

DBMS MINI PROJECT REPORT ON

"TRA VEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

Mini Project submitted in partial fulfillment of the

Requirement for the 5th semester of

Computer Science and Engineering

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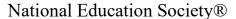


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CERTIFICATE

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ABSTRACT

This website is revealed to provide the best traveling assistance to customers and travel agencies. We have developed travel and tour management systems to render a found stage where tourist can find their tour places according to their likes. This system also helps to promote liable and pleasant tourism so that people can enjoy their vacations at their favourite places. This way also benefits develop tourism with different cultures so that they enrich the tourism experience and build variety. We develop this system to create and improve forms of tourism that provide better cooperation opportunities for tourists and locals and increase a better opinion of different cultures, customs, lifestyles, traditional knowledge, and beliefs. This system also gives tours-related data like which bus can go to certain places and which are tourist attractions, cities, and provinces. Tourists can also get the Map and exploration system and can also see other tourist reviews. Tourists can also book tours through our tours with packages and a travels management system.

A customer demonstrates that it is extremely complicated to search for the multiple of the packages as for significant websites, contact, and communication with the travel agents and more options that exists in it which is a passive method and time-consuming. This project will assist travellers to recommend the best Travel Package among all the packages relevant information such as image, hotel facility, Google map facility, transport facility and description about the places where they want to visit. The tour and travels management system will be helpful for tourism.

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT		i
ACKNOWL	EDGEMENT	ii
CONTENTS		iii
LIST OF FIGURES		iv
LIST OF TA	BLES	v
Chapter	Title	Page no.
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION OF DBMS	01
1.	1. Overview of DBMS	01
1.	2. History	02
1.	3. Application of DBMS	03
	4. Project Initiation Planning	04
1.	5. Objective of the project	04
1.	6. Expected Outcomes	04
CHAPTER 2	2 BACKGROUND	05
2	.1. Introduction	05
2	.2. Related to Works	05
2	.3. Comparative Analysis	05
2	.4. Scope of the Problem	05
2	.5. Challenges	05
CHAPTER 3	B DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION	06
3	.1. System Design	06
3	.2. ER Diagram	06
3	.3. Schema Diagram	07
3	.4. Design Requirements	07
	.5. Overview Tools and Technologies	08
CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND SNAPSHOTS		09
CHAPTER 5	S CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE	14
	REFERENCES	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig No	Description	Page No
3.1	ER Diagram	06
3.2	Schema Diagram	07
4.1	Database Design	09
4.2	SignIn page	10
4.3	SignUp page	10
4.4	Home page	11
4.5	Tour Packages	11
4.6	Photo Album	12
4.7	Feedback	12

LIST OF TABLES

Table No	Description	Page No
1.	whole project	09
2.	admin	09
3.	tblbooking	09
4.	tblenquiry	09
5.	tblissues	10
6.	tbltourpackages	10
7.	tblusers	10

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of DBMS

A Database Management system, or DBMS is a software designed to assist in maintaining and utilizing large collection of data, and the need of such systems, as well as their use, is growing rapidly. The alternative to using a DBMS is to use ad hoc approaches that do not carry over from one applications to another.

The area of database management systems is a microcosm of computer science in general. The issues addressed and the techniques used span a wide spectrum, including languages, object-orientation and other programming paradigms, compilation, operating systems, concurrent programming, data structures, algorithms, theory, parallel and distributed systems user interfaces, expert system and artificial intelligence, statistical techniques, and dynamic programming.

1.2 History

Database Management Systems (DBMS) have been around for several decades, and their history can be traced back to the early 1960s. In the early days, computer systems were designed to manage data in a hierarchical or navigational manner, where data was stored in a tree-like structure. This method of storing data was inefficient and difficult to use, as it required a lot of manual effort to access and manage the data.

In the late 1960s, The first general-purpose DBMS, designed by **Charles Bachman**, was called the **Integrated Data Store** (**IDS**) which was based on network data model for which he was received the **Turing Award** (The most prestigious award which is equivalent to Nobel prize in the field of Computer Science.).

