

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"Jnana Sangama", Belagavi: 590 018



A Database Management Systems Mini Project report on
“TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Degree of
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

By

ANKUSH GAURAV	1AY21CS033
HUZAIF ABID	1AY21CS066
HARSH UPRETI	1AY21CS062

Under the guidance of

Mrs. Kamala .K



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)

2022-2023

ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)
Soladevanahalli, Bangalore – 560090

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Database Management Systems mini project entitled **Tourism Management System** is a bonafide work carried out by **Ankush Gaurav (1AY20CS033)** , **Harsh Upreti (1AY21CS062)** & **Huzaif Abid (1AY20CS066)** of 5th semester in partial fulfillment for the award of degree of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science & Engineering of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi**, during the year **2022-2023**. It is certified that all corrections/ suggestions indicated for internal assessments have been incorporated in the Report deposited in the departmental library. The Mini Project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Mini Project work prescribed for the **Bachelor of Engineering Degree**.

Signature of Guides

Mrs. Kamala. k
Assistant Professor,
Department of CSE

Signature of H.O.D

Dr. Ajith Padyana
Department of CSE

Name of the examiners

1. _____

2. _____

Signature with date

ABSTRACT

Most people in this world like to travel from one place to another no matter whether it is a small or large distance. The need for a tourism management system that can manage tourism information with ease is sought after by every tour management company. Tour Management system is a dynamic website for tourism business. This travel and tourism application is designed for travel agencies by which they can manage different tour packages based on the destinations. By using this, the tour company can tailor tour packages spanning various destinations at almost every price point. They also implemented a search module that allows the administrator to find and update or upgrade the tour packages with ease. This module can also even be extended to a customer application page by which customers can find the right tour package for them at every budget, depending on the tour locations. The main purpose is to help tourism companies to manage tour packages. The system can also be used for both professional and business trips. The proposed system maintains a centralized repository to make necessary travel arrangements and to retrieve information easily. This software package has been developed using the powerful coding tools of HTML, and CSS as Front End and PHP, and MYSQL(XAMPP) server at the Back End.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We express our gratitude to our institution and management for providing us with good infrastructure, laboratory, facilities and inspiring staff whose gratitude was of immense help in completion of this seminar successfully.

We express our sincere gratitude to our principal, **Dr. Rajat Hegde** for providing required environment and valuable support for developing this mini project.

Our sincere thanks to **Dr. Ajith Padyana**, Head of the Department, Computer Science and Engineering, Acharya Institute of Technology for his valuable support and for rendering us resources for this mini project work.

We express our gratitude to **Mrs. Kamala . K**, Assistant Professors, Dept. Computer Science and Engineering, Acharya Institute of Technology who guided me with valuable suggestions in completing this mini-project at every stage.

Our gratitude thanks should be rendered to many people who helped me in all possible ways.

Ankush Gaurav (1AY21CS033)
Huazaif Abid (1AY21CS066)
Harsh Upreti (1AY21CS062)

LIST OF CONTENTS**PAGE NO**

DECLARATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
LIST OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	v
CHAPTER 1: Introduction	1-5
1.1 Objectives	1
1.2 Introduction to DBMS	2
1.3 History of DBMS	3
1.4 Definitions	4
1.5 Uses of Database	4
1.6 Advantages	5
CHAPTER 2 : Requirement Specification	6
2.1 Hardware Requirements	6
2.2 Software Requirements	6
CHAPTER 3 : Description of Tools and Technologies	7-12
CHAPTER 4 : System Design	13-20
3.1 ER-Diagram	14-16
3.2 Schema Diagram	17
CHAPTER 5 : Implementation and Code	21-30
5.1 Implementation	21-23
5.2 User Panel	23-30
CHAPTER 6 : Snapshots	31-36
CHAPTER 7 : CONCLUSION	37
CHAPTER 8 : FUTURE ENHANCEMENT^(Ti)	38
CHAPTER 9 : BIBLIOGRAPHY	39

LIST OF TABLES

Table No	Title	Page No
3.3.1	Pages	18
3.3.2	Issues	18
3.3.3	Enquiry	19
3.3.4	Booking	19
3.3.5	Admin	20
3.3.6	Users	20

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No	Title	Page No
3.1.1	ER Diagram(Package)	14
3.1.2	ER Diagram(Users)	15
3.1.3	ER Diagram(Admin)	16
3.2	Schema Diagram	17
6.1	Home page	30
6.2	Package list	30
6.3	Package details	31
6.4	User profile	31
6.5	Admin home page	32
6.6	User details	32
6.7	Book details	33
6.8	Enquiries management	33
6.9	Tourism management system database page	34
6.10	User database page	34
6.11	Admin database page	35
6.12	Package database page	35

CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the project is to develop a system that automates the processes and activities of a travel and tourism agency. The purpose is to design a system using which one can perform all operations related to traveling and sightseeing. Tourism Management System is an integrated software developed for the tourism business. It is a dynamic and responsive system and it addresses the challenges of managing the records, missing records due to human errors, etc. The purpose is to build a system that performs all operations related to traveling, booking, sightseeing, etc. This system connects customers and agents directly, provides a feedback mechanism for tourists, maintains and controls the database of tourists' information, and gives a variety of travel services.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

- The proposed system is a web-based application and maintains a centralized repository of all related information.
- The system allows one to easily access the relevant information and make necessary travel arrangements.
- Users can decide about places they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation.
- A system that can be developed technically and that will be used if installed must still be a good investment for the organization. In the economical feasibility, the development cost of creating the system is evaluated against the ultimate benefit derived from the new systems. Financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs. The system is economically feasible. It does not require any additional hardware or software.

1.2 INTRODUCTION TO DBMS

Formally, a “Database” refers to a set of related data and the way it is organized. Access to this data is usually provided by a “Database management system” (DBMS) consisting of an integrated set of computer software that allows the users to interact with one or more databases and provides access to all of the data contained in the database (although restrictions may exist that limit access to particular data). The DBMS provides various functions that allow entry, storage, and retrieval of large quantities of information and provides ways to manage how that information is organized. Because of the close relationship between them, the term “database” is often used casually to refer to both the database and the DBMS used to manipulate it. Outside the world of professional information technology, the term Database is often used to refer to any collection of related data (such as a spreadsheet or a card index) however size and usage requirements typically necessitate the use of a database management system. Existing DBMSs provide various functions that allow the management of a database and its data which can be classified into four main functional groups:

- Data Definition: - Creation, modification, and removal of definitions that define the organization of data
- Update: - Insertion, modification, and deletion of actual data.
- Retrieval: - Providing information in a form directly usable or for further processing by other applications. The retrieved data may be made available in a form basically combining existing data from the database.
- Administration: - Registering and monitoring uses, enforcing data security monitoring performance, maintaining data integrity, dealing with concurrence control, and recovering information that has been corrected by some event such as unexpected system failure. Both the database and its DBMS conform to the principles of a particular database model. “Database system “ refers collectively to the database model, database management system, and database. Physically, database servers are dedicated computers that hold the actual databases and run only the DBMS and related software. Database servers are usually multiprocessor computers, with generous memory and RAID disk arrays used for stable storage. RAID is used for the recovery of data if any of the disks fails. Hardware database accelerators, connected to one or more servers via a high-speed channel, are also used in large-volume transaction processing

environments. DBMSs are found at the heart of most database applications. DBMSs may be built around a customer multitasking kernel with built-in networking support, built modern DBMSs typically rely on the standard operating system to provide these functions. Since DBMSs comprise a significant market, computer and storage vendors often take into account DBMS requirements in their own development plans. Databases and DBMSs can be categorized according to database model(s) that they support (such as relational or XML, the type(s) of computer they run on “from a server cluster to a mobile phone, the query language(s) used to access the database such as SQL or XQuery), and their internal engineering, which affects performance, scalability, resilience, and security.

