ONLINE TOURISM GUIDE SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

In the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Submitted by

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(REG D.NO. 321228820038)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that GUNISETTY DEEPAK bearing Register No.321228820038 of MCA II year during the academic year 2021- 2023 has submitted the Project work titled under the guidance of S.RAVI PRASAD Asst. Professor as partial fulfillment of ONLINE TOURISM GUIDE SYSTEM the requirements for the award of degree of Master of Computer Applicationin the Department of Computer Science-PG, Dr.Lankapalli Bullayya College, Visakhapatnam. This work is not submitted to any University for the award of any Degree. The Project details are furnished below.

DURATION OF THE PROJECT : APRIL, 2021 to AUGEST 2023.

SOFTWARE USED : Python

BACK END : Django FrameworK

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EXTERNAL EXAM

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

At every outset I express my gratitude to almighty lord for showering his grace and blessings upon me to complete this project. Although our name appears on the cover of this book, many people had contributed in some form or the other form to this project Development. We could not done this project without the assistance or support of each of the following we thank you all.

I wish to place on my record my deep sense of gratitude to my project guide, project work. S. RAVI PRASAD SIR for his constant motivation and valuable help through the project work.

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I also extend my thanks to other Faculty members for their Co-operation during my Course and also to my parents for their valuable support and guidance.Finally I would like to thank my friends for their co-operation to complete this project

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project report entitled "ONLINE TOURISM GUIDESYSSTEM" is the result of original work done by me and to the best of my knowledge. A similar work has not been submitted previously to my other university of the requirement for the award of degree of Master of Computer Application

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ABSTRACT

The Online Tourism Guide is a Python based website that helps the tourists in exploring and planning to visit places according to city and kind of place. This website plans the tour such that the user can save more time in exploring maximum places rather than wasting time in reaching his destinations. Initially, it takes the information about the city and kind of place, the user wants to visit. Then it will show the list of places of attractions of that place from which the user can opt the places of his choice according to his priority. “Tourism” is the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environmentfor more than one consecutive year for leisure, business of other purpose .Many of us see the tourist guides in the tourist places. As we go to different places we are unable to find the details of transportation fromthat particular place. So the people use the tourist guides. In this site, onecan find the tourist place details. Here the user can select the place, by that he will be provided all the details of that particular place. Here the details include transportation facilities and accommodation facilities to a place.

In this site, user will be provided by the transportation details like bus andtrain timings to a particular place from Hyderabad. and the distance from source to destination is also provided. And the accommodation details arelike hotel names, hotel location, cost per day in a hotel will be provided to a particular place that is selected by the user.

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11. INTRODUCTION

“Tourism” is the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for more than one consecutive year for leisure, business of other purpose. Many of us see the tourist guides in the tourist places. As we go to different places we are unable to find the details of transportation from that particular place. Sothe people use the tourist guides. But it is done manually. So this process is time consuming and costly. So here we provide the “online tourism guide”. By using this we can find the details on finger tips. In this site, one can find the tourist place details.Here the user can select the place, by that he will be provided all the details of that particular place. Here the details include transportation facilities and accommodation facilities to a place. Initially, it takes the information about the city and kind of place, the user wants to visit. Then it will show the list of places of attractions of that place from which the user can opt the places of his choice according to his priority. In this site, user will be provided by the transportation details like bus and train timings to a particular place from Hyderabad. Here Hyderabad is the source address to any place. So the user will get the bus and train timings from Hyderabad and the distance from source to destination is also provided. And the accommodation details are like hotel names, hotel location, cost per day in a hotel will be provided to a particular place thatis selected by the user. And also in this site, the user can also provide the tourist places and details to the admin. This can be done by the user by login in to the site.

By login into the site, the user will be provided the new place registration form to provide the place to the admin. After placing it, he can logout. And this will be sent tothe admin. When admin login into the site he can see the places provided by the user. Then he will accept the places and will update the database.

1.1 Scope:

The scope of an online tourism guide system can be quite broad and comprehensive. Here are some key aspects and functionalities that could beincluded within its scope:

Destination Information: The system should provide detailed information aboutvarious tourist destinations, including popular attractions, historical landmarks,cultural sites, natural wonders, and local events.

Travel Planning: Users should be able to plan their trips by accessing information about transportation options, accommodation, local weather, visa requirements, and other relevant details. The system can offer suggestions andrecommendations based on user preferences and budget.

Interactive Maps: Integration of interactive maps can help users navigate andexplore destinations effectively. The system can provide directions, suggest itineraries, and highlight points of interest.

Reviews and Ratings: Users should be able to access reviews and ratings from other travelers about hotels, restaurants, tourist spots, and other services. Thisfeature enables users to make informed decisions and choose the best options.

Booking and Reservations: Integration with booking platforms allows users tomake hotel reservations, book flights, rent cars, and purchase tickets for attractions or events directly through the system.

Personalized Recommendations: By collecting user preferences and behaviordata, the system can offer personalized recommendations for attractions, activities, and local experiences tailored to individual interests.

Local Guides and Tours: The system can provide information about local tourguides or tour operators who offer guided tours and experiences in the destination. Users can book these services through the platform.

Travel Tips and Advice: The system can provide practical travel tips, safety guidelines, cultural etiquettes, and other advice to help users have a smooth andenjoyable trip.

Language Support: Translation features or multilingual support can assist usersin overcoming language barriers while traveling to different countries.

Social and Community Features: Users can share their travel experiences, photos, and tips within the system's community. They can connect with fellowtravelers, seek advice, and share insights.

Offline Accessibility: The system can offer offline access to essential informationlike maps, saved itineraries, and emergency contact details to ensure usability even in areas with limited internet connectivity.

It's important to note that the scope of an online tourism guide system can varydepending on the specific goals, target audience, and resources of the system's developers. Additional features and functionalities can be added based on market research and user feedback to enhance the user experience.

1.1.1 Problem Statement

In this we define problem as in the early days people use tourist guides in the tourist places. So it is done manually. But it takes time and is costly. As we go to different places we are unable to find the details of transportation from that particular place. Sohere we provide the online tourism guide. In the present system a customer has to approach various agencies to find details of places and to book tickets. This often requires a lot of time and effort. A customer may not get the desired information fromthese offices and often the customer may be misguided. It is tedious for a customer toplan a particular journey and have it executed properly. Increased transaction leads toincreased source document and hence maintenance becomes difficult. If any admin, user entry is wrongly made then the maintenance becomes very difficult. The main problem of frequent traveler who is traveling whole around the world needs this kind of app, but due to limited storage and switching to different websites it becomes tedious for the traveler and it spoils the mood.

We get to know the need of them they wanted an web app which has the functionality of all various travel app does in the market today. The goal of the project is to do develop an web app that helps traveler on his journey. The purpose of our project is toprovide the basic idea on some common conversation in the different places that the travelers need to go after coming to that place. The main objective of this research is to develop a travel guide web application with added functions to an existing application. Especially in this application, the interaction between users is the new function compared to traditional travel.

1.2 Existing system:

Before Online tourism, People who wish to visit places used to makereservations themselves by standing in this queue for long hours.
They also need to search for available accommodation at the visiting places. people hardly had some knowledge of some places and their worth watching. Such procedure was time consuming and energy Wasting. So ,we came the list of visitors very easy by saving both theirtime and energy.

1.3 Proposed system:

For people who want the trip planned entirely, who don't want to use the filtering method of pen and paper or trace filtering tour guide helps them completely. The tourguide is a website that helps vacation goers plan out where to go and what to see based on their interests.
To the above problem the proposed solution is "online tourism guide". In this we provide the tourists places for the user. In this we provide all the transportation detailsto the user. By that user can know all the details from a particular place. And user canalso provide the tourists places for the admin.
The proposed system is a web based application and maintains a centralized repository of all related information. The system allows one to easily access the relevant information and make necessary travel arrangements. Users can decide aboutplaces they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation.

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MODULES:

ADMINISTRATOR MODULE

This module includes administrator-related functions. The administrator handles all details and has access rights to add, delete, edit and view the venue, ride, route, booking, etc.

TRAVELS MODULE

This module includes information on the different travel agencies. The customer should choose the required organization based on comfort and usability.

ROUTES MODULE

This module offers information on different routes linking origins and destinations. For each path, information such as source, destination, fare, reservation details, pick up points, etc.

RESERVATIONS MODULE

This module offers features that allow users to book tickets or cancel pre-booked tickets. The module keeps records of all reservations made so far and helps the administrator to confirm or deny bookings

2. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Requirement analysis in an online tourism guide system involves understanding the needs and expectations of users, stakeholders, and the overall objectives of the system

2.1 Feasibility study:

The feasibility of the project is analysed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During systemanalysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

An important outcome of preliminary investigation is the determination that the system request is feasible. This is possible only if it is feasible within limited resourceand time.

2.1.1 Technical Feasibility :

According to Roger S. Pressman, Technical Feasibility is the Assessment of the technical resources of the organization. The organization needs IBM compatible machines with a graphical web browser connected to the Internet and Intranet. The system is developed for platform Independent environment. Java Server Pages, JavaScript, HTML, SQL server and WebLogic Server are used to develop the system.The technical feasibility has been carried out. The system is technically feasible for development and can be developed with the existing facility.

2.1.2 Economic Feasibility

Economic Feasibility or Cost-benefit is an assessment of the economic justification for a computer based project. As hardware was installed from the beginning & for lotsof purposes thus the cost on project of hardware is low. Since the system is a network based, any number of employees connected to the LAN within that organization can use this tool from at any time. The Virtual Private Networkis

to be developed using the existing resources of the organization. So the project is economically feasible.

2.1.3 Cost Benifts Analysis

The cost benefit technique balances costs against benefits of a design to show the netbenefit of the plan. Cost-Benefit Analysis is a systematic approach that can be used tocompare costs and benefits of a policy, project or decision generally from the viewpoint of the society as a whole. CBA generally involves comparing the total expected cost of each project with the benefits involved and measuring whether the cost is more or the benefit of the project.

2.1.4 Operational Feasibility

Operational Feasibility deals with the study of prospects of the system to be developed. This system operationally eliminates all the tensions of the Admin andhelps him in effectively tracking the project progress. This kind of automation willsurely reduce the time and energy, which previously consumed in manual work.
Based on the study, the system is proved to be operationally feasible.

2.1 Software Requirement Specification

The primary goal of the system analysis is to improve the efficiency of the existing system for the development of the new system, a preliminaryserve of the existing system will be conducted.

2.1.1 Functional Requirements

In software engineering, a functional requirement defines a function of a software system or its component. A function is described as a set of inputs, the behavior, and outputs (see also software). Functional requirements may be calculations, technical details, data manipulation and processing and other specific functionality that define what a system is supposed to accomplish. Behavioral requirements describing all the cases where the system uses the functional requirements are captured in use cases. Generally, functional requirements are expressed in the form system shall do . The plan for implementing functional requirements is detailed in the system design. In requirements engineering, functional requirements specify particular results of a system. Functional requirements drive the application architecture of a system. A requirements analyst generates use cases after

gathering and validating a set of functional requirements. The hierarchy of functional requirements is: user/stakeholder request -> feature -> use case -> business rule. Functional requirements drive the application architecture of a system. A requirements analyst generates use cases after gathering and validating a set of functional requirements. Functional requirements may be technical details, data manipulation and other specific functionality of the project is to provide the information to the user

1.4 Storage (database requirements)

- User details stored in database
- User database files are saved in database

2..2.1.1 Input

The input design is the link between the information system and the user . it comprise the developing specification and the process for data preaparing and those steps are necessary to input transaction data into na usable from for processing can achieve by inspecting the computer to read data from the writer or printed document or it can occur by having people keying the data directly into the system

In an online tourism guide system project, there are various inputs and outputs involved. Let's explore some common examples:

1. **User Queries:** Users provide inputs in the form of queries or search terms related to their desired travel destinations, activities, accommodations, or other travel-related information. These queries help the system understand user intent and provide relevant results.

2. **User Preferences**: Users may provide their preferences and requirements, such as budget constraints, preferred travel dates, accommodation types, amenities, attractions of interest, and transportation preferences.

3. **Location Data:** The system may require inputs related to the user's current location or the desired travel destination.

