TRAVEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

OF MAJOR PROJECT

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

Branch CSE

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO DBMS

Database is a collection of related data and data is collection of facts and figure that can be procedure information.

Mostly data represents recordable facts. Data aids in producing information, which is based on facts. For example, if we have data about marks obtained by all students, we can then conclude about toppers and average marks.

A Database management system stores data in such a way that it becomes easier to retrieve, manipulate, and produce information.

ABOUT SQL

SQL is a language to operate database; it includes database creation, deletion, fetching rows, modifying rows, etc. SQL is an ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standard language, but there are many different versions of SQL language.

What is SQL:

SQL is a Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in a relation database.

SQL is the standard language for Relational Database System. All the Relation Database Management System (RDBMS) like My SQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Postgres and SQL Server use SQL as their standard database language.

USER INTERFACE DESIGN

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACES

A graphical user interface (GUI) is a type of interface that allows users to interact with electronic devices or programs through graphical icons and visual indicators such as secondary notation, as opposed to text-based interfaces, typed command labels or text navigation. GUIs are easier to learn than command-line interfaces (CLIs), which require commands to be typed on the keyboard.

Third-party proprietary and free graphical administration applications (or "front ends") are available that integrate with MySQL and enable users to work with database structure and data visually. Some well-known front ends are:

MySQL Workbench

MySQL Workbench is the official integrated environment for MySQL. It was developed by MySQL AB, and enables users to graphically administer MySQL databases and visually design database structures. MySQL Workbench replaces the previous package of software, MySQL GUI Tools. Similar to other third-party packages, but still considered the authoritative MySQL front end, MySQL Workbench lets users manage database design & modelling, SQL development (replacing MySQL Query Browser) and Database administration (replacing MySQL Administrator).

MySQL Workbench is available in two editions, the regular free and open source Community Edition which may be downloaded from the MySQL website, and the proprietary Standard Edition which extends and improves the feature set of the Community Edition.

INTRODUCTION TO JAVA:

Java is a programming language created by James Gosling from Sun Microsystems (Sun) in 1991. The target of Java is to write a program once and then run this program on multiple operating systems. The first publicly available version of Java (Java 1.0) was released in 1995. Sun Microsystems was acquired by the Oracle Corporation in 2010. Oracle has now the steer Manship for Java. In 2006 Sun started to make Java available under the GNU General Public License (GPL). Oracle continues this project called OpenJDK.

Over time new enhanced versions of Java have been released. The current version of Java is Java 1.8 which is also known as Java 8.

Java is defined by a specification and consists of a programming language, a compiler, core libraries and a runtime (Java virtual machine) The Java runtime allows software developers to write program code in other languages than the Java programming language which still runs on the Java virtual machine. The Java platform is usually associated with the Java virtual machine and the Java core libraries.

MAIN FEATURES OF JAVA:

Java is a platform independent language

Compiler(java) converts source code (.java file) to the byte code (.class file). As mentioned above, JVM executes the bytecode produced by compiler. This byte code can run on any platform such as Windows, Linux, Mac OS etc. Which means a program that is compiled on windows can run on Linux and vice-versa. Each operating system has different JVM, however the output they produce after execution of bytecode is same across all operating systems. That is why we call java as platform independent language.

Java is an Object-Oriented language

Object oriented programming is a way of organizing programs as collection of objects, each of which represents an instance of a class.

4 main concepts of Object-Oriented programming are:

1. Abstraction
2. Encapsulation
3. Inheritance
4. Polymorphism

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The main objective of the Tourism Management System is to manage the details of Customer, Hotel Booking, Cancellation and Tourism places. It manages all the information about Users, Hotel, Packages etc. The project is totally built at administrative end and thus only the administrator is guaranteed the access to the backend database. The purpose of this project is to build an application program to reduce the manual work for managing Tourists, Booking, Places etc.

 This application will help in accessing the information related to the travel to the particular destination with great ease. The users can track the information related to their tours with great ease through this application. The travel agency information can also be obtained through this application.

 Through this system, the propose system is highly automated and makes the travelling activities much easier and flexible. The user can get the very right information at the very right time. This system will include all the necessary fields which are required during online reservation time. This system will be easy to use and can be used by any person. The basic idea behind this project is to save data in a central database which can be accessed by any authorize person to get information and saves time and burden which are being faced by their customers.