1.3 HISTORY OF DBMS

The sizes, capabilities, and performance of databases and their respective DBMSs have grown in orders of magnitude. These performance increases were enabled by technological progress in the areas of processor computer memory, computer storage, and computer networks. The development of database technology can be divided into three eras based on data model or structure: Navigational, SQL / relational, and post-relational. The two main early navigational data models were the hierarchical model and the Codasyl model (network model). The relational model, first proposed in 1970 by Edgar F. Codd, departed from this tradition by insisting that applications should be searched for data by content, rather than by following links. The relational model employs sets of ledger-style tables, each used for a different type of entity. Only in the mid-1980s did computing hardware become powerful enough to allow the wide development of relational systems (DBMSs plus applications). By the early 1990s, however, relational systems dominated all large-scale data processing applications, and as of 2018 they remain dominant: IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft SQL servers are the most searched DBMS. The dominant database language, standardized SQL for the relational model, has influenced database languages for other data models. Object databases were developed in the 1980s to overcome the inconvenience of object-relational impedance mismatch, which lead to the coining of the term “post-relational” and also the development of hybrid object-relational databases. The next generation of post-relational databases in the late 2000s became known as No SQL databases, introducing fast key-value stores and document- oriented databases a completing “next generation“ known as New SQL databases attempted

new implementations that retained the relational / SQL model while aiming to match the high-performance of No SQL compared to commercially available relational DBMSs.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

A database management system is a computer software application that interacts with end-users, other applications, and the database itself to capture and analyze data. A general-purpose DBMS allows the definition, creation, querying, updating, and administration of databases. Well-known-DBMS; - including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Enterprise DB, MongoDB, MariaDB, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, Sybase, SAP HANA, Mem SQL, SQLite, and IBM DB2. A database is not generally portable across different DBMSs, but different DBMSs can interoperate by using standards such as SQL and ODBC or JDBC to allow a single application to work with more than one DBMS. Computer scientists may classify database management systems according to the database models that they support; the most popular database systems since the 1980s have all supported the relational model –generally associated with the SQL language.

1.5 Uses of Database

Applications of Database are many; however, some of them are as explained below:

- **Databases for Businesses:** The business world depends on databases 24 hours a day, days a week. Inventory, order processing, payroll, accounting, shipping, and transportation routing are often tracked within a main database that keeps the company functioning.
- **Databases for Education:** From elementary schools to colleges, educational institutions use databases to keep track of students, grades, transfers, transcripts, and other student data. There are even specialized database packages geared toward schools and colleges.
- **Databases for Non-Profits:** Like businesses and educational institutions, non-profit organizations use systems to track information. Many charities and other non-profit groups use a database to store details of donations, volunteers, hours served in the community, clients helped, and other information related to the organization.

- **Databases for Household and Family Management:** The database also has a role in household and family management. Many people use databases to keep track of family birthdays, bills and expenses in the home; addresses of friends and relatives, and movie/DVD collections.

1.6 Advantages

- An organized and comprehensive of recording the result of the firm's activities.
- A receiver of data to be used in meeting the information requirement of the MIS users.
- Reduced data redundancy.
- Reduced updating errors and increased consistency.
- Greater data integrity and independence from application programs.
- Improved data access to users through the use of host and query languages.
- Improved data security.
- Reduced data entry, storage, and retrieval costs.
- Facilitated the development of a new applications program.

CHAPTER 2:

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

In this section, the various requirements that are essential for this project are specified. These requirements have to be fulfilled for the successful execution of the project. The purpose, scope along with hardware and software requirements is given below:

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

2.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- **Processor** : Intel R core TM i3-7 100u cpu
- **RAM** : 4 GB
- **Hard disk capacity** : 64-bit Operating System
- **Clock Speed** : 2.40 GHZ

2.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- **Operating System** : Windows 10
- **Front End** : HTML, CSS, JS
- **Back End** : PHP
- **Database** : MYSQL (Install XAMPP)

CHAPTER 3:

DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES

- **PHP**

PHP is now officially known as “PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor”. It is a server-side scripting language usually written in an HTML context. Unlike an ordinary HTML page, a PHP script is not sent directly to a client by the server; instead, it is parsed by the PHP binary or module, which is server-side installed. HTML elements in the script are left alone, but PHP code is interpreted and executed. PHP code in a script can query databases, create images, read and write files, and talk to remote servers – the possibilities are endless. The output from PHP code is combined with the HTML in the script and the result is sent to the user’s web browser, therefore it can never tell the user whether the web server uses PHP or not, because the entire browser sees is HTML. PHP’s support for Apache and MySQL further increases its popularity. Apache is now the most used web server in the world, and PHP can be compiled as an Apache module. MySQL is a powerful free SQL database, and PHP provides a comprehensive set of functions for working with it. The combination of Apache, MySQL, and PHP is all but unbeatable. That doesn’t mean that PHP cannot work in other environments or with other tools. In fact, PHP supports an extensive list of databases and web servers. While in the mid-1990s it was ok to build sites, even relatively large sites, with hundreds of individual hard-coded HTML pages, today’s webmasters are making the most of the power of databases to manage their content more effectively and to personalize their sites according to individual user preferences.

Reasons for using PHP: There are some indisputable great reasons to work with PHP. As an open-source product, PHP is well supported by a talented production team and a committed user community. Furthermore, PHP can be run on all the major operating systems with most servers.

Basic PHP Syntax: A PHP scripting block always starts with. A PHP scripting block can be placed anywhere in the document. On servers with shorthand support enabled you can start a scripting block. However, for maximum compatibility, we recommend that you use the standard form (`<?php`) rather than the shorthand form. A PHP file normally contains HTML tags, just like an HTML file, and some PHP scripting code.

• **HTML 5**

HTML5 will be the new standard for HTML. The previous version of HTML, HTML 4.01, came in 1999. The web has changed a lot since then. HTML5 is still a work in progress. However, the major browsers support many of the new HTML5 elements and APIs. HTML5 is a cooperation between the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG). In 2006, they decided to cooperate and create a new version of HTML. Some rules for HTML5 were established: a) New features should be based on HTML, CSS, DOM, and JavaScript. b) Reduce the need for external plug-ins (like Flash). c) Better error handling. d) More markup to replace scripting. e) HTML5 should be device independent. f) The development process should be visible to the public.

• **CSS**

CSS tutorial or CSS 3 tutorial provides basic and advanced concepts of CSS technology. Our CSS tutorial is developed for beginners and professionals. The major points of CSS are given below:

- a) CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.
- b) CSS is used to design HTML tags.
- c) CSS is a widely used language on the web.
- d) HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are used for web designing.

It helps web designers to apply a style to HTML tags. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in markup language. While most often used to style web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVG, and XUL. CSS is a cornerstone specification of the web and almost all web pages use CSS style sheets to describe their presentation.

• **JAVASCRIPT**

JavaScript (JS) is a dynamic computer programming language. It is most commonly used as part of web browsers, whose implementations allow client-side scripts to interact with the user, control the browser, communicate asynchronously, and alter the document

content that is displayed. It is also being used in server-side network programming (with Node.js), game development, and the creation of desktop and mobile applications. JavaScript is a prototype-based scripting language with dynamic typing and has first-class functions. Its syntax was influenced by C. JavaScript copies many names and naming conventions from Java, but the two languages are otherwise unrelated and have very different semantics. The key design principles within JavaScript are taken from the Self and Scheme programming languages. It is a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles.

• MY SQL SERVER

It is an open-source It is a 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. The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements.

My SQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish Company My SQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. For proprietary Use, several Paid editions are available and offer additional functionality.

The My SQL server package will install the MySQL database server which can interact with using a My SQL client. Users can use the My SQL client to send commands to any MySQL server; on are mote computer The My SQL server is used to persist the data and provide a query interface for it (SQL). The My SQL client’s purpose is to allow you to use that query interface. The client package also comes with utilities that allow ‘s you to easily backup/ restore data and administer the server.

phpMyAdmin can:

- create, copy, drop, rename and alter databases, tables, fields, and indexes
- maintenance server, databases, and tables, with proposals on server configuration
- execute, edit and bookmark any SQL statement, even batch-queries
- load text files into tables
- create and read dumps of tables

- export data to various formats: CSV, XML, PDF, ISO/IEC 26300 - OpenDocument Text and Spreadsheet, Word, Excel, and L^AT_EX formats
- administer multiple servers
- manage MySQL users and privileges
- check referential integrity in MyISAM tables
- using Query-by-example (QBE), create complex queries automatically connecting required tables
- create PDF graphics of your Database layout
- search globally in a database or a subset of it
- transform stored data into any format using a set of predefined functions, like displaying BLOB-data as an image or download-link
- support InnoDB tables and foreign keys
- support mysqli, the improved MySQL extension

A word about users:

Many people have difficulty understanding the concept of user management with regard to phpMyAdmin. When a user logs in to phpMyAdmin, that username and password are passed directly to MySQL. phpMyAdmin does no account management on its own (other than allowing one to manipulate the MySQL user account information); all users must be valid MySQL users.

