TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted by

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Under the Guidance of

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Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree in

Bachelor of Computer Applications of Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam

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BHARATA MATA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ARTS

CHOONDY, ALUVA, KERALA

(Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project work entitled

Tourism Management System

Submitted to the Mahatma Gandhi University

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Bachelor of Computer Applications

Is a bonfire record of the work done by

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Internal Examiner   **External Examiner**

Submitted for the examination held on:

2

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this project work entitled Tourism Management **System** is a record of original work done by as, at Bharata Mata College under the guidance of **Ms. Anitta** and submitted to the **Bharata Mata College of Commerce And Arts** in partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor of Computer Applications.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

1.1   Overview of the project

The Tourism Management system is a web based application. This application provides facility for taking tour booking through online,they can opt packages,online payment options etc .Any number of clients can connect to the server. Each user first makes their login to server to show their availability. The server can be any Web Server. Tourism Management project is to provide all attractive tourist spot which are easily accessible to every users at any point of time.

1.2   Aim of the project

The aim of the project is on the Tourism management system provides a frame work within which a user can easily work with. That was our next objective. We know users are of many categories, like users from who know working with computers very well to users who didn't know about computers. So all category can use the software. So it should be user friendly. The project provides a frame work, which is error free. We know a Tourism management system is actually a critical process having many calculations and operations. So each simple error laid to big problem. So it should be error free and our objective is to build error free software. The Software is made to work efficiently and effectively. It results in regular and timely action against crime reported. It can be observed that the information can be obtained easily and accurately.

1.3   Scope of the project

Nowadays Tourism is a Dynamic and competitive industry with exponential growth.The immense growth is due to the focus of tourism industries.These industries mainly emphasis customers changing needs and desires ,as the customers satisfaction.safety,and enjoyment.

The main advantages of the system are:

- ➢ Cost saving.
- ➢ Time management.
- ➢ User-friendly.
- ➢ Security and confidentiality.

TOOLS AND PLATFORMS

2.1 LANGUAGES

PHP-hypertext preprocessor

PHP is a general-purpose programming language originally designed for web development. It was originally created by RasmusLerdorf in1994.PHP code may be executed with a command line interface, embedded into HTML code, or used in combination with various web template systems, webcontents management systems etc. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in a web server or as a common gateway interface executable.

The web server outputs the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may any type of data, such as generated HTML code or binary image data. The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP license. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge

2.2 DATABASE

SQL Server

A Database Management System or DBMS is a software package including specific computer programs that control the creation, maintenance and use of a database. It provides an environment that is both convenient and efficient to use. A DBMS allows different user application programs to concurrently access the same database. It allows organization to conveniently develop database for various applications through database administrators (DBAs) and other specialists SQL is the widely used database language providing means of data manipulation (store, retrieve, update, delete) and database creation. The SELECT statement in SQL is used to select queried data from a database in SQL. The result is stored in a result table called the result-set. The database transaction must be Atomic, Consistent, Isolated and Durab+le, i.e., ACID. A DBMS provides facilities for controlling data access, enforcing data integrity, managing concurrency control and recovering the database after failures and restoring it from backup files, as well as maintaining database security.

In software architecture there may be many layers between the hardware and end users. Each can be spoken of as having a front end and a back end. The front end is an abstraction, simplifying the underlying components by providing a user friendly interface. Technically the front end and back end are generalized terms that refer to the initial and the final stage of a process. The front end is responsible for collecting input in

various forms from the user and the processing it to confirm to a specification the back end can use. Hence the front end is an interface between the user and the back end.

2.3 PLATFORM

Windows 10

Windows 10 is a Microsoft operating system for personal computers, tablets, embedded devices and internet of things devices. Microsoft released Windows 10 in July 2015 as a follow-up to Windows 8. The company has said it will update Windows 10 in perpetuity rather than release a new, full-fledged operating system as a successor. Anyone adopting Windows 10 can upgrade legacy machines directly from Windows 7 or Windows 8 to Windows 10 without re-imaging or performing intrusive and time-consuming system wipes and upgrade procedures. To upgrade from a previous version of Windows 10, IT or users run the Windows 10 OS installer, which transfers any applications and software on the previous OS, as well as settings and preferences over to Windows 10. Organizations and users can pick and choose how they will patch and update Windows 10. IT or users can access a Windows 10 upgrade through the Windows Update Assistant to manually begin an upgrade or wait for Windows Update to offer an upgrade when it is set to run.

Windows 10 features built-in capabilities that allow corporate IT departments to use mobile device management (MDM) software to secure and control devices running the operating system. In addition, organizations can use traditional desktop management software such as Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager. Windows 10 Mobile is a version of the operating system Microsoft designed specifically for smartphones.

Windows 10 features

The familiar Start Menu, which Microsoft replaced with Live Tiles in Windows 8, returned in Windows 10. Users can still access Live Tiles and the touch-centric Metro interface from a panel on the right side of the Start Menu, however. Microsoft Windows 10 Continuum allows users to toggle between touchscreen and keyboard

interfaces on devices that offer both. Continuum automatically detects the presence of a keyboard and orients the interface to match. Windows 10's integrated search feature allows users to search all local locations, as well as the web simultaneously. Microsoft Edge debuted with Windows 10 and replaces Internet Explorer as the default web browser. Edge includes tools such as Web Notes, which allows users to mark up web sites, and Reading View, which allows users to view certain websites without the clutter of ads. The browser integrates directly with Cortana, Microsoft's digital assistant, which is also embedded within Windows 10. Cortana integrates directly with the Bing search engine and supports both text and voice input. It tracks and analyzes location services, communication history, email and text messages, speech and input personalization, services and applications, and browsing and search history in an effort to customize the OS experience to best suit users' needs. IT professionals can disable Cortana and some of its features with Group Policy settings.

Windows 10 system requirements

The minimum Windows 10 hardware requirements for a PC or 2-in-1 device are:

Processor: 1 gigahertz (GHz) or faster processor or system-on-a-chip (SoC)

RAM: 1 gigabyte (GB) for 32-bit or 2 GB for 64-bit

Hard disk space: 16 GB for 32-bit OS 20 GB for 64-bit OS

Graphics card: DirectX 9 or later with Windows Display Driver Model 1.0

Display: 800x600

The minimum Windows 10 Mobile hardware requirements for a smartphone are 1 GB RAM, 8 GB flash storage, a Trusted Platform Module, Unified Extensible Firmware Interface, 32 bits of colour per pixel, and 720p screen resolution. Smartphones also require a Snapdragon SoC from Qualcomm Technologies.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

4.1 Problem definition.

The first step in this system study is to identify particular problem to be solved or the tasks to be accomplished and setting the system goals to achieved after defining the problem, the goals of the project are reviewed which has to be fulfilled in order to complete it successfully.

Commencement of my project was done with an objective of developing an application which reduces the work load and increases the system performance.

4.2 Existing system

The existing system is one which utilizing the manual method. The manual method in which the user or the customer can take trip to the destination place without any booking in any desired tourism sites.But this method increases cost and not secure.Its very overheaded and lots of precaution has to be taken as their is no menter from tourism agency.   Which is much of time-consuming process .

Limitations of manual system:-

It is time consuming: Since the current system requires a lot 0f expenses from the user side and they were not aware about destinations correctly.So its takes huge amount of time.

It leads to error prone results: The existing system requires and lot of man power and time. Since most of its functioning is manually. It is vulnerable to errors as well as brand.Because the users are alone and may be the destination route is not correct or wrong.

It consumes a lot of man power to better results: As already noted the existing system consumes a lot of man power for better results. Reducing man power means poor result.

4.3 Proposed system

The proposed system is designed to eliminate all the disadvantages of the existing one. It is designed keeping in mind all the drawbacks of the present system in order to provide a solution to the existing system.

Proposed system is a computerized system in which all details of the event and committed events details will be stored in a centralized like database. This system helps the admin to search a particular event using date or event id.

The advantages of the systems are:

> Reduce the expenses of users.
> Accessing of information is much easier, faster, relevant and more efficient.
> Large volume of data can be stored effective security by   password and user name, protection and less time conception.

The benefits of the proposed system:

The proposed system supports a wide range of features,some of them are:

> Shortage of time.
> Very fast compared to the manual system.
> Simple.
> User-friendly.
> Easier handling and flexibility.
> System is highly secure.

4.4 Feasibility study

During the system analysis a feasibility study of proposed system carried out to see whether it was beneficial to the organization. Three key considerations are involved and results are

4.4.1 Technical Feasibility

Round existing environment and to what extend it can support the proposed system. While considering the technical factors of the organization that it presently has sufficient to implementation of the new system. The new system can use the existing premises inside the firm and no premises needed extra.

4.4.2 Economical Feasibility

Most frequently used as evaluating the effectiveness of user system more commonly known as cost benefit analysis. The procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a user system and compare them with the existing system. If the benefits of the user system are out of weight the existing, the decision is made to design and implement.

