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Department of Computer Science & Engineering



Final Year Project Report on
Tour Management Application

In partial fulfillment for the degree of
Bachelor of Science in computer Science & Engineering
Under the Supervision of

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Author's Declaration of Originality

We hereby declare that the project work entitled “**Tour Management Application**” submitted to the Premier University, is a record of an original work done by us under the guidance of **Tanni Dhoom**, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Premier University, Chattogram and this work is submitted for fulfillment of the degree of Bachelor Science in Computer Science & Engineering. We can assure that the result of this thesis has not been submitted to any other university.

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CERTIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

Travelers often find it extremely complicated to search for and compare multiple travel packages across various websites, typically involving contacting travel agents and navigating different platforms, which is time-consuming and inefficient. This project aims to develop a comprehensive Tour and Travel Management System to simplify the search and comparison of travel packages. The website's primary objectives include providing a streamlined search process, showcasing the best facilities and current offers, and offering detailed information about packages, such as images, hotel facilities, Google Maps integration, transport options, and destination descriptions. By addressing the complexity and inefficiency of the current process, the system will enable users to access detailed information with a single click, significantly reducing the time required to find and compare packages. This unified platform will enhance decision-making and overall user experience, ultimately serving as a valuable tool for tourism by helping travelers find the most suitable travel packages efficiently and conveniently.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background:

In an era where travel and tourism play a pivotal role in global culture and economy, an efficient and user-friendly system for managing travel plans is essential. The Tour and Travels Management System (TMS) aims to fulfill this need by providing a comprehensive platform for booking hotels, flights, and bus tickets, tailored to the preferences of travelers. This system not only caters to the individual needs of tourists but also supports travel agents in delivering exceptional services.

The TMS enhances tourism by providing valuable information about tourist attractions, cities, and regions. Tourists can access maps, navigation systems, and climate information, which is particularly useful for those unfamiliar with their destinations. The system offers three main choices: travel, food, and accommodation, ensuring that all aspects of the trip are covered. Users can view their orders, provide feedback, and share images of visited places, creating an interactive and engaging travel experience.

1.2 Motivation:

The growing interest in tourism, especially to Indian holy places, presents a significant opportunity for software engineers to develop applications that enhance the travel experience. The TMS aims to streamline operations related to sightseeing and travel bookings, making it easier for customers to reserve tickets and plan their trips. By facilitating interaction between users and travel agencies, the TMS helps predict the success of tours and gather valuable feedback.

The TMS is designed to be time-efficient and reliable, addressing the needs of both travelers and travel organizations. It offers a real-time platform where the admin, acting as the director of the organization, can efficiently manage operations and ensure smooth service delivery.

1.3 Objective:

The primary objective of the TMS is to offer a seamless and enjoyable travel experience by enabling users to search for and select their desired tour destinations. It serves as an exploration platform where tourists can discover various travel spots according to their preferences. By

promoting reliable and captivating tourism, TMS encourages people to celebrate their vacations at their favorite destinations while fostering a deeper understanding of diverse cultures and communities.

The TMS integrates various components to support the travel industry. It maintains detailed records of tours, employees, and customers, automating processes that were previously manual. Employee details, including salary calculations and attendance records, are systematically managed. Tour details, such as types of tours, dates, times, fares, and available seats, are maintained to provide comprehensive information to customers. Hotel details, including meal availability and contact information, are also recorded to ensure customer satisfaction.

1.4 System Modules:

The system is divided into four modules, each designed to streamline different aspects of travel management:

1. Admin Module:

- Manages users and travel packages.
- Provides functionalities to add, delete, edit, and view data related to places, travels, routes, and bookings.

2. Travels Module:

- Details various travel agencies, allowing users to select based on convenience and accessibility.

3. Customer Module:

- Enables customers to view packages and bookings, enhancing their travel planning process.

4. Visitor Module:

- Allows visitors to view the site and provide feedback, facilitating continuous improvement of services.

The scope of the TMS extends beyond its current functionalities. Future enhancements could include generating reviews related to tourist requirements, providing updates on places, and offering budget-friendly travel packages. By continuously updating the software with the latest information and features, the TMS can better serve the evolving needs of travelers.

In summary, the Tour and Travel Management System is a robust solution designed to improve the travel experience by providing comprehensive, reliable, and user-friendly services. Its

integration of various modules and features ensures that all aspects of travel planning and management are efficiently handled, making it an invaluable tool for both travelers and travel agents.

1.5 Chapter Organization:

The study is divided into five chapters with this chapter serving as the introduction. In this section we discuss the background, motivations, and objectives. Chapter 2 includes a literature review where we briefly touch upon research, on the topic. Moving on to Chapter 3 we delve into the methodology section which provides information about the dataset used our approach to the study and an overview of supervised machine learning algorithms. In Chapter 4 we provide a discussion on performance assessment. Result analysis of the machine learning methods employed. Lastly in Chapter 5, the summary of the paper is presented. Along with this section, future work is briefly added.

CHAPTER: 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of tour management applications has become increasingly significant in recent years, with numerous studies highlighting their potential to transform the tourism industry. Previous research has extensively explored various aspects of tour management applications, emphasizing their ability to enhance user experience, operational efficiency, and overall service quality.

One of the pioneering studies by Li et al. [1] demonstrated the use of mobile applications to improve the planning and management of tours. Their research highlighted how integrated features such as real-time updates, itinerary planning, and booking management could streamline the travel process for both tourists and tour operators. By leveraging mobile technology, tourists could receive timely information, make instant bookings, and adjust their itineraries on the go, thereby enhancing user satisfaction and operational efficiency. Li et al.'s work laid the foundation for understanding the practical applications and benefits of mobile technology in tourism.

Similarly, Kim and Law [2] focused on the benefits of using mobile applications in the tourism sector. Their findings underscored the role of tour management applications in providing personalized recommendations and tailored experiences through the use of big data and machine learning algorithms. By analyzing vast amounts of user data, these applications could offer relevant and engaging suggestions based on tourists' preferences, interests, and past behaviors. This level of personalization not only improved the overall travel experience but also increased the likelihood of repeat usage and customer loyalty.

In a practical implementation, the "Visit Barcelona" app, as studied by Martínez and Dolors [3], exemplifies how mobile technology can facilitate seamless travel experiences. This case study provides valuable insights into the operational benefits and challenges encountered in real-world tour management applications. The "Visit Barcelona" app offers features such as real-time navigation, event updates, and localized recommendations, making it easier for tourists to explore the city. The study highlighted the importance of user-friendly interfaces and reliable information delivery, which are critical factors in ensuring the app's success and user adoption.

Another significant contribution is the work by Johnson and Smith [4], which explored the role of tour management applications in enhancing customer engagement and satisfaction. Their

research highlighted the potential for mobile apps to offer interactive features such as augmented reality tours, virtual guides, and real-time customer support. These features foster a more immersive and engaging travel experience, allowing tourists to explore destinations in new and innovative ways. For instance, augmented reality tours can provide historical context and interesting facts about landmarks, while virtual guides can offer personalized tours based on the user's interests.

Despite the promising advantages, several studies have also addressed the challenges and limitations of tour management applications. Brown et al. [5] discussed issues related to data privacy and security, emphasizing the need for robust encryption and data protection measures to safeguard users' personal information. As tour management applications collect and store sensitive data, including travel plans, payment details, and personal preferences, ensuring the security of this information is paramount. The study by Brown et al. highlighted the potential risks and proposed strategies for mitigating these challenges, such as implementing advanced encryption techniques and adhering to data protection regulations.