1) phpMyAdmin can compress (Zip, GZip -RFC 1952- or Bzip2 formats)

dumps and CSV exports if you use PHP with Zlib support (`—with-zlib`)

and/or Bzip2 support (`—with-bz2`). Proper support may also need changes

in `php.ini`. a phpMyAdmin screen appears as shown below.

Requirement

PHP

You need PHP 5.2.0 or newer, with session support and the Standard PHP Library (SPL) extension.

To support uploading of ZIP files, you need the PHP zip extension.

For proper support of multibyte strings (eg. UTF-8, which is currently default), you should install mbstring and type extensions.

You need GD2 support in PHP to display inline thumbnails of JPEGs (`“image/jpeg: inline”`) with their original aspect ratio

When using the “cookie” authentication method, the mcrypt extension is strongly suggested for most users and is required for 64-bit machines. Not using mcrypt will cause phpMyAdmin to load pages significantly slower.

Apache Web server

Often referred to as simply *Apache*, a public-domain open-source Web server developed by a loosely-knit group of programmers. The first version of Apache, based on the NCSA httpd Web server, was developed in 1995.

Core development of the Apache Web server is performed by a group of about 20 volunteer programmers, called the *Apache Group*. However, because the source code is freely available, anyone can adapt the server for specific needs, and there is a large public library of Apache add-ons. In many respects, the development of Apache is similar to the development of the Linux operating system.

The original version of Apache was written for UNIX, but there are now versions that run under OS/2, Windows, and other platforms. The name is a tribute to the Native American Apache Indian tribe, a tribe well known for its endurance and skill in warfare. A common misunderstanding is that it was called Apache because it was developed from existing NCSA code plus various patches, hence the name *a patchy server*, or Apache server.

Apache consistently rates as the world's most popular Web server according to analyst surveys. Apache has attracted so much interest because it is full-featured, reliable, and free. Originally developed for UNIX™ operating systems, Apache has been updated to run on Windows, OS/2, and other platforms. One aspect of Apache that some site administrators find confusing — especially those unfamiliar with UNIX-style software — is its configuration scheme. Instead of using a point-and-click graphical user interface (GUI) or Windows Registry keys as most other

CHAPTER 4:

SYSTEM DESIGN

- Database designs also include ER (entity-relationship model) diagrams. An ER diagram is a diagram that helps to design databases in an efficient way.
- Attributes in ER diagrams are usually modeled as an oval with the name of the attribute, linked to the entity or relationship that contains the attribute.
- ER models are commonly used in information system design; for example, they are used to describe information requirements and/or the types of information to be stored in the database during the conceptual structure design phase.

Advantages :

- Conceptually it is very simple: ER model is very simple because if we know the relationship between entities and attributes, then we can easily draw an ER diagram.
- Better visual representation: ER model is a diagrammatic representation of any logical structure of the database. By seeing ER diagram, we can easily understand the relationship among entities and relationship.
- Effective communication tool: It is an effective communication tool for database designers.
- Highly integrated with relational model: ER model can be easily converted into the relational model by simply converting ER model into tables.
- Easy conversion to any data model: ER model can be easily converted into another data model like a hierarchical data model, network data model, and so on.

3.1 ER DIAGRAM

Based on the ER diagram of a tourism management system, it appears that the system includes entities for Tourists, Tour Packages, and Bookings. The Tourist entity has attributes such as name, contact information, phone number, and email id. The Tour Package entity includes information such as package-id package name, destination, and price. The Booking entity connects Tourists and Tour Packages, with attributes such as booking date and the number of tourists. There also appear to be relationships between the entities, such as a Tourist making a Booking and a Booking having an assigned Check-in and Check-out date. Overall, the system seems to be designed to manage and organize tour package information and bookings for tourists.

ER Diagram Of PACKAGE

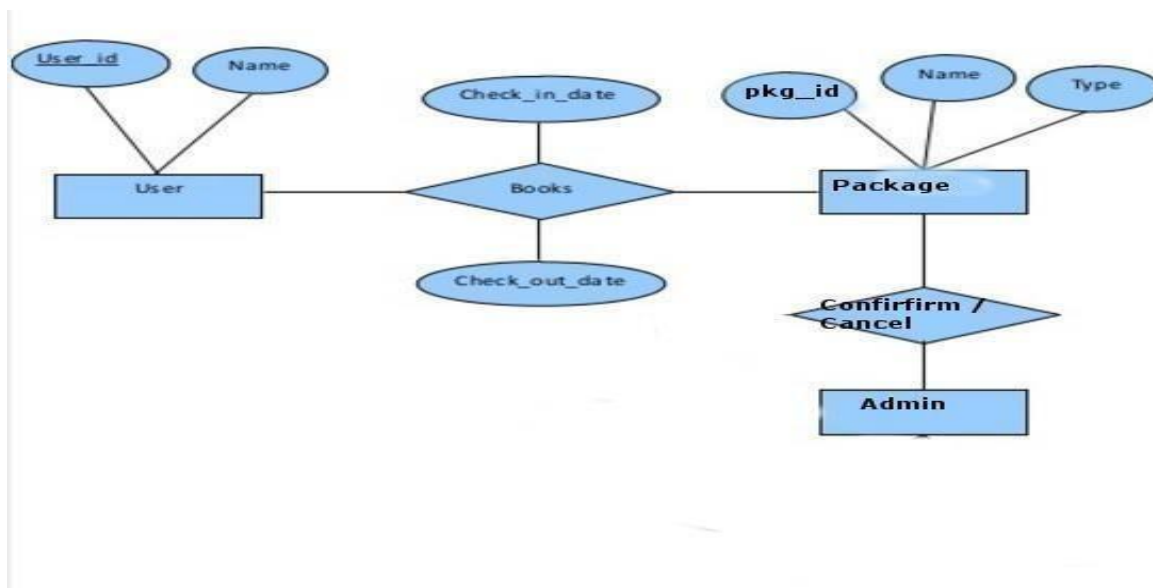


Fig 3.1.1:ER Diagram(Package)