4.4.3 Operational feasibility

People are inherently resisted to change and computers have been known to facilitate change. An estimate should be made about the reaction of the user staff towards the development of new system it has to do with the turn over transfers and changes and changes in issues easily.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

5.1 Software specification

The software for the development of proposed system is as follows. The software for the development has been selected based on several functions such as: -

- ➢ Support
- ➢ Cost effectiveness
- ➢ Development tools
- ➢ Stability
- ➢ Reliability
- ➢ Accuracy

Os   Windows 10

Front end   PHP

Back end   SQL Server 2005

5.2 Hardware specification

The selection of hardware configuration is very important task related to the software development, particularly inefficient **RAM** may affect adversely on the speed and corresponding on the efficiency of the entries system. The processor should be powerful to handle all the operations. The hard disk should have the sufficient capacity to solve the database and the application.

Micro processorIntel I3

Speed   1.7 GHz

RAM   4GB

Hard drive   52 X

Monitor   Hp

Keyboard   Hp (104 Keys)

Mouse   Logitech scroll mouse

DESIGN TOOL

6.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A Graphical representation is used to describe and analyse the movement of data through a system manual or automated including the processes, storing of data and delays in the system. Data flow diagrams are the central tool and the basis from which other components are developed. The transformation of data, from input to output through process may be described logically and independently of the physical components associated with the system. They are termed logical dataflow diagrams, showing the actual implementation and the movement of data between people, departments and workstations. DFD is one of the most important modelling tools used in system design. DFD shows the flow of data through different process in the system.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the design is to create architecture for the evolving implementation and to establish the common tactical policies that must be used by desperate elements of the system. We begin the design process as soon as we have some reasonably completed model of the behaviour of the system. It is important to avoid premature designs, wherein develop designs before analysis reaches closer. It is important to avoid delayed designing where in the organization crashes while trying to complete an unachievable analysis model.

Throughout my project, the context flow diagrams, data flow diagrams and flow charts have been extensively used to achieve the successful design of the system.

In my opinion," efficient design of the data flow and context flow diagram helps to design the system successfully without much major flaws with in the scheduled time". This is the most complicated part in a project. In the designing process, my project took more than the activities in the software life cycle. If we design a system efficiently with all the future enhancements the project will never become junk and it will be operational. The data flow diagrams were first developed by Larry Constantine as a way of expressing system requirements in graphical form. A data flow diagram also known as "bubble chare' has the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations that will

become programs in system design. It functionally decomposes the requirement specification down to the lowest level. Data Flow Diagram depicts the information flow,

the transformation flow and the transformations that are applied as data move from input to output. Thus DFD describes what data flows rather than how they are processed. Data Flow Diagram is quite effective, especially when the required design is unclear and the user and analyst need a notational language for communication. It is one of the most important tools used during system analysis. It is used to model the system components such as the system process, the data used by the process, any external entities that interact with the system and information flows in the system. Data Flow Diagrams are made up of a number of symbols, which represents system components. Data flow modelling method uses four kinds of symbols, which are used to represent four kinds of system components. These are

➢ Process
➢ Data stores
➢ Data flows
➢ External entity

Process

Process shows the work of the system. Each process has one or more data inputs and produce one or more data outputs. Processes are represented by rounded rectangles in Data Flow Diagram. Each process has a unique name and number. This name and number appears inside the rectangle that represents the process in a Data Flow Diagram.

Data Stores

A data store is a repository of data. Processes can enter data, into a store or Retrieve the data from the data store. Each data has a unique name.

Data Flows

Data flows show the passage of data in the system and are represented by lines joining system components. An arrow indicates the direction of flow and the line is labeled by name of the data flow.

External Entity

External entities are outside the system but they either supply input data into the system or use other systems output. They are entities on which the designer has control. They may be an organizations customer or other bodies with which the system interacts. External entities that supply data into the system are sometimes called source. External entities that use the system data are sometimes called sinks. These are represented by rectangles in the Data flow Diagram.

Four basic symbols are used to construct data flow diagrams. They are symbols that represent data source, data flows, and data transformations and data storage. The points at which data are transformed are represented by enclosed figures, usually circles, which are called nodes.

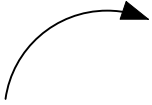## Basic data flow diagram symbols are

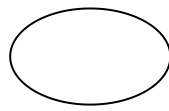A Rectangle defines a source (originator) or destination of a system data.
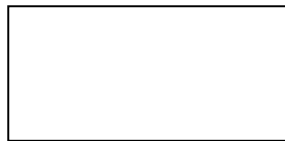
An Arrow or arc identifies data flow. It is a pipeline through which information flows.

Or

An Oval represents a process that transforms incoming data flow(s) into outgoing data flow(s).

An Open Rectangle with a vertical line is used to indicate data store.

Four steps are commonly used to construct a DFD

i.   Process should be named and numbered for easy reference. Each name should be   representative of the process.

ii.   The direction of flow is from top to bottom and from left to right.

iii.   When a process is exploded into lower level details they are numbered.

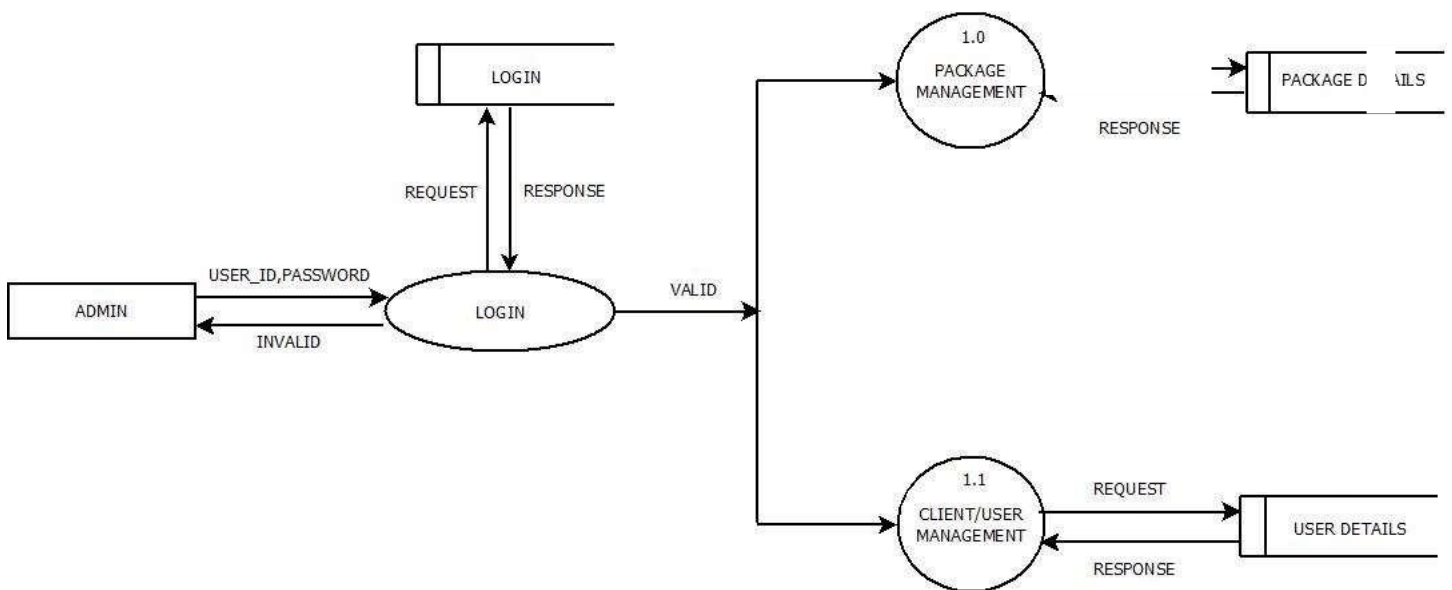iv.   The names of data stores, sources and destinations are written in capital letters.

