BUTWAL MULTIPLE CAMPUS

Tribhuvan University
Golpark-5, Butwal

Final Year Project Report
On

"INTELLIGENT TOURIST GUIDE"

(Course Code: CSC-404)

In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science and Information Technology (B.Sc. CSIT)

Under the Supervision of
Chiranjivi Regmi
Department of Computer Science and Information Technology
Butwal Multiple Campus

Submitted by:

Monika Neupane	[8588/072]
Prava Panthi	[8601/072]
Surakshya Khanal	[8624/072]
Usha Kharel	[8627/072]

Submitted to:
Butwal Multiple Campus
Department of Computer Science and Information Technology
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Supervisor Recommendation

I hereby recommend that this project prepared under my supervision by **Monika Neupane, Prava Panthi, Surakshya Khanal** and **Usha Kharel** entitled "**Intelligent Tourist Guide**" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.Sc.in Computer Science and Information Technology be processed for the evaluation.

.....

Mr. Chiranjivi Regmi

Project Supervisor

Department of Computer Science

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त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय
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BUTWAL MULTIPLE CAMPUS

नं. :- प. सं. :-

Letter of Approval

मिति :2076/05/08

This is to certify that this project prepared by Prava Panthi, Surakshya Khanal, Monika Neupane and Usha Kharel entitled **"Intelligent Tourist Guide"** in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for Bachelor's degree in Computer Science and Information Technology of Tribhuvan University has been well studied. In our opinion, it is satisfactory in the scope and quality as a project for a required degree.

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Student's Declaration

We hereby declare that project report entitled "**Intelligent Tourist Guide**" submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science and Informational Technology of Tribhuvan University, is our original work and not submitted for the award of any other degree, diploma, fellowship, or any other similar title or prize.

.....

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We would highly appreciate and heartily welcome suggestion for further improvement if any.

ABSTRACT

Tourism has become the world's largest economy industry. The rate of sharing travelogues on travel websites is increasing day by day. Intelligent Tourist Guide is an effective tool to provide travel recommendation for tourists. IntelligentTourist Guide is a system designed and programmed to create platform for visitors to search for the place they want to visit according to their interest. Here, visitors can find places and packages according to their rating, budget and duration of travel mentioned by them and also can book the packages.Here, we present a recommendation using User Based Collaborative Filteringmethod to recommend places and packages. The main idea behind UBCF is that people with similar characteristics share similar taste. Here, similar characteristics are calculatedby analysing rating of visitors.For the new users package is recommended according to the interest of visitors.Here interest includes cost and durationof travel of visitors.

Keywords: *USER BASED COLLABORATIVE FILTERING ALGORITHM, RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM, VISITORS*

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ABBREVIATIONS

AJAX: Asynchronous JavaScript And XML (Extensible Markup Language)

UBCF: User Based Collaborative Filtering

UML: Unified Modelling Language

GUI: Graphical User Interface

CSS: Cascading Style Sheet

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language

JS: JavaScript

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Access to relevant and accurate information is at the heart of tourism, more so in this era of the internet information overload has become a prevalent phenomenon and as such a serious issue for those seeking for appropriate information. Over the years, tourism has continued to gain massive interest at a global scale. It is also true that information explosion makes it cumbersome times to access relevant information to enhance decision making. This has given rise to the emergence of intelligent systems or mechanisms that facilitate quick access to relevant content found in the internet[1].

Intelligent tourist guide shows that the problem of information overload can be partially eliminated by providing a platform with more intelligence to assist tourists in the search for relevant information. This was to provide tourists with intelligent interaction based on virtual community concept of tourism and locals that have common interest theme. It is PHP based web application which provides information about tourism places of Nepal. It is dynamic and responsive web design. The goal of this research is to design and implement intelligent platform that will aid tourist to have access to information on tourist locations thus help fasten their decision making process. 'Intelligent Tourist Guide' would play a vital role in providing the perfect package according to the user's interest,cost and duration. There is facility of booking and rating packagesbased on categories provided by admin.

1.2 Problem Definition

People travel a lot. Sometimes people do not have enough time to prepare themselves or they spend few hours in some city without planning this before. Another fact is that people do not have enough time for planning. Most of them ask friends or go for trips organized by tourist companies where a professional guide is involved.

It will be very helpful if a system that provides all information needed to visit a city is available. This system should gather data that are presented in brochures, tourist guides and on web pages. A search mechanism and path finding feature are also one of the requirements for this system. It can be difficult for some persons to find paths that allow visiting particular places, but if these persons have some proposals for trip an appropriate system will be very helpful for them in my opinion. With users having some suggestion is a good base to start organizing and optimizing trips and it is easier to change something than make it from beginning.

1.3 Objective

- To provide best travelling services to the customers and travel agents.
- To make user easy in viewing the place on map with its description, image and address.
- To provide a search platform where a tourist can find their tour places according to their choices budget and duration of travel.
- To promote responsible and interesting tourism so that people can enjoy their holidays at their favourable places.

1.4 Scope

Internet is available to most of the people and has access to the World Wide Web. The application can be run on a web browser (such as Chrome, Firefox, Opera etc.) on both mobile and desktop through the internet. So we are targeting to make it easy to get immediate guidance on travelling places of the user by giving most accurate results based on provided information by the user. We are using data mining to provide the best possible result. User will be able get list of nearby hotels and places for visiting more places so it would be easy for user for quick and low budget visit.

1.5 Limitation

This system has some limitation.

- This system does not have facility of online payment.
- There is no facility of real time guidance.
- System does not guarantee the further modification of the packages.

1.6 Report Organization

This report is divided into 6 chapters. Each chapter is further divided into different headings.

The preliminary section contains the overall information about the project. This section includes abstract, table of contents, list of figures and abbreviations.

Chapter 1 gives introduction about Intelligent Tourist Guide. The problem definition, objectives, scopes and limitation of this system are discussed.

Chapter 2 contains literature review section where the research works done in the field of the system are discussed in brief.

Chapter 3 discusses in detail about the design of the system. It provides information about the existing system, data collection methods, analysis part, feasibility study and system configuration.

Chapter 4 gives information about overall system architecture, data flow diagram, use case diagram and database diagram.

Chapter 5 gives information about the system development models and tools used.

Chapter 6 gives information about implementation of UBCF algorithm.

Chapter 7 includes the future scope of the project and necessary recommendations along with conclusion.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

In today's busy schedule, people may not have enough time to make decision about whether to travel, where to travel and what to do, when to travel, with whom to travel, how long to stay, and how much to spend . These elements are interrelated and evolve in a decision process over time, and most studies of tourist's travel choice address tourist destination choice as the key element in the travel decision-making process. Of these various elements, the questions where to travel to, and what type of holiday experience to seek, concern two particularly important conceptualizations of holiday choice .To overcome these Intelligent Tourist Guide is the platform to choose best destination according to visitor's interest.

The rapid growth of information over internet demands intelligent information agents that can sift through all the available information and find out the most valuable to us. These intelligent systems can be categorized into two classes: Collaborative Filtering (CF) systems and Content-based Filtering (CBF) systems. The difference between them is that collaborative filtering systems utilize the given ratings of training users to make recommendation for test users while content-based filtering systems rely on contents of items for recommendation. Most collaborative filtering methods fall into two categories: Memory-based algorithms and Model-based algorithms. In memory-based algorithms, rating examples of different users are simply stored in a training database, and the rating of a test user on a specific item is predicted based on the corresponding ratings of training users who share similar tastes as the test user[4].

The similarity of tourists can be computed according to the rating and the collaborative filtering algorithm presented by us. A neighbour tourist list can be calculated on the basis of known similarities. Neighbour users generated mainly based on the similarity between each users. For users already have travel records, the system can compare the rating of that user with past visitors calculate the similarities between users. For the user there is no travel records, the system can use the user's basic interest (such as cost, duration of travel.) as the basis for the calculation of similarity[5].