In the late 1970s, **Mr Edgar Codd** proposed a new data representation framework called the **Relational Database Model**. Mr Edgar Codd won the 1981 Turing Award for his seminal work. This model was based on the concept of a table, with rows representing individual records and columns representing individual fields within those records. The relational model allowed for more efficient storage and retrieval of data and was easier to use than the hierarchical or navigational models.

In the late 1980s IBM developed the Structured Query Language (SQL) for relational databases, as a part of R project. This system was designed to manage large amounts of data and was used primarily in corporate and government applications. SQL was adopted by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

In the 1980s, several new DBMS products were introduced, including Oracle, Sybase, and Microsoft SQL Server. These systems were designed to be more user-friendly and to support more advanced data modelling and query languages.

In the 1990s, **object-oriented DBMS** (**OODBMS**) emerged, which were designed to store and manage complex data structures, such as multimedia and other types of non-traditional data. These systems were initially popular in research and academic environments, but their adoption was limited in the commercial sector.

In the 1991, Microsoft ships MS access, a personal DBMS and that displaces all other personal DBMS products.

In the 1997, **XML** applied to database processing. Many vendors begin to integrate XML into DBMS products.

In the 2000s, web-based applications and cloud computing became more popular, and DBMS systems began to adapt to these new technologies. New DBMS systems were developed to support distributed and web-based applications, including NoSQL databases such as MongoDB and Cassandra.

Today, DBMS systems continue to evolve, with an emphasis on scalability, performance, and support for cloud-based applications. Some of the most popular DBMS systems in use today include Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and MongoDB.

Applications of DBMS 1.3

Nowadays DBMS are used in almost all the areas ranges from science, engineering, medicine, business, industry, government, art, entertainment, education and training.

Railway Reservation System – The railway reservation system database plays a very important role by keeping record of ticket booking, train's departure time and arrival status and also gives information regarding train late to people through the database.

Library Management System – Now-a-days it's become easy in the library to track each book and maintain it because of the database. This happens because there are thousands of books in the library. It is very difficult to keep a record of all books in a copy or register. Now DBMS used to maintain all the information related to book issue dates, name of the book, author and availability of the book.

Banking – Banking is one of the main applications of databases. We all know there will be a thousand transactions through banks daily and we are doing this without going to the bank. This is all possible just because of DBMS that manages all the bank transactions.

Universities and colleges – Now-a-days examinations are done online. So, the universities and colleges are maintaining DBMS to store Student's registrations details, results, courses and grade all the information in the database. For example, telecommunications. Without DBMS there is no telecommunication company. DBMS is most useful to these companies to store the call details and monthly postpaid bills.

Credit card transactions – The purchase of items and transactions of credit cards are made possible only by DBMS. A credit card holder has to know the importance of their information that all are secured through DBMS.

Social Media Sites – By filling the required details we are able to access social media platforms. Many users sign up daily on social websites such as Facebook, Pinterest and Instagram. All the information related to the users are stored and maintained with the help of DBMS.

Finance – Now-a-days there are lots of things to do with finance like storing sales, holding information and finance statement management etc. these all can be done with database systems.

Military – In military areas the DBMS is playing a vital role. Military keeps records of soldiers and it has so many files that should be kept secure and safe. DBMS provides a high security to military information.

Online Shopping – Now-a-days we all do Online shopping without wasting the time by going shopping with the help of DBMS. The products are added and sold only with the help of DBMS like Purchase information, invoice bills and payment.

1.4 Project Initiation Planning

This project is a consequence of our musings and difficult work. At the absolute starting point, we had a few thoughts for our final project. From those few thoughts, we pick the travel industry area for our project. We had some past data voyaging organizations. Subsequent to talking with the authority and our supervisor we chose to do this specific project. At that point, we began our task. Our supervisor had given appropriate guidance.

1.5 Objective of the project

This project has a few goals. The main destinations are given underneath:

- 1. To build up a system that gives information identifying specific places.
- 2. To generally helpful for the travellers having no arrangement concerning the spots they need to go to.
- 3. To efficiently access the proper information and make essential travel adaptations.
- 4. To give client's mastery of the visit, which can work with the new clients to go to the places.