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM
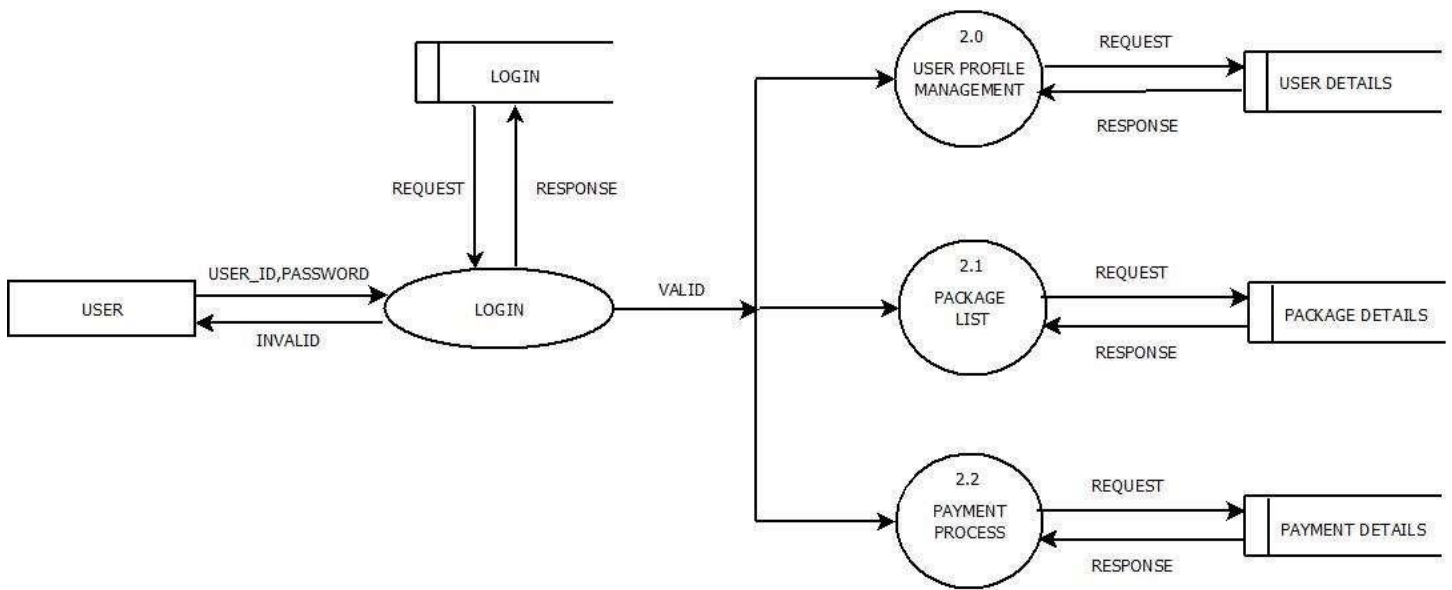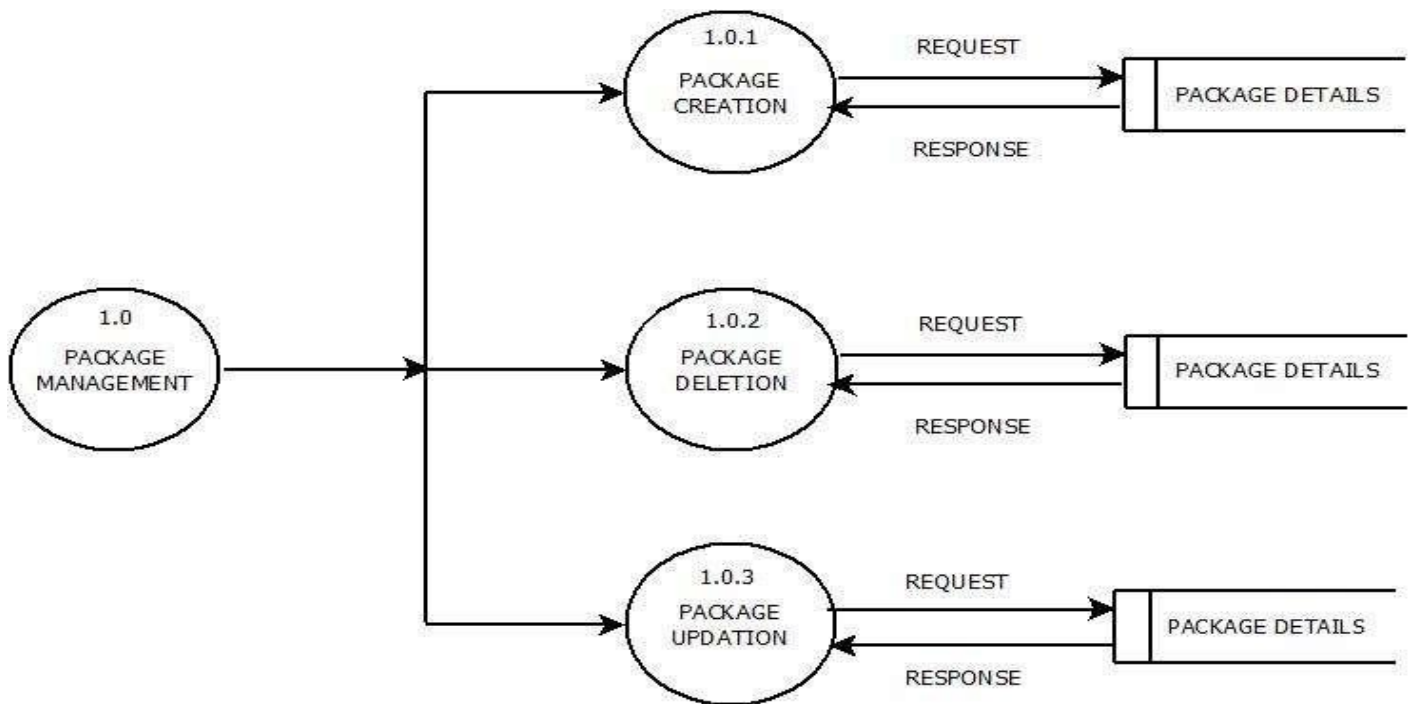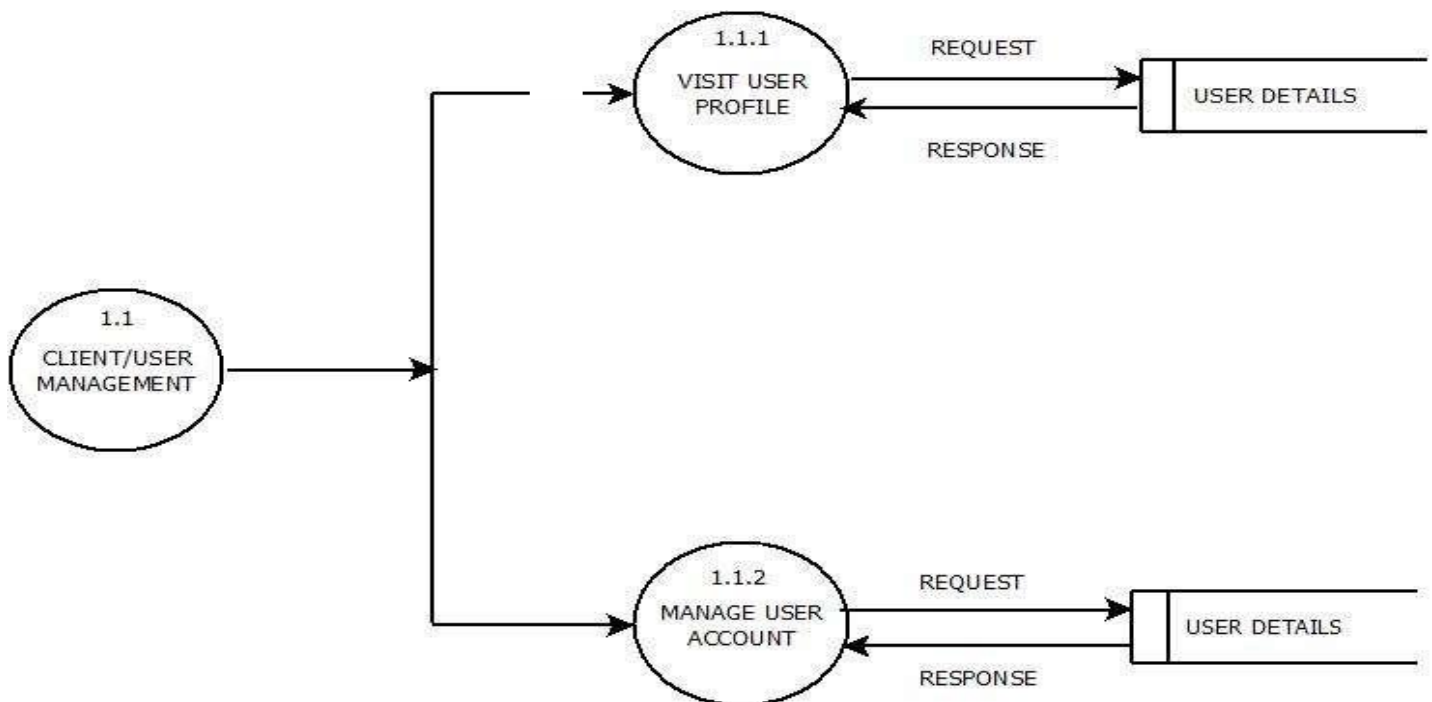
LEVEL -0-CONTEXT LEVEL

