Tourist Guide

Abstract

Most of the people in this world like to travel from one place to another no matter whether it is a small or large distance. The need for a tourism management system that can manage tourism information with ease is sought after by every tour management company. Tourist Guide is a dynamic website for tourism business. This travel and tourism application is designed for travel agencies by which they can manage different tour information based on the destinations. By using this, the tour company can tailor tour packages spanning various destinations at almost every price point that also implemented search module allows the administrator to find and update or upgrade the tour packages with ease. The main purpose is to help tourism companies to manage tour information. The system can also be used for both professional and business trips. The proposed system maintains a centralized repository to make necessary travel arrangements and to retrieve information easily.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

Tourism is travel for entertainment, medicine or discovery, and tourism includes the provision of travel services. A tourist is a person who travels for the purpose of tourism at least 80 kilometers from his home. As defined by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). Tourism is one of the most needed industries to promote on a large scale and by means of various means. Promotion is the mainstay of tour tourism. What is the benefit of the state having all the attractions without knowing anything about them? For this reason, many countries are monitoring huge budgets to carry out tourism promotion activities, and follow various and varied earns of tourism promotion in order to attract more tourists to visit them. The mo. stim portent of these are tourism advertisements in the various media, participation in in-trinational tourism exhibitions, tourism exhibitions and shopping festivals, issuing tourist publications from guides, magazines, brochures, cards and tourist cards... As a result of technological advances in communication and information exchange, Traditional and began to experience vibration and change. As a result of the emergence of modern means of promotion based on the data of technological progress in the field of communication and information exchange. Perhaps the most important of these means and the most effective and widespread now, the Internet has Internet has revolutionized the marketing world in general and tourism marketing as an Khashoozdhmt internet official and private tourist sites. Alta compete to attract tourists through attention to aesthetics design and variety of services offer-ed through these sites Tourist information and tourism programs provided by these sites through the Internet. No longer wishing to tourism to a country needs to move between the tourist offices in the embassies of the countries of destination tourist which the tourist wants to visit - to search for money Tourist guides and travel programs between tourism companies and travel agencies to learn about their tourism services and programs. Through the Internet and the applications of the tourist guide, those interested in tourism can now learn about the various types of tourism and tourist attractions in most countries that have tourist sites on the Internet But has become able to choose the best companies or agencies to deal with tourism and choose the most appropriate programs and tourism services provided by these companies and booking in the airlines or tourist hotels appropriate, all through his computer and Linked to the Internet , without any effort or bother and although Yemen is a country with a legacy of civilized ancient and rich archaeologic-al areas and the advantage of viable tourism and the diversity of environmental an d climate unique, but they are still experiencing some problems in the tourism sector due

to several reasons, including security and other related to weak structure Information technology infrastructure and its failure to keep pace with modern technology in tourism promotion of its natural and historical components and its tourist services to motivate tourists and visitors to visit the means of attracting tourist. In order to achieve this goal was studied the needs of tourists and search for suggestions Ratio for them as well as the collection of information on tourist attractions and archaeological sites and observe the conduct of tourism activities.

1.2 Scope of Project

Scope of Project Is to provide information about the tourist and archaeological areas of the India, where the tourist to get important information about places he wants to visit easily, even in the absence of Internet connection. It also guides him to the best places and restaurants that will enjoy the most moments. The user can interact directly with any other user to help and guide him while he is in a particular tourist place and also can identify the visitor to the nearby places of restaurants, hotels and other historical attractions by map and definition of the price of apart meters in each hotel separately to choose the most appropriate in the application of Android Or on a Windows computer system at the same time.

Chapter 2: Hardware and Software Requirement

2.1 Hardware Requirement

PROCESSOR	Intel® Celeron® Processor 847, 1.10 GHz, or equivalent
STORAGE	Between 1 GB - 2 GB
RAM	Minimum of 512 MB. The recommended amount can vary depending on the number of users connected and other factors
HARD DISK	3 GB of available hard-disk space for installation, additional free space is required during installation.