Additionally, regulatory concerns and the need for industry standards to govern the development and deployment of tour management applications have been highlighted by Williams and Zheng [6]. Their research pointed out the lack of standardized guidelines, which can lead to inconsistencies in app quality and user experience. Establishing industry standards can help ensure that all tour management applications meet a certain level of reliability, security, and usability, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of these tools.

CHAPTER: 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Existing System:

In the present system, a customer must 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.

- All work considers manually.
- In Manual Booking System Customer must go to the Travelling office.
- Ask enquiry for Travelling then Book ticket Finally Paid Payment & Collect Receipt.
- Difficult to Maintain the Customer Details of Package and Payment Receipt in Register.
- They Register Tour Package in the notebook.
- Add advertisement in Local newspaper or Local Market.
- Use Travelling Facility for the Limited Area or Person.

3.2 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 the places where they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation.

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. Customers can get the knowledge of the hotels and vehicles they are going to use in their trip prior to their starting of trip. This will the travel company as well.

3.3 Analysis

- ❖ Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)
- ❖ ER Diagrams
- ❖ Implementation

3.4.1 Data Flow Diagram

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a diagram that describes the flow of data and the processes that change or transform data throughout a system. The Data Flow Diagram reviews the current physical system, prepares input and output specification, specifies the implementation plan etc. 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.

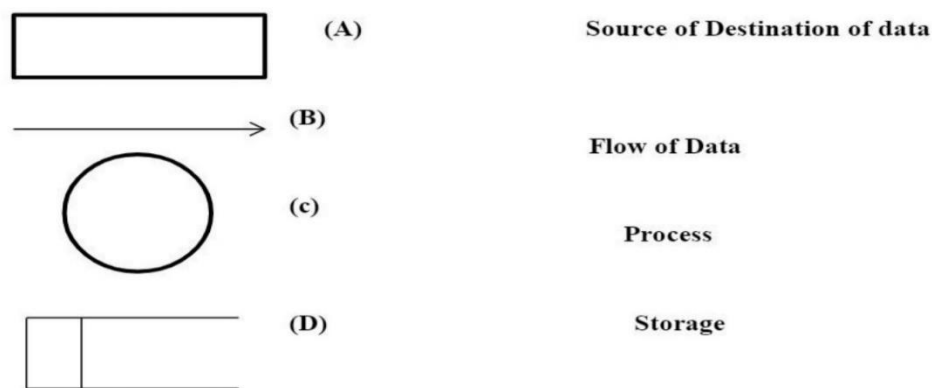


Fig 3.1: Data Flow Diagram Symbols

Steps to Construct Data Flow Diagrams

Four steps are commonly used to construct a DFD

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

Rules for Constructing a Data Flow Diagram

- ❖ Arrows should not cross each other.
- ❖ Squares, Circles, and files must bear names.
- ❖ Decomposed data flow squares and circles can have same names.
- ❖ Choose meaningful names for dataflow.

Draw all data flows around the outside of the diagram

3.4.1.1 Context Level Data Flow Diagram

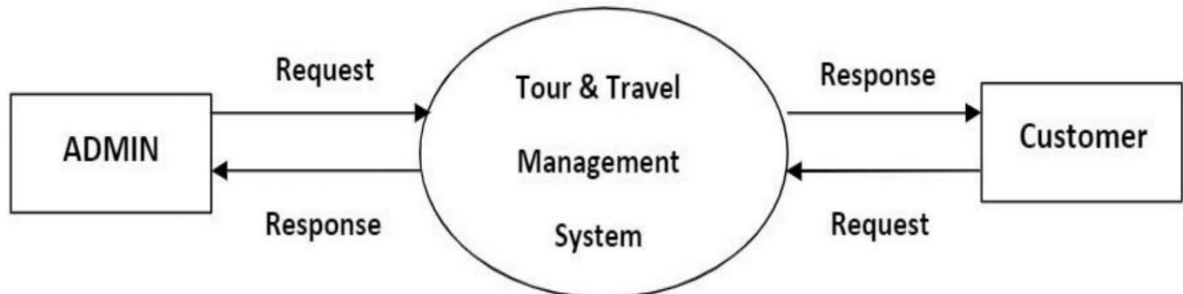


Fig 3.2: Data Flow Diagram

The Data Flow Diagram (DFD) for the Tour & Travel Management System provides a high-level overview of how the system interacts with two primary entities: Admin and Customer. The Admin requests involve managing tour packages, customer data, and generating reports, while the Customer requests focus on searching for tours, booking services, and making payments. The system processes these requests, returning responses such as confirmations, search results, or error messages. This DFD represents a Level 0 diagram, showing the system as a single process with external entities, demonstrating the flow of data between them effectively.

3.4.1.2 First Level Data Flow Diagram (For Admin)

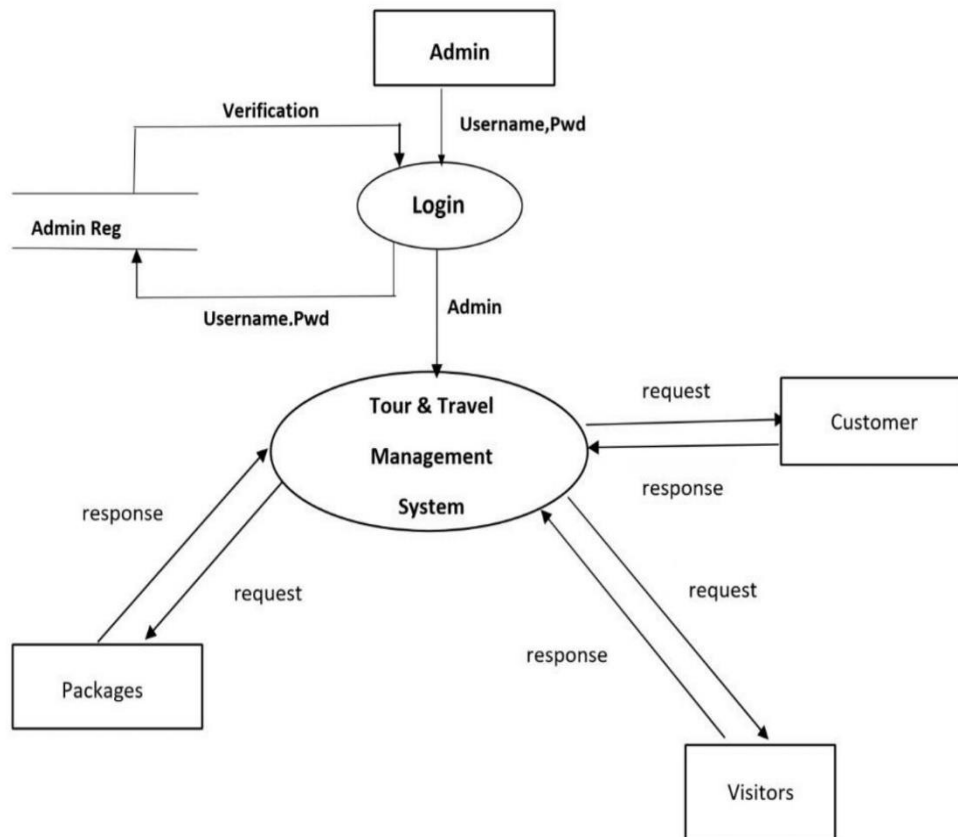


Fig 3.3: First Level Data Flow Diagram (For Admin)

Some additional components such as Login, Packages, and Visitors, enhancing the system's complexity are included in this application. Admins interact with the system by logging in with credentials, verified before accessing the system. The system handles Admin requests related to packages and manages responses. Customers and Visitors send requests to the system, which processes and provides the relevant responses, such as package details or visitor information. This Level 1 DFD breaks down the system's processes, demonstrating how data flows through user authentication and various system functionalities.