- Places, location, rating, description

2.2.1.2 Output

A quality output is one, which meets the requirements of the end user and presents the information clearly. In any system results of processing are communicated to the user and to other system through outputs. In output design it is determained how the information isw t5o be displaced for immediately need and also the hard copy ouput.

- Search results
- Reviews and Ratings
- Analytics and Reports,

The specific outputs in an online tourism guide system project may vary depending on the project requirements and the functionalities implemented in the system.

2.2.1.3 Computational

In an online tourism guide system, computation plays a crucial role in various aspects of the system's functionality. Here are some key areas where computation is involved:

1. Data Processing: The online tourism guide system needs to process a vast amount of data to provide accurate and up-to-date information to users..

2. Search and Recommendations: Computation is employed to power search and recommendation algorithms in the tourism guide system.

3. Route Planning: Computation is utilized in generating optimal travel routes and itineraries..

4 Reviews and Ratings: Computation is used to process and analyze user reviews and ratings. Natural language processing (NLP) techniques are applied to extract sentiments, identify key topics

6. Analytics and Reporting: Computation is utilized to generate analytics and reports for both users and system administrators.

Overall, computation plays a vital role in powering the various functionalities of an online tourism guide system, enabling efficient data processing, personalized recommendations, route planning, booking management, sentiment analysis, and analytics.

2.2.2 Non –Functional Requirement

In systems engineering and requirements engineering, a non-functional requirement is a requirement that specifies criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviors The project non-functional requirements include the following

- Updating Work status.
- Problem resolution.
- Error occurrence in the system
- Customer requests

2.2.2.1 Quality metrics

According to the Online Tourism guide system in SERVQUAL service quality can be measured by identifying gaps between customers' expectations of the service and their perceptions of the actual performance of the service providers. If expectations are met or exceeded service quality is perceived to be satisfactory.

2.2.2.2 Reliability

Tourism is a highly reliable industry because people will always need places to go and things to do. It's one of the few industries that can survive a recession or global crisis because people will always find a way to take some time off and have a good time. However, some factors can impact tourism reliability.

2.2.2.3. Usability

Ease-of-use requirements address the factors that constitute the capacity of the software to be understood, learned, and used by its intended users. Hyperlinks will be provided for each and every service the system provides through which navigation will be easier. A system that has high usability coefficient makes the work of the user easier.

2.2.2.4. Response Time

Tourism Management System is an integrated software developed for tourism business. It is a dynamic and responsive system and it addresses the challenges of managing the records, missing records due to human errors,etc. The purpose is to build a system that performs all operations related to traveling, booking, sightseeing, etc. This system connects customers and agents

2.2.2.5 Throughput

Secure Browser Technology prevents users from opening any other window while the online tourism guide system process is going on. The user is allowed to access only the

2.2.2.6 Availability

System will be available around the clock except for the time required for the backup of data.

2.2.2.7 Maintainability

The installation and operation manual of online tourism guide system will be provided to the user. Also functionality and help will be provided to the online users

2.2.3 Environment & Technology Requirements

2.2.3.1 Hardware requirements

The hardware requirement specifies each interface of the software elements and the hardware elements of the system. These hardware requirements include configuration characteristics.

- Operating system : windows, Linux
- Processor : minimum core i3
- Ram: minimum 4 gb
- Hard disk : minimum 1TB

2.2.3.2 Software Requirements

The software requirements specify the use of all required software products like data management system. The required software product specifies the numbers and version. Each interface specifies the purpose of the interfacing software as related to this software product.

- Database : Mysql
- Language Used : Python
- Backend Framework : Django Framework
- Web Technologies : Html, Css, Javascript user is allowed to access only the particular admin module . Access to keyboard shortcuts for copy, paste and screen capture is completely prevented

HTML

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML is a language that is easy to write, easy to understand and highly portable.

HTML is not a compiled language and is directly interpreted by a browser.HTML is the set of instructions. Each instruction is called as an element or Markup. It is used to structure and format documents for presentation on the web. HTML enhances ASCII files with markup tags that permit the display of a variety of fonts, images, and highlighting options.

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting

by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript often abbreviated as JS, interpreted programming language. It is a language which is also characterized as dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based and multi paradigm. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of the World Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive web pages and thus is an essential part of web applications. The vast majority of websites use it, and all major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute it.

Java Script is Netscape's cross–platform, object-based scripting language for client server application. JavaScript is mainly used as a client side scripting language. This means JavaScrit code is written into an HTML page. When a user requests an HTML page with JavaScript in it, the script is sent to the browser and it's up to the browser to do something with it. JavaScript can be used in other contexts than a Web browser.

Types of Java Script:

a. Navigator Java Script also called client-side Java Script.
b. Live Wire Java Script also called server-side Java Script.

Using Java Script, dynamic HTML pages can be created that process user input and maintain persistent data using special objects, files and relational databases. Browser interprets JavaScript statements embedded in an HTML page. Netscape Navigator 2.0 and Internet Explorer 3.0 versions and later recognize Java Script. Through JavaScript Live Connect functionally, application can access Java and CORBA distributed-object applications. Navigator 3.0 and later versions supports Live Connect.

Features of JavaScript (JS):

• Browser interprets JavaScript
• JavaScript is object based and uses built-in, extensible objects and have no classes or inheritance
• JavaScript is loosely typed language • In JavaScript object reference are checked at runtime

• JavaScript is designed to supplement the capabilities of HTML with script that are capable responding to web pages events. JSP has access to some extent of aspects of the web browser window.

• JavaScript control browser and content but cannot draw graphics or perform networking.

Client side JavaScript features:

Client–side JavaScript has expressly been developed for use in a web browser in conjunction with HTML pages. This has certain consequences for security.JavaScript cannot read files from or write them to the file system on the computer. This would be a clear security hazard.JavaScript cannot execute any other programs. This would also be unacceptable. JavaScript cannot establish any connection to whatever computer, except to download a new HTML page or to send mail. This, too, would create unacceptable hazards. The Client-Side JavaScript also has the following features:

• Controls Document's appearance and content
• Control the browser
• Interact with the HTML forms
• Interact with the user
• Read and write client state with cookies

Server- Side JavaScript Features:

• Embedded in HTML page
• Executed at the server
• Pre-complied for faster response
• Access to Server-side objects
• Encapsulation of the request

MYSQL

Workbench is a unified visual tool for database architects, developers, and DBAs. MySQL Workbench provides data modeling, SQL development, and comprehensive administration tools for server configuration, user administration, backup, and much more. MySQL Workbench is available on Windows, Linux and Mac OSX.

SQLite3 can be integrated with Python using sqlite3 module, which was written by Gerhard Haring. It provides an SQL interface compliant with the DB-API 2.0 specification described by PEP 249. You do not need to install this module separately because it is shipped by default along with Python version 2.5.x onwards. To use sqlite3 module, you must first create a connection object that represents the database and then optionally you can create a cursor object, which will help you in executing all the SQL statements.

Django

Django is a web application framework written in Python programming language. It is based on MVT (Model View Template) design pattern. The Django is very demanding due to its rapid development feature. It takes less time to build application after collecting client requirement. This framework uses a famous tag line: The web framework for perfectionists with deadlines.

PYTHON

Python is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language. Created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991, Python's design philosophy emphasizes code readability with its notable use of significant whitespace. Its language constructs and object oriented approach aim to help programmers write clear, logical code for small and large-scale projects.

Python is dynamically typed and garbage-collected. It supports multiple programming paradigms, including procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming. Python is often described as a "batteries included" language due to its comprehensive standard library.

Python interpreters are available for many operating systems. A global community of programmers develops and maintains CPython, an open source reference implementation. A non profit organization, the Python Software Foundation, manages and directs resources for Python and CPython development.

Python is an easy to learn, powerful programming language. It has efficient high-level data structures and a simple but effective approach to object-oriented programming. Python’s elegant syntax and dynamic typing, together with its interpreted nature, make it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development in many areas on most platforms.

HISTORY

Python was conceived in the late 1980s by Guido van Rossum at Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in the Netherlands as a successor to the ABC language (itself inspired by SETL), capable of exception handling and interfacing with the Amoeba operating system. Its implementation began in December 1989.Van Rossum shouldered sole responsibility for the project, as the lead developer, until 12 July 2018, when he announced his "permanent vacation" from his responsibilities as Python's Benevolent Dictator For Life, a title the Python community bestowed upon him to reflect his long-term commitment as the project's chief decisionmaker.He now shares his leadership as a member of a five-person steering council. In January 2019, active Python core developers elected Brett Cannon, Nick Coghlan, Barry Warsaw, Carol Willing and Van Rossum to a five-member "Steering Council" to lead the project. Python 2.0 was released on 16 October 2000 with many major new features, including a cycle-detecting garbage collector and support for Unicode. Python 3.0 was released on 3 December 2008. It was a major revision of the language that is not completely backwardcompatible. Many of its major features were backported to Python 2.6.x and 2.7.x version series. Releases of Python 3 include the 2to3 utility, which automates (at least partially) the translation of Python 2 code to Python 3. Python 2.7's end-of-life date was initially set at 2015.

Python Libraries

After Modules and Python Packages, we shift our discussion to Python Libraries. This Python Library, we will discuss Python Standard library and different libraries offered by Python Programming Language: pandas, Matplotlib, scipy, numpy, etc

3.DESIGN

3.1 System Design

Design is the first step in the development phase for any techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization. Once the software requirements have been analyzed and specified the software design involves three technical activities – design , coding, implementation and testing that are required to build and verify the software.

The design activities are of main importance in this phase, because in this activity, decisions ultimately affecting the success of the software implementation and its ease of maintenance are made.

These decisions have the final bearing upon reliability and maintainability of the system. Design is the only way to accurately translate the customer's requirements into finished software or a system. Design is the place where quality is fostered in development. Software design is a process through which requirements are translated into a representation of software. Software design is conducted in two steps. Preliminary design is concerned with the transformation of requriments into data.

3.1.1.INTRODUCTION TO UML

This diagrams formed by the Unified Modeling Languages that acts as the blueprint for the project development. It shows the needed diagrams based in UML to guide you in building your Online Examination System. These UML Diagrams is composed of Use Cases, Activity Diagrams, Class, Sequences and many more.

3.1.1. UML DIAGRAM

A diagram is the graphical presentation of a set of elements, most often rendered as a connected graph of vertices and arcs you draw diagram to visualize a system from different perspective, so a diagram is a projection into a system. For all but most trivial systems, a diagram represents an elided view of the elements that make up a system. The same element may appear in all diagrams, only a few diagrams , or in no diagrams at all. In theory, a diagram may contain any combination of things and relationships. In practice, however, a small number of common combinations arise, which are consistent with the five most useful views that comprise the architecture of a software-intensive system. For this reason, the UML includes nine such diagrams.

3.1.2.1 Scenarios:

A Scenario is a formal description of the flow of events that occur during the execution of a use case instance. It defines the specific sequence of events between the system and the external actors. It is normally described in text and corresponds to the textual representation of the sequence diagrams

3.1.2.2 Use case Diagrams

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases.

Usecase Diagram Of Our Project

A use case diagram at its simplest is a represented of a user's interaction with the system that show the relationship between the user and the different use cases in which the is involved .
A use case diagram can identify the different types of users of a system and the different use cases and will often be accompanied by other types of diagrams as well.

Use case diagram shows a set of use cases and actors and there relationships. It addresses the static use case view of a system. These diagrams are important in organizing and modeling the behavior of a system.A use case describes a set of sequences, in each sequences represents the interaction of the things out side the system with the system itself.

