INTELLIGENT TRAVEL RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR PERSONALIZED PLANNING AND BOOKING

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

MANESHAW S	**811722104086**
OVIYA S	**811722104106**
RAMISHA PARVEEN K	**811722104120**

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K. RAMAKRISHNAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(AUTONOMOUS)

SAMAYAPURAM – 621 112

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K. RAMAKRISHNAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(AUTONOMOUS)

SAMAYAPURAM - 621112

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

The work embodied in the present project report entitled "**INTELLIGENT TRAVEL RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR PERSONALIZED PLANNING AND BOOKING**" has been carried out by the students **MANESHAW S, OVIYA S, RAMISHA PARVEEN K**. The work reported here in is original and we declare that the project is their own work, except where specifically acknowledged, and has not been copied from other sources or been previously submitted for assessment.

Date of Viva Voce: ……………………

Mr. D .P. Devan, M.E.,　　　　　　　**Mr. R. Rajavarman, M.E.,(Ph.D.,)**

SUPERVISOR　　　　　　　　　　　**HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT**

Assistant Professor　　　　　　　　　Assistant Professor

Department of CSE　　　　　　　　　Department of CSE

K. Ramakrishnan College of Technology　K.Ramakrishnan College of Technology

Samayapuram – 621 112　　　　　　　Samayapuram – 621 112

INTERNAL EXAMINER　　　　　　　**EXTERNAL EXAMNIER**

ABSTRACT

The DREAM TRAILS – Intelligent Travel Recommendation and Booking System provides a unified platform that simplifies the travel planning process by integrating destination discovery, itinerary creation, and booking functionalities. Using AI-driven recommendation models, the system analyzes user preferences and travel history to suggest suitable destinations and generate personalized travel plans. A built-in chatbot enhances user interaction by answering queries and providing instant travel guidance.

The platform also includes secure user authentication, booking management, and a streamlined payment process to ensure smooth end-to-end travel planning. Real-time updates, responsive design, and consistent performance across devices make the system highly reliable for modern travellers. Overall, DREAM TRAILS offers an intelligent, user-friendly solution for planning and booking seamless travel experiences.

Keywords : Intelligent travel system, AI recommendations, itinerary planning, travel booking, chatbot assistance, user authentication, real-time updates, secure payment .

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SIGNATURE

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI	-	Artificial Intelligence
UI/UX	-	User Interface and User Experience
HTML	-	HyperText Markup Language
CSS	-	Cascading Style Sheets
PHP	-	Hypertext Preprocessor
MySQL	-	My Structured Query Language
API	-	Application Programming Interface
FL	-	Federated Learning
CNN	-	Convolution Neural Networks
NLP	-	Natural Language Processing
GNN	-	Graph Neural Networks
UPI	-	Unified Payment Interface

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 IMPORTANCE OF THE PROJECT

The Dream Trails travel agency website is an essential tool in today's fast-paced digital world, as it simplifies the travel planning and booking process, making it more accessible and user-friendly for travelers. By providing a centralized platform for browsing and booking diverse travel destinations, it eliminates the complexity of dealing with multiple sources for vacation planning. The integration of an AI-powered chatbot enhances the user experience by offering instant assistance, personalized recommendations, and guidance, ensuring that travelers have a smooth and efficient journey from start to finish. Additionally, the website's interactive itinerary planner and user review system allow for customized travel experiences and informed decisions, making it easier for customers to create the perfect trip tailored to their preferences. The mobile-friendly and secure payment system ensures convenience and safety, broadening accessibility and trust. Overall, Dream Trails not only enhances the travel planning experience but also fosters customer satisfaction, loyalty, and a competitive edge in the travel industry.

1.2 GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report presents an in-depth documentation of the DREAM TRAILS (DT) web application, covering the complete life cycle of the project from conception to implementation and deployment. The structure of the report is carefully organized to guide the reader through each stage of development.

specific component of the project and explains its relevance to the overall system. The aim is to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the system was envisioned, designed, developed, tested, and finally deployed. By following a well-defined structure, this report ensures that readers-whether students, developers, or evaluators-can easily navigate the contents and gain meaningful insights into the functioning and purpose of the DT platform. Furthermore, the organization allows readers to explore each stage independently while still understanding how the sections interconnect to form a robust and functional travel management application. The layout also emphasizes key decisions taken during development, the reasoning behind them, and how they contributed to the successful completion of the project.

1.2.1   INTRODUCTION

The Introduction section provides a foundational overview of the DREAM TRAILS project by explaining the motivation behind its creation and the real-world problems it intends to solve. It highlights the growing need for digital travel assistance platforms in a fast-paced world where users seek personalized, efficient, and hassle-free travel planning solutions. This section also establishes the objectives of the project, such as simplifying travel bookings, offering personalized travel recommendations, and integrating intelligent chatbot assistance.

In addition, the Introduction explains the relevance and scope of the DT platform, detailing how it benefits users by providing a centralized system for itinerary generation, package booking, and travel-related queries. It also outlines the expected outcomes, such as improved user engagement, increased booking convenience, and enhanced travel planning accuracy. Overall, this section sets the stage for the entire report by clearly defining the purpose and importance of the dream trails system.

1.2.2   SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

This chapter focuses on understanding the existing problems faced by travelers and the gaps in traditional travel planning systems. It begins by identifying key issues such as fragmented booking processes, lack of personalization, and the absence of real-time travel assistance. Through this analysis, it becomes evident that users require a more integrated and intelligent platform that can simplify The section also examines user requirements by analyzing what travelers expect from a modern travel management system-such as seamless navigation, personalized recommendations, and secure bookings. Additionally, this chapter includes a detailed study of existing travel platforms, comparing their strengths and limitations with the objectives of the DT project. A feasibility study is also presented, evaluating the technical, economic, and operational aspects to ensure the project is viable and practical. This comprehensive analysis forms the foundation for designing a system that effectively meets user needs and addresses existing challenges.

The System Design chapter explains the architectural blueprint of the DREAM TRAILS platform. It begins by describing both the hardware and software architecture and how they collectively support the functionality of the application. This section elaborates on design considerations such as modularity, scalability, data flow, system security, and ease of maintenance. Furthermore, the chapter includes diagrams and structural descriptions illustrating how different components interact, such as the front-end interface, backend controllers, database layer, and server communication. It also discusses UI/UX design principles adopted to ensure a smooth user experience. By detailing the system's structure and workflows, this section demonstrates how the design effectively supports system requirements and ensures a reliable and efficient platform.

1.2.3   PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter provides a complete description of the DREAM TRAILS web application along with a clear explanation of its primary features and functional modules. It outlines essential functionalities such as user registration, login, destination browsing, itinerary planning, package selection, and chatbot-based assistance.

The section also explains the flow of how users interact with the system-from entering the website, exploring destinations, selecting packages, generating itineraries, and completing bookings. Additionally, it highlights the intelligent features of the platform, such as dynamic content display, real-time support from the chatbot, and personalized recommendations based on user input. This chapter gives readers a thorough understanding of the purpose and working of each module, making it a crucial part of the report.

1.2.4   SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

This chapter describes the entire development lifecycle of the DREAM TRAILS platform. It begins by explaining the technologies used-including HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, and MySQL-and the rationale for selecting them. It also highlights the development methodology, such as Agile or iterative development, and how it helped in systematically building the platform. The section further discusses the coding process, including how different modules were developed, integrated, and tested. It highlights key challenges faced during development-such as handling API logic, ensuring responsive design, integrating the chatbot, and maintaining database security-and explains the solutions implemented to overcome these issues. This chapter provides a technical and practical view of how the system evolved from a concept to a fully functioning web application.