ER Diagram Of USER

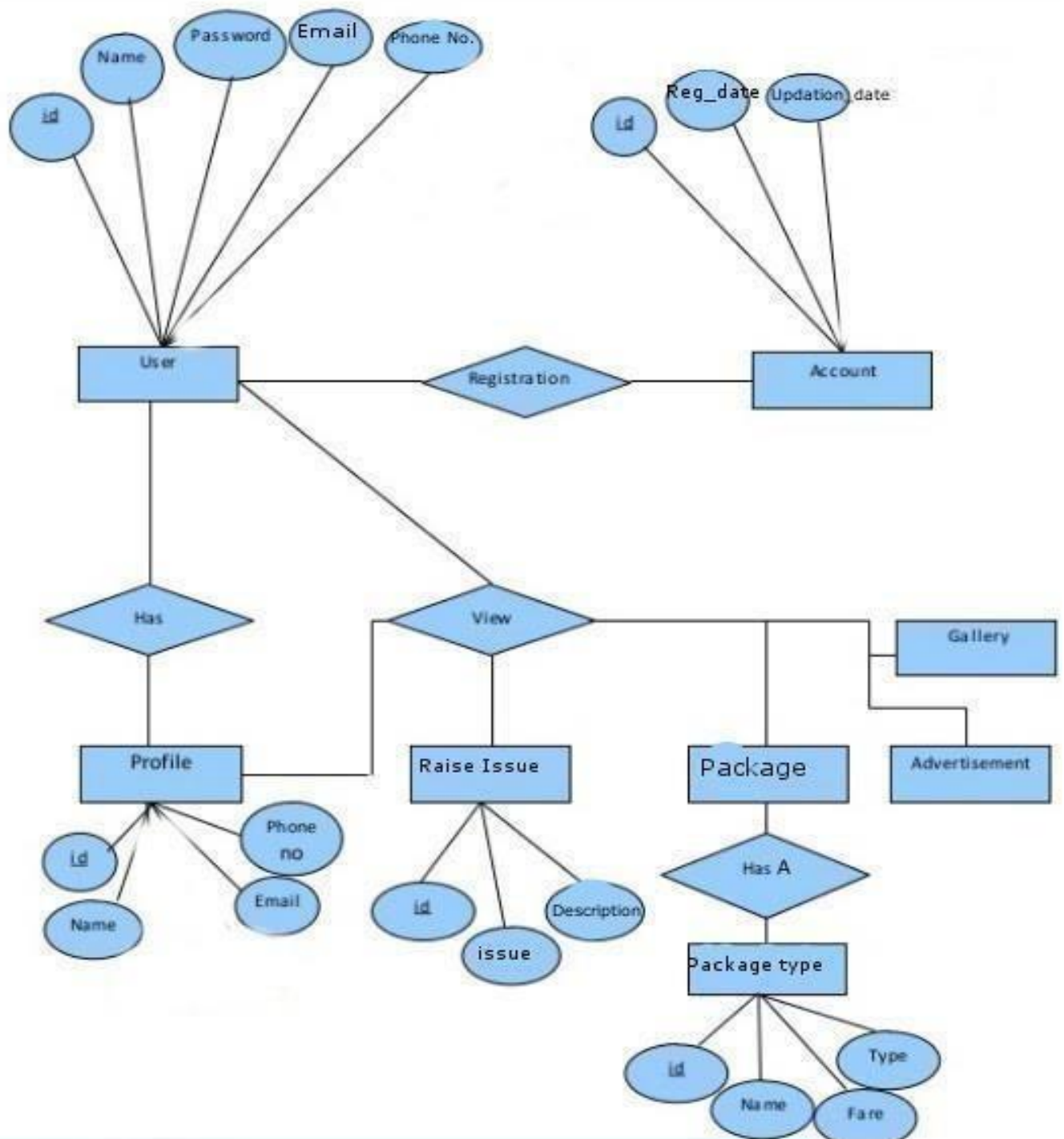


Fig 3.1.2:ER Diagram(Users)

ER Diagram Of ADMIN

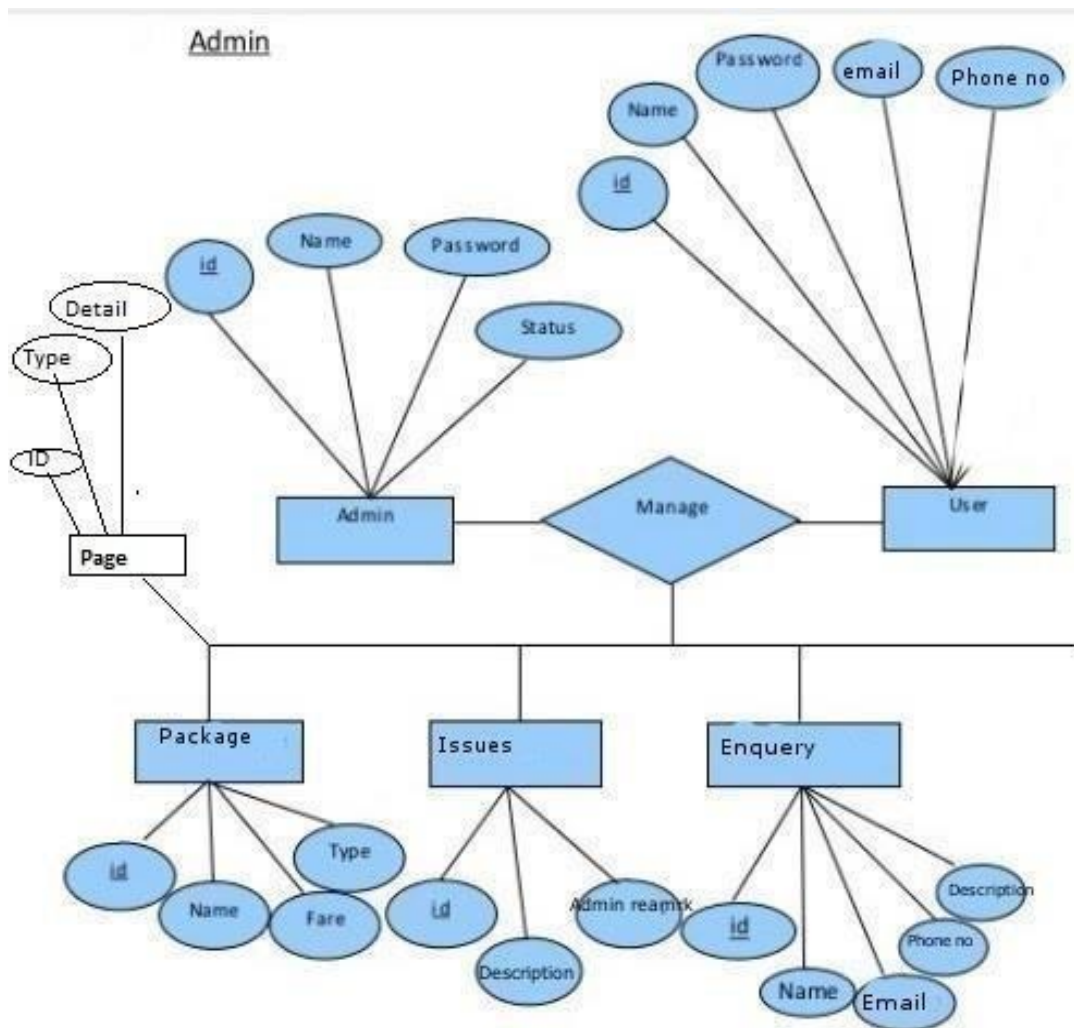


Fig 3.1.3:ER Diagram(Admin)

SCHEMA DIAGRAM

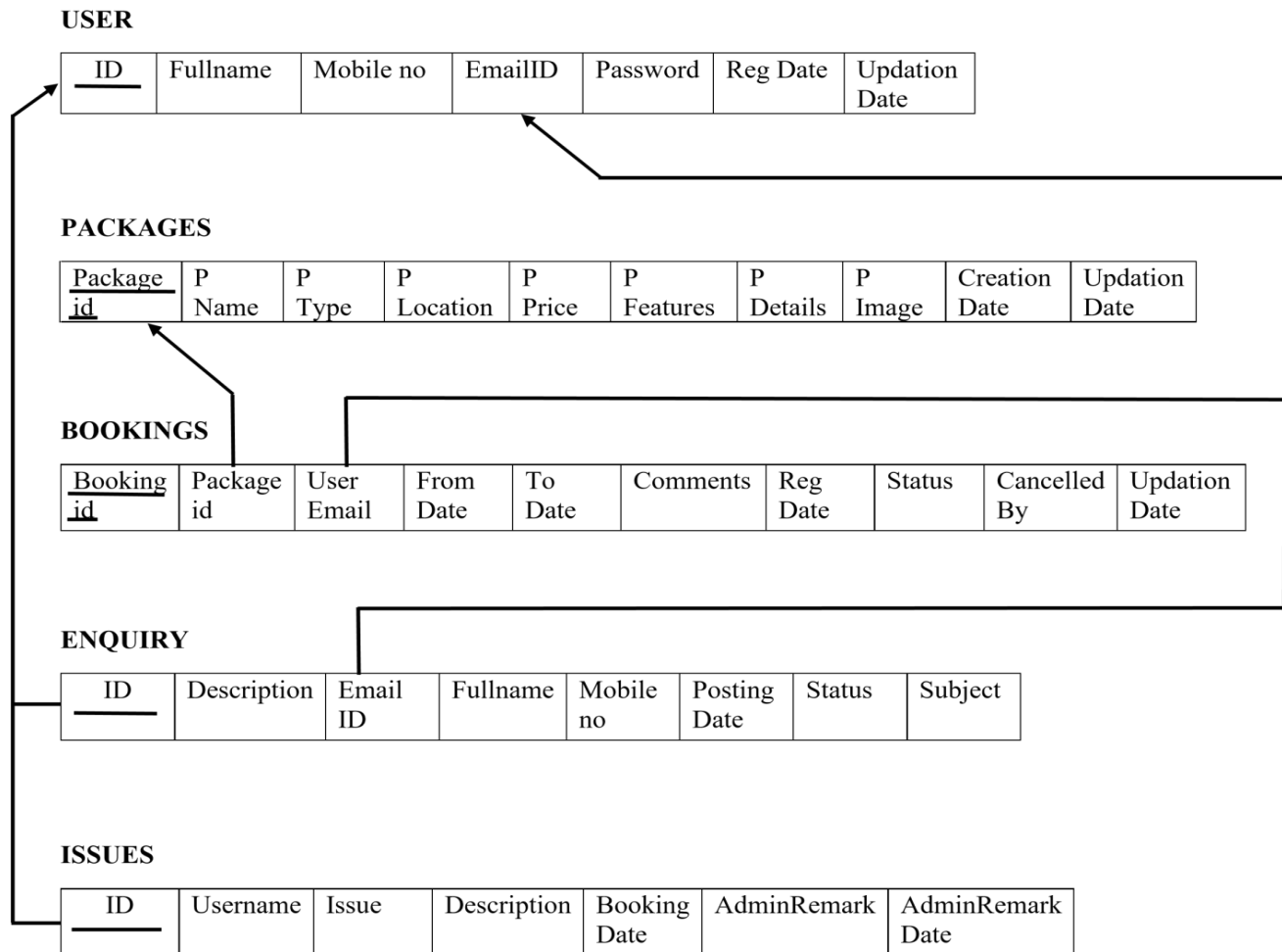


Fig 3.2: Schema diagram

Database tables and Structure:

tblpages

Column	Type	Null	Default
id (<i>Primary</i>)	int(11)	No	
type	varchar(255)	No	
detail	longtext	No	

