DECLARATION

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I hereby that the project entitled **"TOURIST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** submitted to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree Bachelor of Computer Applications, is a record of original work done by us during the period of study(2020-2023) under the guidance of **Mrs, Sini Francis** Department of Computer, Applications, Presentation College of Applied Sciences, Puthenvelikara.

Place: FAYASUDHEEN K F

Date: AKSA JOSEPH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We use this opportunity to express our sincere thanks and deep sense of gratitude to all those who helped us in various ways for the completion of our project. We give all the glory and honour to **GOD ALMIGHTY**, who Showered his provinces and graces on the successful completion of the work.

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Last but not least we are indebted to people who have directly or indirectly helped us with the successful completion of the project. We are also thankful to all our classmates for their valuable suggestions and support.

ABSTRACT

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This project **"TRAVELJET"** is providing information like places, hotels, and packages for tourists. This project has designed the HTML-PHP frontend and Microsoft SQL server 2002 backend which works in any browser. The coding language used HTML and PHP. Traveljet System is used to book a package from anywhere in the world by a single website which will help the user to know all about the places and package details in a single website.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

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Tourist management system is an organisation which helps manage travel packages and provides facilities for the tourist. All aspects of activity like travelling booking and other arrangements are mentioned on the website.

The main purpose of the **tourist management system is maintaining** various types of locations, package details and records and making travel arrangements for the customers.

It has the following features

- **Search**
- **Booking**
- **Feedback**
- **Complaint**
- **Booking History**

SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

2. SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

2.1. EXISTING SYSTEM

In this modern world, the internet serves as a means of connecting people all around the world. Today much of the data is transferred by the internet as emails and important information is downloaded from the internet. But people with a slow connection may not be able to download the data while many people are online as the connection will be slow as many users are using the same bandwidth. Moreover, they will also have to pay money for the extra usage of their connection. There is no way both of these could be done without being online. The current project Tourist Management System is already computerised in a visual basic environment in the organisation and the users have been working on it to develop the project more attractively the company has decided to change the environment to PHP.

There is no fully functioning system available. And the existing system has a lot of paperwork. It is a tedious job for authority. The database has to be maintained manually. If the records are lost it is a difficult process to recollect and reprocess them. In the existing system, security can't be detected easily. We surveyed the current system. Based on our survey we found that the existing one is not user-friendly. It has got a lot of drawbacks. Some of the drawbacks of the current system and how it is proposed to overcome it is mentioned below.

The existing system is loaded with discrepancies. All these occur due to the manual work done throughout the system. Manual operations derive inefficient processes and information with average accuracy.

Limitations of the Existing System:

- **Time Consumption:** Processing is much delayed in the existing system. Each section will take considerable time in completing the process defined
- **More ManPower:** The Existing system has its inefficiencies as it makes use of manpower.
- **Processing delay:** There can be communicated errors in the existing system. Also, there is a lack of quick responses.
- **Inefficient approach**: Errors can occur during transactions.
- **Safety and security**

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is supposed to replace the existing limitations whatsoever discussed. As a result, the proposed system is to fill all the tasks required to move easier and more quickly and effectively.

Our new website enables us to have an opportunity to view the freight charges of the particular trip and other details. It is possible to maintain customers' address books also. When the user registration is completed admin can store the details and make a contact with the user. Users could get feedback as soon as possible.

Based on the drawbacks and inadequacies of the existing system the proposed design could rectify all the demerits of the existing system. For that discussions were carried out to choose the best package for developing the new systems.

Time and energy can be saved by this system. This software reduces human effort.

Benefits of the proposed system:

- **Faster means of data entry:** Less manpower provides efficient storage
- **High Level of Security:** Now in this case things are safer and secure as data regarding bidding can be retrieved and manipulated by authorised persons.
- **Technology Integration:** Errors and processing time can be minimised. Increase efficiency and reliability.
- **Time-Saving**

2.3FEASIBILITY STUDY

After the problem is clearly understood the next step in the analysed phase is testing the feasibility of the system. It is necessary to determine whether the outcome of the preliminary investigation is feasible. Every project is feasible given unlimited resources and infinite time. It is both necessary and prudent to evaluate the feasibility of a project at the earliest possible time. Wastage of professional enhancement can be averted if an ill-conceived system is recognized early in the definition phase. A feasibility study is a test of a system proposal regarding its workability, Impact on the organisation, ability to meet user needs, and effective use of resources. Thus when a new application is proposed, it normally goes through a feasibility study and is approved for development. For any project to be successful, there is a need for an effective feasibility study. The purpose of a feasibility study is not to solve the problem but to determine if the problem is worth solving. We have many feasibility studies to be conducted. But there are three primary feasibility tests to be performed.

