A Project Report

On

"TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

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Submitted To



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Year: 2021-2022

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Abstract

As the name specifies "TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" is software developed for managing tour booking.

Identification of the drawbacks of the existing system leads to the designing of computerized system that will be compatible to the existing system with the system which is more user friendly and more GUI oriented. We can improve the efficiency of the system, thus overcome the drawbacks of the existing system.

- · Less human error
- · Strength and strain of manual Labor can be reduced
- · High security
- · Data redundancy can be avoided to some extent
- · Data consistency
- · Easy to handle
- · Easy data updating
- · Easy record keeping
- · Backup data can be easily generated

Preface

It is great pleasure for us as a student of NaranLala College of Professional & Applied Sciences to project on the "Tourism Management System" for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of BCA (Bachelor of Computer Application) semester 6 from Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat.

As a student of computer/IT field we encouraged by growth and rapid development in the software industries, keeping in mind that increase demand for software, web application & software engineers, the university has arranged project work for the final year.

Thus, it is our Moral & mandatory duty to take this project as a part of our studies with great enthusiasm & seriousness. For this we have gone through a development program of 3 months.

The document describes each of the phases of development of the software lifecycle.

Project profile

Project Profile			
Project Name	Tourism Management System		
Project Type	Website		
Team Strength	2 Developers		
Front End	PHP, JAVASRCIPT, CSS,HTML		
Back End	MYSQL		
Operating System	Windows10		
Submitted To	Naran Lala College Of Professional And Applied Science		
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Objective

- □ The objective of the project is to develop a system that automates the processes and activities of a travel and tourism agency.
- The purpose is to design a system using which one can perform all operations related to traveling and sight-seeing.

Existing System

- □ 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 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

Proposed system

- □ 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 about places they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation.

Advantages of Proposed System:-

- Customers can book tickets from anywhere and at any place.
- Save time and efforts.
- Choose any location for visiting faster and easier at one place.
- Save time of travelling to the shop.
- Comparing and researching products and their prices is so much easier online.
- So many option to plan preferred place for traveling.
- Get detailed information about the place of visiting.
- Good and tension free booking services.

SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

1) Software Requirement

Software is necessary as well as hardware to run system. The software that is used for the system may be in the form of application software or operating system. Certain software which is used in the website is listed below:

Front End	PHP
Back End	MySQL
Platform	Core PHP
Web Server	WAMP SERVER
Operating System	Windows 10
IDE	Notepad++
Browser	Google Chrome
Script	Java Script
Style	CSS, Bootstrap
Client Side Scripting	HTML

2) <u>Hardware Requirement</u>

Hardware product is necessary part to run a system. Here, we describe different hardware used in computerized system.

Processor	AMD A9-9420 RADEON R5,	
	5 COMPUTE CORES 2C+3G,	
	3000 MHz, 2 Core(s), 2	
	Logical Processor(s)	
RAM	8 GB	
Back up	Pen drive	

Modules

After careful analysis the system has been identified to have the following modules:

- 1. Administrator module
- 2. User(Traveler) module
- 3. Guest user

1. Administrator module

This module provides administrator related functionality. Administrator manages all information and has access rights to add, delete, edit and view the data related to places, travels, routes, bookings, Enquiries etc.

- **Packages**—Admin will create the packages and Manage the packages(Create, Update, delete)
- Users- Admin view all Information of all users.
- **Booking-** Admin will responsible for manage booking. Admin can confirm and cancel a booking of traveler.
- Manage issues/ Complaints—Admin can take action on any issue /complaint raised by user (traveler) and Put remark.
- Manage Enquiries—admin can manage all enquiries raised by users (Traveler).
- Manage pages- Admin can edit the info of all pages that are display on the website,
- Change password--- Admin can change own password.

2. <u>USER (TRAVELLER) MODULE:</u>

- **Signup-** User can register yourself for Booking.
- **Sign in-** Here user can login with valid username and password.
- Forgot Password—User can recover his/her own password.
- My Profile- user can update own profile.
- **Tour history-**After login user can book any tour that will show in Tour history. User can cancel his/her booking before 24hr of travelling.
- Change Password User can own Password.
- Write-use—Here user can raise any issue related to booking, Cancelation etc.

3. Guest Module

 Guest user can visit the website and view the all content of website. Guest user can also Enquiry.

Software Development Life Cycle

SPIRAL MODEL:

SPIRAL MODEL was defined by Barry Boehm in his 1988 article, "A spiral Model of Software Development and Enhancement. This model was not the first model to discuss iterative development, but it was the first model to explain why the iteration models.

As originally envisioned, the iterations were typically 6 months to 2 years long. Each phase starts with a design goal and ends with a client reviewing the progress thus far. Analysis and engineering efforts are applied at each phase of the project, with an eye toward the end goal of the project.

The steps for Spiral Model can be generalized as follows:

The new system requirements are defined in as much details as possible. This usually involves interviewing a number of users representing all the external or internal users and other aspects of the existing system.

A preliminary design is created for the new system.

A first prototype of the new system is constructed from the preliminary design. This is usually a scaled-down system, and represents an approximation of the characteristics of the final product.

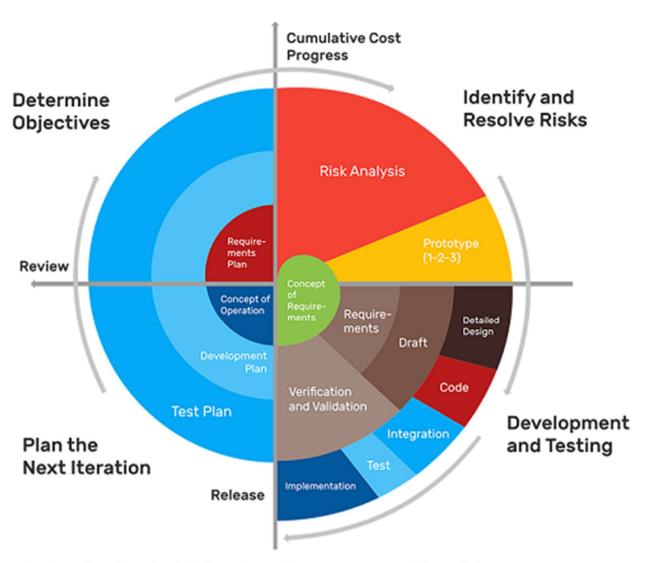
A second prototype is evolved by a fourfold procedure:

- 1. Evaluating the first prototype in terms of its strengths, weakness, and risks.
- 2. Defining the requirements of the second prototype.
- 3. Planning a designing the second prototype.