Indexes

Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	4	A	No	

Table 3.3.1: Pages

tblissues

Column	Type	Null	Default	Links to
id (<i>Primary</i>)	int(11)	No		
UserEmail	varchar(100)	No		tblusers -> EmailId
Issue	varchar(100)	No		
Description	mediumtext	No		
PostingDate	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
AdminRemark	mediumtext	Yes	NULL	
AdminremarkDate	timestamp	Yes	0000-00-00 00:00:00	

Indexes

Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	3	A	No	

Table 3.3.2: Issues

tblenquiry

Column	Type	Null	Default
id (Primary)	int(11)	No	
FullName	varchar(100)	No	
EmailId	varchar(100)	No	
MobileNumber	char(10)	No	
Subject	varchar(100)	No	
Description	mediumtext	No	
PostingDate	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
Status	int(1)	Yes	NULL

Indexes

Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	3	A	No	

Table 3.3.3:Enquiry

tblbooking

Column	Type	Null	Default	Links to
BookingId (Primary)	int(11)	No		
PackageId	int(11)	No		
UserEmail	varchar(100)	No		tblusers -> EmailId
FromDate	varchar(100)	No		
ToDate	varchar(100)	No		
Comment	mediumtext	No		
RegDate	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
status	int(11)	No		
CancelledBy	varchar(5)	Yes	NULL	
UpdationDate	timestamp	Yes	NULL	

Indexes

Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	BookingId	8	A	No	

Table 3.3.4:Booking

admin

Column	Type	Null	Default
id (<i>Primary</i>)	int(11)	No	
UserName	varchar(100)	No	
Password	varchar(100)	No	
updataDate	timestamp	No	0000-00-00 00:00:00

Indexes

Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	1	A	No	

Table 3.3.5:Admin

tblusers

Column	Type	Null	Default
id (<i>Primary</i>)	int(11)	No	
FullName	varchar(100)	No	
MobileNumber	char(10)	No	
EmailId	varchar(70)	No	
Password	varchar(100)	No	
RegDate	timestamp	No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
UpdataDate	timestamp	No	0000-00-00 00:00:00

Indexes

Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	7	A	No	
EmailId	BTREE	No	No	EmailId	7	A	No	
EmailId_2	BTREE	No	No	EmailId	7	A	No	

Table 3.3.6:Users

CHAPTER 5 :

IMPLEMENTATION AND CODE

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION

Create a connection to a database

Before you can access data in a database, you must create a connection to the database. In PHP, this is done with the `mysqli_connect()` function.

Syntax:

```
mysqli_connect (servername,username,password) ;
```

Parameter	Description
servername	Optional. Specifies the server to connect to. Default value is "localhost:3306"
username	Optional. Specifies the username to log in with. Default value is the name of the user that owns the server process
password	Optional. Specifies the password to log in with. Default is ""

Example

In the following example, we store the connection in a variable (\$con) for later use in the script.

The “die” part will be executed if the connection fails:

```
<?php
$con = mysql_connect("localhost","peter","abcl23");
if (!$con)
{
    die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());
}
// some code
?>
```

Closing a Connection

The connection will be closed automatically when the script ends. To close the connection before, use the `mysql_close()` function:

```
<?php
$con = mysql_connect("localhost","peter","abc123");
if (!$con)
{
    die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());
}
// some code
mysql_close($con);
?>
```

Create a Database

The `CREATE DATABASE` statement is used to create a database in MySQL.

Syntax:

`CREATE DATABASE database_name`

To get PHP to execute the statement above we must use the `mysql_query()` function. This function is used to send a query or command to a MySQL connection.

Create a Table

The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a table in MySQL:

Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
(
column_name1 data_type,
column_name2 data_type,
column_name3 data_type,
....
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Tourists (  
    TouristID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    FirstName VARCHAR(50),  
    LastName VARCHAR(50),  
    Email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE,  
    PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15),  
    DateOfBirth DATE  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Destinations (  
    DestinationID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    DestinationName VARCHAR(100),  
    Location VARCHAR(100),  
    Description TEXT,  
    TravelStartDate DATE,  
    TravelEndDate DATE,  
    Cost DECIMAL(10, 2) -- Assuming cost in decimal for more  
precision  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Bookings (  
    BookingID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    TouristID INT,  
    DestinationID INT,  
    BookingDate DATE,  
    FOREIGN KEY (TouristID) REFERENCES Tourists(TouristID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (DestinationID) REFERENCES  
Destinations(DestinationID)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Reviews (  
    ReviewID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    TouristID INT,  
    DestinationID INT,  
    Rating INT,  
    Comment TEXT,  
    ReviewDate DATE,  
    FOREIGN KEY (TouristID) REFERENCES Tourists(TouristID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (DestinationID) REFERENCES  
Destinations(DestinationID)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Transportation (  
    TransportationID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Type VARCHAR(50), -- e.g., Flight, Train, Bus  
    CompanyName VARCHAR(100),  
    DepartureLocation VARCHAR(100),  
    ArrivalLocation VARCHAR(100),  
    DepartureDateTime DATETIME,  
    ArrivalDateTime DATETIME,  
    Cost DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    AvailableSeats INT  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Activities (  
    ActivityID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    ActivityName VARCHAR(100),  
    Description TEXT,  
    Cost DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    Location VARCHAR(100)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE BookingActivities (  
    BookingActivityID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    BookingID INT,  
    ActivityID INT,  
    BookingDate DATE,  
    FOREIGN KEY (BookingID) REFERENCES Bookings(BookingID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (ActivityID) REFERENCES Activities(ActivityID)  
);
```


TRIGGER:

```
CREATE TRIGGER UpdateAvailableSeats
ON Bookings
AFTER INSERT, DELETE
AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @BookingID INT;

    -- Get the BookingID based on the operation (INSERT or DELETE)
    SELECT @BookingID = COALESCE(Inserted.BookingID, Deleted.BookingID)
    FROM Inserted
    FULL OUTER JOIN Deleted ON Inserted.BookingID = Deleted.BookingID;