1. **OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY**

2. **TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**

3. **FINANCIAL & ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY**

2.3.1.OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY:

The project is beneficial only if it can be turned into an information system that will meet the Organization's operating requirements. This test of feasibility asks if the system will work when it is developed and installed. The proposed system is easily adapted by the users and the proposed system is bound to improve the overall performance, it is operational feasibility to develop and implement the system.

2.3.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

is the most difficult area to ensure at the initial stages. Some technical issues are raised during the feasibility stage of the investigation. Technical feasibility centres on the existing system and to what extent it can support the proposed addition. For example, if the current computer is operating at 80 per cent capacity-an arbitrary selling-then running another application could overload the system or require additional hardware. This involves financial considerations to accommodate technical enhancements.if the budget is a serious constant, then the project is judged not feasible. A study of function performance and constraints that may affect the ability to achieve an acceptable system. The consideration that is normally associated with technical feasibility includes;

- **Development risk.**
- **Resource availability.**
- **Technology.**

2.3.3.FINANCIAL & ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a candidate system. More commonly known as cost/benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with costs. Economic Feasibility determines whether the initial cost of implementation of the system will be higher than the benefit of the proposed system. A cost benefit analysis is conducted and the project can be implemented as the benefit of the system is feasible.

2.4. MODULES AND MODULE DESCRIPTION

ADMIN MODULE:

Admin can provide Hotel information, Place information and Package details for users. The admin can manage user information and add packages to approve or reject users bookings. Admin can change the data related to places, hotels and package details.

USER MODULE:

Users can register and view place information ,Hotel information and can book packages , manage the bookings and manage the profile. Users can request and suggest any kind of changes to the admin.

NORMAL USER:

Such users can only view the tour packages and can confirm about a tour once the agency will contact the user for further details.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.1. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

Operating System : Windows 10

Front end	**:**	**PHP**
Back end	**:**	**MySQL server**

PHP

PHP is script language and interpreter that is freely available and used primarily on Linux Web servers PHP, originally derived from Personal Home Page Tools, now stands for PHP Hypertext Preprocessor, which the PHP FAQ describes as a **"recursive acronym"**

PHP executes on the server while a comparable alternative JavaScript, executes on the client. PHP is an alternative to Microsoft's Active Server Page (ASP) technology. As with ASP, the PHP script is embedded within a Web page along with its HTML. Before the page is sent to a user that has requested it, the Web server calls PHP to interpret and perform the operations called for in the PHP script.

FEATURES OF PHP

- PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic web
- PHP is widely used.
- Open Source
- Platform independent
- Case sensitive
- Simplicity
- Flexibility
- Familiarity
- Simple
- Faster
- Loosely typed language
- Real-time access monitoring

MySQL SERVER

MySQL is an open source relational database management system (RDBMS). Its name is a

combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter, and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language

MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License and is also available under a variety of proprietary licences. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish Company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems(the new Oracle Corporation).

MySQL is a component of the LAMP web application software stack (and others) which is an acronym for Linux, Apache, Perl/PHP/Python.MySQL is used by many data-driven applications, including Drupal, Joomla,phpBB and WordPress.

Features of SQL

- SQL can be used by a range of users including those with little or no programming experience.
- It is a non-procedural language.
- It reduces the amount of time required for creating and maintaining systems.
- It is an English-like language.