Use diagrams commonly contain:

1. Use cases
2. Actors
3. Dependency, generalization and association relation ships.

1. Use case

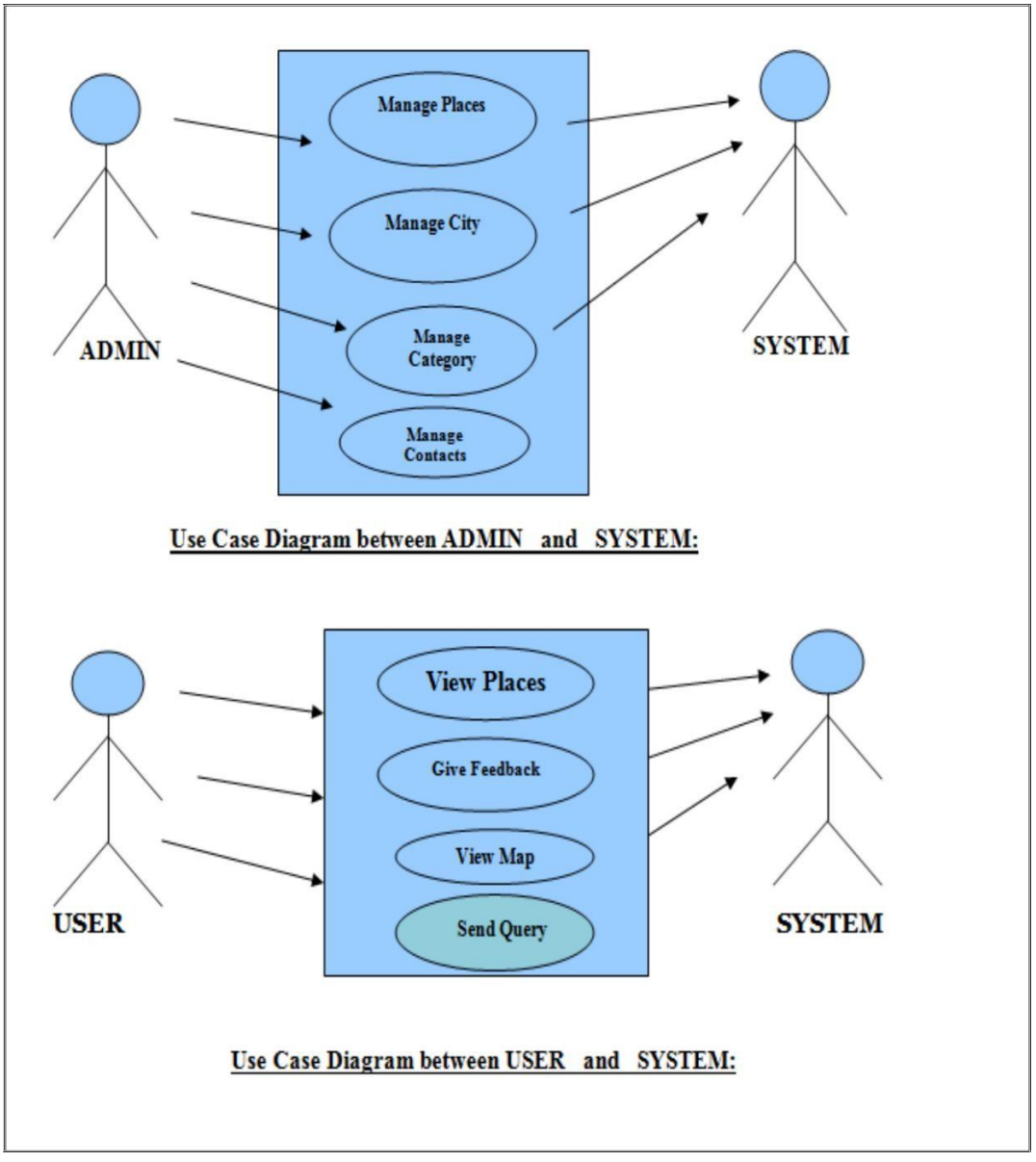
A use case carries out some tangible amount of work you can apply use cases to your whole system.

2. Actor

use case involves the interaction of actors and system. An actor represents a Coherent set of roles that user of use case play when interacting with these use cases.

3. Dependency, Generalization and Association Relation ships

You can define general kinds of actors and specializing them using generalization relation ships. Actors may be connected to use cases only by association. An association between an actor and a use case indicates that the actor and the use case communicate with one another, each one possibly sending and receiving messages.

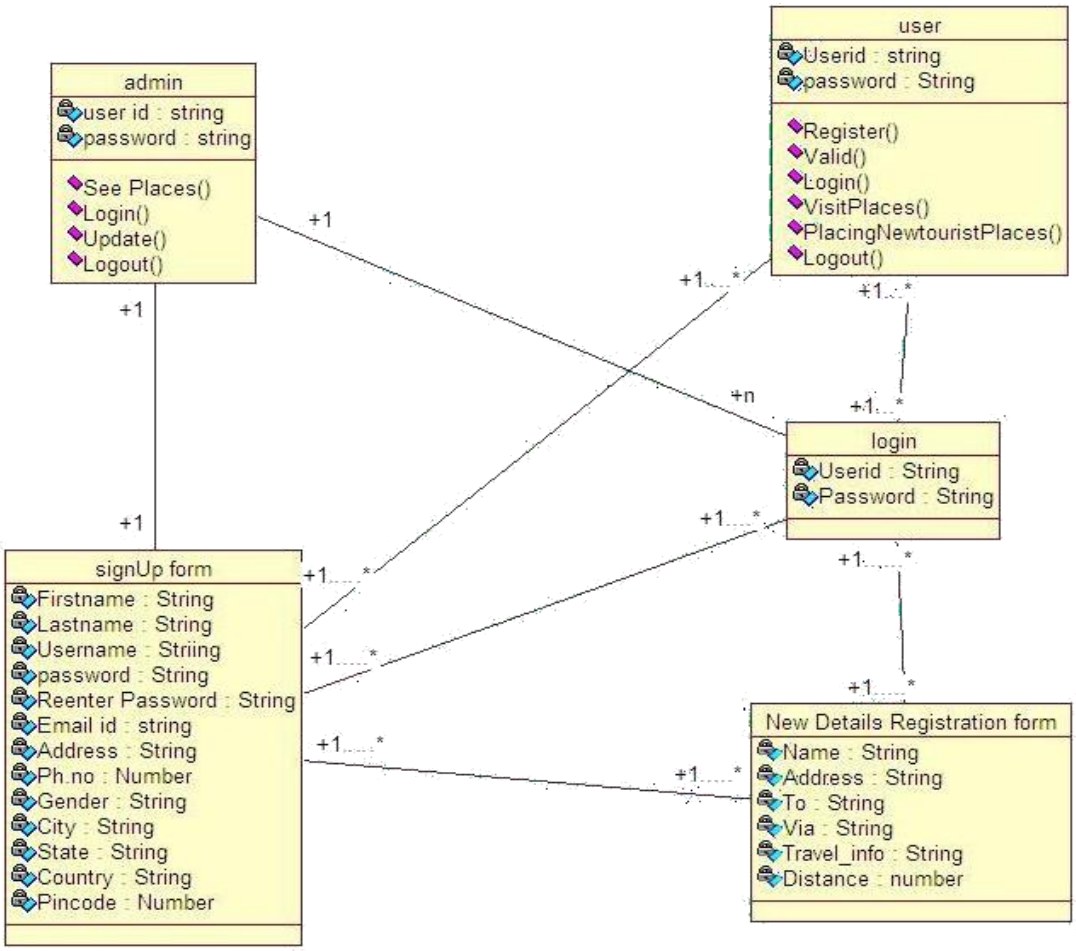


Use Case Diagram between ADMIN and SYSTEM:

Use Case Diagram between USER and SYSTEM:

3.1.2.3 Class diagram

Class diagram shows a set of classes, interfaces and collaborations and their relation ships. The diagrams are the most common diagrams found in modeling object-oriented systems class diagrams address the static design view of a system.Class diagrams that include active class address the static process view of a system. Graphically a class is rendered as a rectangle.



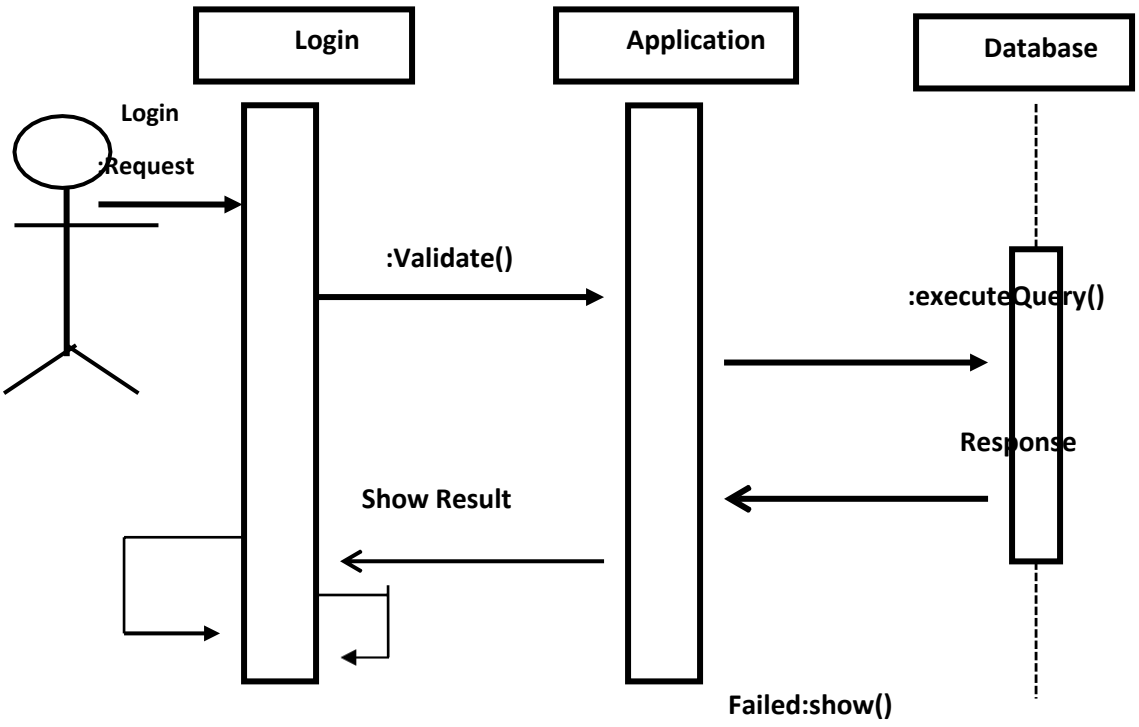
3.1.2.5 Sequence Diagrams

A sequence diagram is an interaction diagram that emphasizes the time-ordering of messages. It shows an interaction, consisting of a set of objects and their relation ships. Graphically, a sequence diagram is a table that shows objects arranged along the X axis and messages, ordered in increasing time, along the Y axis. A sequence diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams.

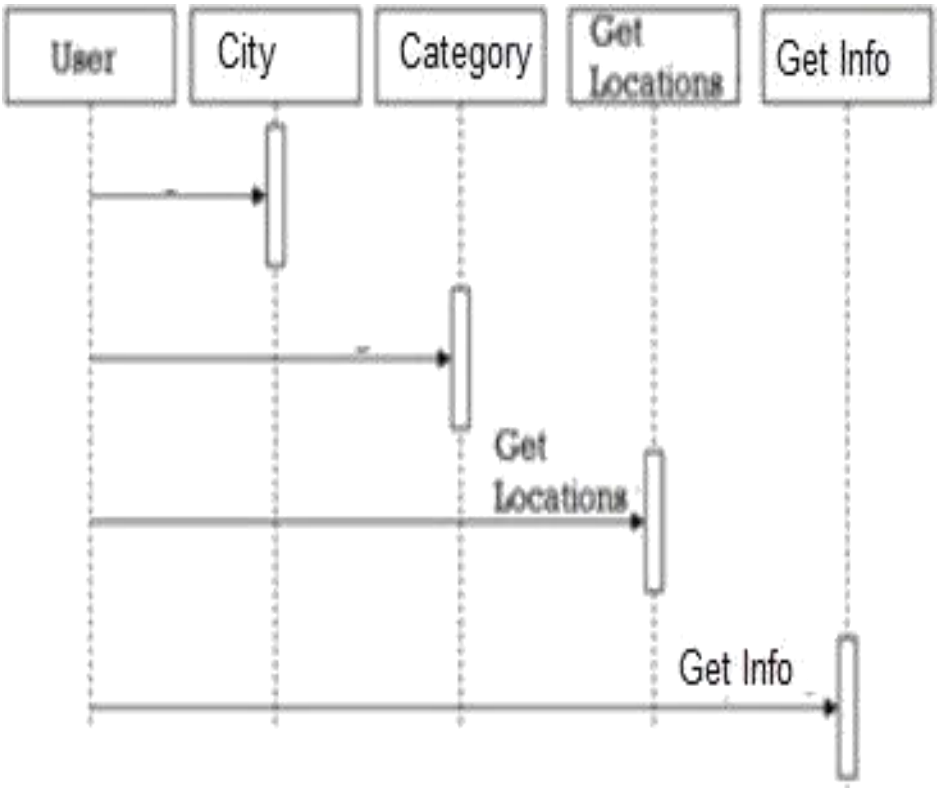
A sequence diagram shows, as parallel vertical lines (lifelines), different processes or objects that live simultaneously, and, as horizontal arrows, the messages exchanged between them, in the order in which they occur. This allows the specification of simple runtime scenarios in a graphical manner. If the lifeline is that of an object, it demonstrates a role. Note that leaving the instance name blank can represent anonymous and unnamed instances. In order to display interaction, messages are used. These are horizontal arrows with the message name written above them. Solid arrows with full heads are synchronous calls, solid arrows with stick heads are asynchronous calls and dashed arrows with stick heads are return messages.