Hardware Requirement Table

2.2 Software Requirement

1. Visual Studio

- Visual Studio is an integrated development environment (IDE) from Microsoft. It is used to develop computer programs, as well as websites, web apps, web services and mobile apps. Visual Studio uses Microsoft software development platforms such as Windows API, Windows Forms, Windows Presentation Foundation, Windows Store and Microsoft Silverlight. It can produce both native code and managed code.
- Visual Studio includes a code editor supporting IntelliSense (the code completion component) as well as code refactoring. The integrated debugger works both as a source-level debugger and a machine-level debugger. Other built-in tools include a code profiler, designer for building GUI applications, web designer, class designer, and database schema designer. It accepts plug-ins that expand the functionality at almost every level—including adding support for source control systems (like Subversion and Git) and adding new toolsets like editors and visual designers for domain-specific languages or toolsets for other aspects of the software development lifecycle (like the Azure DevOps client: Team Explorer).
- Visual Studio supports 36 different programming languages and allows the code editor and debugger to support (to varying degrees) nearly any programming language, provided a language-specific service exists. Built-in languages include C,[5] C++, C++/CLI, Visual Basic .NET, C#, F#,[6] JavaScript, TypeScript, XML, XSLT, HTML, and CSS. Support for other languages such as Python,[7] Ruby, Node.js, and M among others is available via plug-ins. Java (and J#) were supported in the past.

- The most basic edition of Visual Studio, the Community edition, is available free of charge. The slogan for Visual Studio Community edition is "Free, fully-featured IDE for students, open-source and individual developers".

Chapter 3: Implementing Tools for the Project

3.1 HTML

- The Hypertext Mark-up Language or HTML is the standard mark-up for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.
- 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 elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `<img />` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags but use them to interpret the content of the page.

3.2 CSS

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a mark-up language such as HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML or XHTML). CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.
- CSS is designed to enable the separation of content and presentation, including layout, colours, and fonts.[3] 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, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the. CSS file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.
- Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same mark-up page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.
- The name *cascading* comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

3.3 JavaScript

- JavaScript often abbreviated as JS, is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS. As of 2022, 98% of websites use JavaScript on the client side for webpage behaviour, often incorporating third-party libraries. All major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute the code on users' devices.
- JavaScript is a high-level, often just-in-time compiled language that conforms to the ECMAScript standard.[10] It has dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions. It is multi-paradigm, supporting event-driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. It has application programming interfaces (APIs) for working with text, dates, regular expressions, standard data structures, and the Document Object Model (DOM).
- The ECMAScript standard does not include any input/output (I/O), such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript APIs for I/O.

3.4 Firebase

- Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM), formerly known as Google Cloud Messaging (GCM), is a cross-platform cloud solution for messages and notifications for Android, iOS, and web applications, which as of June 2022 can be used at no cost. Firebase Cloud Messaging allows third-party application developers to send notifications or messages from servers hosted by FCM to users of the platform or end users.
- The service is provided by Firebase, a subsidiary of Google. On October 21, 2014, Firebase announced it had been acquired by Google for an undisclosed amount. The official Google Cloud Messaging website points to Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM) as the new version of GCM.[3] Firebase is a mobile platform which supports users in developing mobile and web applications. Firebase Cloud Messaging is one of many products which are part of the Firebase platform. On the platform users can integrate and combine different Firebase features in both web and mobile applications.

3.5 Database

- In computing, a database is an organized collection of data stored and accessed electronically. Small databases can be stored on a file system, while large databases are hosted on computer clusters or cloud storage. The design of databases spans formal techniques and practical considerations, including data modeling, efficient data representation and storage, query languages, security and privacy of sensitive data, and distributed computing issues, including supporting concurrent access and fault tolerance.
- A database management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users, applications, and the database itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additionally encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the

database. The sum total of the database, the DBMS and the associated applications can be referred to as a database system. Often the term "database" is also used loosely to refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.

