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Project Title- **Tourism**

(FINAL TERM REPORT)

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Student Declaration

This is to declare that this report has been written by us. No part of the report is copied from other sources.

All information included from other sources have been duly acknowledged. We aver that if any part of the report is found to be copied, we are shall take full responsibility for it.

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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INTRODUCTION

What is Web Development?

Web development is a broad term for the work involved in developing a web site for the Internet (World Wide Web). Web development can range from developing the simplest static single page of plain text to the most complex web-based internet applications (or just 'web apps') electronic businesses, and social network services.

Web development takes into account many security considerations, such as data entry error checking through forms, filtering output, and encryption. Malicious practices such as SQL injection can be executed by users with ill intent yet with only primitive knowledge of web development as a whole.

E-tourism Sites

A travel website is a website on the world wide web that is dedicated to travel. The site may be focused on travel reviews, trip fares, or a combination of both. Approximately seventy million consumers researched travel plans online in July 2006. Travel bookings are the single largest component of e-commerce, according to Forrester Research.

Thing a E-tourism website must have:

Straightforward search filters

Such as these from Secret Escapes, which serve you destination results updated in real time based on the boxes you tick.

Predictive search

May be someone has a predictive search which provides results based on hotel names, the city as a search category and other hotels within that city.

Huge beautiful images

Its user's locations incredibly well with screen-filling glory. You're also not bombarded by rows upon rows of thumbnails, just a handful of well-chosen pictures, which you can cycle through at your own pace.

Customer reviews

An integral part of all retail experiences, consumer reviews are an effective sales driver, and a trusted source of information for users, unfortunately very few hotel brands seem to use them

if sites don't have reviews, they'll find them there anyway. Certainly, aggregator sites are less concerned about negative reviews than hotel chains.

Favorites list

If you haven't settled on a destination yet, a favorites list is a very helpful tool, which allows you to remember the places that briefly took your fancy earlier in your search.

Voyage Prive has a favorites button clearly positioned at the top of each listing, as it recognizes that a great deal of its customers are browsers without a set destination in mind.

Simple, idiot-proof calendars

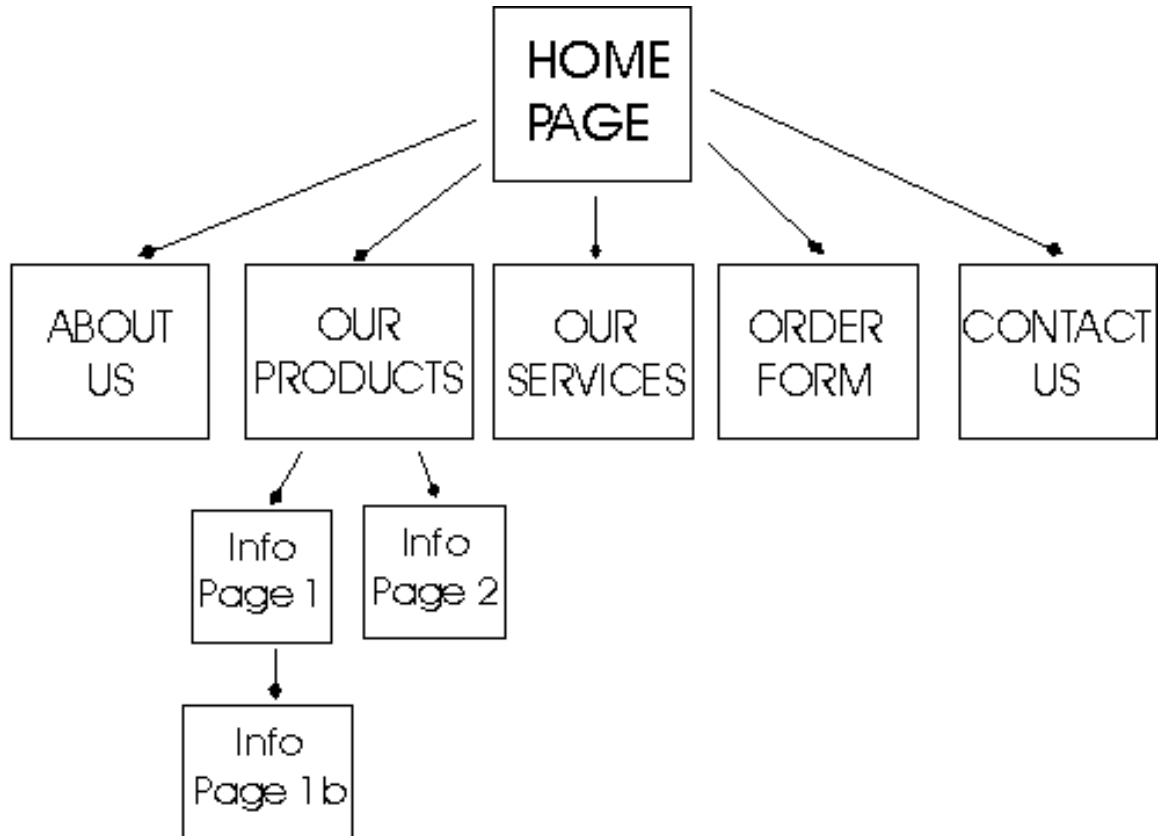
Skyscanner has a great easy to view calendar for arrival and departure dates, which pops out off the departure and return fields. Also note the bright green selection color which stands out clearly, the retention of previous and next month's days and simple today, tomorrow and in a week buttons.

Clear pricing without hidden fees

Nothing makes a visitor bounce quicker than unexpected charges and taxes. Despite its insistent, upselling tactics, EasyJet is clear about its pricing throughout the customer journey.