Sequence Diagram For Admin:

Sequence Diagram For Admin:

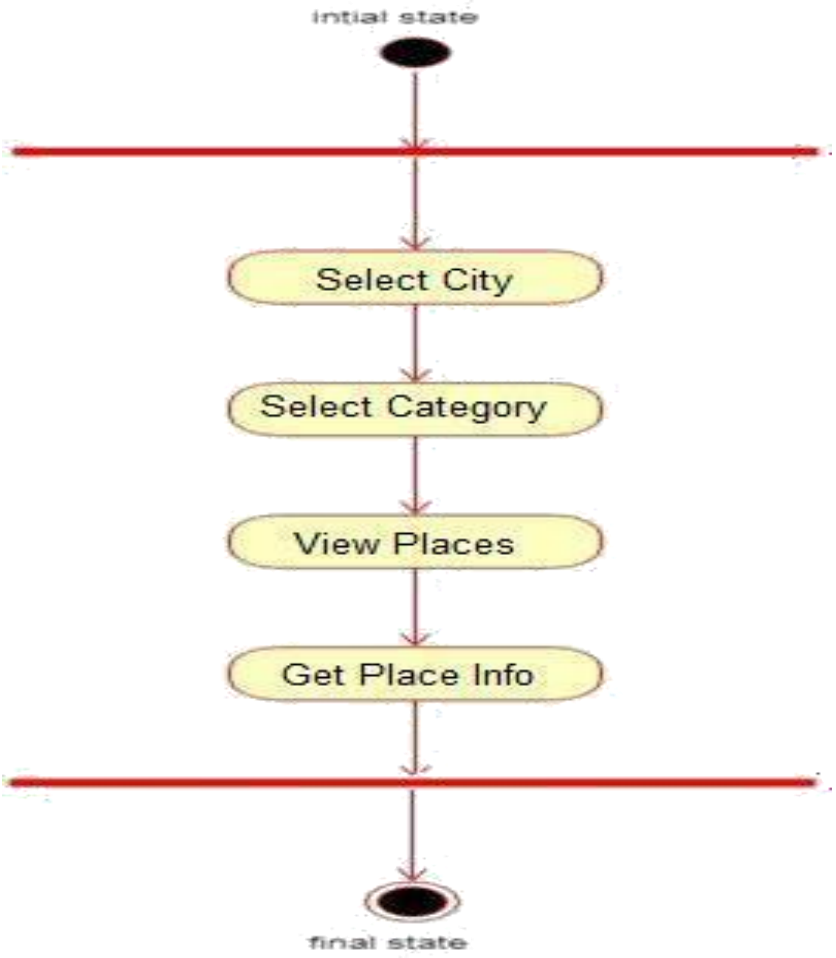


Sequence Diagram For User:



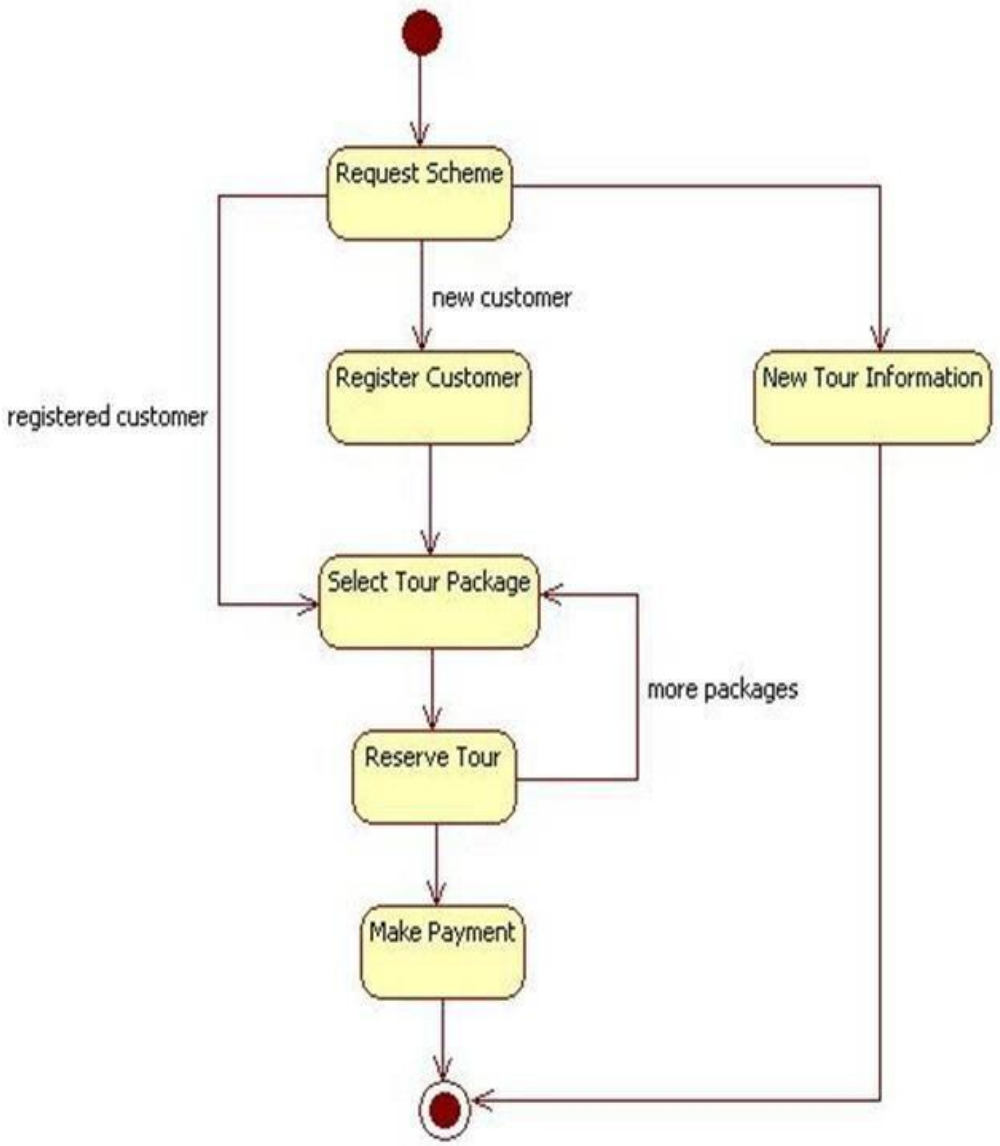
3.1.2.6 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

An activity diagram is a special kind of a state chart diagram that shows the flow from activity to activity with in a system activity diagrams address. The demonic view of a system they are especially important in modeling the function of a system and emphasize the flow of control among object



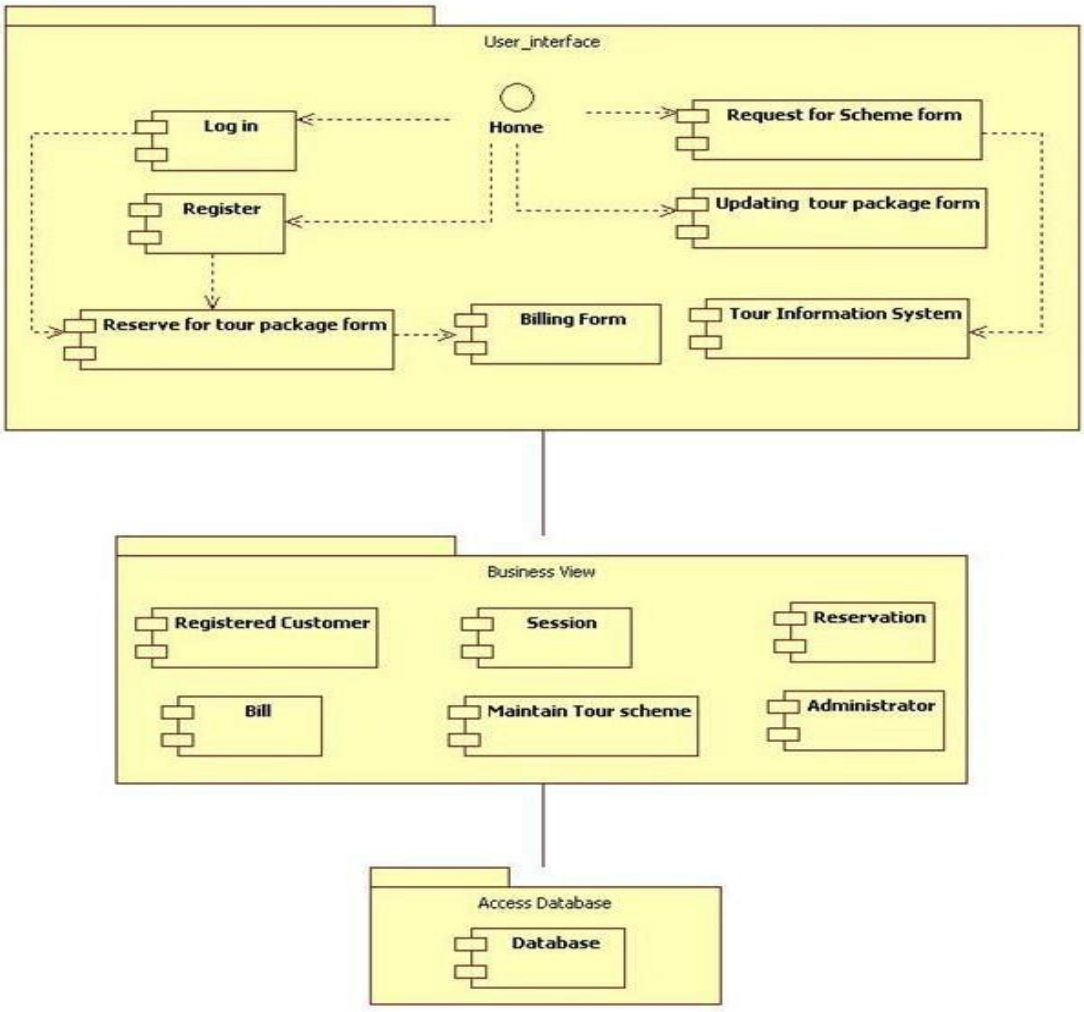
3.1.2.5 State Diagrams

A state diagram is a type of diagram used in computer science and related fields to describe the behavior of systems. State diagrams require that the system described is composed of a finite number of states; sometimes, this is indeed the case, while at other times this is a reasonable abstraction