    -- Update AvailableSeats for the corresponding transportation
    IF @BookingID IS NOT NULL
    BEGIN
        UPDATE Transportation
        SET AvailableSeats = AvailableSeats - 1 -- Decrement on booking
        WHERE TransportationID IN (
            SELECT DestinationID
            FROM Bookings
            WHERE BookingID = @BookingID
        );
    END
END;
```

This trigger will update the **AvailableSeats** in the **Transportation** table whenever a new booking is inserted or an existing booking is deleted.

CHAPTER 6:

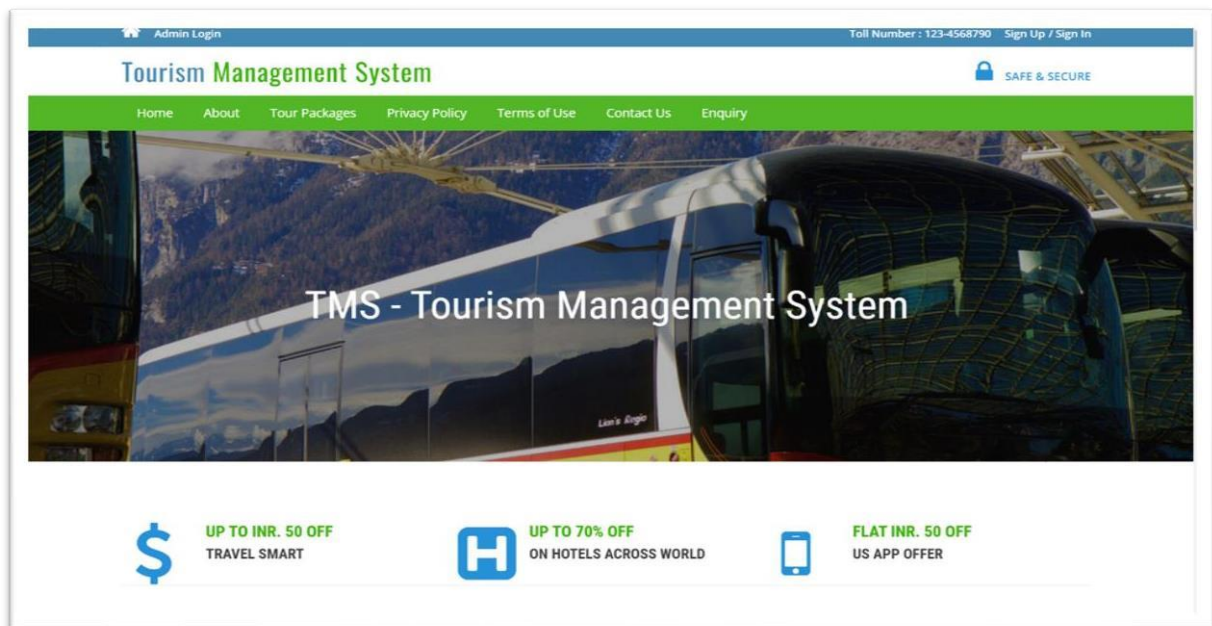
SNAPSHOTS

FIG 6.1 HOME PAGE

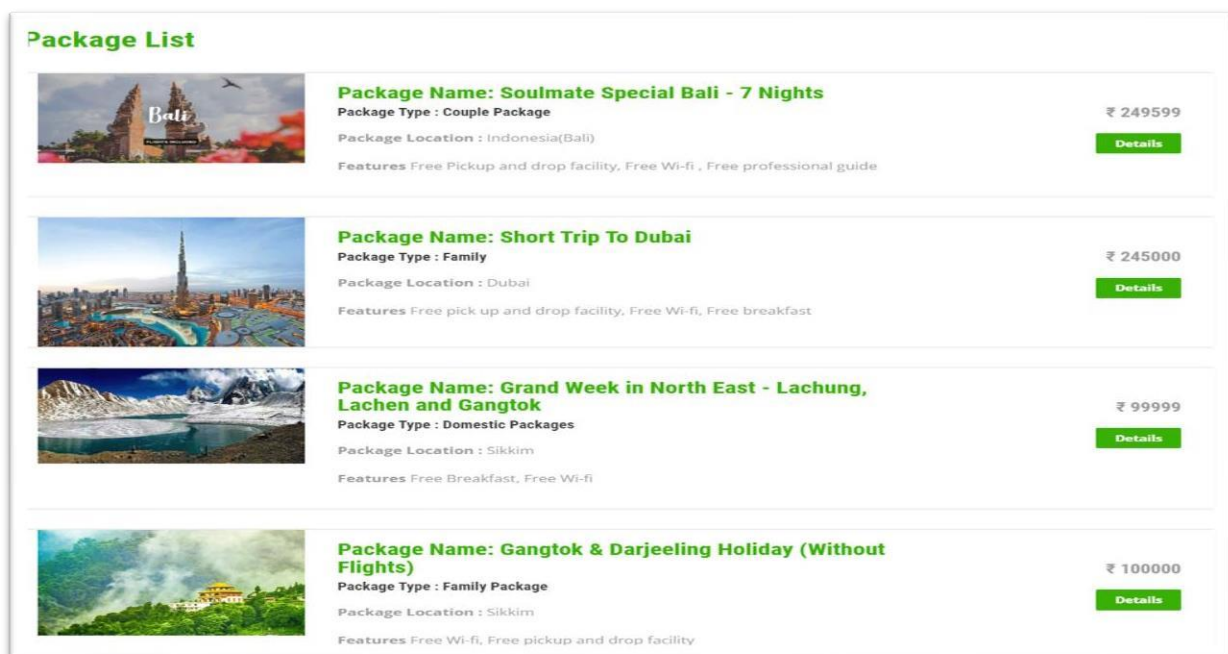



FIG 6.2 PACKAGE LIST



Swiss Paris Delight Premium 2020 (Group Package)

#PKG-1

Package Type : Group Package

Package Location : Paris and Switzerland

Features Round trip Economy class airfare valid for the duration of the holiday - Airport taxes - Accommodation for 3 nights in Paris and 3 nights in scenic Switzerland - Enjoy continental breakfasts every morning - Enjoy 5 Indian dinners in Mainland Europe - Exp

From	To
2023-01-02	2023-01-07

Grand Total
₹ 1-4 lakhs

Package Details

Pick this holiday for a relaxing vacation in Paris and Switzerland. Your tour embarks from Paris. Enjoy an excursion to popular attractions like the iconic Eiffel Tower. After experiencing the beautiful city, you will drive past mustard fields through Burgundy to reach Switzerland. While there, you can opt for a tour to Interlaken and then to the Trummelbach Falls. Photostop at Zurich Lake and a cable car ride to Mt. Titlis are the main highlights of the holiday.

Travels


Comment

Exciting

[Book](#)

FIG 6.3 PACKAGE DETAILS

[Home](#)
[About](#)
[Tour Packages](#)
[Privacy Policy](#)
[Terms of Use](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[Need Help? / Write Us](#)



TMS-Tourism Management System

My Profile!!

Name

Chethan

Mobile Number

8073615791

Email Id

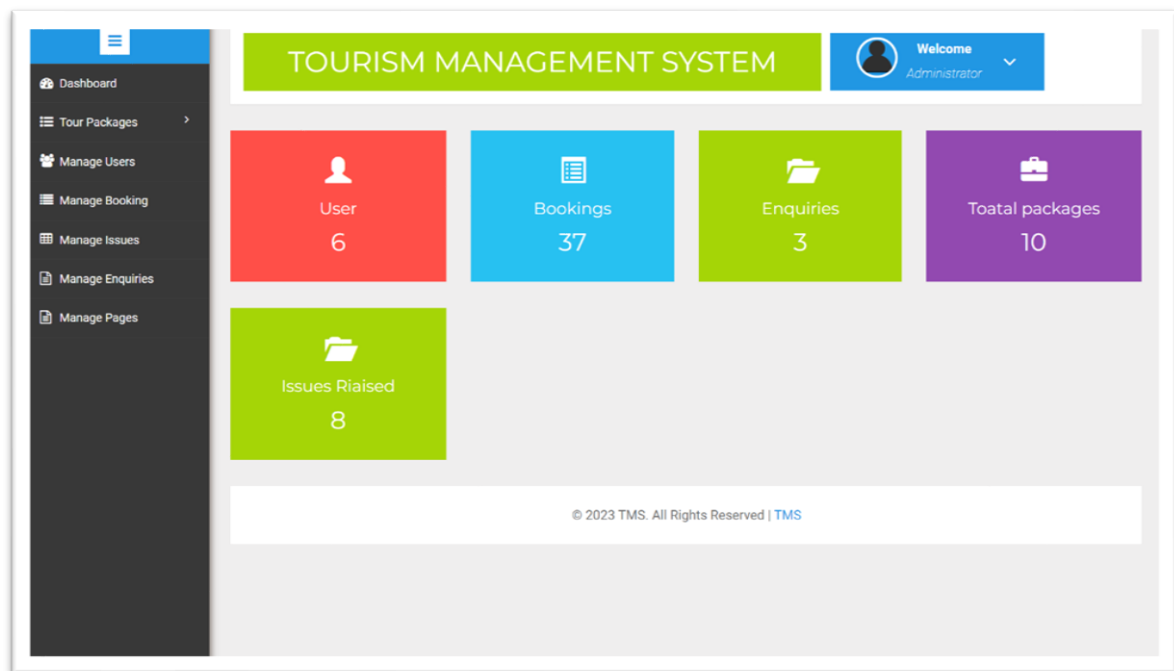
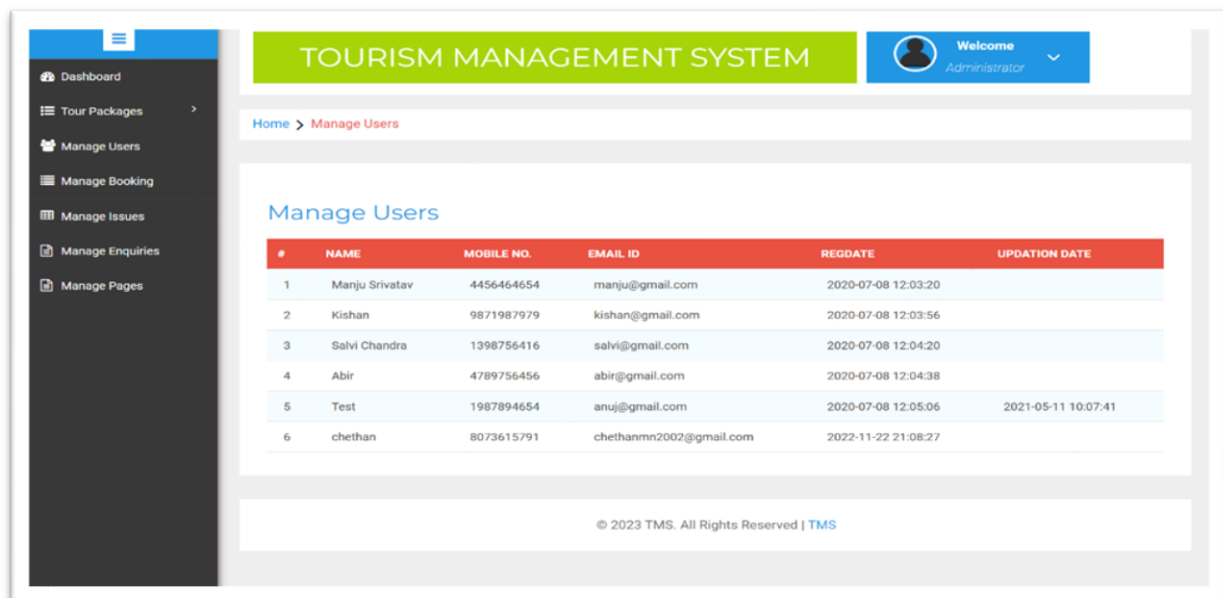
chethanmn2002@gmail.com

Last Updation Date :

Reg Date : 2022-11-22 21:08:27

[Updtae](#)

FIG 6.4 USER PROFILE

**FIG 6.5 ADMIN HOME PAGE****FIG 6.6 USER DETAILS**

Manage Bookings									
BOOKING ID	NAME	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ID	REGDATE	FROM /TO	COMMENT	STATUS	ACTION	
#BK-3	Abir	4789756456	abir@gmail.com	Kerala - A Lovers Paradise - Value Added	2020-07-11 To 2020-07-15	When I get conformation	Canceled by you at 2020-07-08 12:19:55	Cancelled	