1.2.5   USER MANUAL

This chapter acts as a complete guide for users interacting with the DREAM TRAILS application. It includes step-by-step instructions on how to create an account, log in, browse destinations, generate itineraries, and book travel packages. Clear instructions ensure that users of all experience levels can easily. The manual also provides explanations for each feature, along with screenshots or visual references (if included in your report). Additionally, this section offers troubleshooting solutions to common user problems, frequently asked questions, and the system requirements needed to use the platform smoothly. The user manual ensures that the platform is accessible and easy to use for all types of users.

1.2.6   SYSTEM DEPLOYMENT

This final section details how the DREAM TRAILS platform was deployed into a live environment. It explains the hosting infrastructure used, such as the server configuration, domain setup, and database deployment. It also describes how the system's performance, security, and scalability were ensured during deployment.

The chapter further discusses post-launch activities like monitoring, maintenance, bug fixing, and updating features as needed. It highlights the steps taken to ensure reliability and availability of the system once it went live. Additionally, it covers version control, backup strategies, and continuous improvement practices that ensure the long-term sustainability of the platform.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1   PRIVACY-PRESERVING TRAVEL RECOMMENDATION WITH FEDERATED LEARNING

Aisha Khan and Benoit Moreau address a growing concern in digital tourism: user data privacy. Traditional travel recommender systems require centralized storage of sensitive travel histories, which increases the risk of privacy breaches. Their solution uses Federated Learning (FL), allowing user devices to train models locally while only sharing encrypted model updates. Their system ensures that raw travel data including visited locations, spending patterns, and movement behavior never leaves the user's device. The server aggregates model updates from thousands of users to build a global recommender model without compromising individual privacy. They further enhance security using differential privacy techniques that add noise to updates. Their experiments reveal that FL achieves accuracy levels close to centralized training while offering vastly superior privacy protection. Khan and Moreau's framework is ideal for large-scale tourism platforms that must comply with international privacy regulations such as GDPR.

2.2   PERSONALIZED TRAVEL RECOMMENDATION USING MATRIX FACTORIZATION AND CONTEXT

Ananya Roy and S. K. Banerjee propose a highly influential model that integrates matrix factorization with contextual signals to create more accurate and personalized travel recommendations. Traditional collaborative filtering suffers from extreme data sparsity because most users only visit a few locations

and rarely provide ratings. The authors argue that tourism data is naturally sparse and unpredictable, making conventional CF models insufficient. To address this, they incorporate contextual variables such as season, weather, time availability, budget range, and type of travel group (solo, family, friends) into the recommendation process. The method relies on context-aware matrix factorization, which first learns latent preferences from user–POI interactions and then adjusts the output scores based on real-world situational factors. This approach recognizes that travel decisions are highly dynamic-tourists may prefer beaches during summer but museums during winter, or may prefer adventure locations when traveling with friends but not when traveling with family. The authors also discuss the interpretability advantages of context- aware systems, explaining how users appreciated recommendations that aligned with their immediate situation. Overall, Roy and Banerjee's method demonstrates that contextual awareness is not optional but essential for accurate tourism recommendation systems.

2.3   HYBRID TRAVEL RECOMMENDATION INTEGRATING SENTIMENT FROM REVIEWS

Chloe Martin and Suman Ghosh combine collaborative filtering with sentiment analysis to overcome limitations of rating-only systems. Ratings often fail to capture nuanced user emotions for example, a user may give 4 stars but complain about crowding or poor service. To address this, they analyze textual reviews using deep sentiment classifiers. The sentiment scores influence the recommendation ranking, penalizing destinations that consistently receive negative emotional feedback. Their hybrid model balances numerical signals (ratings) with emotional signals (sentiment), creating a more authentic and trustworthy recommendation system. Their experiments demonstrate improved precision, reduced recommendation mismatch, and

higher user trust. Martin and Ghosh highlight that sentiment plays a crucial role in tourism because travelers frequently express detailed experiences in reviews.

2.4 REAL-TIME TRAVEL RECOMMENDATION USING STREAMING DATA AND MICROSERVICES

Erik Svensson and Neha Patel present a highly modern real-time travel recommendation system built using microservices and stream-processing technologies. They argue that the tourism environment changes rapidly - weather fluctuations, train delays event announcements, and sudden traffic spikes demand an adaptive recommendation system. Their system collects live data streams from traffic APIs, weather sensors, social media feeds, and city event boards. Each microservice handles a specific function such as data preprocessing, scoring, filtering, or user profiling. Streaming platforms like Apache Kafka allow real-time ingestion and processing. Their results show that real-time recommendations significantly enhance user experience. For example, indoor locations are automatically recommended during sudden rainfall, or alternate routes are suggested during traffic jams. Svensson and Patel demonstrate that real-time intelligence is essential for next-generation smart tourism.

2.5 DEEP SEQUENCE MODELS FOR NEXT-POI PREDICTION IN TRAVEL LOGS

Hyejin Kim and Rafael Oliveira present one of the most detailed analyses of sequential patterns in travel behavior. They treat user POI histories as time-ordered sequences, recognizing that travel decision-making follows patterns influenced by daily routines, trip purpose, or cultural habits. By adopting LSTM and Transformer models, they analyze long-term dependencies that classical recommender systems cannot capture. The LSTM model handles temporal

continuity, learning behaviors such as preferring coffee shops in the morning or sightseeing in the afternoon. The Transformer model, with its self-attention mechanism, identifies which past locations are most influential in predicting the next visit. The attention weights provide interpretability, showing why certain POIs influence future choices. Their results show that Transformer-based models outperform LSTMs, especially for longer user histories and more complex travel datasets. The authors stress that sequence-based modelling is critical for applications like proactive recommendations and auto-generated itineraries. Their work sets a new standard for next-POI prediction in tourism analytics. The Transformer model, with its self-attention mechanism, identifies which past locations are most influential in predicting the next visit. The attention weights provide interpretability, showing why certain POIs influence future choices.

2.6   MULTI-MODAL TRAVEL RECOMMENDATION USING IMAGES AND TEXT FROM SOCIAL MEDIA

Sunita Gupta and Mark Davidson develop an advanced multi-modal recommendation model leveraging both visual and textual social media data. They observe that modern tourists frequently rely on Instagram posts, travel vlogs, and online reviews when choosing destinations. Visual content-such as scenic photos and aesthetic captures-plays a critical role in shaping tourist interest, yet traditional recommender systems mostly ignore this visual influence. Their approach uses convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to extract aesthetic and thematic features from travel photos. Meanwhile, caption text and comments undergo sentiment analysis using transformer-based NLP models. The fusion of these two modalities allows the system to understand not only the visual charm of a location but also the emotional tone expressed by travelers.

The authors highlight that multi-modal embeddings significantly enhance prediction accuracy, particularly for destinations with strong visual appeal (beaches, hill stations, architectural monuments). Additionally, the system is capable of identifying trending locations in real time. Gupta and Davidson's model is particularly useful for travel platforms that wish to remain aligned with contemporary trends and user-generated content.

2.7 REINFORCEMENT LEARNING APPROACH FOR DYNAMIC ITINERARY PLANNING

Matteo Ricci and Lin Wei shift the focus of itinerary recommendation from static planning to dynamic, real-time decision-making using reinforcement learning (RL). Unlike conventional itinerary planners that generate a fixed sequence of locations, their RL agent continuously learns from its environment and updates the itinerary accordingly. The authors view tourism planning as a sequential problem where each decision affects future choices this is a perfect match for RL methodologies. The RL agent receives inputs such as travel time, attraction popularity, weather changes, user fatigue levels, and real-time congestion data. The reward function is designed to optimize several competing objectives: minimizing travel distance, maximizing user satisfaction, staying within budget, and reducing waiting time. Every time the user reaches a new POI, the system recalculates the optimal next step based on updated environmental conditions. Their simulations show that RL-generated itineraries are more adaptive, efficient, and user-friendly compared to static itinerary planners. For example, the system automatically reroutes the user to indoor attractions during rainfall or avoids congested locations during peak hours. Ricci and Wei's work is a major advancement in intelligent tourism because it highlights the importance of responsive and adaptive itinerary planning.