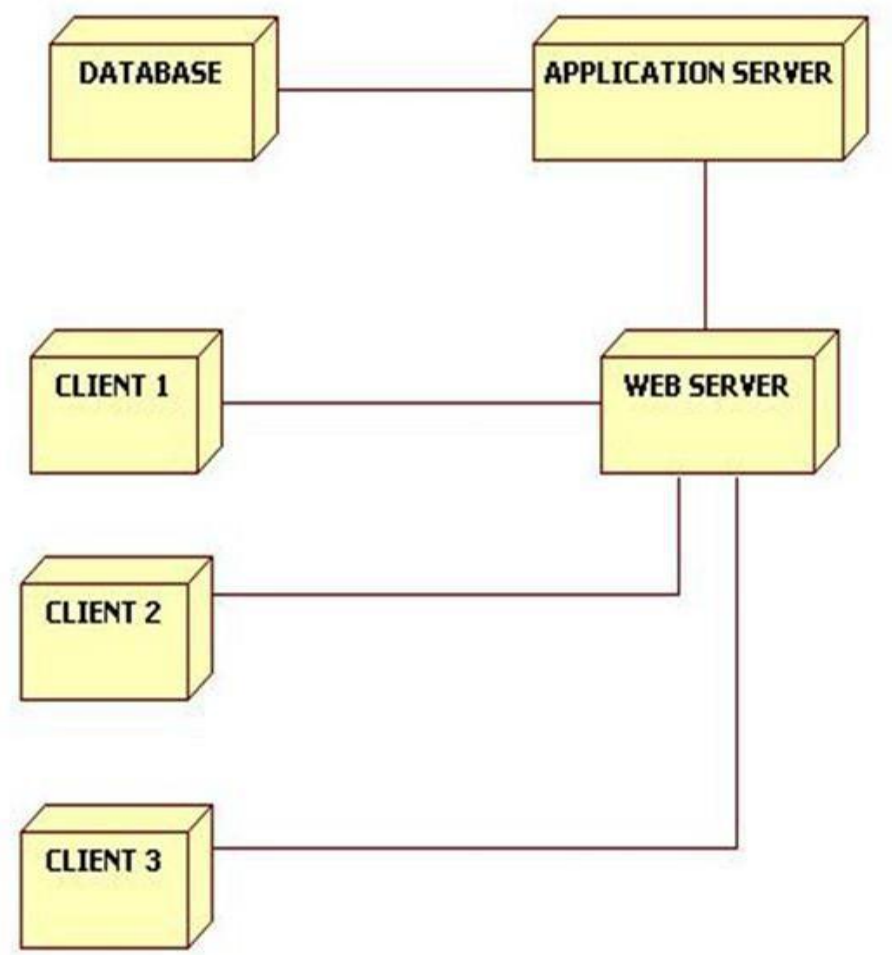
3.1.2.8 Component diagram

A component diagram, also known as a UML component diagram, describes the organization and wiring of the physical components in a system. Component diagrams are often drawn to help model implementation details and double-check that every aspect of the system's required functions is covered by planned development.



3.1.2.9 Deployment Diagram

A deployment diagram is a UML diagram type that shows the execution architecture of a system, including nodes such as hardware or software execution environments, and the middleware connecting them.



3.2 Interface Design(input forms)

Interface design ensure a user-friendly and intuitive experiencetravelers. Here are some key considerations for interface design in such a system:

interface design in an online tourism guide system is crucial to

1. **User-Friendly Navigation**: The interface should have a clear and easy-to

use navigation structure that allows users to browse and access different features and functionalities of the system.

2. Search and Filtering: An efficient search functionality is essential in a tourism guide system. Users should be able to easily enter their queries or search criteria and receive relevant results.

3. Attractive Visual Design: The interface design should be visually appealing, engaging, and consistent with the overall branding of the system.

4. Responsive Design: Given the prevalence of mobile devices, the interface should be designed to be responsive and adaptable to different screen sizes. .

5. Interactive Maps: Integrating interactive maps can be valuable in a tourism guide system.

6. Personalization and Customization: The interface should allow users to personalize their experience and customize certain aspects according to their preferences.

7. Feedback and Reviews: The interface should enable users to provide feedback, ratings, and reviews for accommodations, attractions, and other services.

It's important to conduct user research, usability testing, and iterative design processes to ensure that the interface design meets the specific needs and preferences of the target audience of the online tourism guide system.

3.3 Data base Design:

Database design is the organization of data according to a database model. The designer determines what data must be stored and how the data elements interrelate. With this information, they can begin to fit the data to the database model. Database management system manages the data accordingly

3.3.1 Introduction of Backend

It is without doubt, that growth of any nation is affected by information technology more than any other and also Indians have proved to be the best analytical minds world over. To maintain this status an urgent need is to keep pace with the state of art technologies and generate world-class professionals. The industry has been seized with the problem of shortage of computer professionals in various fields, while several individuals with high computer skill-set and analytical outlook are unable to be profitably employed. This is partly due to the non-standardized methodologies, models being learnt and used by these individuals. For the well informed and well trained, the availability of new technologies represents a real push for enhancing the quality in all departments improving the productivity and hence profitability. Considering the need of the hour LOGIC SYSTEMS has formulated a unique program for assisting thousands of such aspiring software professionals to prove their mettle and be a part of winning team.

Theoretical Background

The theoretical background of ”online tourism guide” is mainly used to provide the tourist places for the users. In this we provide all the transportation details to all places. In this system the user can also provide the some of the tourist places to the admin.

This system mainly involves three modules:

1. User

2. Admin

3. Tourist places

Technical Background

The technical background gives detail description of front end and back end of a project. In this project the front end used is HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and JSP (Java Server Page), and the back end used is ORACLE 10g. So these are the software's used to develop this project.

3.1.2 Normalization Regarding the project tables

Normalization is a database design technique that reduces data redundancy and eliminates undesirable characteristics like Insertion, Update and Deletion Anomalies. Normalization rules divides larger tables into smaller tables and links them using relationships. The purpose of Normalisation in SQL is to eliminate redundant (repetitive) data and ensure data is stored logically.

4. coding

The purpose of code is to facilitate the identification. Retrieval of the items and information A code is an oriented collection of symbols design to provides . Unique identification of the entry or attribute. Code is built with manually exclusive feature. Codes in all cases specify object which are physical or on performing characteristics. They are used to give optimal distraction and other information. Codes insure that only one value of the code with single meaning is correctly applied to give entity or attributes as described in various wave. Code can also be design in manner easily understood and applied by the user.

HOME PAGE CODING

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="zxx">

{% load static %}

<head>

   <title>Madhya Pradesh Tourism</title>

   <!-- Meta tag Keywords -->

   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

   <meta charset="UTF-8" />

   <meta name="keywords" content="MadhyaPradesh Tourism Places" />

   <script>

      addEventListener("load", function() {

         setTimeout(hideURLbar, 0);

      }, false);

      function hideURLbar() {
         window.scrollTo(0, 1);
```

```
        }
    </script>
    <!-- //Meta tag Keywords -->
    <!-- Custom-Files -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'css/bootstrap.css' %}">
    <!-- Bootstrap-Core-CSS -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'css/style.css' %}" type="text/css" media="all" />
    <!-- Style-CSS -->
    <!-- font-awesome-icons -->
    <link href="{% static 'css/font-awesome.css' %}" rel="stylesheet">
    <!-- //font-awesome-icons -->
    <!-- /Fonts -->
    <linkhref="//fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Quicksand:300,400,500,700" rel="stylesheet">
    <link
href="//fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Poppins:100,100i,200,200i,300,300i,400,400i,500,500i
,600,600i,700,700i,800,800i,900" rel="stylesheet">
    <!-- //Fonts -->
<meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.3.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <script src=https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.4.1/jquery.min.js>
<script
src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/popper.js/1.14.7/umd/popper.min.js">
</script>
<script>src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.3.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</head>
```

```
<body>

<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-sm bg-info navbar-dark"> <a

href="#" class="navbar-brand"><b>Tourism Guide</b></a>

<span class="navbar-text" style = "color : red ; font-weight : bold">MP Explorer</span>

  <ul class="navbar-nav">

    <li class="nav-item">

      <a class="nav-link" href="#" style = "color : white ; font-weight : bold">Home</a>

    </li>

    <li class="nav-item">

      <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'about' %}" style = "color : white ; font-weight :

bold">About</a>

    </li>

    <li class="nav-item">

      <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'contact' %}" style = "color : white ; font-weight :

bold">Contact</a>

    </li>

      <li class="nav-item">

      <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'map' %}" style = "color : white ; font-weight :

bold">Map</a>

    </li>
  </ul>

</nav>

    <!-- mian-content -->

    <section class="main-content" id="home">
        <!-- header -->

        <header>

        </header>
```

```
        <!-- //header -->
        <!-- header -->
        <div class="csslider infinity" id="slider1">
            <input type="radio" name="slides" checked="checked" id="slides_1" />
            <input type="radio" name="slides" id="slides_2" />
            <input type="radio" name="slides" id="slides_3" />
            <input type="radio" name="slides" id="slides_4" />
                    <div class="arrows">
                <label for="slides_1"></label>
                <label for="slides_2"></label>
                <label for="slides_3"></label>
                <label for="slides_4"></label>
            </div>
            <div class="navigation">
                <div>
            <label for="slides_1"></label>
                    <label for="slides_2"></label>
                    <label for="slides_3"></label>
                    <label for="slides_4"></label>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
        <!-- //banner -->
    </section>
<div class="container">
    <form action="" method="post">
  {% csrf_token %}
```

```
    <label>Select Category :</label><br>
        <select name="category" id="id_category" style="width:100%">
            {% for i in all_cat %}
           <option value = "{{i.id}}">{{i.cat_name}}</option>
           {% endfor %}
        </select><br><br>
        <label>Select City :</label><br>
        <select name="city" id="id_city" style="width:100%">
              {% for i in city %}
           <option value = "{{i.id}}">{{i.city_name}}</option>
           {% endfor %}
        </select><br><br>
        <center><input type="submit" class = "btn btn-primary" value="Submit"
style="width:50%"></center>
    </form>
</div>
{% block body %}
{% endblock %}
</body>
</html>
```

SHOW PLACES CODING

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
{% load static %}
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
    <title>Madhya Pradesh Tourism</title>

        <!-- Custom-Files -->

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'css/bootstrap.css' %}">

    <!-- Bootstrap-Core-CSS -->

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'css/style.css' %}" type="text/css" media="all" />

    <!-- Style-CSS -->

    <!-- font-awesome-icons -->

    <link href="{% static 'css/font-awesome.css' %}" rel="stylesheet">

    <!-- //font-awesome-icons -->

    <!-- /Fonts -->

    <linkhref="//fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Quicksand:300,400,500,700" rel="stylesheet">

    <link
href="//fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Poppins:100,100i,200,200i,300,300i,400,400i,500,500i
,600,600i,700,700i,800,800i,900" rel="stylesheet">

    <!-- //Fonts -->

<meta charset="utf-8">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.3.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">

  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.4.1/jquery.min.js"></script>

  <script
src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/popper.js/1.14.7/umd/popper.min.js"></script> <script

  src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.3.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

</head>

<body>

<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-sm bg-info navbar-dark"> <a

href="#" class="navbar-brand"><b>Tourism Guide</b></a>
```

```
<span class="navbar-text" style = "color : red ; font-weight : bold">MP Explorer</span>
  <ul class="navbar-nav">
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="#" style = "color : white ; font-weight : bold">Home</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'about' %}" style = "color : white ; font-weight :
bold">About</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'contact' %}" style = "color : white ; font-weight :
bold">Contact</a>
    </li>
      <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'map' %}" style = "color : white ; font-weight :
bold">Map</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
<h2   style="margin-top:30px;"><center>Your   Destination</center></h2>
          <table border="5" bordercolor="blue" width="800" align="center">
                    <tr style="background-color:green">
                              <th   style="color:black">Image</th>
          <th style="color:black">Detail</th>
                    </tr>
{% for i in places %}
<tr align="left" style="background-color:Bisque" >
```

```
<td align="center"><img src="{{i.image.url}}" style="width:280px;height:125px"></td>

<td><span style="color:red;align:left" >Place Name :</span> {{i.place_name}}<br>

<span style="color:red;align:left">Description :</span>{{i.description}}<br>

<span style="color:red;align:left">Location :</span>{{i.location}}<br>

<span style="color:red;align:left">Rating :</span>{{i.rating}}</td>

</tr>

{% endfor %}

</table>

</body>

</html>
```

ADMIN HOME PAGE CODING

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Admin Home</title>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<linkrel="stylesheet"
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.0/css/bootstrap.min.css">

<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.4.1/jquery.min.js">

</script>

<script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.0/js/bootstrap.min.js">

</script>

<linkrel="stylesheet"type="text/css"
href="https://cdn.datatables.net/1.10.19/css/jquery.dataTables.css">
```