Advantage:

- Estimates (i.e. budget, schedule etc.) become more realistic as work progresses, because important issues discover earlier.
- It is more able to cope with the changes that are software development generally entails.

Software engineers can get their hands in and start woring on the core of a project earlier



Spiral Model Methodology and its Phases

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

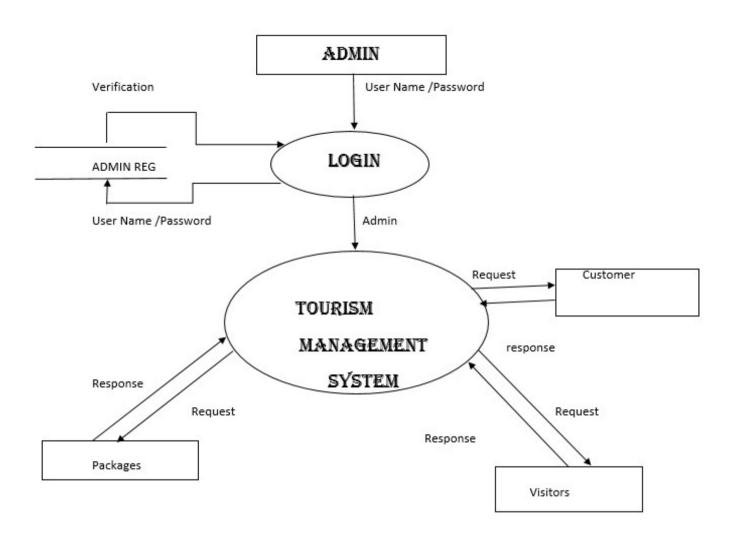
DFD are used to graphically represent the flow of data in a business information system. DFD describes the processes that are involved in system to transfer data from the input to the file storage and reports generation. DFD graphically representing the function or processes which capture, manipulate, store and distribute data between a system and its environment and between components of a system.

Symbol used in DFD

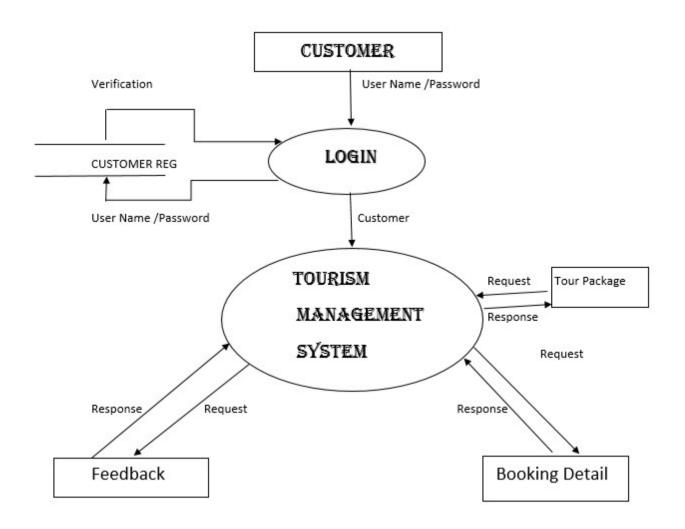
Symbols	Description
	Process: Here flow of data is transformed.
	Entity: A source or destination of data which is external to the system.
→ ←	Data Flow: It is a packet of data. It may be in the form of a document, letter,
	telephone call etc.
	Data Store: Any store data but with no
	reference to the physical method of
	storing.



CONTEX LEVEL DFD



FIRST LEVEL DFD FOR ADMIN



FIRST LEVEL DFD FOR CUSTOMER

Data Dictionary

The Data Dictionary is a responsibility of various data files in DFD. The associated data dictionary states precisely the structure of each data flow in the DFD.

DFD Dictionary stores description of data and structure as well as system processes. It is intended to be used understand the system by analyst who retrieves the details and description are store.

They also perform cross reference checking and error detection. Automated at dictionary system are becoming the development of computer information system.

Table structure

➤ Table Name : Admin

➤ How to use: For Admin Login

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Constraint
ID	Integer	11	For ID of	Primary
			Admin	
User Name	Varchar	100	Admin Name	Not Null
Password	Varchar	100	Admin	Not Null
			Password	
Updationdate	timestamp		For last	Not Null
			update of	
			password of	
			admin	

➤ Table Name : TBL Booking

➤ **How to use :** For Booking

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Constraint
Booking ID	Integer	11	For Booking ID	Not Null
Package ID	Integer	11	For Package ID	Not Null
User Email	Varchar	100	For User Email	Not Null
From Date	Varchar	100	For Date of going for tour	Not Null
To date	Varchar	100	For last date of tour	Not Null
Comment	MediumText		Comment of user for package	Not Null
RegDate	Time Stamp		Registration date of package	Current Timestamp
Status	Integer	11	Status of booking confirm or not	Not Null
Cancelled by	Varchar	5	Cancellation of package	Not Null
Updation Date	Time Stamp		Updation of Package	Not Null

➤ Table Name : TBLenquiry

➤ How to use: Here User can Enquire of Their Question

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Constraint
ID	Integer	11	ID of enquiry	Primary Key
Full Name	Varchar	100	Name of user	Not Null
Email ID	Varchar	100	Email ID of	Not Null
			user	
Mobile No.	Number	10	User Mobile	Not Null
			Number	
Subject	Varchar	100	Enquiry	Not Null
			Subject	
Description	Medium Text		Description	Not Null
			of enquiry	
Posting Date	Time stamp		Current time	Time stamp
			stamp of	
			posting	
			enquiry	
Status	Integer	1	Status of	Not Null
			enquiry	