Chapter 3

Requirement Analysis

3.1 Study of Existing Systems

There are several web applications for tour guide available in the global market among them some systems are listed below:

- Sajilo Trip
- Trivago

Sajilo Trip

Sajilo Trip-Your Trip Partner, is an all in one travel package manager agent working to promote responsible tourism national and international wise, alongside, helping preservation and promotion of the local culture and tradition. Here, we provide several National and International Tour Packages, International Flight Ticket Booking, Local Vehicle Rentals, Hotel Room Booking, Adventurous Sporting Packages.

Trivago

Trivago is a global hotel search website, where site visitors can compare hotel prices for 1.3 million hotels across 190 countries. It allows users to compare hotel deals and find the best prices quickly and easily.

3.2 Data collection Methods

Web surfing

Various websites and articles were visited during the study phase of this project.

3.3 System Analysis

This section describes what a software system does and includes requirements that specify all the fundamentals action of the system. The requirements are the major part in the system development. Once the requirements are collected they determine the structure, functionalities and operational constraints of the system. The requirements are hard to determine due to their dynamic and dependent nature. During system development, the requirements may change by the system user. One requirement may depend on another requirement thus making changes to lower requirement leads to change of upper requirements and vice-versa.

3.3.1 Requirement Analysis

Functional Requirements:

The functional requirements specify the services that the system should provide, how the system should react to particular inputs and how the system should behave in particular situations. In some cases, the functional requirements may also explicitly state what the system should not do. The functional requirements of Intelligent Tourist Guide are as follows:

- Registration and Login: At first the admin register and login the system.
- Add details: Admin adds all the details of places and packages.
- Update and delete details: If any update and deletion of entries is required, they are updated.
- Approve Bookings: Admin approves booking that the visitor has requested.
- Send Notifications: Status of the booking is sent whether it is booked or not.

Non-Functional Requirements:

These are constraints on the services or functions offered by the system. They include timing constraints, constraints on the development process and standards. Non-functional requirements often apply to the system as a whole. The non-functional requirements of Intelligent Tourist Guide are as follows:

- Performance

  The application should provide the search result in less time.
- Maintenance

  The system should be maintained so that cost incurred is minimal.
- Reliability

  The searching should be accurate and optimal.
- Security

In web based applications, security is always a major concern. Since, this system requires the visitor's registration where there details are entered. Thus authentication and authorization is done.

- User Friendly

  This system is a total GUI based design that makes it easier for novices to use it.

3.4 Feasibility Study

The feasibility study helps to determine the benefits of the proposed system in the society and organization. It also determines if the system can be built successfully with cost, time and effort. The study is conducted by analyzing the collected requirements.

3.4.1 Economic Feasibility

The Intelligent Tourist Guide System is cheap to build. The project requires web programmer, designer, and database designer. The major benefit of this project is that it will help the visitor to find places and packages according to their interest. 'Intelligent Tourist Guide' do not require manual administration and monitoring.

3.4.2 Technical Feasibility

All the tools and software products required to construct Intelligent tourist guide is easily available in the web. It doesn't require special environment to execute. It needs a web server and a DBMS to operate. The operation makes use of internet. All these aspects are affordable. The application requires simple user interfaces but result calculations are complex. It can be done with some assistance from our supervisor.

System Configuration:

- Hardware Configuration

Any hardware configuration including mobile phones, tablets etc. that supports browser.

- Software Configuration

Any operating system on any platform(i.e. Windows, Linux, MacOS) with internet browsing functionality.

3.4.3 Operational Feasibility

All the functions of the system are possible to create. The system processes the data of user who have login only. The calculations and database queries are possible to execute without any errors and extra requirements. The software configurations used by the system are possible to establish. The system will operate over internet thus making the user available with the places.

3.4.4 Schedule Feasibility

The requirements are not too complex so we can complete the application development in the time interval of 5 months. The work is divided as follows:

ACTIVITY	1st w	2nd w	3rd w	4th w	5th w	6th w	7th w	8th w	9th w	10th w
TEAM DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS										
DATA COLLECTION										
FRONT END DEVELOPMENT										
BACK END DEVELOPMENT										
TESTING UPDATING										
DOCUMENTATION										
REVIEW AND PRESENTATION										

Figure 1:Timeline chart for completing project work (Gantt chart)

The above Gantt chart shows the different phases during the development ofIntelligent Tourist Guide and the time required to complete each phase. We have allocated maximum time on system analysis, design, implementation and testing.

Chapter 4

System Design

The essence of system design is making decisions about the logical organization of the software. Sometimes, we represent this logical organization as a model in a defined modelling language such as the UML.

4.1 System Architecture

The system architecture for 'Intelligent Tourist Guide' is client-server architecture. The client-server architecture has different forms among which the 'Intelligent Tourist Guide' is built in 1 tier architecture environment. The implementation in real world will be in 3 tier architectures. The built-in process was carried out in single desktop having GUI browsers, Apache server and DBMS in a single machine. But in real implementation we have separated the presentation logic, application logic and data management at different tiers to form 3 tier architectures as shown in figure below:

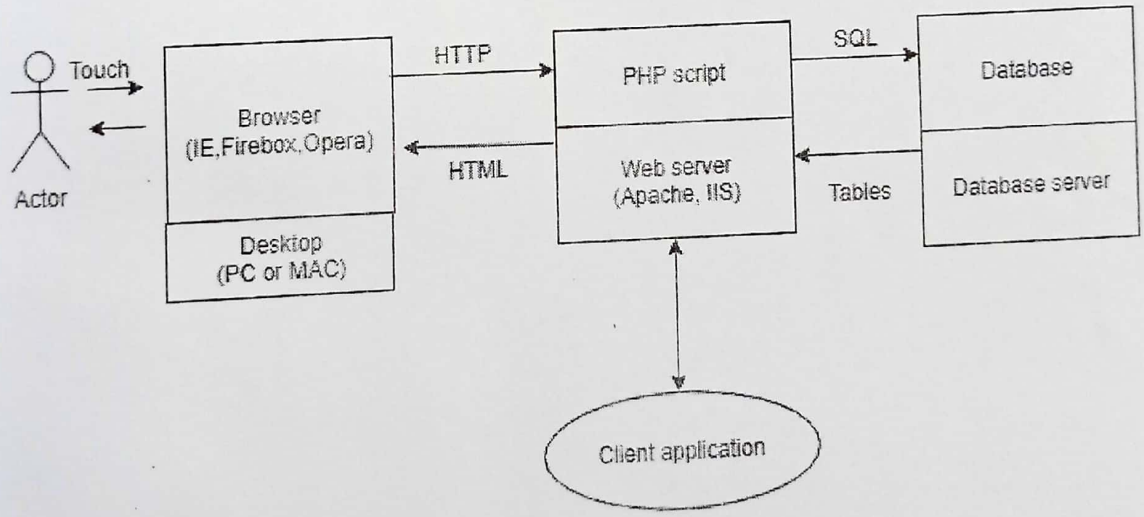

Figure 2: 3 - tier client-server Architecture

4.2 UML Diagrams

During the development of Intelligent Tourist Guide, we have used following diagrams for understanding the requirements and control structure of the system.