#BK-4	chethan	8073615791	chethanmn2002@gmail.com	Bhutan Holidays - Thimphu and Paro Special	2022-11-16 To 2022-11-30	xssh	Canceled by User at 2022-11-28 21:46:01	Cancelled	
#BK-5	chethan	8073615791	chethanmn2002@gmail.com	Swiss Paris Delight Premium 2020 (Group Package)	2022-11-23 To 2022-11-30	exciting	Pending	Cancel / Confirm	
#BK-6	chethan	8073615791	chethanmn2002@gmail.com	6 Days in Guwahati and Shillong With Cherrapunji Excursion	2022-11-28 To 2022-12-26	xyz	Pending	Cancel / Confirm	
#BK-7	chethan	8073615791	chethanmn2002@gmail.com	6 Days in Guwahati and Shillong With Cherrapunji Excursion	2022-11-28 To 2022-12-26	xyz	Pending	Cancel / Confirm	
#BK-8	chethan	8073615791	chethanmn2002@gmail.com	Kerala - A Lovers Paradise - Value Added	2022-11-30 To 2022-11-30	xyz	Pending	Cancel / Confirm	
#BK-9	chethan	8073615791	chethanmn2002@gmail.com	Kerala - A Lovers Paradise - Value Added	2022-11-30 To 2022-11-30	xyz	Pending	Cancel / Confirm	
#BK-10	chethan	8073615791	chethanmn2002@gmail.com	Kerala - A Lovers Paradise - Value Added	2022-11-30 To 2022-11-30	xyz	Pending	Cancel / Confirm	
#BK-11	chethan	8073615791	chethanmn2002@gmail.com	Kerala - A Lovers Paradise - Value Added	2022-11-30 To 2022-11-30	xyz	Pending	Cancel / Confirm	

FIG 6.7 BOOKING DETAILS

Dashboard

Tour Packages

Manage Users

Manage Booking

Manage Issues

Manage Enquiries

Manage Pages

TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Welcome Administrator

Home > Manage Enquiries

Manage Enquiries

TICKET ID	NAME	MOBILE NO. / EMAIL	SUBJECT	DESCRIPTION	POSTING DATE	ACTION
#TCKT-1	Jone Paaire	4646464646 / jone@gmail.com	Enquiry for Manali Trip	Kindly provide me more offer.	2020-07-08 12:00:32	Read
#TCKT-2	Kishan Twaerea	6797947987 / kishan@gmail.com	Enquiry	Any Offer for North Trip	2020-07-08 12:01:38	Pending
#TCKT-3	Jacob	1646689721 / Jai@gmail.com	Any offer for North	Any Offer for north	2020-07-08 12:02:41	Read

© 2023 TMS. All Rights Reserved | TMS

FIG 6.8 ENQUIRIES MANAGEMENT

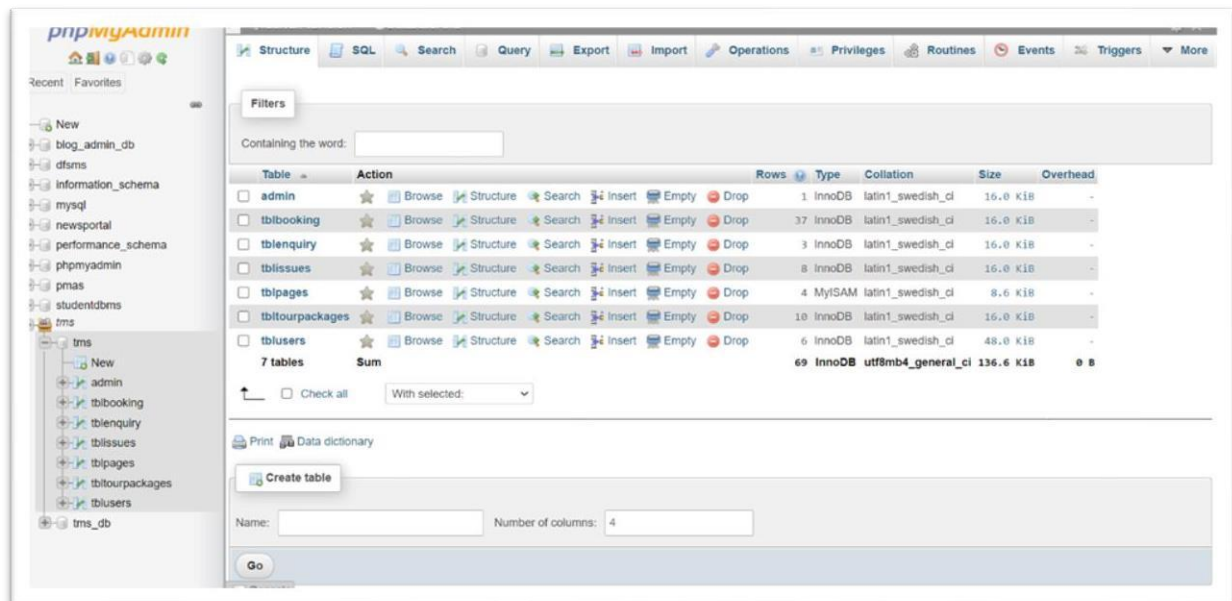


FIG 6.9 Tourism management system database page

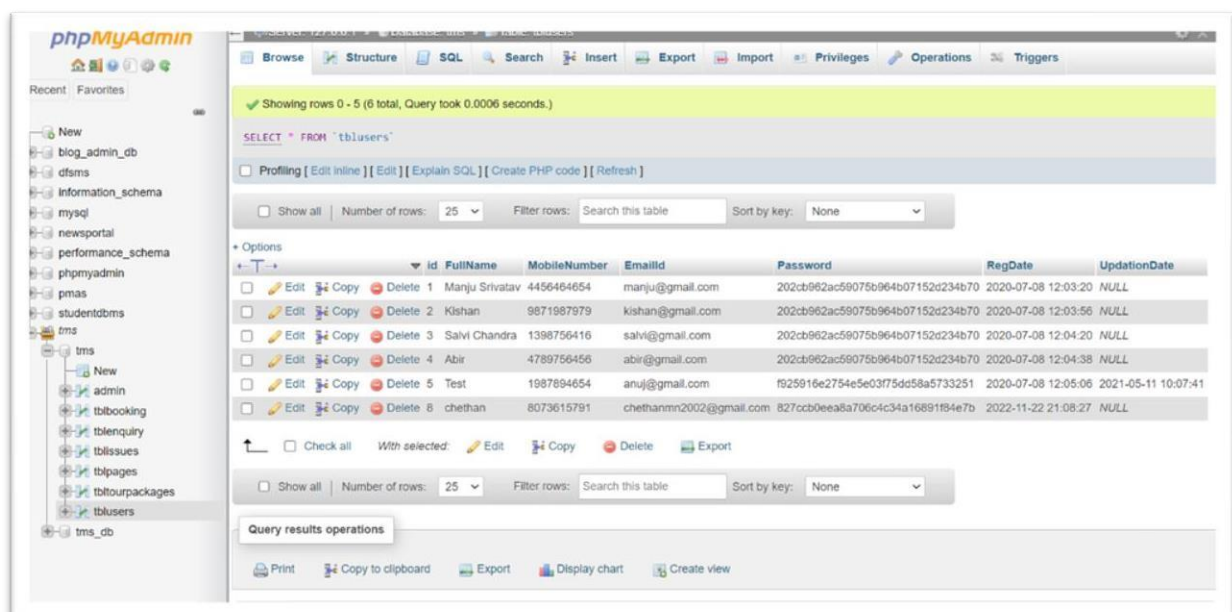


FIG 6.10 User database page

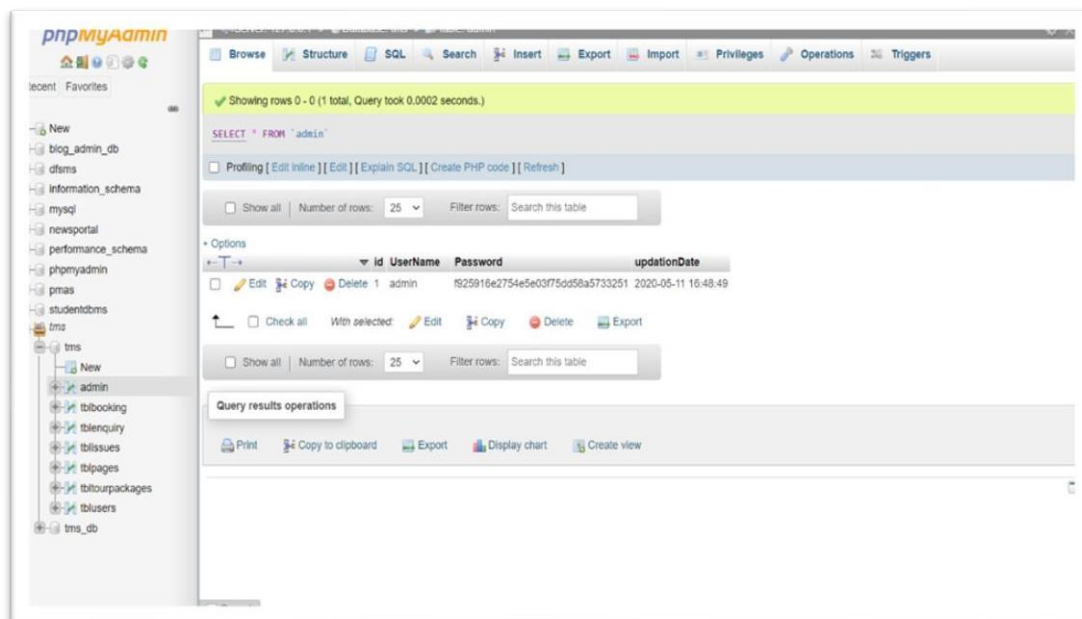


FIG 6.11 Admin database page

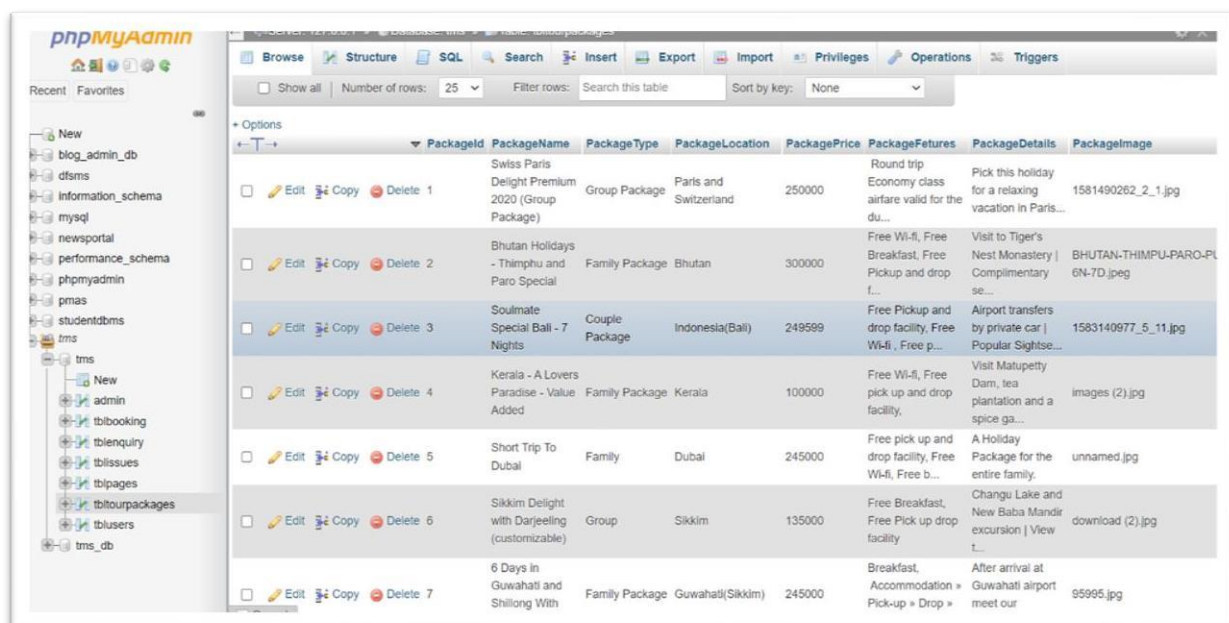


FIG 6.12 Package database page

CHAPTER 7:

CONCLUSION