LEVEL - 1- ADMIN

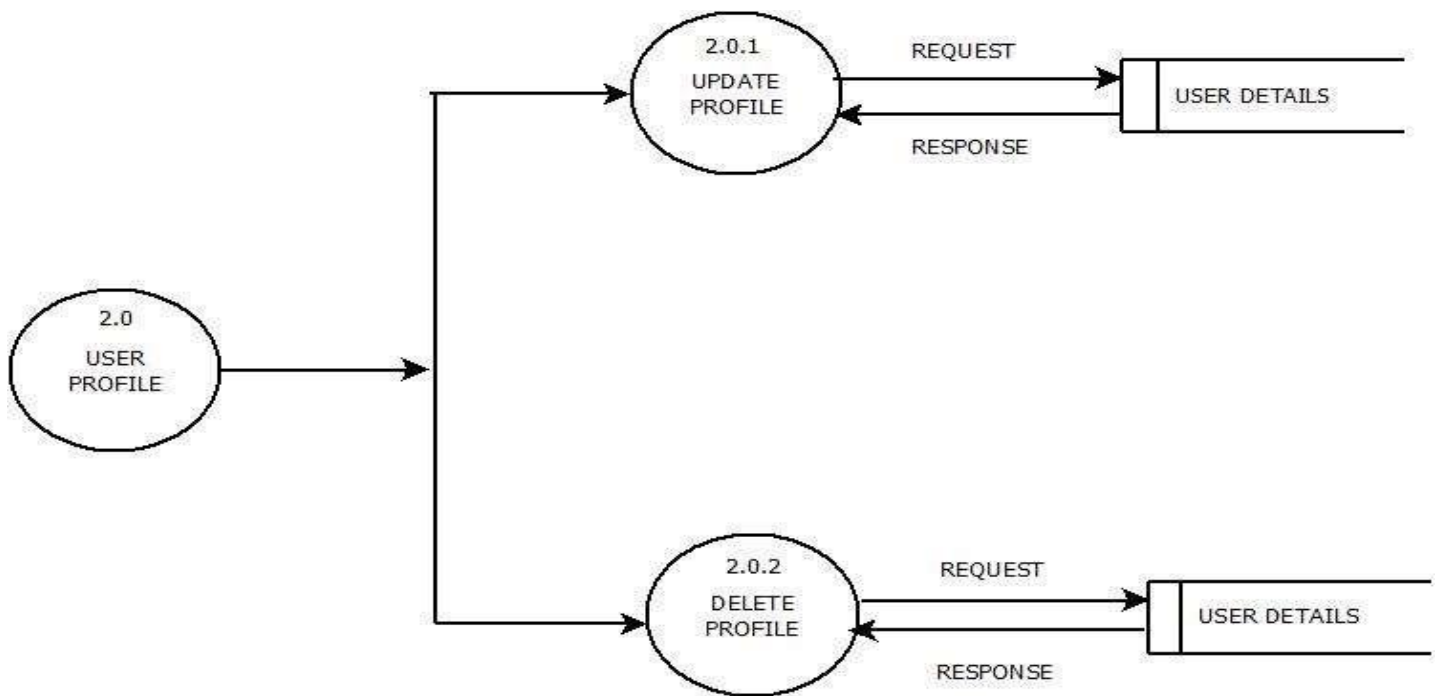**LEVEL -2- ADMIN**

1.0   PACKAGE MANAGEMENT

1.1   USER   MANAGEMENT

LEVEL - 2- USER

2.0 USER   PROFILE

2.1 PACKAGE LIST
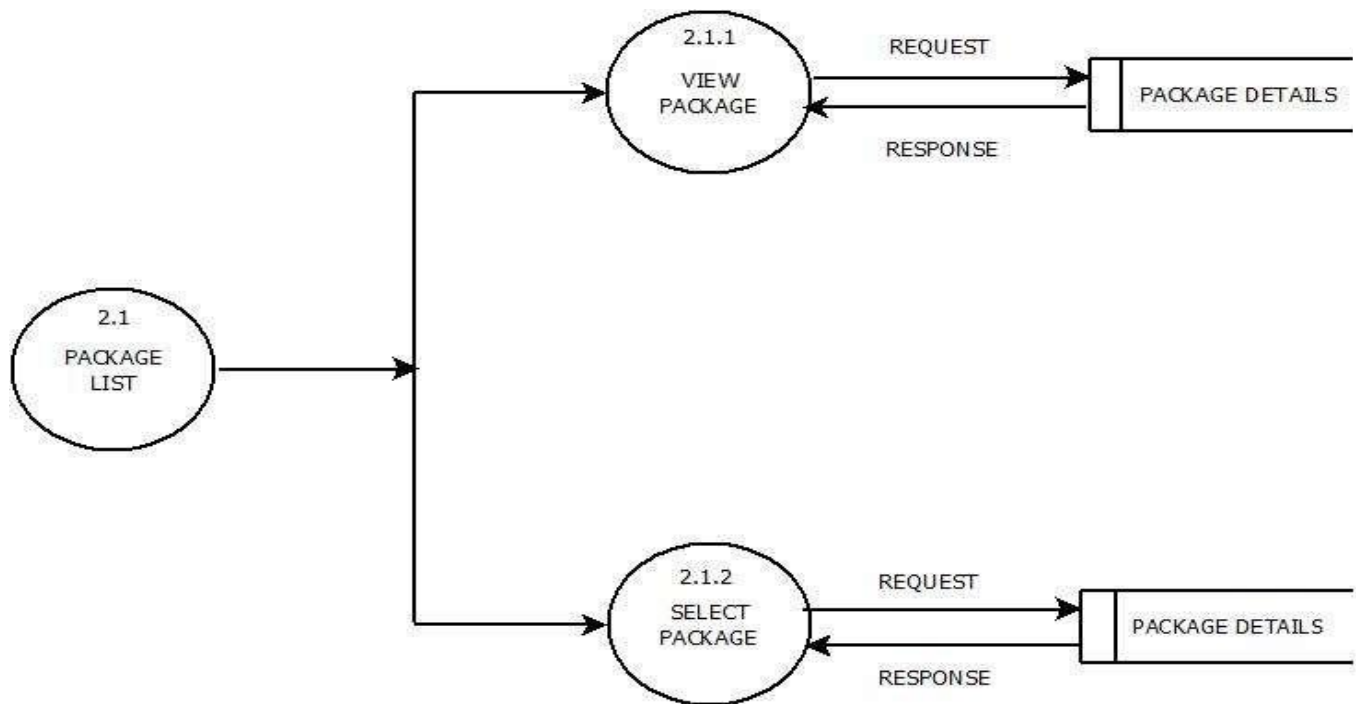
2.2 PAYEMENT PROCESS
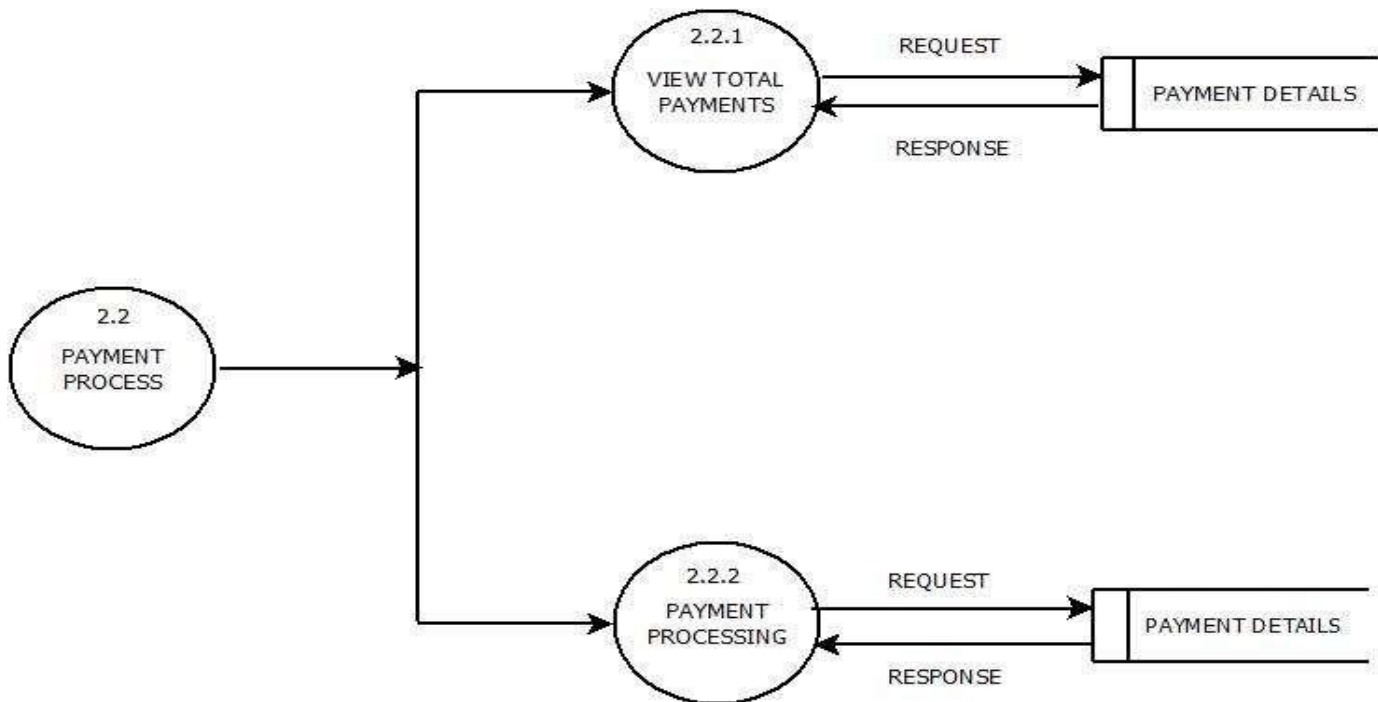
Entity

Entities are represented by means rectangles. Rectangles are named with the entity set they represent.