 Administrator can access and modify the information stored in the database of this system, this includes adding and updating of details, and it will give accurate information and simplifies manual work and also it minimizes the documentation related work. Provides up to date information. Finally booking confirmation notification will be send to the users.

 Tourists can register by providing personal details, make new reservation and book only one hotel and package and can make cancellation.

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

- Operating system: Microsoft windows 10.
- Integrated Development Environment: NetBeans
- MySQL Command Line Client
- Programming language: JAVA

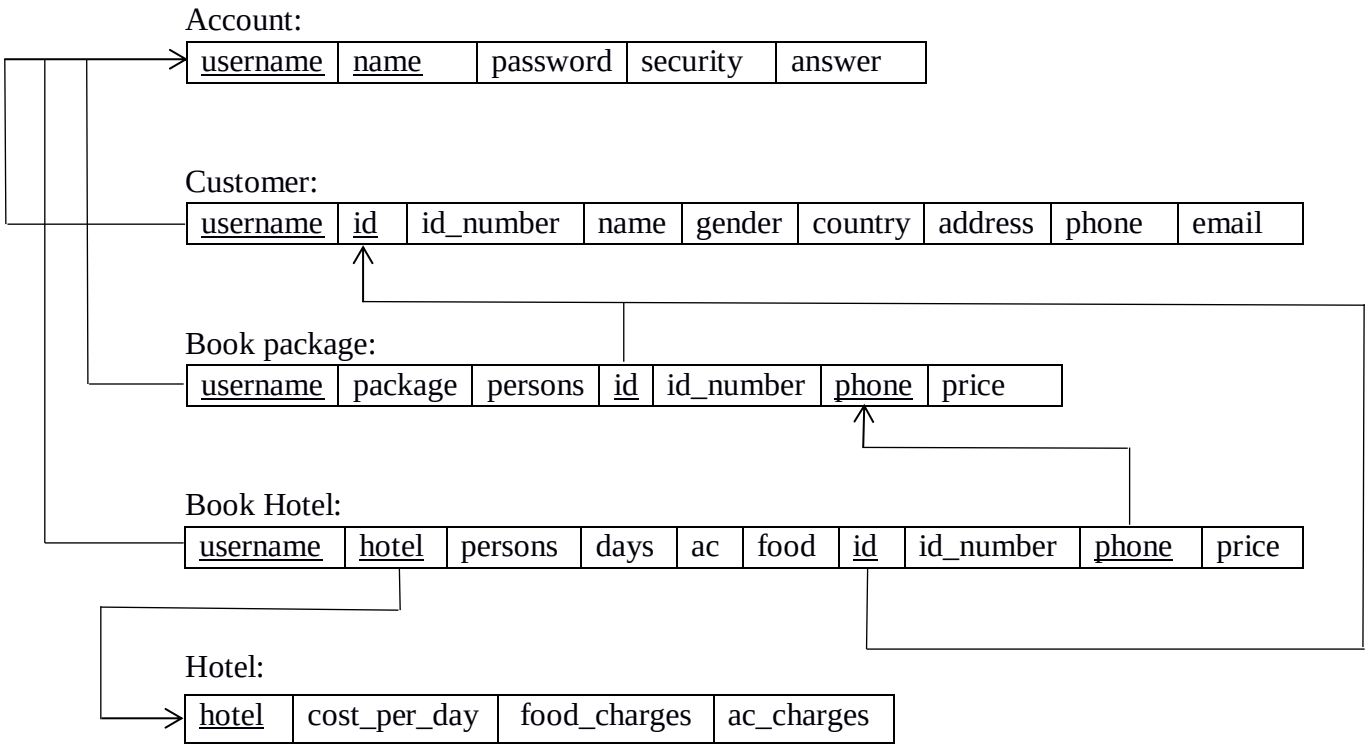
HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

- System type: 64-bit Operating System, x64-bassed processor.
- Installed memory (RAM):8.00 GB (7.43 GB Usable)
- Total size of Hard disk: 1 TB