```
<scripttype="text/javascript"                    charset="utf8"
src="https://cdn.datatables.net/1.10.19/js/jquery.dataTables.js">
</script>
  <script type="text/javascript">
  $(document).ready(function () {
$('#myTable').DataTable();
$('.dataTables_length').addClass('bs-select');
});
  </script>
<style>
.button {
  background-color: orange; /* Green */
  border: none;
  color: white;
  padding: 20px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
  font-size: 16px;
  margin: 4px 2px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
.button1 {border-radius: 12px;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-sm bg-info navbar-dark">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#"><b>Tourism Guide</b></a>
    </div>
          <span class="navbar-text" style = "color : red ; font-weight : bold">MP Explorer</span>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#" style = "font-weight : bold">Home</a></li>
      <li class="dropdown"><a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#" style
= "font-weight : bold">city <span class="caret"></span></a>
        <ul class="dropdown-menu">
          <li><a href="{% url 'view_city' %}" style = "font-weight : bold">View City</a></li>
          <li><a href="{% url 'add_city' %}" style = "font-weight : bold">Add City</a></li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li class="dropdown"><a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#" style
= "font-weight : bold">Category <span class="caret"></span></a>
        <ul class="dropdown-menu">
          <li><a href="{% url 'view_category' %}" style = "font-weight : bold">View
Category</a></li>
          <li><a href="{% url 'add_category' %}" style = "font-weight : bold">Add
Category</a></li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li class="dropdown"><a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#" style
= "font-weight : bold">Places <span class="caret"></span></a>
        <ul class="dropdown-menu">
```

```
        <li><a href="{% url 'view_places' %}" style = "font-weight : bold">View Place</a></li>
        <li><a href="{% url 'add_places' %}" style = "font-weight : bold">Add Place</a></li>
       </ul>
      </li>
      <li><a href="{% url 'logout' %}" style = "font-weight : bold">Logout</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
{% if request.user.is_staff %}
<h1>Welcome, {{request.user.username}}</h1>
{% endif %}
{% block body %}
{% endblock %}
<br>
_name}}</option> {% endfor %}<br>
<br>
<br>
<div style = "font-weight : bold">
  <h2 class=text-center><b>Copyright &copy; All Right Reserved</b></h2>
  <p class=text-center style = "color : blue"><b>Design and Developed By </b></p><p
style="color:red;font-weight : bold ; text-align : center">Pankaj Panjwani</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

ADD PLACE PAGE CODING

```
{% extends 'administration.html' %}
```

```
{% block body %}
<center><h1 style="color:red;font-style:oblique">Add Places</h1><br><br></center>
<div class="container">
   <form action="" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
      {% csrf_token %}
    <label>Select city:</label><br>
      <select name="city" id="id_portfolio" style="width:100%">
         {% for i in city %}
      </select>
      <br><br>
      <label>Select category:</label><br>
      <select name="cat" id="id_category" style="width:100%">
         {% for i in cat %}
         <option value = "{{i.id}}" >{{i.cat_name}}</option>
         {% endfor %}
      </select>
         <br><br>
      Image Of Places :<br> <input type="file" value="Choose File" name="image" required=""
style="width:100%"><br><br>

      Enter Place Name:<br>
      <input type="text" name="place" required="" style="width:100%"><br><br>
      Enter Location:<br>
      <input type="text" name="location" required="" style="width:100%"><br><br>
      Enter Rating:<br>
```

```
        <input type="number" name="rating" required="" style="width:100%"><br><br>
        Enter Description:<br>
        <textarea name="description" required="" style="width:100%"></textarea><br><br>
        <center><input type="submit" value="submit" style="width:40%"></center>
    </form>
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

VIEW PLACE PAGE CODING

```
{% extends 'administration.html' %}
{% block body %}
<ceneter><center><h2 style="color:red">View places</h2></center>
<table id="myTable">
  <tr style="background-color:red">
    <th>Place_Id</th>
    <th>place image</th>
          <th>place name</th>
          <th>Category</th>
     <th>Place_Description</th>
    <th>place location</th>
     <th>Place_rating</th>
    <th>place City</th>

     <th>Edit</th>
     <th>Remove</th>
  </tr>
```

```
   {% for i in place %}
  <tr >
     <td><b style="font-color:black">{{i.id}}</b></td>
     <td><img    src="{{i.image.url}}"    style="width:250px;height:150px"></td>
           <td><b style="font-color:black">{{i.place_name}}</b></td>
     <td><b     style="font-color:black">{{i.category}}</b></td>
     <td><b style="font-color:black">{{i.description}}</b></td>
     <td><b      style="font-color:black">{{i.location}}</b></td>
     <td><b style="font-color:black">{{i.rating}}</b></td>

     <td><b style="font-color:black">{{i.select_city}}</b></td>
     <td><a href="{% url 'edit_place' i.id %}"><button class="button
button1">edit</button></a></b></td>
     <td><a href="{% url 'delete_place' i.id %}"><button class="button
button1">delete</button></a></b></td>
  </tr>
   {% endfor %}
</table>
</ceneter>
{% endblock %}
```

ADD CITY PAGE CODING

```
{% extends 'administration.html' %}
{% block body %}
<center><h2 style="color:red"><i>Add City</i></h2></center>
```

```
<div class="container">
<form action="" method="post">
    {% csrf_token %}
    <input type="text" plceholder="Enter City Name" name="city"
style="width:100%"><br><br>
    <center><input type="submit" value="Submit" style="width:40%"></center>
</form>
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

ADD CATEGORY PAGE CODING

```
{% extends 'administration.html' %}
{% block body %}
<center><h2 style="color:red"><i>Add Category</i></h2></center>
<div class="container">
<form action="" method="post">
    {% csrf_token %}
    Enter Category Name:<br>
    <input type="text" name="cat" style="width:100%"><br><br>
   <center> <input type="submit" value="Submit" style="width:40%"></center>
</form>
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

VIEW CATEGORY PAGE CODING

```
{% extends 'administration.html' %}

{% block body %}

<div class=container>

<center><h2  style="color:red">View   Category</h2></center>

<table id="myTable" class='table table-hover table-sm'>

  <tr>

    <th>Category_Id</th>

    <th>Category Name</th>

    <th>Remove</th>

  </tr>

    {% for i in cat %}

  <tr>

    <td>{{i.id}}</td>

    <td>{{i.cat_name}}</td>

      <td><a href="{% url 'delete_category' i.id %}" class="btn btn-danger">delete</a></td>

  </tr>

    {% endfor %}

</table>

{% endblock %}

</div>
```

EDIT PLACE PAGE

```
{% extends 'administration.html' %}

{% block body %}

<center><h1

style="color:red;font-style:oblique">Edit        Places</h1><br><br></center>        <div

class="container">
```

```
<form action="" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
    {% csrf_token %}
 <label>Select city:</label><br>

    <select name="city" id="id_portfolio" style="width:100%"value="{{data.city_name}}">
        {% for i in city %}
        <option value = "{{i.id}}">{{i.city_name}}</option>
        {% endfor %}
    </select>
<br><br>
    <label>Select category:</label><br>
    <select name="cat" id="id_category" style="width:100%" value="{{data.cat_name}}">
        {% for i in cat %}
        <option value = "{{i.id}}" >{{i.cat_name}}</option>
        {% endfor %}
    </select>
<br><br>
    Image Of Places :<br><input type="file" value="Choose File" name="image" required=""
style="width:100%"><br><br>
    Enter Place Name:<br>
    <input type="text" name="place" required="" style="width:100%"
value="{{data.place_name}}"><br><br>
    Enter Location:<br>
    <input type="text" name="location" required="" style="width:100%"
value="{{data.location}}"><br><br>
    Enter Rating:<br>
    <input type="number" name="rating" required="" style="width:100%"
value="{{data.rating}}"><br><br>
```

```
    Enter Description:<br>
    <textarea name="description" required="" style="width:100%"
value="{{data.description}}"></textarea><br><br>
<center>
    <input type="submit" value="submit" style="width:40%">
  </form>
</center>
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

5. TESTING

5.1 Introduction to Testing

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, subassemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

5.2 Test Cases

Unit Test

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

Integration Testing

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

Functional Test

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals. Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined. Functional testing is centered on the following items: Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

SYSTEM TEST

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points

White box testing:

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level

Black Box Testing :

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document,

such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot "see" into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

Unit Testing

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.Test strategy and approach Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written in detail

Test objectives:

- All field entries must work properly.
- Pages must be activated from the identified link.
- The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed. Features to be tested:
- Verify that the entries are of the correct format.
- No duplicate entries should be allowed.
- All links should take the user to the correct page.

Integration Testing

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects. The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one stepup – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

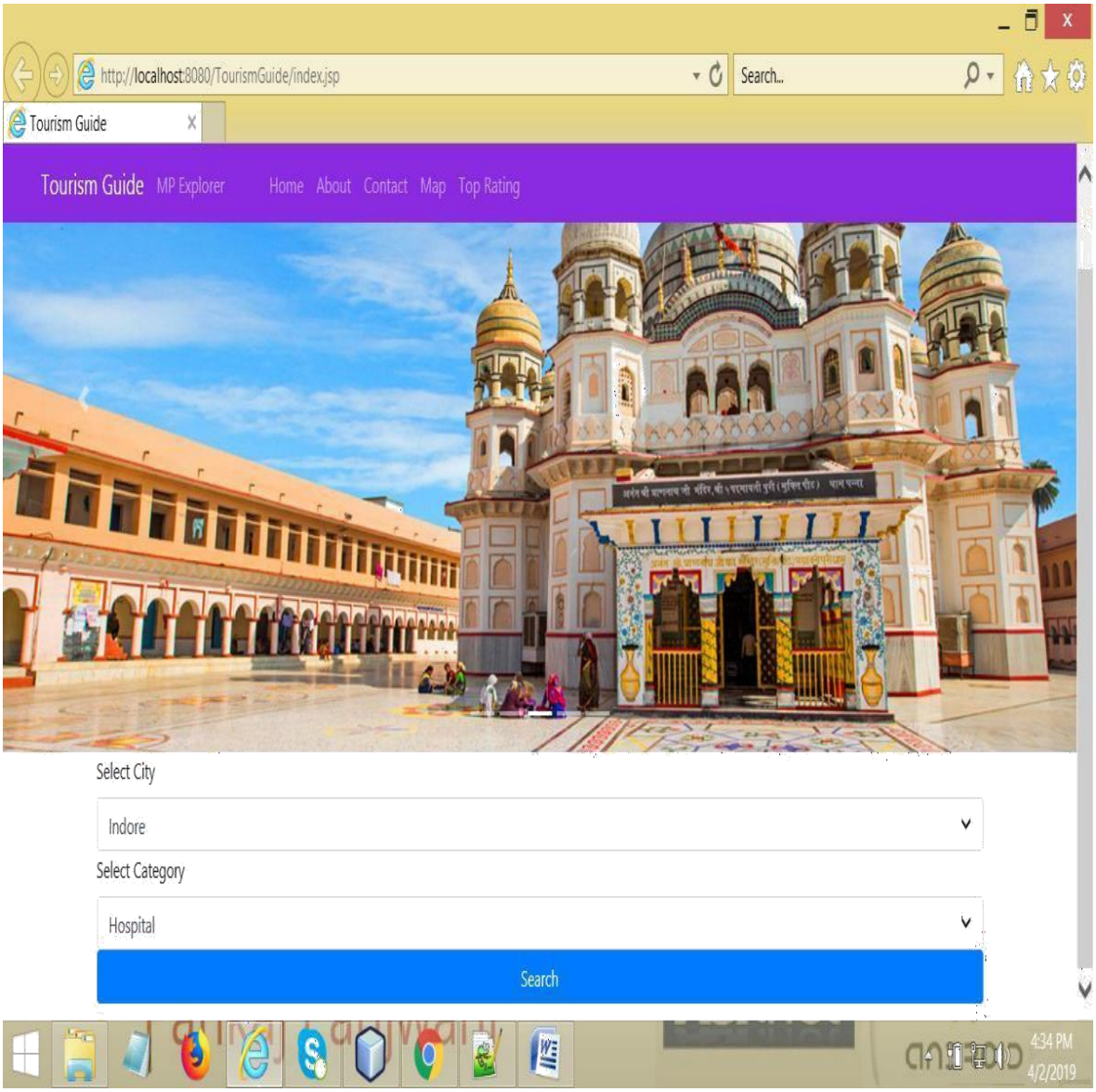
Test Results: All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encounter.