3.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Processor	: X86 or X64 Compatible Processor
Hard disk	: 20GB or higher
RAM	: 512 MB
Clock speed memory	: 256 MB or higher
Keyboard	: Standard
Mouse	: Standard
System Bus	: 32 bit
Internal Cache	: 1 MB or more

4. COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

4. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Cost Benefit Analysis is a procedure that gives a picture of the various costs, benefits, and rules associated with a system. An analysis of the cost and benefits of each alternative guides the selection process. Therefore, the analyst needs to be familiar with the cost and benefits categories and the evaluation methods before a final selection can be made. In developing cost estimates for a system, we need to consider several cost elements. It includes-

HARDWARE COST:-Relate to the actual purchase or lease of the computer and peripherals. Determining the actual hardware is generally more difficult when the system is shared by various users than for a dedicated standalone system.

SOFTWARE COST:-It includes software required to run the system. It is considerably reduced because all software used by the system except Windows XP operating system is freeware.

PERSONAL COST:-Includes staff salaries and benefits, as well as the cost of training of those human resources, involves developing the system. Costs incurred during the development of a
systems are one-time costs and are labelled developmental costs.

OPERATING COST AND SUPPLY COST:-Operating cost includes all costs associated with the day-to-day operation of the system. The amount depends on the number of shifts, the nature of the applications, the calibre of the operating users, the general cost to run the system, electricity charges etc. There are various ways of covering operating costs. Supply costs are variable costs that increase with increased use of paper, ribbons etc. They should be estimated and included in the overall cost of the system.

SYSTEM DESIGN

5. SYSTEM DESIGN

The most creative and challenging phase is system design is a special solution to how to approach the creation of the proposed system. Design is multiprocessing that focuses on the structure of software applications. The design process translates the requirements into the representation of software that can be assessed for quality before coding begins. The design is a transition from a user-oriented document to the programmers or database personnel. The purpose of the design phase is to plan a selection for the problem specified by the required document. The goal of the design process is to procedure a representation of a system, which is to be used later to build that

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The first step is to determine how the output is to be produced and in what format Second, input data have to be designed to meet the requirements of the proposed output. The operational phase is handled through program construction and testing.

Design is a creative process; a good design is the key to an effective system. The term `` -DESIGN" is defined as "The process of applying various techniques and principles to define a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realisation". The design specification describes the features of the system, the components or the elements of a system and their appearance to end users. The system design transforms a logical representation of what a given system is required to be into a physical specification. In the system design, high-end decisions are taken regarding the basic system architecture, platforms and tools to be used. Important design factors such as reliability, response time, though out of the system, maintainability, expandability etc. should be taken into account.

5.1 INPUT DESIGN

Once the output requirements have been finalised, the next step is to find out what inputs are needed to produce the desired outputs. Accurate input data results in errors in the data processing. Errors entered by the data entry operator can be controlled by input design. Input design is a process of converting user-originated inputs to a computer-based format. The various objectives of the input design should focus on

- Controlling the input of data.
- Avoid delays.
- Avoiding errors in data.
- Avoiding extra steps.
- Keeping the process simple.

Input is considered the process of keying in data into the system, which will be converted into the system format. A document should be consistent because longer documents contain more data and so take longer to enter and have a greater chance of data entry errors. The more quickly an error is detected the closer the error is to the persons who generated it and so the error is more easily corrected. A data input specification is a detailed description of the individual fields (data elements) on an input document together with their characteristics. Be specific, not general, ambiguous, or vague in case of error messages

In the system design phase, the expanded data flow diagrams identify logical data flows, sources and destinations. A system flowchart-specific master files, transaction files and computer programs input data are collected and organised into groups of similar data.

5.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

The output from the computer system is required mainly to communicate the results of processing to users. They are also used to provide permanent ("hard") copies of these results for letter consultation. Output is what the client is buying when he or she pays for a development project. Inputs, databases and processes exit to provide output Printout should be designed around the output requirement of the user. The output devices are considered keeping in mind factors such as compatibility of the device with the system response time requirements, expected print quality and several copies needed

Output to be produced also depends on the following factors:

- Type of user and purpose.
- Contains output.
- Format of the output.
- Frequency and timing of output.
- volume of output.
- Sequence and Quality

5.3 PROPOSED DESIGN

5.3.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

The data flow diagram was developed as a way of expressing system requirements in a graphical form. A DFD also known as (a bubble chart) has the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations that will become programs in system

design. So it is the starting point of the design phase that functionally decomposes that requirements specification down to the lowest level of detail.