2.8 CONTEXT-AWARE MOBILE TRAVEL RECOMMENDER WITH LOCATION SEMANTICS

Priya Menon and Javier Torres highlight the crucial importance of context-awareness in mobile travel recommendation systems. They argue that real-time context-including the user's current location, weather, movement pattern, and time-of-day has a profound impact on the relevance of travel suggestions. Their system incorporates semantic tagging of POIs, enabling it to categorize attractions according to their purpose, such as religious site, scenic viewpoint, entertainment venue, shopping area, and historical landmark. Location semantics play a central role in this approach. Rather than recommending all nearby attractions, the system understands when a POI is appropriate. For instance, it avoids recommending outdoor parks during late evening or suggesting rooftop restaurants during extreme weather. This semantic reasoning improves the quality of recommendations considerably. Their study also emphasizes the computational efficiency needed for mobile devices. The authors implement lightweight algorithms that deliver fast, real-time updates without draining device resources. User studies conducted in urban settings confirm that travelers prefer context-aware suggestions over static lists, especially during spontaneous travel.

2.9 ONTOLOGY-BASED TOURISM RECOMMENDER FOR HERITAGE SITES, R. S. IYER, F. MARTINS – 2017

R. S. Iyer and F. Martins propose a semantic, ontology-driven model tailored specifically for heritage tourism. They argue that heritage sites cannot be recommended effectively using simple popularity metrics because visitor interest often depends on deeper semantic attributes such as historical era, cultural significance, architectural uniqueness, and mythological associations.

Their ontology captures complex relationships between heritage themes, historical timelines, cultural events, and geographical locations. Using semantic reasoning, the system matches these attributes with user interests. This enables the model to generate meaningful recommendations even in the absence of user rating history, effectively solving the cold-start problem. Iyer and Martins highlight the importance of interpretability in heritage tourism.

2.10 GRAPH NEURAL NETWORKS FOR PERSONALIZED TOURISM ROUTE RECOMMENDATION, TOMÁŠ NOVÁK, LI ZHANG – 2020
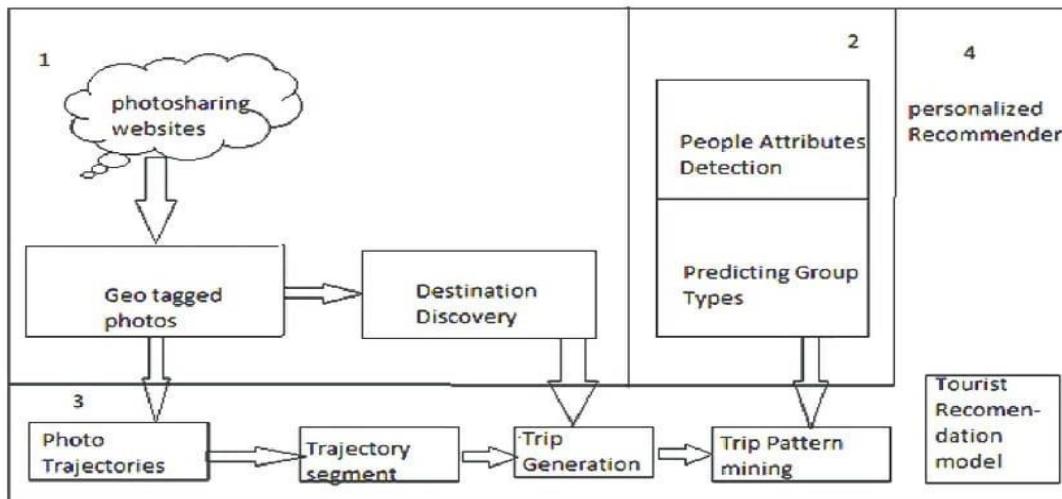
Tomáš Novák and Li Zhang introduce a graph-based deep learning approach to solve complex tourism routing problems. Tourism environments naturally form graph structures - POIs are nodes, transportation links are edges, and user preferences can also be attached as node attributes. The authors utilize Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) to capture these relationships more effectively than traditional pathfinding algorithms. Their GNN model learns embeddings that incorporate context from neighboring nodes. For example, if two attractions are frequently visited together, the model strengthens their relational embedding. Similarly, if certain routes are highly congested or time-consuming, their relationship weight decreases. These dynamic embeddings enable the system to design efficient, personalized travel routes that optimize user satisfaction. The authors evaluate their model against Dijkstra and A* algorithms, concluding that GNNs outperform classical methods in multi- criteria route planning. Novák and Zhang's work is groundbreaking because it shows how neural networks can understand and optimize real-world spatial environments.

CHAPTER 3

EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing travel booking systems are often fragmented, requiring users to visit multiple platforms for flights, hotels, and tours. These systems lack seamless integration and personalized recommendations, and customer support is typically slow. Many platforms also offer limited mobile functionality and basic AI chatbots, failing to provide tailored assistance. Overall, current systems do not offer the convenience, personalization, or ease of use needed for a smooth and efficient travel planning experience, which Dream Trails aims to address. The existing system architecture for traditional travel planning is largely manual and fragmented, requiring users to visit multiple websites or physical travel agencies to gather information, compare destinations, plan itineraries, and make bookings. Users often depend on separate sources for destination details, hotel availability, transport options, and travel packages, making the process time- consuming and inconsistent. he existing system for travel planning is mostly manual, requiring users to visit multiple websites to gather destination details, check hotel availability, and book transportation. This fragmented approach makes the process time-consuming and inconvenient. Users often struggle to compare prices, packages, and travel options across different platforms. There is no centralized system that offers personalized recommendations based on user preferences or travel history. Real-time assistance is missing, which forces users to depend on static information or customer support delays. Itinerary planning is also manual, leading to errors and incomplete schedules. The absence of an integrated booking system results in mismatched bookings and confusion. Many existing platforms lack intelligent features such as chatbots or automated suggestions.

3.1   EXISTING SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:

Figure 3.1 Existing System

The image represents a Tourist Recommendation Framework that uses geo-tagged photos, user attributes, and trip patterns to generate personalized travel suggestions. It is divided into four major components, each contributing to the creation of an intelligent recommendation model. Finally, all the processed information feeds into a Personalized Recommender System. This system uses the tourist recommendation model to suggest destinations, activities, and travel plans.

CHAPTER 4

PROBLEM IDENTIFIED

The existing travel planning and booking process is highly fragmented, inconvenient, and inefficient for modern users who expect a seamless, personalized, and technology-driven experience. Currently, most users are forced to rely on multiple platforms, such as travel agency websites, hotel portals, flight booking sites, and search engines, to gather information and make decisions. This scattered nature of information creates significant confusion and increases the likelihood of making uninformed or incorrect travel choices. The absence of a centralized system makes it difficult for users to compare destinations, track bookings, or plan their itinerary in a structured manner. As a result, travel planning becomes a time-consuming and frustrating process, especially for first-time travelers or individuals unfamiliar with different booking platforms.

Another major problem in the existing system is the lack of personalization. Traditional platforms do not analyze user preferences, interests, or travel history to suggest suitable destinations. Instead, users receive generic lists or random suggestions that may not align with their expectations. This deficiency prevents travelers from discovering locations that truly match their interests, whether it is adventure tourism, spiritual tourism, beach vacations, or family trips. Without personalization, users must manually search through numerous options, making the decision-making process extremely tedious. Furthermore, the current systems do not adapt to changes in user requirements, such as budget constraints, seasonal preferences, or group size, which further reduces the usefulness of these platforms.

information, and users cannot receive instant help or clarification when they have doubts. This often leads to confusion regarding available packages, travel requirements, documents needed, local attractions, or safety guidelines. Without a chatbot or an automated help system, users are forced to search for answers on multiple websites or wait for customer support, which can delay the booking process. This lack of immediate support negatively affects the quality of the user experience and reduces trust in online travel platforms.