Screen Shots

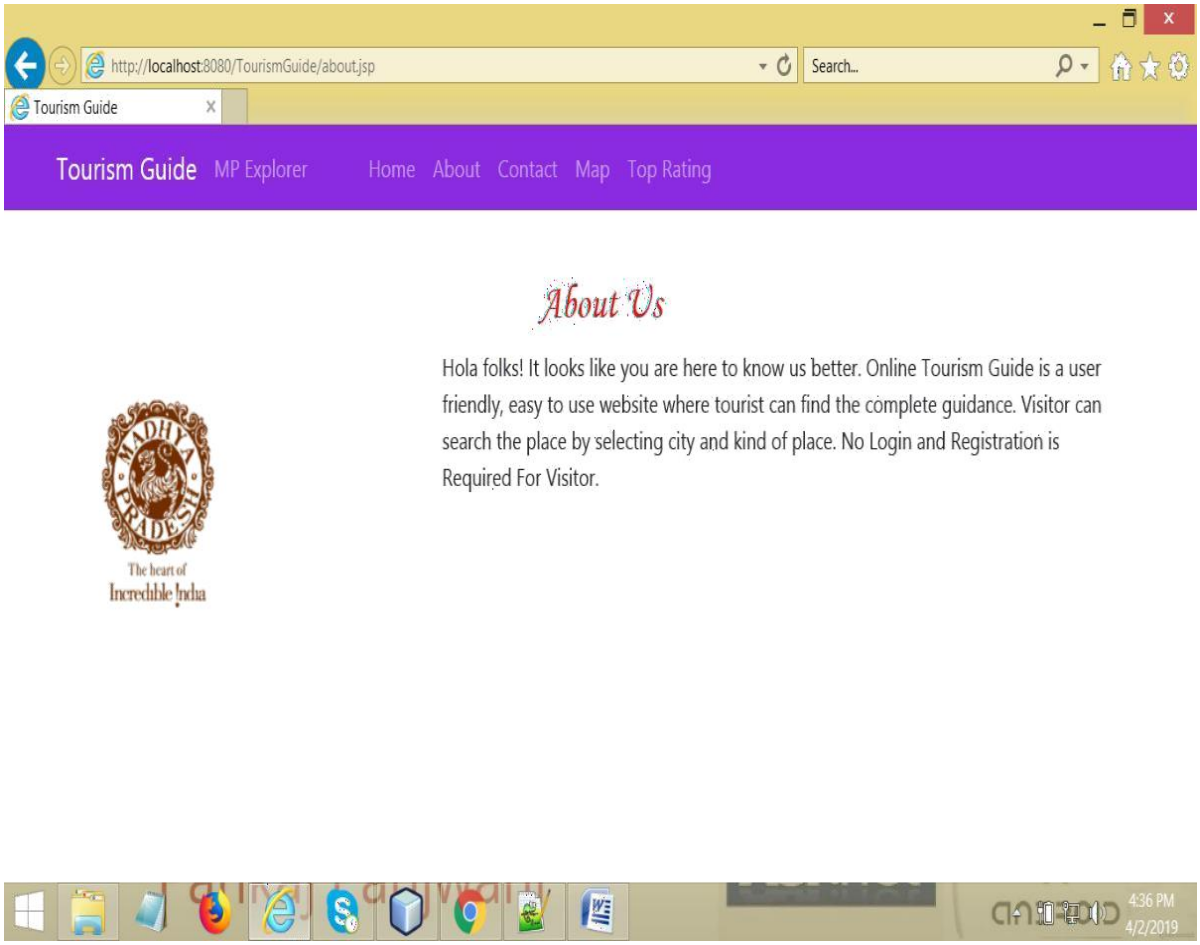
6.1 Input Screens

The Input Screen allows users to search for transactions using three search options, Quick Search, Passenger Search, and Transaction Search. Common Search Options are applied to these search options to refine the search results.