A DFD consists of a series of bubbles joined by lines. The bubbles represent data transformation and the lines represent data flows in the system. In data flow diagrams the symbol set is composed of diagram entity, process, data stores and data flow. An entity is used to define the boundaries of the system. It is an external component of the system. E.g., a department that is interested in the existing system. A process is defined as a work or action performed by people, machines etc., Within a system. Data storage is used to store data. Data stores are represented by open boxes. A data flow is any item that carries data to, within or from the system. That is, it is used to represent the inputs and outputs of the system.

There are two types of data flows-Physical DFD and Logical DFD

PHYSICAL DFD

A physical DFD is an implementation-dependent view of the system, showing what functions are performed. A physical diagram provides details about hardware, software, fields and people involved in the implementation of the system. Physical characteristics include names of the people, names of the departments, names of the fields, location etc.

LOGICAL DFD

Logical DFD is an implementation-independent view of the system that focuses only on the flow of data between different processes and activities. Logical diagrams show how the business operates: not how the system can be implemented. It explains the event of the system and the data required by each event of the system.

Physical DFD differs from logical DFD in the following ways:

- Physical DFD is implementation dependent whereas logical DFD is implementation independent.
- Physical diagrams in the physical DFD's provide such low-level details as hardware and software requirements of a system whereas logical diagrams in the logical DFD's explain only the event involved in the system and the data required to implement each event of the system.

DED SYMBOLS

In the DFD, there are four symbols as follows

1.

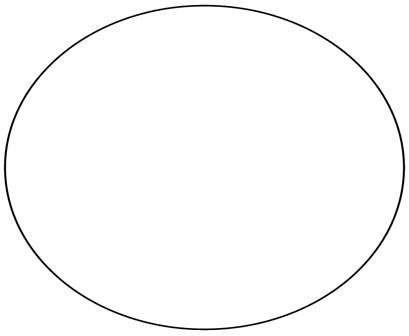
A rectangle defines a source of destination of system data or it represents external entity

s

2.

An arrow identifies data flow-data in motion. It is a pipeline through which information flows

3.



A circle or a "bubble" represents a process that transforms incoming data flow into outgoing data flows.