Another major limitation identified in the existing system is the absence of integrated itinerary planning. Users must manually prepare their day-by-day travel schedule by collecting information from blogs, videos, and travel guides. This not only takes time but also increases the chances of missing important attractions or making poorly structured plans. Manual itinerary planning does not always account for travel time between destinations, availability of transportation, opening and closing hours of attractions, or budget considerations. This results in unrealistic or inefficient travel schedules that can affect the overall travel experience. The lack of an automated itinerary generation system is a major gap in current travel platforms.

Additionally, there is a significant problem with booking integration. Users often have to switch between different websites to book flights, hotels, rental vehicles, and travel activities. This increases the risk of booking mismatched services, such as hotel check-in times that do not align with flight arrivals or unavailable services during the selected dates. Without a unified booking system, users cannot ensure consistency across their entire travel plan. This fragmentation also makes it difficult to track payments, cancelations, and updates, leading to confusion and uncertainty during the trip.

The existing system also faces issues related to lack of transparency and data accuracy. Many users struggle to obtain reliable information regarding destination popularity, tourist safety, climatic conditions, and peak seasons.

Outdated or incomplete information can mislead travelers and result in unpleasant travel experiences. Furthermore, existing platforms do not always verify reviews or ratings, which reduces the reliability of the planning process. Inaccurate or insufficient information can directly impact the traveler's confidence and satisfaction.

Another problem identified is the absence of a centralized profile system, where users' preferences, interests, and past trips can be stored. Without centralized data, users must repeatedly enter their details for every search or booking, wasting both time and effort. This also prevents platforms from generating intelligent recommendations or offering loyalty benefits based on user history. The lack of a unified profile slows down the overall travel planning workflow and results in a disconnected user experience.

Modern travelers expect intelligent platforms that simplify travel planning and reduce the burden of manually searching and comparing options. The absence of such advanced features makes the existing system outdated and inefficient compared to modern expectations.
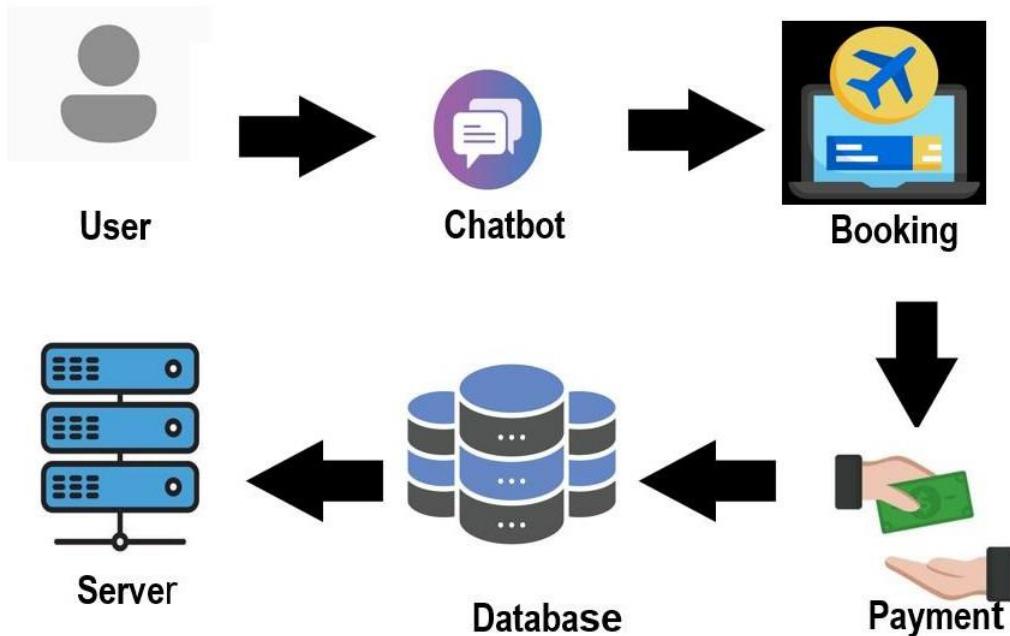
CHAPTER 5

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The Dream Trails platform is a comprehensive, user-centric travel agency website designed to simplify the process of planning and booking travel experiences. Tour Destination Booking: Effortlessly explore and book a wide range of curated travel packages, allowing users to select, customize, and secure their trips in one seamless process. AI-Powered Chatbot Assistance: Access real-time assistance and personalized recommendations from an intelligent AI chatbot that guides users through the booking process, answers queries, and suggests tailored travel experiences. Custom Itinerary Planning: Create personalized itineraries by selecting destinations, accommodations, activities, and experiences that suit individual preferences and budgets. Secure Payment Gateway: Complete bookings securely with a fully integrated payment system supporting various payment methods for a smooth transaction experience.

User Reviews and Recommendations: Browse authentic travel reviews and recommendations from other travelers, helping users make informed decisions when choosing destinations and services. Mobile-Friendly Interface: Enjoy a responsive design that allows users to plan and book trips on any device, ensuring convenience whether on desktop or mobile. Dream Trails aims to modernize the travel booking process by providing a fully integrated platform that combines ease of use, personalized recommendations, and cutting-edge technology, ensuring a smooth, enjoyable, and efficient travel planning experience.

5.1 PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:

Figure 5.1 Proposed System

The image illustrates the overall workflow of the Dream Trails (DT) travel booking system, showing how different components interact to provide a seamless travel planning experience for the user. The process begins with the User, who interacts with the system through the Chatbot. The chatbot serves as the first point of communication, helping users find destinations, explore travel options, and answer queries in real time. It simplifies navigation and guides the user toward suitable travel choices. Overall, the image represents a smooth flow where the User interacts with the Chatbot → makes Booking decisions → completes Payment → and the Server and Database work together in the background to ensure accurate, secure, and real-time processing of all activities. This architecture helps maintain efficiency, user friendliness, and reliability throughout the travel planning process.

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

6.1   HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

PERIPHERAL	SPECIFICATION
MONITOR	STANDARD MONITOR
RAM	4 GB
KEYBOARD	STANDARD
SSD	512GB
MOUSE	TOUCHPAD

1.   Monitor

A monitor is an output device that visually displays the user interface and application content. It allows users to view system operations, navigate the application, and interact with all on-screen features.

2.   RAM (Random Access Memory)

RAM is the system's temporary memory that stores data needed for active tasks. Higher RAM ensures smoother performance, faster processing, and efficient multitasking for the travel application.

3. Keyboard

A keyboard is an input device used to type text, commands, and interact with the system. It enables users to enter login details, search destinations, and perform data entry efficiently.

4. SSD (Solid State Drive)

An SSD is a high-speed storage device that improves system performance and reduces loading time. It ensures faster booting, quick file access, and smooth execution of the project application.

5. Mouse

A mouse is an input device used to control the cursor on the screen. It helps users navigate, select options, and interact with the application's interface easily and accurately.

6.2. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

COMPONENT	TOOLS OR APPLICATION
OPERATING SYSTEM	WINDOWS 10
FRONT-END & BACK-END	HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT, PHP
DATABASE	MySql
SERVER	APACHE Server

1.   Operating System – Windows 10

Windows 10 is a stable and user-friendly operating system that provides strong support for web development tools. It ensures smooth execution of the application, compatibility with development environments, and efficient system performance.

2.   Front-End & Back-End – HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP

HTML, CSS, and JavaScript form the front-end technologies used to design the user interface, manage layout, and create interactive elements for the travel system. PHP is used as the backend scripting language to handle server-side logic, process user requests, manage sessions, and connect the application with the database.