1. Use case diagram
2. DFD Diagram

4.2.1 Use Case Diagram

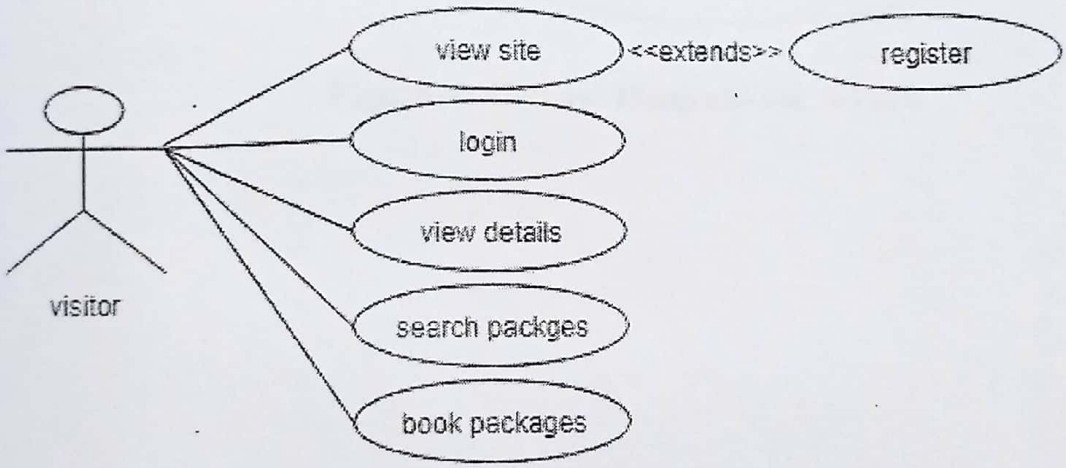

Figure 2: Use case diagram of visitors

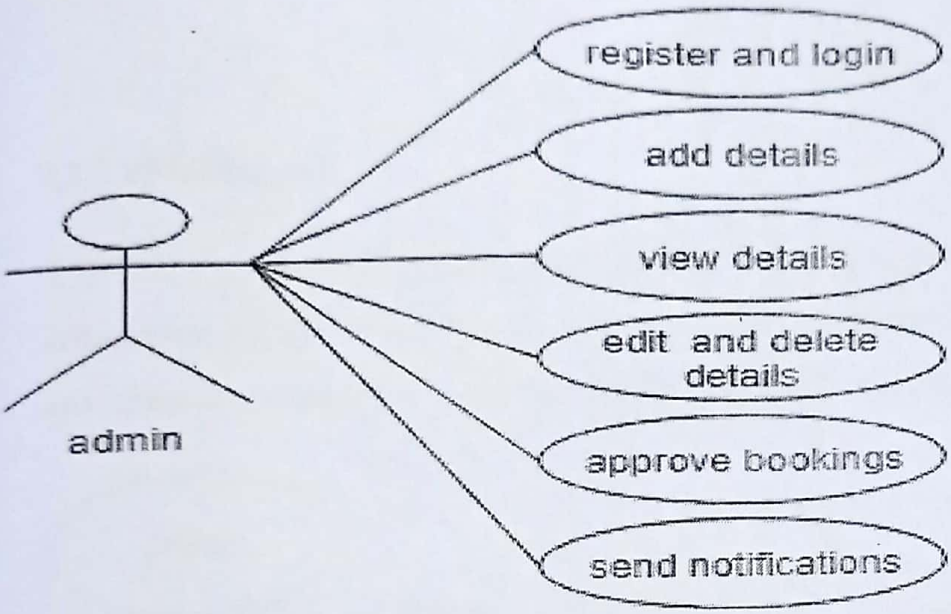

Figure-4: Usecase Diagram for Admin

4.2.2 DFD Diagram

A DFD is a graphical representation of the flow of data through an information system. It show how information is input to and output from the system, the source and destination of that information and where the information is stored. The different levels of DFD are given below:

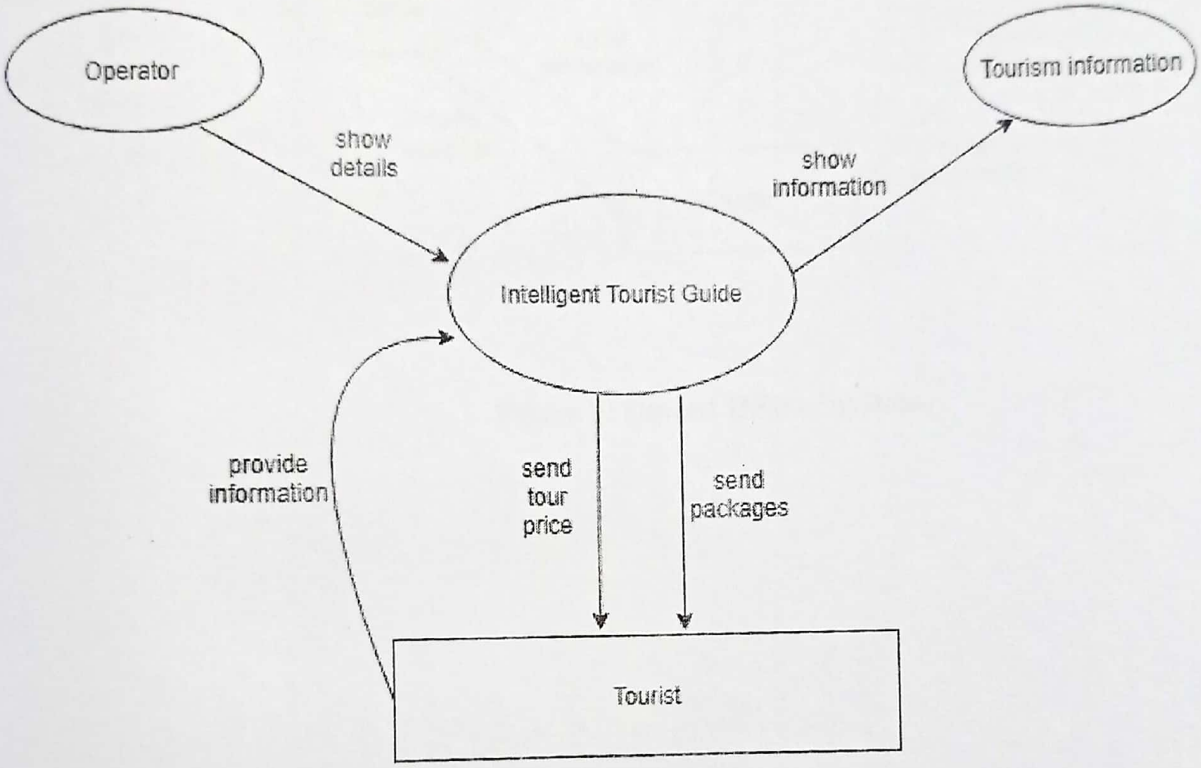

Figure 5: Level-0 DFD system

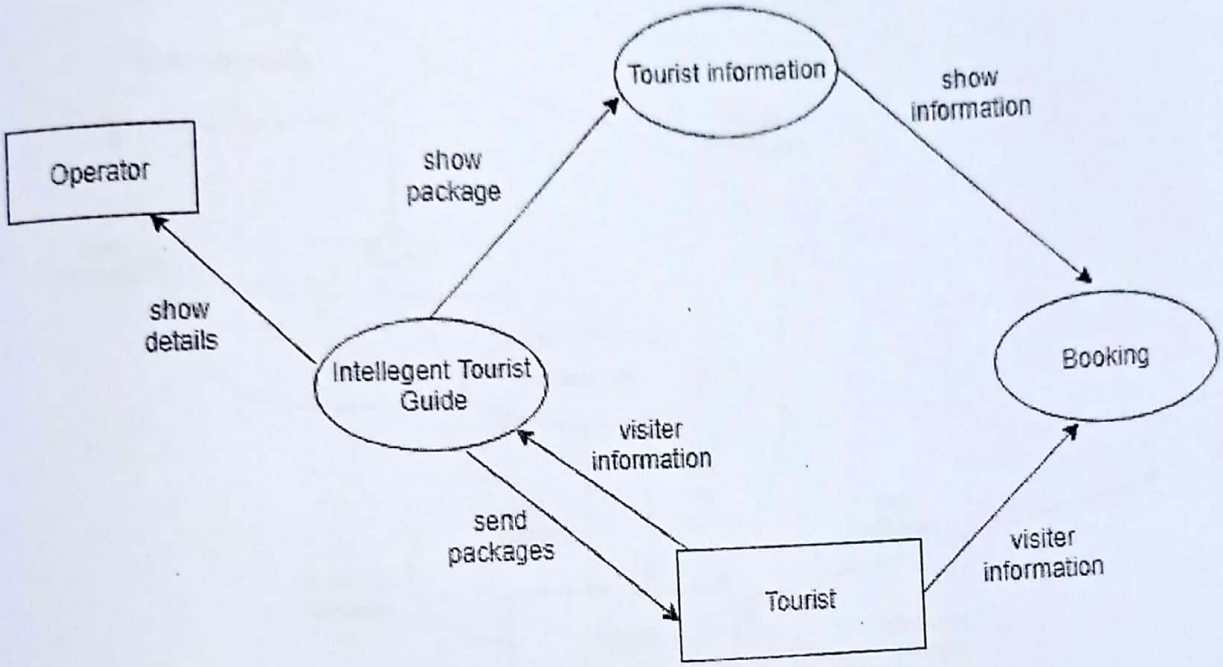

Figure 6: Level-1 DFD of system

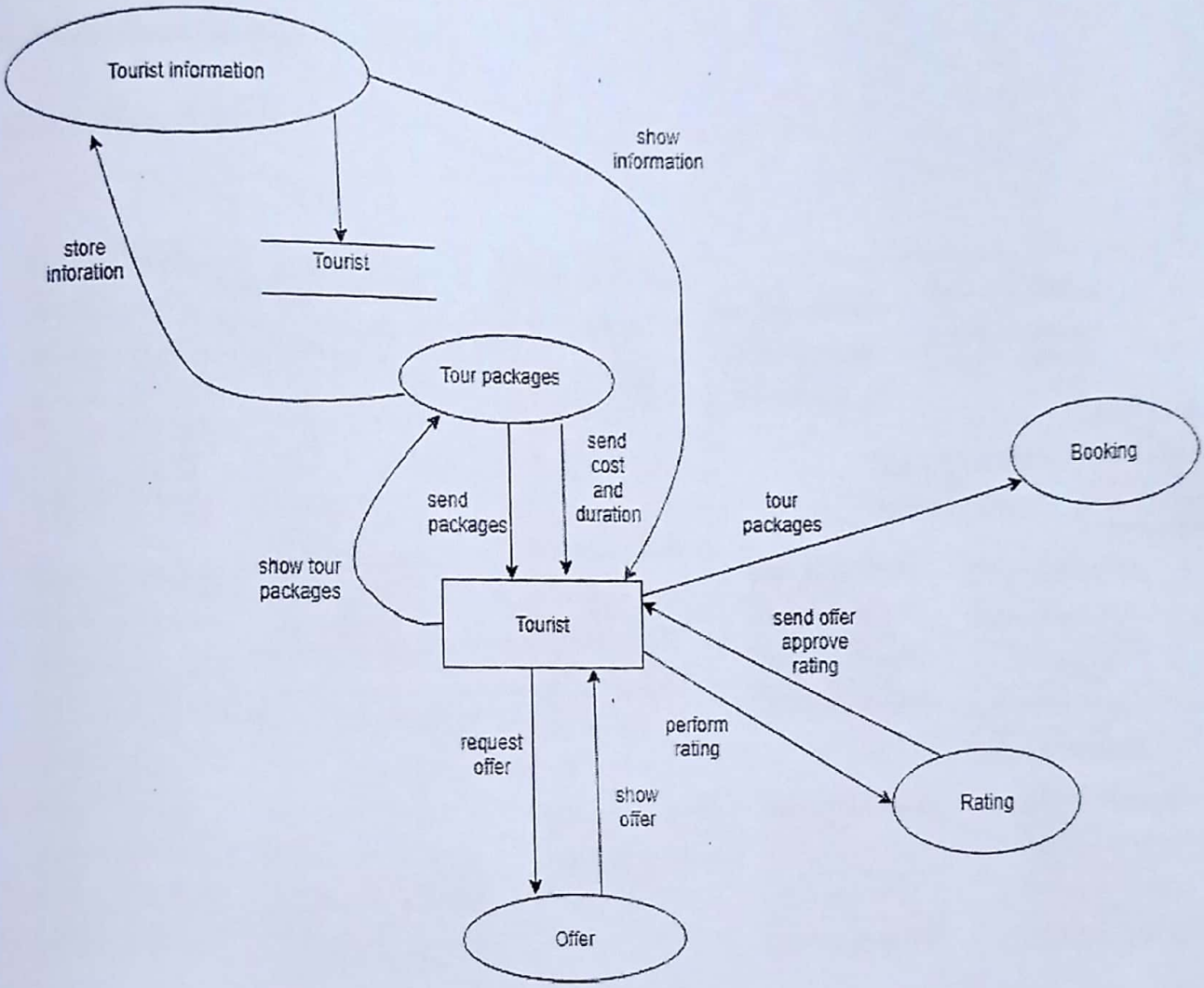

Figure 7: Level-2 DFD

4.3 Database Design

4.3.1 Schema diagram

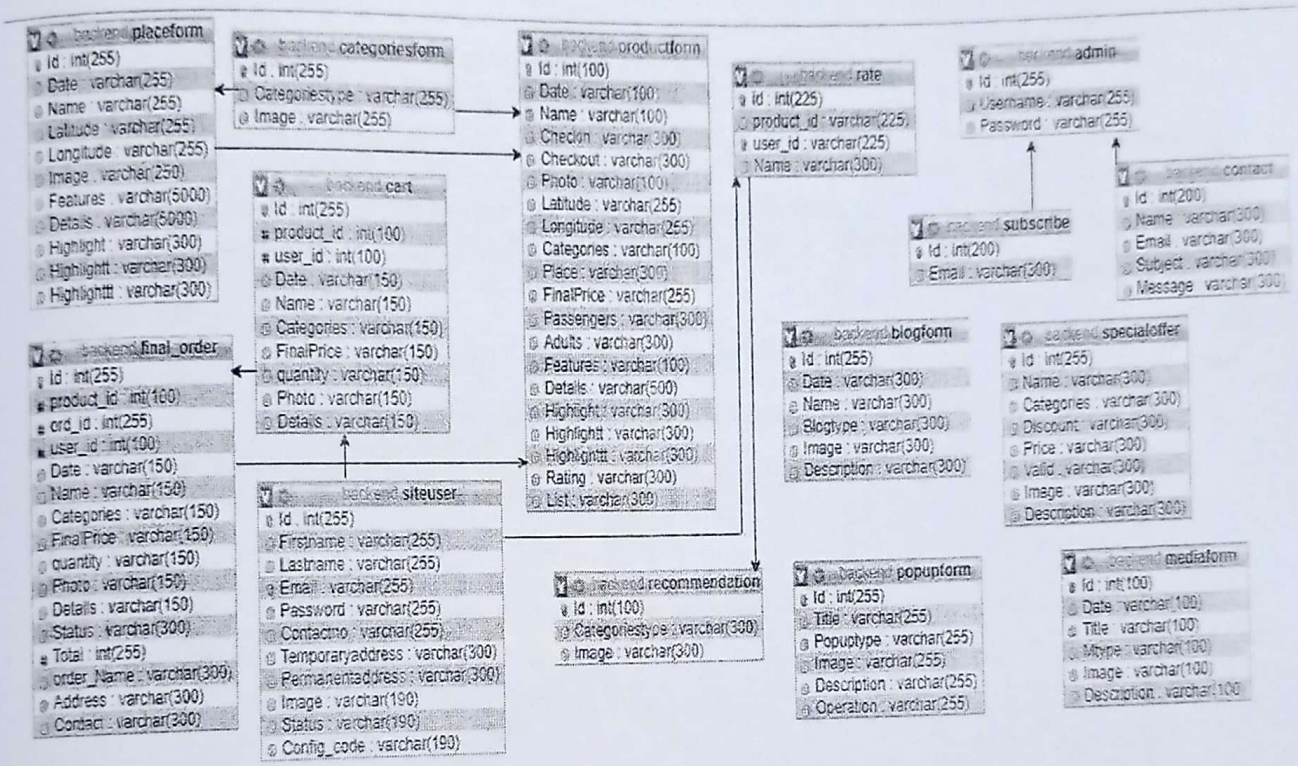

Figure 8: Schema Diagram

4.3.2 Flow Chart

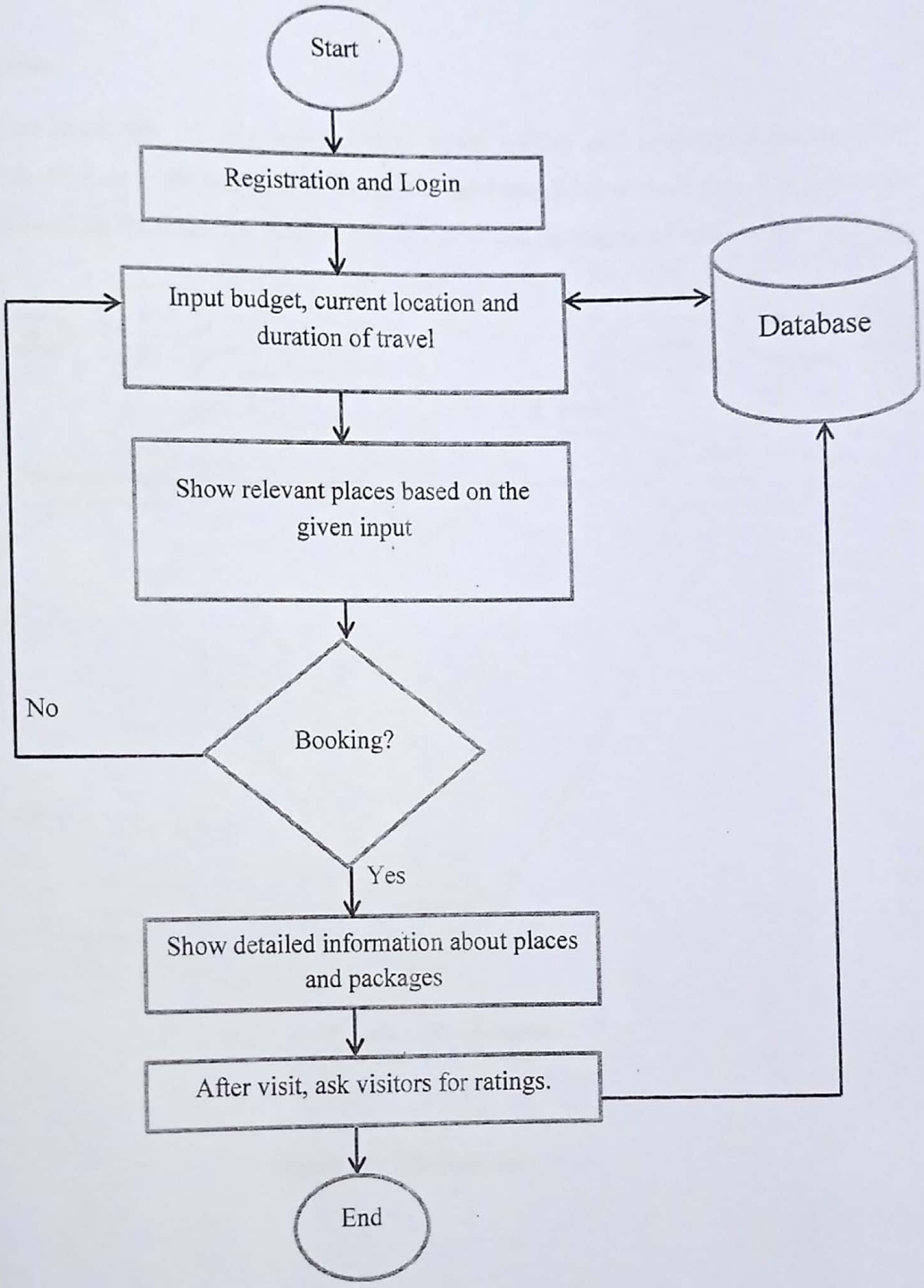

Figure 9: Flow chart Diagram

4.3.2 ER diagram

The ER-diagram represents the real-world objects called entities and association among those entities. The ER-diagram is the best tool to design the database. It helps the designer to determine the useful entities of the database, the relationship they hold and the degree of relationship.