➤ Table Name : TBLissues

> How to use: Here user can raise their issues

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Constraint
ID	Integer	11	ID of enquiry	Primary Key
Email ID	Varchar	100	Email ID of	Not Null
			user	
Issues	Varchar	100	User's Issues	Not Null
Description	Medium Text		Description	Not Null
			of issues	
Posting Date	Time stamp		Current time	Time stamp
			stamp of	
			posting	
			enquiry	
Admin	Medium Text		Admin 's	Null
Remark			Remark	
Admin	Time Stamp		Admin	Null
Remark Date			Remark's	
			date	

➤ Table Name : TBLpage➤ How to use : Admin uses to create information pages

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Constraint
ID	Integer	11	Page of ID	Primary Key
Туре	Varchar	255	Type of page	Not Null
Detail	Long Text		Detail of Page	Not Null

➤ Table Name : TBLtourpackages

➤ How to use: To create tour Packages

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Constraint
Package ID	Integer	11	ID of Package	Primary Key
Package Name	Varchar	200	Name of	Not Null
			Package	
Package Type	Varchar	150	Type of	Not Null
			Package	
Package Location	Varchar	100	Location of	Not Null
			Package	
Package Price	Integer	11	Price of	Not Null
			Package	
Package Feature	Medium	255	Feature of	Not Null
	Text		Package	
Package Detail	Medium		Detail of	Not Null
	Text		Package	
Package Images	Varchar	100	Image of	Not Null
			Package	
Creation Date	Time		Creation Date	Currrent
	Stamp		of Package	Timestamp
Updation Date	Time		Updation	Not Null
	Stamp		Date of	
			Package	

➤ Table Name : TBLusers

➤ How to use: information of users saved here

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Constraint
ID	Integer	11	ID of user	Primary Key
Full Name	Varchar	100	Name of user	Not Null
Mobile	Number	10	Mobile	Not Null
Number			Number of	
			user	
Email	Varchar	70	Email of user	Not Null
Password	Varchar	100	Password of	Not Null
			user	
Reg Date	Time Stamp		Registration	Current
			Date of user	Timestamp
Updation	Time Stamp		Updation	Current Time
Date			Date of user	Stamp
Otp	Float		For otp	Null

Entity Relational Model

It is also called as Entity Relationship Diagram, is graphical representation of entities and their relationship to each other.

It is a graphical representation of logical structure of database.

An ER model is model typically implemented as a database.

An ER model is model is based on the concept of real world.

It consists of collection of objects known as Entities and Relationship among those Entities.

► Major Components of ER Model

1) **Entity**:

An Entity is a "Thing" or "object" that exist in real world and which is unique from other objects.

It can be anything like person, car, place, building etc.

2) Attributes:

Each Entity is described by a set of feature or properties.

All Attributes have values.

These attributes identifier each Entity uniquely.

Ex attribute of student Entity is Roll no, Name, DOB, Age, Add etc.

3) **Relationship**:

A Relationship describes relations between entities.

Each participating entity performs a function or role in a relationship.

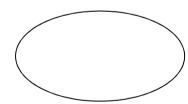
The symbol and the notation used in ER-Diagram are as follows:

1. Rectangle



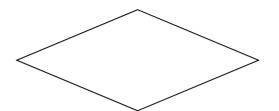
It represents entity set.

2. Ellipse



It represents attributes.

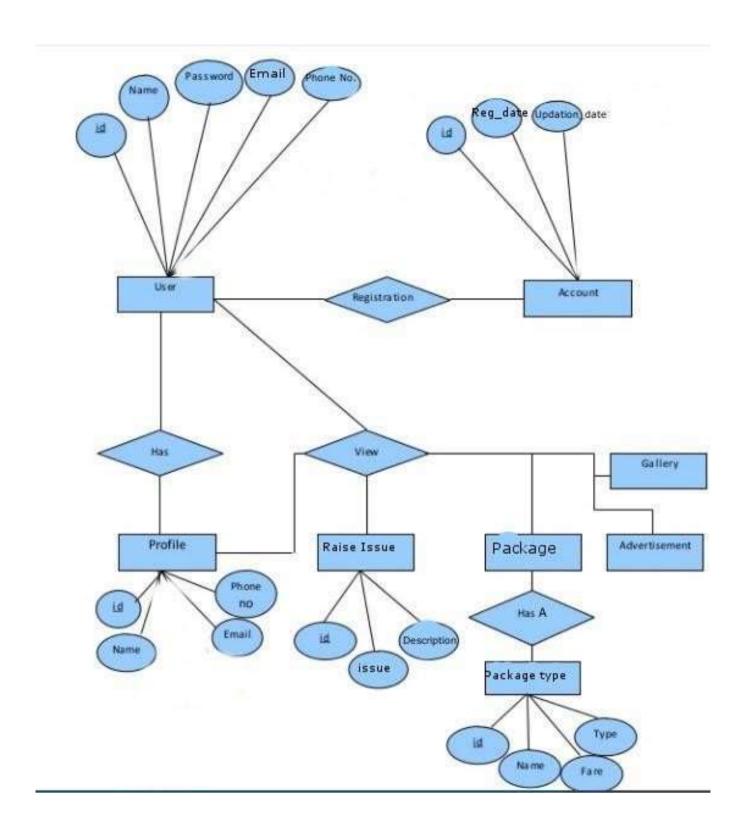
3. Diamonds It represents entity relationship among the entity set.