Use evocative and interesting copy

Many different operators are offering holidays to similar, if not identical destinations, so stand yourself out from the crowd with some well written description One fine stay has a particularly poetic leaning.



Description of Contents of Project

This project, has the following modules:

- Glance of the place which can include information about the geography, festivals, seasons and people, etc.- This is the page where you can see all the information you need.
- Option for planning the vacation-The most important part of any E-Tourism site is to help consumer plan his/her vacation, hence this page will contain necessary items for booking the trip.
- Information about various hotels and restaurants- This page will contain the information of the hotels or restaurants near you.
- Option for ticket booking – Besides planning your trip booking, our site will also help you in booking tickets of various modes of transportation too.
- Popular Packages option- This module will be placed just before the planning vacation module so as to ease the user in choosing packages.

- Login and sign up page- For booking tickets/trips you will have to login into your user account. If you don't have your account, no problem you can sign up too.
- Calendar Integration for alerts- It will help in notifying you about your trip.
- User reviews can be included -It is a essential part as it helps the users to identify that which package/hotel is good or bad. Hence this module while contain the reviews of users.
- Travel Price compare etc.-It while show the rates of same package on different sites.

Used languages in our project

Technologies or Frameworks Used-

- **HTML**
- **CSS**
- **JavaScript**

HTML

HTML is a set of codes that a website author inserts into a plain text file to format the content. The author inserts HTML tags, or commands, before and after words or phrases to indicate their format and location on the page. HTML tags are also used to add tables, lists, images, music, and other elements to a webpage.

Web documents contain three main sections: the head, title, and body. The head includes the webpage's identifying information, including the website's title and important keywords. The viewer sees the site's title, but any other information is hidden. The site's title appears in the browser's tab and is what appears when a user tries to bookmark a site. The body section is the main portion of the webpage visible to the viewer, including the text and graphics. HTML tags are also used in two additional ways that are not visible to the viewer: as meta tags and comments. Meta tags indicate keywords associated with the webpage to search engines. Comments are intended as explanation or additional information for other writers or readers of HTML code.

Website authors do not need to write HTML code themselves to create a webpage. Using an HTML editor, site authors design web documents while the program writes the HTML code. A WYSIWYG (What You See is What You Get) HTML editor is a software program with an interface similar to a word processing program that site

authors use to write and format text and position graphics as they will appear on the webpage.

CSS:

CSS is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language.

Web browsers apply **CSS rules** to a document to affect how they are displayed. A CSS rule is formed from:

- A set of properties, which have values set to update how the HTML content is displayed, for example I want my element's width to be 50% of its parent element, and its background to be red.
- A selector, which selects the element(s) you want to apply the updated property values to. For example, I want to apply my CSS rule to all the paragraphs in my HTML document.

A set of CSS rules contained within a **stylesheet** determines how a webpage should look.

JavaScript:

JavaScript is executed on the client side

This means that the code is executed on the user's processor instead of the web server thus saving bandwidth and strain on the web server.

JavaScript is a relatively easy language

The JavaScript language is relatively easy to learn and comprises of syntax that is close to English. It uses the DOM model that provides plenty of prewritten

functionality to the various objects on pages making it a breeze to develop a script to solve a custom purpose.

JavaScript is relatively fast to the end user

As the code is executed on the user's computer, results and processing is completed almost instantly depending on the task (tasks in JavaScript on web pages are usually simple so as to prevent being a memory hog) as it does not need to be processed in the site's web server and sent back to the user consuming local as well as server bandwidth.

Extended functionality to web pages

Third party add-ons like Grease monkey enable JavaScript developers to write snippets of JavaScript which can execute on desired web pages to extend its functionality. If you use a website and require a certain feature to be included, you can write it yourself and use an add-on like Grease monkey to implement it on the web page.

Assigning Tasks-

Ashish- Overall Look after of project, landing page.

Hrishikesh- Login page, signup page and calendar integration.

Shubhangi- Reviews page, ticket booking page.

Ravipati – Information needed in project, user's history.

S.W.O.T ANALYSIS

The hardest part of building a software system is deciding precisely what to build. No other part of the conceptual work is so difficult as establishing the detailed technical requirement. Defining and applying good, complete requirements are hard to work, and success in this endeavor has eluded many of us. Yet, we continue to make progress.

Problem definition describes the *What* of a system, not *How* . The quality of a software product is only as good as the process that creates it. Problem definition is one of the most crucial steps in this creation process. Without defining a problem, developers do not know what to build, customers do not know what to expect, and there is no way to validate that the built system satisfies the requirement.

Problem definition and Analysis is the activity that encompasses learning about the problem to be solved, understanding the needs of customer and users, trying to find out who the user really is, and understanding all the constraints on the solution. It includes all activities related to the following:

- ✓ Identification and documentation of customer's or user's needs.
- ✓ Creation of a document that describes the external behavior and the association constraints that will satisfies those needs.
- ✓ Analysis and validation of the requirements documents to ensure consistency, completeness, and feasibility
- ✓ Evolution of needs.

After the analysis of the functioning of a **Tourism Website**, the proposed System is expected to do the following: -

- ✓ To provide a user friendly, Graphical User Interface (GUI) based integrated and centralized environment for computerized **website**.
- ✓ The proposed system should maintain all the records and transactions, and should generate the required reports and information when required.
- ✓ To provide efficient and secured Information storage, flow and retrieval system, ensuring the integrity and validity of records.
- ✓ To provide graphical and user-friendly interface to interact with a centralized database based on client-server architecture.
- ✓ To identify the critical operation procedure and possibilities of simplification using modern IT tools and practices.