3.   Database – MySQL

MySQL is a powerful and widely used relational database management system that stores and manages all travel-related data such as user information, bookings, destinations, and itineraries. It provides fast querying, high reliability, and secure data handling for the application.

4.   Server – Apache Server

Apache Server is an open-source web server used to host and run the web application. It processes user requests, executes PHP scripts, and ensures reliable communication between the client and the server, enabling smooth delivery of web pages and services.

CHAPTER 7
SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

7.1   MODULES

1.   User Profile Management Modul

2.   Destination Recommendation Module

3.   Itinerary Planning Module

4.   Booking and Payment Module

5.   Real-time Updates and Assistance Module

7.2.1 USER PROFILE MANAGEMENT

The User Profile Management module is responsible for creating, storing, and maintaining user information. This includes basic details such as name, age, email, and location, along with travel-specific preferences like favorite destinations, budget limits, preferred activities, and travel history. By organizing these details in a structured database, the system can easily identify user interests and personalize recommendations. This module forms the foundation of the entire system because the accuracy of suggestions depends on the quality of user data collected.

The module continuously updates user preferences based on their interactions with the platform. For example, every time a user searches for a place, views a package, or makes a booking, the system automatically learns more about the user's interests. This adaptive behaviour helps the system refine future recommendations, making them more relevant and accurate. The module also includes secure login and authentication mechanisms to protect user information.

Additionally, the User Profile Management module ensures that data is stored safely using appropriate security practices. It also provides easy access for users to edit or update their information whenever required.

7.2.2 DESTINATION RECOMMENDATION

The Destination Recommendation module is the core intelligence of the system. It collects user preferences, analyzes them, and suggests suitable destinations that match their interests. This module uses AI-based models such as content- based filtering, collaborative filtering, and rule-based logic to understand what type of places the user prefers. The system also considers factors like travel budget, season, location, and popularity of destinations.

The module processes large datasets of destinations, including information on attractions, activities, accommodation options, and user ratings. The recommendation engine matches this data with user profiles to generate a list of recommended places. The results are presented through a clean and user- friendly interface, allowing users to quickly compare and choose from multiple travel options. The goal of this module is to save time and reduce confusion caused by too many travel choices.

Another important feature of this module is that it becomes smarter over time. As users interact with the recommended destinations, the system gathers feedback and fine-tunes its model. This continuous learning improves accuracy and ensures that future recommendations are closely aligned with user expectations. This makes the travel planning process more enjoyable and personalized.

7.2.3 ITINERARY PLANNING

The Itinerary Planning module generates a complete day-wise travel plan for users based on their selected destination. The system considers different factors such as available time, distance between attractions, travel mode, opening and closing hours of places, and user interests. By analyzing all these conditions, it creates an optimized travel schedule that helps users make the most out of their trip. This reduces the need for manual planning and helps users follow a structured plan.

The itinerary includes activities such as sightseeing, adventure options, dining places, and relaxation hours. The system also avoids scheduling conflicts by checking travel time between locations. Users can view, modify, or rearrange the itinerary based on their convenience. This flexibility ensures that the itinerary remains personalized and realistic for every user.

The module also supports dynamic itinerary adjustments. If a user decides to skip an activity or add a new attraction, the system recalculates and updates the schedule instantly. By providing personalized and adaptive itineraries, this module makes the travel experience smooth and enjoyable.

7.2.4   BOOKING AND PAYMENT SYSTEM

The Booking and Payment module integrates different booking services into one platform. Users can book hotels, flights, cabs, and travel packages directly from the system. This eliminates the need to visit multiple travel websites for separate bookings. The module retrieves real-time availability and pricing information from travel APIs and displays the best options to the user.

The system ensures a secure booking process with safe payment methods. Users can pay using different options like debit/credit cards, UPI, or online banking. The module also generates confirmation receipts and stores booking

records in the database. This helps users keep track of their travel arrangements without any confusion.

This module improves user convenience by offering price comparison, booking history, cancellation support, and refund tracking. By combining booking and payment into one integrated system, users experience a smooth and hassle-free travel planning journey.

7.2.5 REAL-TIME UPDATES AND ASSISTANCE

The Real-time Updates and Assistance module provides users with live information during their travel planning process. This includes updates on weather conditions, travel alerts, hotel availability, flight timings, and local events. By offering timely information, the system helps users make informed decisions and avoid unexpected issues during their trip.

The module also includes chatbot support, allowing users to ask queries and receive instant replies. The chatbot assists with destination details, itinerary changes, booking information, and general travel guidance. This makes the platform interactive and user-friendly, especially for users who require immediate help.

Real-time updates ensure that the system remains relevant and accurate at all times. If weather conditions change or a destination becomes crowded, the system suggests alternative plans. This keeps users safe and enhances the travel experience. The module also improves the system's reliability and overall performance.

CHAPTER-8

SYSTEM TESTING

8.1   UNIT TESTING

Unit testing focuses on the smallest unit of Software component or module. For each module interface, local data structure, boundary condition, independent paths and all error handlings paths are tested. In this project, there are different modules like Registration, login, admin module and so on. Each one is tested separately and the errors are rectified. For example, in a registration form each of the element (for example a text box, list box, radio button and other elements) should be tested.

The first test case focuses on User Registration, where the objective is to verify that a new user can successfully register on the platform and access their account. The system is tested using valid registration information along with correct payment details, such as credit card or PayPal information, to ensure smooth registration. It is also tested with invalid or expired payment details to observe how the system handles errors. A successful registration should allow the user to log in with the newly created credentials and automatically redirect them to the dashboard. If incorrect credentials are provided during login or if invalid payment information is entered, the system should display an appropriate error message such as "Invalid username or password."

The second test case evaluates the Travel Recommendation Chatbot, with the primary objective of checking its ability to provide personalized and relevant travel suggestions. The chatbot is tested using both clear preferences like "I want to visit a beach resort" and vague inputs such as "I want to travel." When the user gives clear and specific preferences, the chatbot should

respond by offering suitable travel recommendations, such as popular beach resorts or ideal coastal destinations. In contrast, when the input is incomplete or unclear, the chatbot should either request additional information or suggest general and popular travel options to guide the user.

The third test case covers Payment Gateway Integration, aiming to ensure that users can successfully complete payments for their bookings on the platform. The system is tested using valid payment methods such as credit cards, UPI, or PayPal, and also with invalid or expired payment information. When valid payment details are provided, the system should process the payment smoothly and send a booking confirmation to the user. However, if the payment method is invalid or expired, the system should prevent the transaction and display a clear error message indicating that the payment has failed.

Unit testing in this project focuses on verifying the correctness of each individual module within the travel recommendation and booking system. It ensures that core functions such as user registration, login validation, destination search, and itinerary generation work properly in isolation. Each unit is tested with different inputs to confirm that the system returns accurate outputs, such as validating correct login credentials or generating suitable travel suggestions. For the chatbot module, unit tests check whether it processes user queries correctly and retrieves the appropriate travel information. The booking component is also tested to ensure that calculations, availability checks, and confirmations function reliably. Payment processing units are validated to confirm correct handling of valid and invalid payment details. By testing each module separately, developers can quickly identify and fix errors before they affect other parts of the system. Unit testing also helps maintain system stability when new features are added. Overall, it strengthens the reliability and accuracy of the entire travel application.

8.2   INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration testing is a systematic technique conducted to test errors associated with interfacing. The program is constructed and tested in a small increment. In this project, login module and registration module are integrated and tested. Similarly, all the modules are integrated and tested.