3.4.1.3 Second Level Data Flow Diagram (For Admin)

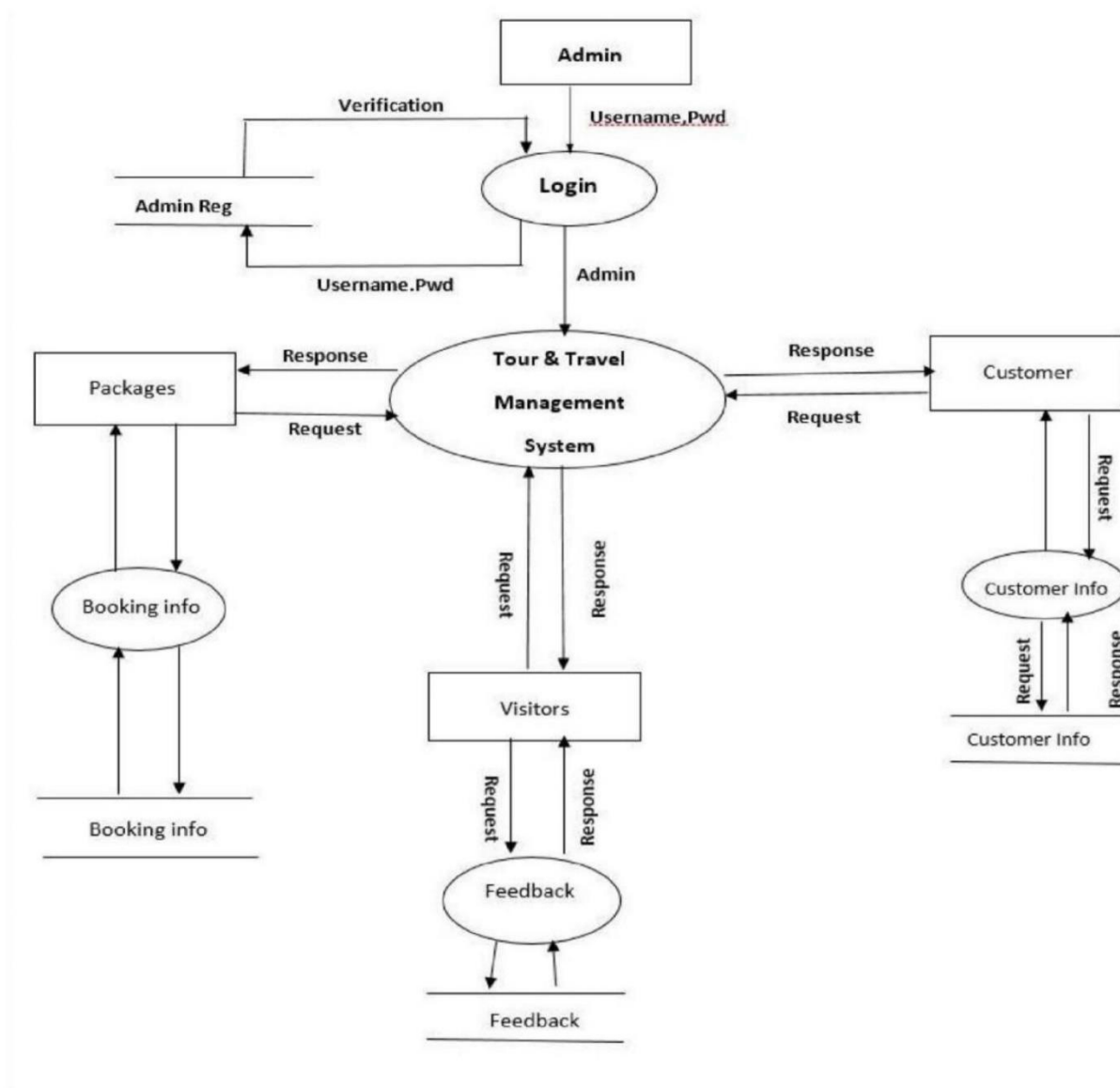


Fig 3.4: Second Level Data Flow Diagram (For Admin)

The Level 2 Data Flow Diagram (DFD) for the Admin in the Tour & Travel Management System provides a more detailed view of the admin interactions. Admins first log in, and their credentials are verified. Once authenticated, they can manage tour packages, booking information, and customer information. Admins send requests to the system, such as updating packages or retrieving customer data, which are processed and returned with appropriate responses. The system interacts with the Packages, Booking Info, and Customer Info data stores, facilitating comprehensive management and ensuring that all data flows are securely handled within the system.

3.4.1.4 First Level Data Flow Diagram (For Customer)

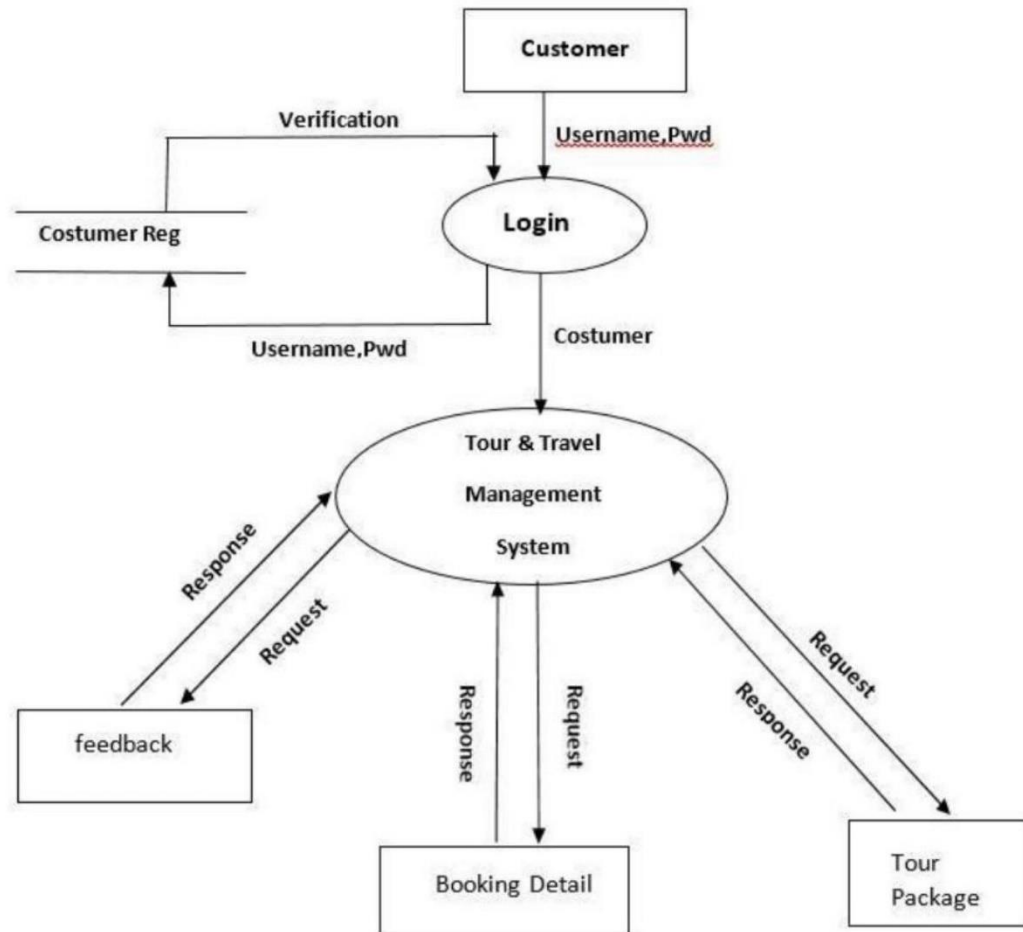


Fig 3.5: First Level Data Flow Diagram (For Customer)