3.2 SCHEMA DIAGRAM:

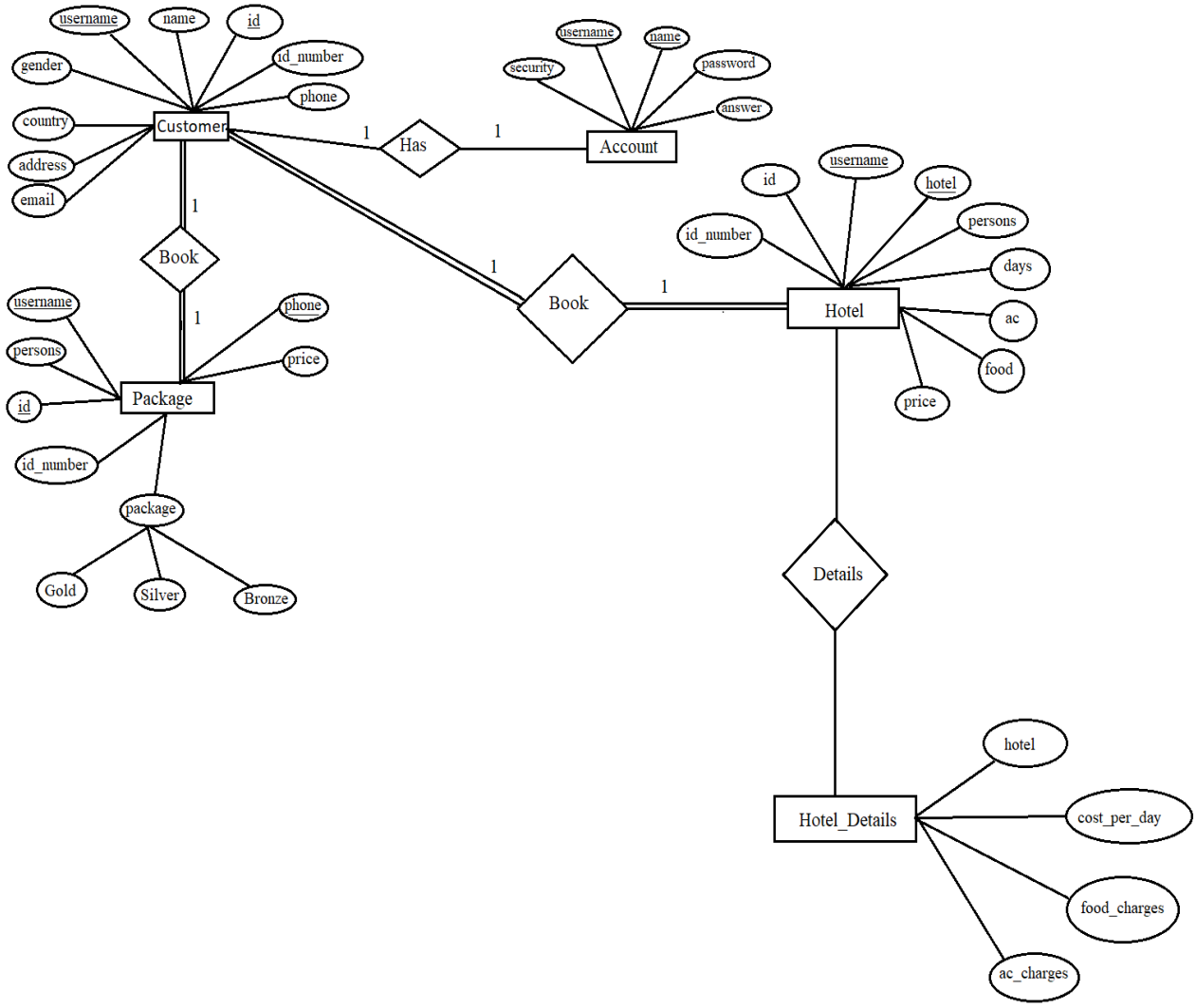
A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data.

A database schema defines its entities and the relationship among them. It contains a descriptive detail of the database, which can be depicted by means of schema diagrams. It's the database designers who design the schema to help programmers understand the database and make it useful.



3.3 E R DIAGRAM:

ER Diagram stands for Entity Relationship Diagram, also known as ERD is a diagram that displays the relationship of entity sets stored in a database. In other words, ER diagrams help to explain the logical structure of databases. ER diagrams are created based on three basic concepts: entities, attributes and relationships. ER Diagrams contain different symbols that use rectangles to represent entities, ovals to define attributes and diamond shapes to represent relationships.



3.3 The above figure represents the ER Diagram.