AMBOT TIK"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub RadioButton13_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles  
RadioButton13.CheckedChanged
```

```
    REPORT.TextBox6.Text = "FISH CURRY"
```

```
End Sub
```

```

Private Sub RadioButton14_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles
RadioButton14.CheckedChanged
    REPORT.TextBox6.Text = "SORPOTEL"
End Sub

Private Sub RadioButton15_CheckedChanged(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles
RadioButton15.CheckedChanged
    REPORT.TextBox6.Text = "XACUTI"
End Sub

Private Sub GOA_Load(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Load
End Sub
End Class

```

## **REPORT**

```

Imports System.Data
Imports System.Data.SqlClient
Public Class REPORT
    Dim con As New SqlConnection("Data Source=FASTER-PC;Initial Catalog=Tourism
planner;Integrated Security=True")
    Private Sub Button2_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs)

End Sub

Private Sub REPORT_Load(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Load
    con.Open()
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Button1_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Dim cmd1 As New SqlCommand("select * from ENQUIRY where CUS_ID=" +
TextBox12.Text + "", con)
    Dim dr As SqlDataReader
    dr = cmd1.ExecuteReader
    While dr.Read()
        TextBox12.Text = dr(0).ToString()
        TextBox1.Text = dr(1).ToString()
        TextBox2.Text = dr(2).ToString()
        TextBox3.Text = dr(3).ToString()
        TextBox7.Text = Form11.TextBox1.Text
        TextBox8.Text = Form11.TextBox2.Text
        TextBox9.Text = Form11.TextBox3.Text
        TextBox10.Text = Form11.TextBox4.Text
    End While
End Sub

```

```
    TextBox11.Text = Form11.ComboBox1.Text
End While
dr.Close()
End Sub

Private Sub Button2_Click_1(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button2.Click
    PrintDialog1.ShowDialog()
End Sub
End Class
```