To conclude the description of the project: The project, developed using PHP and MySQL is based on the requirement specification of the user and the analysis of the existing system, with flexibility for future enhancement. The expanded functionality of today's software requires an appropriate approach to software development. This hostel management software is designed for people who want to manage various activities in the hostel. For the past few years, the number of educational institutions are increasing rapidly. Thereby the number of hostels is also increasing for the accommodation of the students studying in this institution. And hence there is a lot of strain on the person who is running the hostel and software's not usually used in this context. This particular project deals with the problems of managing a hostel and avoids the problems which occur when carried out manually. Identification of the drawbacks of the existing system leads to the designing of a computerized system that will be compatible with the existing system with the system which is more user-friendly and more GUI oriented

CHAPTER 8:

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Tourism management systems could be integrated with other systems, such as hotel management systems, transportation systems, and destination management systems, to provide a seamless experience for tourists and improve efficiency for tourism businesses. Use of artificial intelligence: AI could be used to analyze data on tourist preferences and behavior, and to make recommendations for personalized experiences and itineraries. AI could also be used to improve the efficiency of various processes, such as booking and ticketing. Personalization and customization: Tourism management systems could be enhanced to allow for greater personalization and customization of experiences, based on individual preferences and needs. Integration with social media and online review platforms: Tourism management systems could be integrated with social media and online review platforms to allow for real-time feedback and improve the overall experience for tourists.

CHAPTER 9:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books Referred:

1. Fundamentals of Database System – Ramez Elmasri, Shamkant Navanthe 2017[7th Edition]
2. Database Management system – Ramakrishnan and Gehrke 2014[3rd Edition]
3. Java and Complete Reference – Herbert Schildt 2007[7th Edition]
4. MySQL The Complete Reference – Vikram Vaswani 2004

Websites:

1. www.w3schools.com
2. in.php.net
3. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP
4. www.hotscripts.com/category/php/
5. www.apache.org/
6. www.mysql.com/click.php?e=35050