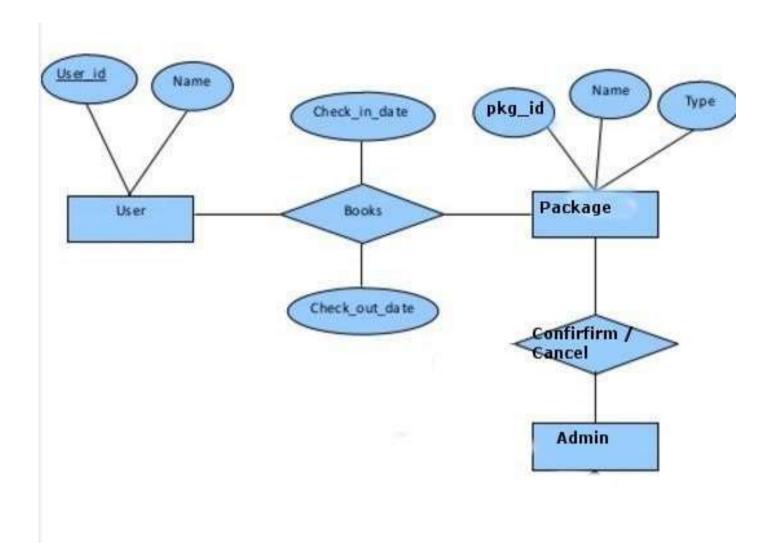


4. Line

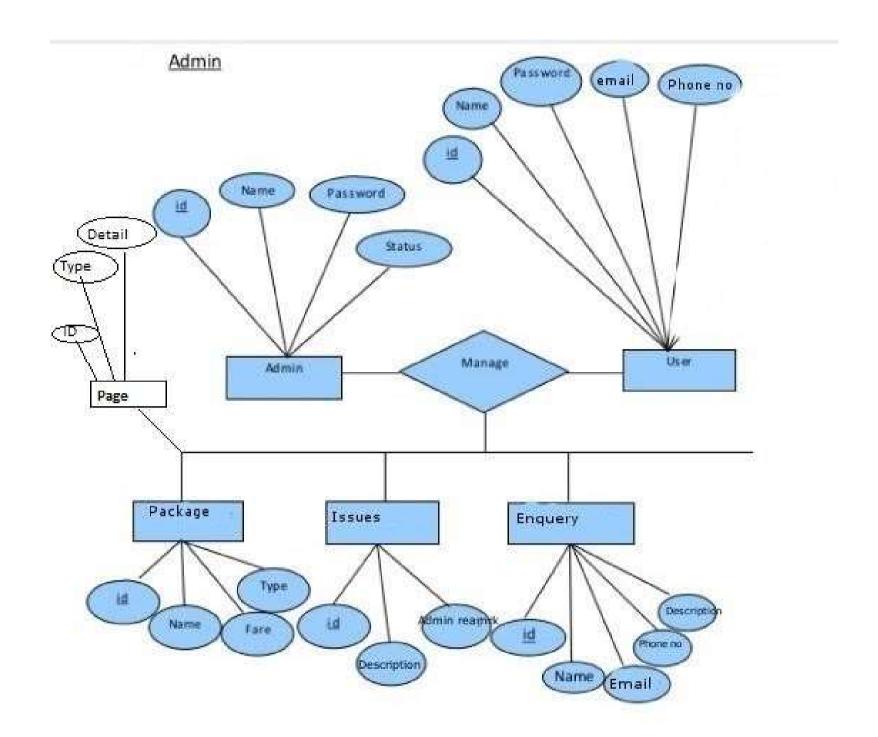
It line link between entity sets and their relationship.

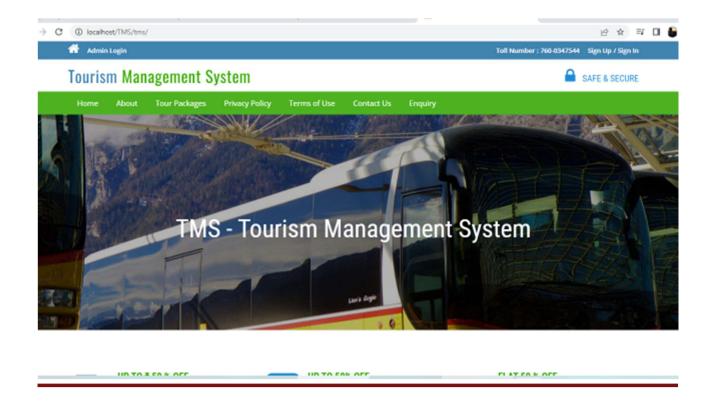
ER DIAGRAM FOR USER

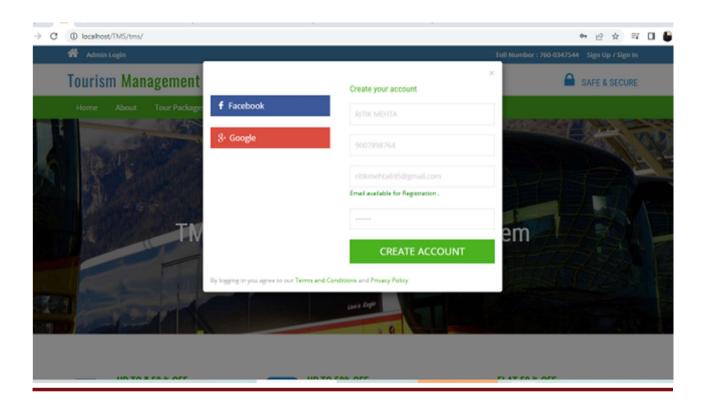


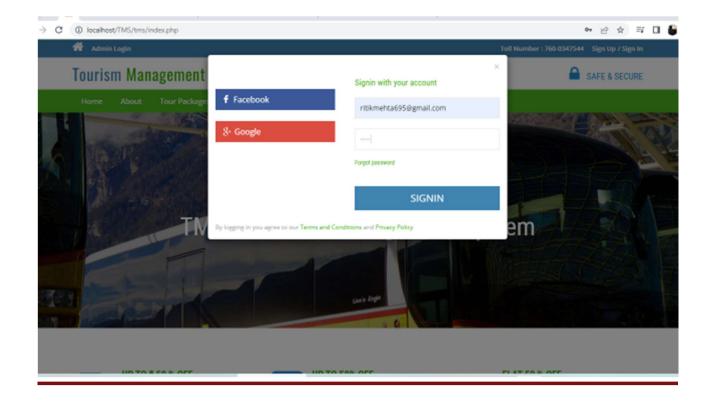


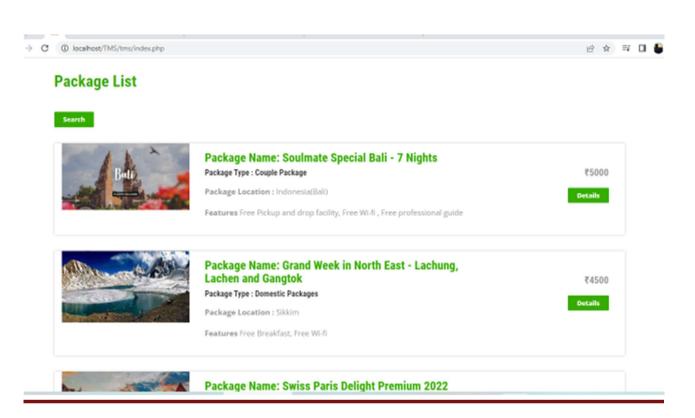
ER DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN

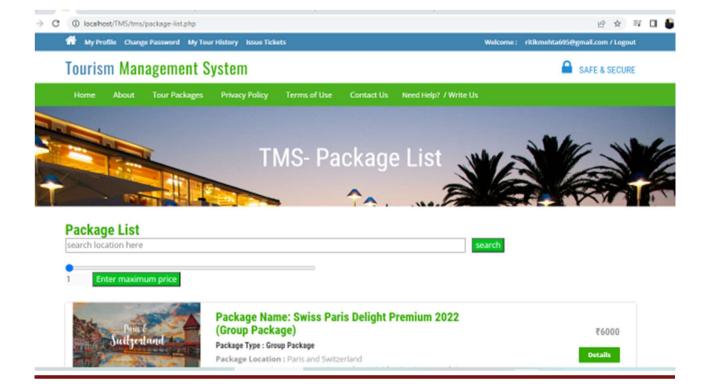


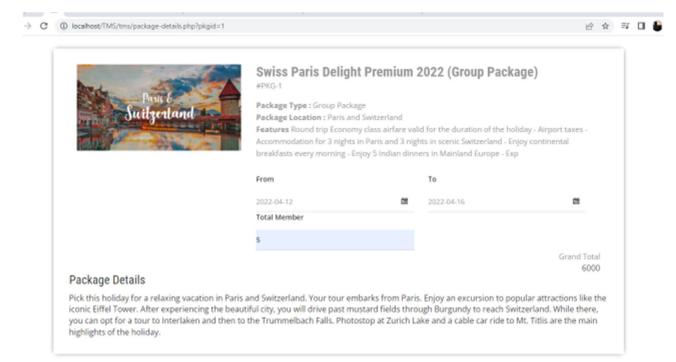


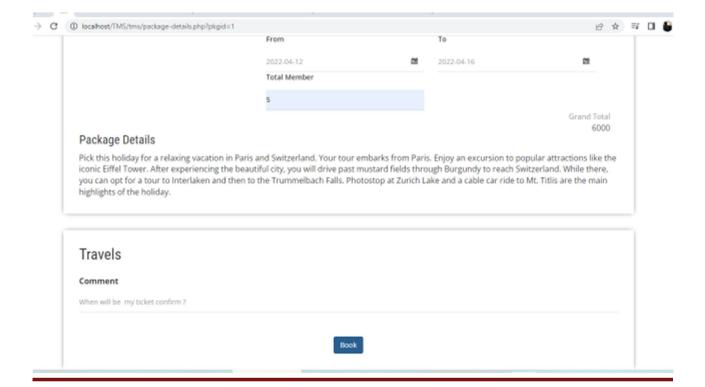


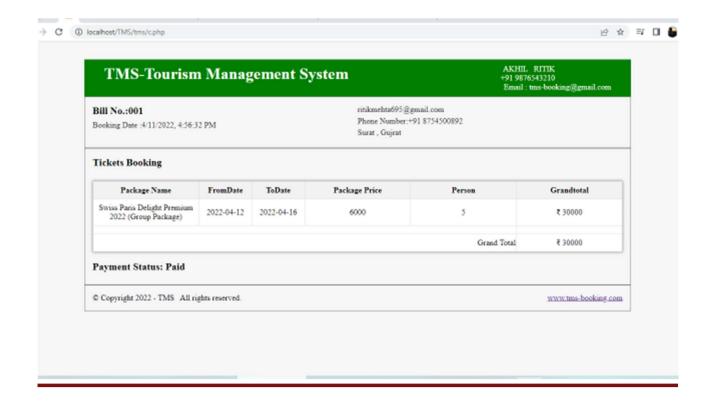


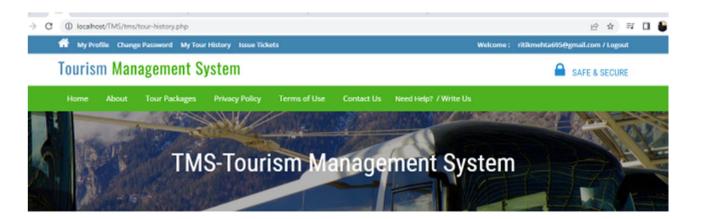






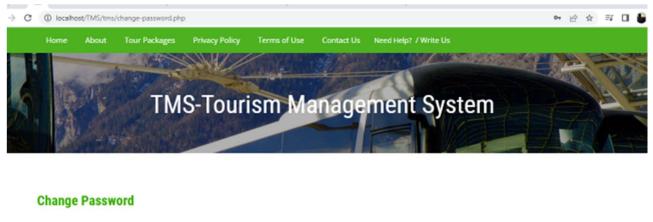




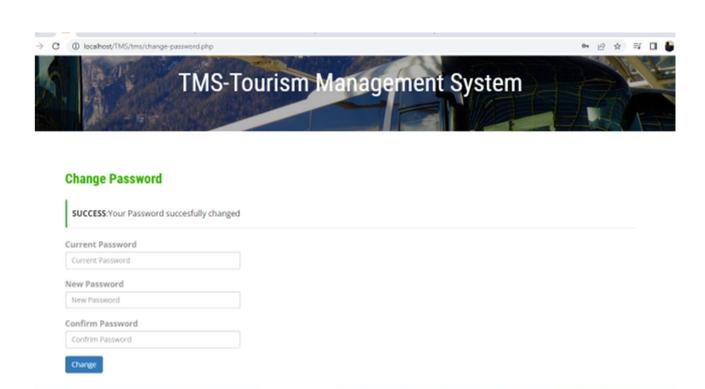


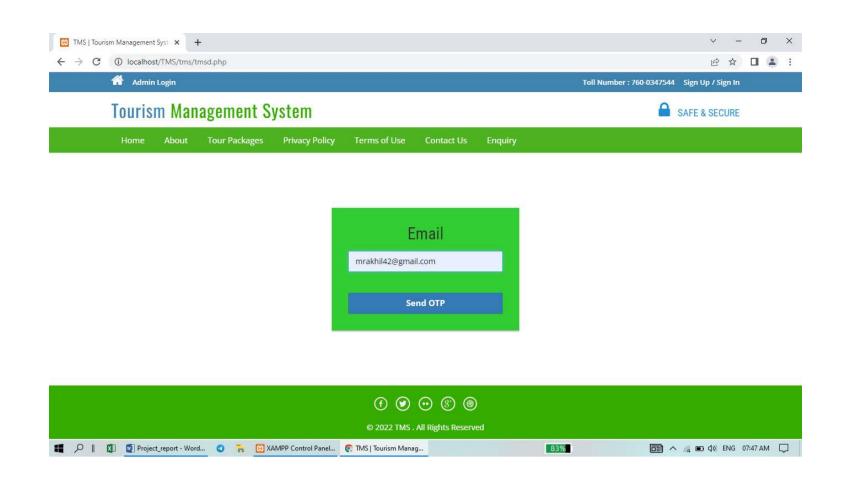
My Tour History

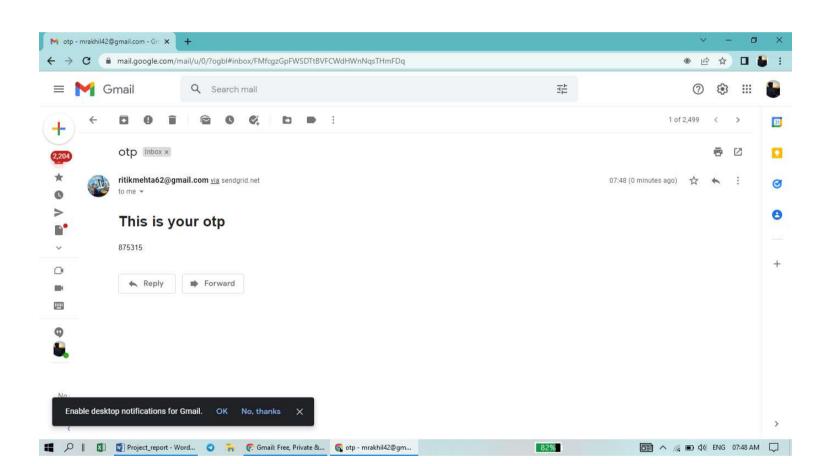
4	Booking	Package Name	From	То	Comment	Status	Booking Date	Action
	#BK39	Swiss Paris Delight Premium 2022 (Group	2022-04-	2022-04-	When will be my ticket confirm	Pending	2022-04-11	Cancel
		Package)	12	16	?		16:56:32	