The diagram focused on customer interactions. It begins with customer registration, where customers provide a username and password. After logging in, customers can request services such as booking details, tour packages, and feedback through the system. The system processes these requests and returns appropriate responses. Verification is required during login, ensuring the correct username and password are used. The system handles customer requests by connecting them with relevant services, ensuring smooth and secure interactions between the customer and the management system.

3.4.1.5 Second Level Data Flow Diagram (For Customer)

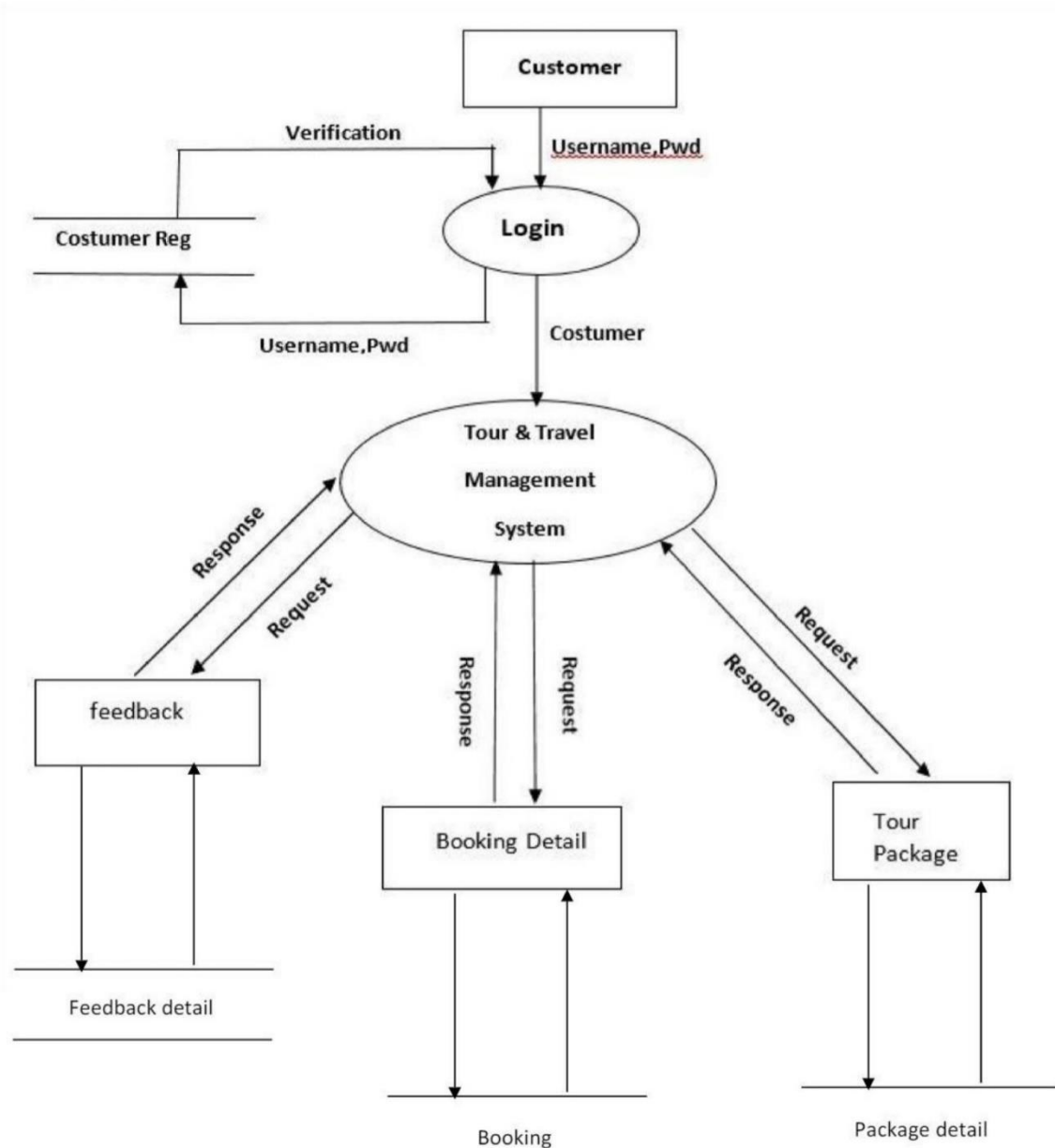


Fig 3.6: Second Level Data Flow Diagram (For Customer)

The level 2 data flow diagram for customer mainly focusing on detailed customer interactions. After login, customers can interact with specific modules: Feedback, Booking Details, and Tour Packages. Each module processes customer requests and provides detailed responses. For instance, the Feedback module collects feedback details, the Booking Detail module manages booking information, and the Tour Package module provides package details. The system ensures that each customer request is directed to the appropriate module, which processes the request and sends back a detailed response, enhancing the overall user experience.