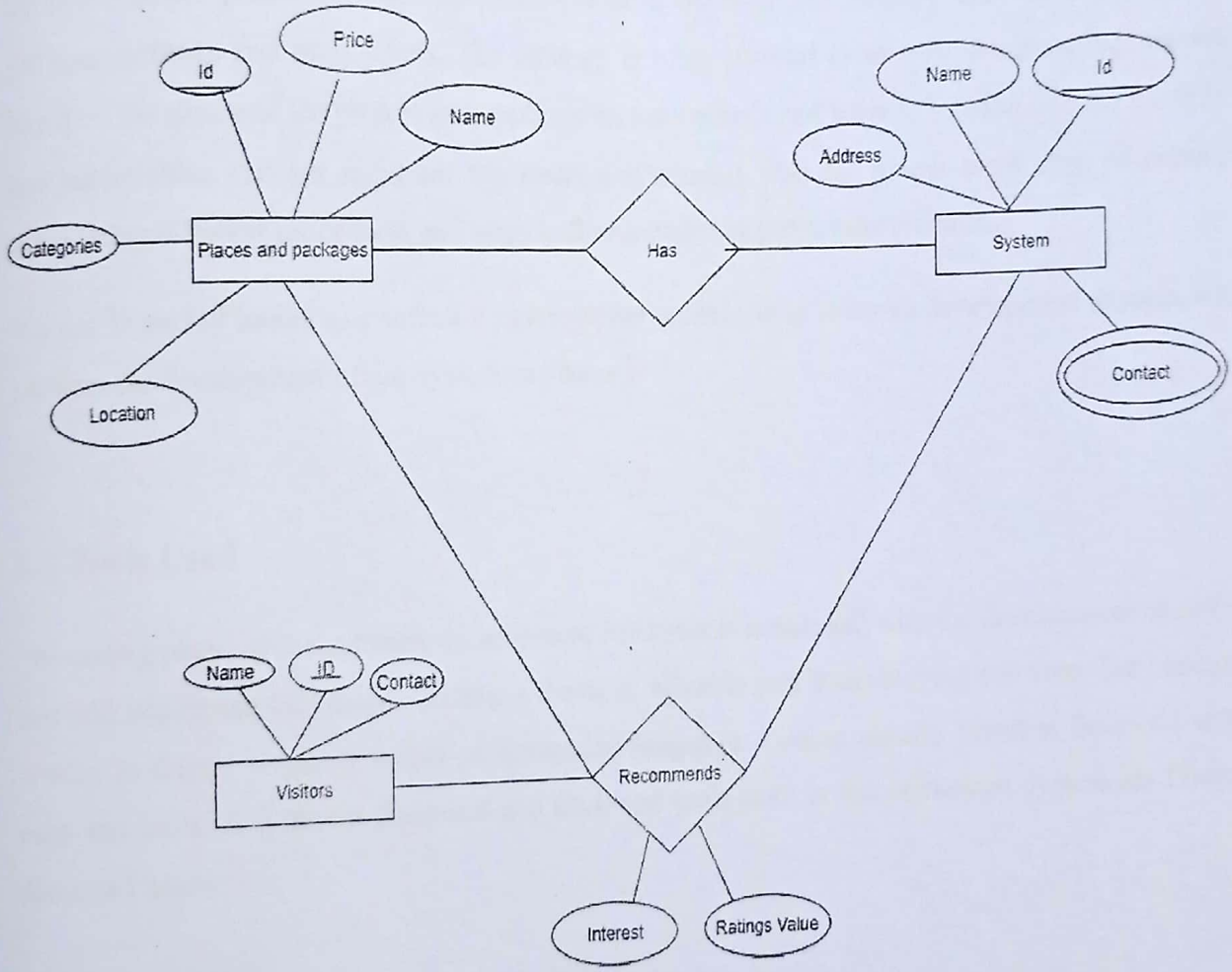

Figure 10: ER diagram

Chapter 5

System Development

5.1 System Development Model

To solve actual problems, one must incorporate a development strategy that encompasses the process, methods and tools layers. The strategy is often referred to as a system planning, chosen based on the nature of the project and application, the methods and tools to be used, and the controls and deliverables that are required. We made a systematic plan for proper work flow of project considering different procedures and steps before initializing project development.