Student   Teacher   Projects

Attributes

Attributes are the properties of entities. Attributes are represented by means of ellipses. Every ellipse represents one attribute and is directly connected to its entity (rectangle).
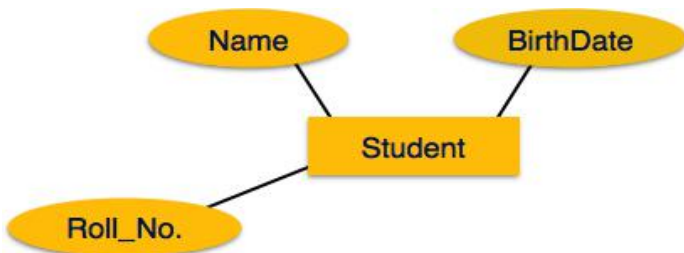
If the attributes are **composite**, they are further divided in a tree like structure. Every node is then connected to its attribute. That is, composite attributes are represented by ellipses that are connected with an ellipse.
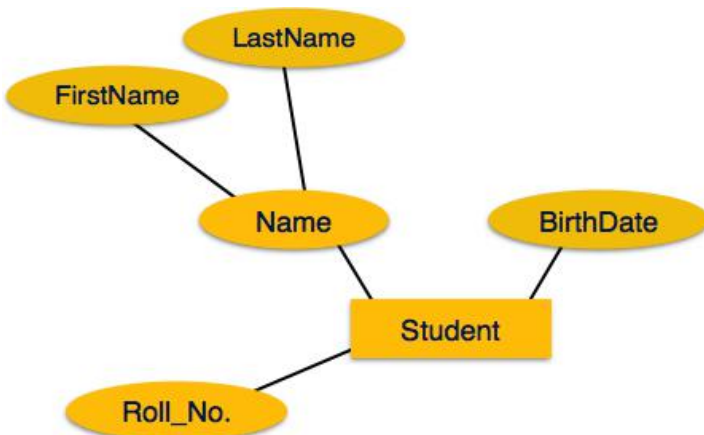
Multi valued attributes are depicted by double ellipse.

Derived attributes are depicted by dashed ellipse.

Relationship

Relationships are represented by diamond-shaped box. Name of the relationship is written inside the diamond-box. All the entities (rectangles) participating in a relationship, are connected to it by a line

SYSTEM DESIGN

7.1 Introduction

The most creative and challenges phase of the system development is system design, is a solution to how to approach to the creation of the proposed system. It refers to the technical specification that will be applied. It provides the understanding and procedural details necessary for implementing the system recommended in the feasibility study. Design goes throu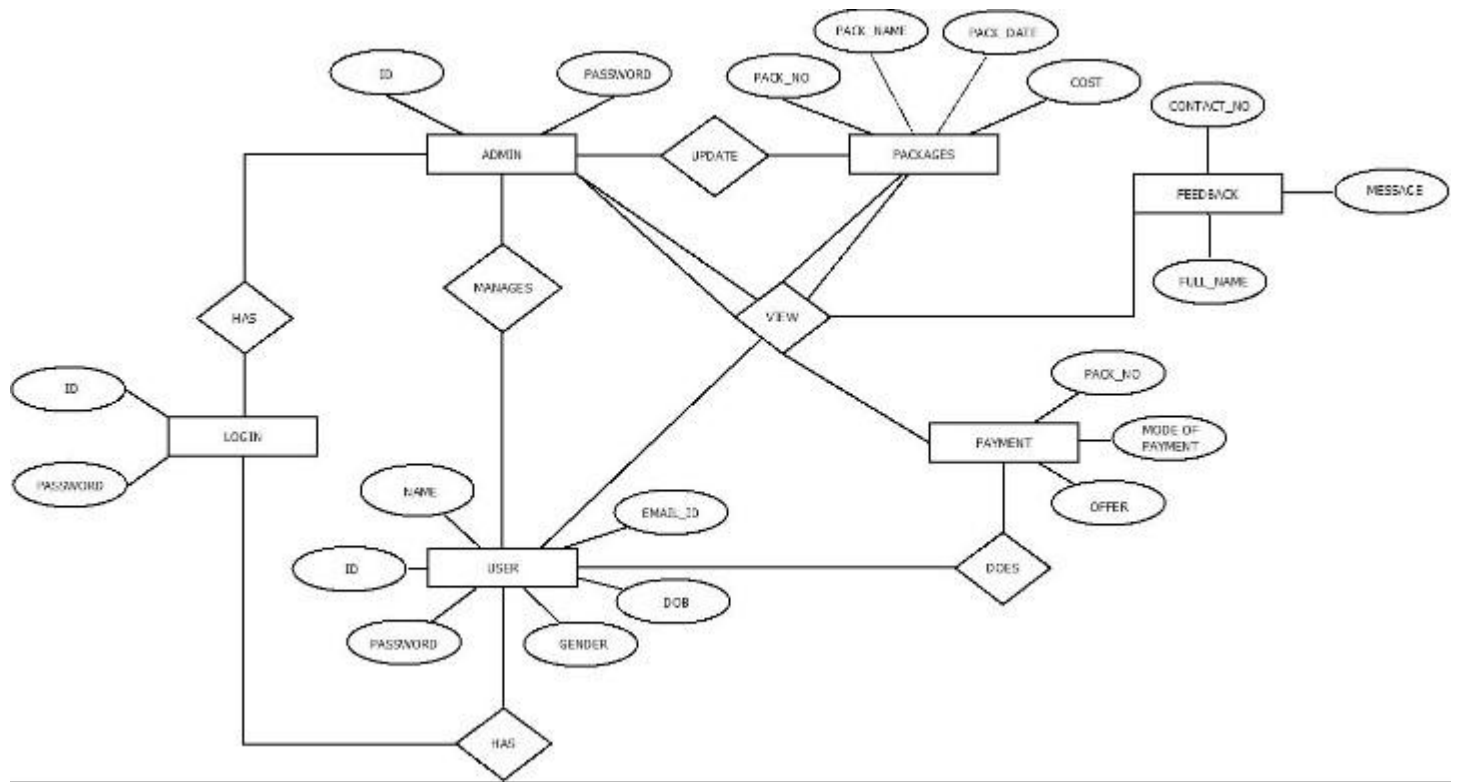gh the logical and physical stages of development. At an earlystage in designing a new system, the system analyst must have a clear understanding of the objectives, Which the design is aiming to fulfil. The first step is to determine how the output is to be produced and in what format. Second input data and master files (database) have to be designed to meet the requirements of the proposed output. The operational (processing) phases are handled through program construction and testing.

The system design includes

- ➢ Modularization
- ➢ Database design
- ➢ Input design
- ➢ Output design

7.2 Modularization

Structured design partitions a program into small, independent modules. They are arranged in a hierarchy that approximates a model of the business area and is organized in a top-down manner. Structured design is an attempt to minimize complexity and make a problem manageable by subdividing it into smaller segments, which is called modularization or decomposition. The primary advantage of this design is as follows:

- ➢ Critical interfaces are tested first.
- ➢ Early versions of the design, though incomplete, are useful enough to resemble the real system.
- ➢ Structuring the design provides control and improves morale.
- ➢ The procedural characteristics define the order that determines processing

Modules that perform only one task are said to be less error-prone than modules that perform multiple tasks

Modules are:

> ➢ Admin
>
> ➢ User

Admin

Admin can view and reply user complaint such as, admin can add/manage user, update and delete packages,view payment and feedback. Admin manages the registration of the user when they are login.

User

User can login,they can view packages.

User can also done payment.

7.3 Input design

Input design is the process of converting user-oriented inputs to computer-based format. It also includes determining the record media, method of input, speed of capture, and entry into system. Inaccurate input data are the most common cause of errors in data processing.

Errors entered by the user can be controlled by input design a is the and control checking. Input design is the process of converting user originated inputs to a computer-based format. In the system design phase, the data flow diagram (DFD) identifies logical data flows, data stores, source and destinations.