3.4.2 ER DIAGRAM

3.4.2.1 Customer and Admin

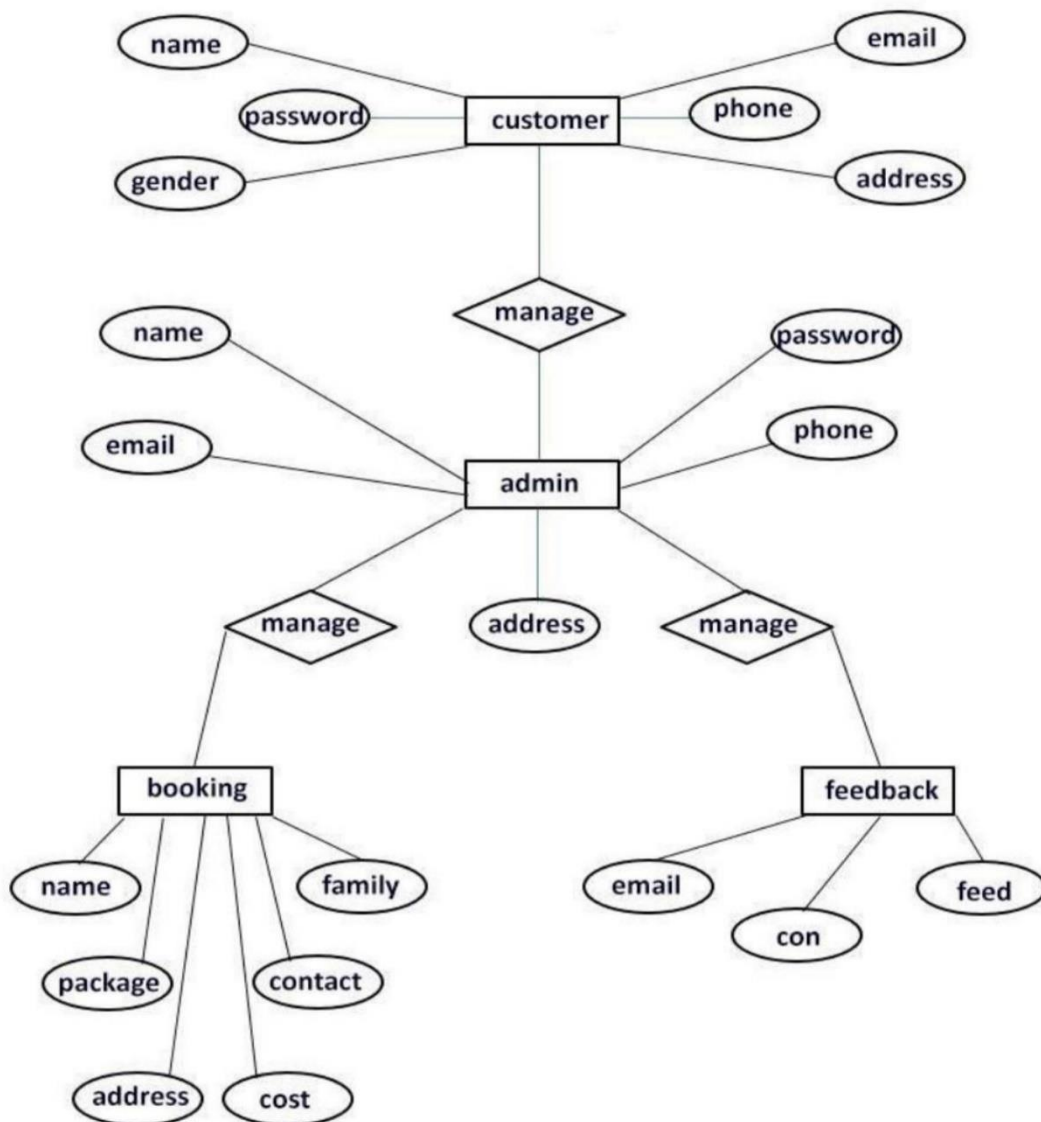


Fig 3.7: ER diagram (For Admin and Customer)

The Entity-Relationship (ER) diagram illustrates the relationships between customers, admins, and their respective management tasks within the Tour & Travel Management System. The customer entity contains attributes such as name, password, gender, email, phone, and address. These details are crucial for managing customer interactions. The customer is linked to the admin entity through a management relationship. The admin entity also includes attributes such as name, password, email, phone, and address, which are essential for system administration.

The admin manages two primary entities: booking and feedback. The booking entity contains attributes like name, package, address, family, contact, and cost. These attributes are necessary for handling the details of customer bookings, ensuring that all relevant information is captured for a successful transaction. The feedback entity contains attributes such as email, con (contact), and feed, which are vital for collecting and managing customer feedback.

This ER diagram provides a clear view of how data is structured and managed between the customer and admin roles within the system, highlighting the key relationships and data attributes necessary for effective management and customer interaction.

3.4.3 IMPLEMENTATION:

3.4.3.1 Table Name: Signup

Description- To store the Customer Details

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Constraints</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Name	Varchar (32)	Primary Key	Customer Name
2	Email	Varchar (32)	Not Null	Customer Email
3	Password	Varchar (32)	Not Null	Customer Password
4	Phone No.	Varchar (50)	Not Null	Customer Phone No.
5	Address	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Customer Address
6	Gender	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Customer Gender

3.4.3.2 Table Name: Admin

Description- To store the Admin Details

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Constraints</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Name	Varchar (32)	Primary Key	Admin Name
2	Email	Varchar (32)	Not Null	Admin Email
3	Password	Varchar (32)	Not Null	Admin Password
4	Phone No.	Varchar (50)	Not Null	Admin Phone No.
5	Address	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Admin Address
6	Gender	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Admin Gender

3.4.3.3 Table Name: Booking

Description- To store the Booking Details

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Constraints</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Name	Varchar (32)	Primary Key	Booking Name
2	Family	Varchar (32)	Not Null	Family Details
3	Cost	Varchar (32)	Not Null	Cost Details
4	Package	Varchar (50)	Not Null	Package Details
5	Contact	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Contact Details
6	Address	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Address Details

3.4.3.4 Table Name: Feedback

Description- To store the Feedback Details

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Constraints</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Email	Varchar (100)	Primary Key	Store Email
2	Contact	Varchar (15)	Not Null	Store Contact
3	Feedback	Varchar (200)	Not Null	Store Feedback

3.5. Architecture

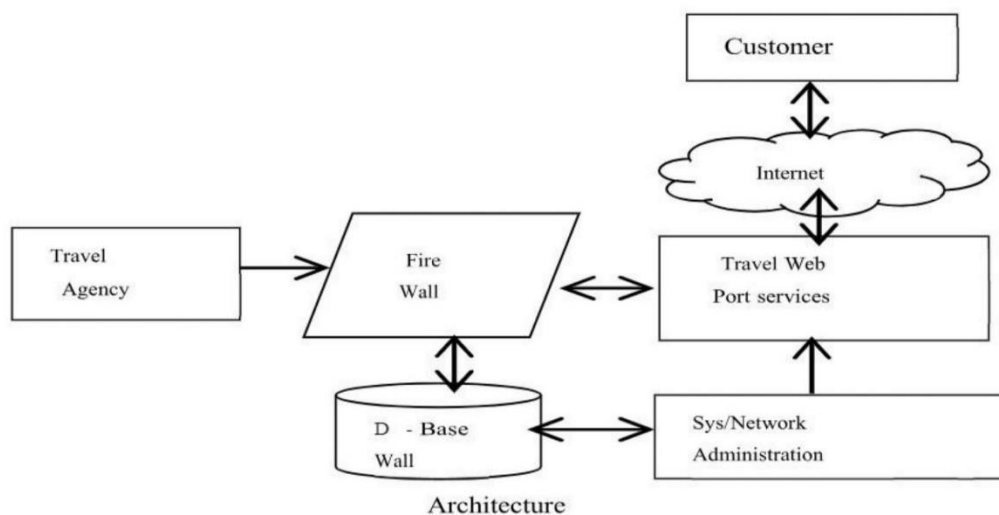


Fig 3.8: Architecture

This architecture model represents the interaction between various components of an online travel service system. The Travel Agency communicates with a Firewall, ensuring secure access to the D-Base Wall, where critical data is stored. The Firewall also connects to the Sys/Network Administration for managing the system's security and network operations. The Travel Web Port services interact with customers via the Internet, enabling them to access travel-related services. The Sys/Network Administration also supports this interaction, ensuring the seamless operation of the web services, while the Firewall provides an additional layer of security for the entire system.

CHAPTER: 4

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

The Tour Management Application is a dynamic and indispensable tool designed to revolutionize the way of business handle their inventory. In an era dominated by digital advancements, the shift towards web-based solutions has become paramount. The tour management web application embraces this trend, offering a sophisticated and user-friendly platform to cater to the intricate needs of modern business.