The first test case evaluates the User Registration and Login Flow, focusing on the smooth interaction between the registration process and the login functionality. In this test, a user successfully registers using valid information such as name, email, and password, and then attempts to log in using the same newly registered credentials. The expected result is that the user should be able to log in without any issues and be redirected to the dashboard immediately after successful authentication. If any incorrect login information is entered, the system should display an appropriate error message, such as "Invalid username or password," ensuring that the user is clearly informed about the login failure.

The second test case examines the Travel Itinerary Generation and Booking System Integration, ensuring that the system's itinerary planning module works seamlessly with the booking process. In this scenario, the user selects their travel interests and preferred dates, after which the system generates a personalized itinerary tailored to their preferences. Following this, the user proceeds to book accommodations, activities, and transportation directly from the generated itinerary. The expected outcome is that the system should accurately generate a relevant and well-structured itinerary and allow the user to make all related bookings in alignment with the planned schedule, ensuring a smooth, integrated.

valid credentials and access the dashboard. It also checks whether the system correctly displays error messages when incorrect login details are entered. Additionally, the testing evaluates the accuracy of the itinerary generation feature by confirming that the system creates personalized travel plans based on the user's interests and travel dates. The integration between itinerary creation and the booking system is thoroughly validated to ensure that users can book hotels, activities, and transportation directly from the generated itinerary. Overall, the testing confirms that both the authentication process and the travel planning workflow operate consistently and deliver a seamless user experience.

8.3   ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Acceptance testing is a crucial phase in the software development lifecycle where the software is tested to determine whether it meets the requirements and expectations of the stakeholders. This type of testing is conducted from the end user's perspective to ensure that the software satisfies the specified criteria for acceptance and is ready for deployment.

The first test case focuses on Cross-Platform Functionality, ensuring that the application performs correctly across different devices such as desktops, tablets, and mobile phones. During testing, the user accesses the platform from each device to verify that all core features-including registration, login, destination search, trip booking, and profile updates-work smoothly regardless of screen size. The expected outcome is that the platform remains fully functional, responsive, and visually consistent, with the design and navigation adapting appropriately to each device's display to provide a seamless user experience.

The second test case evaluates Real-Time Assistance from the Chatbot, ensuring that the chatbot responds accurately and promptly to user inquiries. In

this scenario, the user asks for information about a specific destination, such as "What are the top attractions in Paris?" The expected result is that the chatbot provides real-time, relevant, and accurate details about the destination, including major attractions, activities, and the best times to visit. Additionally, the chatbot should guide the user on how to proceed with bookings or explore related travel services, ensuring helpful and interactive support throughout the user's journey. This testing focuses on evaluating the platform's performance across multiple devices while also ensuring that real-time chatbot assistance works accurately. It checks whether the application remains fully functional on desktops, tablets, and mobile devices without any layout issues or broken features. The goal is to confirm that core actions such as logging in, searching for destinations, booking trips, and updating user profiles operate smoothly regardless of screen size. Responsive design behavior is also tested to ensure that the interface automatically adjusts and remains user-friendly on every device. In addition to device compatibility, the testing examines how effectively the chatbot provides instant, relevant, and accurate responses to user queries. It ensures that the chatbot can supply destination details, highlight attractions, and offer useful travel insights. The test also verifies whether the chatbot guides users toward booking options and additional services. Overall, this testing ensures both technical responsiveness and intelligent user support across the entire system.

CHAPTER-9

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The DREAM TRAILS – Intelligent Travel Recommendation and Booking System has been successfully designed, implemented, and tested. The system integrates multiple functional modules such as user authentication, chatbot-assisted travel suggestions, destination browsing, itinerary display, booking management, and secure payment handling. Each component functions seamlessly within a unified interface, ensuring a smooth and uninterrupted user experience. The website was deployed and checked across various devices, and it consistently delivered fast performance, clear navigation, and responsive layouts. User interactions showed that the chatbot greatly improved accessibility by helping users identify suitable destinations without manually browsing through long lists. The booking and payment modules completed transactions accurately, with confirmations automatically generated and stored in the backend database.

All functional and non-functional requirements outlined at the start of the project were met. During testing, no high-priority errors or breaks in functionality were observed. The integration of PHP, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and MySQL proved effective for creating a secure and reliable application. Overall, the project achieved its goal of offering an intuitive and intelligent travel-planning system that users can depend on. The responsive design adaptability proved highly effective, providing a seamless viewing experience across desktops, tablets, and smartphone

The development of the Intelligent Travel Recommendation and Booking System aimed to address the major limitations present in traditional travel planning platforms. Throughout the project, various modules such as user authentication, destination browsing, personalized recommendation generation, chatbot-based assistance, itinerary planning, and booking management were successfully integrated into a single unified system. This integration significantly enhanced the overall user experience by providing a centralized platform where users can plan their trips from start to finish without relying on multiple external websites.

During the implementation phase, the project demonstrated how modern web technologies like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP can be effectively combined to build an interactive, responsive, and user-friendly system. The use of MySQL as the backend database proved efficient in handling user data, destination records, booking information, and personalized preferences. Moreover, the integration of the Apache server ensured seamless execution of server-side scripts while maintaining secure communication between the server and client interfaces.

The introduction of a travel recommendation chatbot played a crucial role in elevating the system's intelligence. By allowing users to ask questions and receive destination suggestions instantly, the chatbot improved real-time user engagement. It not only responded to queries about tourist attractions but also guided users to explore relevant hotel options, seasonal recommendations, and booking features. This real-time interaction improved accessibility and made the application more intuitive, especially for users unfamiliar with travel planning.

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION AND FUTUREWORK

10.1   CONCLUSION

The completion of the DREAM TRAILS project represents a significant step toward modernizing the way travelers search, compare, and book their dream destinations. Traditional travel planning often involves navigating multiple websites, comparing prices, and gathering scattered information. This project eliminates that difficulty by offering a centralized, intelligent, and interactive platform where users can access all essential travel services in one place.

Through the integration of a smart chatbot, the system enhances decision-making by generating personalized recommendations based on user preferences. This creates a more engaging and conversational experience, which makes the process of choosing destinations easier and far more enjoyable. The structured itinerary pages offer clear details about locations, travel plans, pricing, and activities, helping users visualize their journey even before booking.

The backend is designed with strong data consistency, secure transactions, and streamlined workflows. Each feature-from registration to booking confirmation-has been carefully implemented to ensure reliability and real- time responsiveness. Additionally, the web application's responsive design ensures accessibility across phones, tablets, and computers, making it convenient for users in any environment.

Overall, the project successfully demonstrates how technology can transform the travel industry by offering digital assistance, reducing manual effort, and improving the overall user experience. It also provided valuable practical

exposure to system development, testing, user-interface design, and integration of multiple technologies, strengthening both technical and analytical skills.

10.2   FUTURE WORK

As Dream Trails continues to evolve, several exciting enhancements can be incorporated to further improve the user experience and expand its capabilities. One potential enhancement is the introduction of Virtual Touring, which would allow users to experience destinations before booking their trips. By integrating 360-degree video tours or Virtual Reality (VR) experiences, users can explore tourist spots, hotels, and activities from the comfort of their homes, providing a more immersive way to decide on their next vacation. This could include live-guided tours where users interact with a virtual guide in real-time or a self-paced exploration of popular destinations, enriching the decision-making process. Additionally, incorporating Augmented Reality (AR) features could allow users to visualize destinations, activities, or accommodations directly through their mobile devices. For instance, users could point their phones at a map or landmark and instantly get information about nearby attractions or travel packages. This could greatly enhance the planning experience, offering real- time, contextual recommendations based on where the user is looking or exploring. Another possible future enhancement is AI-driven travel assistants capable of assisting users in real-time during their trips. These assistants could provide on-the-go guidance about local attractions, restaurant recommendations, weather updates, or even help navigate through airports or foreign cities These future enhancements would not only elevate the Dream Trails platform but also make travel planning more dynamic, personalized, and immersive, keeping pace with technological advancements and shifting user.