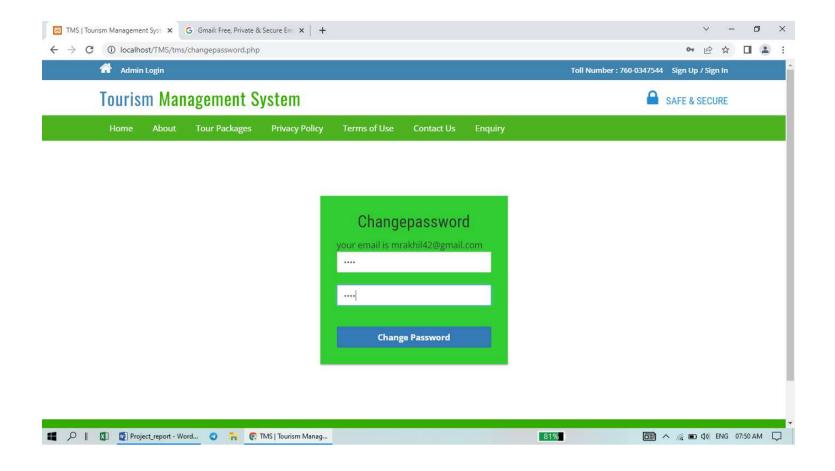


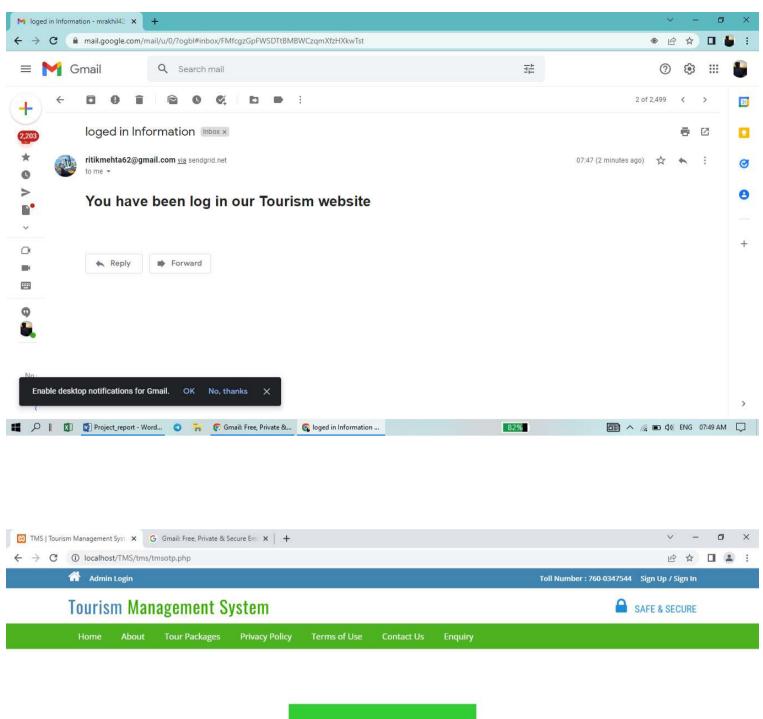






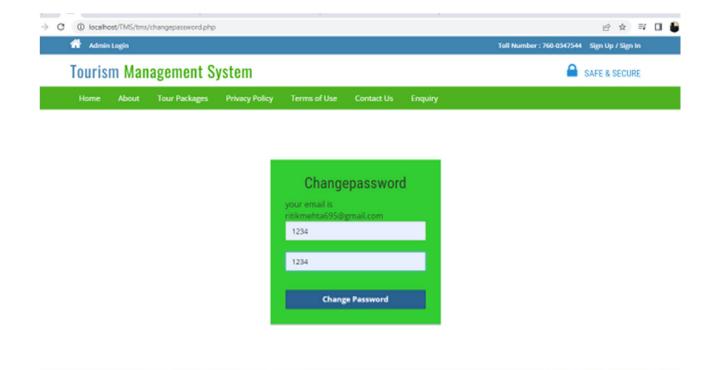


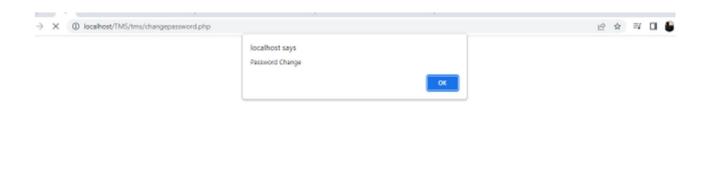


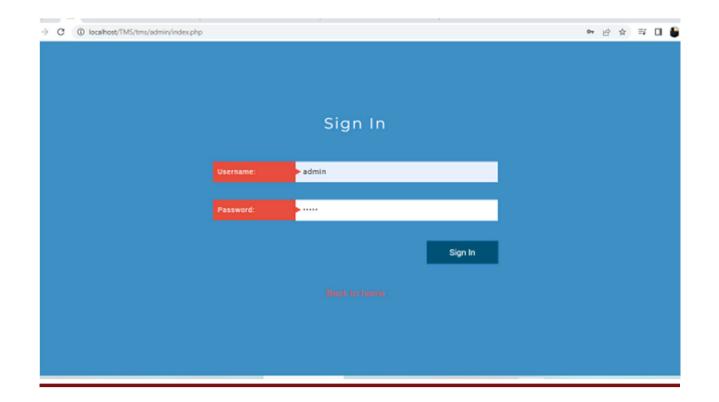


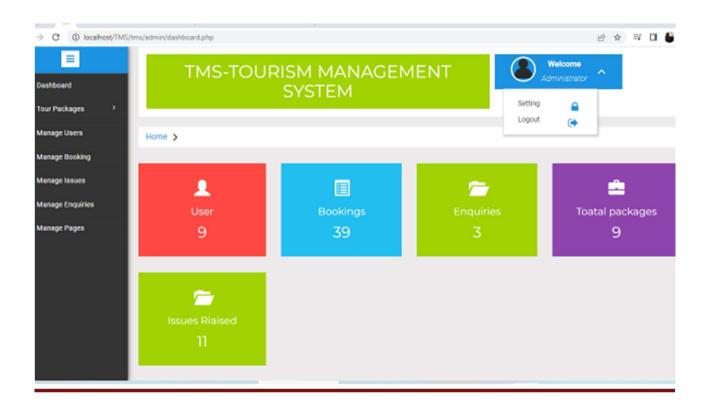


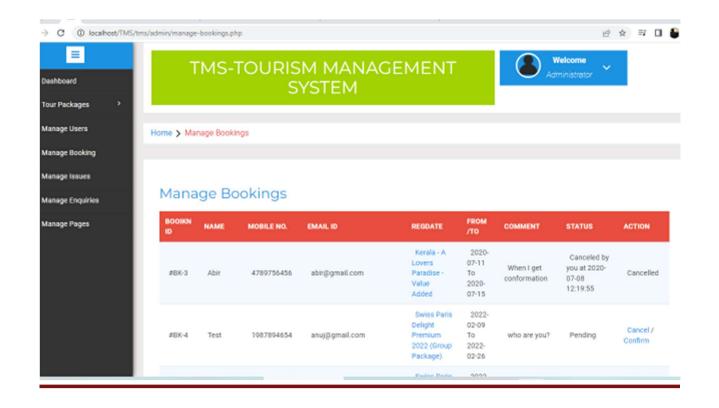


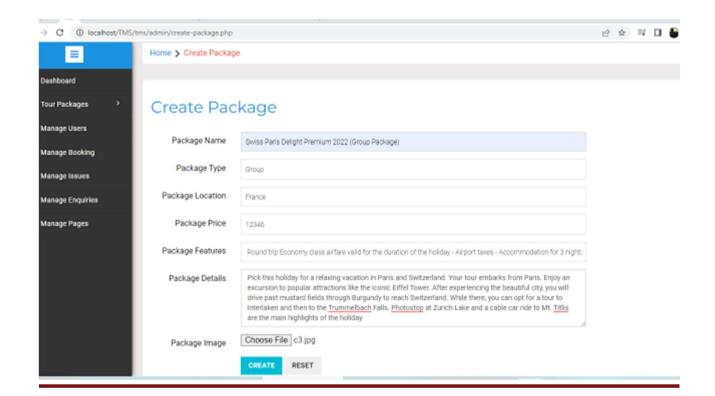


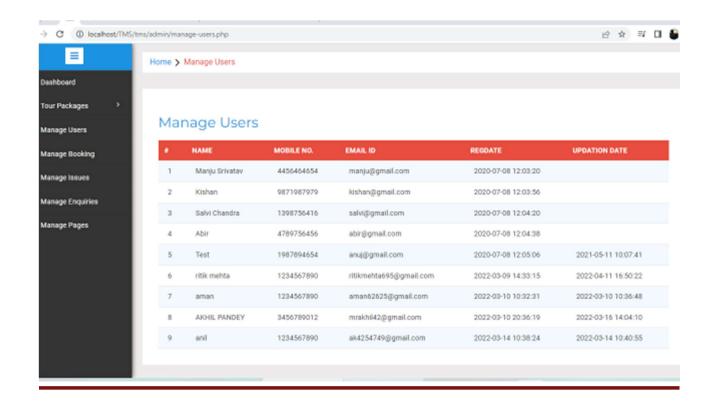


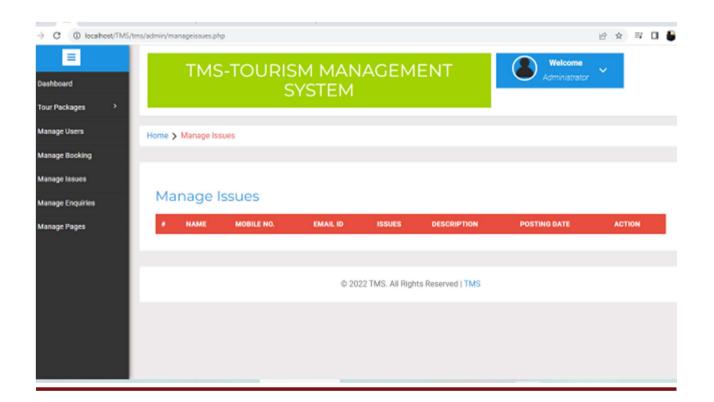


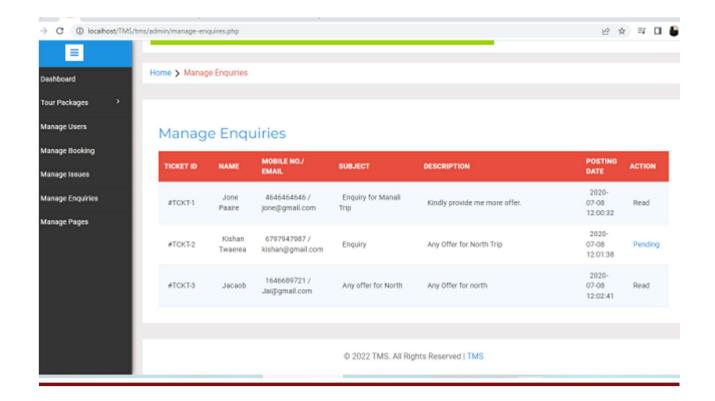


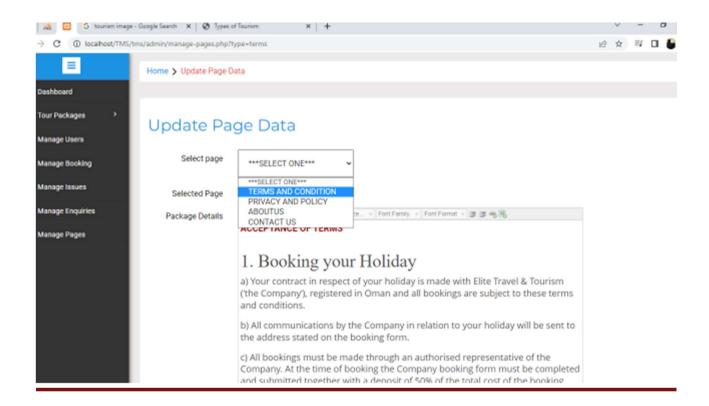


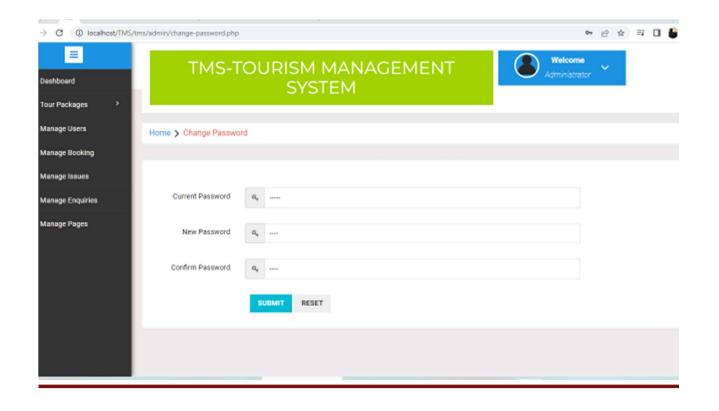












Testing

Testing Plan

The role of the test plan is to guide all testing activities. It describes what is to be tested and what is to be overlooked, how the testing is to be performed and by whom. It is therefore a managerial document, not technical one-in essence; it is a project plan for testing. Therefore the target audience of the plan should be a manager with a decent grasp of the technical issues involved. You can find information about test plans that good planning can save a lot of time, even in an exercise, so do not under estimate the efforts required for this phase

The testing process:

Developer tests the software process activities such as design, and requirement engineering. As, design error are quite costly to repair once system has been started to operate, therefore, it is quite obvious to repair them at early stage of the system. So analysis is the most important of any project. Requirement traceability:

At most interested portion is whether the system is meaning its requirements or not, for that testing should be planned so that all the requirements are individually tested.

Developer checked the output of concern combination of inputs, which gives desirable results, or not. Strictly sticking to your requirement specification, gives you the path to get desirable results from the system.

Tested items:

The tested items are:

- Adding new record
- Update the details
- Cancel / delete detail
- View details

Testing Schedule:

Developer has tested each procedure back-to-back so that errors and omission can be found as early as possible. Once the system has been developed fully, developer tested it on other machines, which differ in configuration.

Conclusion

To conclude the description about the project. The project, developed using PHP and MySQL is based on the requirement specification of the user and the analysis of the existing system, with flexibility for future enhancement.

The expanded functionality of today's software requires an appropriate approach towards software development. This tour management software is designed for people who want to manage various tour of customer. For the past few years the number of people who want to travel around the world or within the country has increase. Thereby the number of tourism has increase drastically. And hence there is a lot of strain on the person who are running the tour company and software's are not usually used in this context. This particular project deals with the problems on managing a Tour booking and avoids the problems which occur when carried manually.

Identification of the drawbacks of the existing system leads to the designing of computerized system that will be compatible to the existing system with the system which is more user friendly and more GUI oriented.

It is extremely wonderful moment while we are concluding this report. This is our first experience to perform such professional work. Objective of this system is to design a user friendly and easy to operate system.

At last we are very thankful to the Veer Narmada South Gujarat University to include this project work as part of our Bachelor in Computer Application. This project work really gives chance to earn something out of typical reference books.

Reference

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