HOME PAGE SCREEN

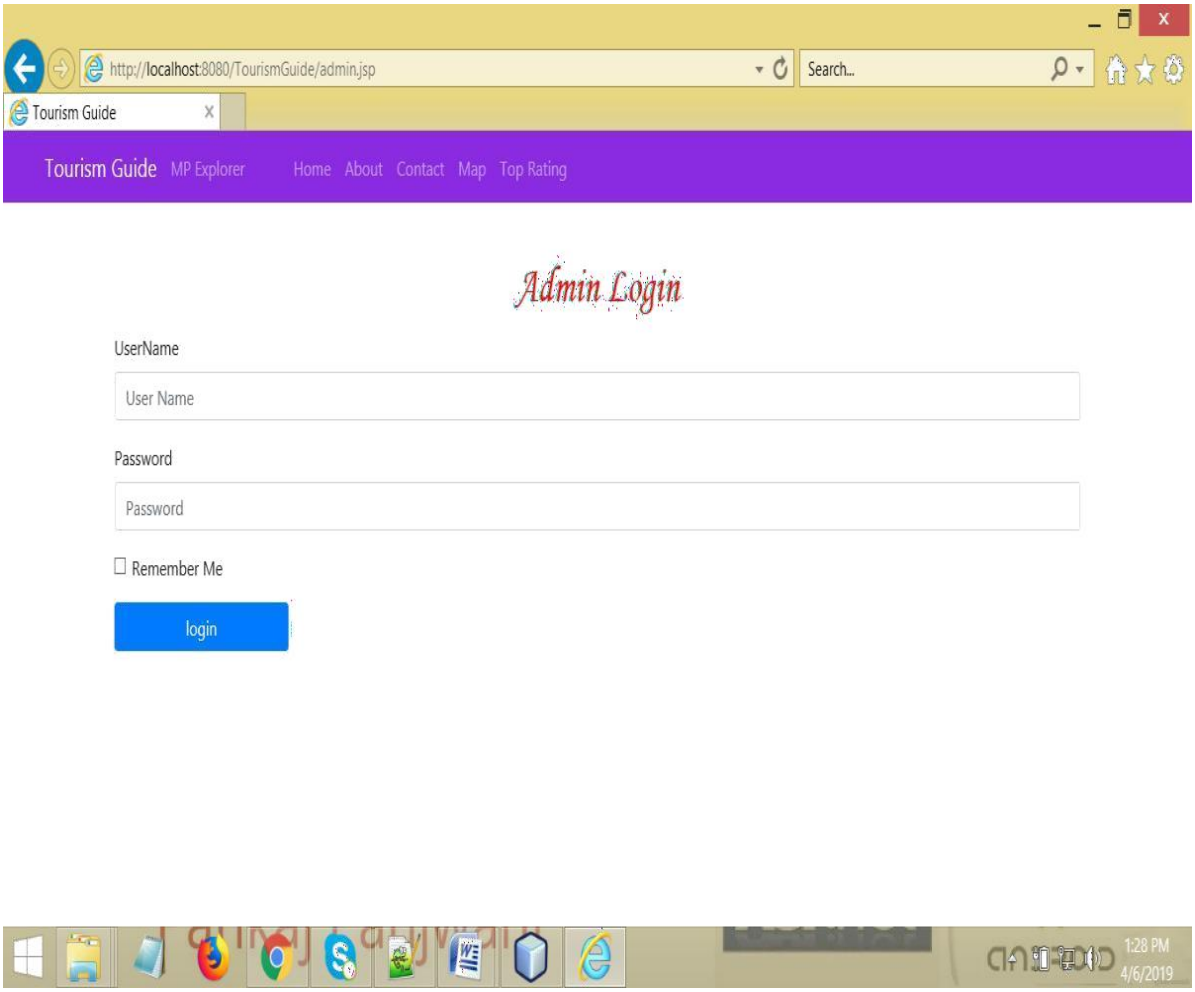


ABOUT US PAGE

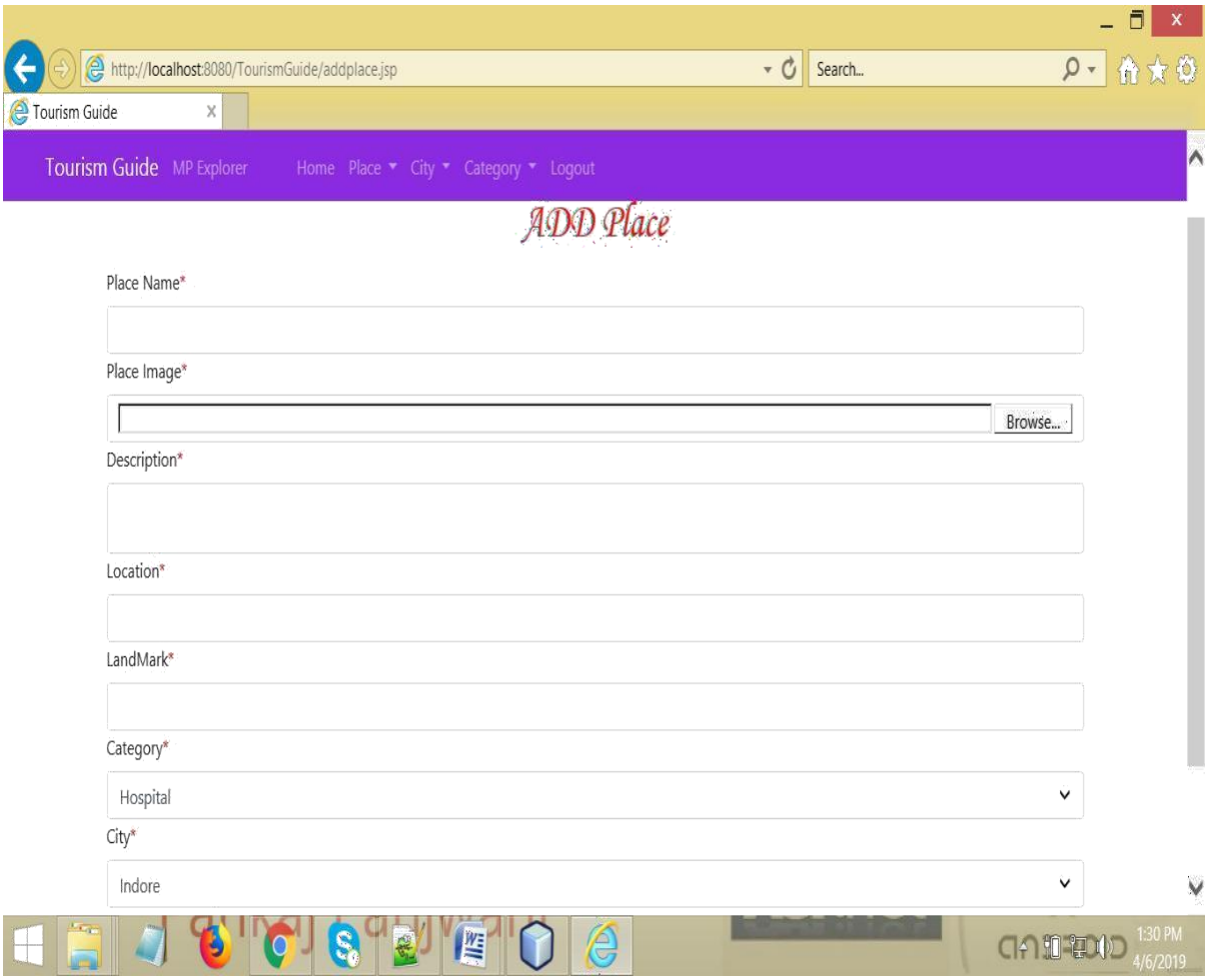


FIND PLACES PAGE

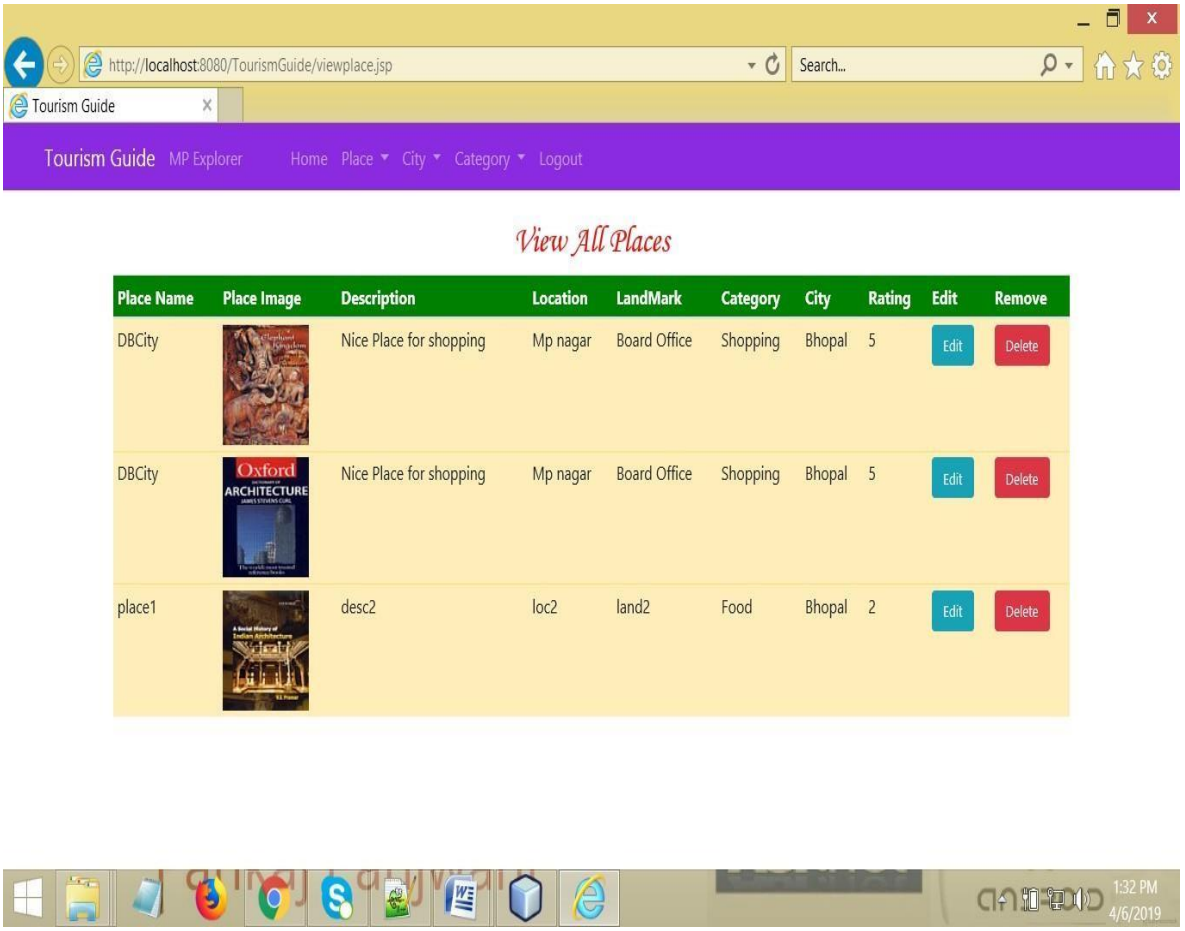
ADMIN LOGIN PAGE



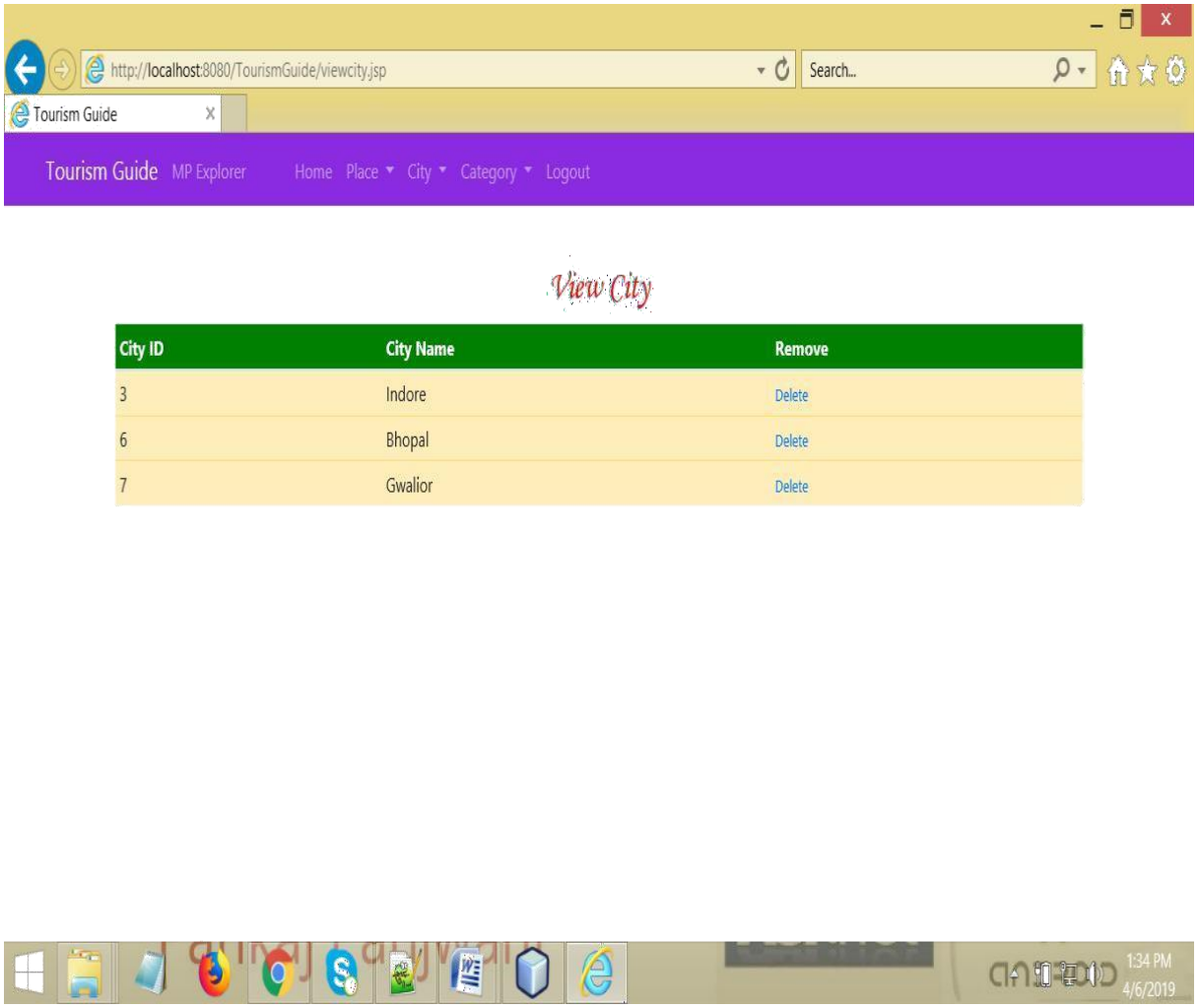
ADD PLACE PAGE



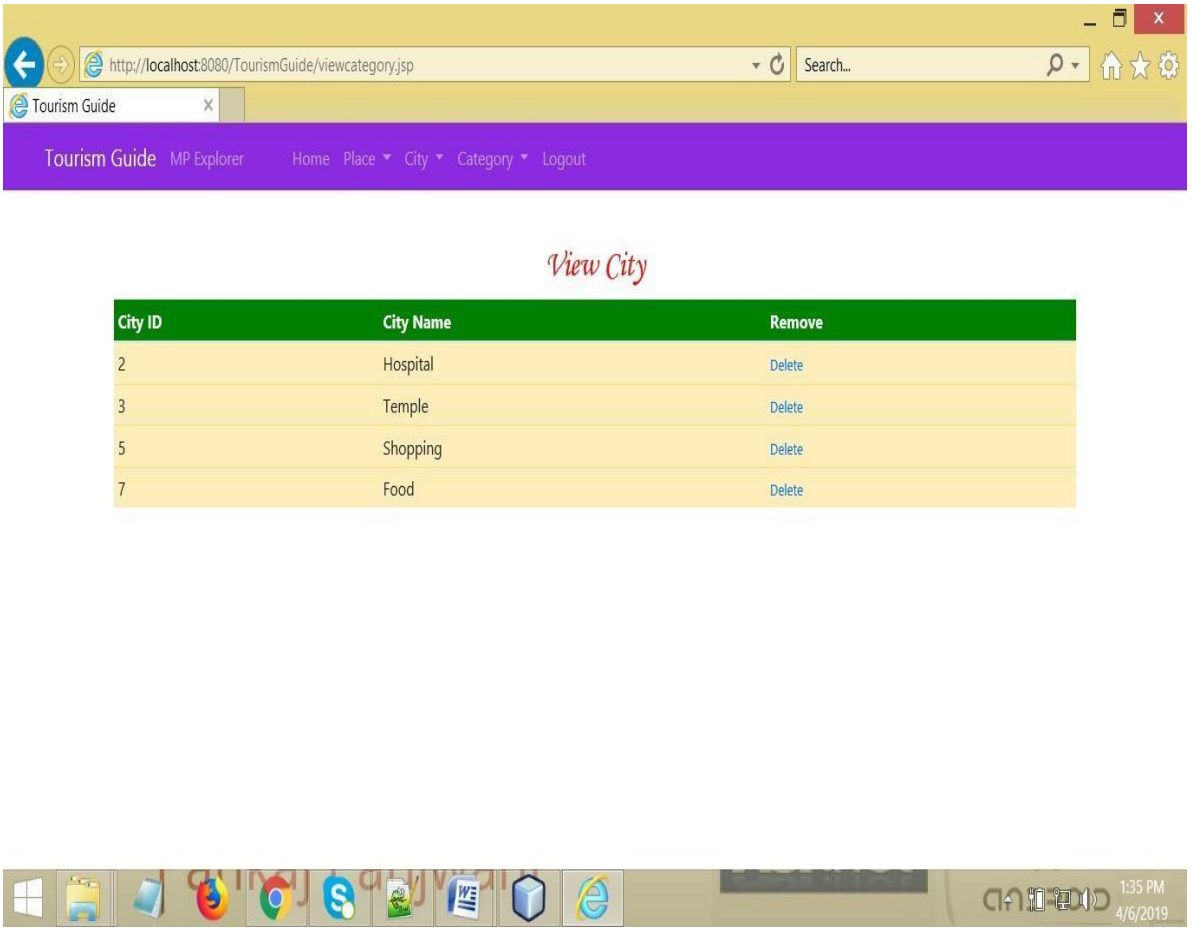
VIEW PLACE PAGE



VIEW CITY PAGE



VIEW CATEGORY PAGE



CONCLUSION

The project entitled “Online Tourism Guide” is developed using HTML, CSS, Bootstrap as front end and Python , MYSQL database in back end to computerize the process of online place searching for travelling. This project covers only the basic features required. By this system we provide the user all the details of tourist information. So this site will be very useful for the people to known the tourist information from a particular place. And it is easy to known and simple. This web application was successfully created and stored all the travel admin tourism packages booking, creation managing and tour details into the database using this application

. The application was tested very well and the errors were properly debugged. Testing also concluded that the performance of the system is satisfactory. All the necessary output is generated. This system thus provides an easy way to automate all the functionalities of consumption. If this application is implemented in few consumption, it will be helpful. Further enhancements can be made to the project, so that the website functions in a very attractive and useful manner than the present one. It is concluded that the application works well and satisfy the needs. The application is tested very well and errors are properly debugged. It also acts as the sharing of files to the valuable resources.

The following are some of the goals of online tourism guide

- Reduced entry work.
- Easy retrieval of information.
- Reduced errors due to human intervention.
- User friendly screens to enter the data.
- Portable and flexible for further enhancement.
- Web enabled.

8.Bibilography

Mainly references don’t need for this proposal because we make this from our own logical thinking/concept. But our Teacher/Instructor gives some directions to do this successful project proposal. Also take helps from

• Google.

• INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH VOLUME 2 “ Applications In Healthcare Sector: A Study”.

• www.roseindia.net/jsp/jsp.htm

• www.w3schools.com

• www.jsptut.com

• www.htmlref.co