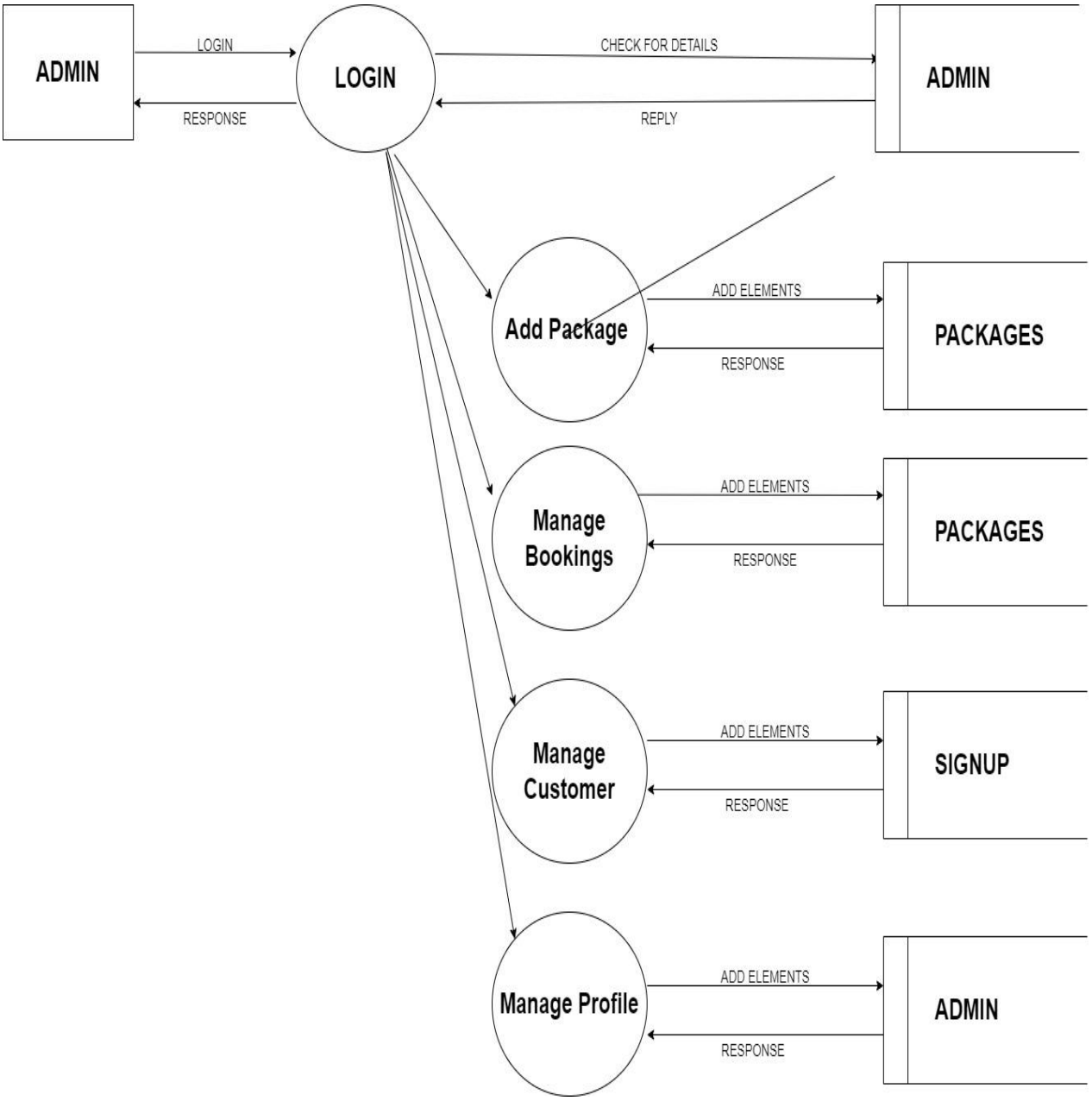
Several rules of thumb are used in drawing DFDS

- Processes should be named and numbered for easy reference.
- Each name should be representative of the process.
- The direction of flow is from top to bottom and from left to right.
- Data traditionally flows from the source to destination.

