SOFTWARE REQUIRMENT SPECIFICATION FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted to:

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Tourist Management System

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1. Introduction

Tourism is one of the fastest growing businesses today. If there is anything that the recent pandemic has taught everyone, it is how uncertain our lives are and how travelling is a necessity instead of luxury. Over the last year, countries have started welcoming tourists back as tourism is a major source of economic activities for many countries. Thus, there is a need for an effective and robust tourism management application. This application will not only be a one stop destination for tourists which would cater to all their needs and ensure that excellent services are provided to them at an efficient price.

1.1 Background

This would be a one stop solution for the travel agencies who will be able to create packages, manage customers and their requests. For the customers, it would provide them a wide range of travel packages, assistance by travel experts and customer support. The system would be very easy to use and would offer a variety of options to the customers.

1.2 Scope

The Tourism Management System project is an implementation of a managing Tourism website which helps the customers to search the various tourist places and prices of various hotel rooms packages in particular places, along with the different packages available with the reservations. This project also covers various features like online registration of the users, modifying the details of the website by the management administrator of the website, by adding, deleting or modifying the customer details or packages and hotel information. In general, this website would be designed to perform like any other Tourist management website available online.

1.3 Objectives

- To develop a system that automates the processes and activities of a travel and tourism agency.
- To design a system using which one can perform all operations related to traveling and sight-seeing.
- To View/Add/Update/Maintain hotel information.
- To View/Add/Update/Maintain tour booking information.
- To View/Add/Update/Maintain customer information.
- To Gather and view customer feedback for each package.
- To include multiple destinations and activities in packages (hotels, camps, hiking, rail-hiking, etc.).

- To prefer Some options can be customizable based on customer preference.
- To deal Payment for package with separately by the organization and not part of the system.
- To register all tourists for insurance purpose.

1.4 Existing System

In the present system a customer has to search various hotels over the 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 from these offices and often the customer may be misguided. It is tedious for a customer to plan a particular journey and have it executed properly.

1.5 Proposed system

In order to remove the disadvantages of existing system our system would be able to book the tickets for their trip directly also all kind of adventures, package, activities, destination and give feedback through web application.

1.6 Problem Statement

Currently, they are searching various hotels to find details of places and to book tickets. it is very problematic situation. So, they have to computerize their information through web application.

1.7 References

https://www.perforce.com/blog/alm/how-write-software-requirements-specification-srs-document

https://pdfcoffee.com/srs-hotel-management-system-pdf-free.html

2. Overall Description

This study aims at establishing a tourism management system which can facilitate to book a hotel which provides packages, activities and destinations. The method used, observation, interview, questionnaires and online survey, and Discussion tourism system. The results obtained from this study is View/Add/Update/Maintain hotel information, View/Add/Update/Maintain tour booking information, View/Add/Update/Maintain customer information, Gather and view customer feedback for each package.

2.1 System features

The tourism management system that is providing booking to address the issues that have arisen as a result of the manual system. The newly introduced system will allow for quick access to the system and will have user-friendly features and an appealing interface. The project's eventual result will be an increase in efficiency.

2.2 Project Overview

The organization currently searching the various hotel over the phone. in the existing system each booking takes lot of time because the person, collect the hotel details and call that hotel and get the information and ask some questions to know about the hotel. Below I mentioned some drawbacks

- Lot of time
- Human error.

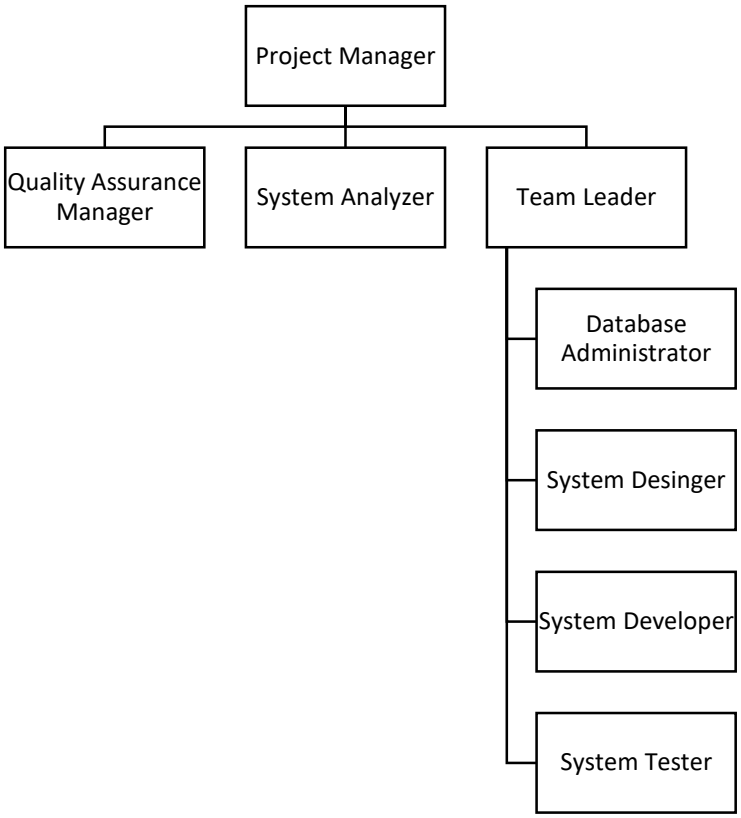
The proposed tourism management system does the facility to search hotel automatically using web application and book through the web application that gives more benefits to us