We use Waterfall model as a software development model. As in software development process, we perform the development of our system as planned.

5.2 Tools Used

The coding phase of the software development life cycle is concerned with the development of code that will implement the design. Coding is the most valuable part in developing software. The code is written in formal language called programming language. Coding usually involves front-end and back-end tools. A different front-end and back-end tools used in Recommender system are finely discussed below:

5.2.1 Front End

Front end is the part of the system where normal users communicate with the system. Front end is related to the user interface. Front end consist of different coding tools where codes are written to develop the system. Recommender system uses the following front-end tools.

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

5.2.2 Back End

- PHP
- MYSQL

5.2.3 Text Editor

- Notepad++

5.2.4 Drawing Tools

- Draw.io

Chapter 6

Implementation and Testing

6.1 Implementation of UBCF Algorithm

User Based Collaborating Filtering Algorithm is Rating Based Recommendation System which is a system designed and programmed to create a platform for visitors user based methods for collaborative filtering predict new ratings by averaging ratings provided for placesand packages, and pairs of similar users are identified[6].Intelligent Tourist Guide is an efficient web application where visitors can search for the places and packages and find appropriate destination according to their interest. Web-application is used to create records of both visitors and destinations.

Here at first static rating is provided by the admin to the places and packages. The initial visitors to the site get recommendation according these ratings. The admin provides rating exploring different sites. After real visitors rate the places and packages, visitors can find places and packages according to their rating, budget and duration of travel mentioned by them and also can book the packages. When a number of users visit the site and give rating to the places and packages, new visitors to the site get recommendation according to rating provided by previous users to the places and packages. At first the average rating of different places or packages is calculated and the average rating is compared. The places and packages of highest rating is recommended to the active visitors. The average rating is calculated.

We can calculate the average ratings from the users by calculating the mean of total ratings. And mean is calculated by:

Mean= $\sum X/N$

WhereX = Total sum of ratings of individual places.

N = Total number of individual rating the individual places.

Here, all the rated places are compared and the place with highest rating is recommended to new visitors to the site.

6.2 Testing

The testing phase is done to verify and validate the Intelligent Tourist Guide. The Intelligent Tourist Guide is tested to check if the developed system is free from programming and logical errors, and the developed application is what we were expecting. It also checks whether all the system and user requirements are met or not. We have conducted following tests.

6.2.1 Unit Testing

In unit testing, individual component of the software is tested. The purpose of this testing is to validate that each unit of software performs as designed. Various tables for different test cases are:

Table 1 : Test case for visitors

S.N	Test Cases	Input Data	Expected Outcome	Actual Results	Status
1	Login page	Correct credentials	User must successfully login	User is logged in	True
2	Login page	Incorrect credentials	User must be unable to login	User is unable to logged in	True
3	Verify sign up functionality	Enter input field With already exist Username	A pop up message Will show "email Already register"	User is unable to signup	True
4	Verify sign Up functionality	Enter input field with new username, and valid password	Account successfully created	Account created successfully	True
5	Booking Packages	Click book now option when user is logged in	A pop up message Will show "Package is booked"	Package booked & message is sent to user's mobile.	True
6	Edit personal information	Verify edit on valid input	Edit the personal information & see changed information in profile panel.	Profile successfully edited	True
7	Edit personal information	Verify edit on invalid input	Notify user about the invalid input in the form.	Provide valid input in the information	True

6.2.2 Integration Testing

Here, the individual units such as login, registration are combined and tested as a group. The login was tested for validation and authentication. Again, visitor's preferences and requirements were tested to verify the functional, performance and reliability between the modules.

6.2.3 System Testing

System testing is focused on assessing the system's reliability. It helps to determine the optimality of the internal structure and the outputs generated by the system meets the system requirements. Faults that are discovered during system testing are passed back to the development phase for repair. Then the faults are recovered and then the system is tested again as a whole. This process helps in validating the system by testing the system as a whole that covers each module of the application, database specifications and underlying configurations. This application passes the system testing and is ready for real world implementation.

Chapter 7

Conclusion and Future Enhancement

Recommender systems have grown as an area of both research and practice. An Intelligent Tourist Guide system is considered as the effective way for tourist to search the places of tourist attractions which compares the ratings of visitors to find similarity between visitors and calculates a list of recommended attractions for the tourist. Here, users can get an attraction's detailed information, including text, and picture. Intelligent Tourist Guide can provide users with location-based information, which can be browsed through a map. Research work of this paper is to explore the recommendation of tourist attractions and a lot of further work needs to be optimized on the basis of this paper. As a future enhancement we can extent this application for the online payment and real time guidance.

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Appendix:

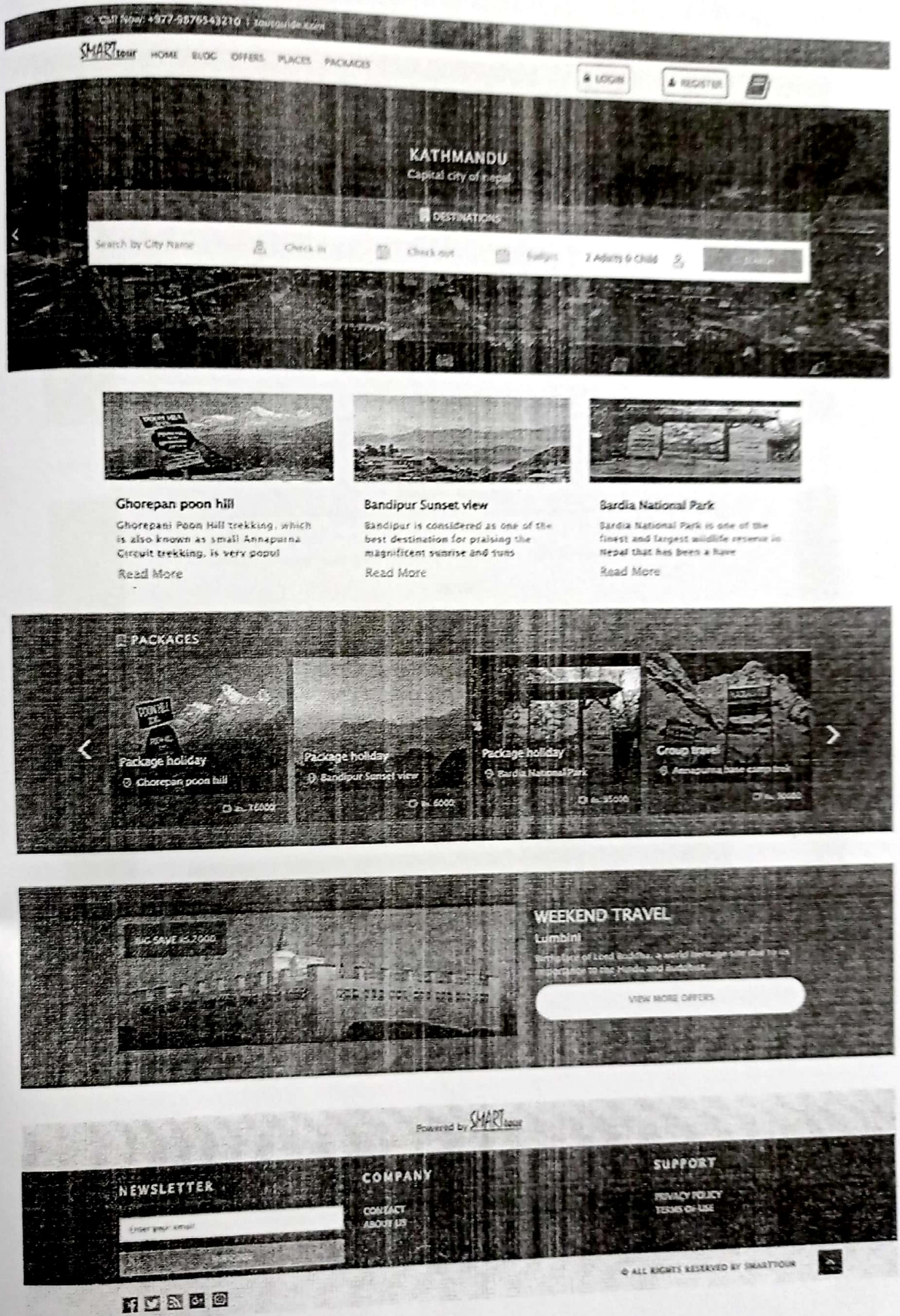

Figure 3 : Homepage

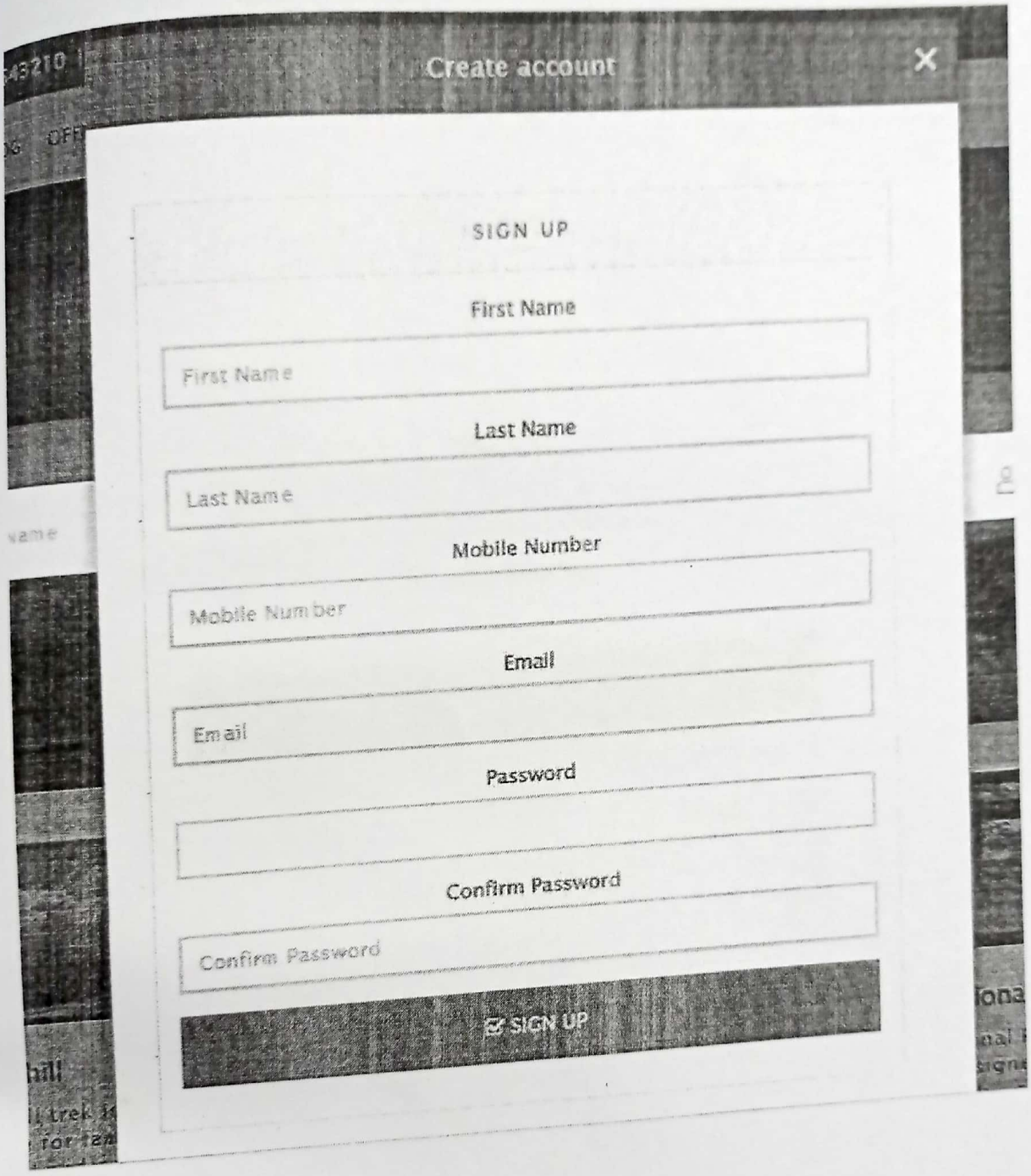

Figure 4 : Register page

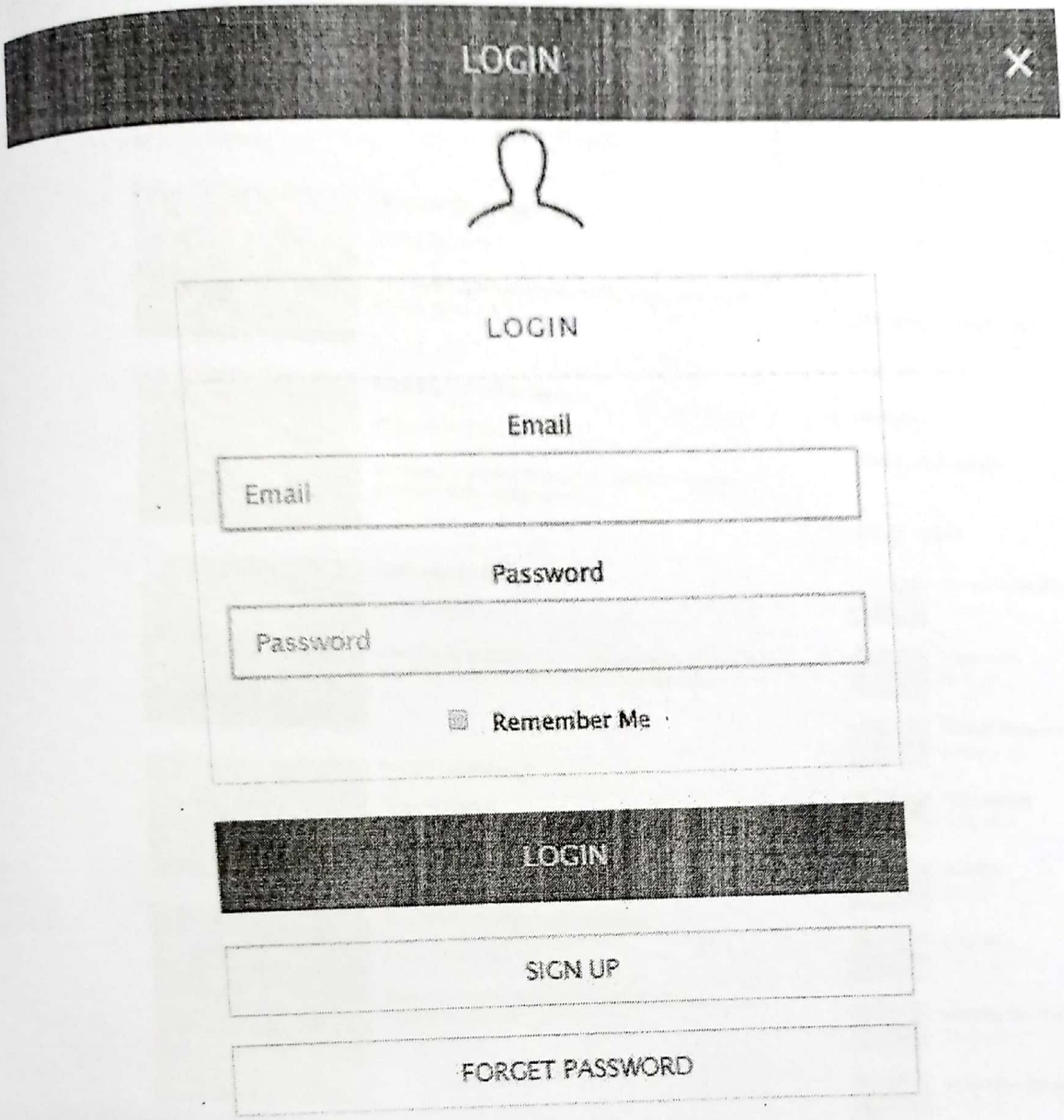