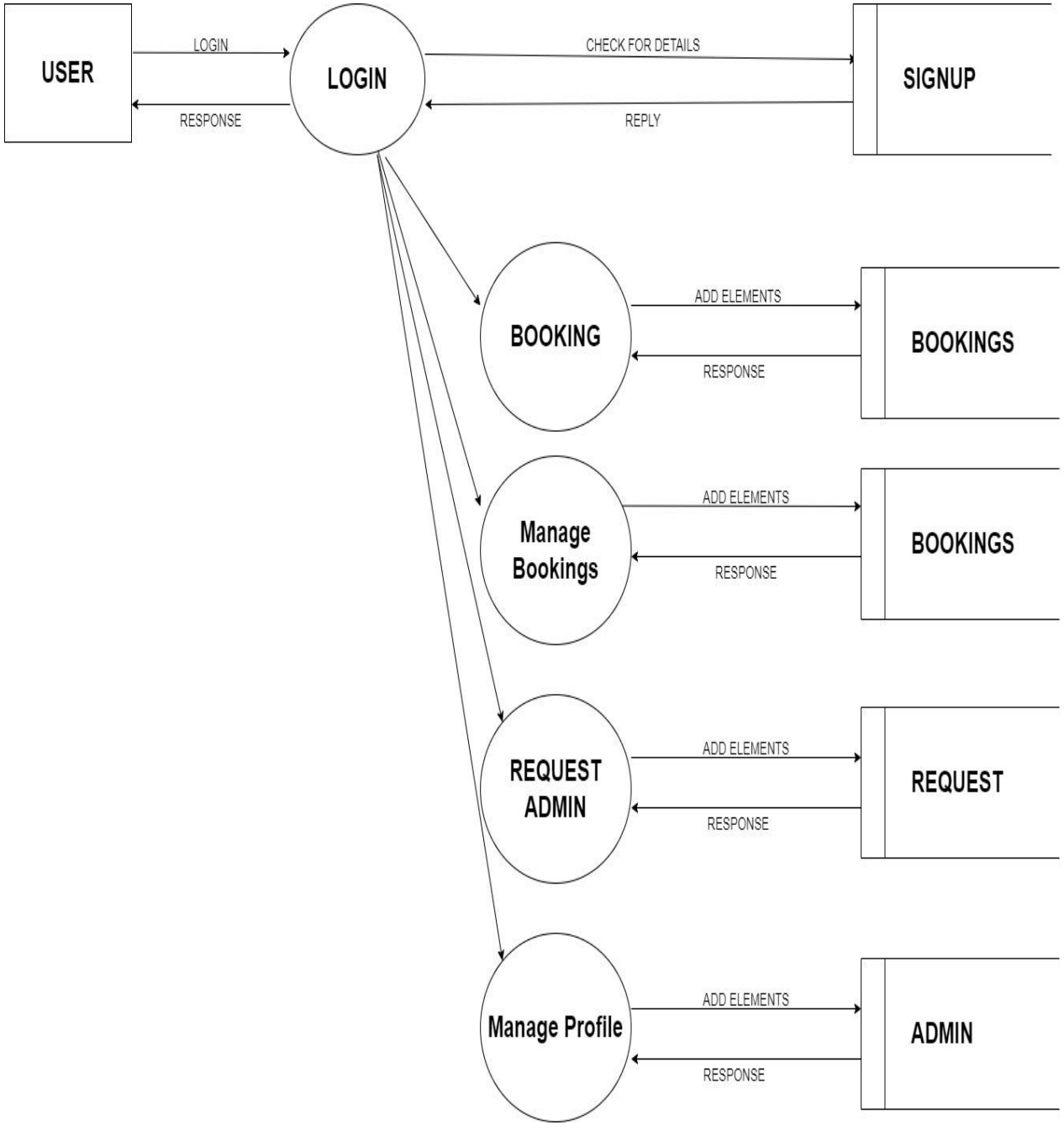
- When a process is exploded into lower level details, they should be numbered.
- The names of data stores, sources and destinations are written in capital letters.

LEVEL 0

LEVEL 1


ADMIN
LOGIN
RESPONSE
LOGIN
CHECK FOR DETAILS
REPLY
ADMIN
Add Package
ADD ELEMENTS
RESPONSE
PACKAGES
Manage Bookings
ADD ELEMENTS
RESPONSE
PACKAGES
Manage Customer
ADD ELEMENTS
RESPONSE
SIGNUP
Manage Profile
ADD ELEMENTS
RESPONSE
ADMIN

LEVEL 2


USER
LOGIN
RESPONSE
LOGIN
CHECK FOR DETAILS
REPLY
SIGNUP
BOOKING
ADD ELEMENTS
RESPONSE
BOOKINGS
Manage Bookings
ADD ELEMENTS
RESPONSE
BOOKINGS
REQUEST ADMIN
ADD ELEMENTS
RESPONSE
REQUEST
Manage Profile
ADD ELEMENTS
RESPONSE
ADMIN

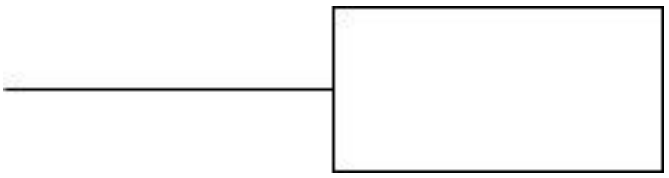
5.3.2 E-R DIAGRAM

The Entity Relationship model facilitates database design by enabling the designer to express the logical properties of the database in an enterprise schema. Identification of real world objects referred to as entities forms the basis of this model. These entities are described by their attributes and are connected by relationships among them. The E-R model has its own set of symbols for drawing the E-R diagram which depicts the logical model of the database.