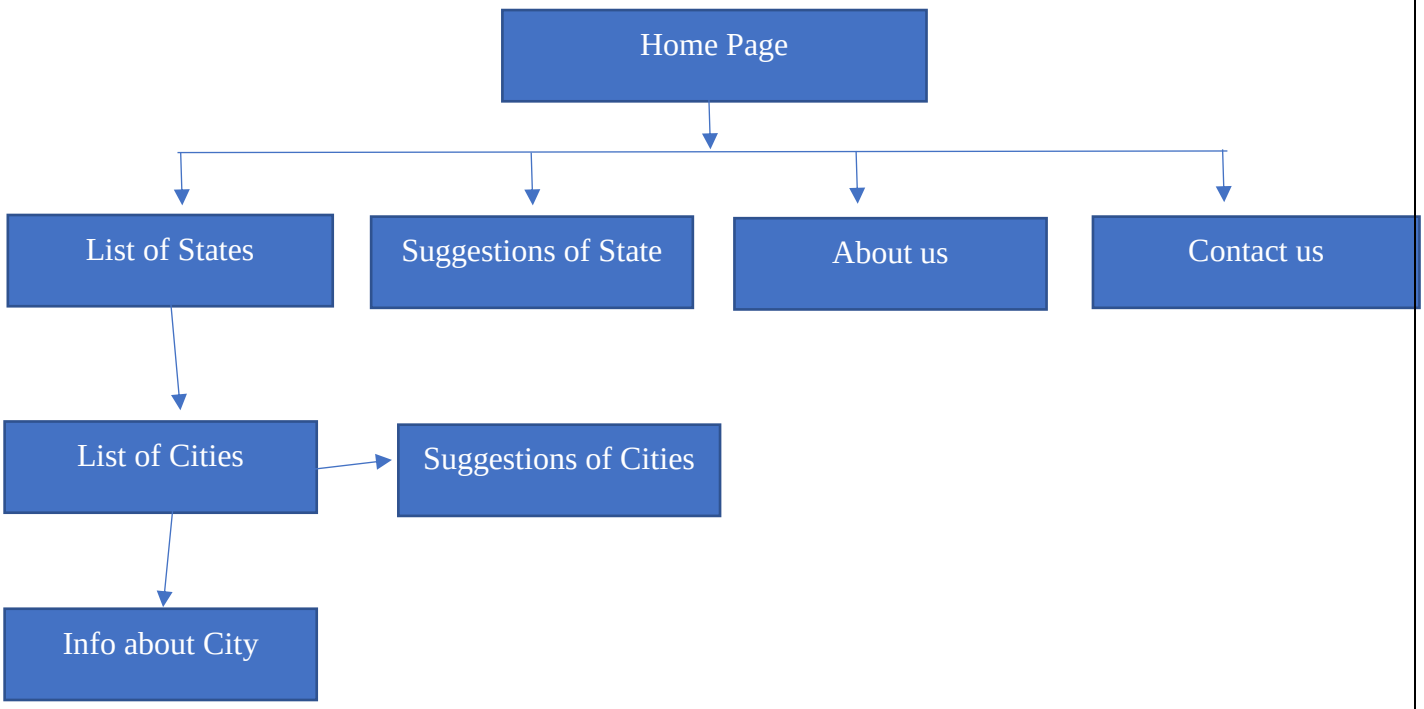
- Computer scientists may classify database management systems according to the database models that they support. Relational databases became dominant in the 1980s. These model data as rows and columns in a series of tables, and the vast majority use SQL for writing and querying data. In the 2000s, non-relational databases became popular, collectively referred to as NoSQL, because they use different query languages.

3.6 Cloud storage

- Cloud storage is a model of computer data storage in which the digital data is stored in logical pools, said to be on "the cloud". The physical storage spans multiple servers (sometimes in multiple locations), and the physical environment is typically owned and managed by a hosting company. These cloud storage providers are responsible for keeping the data available and accessible, and the physical environment secured, protected, and running. People and organizations buy or lease storage capacity from the providers to store user, organization, or application data.
- Cloud storage services may be accessed through a collocated cloud computing service, a web service application programming interface (API) or by applications that use the API, such as cloud desktop storage, a cloud storage gateway or Web-based content management systems.