1.6 Expected Outcomes

This System will present to connect directly client and agents within the internet. It provides facilities to change and delete traveller data as well as client data. It implements a feedback tool for travelers. It stores some social media sections. It gives knowledge about the inbound and outbound tour packages. It provides maintains & controls the database of tourists' information. It provides displays beautiful vacationer places. It gives a kind of travel co-operations that will sure to match all tourist advantages.

BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The Travel and Tourism Management System is a web-based application for travel industry organizations. It's very useful who goes on a trip for this 'Travel and Tourism Management' would act an immediate role in preparing the proper tour. It provides the client with the system to access all the features such as events, places, packages, etc. The goal of the system is to help travellers to go to their favourite places and manage hotels easily. It can be utilized for also used for professional tours also a business. Travelers are more attracted to the social heterogeneity of the world. In South Asia, Bangladesh is quite possibly the most excellent nation and there are numerous celebrated traveller places.

2.2 Related to Works

There are some development projects which are associated with the tour and travel sector like Travel Agency, Hotel Management, Tourism Management, etc. Users register, admin login, hotel details, place details, google map, etc. are related to our projects from those tour and travel sectors. Packages details, online bus booking, nearby places, etc. are the unique and main attraction of our project.

2.3 Comparative Analysis

Collecting information is a big challenge. Because through this project people will get information of nearby beautiful places, hotels, bus service, all over the country. Data must be authentic.

2.4 Scope of the Problem

The screen size of different smart devices is a big issue to develop this project. Sometimes we face this problem that for different screen size applications cannot run properly. Some part of the application is unavailable to the user for different screen size.

2.5 Challenges

Data collection of hotels, places, bus service, e-mail etc. is a big issue. Data of hotel and place like price, proper name, history, etc. and primary health tips like tour packages, security level, etc. The authentication of data is a big factor.

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 System Design

The system design process involves developing several modules of the system at different levels of abstractions. Here we put ER diagram that shows the process of Travel and Tourism Management System.

3.2 ER Diagram

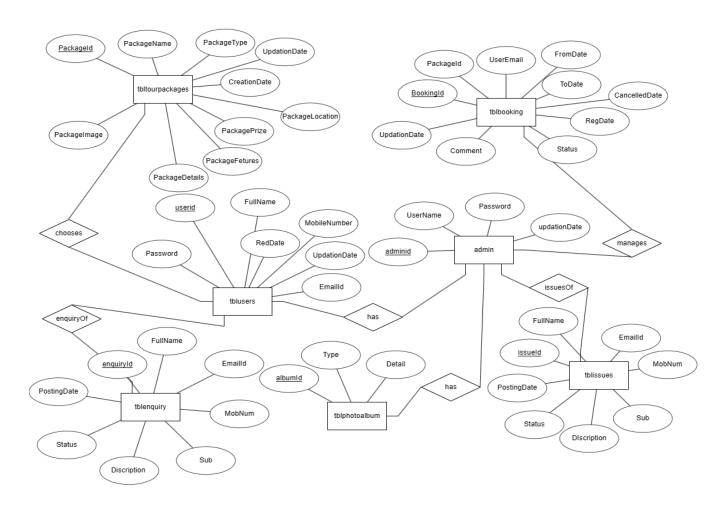


Fig 3.2 ER Diagram

3.3 Schema Diagram

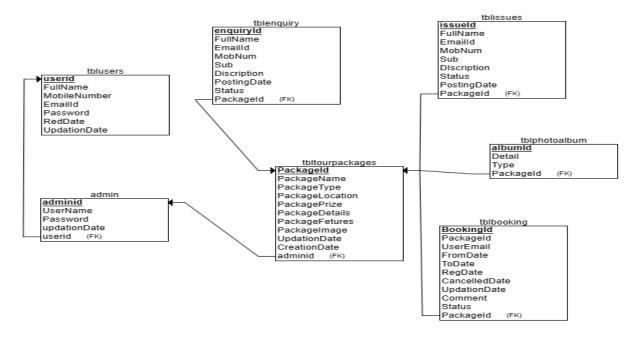


Fig 3.3 Schema Diagram

3.4 Design Requirements

- Our whole system was designed based on user requirements analysis. It is one of the most critical phases of a development project.
- We build a login page because in our system there is an authentication for the user.
- We have three types of users, Admin, User, and Guest. Admin and registered users can use all features but Guests can view only.
- Registered users can book an ambulance and place an order for medicine after logged in. they can also update their profile.
- Guest can view selected sections and also can create a new profile. In detail planning phase we went through these:
 - Analyzed the System
 - System creation started
 - Oracle Database
 - o SQL
 - o Planned which tools and Forms to be used.