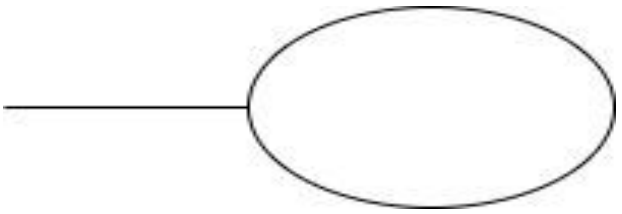
An E-R diagram can graphically represent the overall logical structure of a database. The relative simplicity and pictorial clarity of this diagramming technique may well account in large part of the widespread use of the E-R model

Symbols used for E-R diagram are as follows:

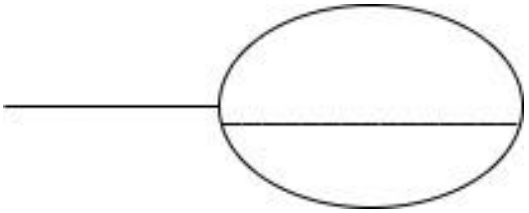
- Represent entity



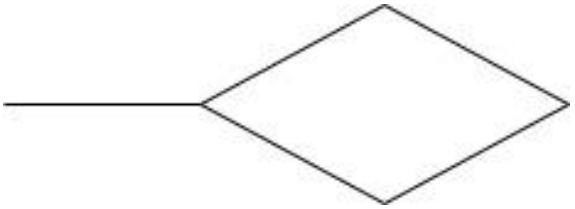
- Represent attribute



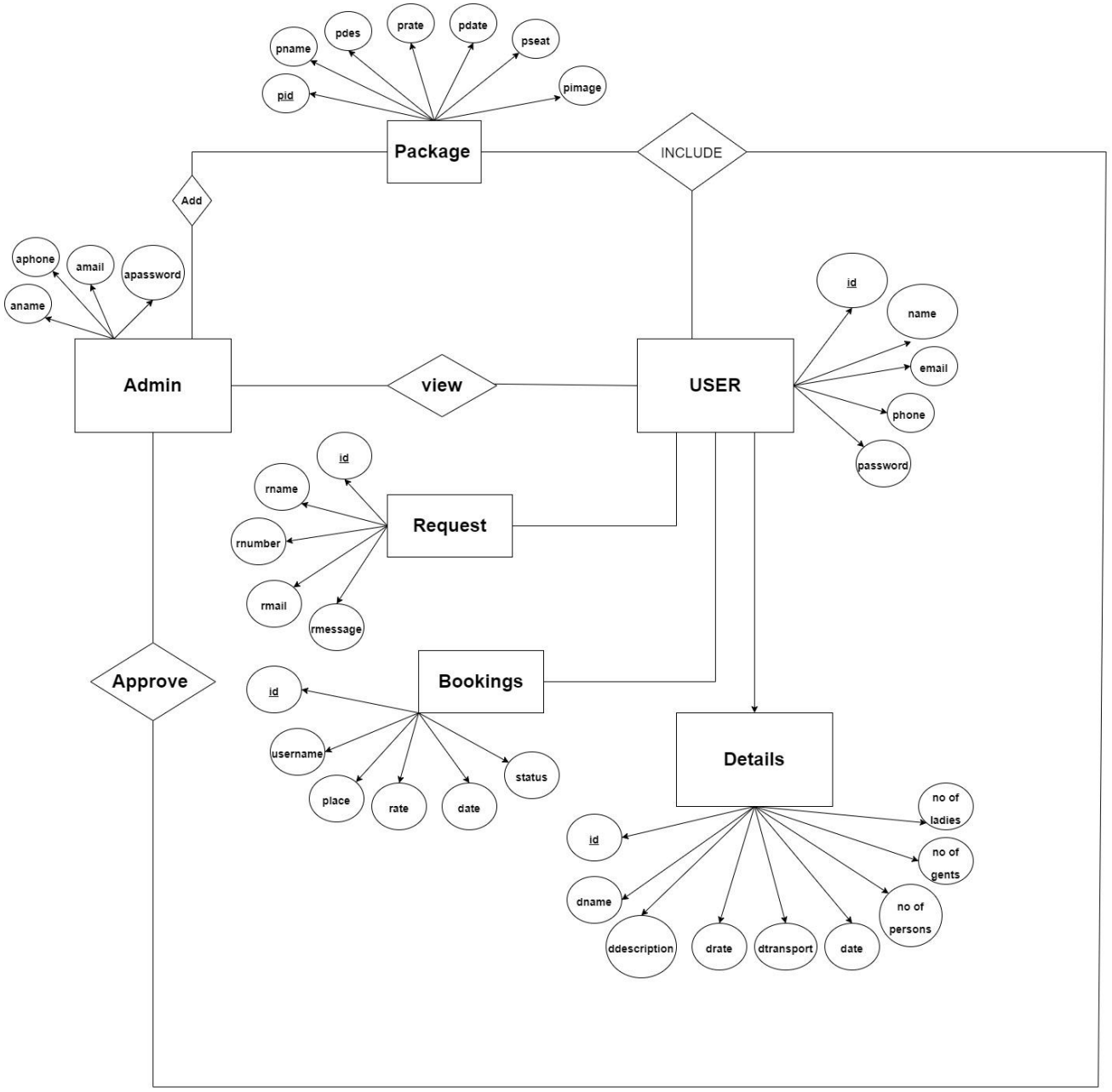
- Represent key attribute



- Represent Relationship



E-R DIAGRAM


pname
pdes
prate
pdate
pseat
pid
pimage
Package
INCLUDE
Add
aphone
amail
apassword
aname
Admin
view
USER
id
name
email
phone
password
id
rname
rnumber
rmail
rmessage
Request
Approve
Bookings
id
username
place
rate
date
status
Details
id
dname
ddescription
drate
dtransport
date
no of ladies
no of gents
no of persons

5.4 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is a collection of related information stored so that it is available to many users for different purposes. The content of a database is obtained by combining data from all the different sources in an organisation so that data is available to all users and redundant data can be eliminated or at least minimised. Database was designed using the RDBMS concept there by enabling the sharing of data and was normalised to avoid redundancy. This will lead to quicker application development with low maintenance cost

The goal of database design is to ensure that the data is represented in such a way that there is no redundancy and no extraneous data is generated. Once the conceptual model is designed, it can be mapped to the DBMS/RDBMS that is actually being used. A group of table with related data in them is called a database

TABLES

1.Table name: Signup

Field name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Id	int(10)	Primary key	User id