4.1 Used Software:

We used MVC Model for building this software. The MVC (Model-View-Controller) model is a design pattern commonly used in software development, especially for building web applications. It divides an application into three interconnected components:

Model: Manages the data, logic, and rules of the application. It represents the application's core functionality and communicates with the database.

View: Displays the data from the model to the user. It's responsible for rendering the UI or the output of the application.

Controller: Acts as an intermediary between the Model and the View. It processes user input from the View, updates the Model, and determines what View to display next.

This separation of concerns makes the application more modular, maintainable, and scalable.

4.2 Front End:

React is a popular JavaScript library for building user interfaces, particularly single-page applications. Developed and maintained by Facebook, React allows developers to create reusable UI components that manage their own state. One of React's key features is the use of a virtual DOM, which enhances performance by minimizing direct manipulations of the real DOM. React efficiently updates and renders the right components when your data changes, making it ideal for building dynamic and high-performance applications. React also encourages a component-based architecture, where the UI is divided into small, self-contained components that can be easily managed, tested, and reused. This modularity, combined with React's unidirectional data flow, makes the development process more predictable and easier to debug.

Additionally, React's ecosystem is robust, with tools like React Router for handling navigation, and hooks for managing state and side effects. React can also be integrated with various state management libraries like Redux or MobX, making it a versatile choice for complex applications.

4.3 Authentication:

JSON Web Tokens (JWT) are a popular method for securing APIs and managing user authentication. A JWT is a compact, URL-safe token that contains claims about the user or the authentication context, encoded as a JSON object.

Key Features of JWT Authentication:

1. **Self-contained:** A JWT includes all the information necessary to authenticate a user. This includes claims about the user, such as their identity, roles, and permissions. Because of this, the server does not need to store any session data, making JWTs ideal for stateless authentication.
2. **Structure:** A JWT is composed of three parts:
 - **Header:** Specifies the algorithm used to sign the token (e.g., HMAC SHA256).
 - **Payload:** Contains the claims. This can include user information, token expiration time, and other relevant data.
 - **Signature:** Ensures the token's integrity by verifying that the token hasn't been tampered with. It's created by combining the encoded header and payload with a secret key.
3. **Statelessness:** Since the token is self-contained and includes all the necessary information, the server does not need to store any session data. This stateless nature makes JWTs highly scalable, especially in distributed systems.
4. **Security:** JWTs are signed, not encrypted, meaning that while the information is verifiable, it can be read by anyone with access to the token. Sensitive data should not be stored in a JWT unless the token is encrypted (which is less common and involves using JSON Web Encryption, or JWE).

5. **Usage:** JWTs are commonly used in modern web applications, particularly for securing APIs. When a user logs in, they receive a JWT, which they include in the Authorization header of subsequent requests. The server then verifies the token to grant access to protected resources.
6. **Expiration:** JWTs usually have an expiration time (exp claim), after which they become invalid. This helps in reducing the risk associated with token theft, as stolen tokens will eventually expire.
7. **Implementation:** JWTs can be used with various authentication methods, including OAuth 2.0, where the token is typically an access token, and in custom authentication mechanisms where the JWT might be issued directly by the server upon user login.

Overall, JWTs provide a flexible and efficient way to handle authentication, especially in stateless environments like microservices and single-page applications (SPAs).

4.4 Back End:

Node.js and Express.js are a powerful combination for building backend applications, particularly for web and API development. Node.js is a JavaScript runtime built on Chrome's V8 engine, allowing developers to use JavaScript on the server side. It excels in handling asynchronous operations and can manage a large number of simultaneous connections with high efficiency, making it ideal for real-time applications and APIs.

Express.js, often referred to simply as Express, is a minimalist web framework for Node.js. It provides a robust set of features for building web applications, including routing, middleware support, and template engines. Express simplifies many common tasks in backend development, such as handling HTTP requests, serving static files, and managing sessions.

Key Features of Node.js and Express:

1. **Asynchronous and Non-blocking:** Node.js uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model, which allows it to handle multiple requests concurrently without waiting for one to finish before starting another. This makes it highly efficient, particularly for I/O-heavy operations.
2. **Single Language for Full Stack:** With Node.js, developers can use JavaScript for both the frontend and backend of an application, leading to a more unified development experience and codebase.

3. **Express.js Middleware:** Express uses middleware functions to process requests, which can be used for tasks like parsing JSON, logging, handling errors, and managing authentication. This modular approach makes it easy to add or modify functionality in an application.
4. **Routing:** Express provides a straightforward way to define routes for different endpoints in an application. Developers can create routes for various HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.) and define how each route should respond to incoming requests.
5. **Scalability:** Node.js, with its event-driven architecture, scales well for applications that require high performance and can efficiently handle thousands of connections simultaneously. Express complements this by offering a simple and flexible framework to build scalable applications.
6. **Community and Ecosystem:** Both Node.js and Express have large, active communities, and a rich ecosystem of libraries and modules. This means developers have access to a wealth of resources, plugins, and tools to speed up development and solve common problems.

In summary, Node.js and Express.js together provide a powerful, efficient, and flexible platform for building backend applications. Whether you're developing RESTful APIs, real-time chat applications, or complex web services, this combination offers the tools and capabilities needed to build scalable and high-performance applications.

4.5 Database Server:

MongoDB is a popular NoSQL database known for its flexibility, scalability, and ease of use, particularly in handling large volumes of unstructured or semi-structured data. Unlike traditional relational databases that store data in tables with fixed schemas, MongoDB uses a document-oriented model, storing data in JSON-like documents. This allows for a more flexible and dynamic schema, enabling developers to quickly iterate and adapt their data models as application requirements evolve.

Key Features of MongoDB:

1. **Document-Oriented:** MongoDB stores data as BSON (Binary JSON) documents, which can contain nested arrays and objects, making it well-suited for complex data structures.
2. **Schema Flexibility:** Each document in a MongoDB collection can have a different structure, allowing for more agile development and the ability to store diverse types of data without needing a predefined schema.
3. **Horizontal Scalability:** MongoDB supports horizontal scaling through sharding, which distributes data across multiple servers. This makes it easy to handle large datasets and high-throughput applications.
4. **High Performance:** MongoDB is designed for high performance, offering features like indexing, in-memory storage, and data replication, which enhance read and write speeds.
5. **Aggregation Framework:** MongoDB includes a powerful aggregation framework that allows for complex data processing and analysis directly within the database, reducing the need for external processing.
6. **Geospatial Queries:** MongoDB supports geospatial indexes and queries, making it ideal for location-based applications that require querying based on geographical coordinates.
7. **Rich Ecosystem:** MongoDB has a rich ecosystem of tools and integrations, including drivers for various programming languages, cloud services, and database management tools.
8. **Strong Community and Enterprise Support:** With a large and active community, along with enterprise-grade features and support from MongoDB Inc., developers have access to extensive resources and professional assistance.

MongoDB is particularly popular in modern web development, real-time analytics, and big data applications, where its scalability, flexibility, and performance are significant advantages.

4.6 User list of the System:

The "Tour Management Web System" includes the following user roles:

Admin:

1. Possesses the highest level of authority within the system.
2. Can add, remove, or modify any data.
3. Oversees the entire system's configuration and settings management.
4. Manages user accounts and assigns roles and permissions.
5. Monitors system activity and generates reports for system performance and usage.
6. Handles backup and restoration of the system data.
7. Ensures system security by managing access control and implementing security policies.