A system flow chart specifies master files (Data base) transaction files and computer programs. Input data are collected and organized into groups of similar data.

7.4 Output design

The outputs can be in the form of operational documents and lengthy reports. The input records have to be validated, edited, organized and accepted by the system before being processed to produce outputs. The most important and direct source of information to user efficient, intelligible output design should improve the systems relationship with the user and help in decision making. A major form of output is hard copy from the printer. Printouts should have designed around the output requirements of the user. The output devices to consider depends on the factors such as compatibility of the device with the system response time requirements, expected print quantity and quality requirements, expected print quantity and quality.

7.5 Database design

Design is the logical form of design of data storage in the form of records in a particular structure in the form of tables with fields which is not transparent to the normal user but it actually acts as the backbone of the systems. As we know database is a collection of which helps the system to manage and store data is called database management system. Database management system builds some forms of constrains like integrity constrains, that is the primary key or unique key and referential integrity which help to keep storage and access of data from labels efficiently and accurately and take necessary steps to concurrent access of data and avoid redundancy of data in tables by normalization criterions.

Normalization is the method of breaking down complex tables structure into simple table structure by using certain rules thus reduce redundancy and inconsistency and disk space usage and thus increase the design and also solve the problems of anomalies.

There are different forms of normalization, some are:

- ➢ First normal form
- ➢ Second normal form
- ➢ Third normal form

Boyce code normal form

- ➢ Fourth normal form
- ➢ Fifth normal form

The database design of the new system is second normal form and everyone key attribute is functionally depend only on the primary key. The master and transaction tables and their structure are shown below.

TABLE 1: LOGIN

DESCRIPTION- LOGIN DETAILS OF USER

COLUMN NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
Email_id	Varchar	Primary ley	Email_Id of the user
Password	Varchar	Not null	User password

TABLE 2:USER REGISTRATION

COLUMN NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
Name	Varchar	Not null	User name
Gender	Varchar	Not null	User gender
Email_Id	Varchar	Not null	User Email_Id
Address	Varchar	Not null	User address
City	Varchar	Not null	User city
Country	Varchar	Not null	User country
Phone_no	Int	PRIMARY key	User phone_no
User_Id	Int	Primary key	User Id
Password	Varchar	Not null	User password

TABLE TABLE 3 : LOGIN

DESCRIPTION- LOGIN DETAILS OF ADMIN

COLUMN NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION
Admin_id	Varchar	Primary key	ID of admin
Password	Varchar	Not null	Password of admin

TABLE 4: PACKAGES

DESCRIPTION- DETAILS OF TOUR PACKAGES

Column Name	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION
Pack_no	int	Primary key	Number of the packages
Cost	Int	Not null	Cost of packages
ABOUT	text	Not null	About the package
location	text	Not null	Location of spot

TABLE 5: ABOUT PACK

DESCRIPTION- DETAILS ABOUT EACH PACKAGE

COLUMN NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
Pack_Id	Int	Not null	Package id
Sec 1	Text	Not null	First section of package
Sec 2	Text	Not null	Second section of

			package
Location	Text	Not null	Package location

TABLE 6: OPTED PACKAGES

DESCRIPTION- DETAILS OF PACKAGES OPTED

COLUMN NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
Pack_no	Int	Not null	Package number
User_Id	Int	Not null	ID of user
Pack_date	Int	Not null	Date of package
Payment_Id	Int	Not null	Package id
Opt Id	Int	Primary key	Opted id

TABLE 7: PAYMENTS

DESCRIPTION-PAYMENT DETAILS

COLUMN NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION
Mode of payment	Int	Not null	Payment process
transcation id	text	Not null	id
tid	int	Primary key	Transcation id
Date of package	Int	Not null	Date of package

TABLE 7:FEEDBACK

DESCRIPTION–FEEDBACK DETAILS

COLUMN NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION
Full_name	Varchar	Not null	Name of the guest
Contact_number	Int	Not null	Mobile number
Messages	Varchar	Not null	Suggestion of the guest

SOFTWARE TESTING

8.1 SOFTWARE TESTING

Testing process

Testing is the process of executing the program with the intention of finding errors. System testing is actually a series of different tests whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer-based systems. Each test has a different purpose, but all work to verify that system elements have been properly integrated and perform allocated functions. There are many strategies that can be used to test software. A few of the common tests are the following: -

- ➢ Unit Testing
- ➢ Integration Testing
- ➢ Validation Testing
- ➢ Output Testing
- ➢ User-Acceptance Testing

Unit testing

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design - the software components or modules. Important control path tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the module, by using the components—level design description as a guide. The unit test focuses on the internal processing logic and data processing within the boundaries of a component.

Integration testing

Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the software architecture while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing.

The objective is to take unit tested components and build a program structure that has been dedicated by design. Incremental integration is a type of integration testing where in the program is constructed and tested in small increments, where the errors are easier to isolate and correct.

Validation testing

At this the software completely assembled as a package. It is final series software test. Validation test is based on validation criteria of the software requirement specification. Software validation achieved through a series of black box testing. It succeeds when user get satisfied by the software.

In validation testing if the user wants to enter the numeric value, he can only enter the numeric value not the text value.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 System implementation

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical designed is turned into a working system and is giving confidence on the new system for the user that it will work efficiently and effectively. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the changeover, an evaluation of change over methods. Apart from planning major task of preparing the implementation are education and training of users. The more complex system being implementation, the more involved will be the system analyst and design effort required just for implementation.

An implementation co-ordination comity based on policies of individual organization has been appointed. The implementation process begins with preparing a plan for the implementation of the system. According to this plan activities are to resources and the additional equipment has to be acquired to implement the new system.

Implementation is the final and important phase. This is the most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and giving the users confidence that the new system will work is effective. The system can be implemented only after through testing. This method also offers the greatest security. Since the old system can take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain the type of transaction while using the new system.

The implementation phase includes the following tasks:

- ➢ Careful planning
- ➢ Investigation
- ➢ Design of methods
- ➢ Training of the staff in the changeover phase
- ➢ Evaluation of changeover

We implement this new system in parallel run plan without making any disruptions to the ongoing system, but only computerizing the whole system to make the work, evaluation and retrieval of data easier, faster and reliable.

9.2 Implementation plan

System implementation is the process of making the newly designed system fully operational and consistent in performance. The preparation of implementation of documentation process. In a well-defined software development environment, however the presentation of implementation documents is essentially an interactive process that synthesis and recognize document items that were produced during the analysis and design phase for the presentation to user.

MAINTENANCE AND REVIEW

Maintenance involves the software industry captive, typing up system resources. It means restoring something to its original conditions. Maintenance follows conversion to the extended that changes are necessary to maintain satisfactory operation relative to user environment. Maintenance often includes minor enhancement or corrections to problems that suffers in the system operations. Maintenance is also done based on fixing the problem reported, changing the interface with other software or hardware enhancing the software.

Any system developed should be secured and protected against possible hazards. Security measures are provided to prevent unauthorized access of the database at various levels. An uninterrupted power supply should be that the power failure or voltage fluctuations will not erase the data in the files.

Password protection and simple procedures to prevent the unauthorized access are provided to the users. The system allows the users to enter the system only through proper user name and password

CONCLUSION

This system, being the first we have created in PHP, has proven more difficult than originally imagined. While it may sound simple to fill out a few forms and process the information, much more is involved in the selection of applicants than this. Every time progress was made and features were added, ideas for additional features or methods to improve the usability of the system made they apparent. Furthermore, adding one feature meant that another required feature was now possible and balancing completing these required features with the ideas for improvement as well as remembering everything that had to be done was a project in itself.

Debugging can sometimes be a relatively straight forward process, or rather finding out what you must debug can be. Since so many parts of the admissions system are integrated into one another, if an error occurs on one page, it may be a display error, for example; it may be the information is not correctly read from the database; or even that the information is not correctly stored in the database initially, and all three must be checked on each occasion. This slows down the process and can be frustrating if the apparent cause of a problem is not obvious at first. Language used must be simple and easy to understand and compatibility is paramount. If this system were not designed as an entirely web based application, it would not have been possible to recreate its current state of portability.

Overall, the system performs well, and while it does not include all of the features that may have been desired, it lives up to initial expectations. The majority of features that are included work flawlessly and the errors that do exist are minor or graphical.