name	varchar(20)	Not null	User name
email	varchar(30)	Not null	User mail
phone	int915)	Not null	User phone
password	varchar(20)	Not null	User password

2.Table name: Admin

Filed name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
aname	varchar(20)	Auto_Increment	Admin name
amail	varchar(20)	Not null	Admi nmail
aphone	int(20)	Not null	Admin phone
apassword	varchar(20)	Not null	Admin password

3.Table name: Bookings

Field name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Id	int(10)	Not null	Booking id
username	varchar(30)	Not null	Booked user
place	varchar(30)	Not null	Booked place
rate	varchar(30)	Not null	Booked rate
days	varchar(30)	Not null	Booked days
status	varcahr(30)	Not null	Booking status

4.Table name: Packages

Filed name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
p_id	int(20)	Auto_Increment	Package id
p_name	varchar(20)	Not null	Package name
p_des	varchar(50)	Not null	Package description
p_rate	varchar(20)	Not null	Package rate
p_date	int(20)	Not null	Package date
p_seat	int(20)	Not null	Package seat
p_image	int(500)	Not null	Package image

5.Table name: Details

Filed name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Id	int(20)	Not null	Package id
dname	varchar(30)	Not null	Package name
ddescription	varchar(50)	Not null	Package description
drate	int(30)	Not null	Package rate
dtransport	int(30)	Not null	Package transport
date	int(10)	Not null	Package date
No of persons	int(20)	Not null	No of persons
No of gents	int(30)	Not null	No of gents
No of ladies	int(20)	Not null	No of ladies

6.Table name: Request

Filed name	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Id	int(10)	Auto_Increment	Request id
rname	varchar(20)	Not null	Request name
rnumber	int(20)	Not null	Request number
rmail	varcahr(20)	Not null	Request mail
rmessage	varchar(50)	Not null	Request message