APPENDIX-A

SOURCE CODE

About.php

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>DreamTrails - Home</title>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@400;600&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Tangerine&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Press+Start+2P&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.0.0-beta3/css/all.min.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.0.0-beta3/css/all.min.css">
</head>
<body>
<header>
<div class="logo">
```

```html
<img src="images\logo.png" alt="DreamTrails Logo">
</div>
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href="home.php">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="about.php">About</a></li>
<li><a href="chatbot.php">Chat Assistant</a></li>
<li><a href="#packages">Packages</a></li>
<li><a href="#testimonials">testimonials</a></li>
<li><a href="#contact">contact</a></li>
<li><a href="logout.php">Logout</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
</header>
<section class="photo-section">
   <img src="./images/DALL·E 2024-12-26 22.26.22 - A visually captivating
banner for 'Dream Trails Travel Agency,' featuring a blend of scenic landscapes like
mountains, beaches, and lush forests. The (1).webp" alt="World Map"
class="photo-image">
<div class="content">
<h1>Explore the World with DreamTrails</h1>
<p>Your adventure begins here!</p>
</div>
</section>
<!-- Our Story Section -->
<section class="our-story" id="our-story">
<div class="container">
<h2>Our Story</h2>
<div class="story-card">
<div class="story-content">
```

<h1>DreamTrails: Where Adventures Begin</h1>

<p>

DreamTrails began in 2015 when Aarav Kumar, a passionate traveler, camped under the Himachal skies and realized a gap in meaningful travel experiences. Starting with small treks for friends, Aarav's vision grew into a platform offering personalized journeys and hidden gems.

</p>

<p>

By 2019, DreamTrails became renowned for its "Offbeat Expeditions," featuring unforgettable adventures like sleeping in glass igloos and exploring floating markets. The company also partnered with local communities, promoting sustainable tourism and authentic experiences.

</p>

<p>

Today, DreamTrails is a global travel icon, inspiring wanderlust and proving that every great journey begins with a dream.

</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</section>

<section class="mission-vision" id="mission-vision">

<div class="container">

<h2>Our Mission & Vision</h2>

<div class="mission-vision-content">

<div class="mission">

<h3>Our Mission</h3>

<p>

To inspire a world of boundless curiosity and adventure by curating transformative travel experiences that not only showcase the beauty of each

destination but also foster deeper connections with nature, culture, and local communities. We aim to redefine travel by making it more immersive, sustainable, and meaningful, leaving a lasting impact on both the traveler and the places they explore.

</p>

</div>

<div class="vision">

<h3>Our Vision</h3>

<p>

To provide exceptional, personalized travel experiences that blend adventure with responsibility. We strive to create journeys that inspire a love for exploration while prioritizing sustainability, cultural awareness, and environmental stewardship. Our mission is to empower travelers to connect with the heart of every destination, leaving a positive impact on both the world and its communities

</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</section>

<section class="key-parameters">

<div class="container">

<h2>Our Achievements</h2>

<div class="parameters">

<div class="parameter">

<h3 class="counter" data-count="10000">0+</h3>

<p><i class="fas fa-smile"></i> Happy Customers</p>

</div>

<div class="parameter">

<h3 class="counter" data-count="500">0+</h3>

```
<p><i class="fas fa-handshake"></i> Partners</p>

</div>
<div class="parameter">
<h3 class="counter" data-count="30000">0+</h3>
<p><i class="fas fa-calendar-check"></i> Bookings</p>
</div>
<div class="parameter">
<h3 class="counter" data-count="200">0+</h3>
<p><i class="fas fa-map-marker-alt"></i> Destinations</p>
</div>
<div class="parameter">
<h3 class="counter" data-count="12000">0+</h3>
<p><i class="fas fa-bolt"></i> Exciting Adventures</p>
</div>
<div class="parameter">
<h3 class="counter" data-count="1500">0+</h3>
<p><i class="fas fa-users"></i> Events Organized</p>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</section>
<section class="meet-our-team">
<div class="container">
<h2>Meet Our Team</h2>
<div class="team-members">
<div class="team-member">
<img src="images/th.jpg" alt="Team Member 1" class="team-photo" />
<h3>John Doe</h3>
<p>Founder & CEO</p>
```

```
<p class="bio">"Exploring the world, one adventure at a time."</p>
</div>
<div class="team-member">
    <img src="images/watermark-removed (4).jpeg" alt="Team Member 2"
class="team-photo" />
<h3>Jane Smith</h3>
<p>Travel Consultant</p>
<p class="bio">"Passionate about curating dream getaways."</p>
</div>
<div class="team-member">
<img src="images/cop.jpeg" alt="Team Member 3" class="team-photo" />
<h3>Alex Brown</h3>
<p>Marketing Head</p>
<p class="bio">"Turning wanderlust into unforgettable journeys."</p>
</div>
<!-- Add more team members here -->
<div class="team-member">
    <img        src="images/emily-clark_profile_1536x1152.webp"        alt="Team
Member 4" class="team-photo" />
<h3>Emily Clark</h3>
<p>Operations Manager</p>
<p class="bio">"Ensuring smooth operations behind the scenes."</p>
</div>
<div class="team-member">
<img src="images/th (1).jpg" alt="Team Member 5" class="team-photo"
/>
<h3>Michael Lee</h3>
<p>Creative Director</p>
<p class="bio">"Designing experiences that captivate and inspire."</p>
</div>
```

```html
<div class="team-member">
<img src="images/w" alt="Team Member 6" class="team-photo" />
<h3>Sarah Wilson</h3>
<p>Customer Relations</p>
    <p class="bio">"Ensuring a seamless and enjoyable experience for every customer."</p>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</section>
<!-- Footer Section -->
<footer>
<div class="footer-content">
<!-- Office and Branches Section -->
<div class="office-info">
<h3>Our Offices</h3>
    <p><strong>Head Office:</strong> 456, Sector 21, Gurgaon, Haryana - 122018, India</p>
<h3><strong>Other Branches:</strong></h3>
<ul>
<li>Mumbai, Maharashtra</li>
<li>Bangalore, Karnataka</li>
<li>Chennai, Tamil Nadu</li>
</ul>
</div>
<!-- Social Media Section -->
<div class="social-icons">
<h3>Follow Us</h3>
<a href="#"><i class="fa-brands fa-facebook"></i></a>
<a href="#"><i class="fa-brands fa-instagram"></i></a>
```

Signin.php

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Login Page</title>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<style>
body {
font-family: Arial, sans-serif; margin: 0;
padding: 0;
background-color: #BAB8B7;
}
.container { display: flex;
flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center; height: 80vh;
box-sizing: border-box; padding: 20px;
}
.box {
background-color: #fff; border-radius: 12px;
box-shadow: 0px 0px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1); padding: 20px;
width: 100%;
max-width: 500px;
```

```php
<?php include("config.php"); session_start();
if (isset($_SESSION['email'])) {
$email = $_SESSION['email']; header('Location: home.php'); exit();
}
if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == 'POST') {
$email = $_POST['email'];
$password = $_POST['password'];
$u_value = $email;
$p_value = $password;
$sql="select * from users where email='$email'";
$res=$conn->query($sql);
$row=mysqli_fetch_array($res); if($row>0)
{
if (password_verify($password, $row["password"])) {
$_SESSION['email'] = $email; sleep(2);
header('Location: home.php'); exit();
} else {
echo "<script>alert('*Invalid password')</script>";
}
} else {
echo "<script>alert('*Invalid email or password')</script>";
}
}
```

?>

Signout.php

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Login Page</title>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<style>
body {
font-family: Arial, sans-serif; margin: 0;
padding: 0;
background-color: #BAB8B7;
}
.container { display: flex;
flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center; height: 80vh;
box-sizing: border-box; padding: 20px;
}
.box {
background-color: #fff; border-radius: 12px;
box-shadow: 0px 0px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1); padding: 20px;
```