APPENDIX

12.1 FORM DESIGN

Home   BOOK MORE   Sign Out

MY Trips

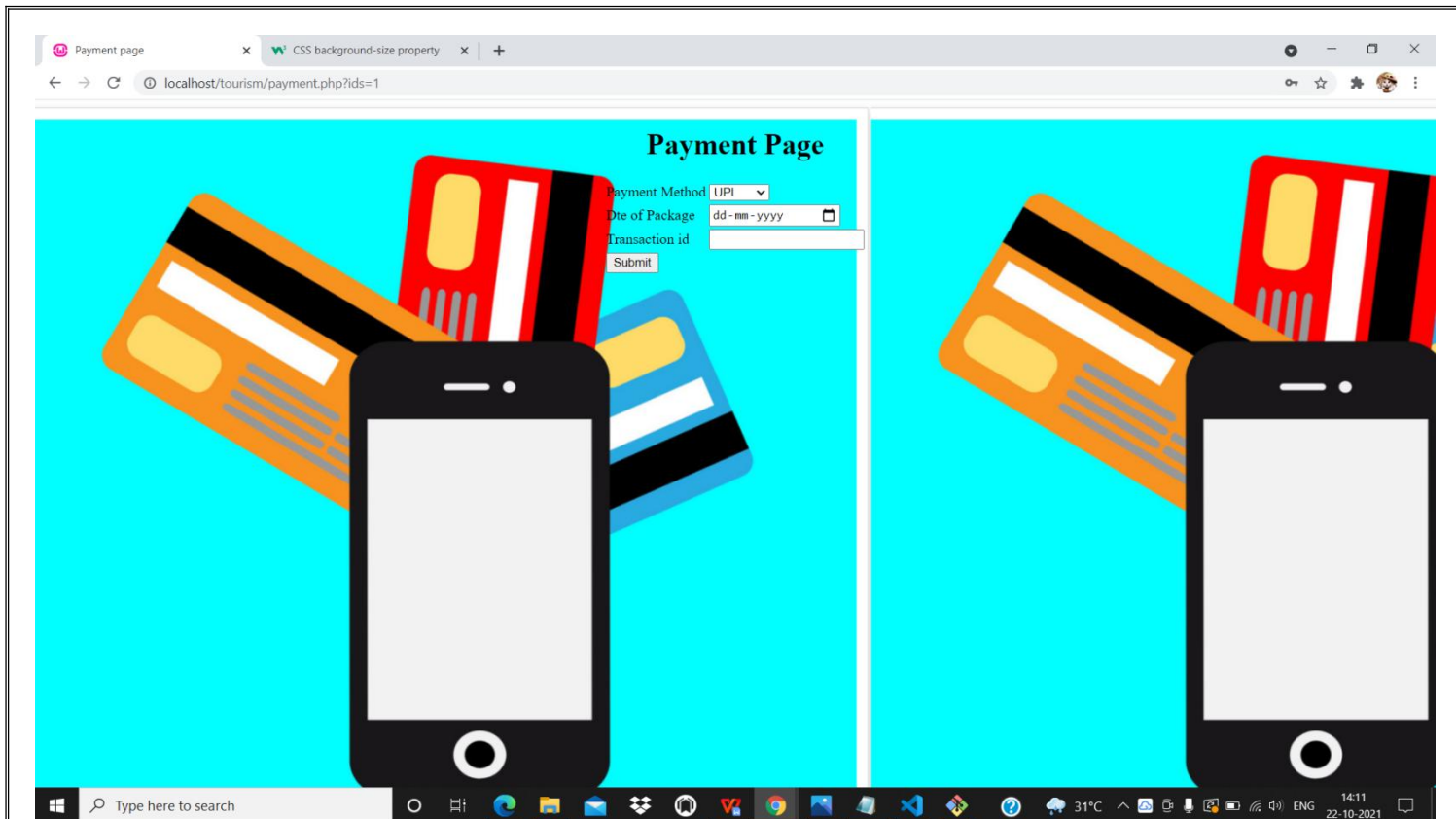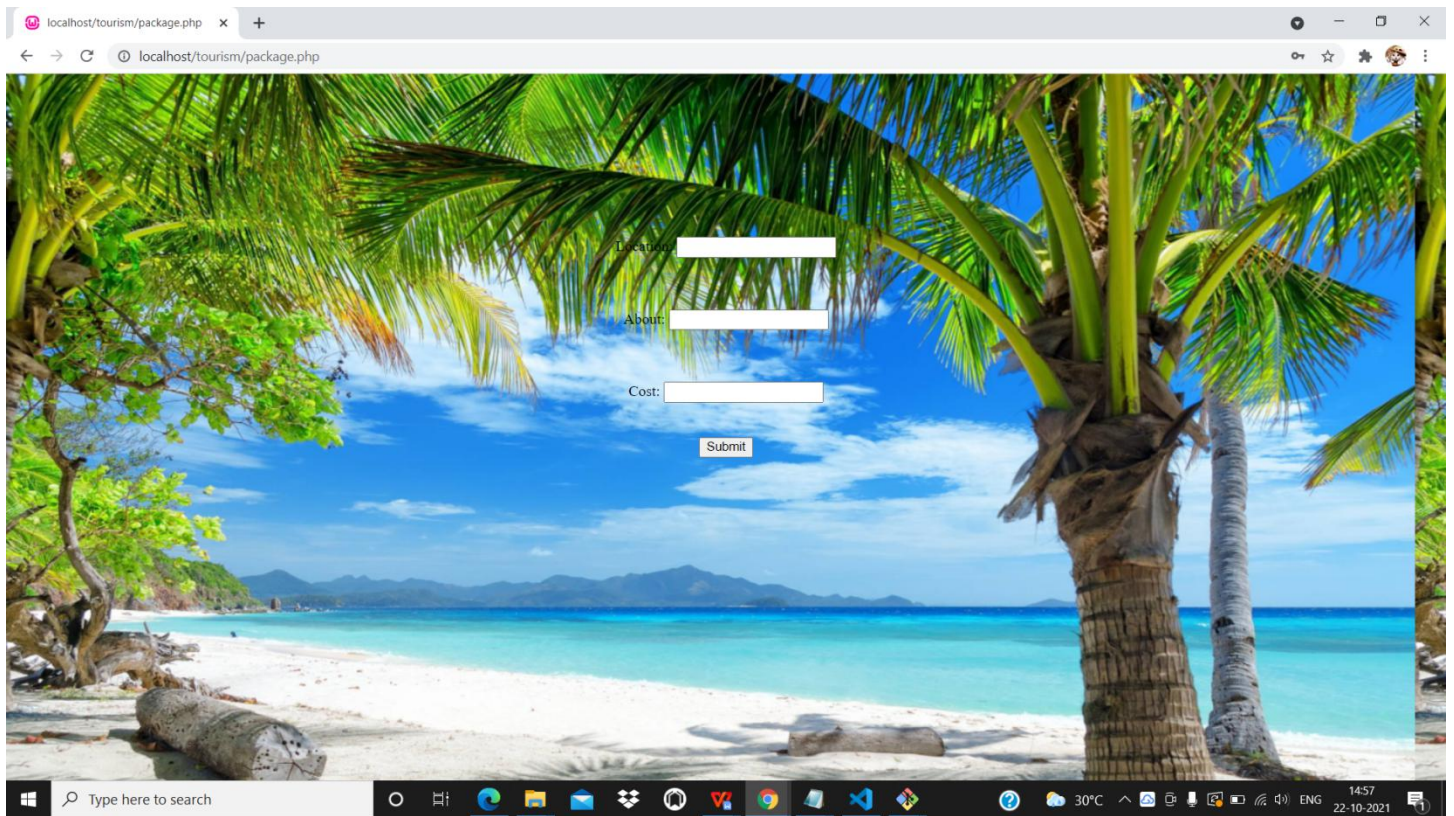| No:	Date	Payment_id	Action:
1	2021	0	Print Recipt
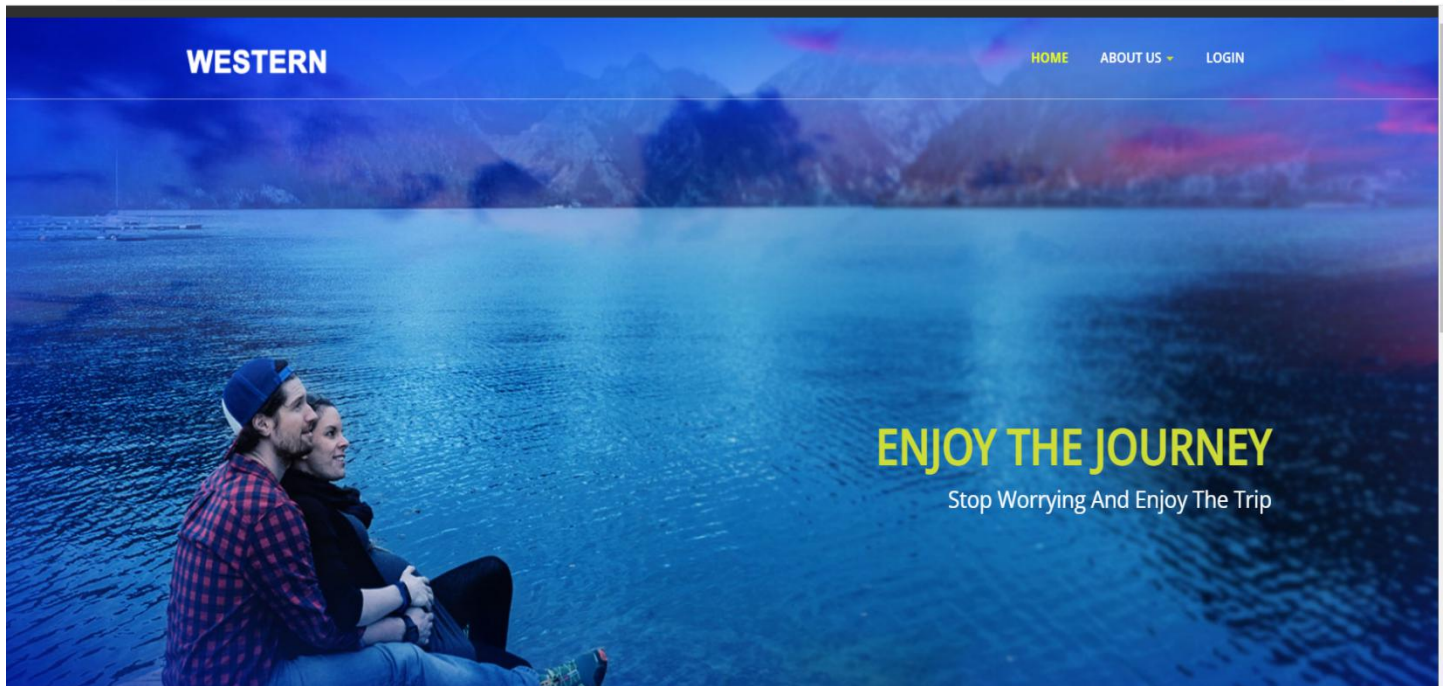
WESTERN   HOME   ABOUT US ▾   LOGIN