Chapter 4: Project Model View

4.1 Flowchart



4.2 Login Page

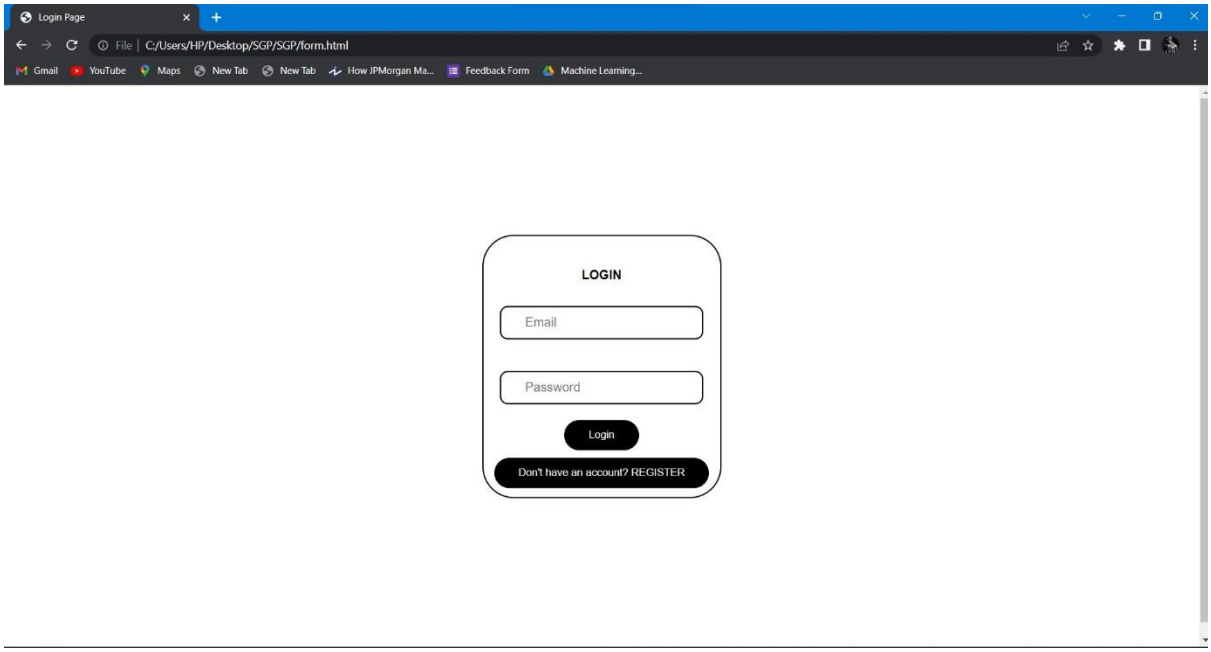


Figure 1-Login Page

4.3 Firebase

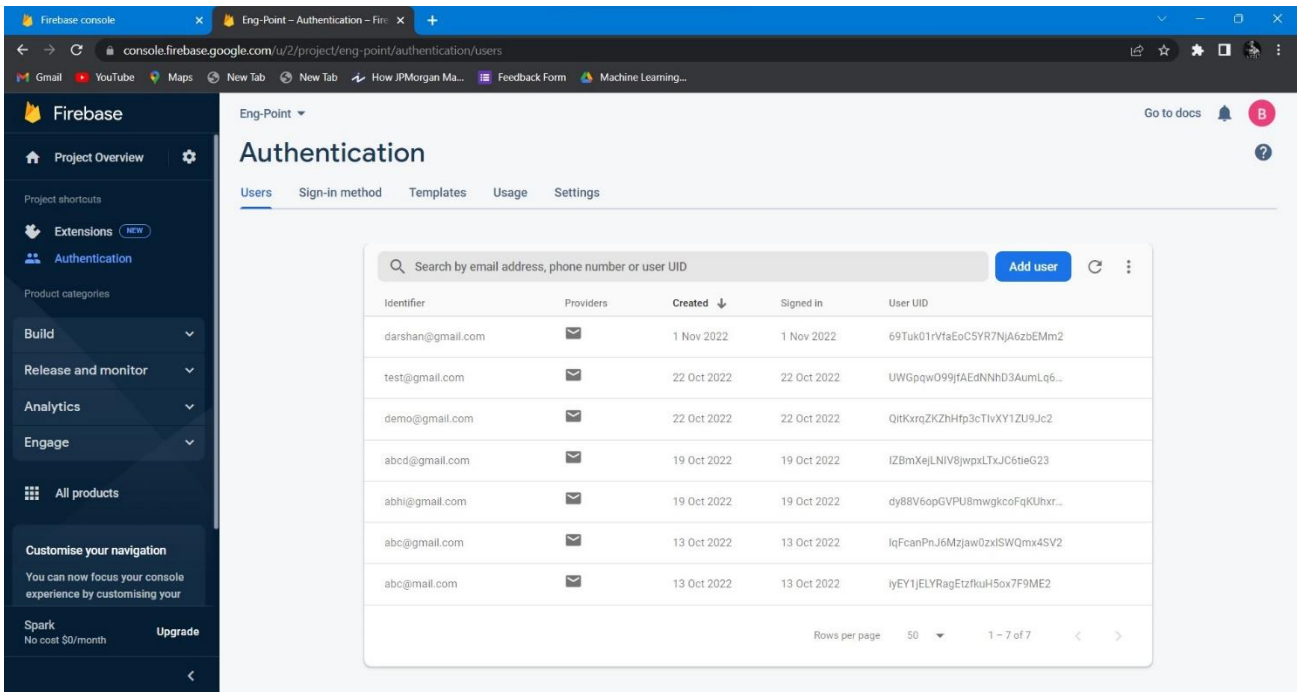


Figure 2-Firebase

4.4 HTML pages

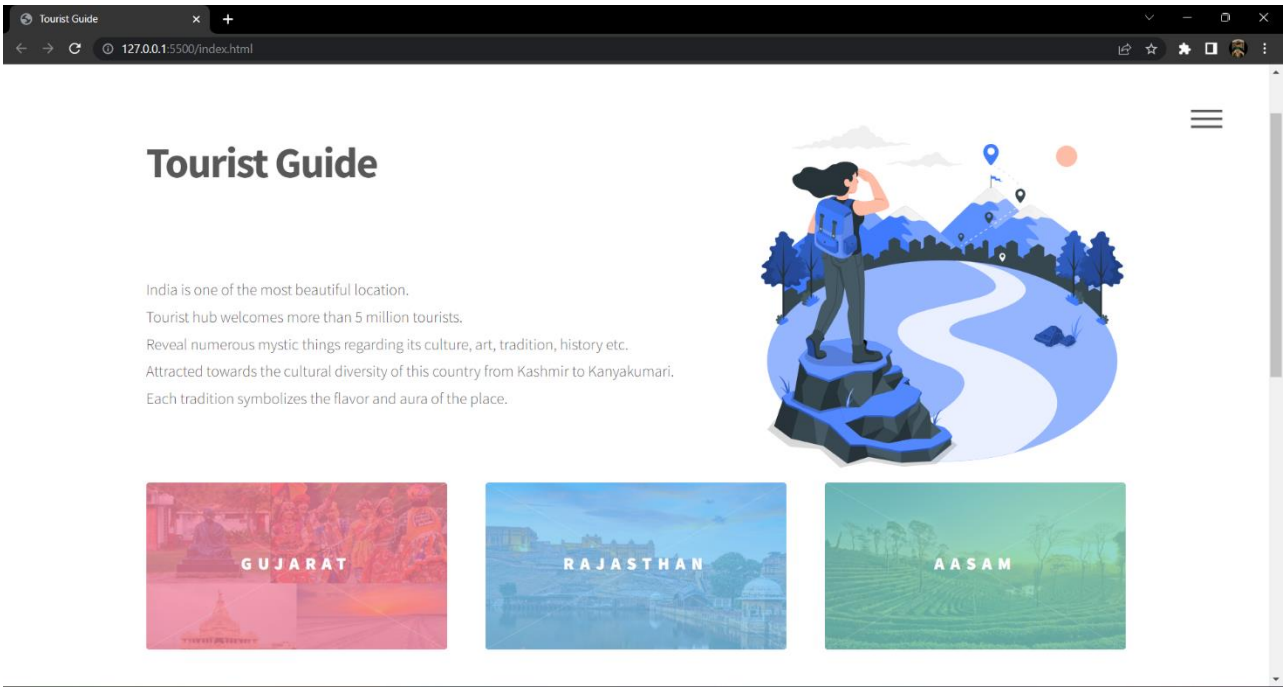


Figure 3-Index Page

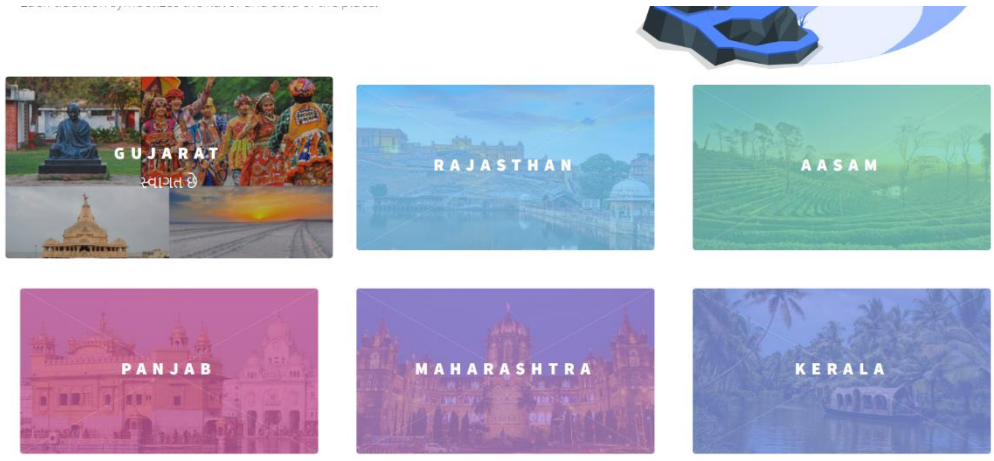


Figure 4-HTML Page

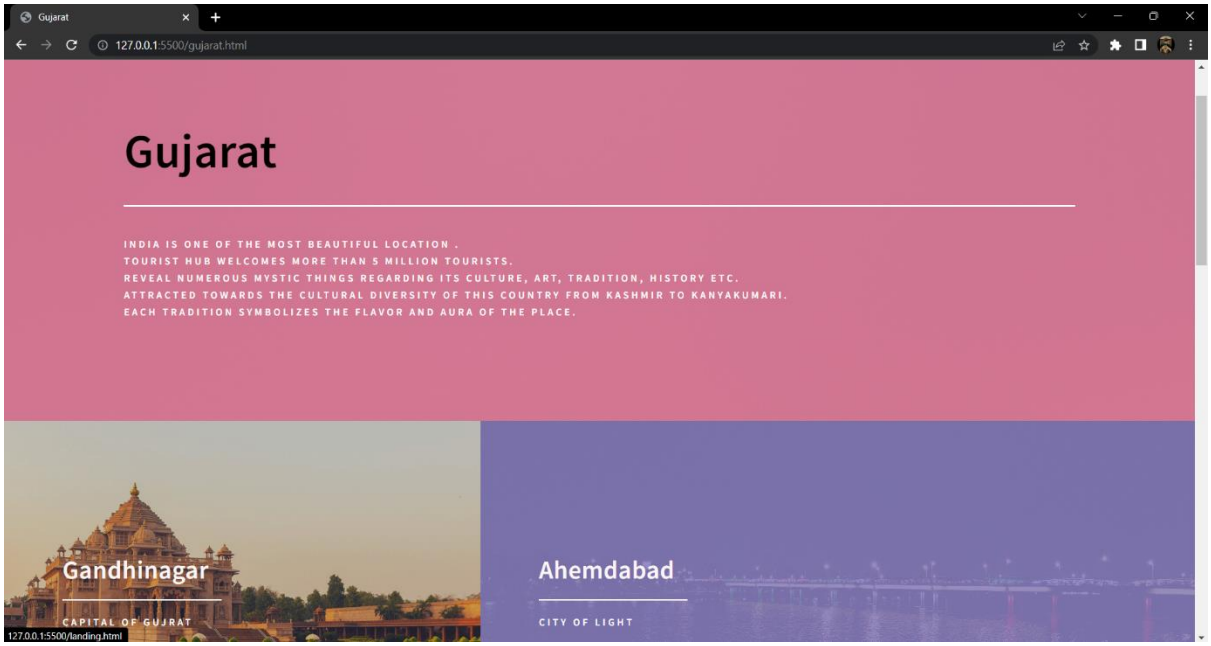


Figure 5-State Html Page

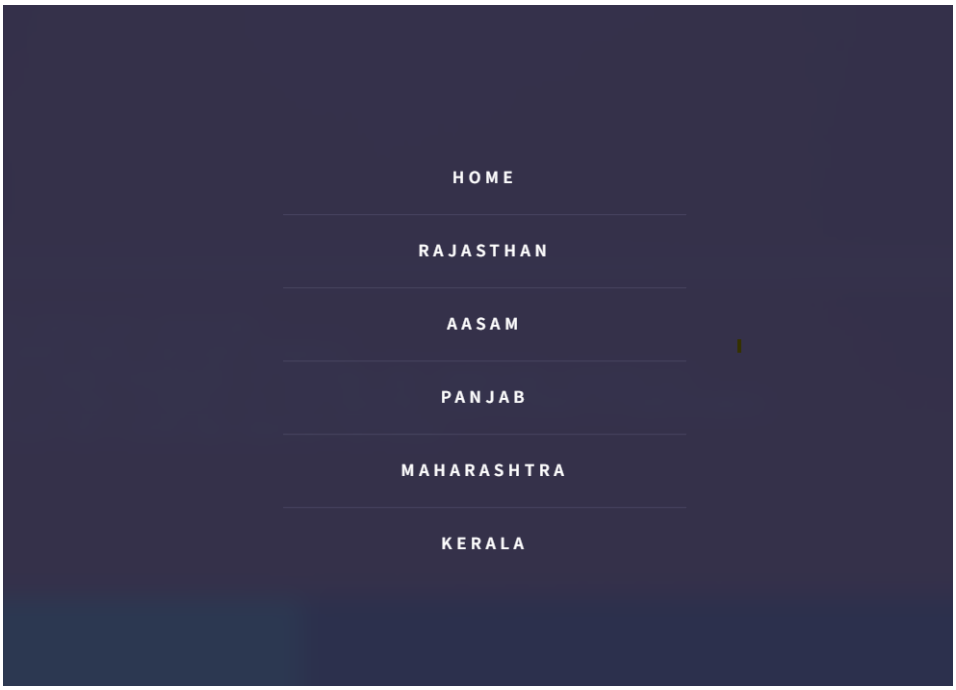


Figure 6-Menu

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Future scope

5.1 Conclusion

Modern life is impossible without travelling Most people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. Traveling is a nice hobby and a great thing if you want to explore the world you can use our website. Website is most beneficial for new visitors in city. The website gives a choice to the users to access their needed place without any physical movement. User can have look over their choices and can get it's information, address and photos.

5.2 Future scope

This section describes the main objective of project implementation and the secondary objectives that the project seeks to achieve1.6.1. The main objective: Design a guide system for tourists to visit the tourist sites that do not require special visit to any financial fee. For mobile devices to provide tourist information about the Republic of Yemen and the way to access them.1.3.2. Secondary objectives of the project:• Enable the visitor to identify landmarks and tourist areas and see the detailed information about them easily and easily even when there is no Internet.• Allows the user to plan and set up programs for his trips and choose the areas he wishes to visit.• The use of technology in the promotion process reduces the cost of the tourism service and reduces the costs of tourism publications.• Increasing tourist attraction, which in turn increases the national income of the co-entry.• Tourism investment in terms of interest in hotels and resorts , restoration of ant equities and promotion of domestic tourism in the first degree and then foreign tourism.

References

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2. https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links.asp

3. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS

4. https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_htmldom_document.asp