4.7 Tools:

Front End: React

Back End: nodejs, express

Back End authentication: jwt

Database Server: mongobd

Code Editor: Visual Studio

CHAPTER: 5

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The major inputs and outputs and major functions of the system are follows:

5.1 Inputs:

- Administration enters his tourist id and password for login.
- Tourist enters his Tourist id and password for login.
- New tourists give his completed personnel, address, and phone details for registration.
- Administration gives different kind of tourist information for search the tourist data.
- Tourist gives his tourist id, hint question, answer for getting the forgotten password.
- Employee /Tourist search for flight booking status
- Administrator search for visa processing status.

5.2 Outputs:

- Administration can have his own home page.
- Tourist enter his or her own home page.
- The tourist-defined data can store in the centralized database.
- Administration will get the login information of a particular tourist.
- The new tourist's data will be stored in the centralized database.
- Administration gets the search details of different criteria.
- Tourist can get his forgot password.

5.3.1 Login and Register Page

The Login page shows us the initial approach towards our website. Here the user must enter their username, password, and more necessary information in the **Register** option, if the user is new to our website. After registered into the website, the user will use the **Login** option for further queries.

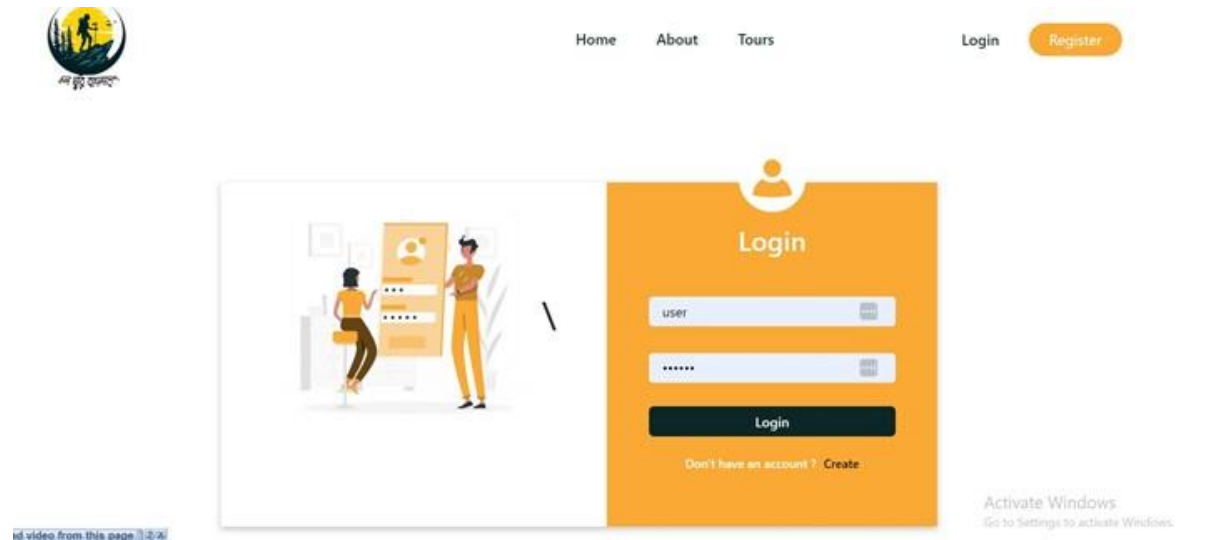


Fig 5.1: Login Page



Fig 5.2: Register Page

5.3.2 Review Page

In the **Review page**, the client will give the feedback about the website that will be helpful for upcoming client.

The screenshot shows the 'Reviews' section of the website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Home', 'About', and 'Tours' links. Below the navigation bar, the 'Reviews' section is titled 'Reviews(1 reviews)'. It features a star rating system with 1 to 5 stars. A text input field labeled 'Share your thoughts' is followed by a 'Submit' button. Below this, a user profile is shown with a placeholder icon, the name 'user', the date 'March 23, 2024', and the review text 'good' with a 4-star rating. To the right, there's a 'Welcome PLABON' message with a 'Logout' button. Below this, an 'Information' section contains fields for 'Full Name', 'Phone', and a date selector. A summary table shows the total cost: '₳3000 × 1 person', 'Service Charge' of '₳10', and a 'Total' of '₳3010'. A 'Book Now' button is at the bottom of the information section. The footer includes an 'Activate Windows' watermark.

Fig 5.3: Review Page

5.3.3 Tour Page

In this page, the information about the tourist places is given. Client will be notified about necessary information about the desired destination from our website.

The screenshot shows the 'Tours' section of the website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Home', 'About', and 'Tours' links. Below the navigation bar, there's a search bar with a placeholder 'Where are you going?' and a 'Search' button. A 'Distance' section shows 'Distance K/m' and a 'Max People' input field with a value of '0'. Below this, three tour cards are displayed. Each card has a featured image, a title, a location, a rating, and a price. The first card is for 'Sylhet Tanguor Haur' with a price of '₳3000 /per person'. The second card is for 'Parbotto Chittagong Sajek' with a price of '₳2500 /per person'. The third card is for 'Bandorbon Nilachol' with a price of '₳1800 /per person'. Each card has a 'Book Now' button. The footer includes an 'Activate Windows' watermark.

Fig 5.4: Tour Page

5.3.4 About Page

The page reflects our working motto and contact address mainly. Moreover, from this page, client can move on others page link that is enclosed here.

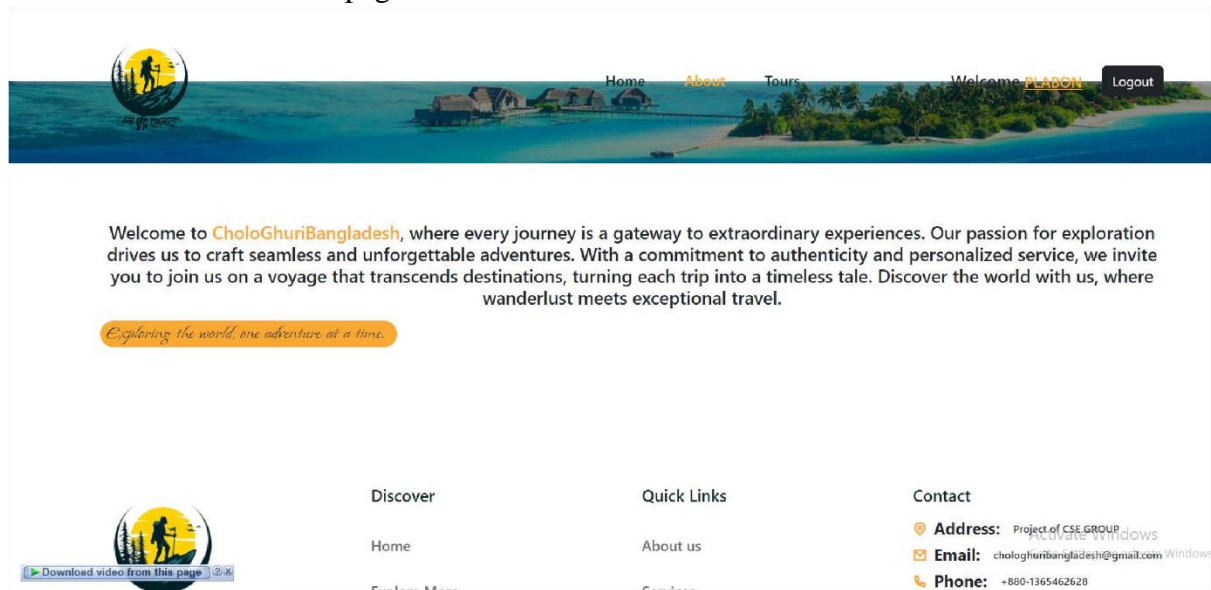


Fig 5.5: About Page

5.3.5 Confirmation After Booking

When a client book any of our services, the **Confirmation** page will show an ensured page towards him.