ENJOY THE JOURNEY

Stop Worrying And Enjoy The Trip

OUR BEST OFFERS
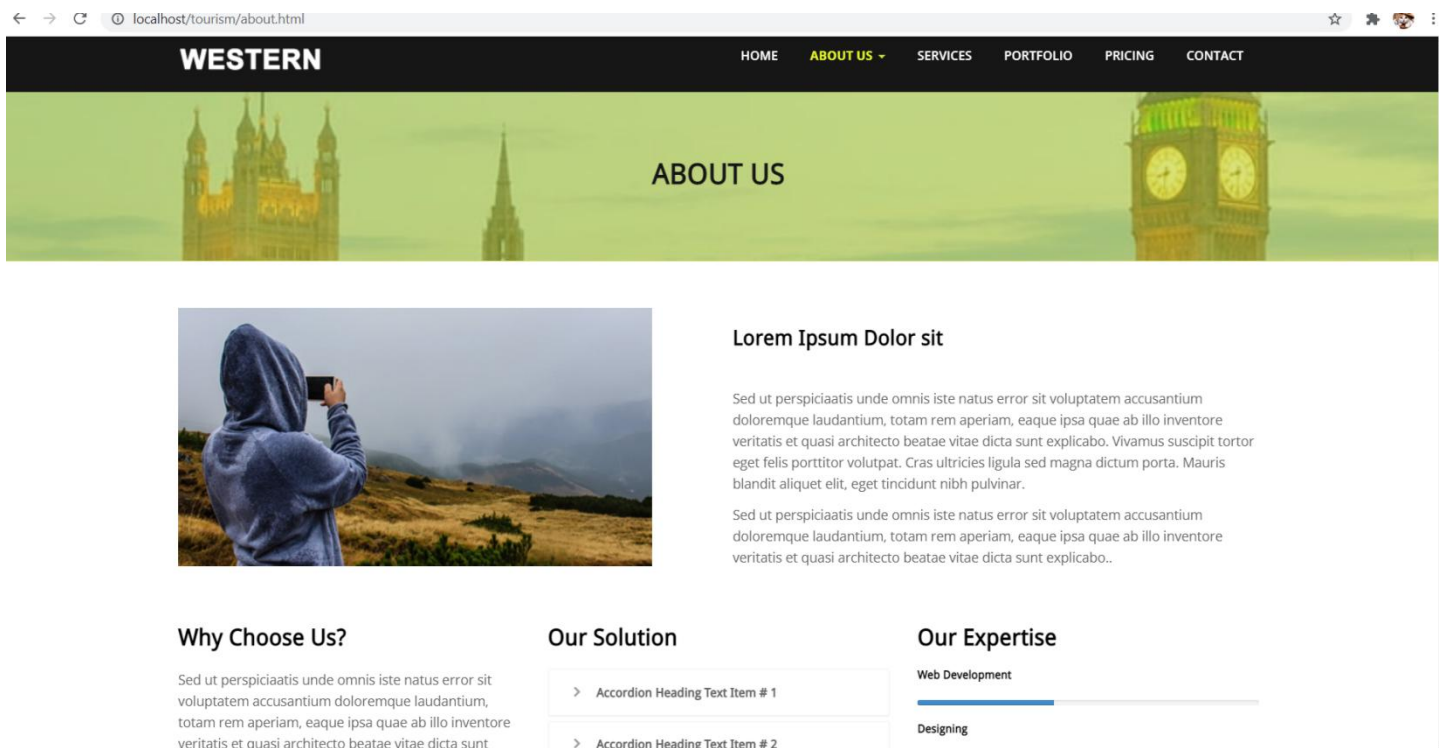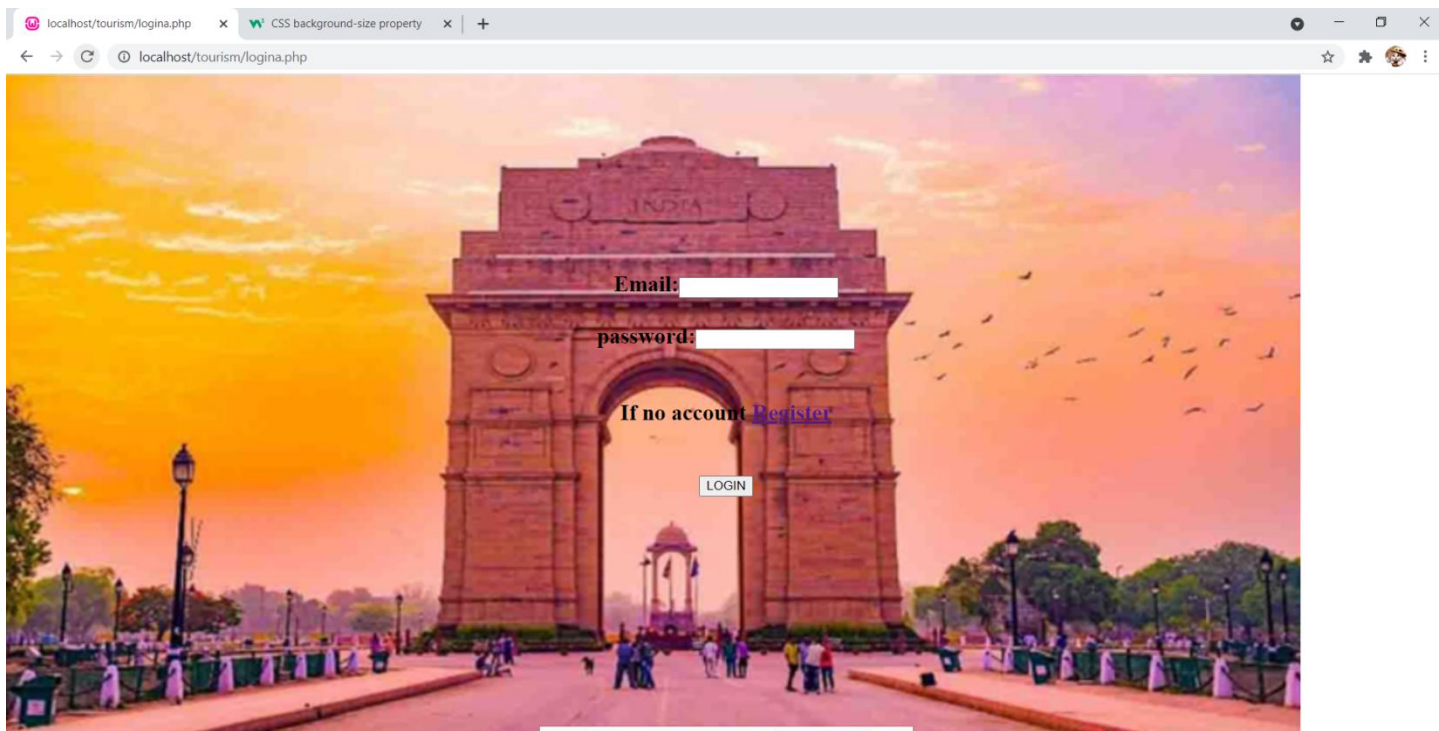
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