3.5. Overview Tools and Technologies

1. Hardware Requirements

Processor: Any standard processor (minimum 2GHz)

Hard Disk: Minimum disc space 2GB

RAM: 1 GB (Minimum)

Any desktop/Laptop system with above configuration

2. Software Requirements

Front- end development tool: HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT

Database: SQlite3

Back-end: SQlite3

Front end

Basically, the front-end design represents the UI. On other hand it also the combination of the web design part and the web development part. To make this visible we used HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Php. We always tried to keep it more flexible, scalable, and extensible. We also tried to maintain its robustness

Back end

DB Browser for SQLite: DB4S is a high quality, visual, open-source tool made for creating, designing, and editing database files that are compatible with SQLite. It is for users and developers who want to create, search, design and edit databases.

SQLite is often used as the on-disk file format for desktop applications such as version control systems, financial analysis tools, media cataloging and editing suites, CAD packages, record keeping programs, and so forth. The traditional File/Open operation calls sqlite3 open () to attach to the database file.

Summary

In this chapter we have learnt about the requirements for the development of this application, like processor, RAM, hard disk are the hardware requirements. Software requirements like python idle and sqlite3. We have use python as frontend tool and sqlite3 as back end tool to develop this application.

RESULT AND SNAPSHOTS

4.1 Database Design

The following table 4.4.1 shows the database of whole project.



Table 4.4.1 Database of whole project

The following table 4.4.2 shows the Initialized Database of admin Information.

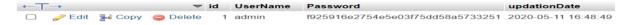


Table 4.4.2 admin

The following table 4.4.3 shows the Initialized Database of tblbooking Information.

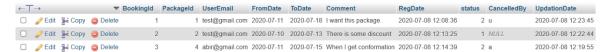


Table 4.4.3 tblbooking

The following table 4.4.4 shows the Initialized Database of thlenquiry Information.



Table 4.4.4 tblenquiry

The following table 4.4.5 shows the Initialized Database of thlissues Information.



Table 4.4.5 tblissues

The following table 4.4.6 shows the Initialized Database of tbltourpackages Information.



Table 4.4.6 tbltourpackages

The following table 4.4.7 shows the Initialized Database of tblusers Information.



Table 4.4.7 tblusers

SIGNUP PAGE:

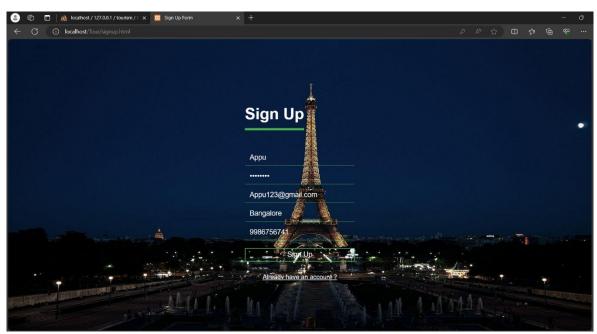


Fig 4.2

SIGNIN PAGE:

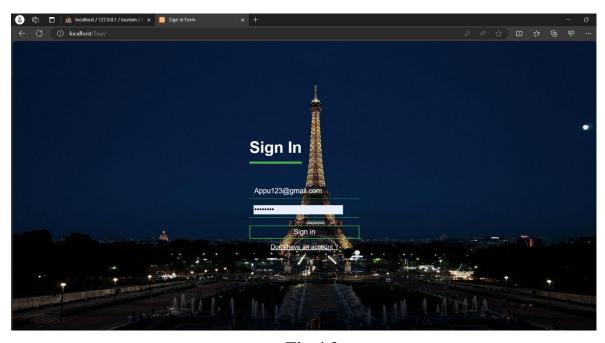


Fig 4.3

HOME PAGE:

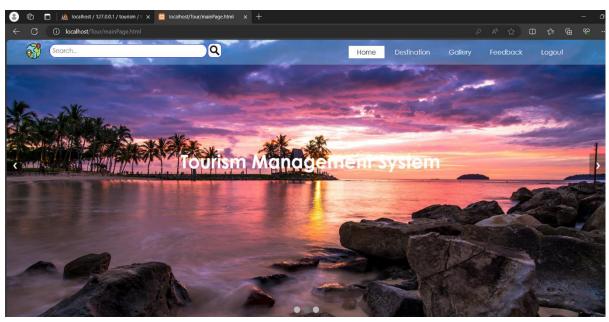


Fig 4.4

TOUR PACKAGES PAGE:

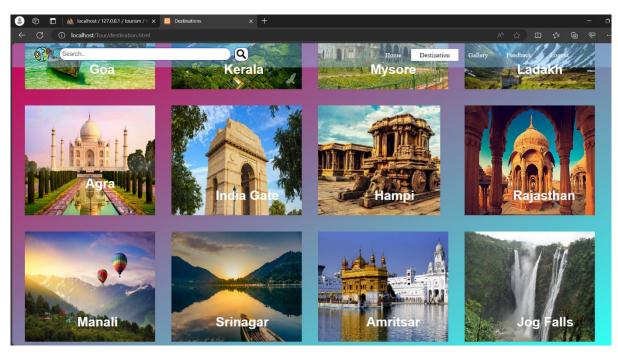


Fig 4.5

PHOTO ALBUM PAGE:

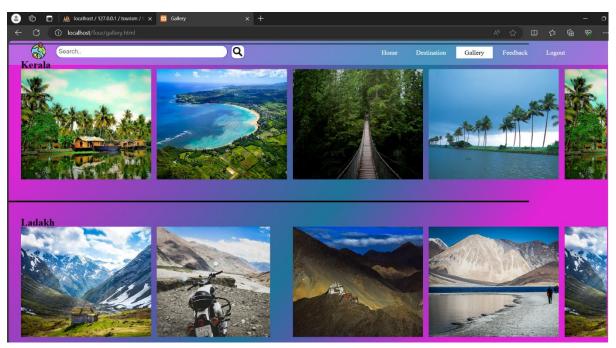


Fig 4.6

FEEDBACK PAGE:

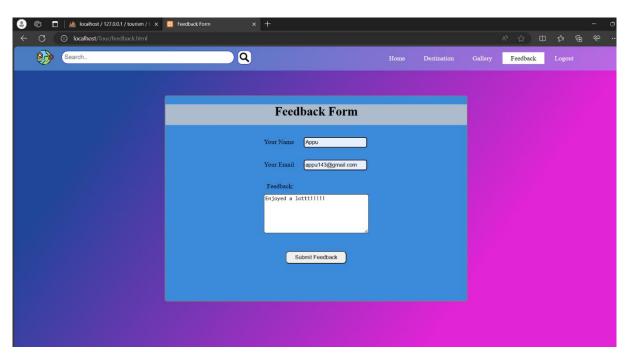


Fig 4.7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

5.1 Conclusion

Day by day travel is known as a global trade which is extremely increasing at a great flow like other trade. There are many various activities are occurring in tour functions. Our 'Travel and Tour Management System' is a web-based application that benefits in the online order of travel packages, hotels, transfers, etc. The 'Travel and Tour Management System' can be completely modified with the coordination of various APIs. It has a well disposed climate that interfaces with clients readily. At long last, we can say that this Web Based Application will help the travel administrators to manage and control tour-related initiates successfully and productively. It provides an easy route to automate all the functionalities of expense. If this system is executed in a few tuberculosis, it will be effective. It is presumed that the application functions admirably and fulfills the requirements. It additionally goes about as the sharing of documents too significant assets. Along these lines, we built up our application popularity of the upcoming scene.

5.2 Extent for Further Improvements

In the future, we are going to develop this project on a web page. Also, we will try to add more features to this application according to demand. In future development, we will provide location-based service.

5.3 Limitation

Everything has its own limitation and we are not exceptional we have some limitation too. We tried as much as we can to avoid limitations. It could be more dynamic and user friendly. Fake user or anyone can make misuse of this platform with fake documentation.

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