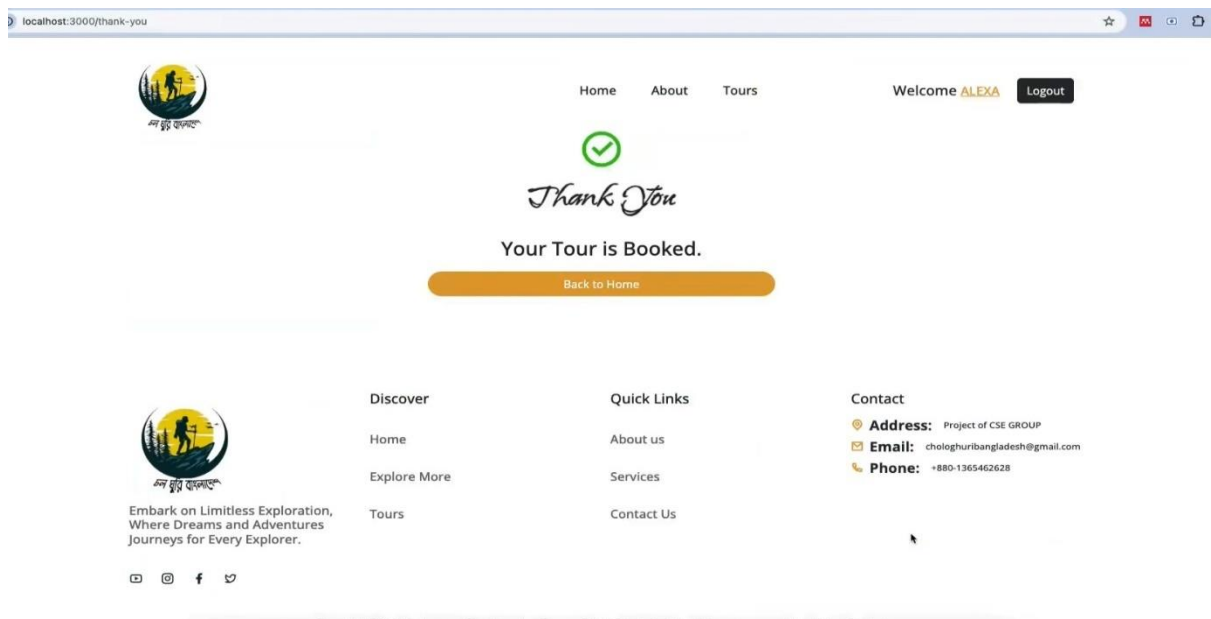


Fig 5.6: Confirmation After Booking

5.3.6 Pop Up Message While Duplicate Booking

If a client accidentally books the same booking for more than once, a **Pop-up message** will show to inform him about his unwanted mistake.

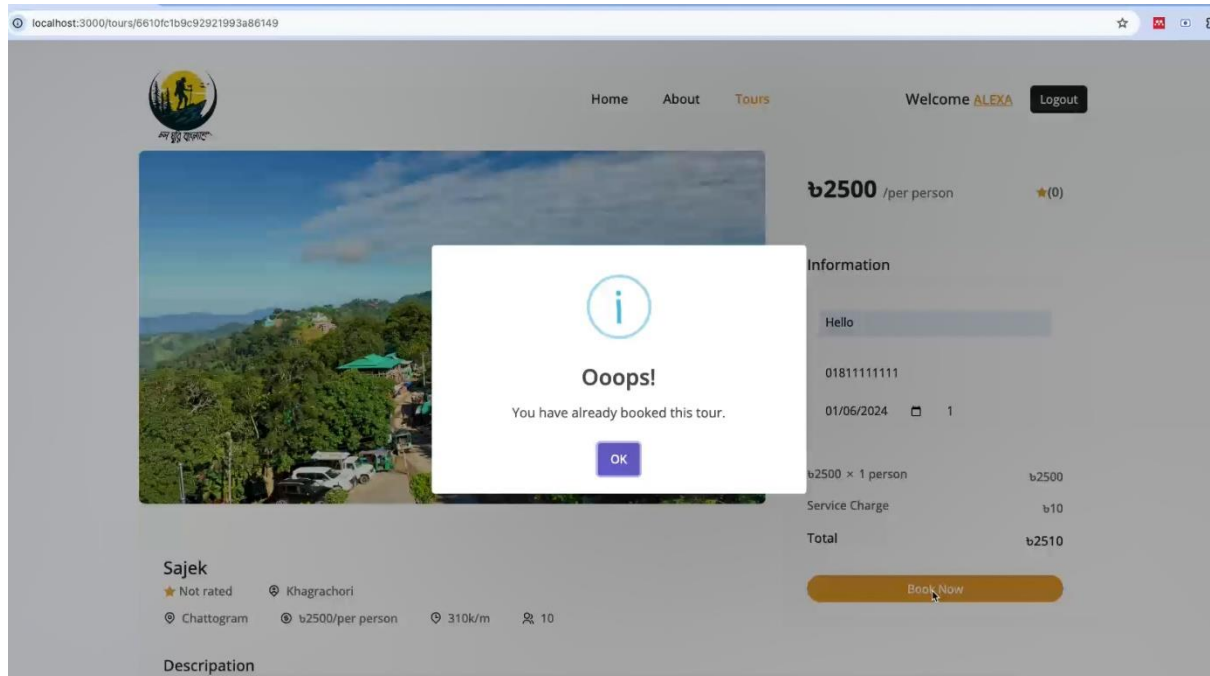


Fig 5.7: Pop Up Message While Duplicate Booking

CHAPTER: 6

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Future Enhancement:

- In the future it will be enhanced by providing Tour and Travels Management System for multiple cities on our websites.
- In future, we will give facility of online donation.
- We will include more functionality as per user require.
- Multiple packages can book by one customer at a time.
- Updated feature should enhance for all modules.
- Real-time feedback facility available on our website.
- Travels management system will try to serve all expectations.
- Not a single website is ever considering as complete forever firstly because there is always something new requirement also are growing day by day.
- More facilities will be enhanced in this project, such as:
 - Online payment option.
 - Create Manual package by need of customers.

6.2 Conclusion:

Here we have presented the design of a tour management system that can provide the users with the required tourism guidance required anytime and anywhere. This is a combination of smartphone and Internet services. The tour management website contributes a reasonable way for the users to schedule their trips, since it provides detailed information about the tourist places including description, image, and map. This method includes various features/services such as delivering customized packages, the distance between the source and destination location, Google maps, online ticket booking, etc. This process achieves its main goal by pertaining to real-time data.

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