```php
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
<?php
include 'config.php';
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
$username = $_POST['email'];
$email = $_POST['email'];
    $password                    =                    password_hash($_POST['password'],
PASSWORD_DEFAULT);
$sql="select * from users where email='$email'";
$res=$conn->query($sql);
$row=mysqli_fetch_array($res); if($row>0)
{
    echo "<script>alert('Error:Account Already Created! Try Another Email-
ID');</script>";
} else {
    $sql1 = "INSERT INTO users (username, email, password) VALUES
('$username', '$email', '$password')";
if ($conn->query($sql1) === TRUE) {
echo "<script>alert('Message:Account Created!'); window.location.href
='signin.php'; </script>";
} else {
echo "<script>alert('Error:Account Not Created!');</script>";
}
}
$conn->close();
```

APPENDIX – B

SCREENSHOTS
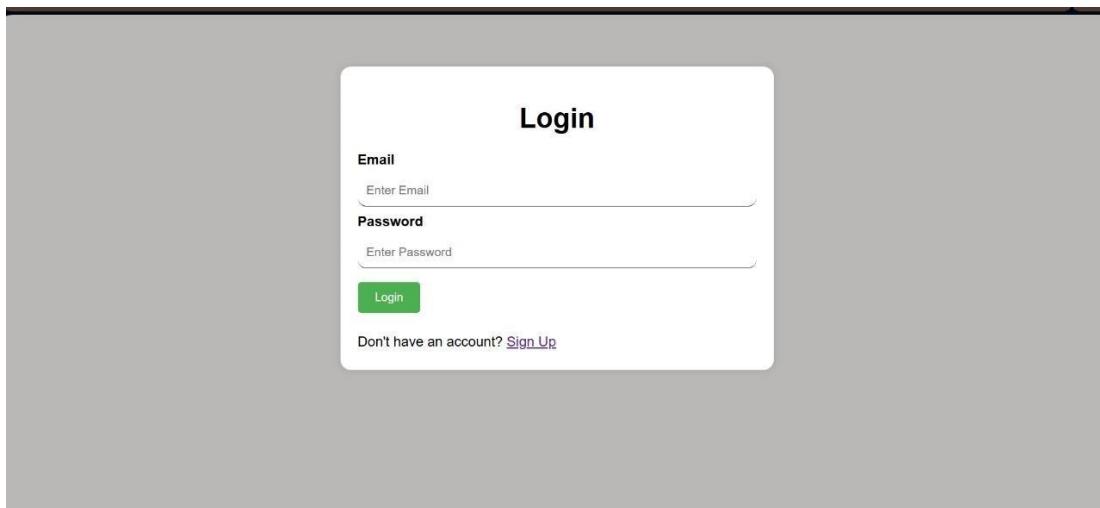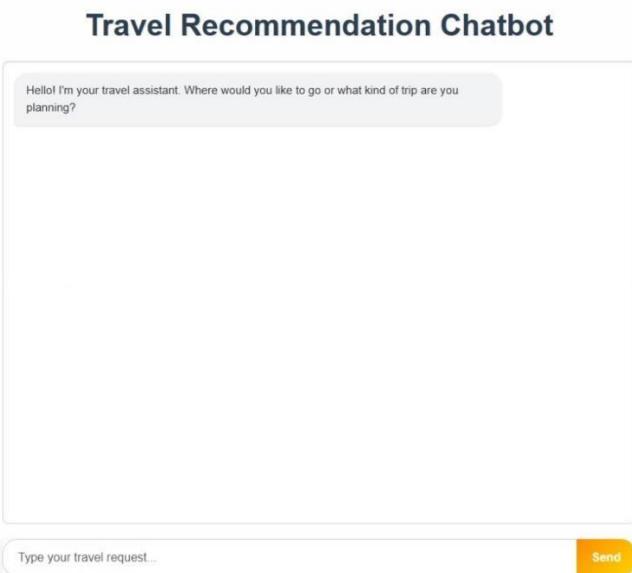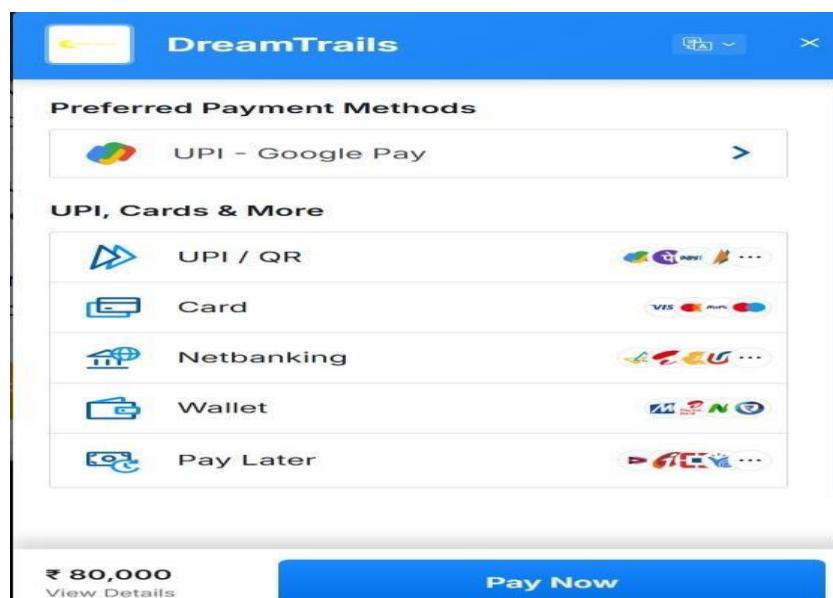
Figure B.1 Login Page
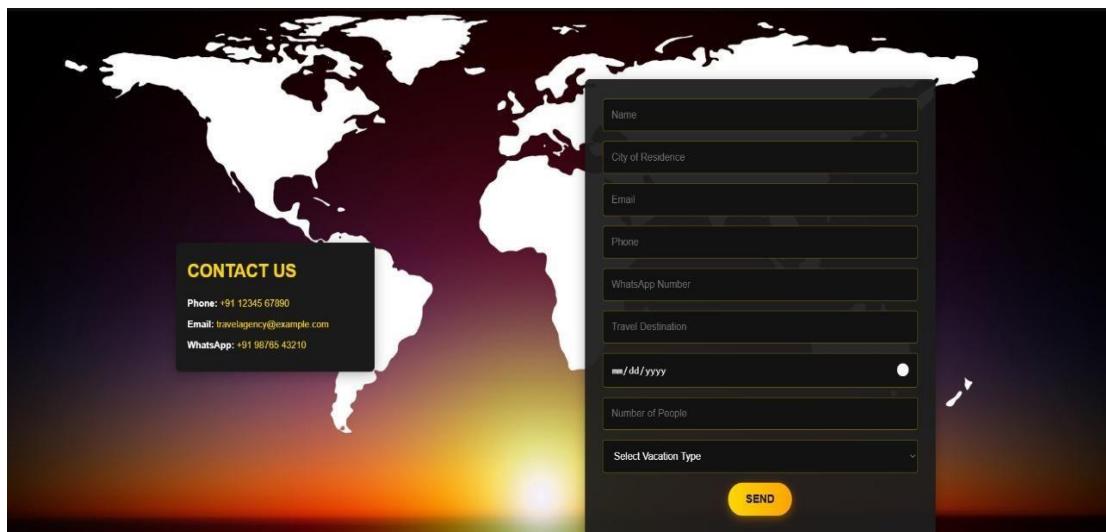
Figure B.2 Package

Figure B.3 Chatbox

Figure B.4 Payment

Figure B.5 Admin Page

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