- No wasting of time
- Data accuracy
- Strong security

2.3 Stakeholders

Internal Stakeholders	External Stakeholders
Admin	User
Managements	Governments
	Society

2.3.1 Hierarchical of Internal Stakeholders



2.3.2 Internal Stakeholders and their responsibility

Project manager	Lead the team, evaluate and keep an eye on the team members, and encourage amiable communication with the team.
Quality Assurance Manager	evaluating the group needs, and monitoring and maintaining the project's quality as it develops
Team Leader	Give the team members the task to complete. Additionally, manage the project documentation while properly coordinating the crew.
System designer	Create a database design with a user-friendly, attractive interface in Adobe XD.
System developers	Implement the system's front and back ends, and keep track of the logbook.
Database Administrator	creating and maintaining the database based on analysis and the specifications.
System analyzer	The system that is completely integrated with the clients

2.3.3 External Stakeholders and their Accessibility

Main roles of the system who are can access and enter the system:

- Admin: can access the any part of the system, they can access the all the function within the system
- User (Tourist): view the hotel, destinations and packages, book the packages and destinations, give feedback

2.4 Principle Actors

- Admin
- Tourist

2.5 User Characteristics

User	Function
Admin	Login the system View the admin part View/Add/Update/Maintain hotel information View/Add/Update/Maintain tour booking information View/Add/Update/Maintain customer information Gather and view customer feedback for each package. Logout the system
User (tourist)	Login the system View hotel information View package information View the activities included in the packages View the destination Book the tour Register as user Give customer feedback for each package. Logout the system

2.6 Structure Approaches to Requirement Analysis

Before gathering all of the necessary requirements for the project, we cannot begin a system. Consequently, we must have a complete awareness of the current condition before we start a project. As a result, the process of requirements engineering, which includes elements of elicitation, analysis, specification, and validation, is necessary.

- Elicitation - Assuming our assumptions are correct, we did not have to worry about the project's completion after we had correctly gathered requirements. We obtained our criteria through discussions with high-ranking industry executives and talks with organization personnel. We also made a lot of interview, online survey and Discussion. According to the interview we done some document analyzing and employee behaviors on the manual system. To better understand the requirements and expectations of users of the organization, we created an online survey.
- Analysis: In this phase, we organized our needs properly. In accordance with our plan, we also categorize them. We then moved on to discuss and draw architectural concepts.
- Specification - We build the SRS and PID documents based on the requirements we have collected.
- Validation - At this point, the employee will either accept or bargain with us. We'll need to go over every feature in detail with them. If they don't like our ideas and plans, we'll have to restructure. Thankfully, though, they liked our system.

2.7 Operating environment

Hardware requirements

- Processor: intel i3 or higher
- Motherboard: intel chipset board
- Ram: 4 Gb DDR4 Ram or above
- Hard disk drive: 160 Gb or above

Software requirements

- Front end: HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, JavaScript
- Back end: JSP
- Framework: JSP

PHP Tools

- XAMPP Server

3. System features and requirements engineering

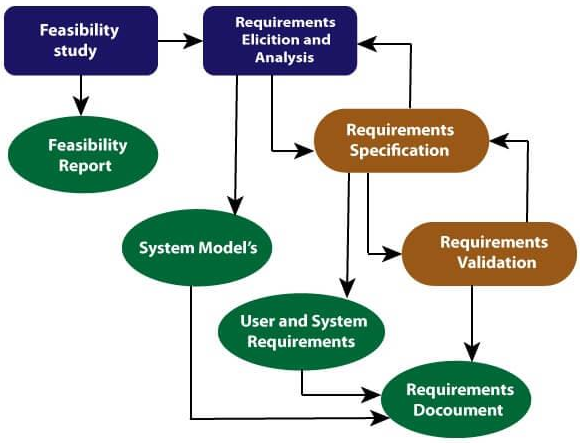
3.1 Tools and approach

The project's requirements determine whether it will succeed or fail because they must be accurate, effective, and sufficient to guide project development. The approach or technique used to gather requirements is just as vital to the project as the importance of the requirements themselves. We employed a variety of tools and technical methodologies depending on the necessity, including:

- Interview
- Group Discussion
- Questionnaire
- Observation
- Literature survey
- Face to face conversation

Interview results indicate that we spoke with or interviewed employees. Depending on their communication or knowledge level throughout this interview session, we can easily utilize a variety of tactics. We received a lot of requirements during this session, and we were able to confirm or validate some of them, according to the group discussion personnel who were collecting requirements. Some members of the group lectures panel contribute thoughts and explain their requirements during this conversation. The online questionnaire indicates that there are extra and report-specific requirement gathering techniques, which aid in referencing some needs. This technique aids in creating the project in the way that the user wants.

3.2 Requirement Engineering Approaches



In the engineering design process, requirements engineering is the process of establishing, documenting, and managing requirements. In order to negotiate a reasonable solution, clearly specify the solution, validate the specifications, and manage the requirements as they are translated into a functional system, requirement engineering offers the appropriate mechanism for understanding what the customer desires, analyzing the need, and assessing feasibility. As a result, requirement engineering is the systematic application of tried-and-true ideas, methodologies, tools, and notations to specify the anticipated behavior of a proposed system and the restrictions that go along with it.

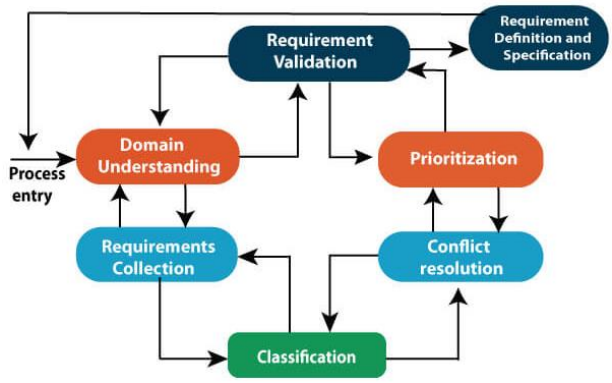
3.3 Requirement Engineering Methodology

Agile scrum methodology is the combination of the agile philosophy and the scrum framework. Agile means “incremental, allowing teams to develop projects in small increments. Scrum is one of the many types of agile methodology, known for breaking projects down into sizable chunks called “sprints.” Agile scrum methodology is good for businesses that need to finish specific projects quickly.

Agile is a process that allows a team to more efficiently manage a project by breaking it down into several stages, each of which allows for consistent collaboration with stakeholders to promote steady improvements at every stage.

In short, scrum is a framework for effective collaborations among teams working on complex products. Scrum is a type of agile technology that consists of meetings, roles, and tools to help teams working on complex projects collaborate and better structure and manage their workload. Although it is most often used by software development teams, scrum can be beneficial to any team working toward a common goal.

3.4 Requirement Elicitation and Analysis



Despite the large number of needs elicitation techniques available, there are five main ones. On the other hand, every one of them is required at some point, but the most well-known ones are the most required. These well-known elicitation strategies are essential for any organizational professional. Which one should you choose when you want to get the most out of it and reap the most rewards? Selecting the best option depends on a variety of variables that must be taken into account in order to get the intended results.

3.5 Functional requirement

- View/Add/Update/Maintain hotel information
- View/Add/Update/Maintain package information
- View/Add/Update/Maintain tour booking information
- View/Add/Update/Maintain customer information
- Gather and view customer feedback for each package.

3.5.1 User requirement

- The user can register to login the system
- primary source
- Identifying the user's genuine needs

3.5.2 Business requirement

- Problem Statement
- Project Vision
- Project Constraints
- Project Objectives
- Project Scope Statements
- attendance Process Analysis
- Stakeholder Analysis

3.5.3 System requirement

- Deployment
- Quality

- Accessibility
- Compatibility of software, tools, standards, platform.
- Reporting.
- Supportability
- Security.

3,6 Non-functional Requirement

- Time: This project should be completed within the stimulated time period.
- Cost: The cost involved in marketing the project should be less.
- Usability: This requirement is present, as this system will interact with the user.
- Reliability: This system must be highly robust
- Performance: It would be fast enough to produce output.

3.6.1 Business Rules

- A condition or capability needed by a stakeholder to solve a problem or achieve an objective.
- A condition or capability that must be book a tourist as overseas customer

3.6.2 Quality Attributes

- Safety
- Security
- Usability
- Dependability
- Efficiency