Figure 5 : Login page

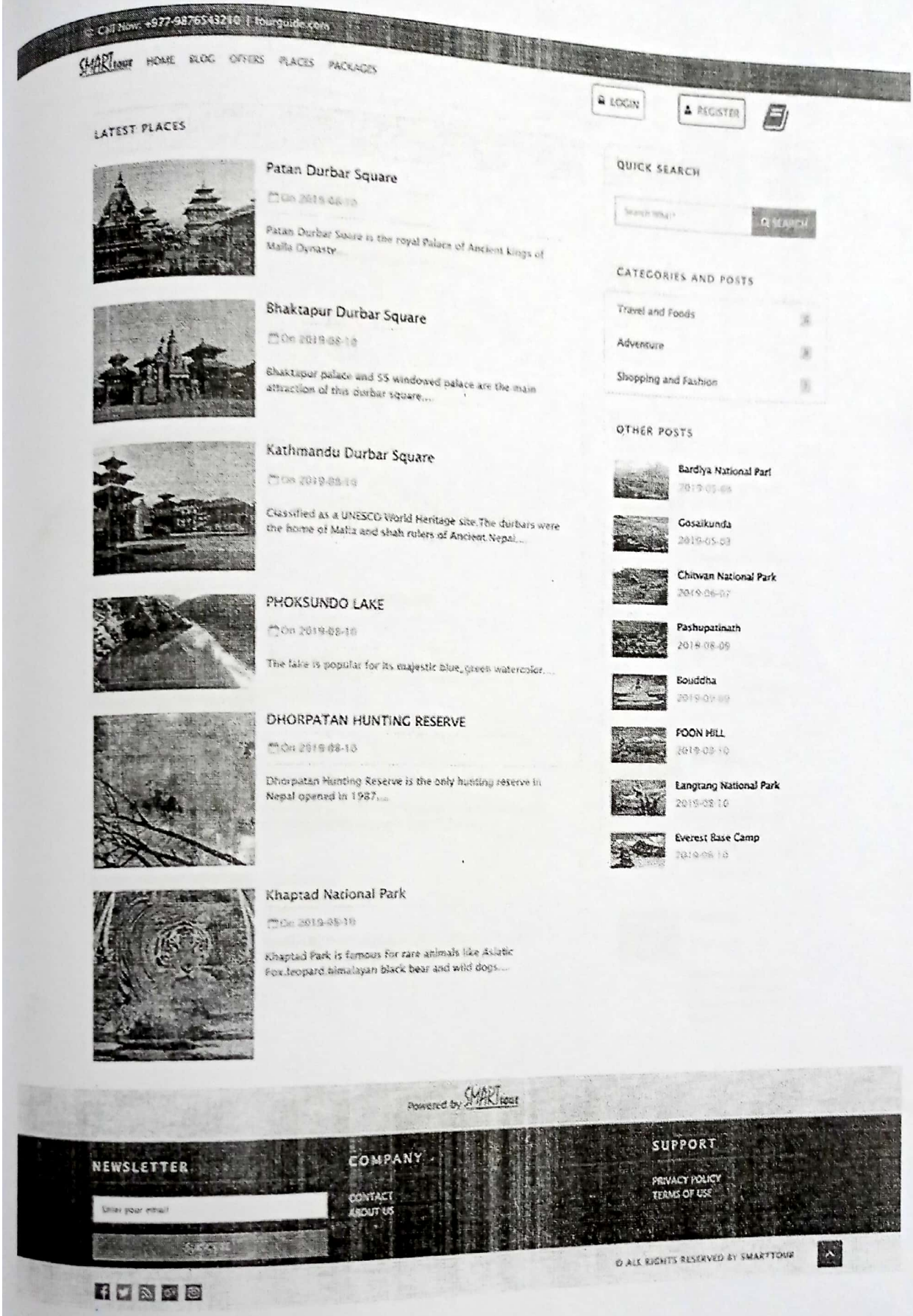

Figure15: Places to visit

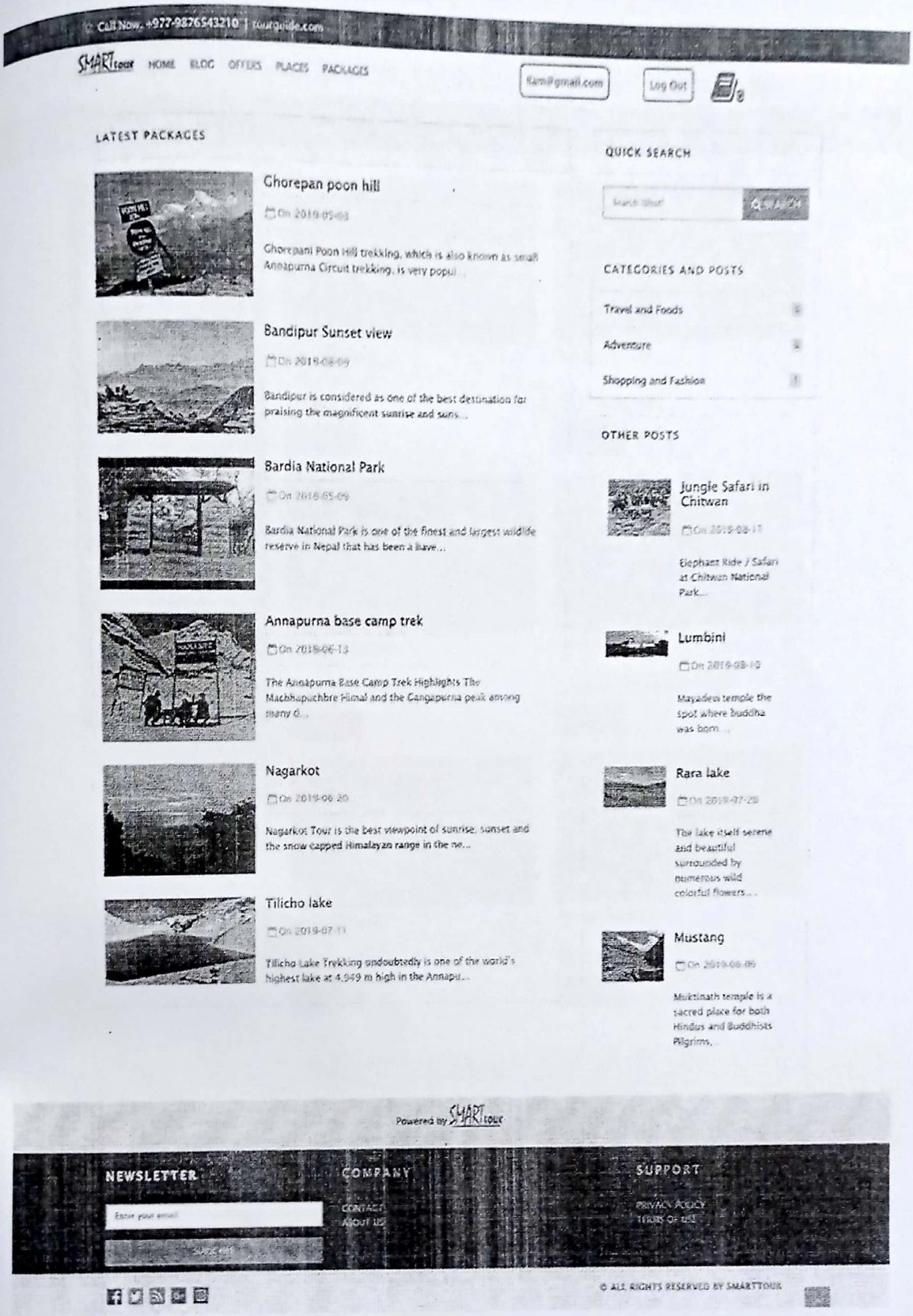

Figure16: Latest Packages

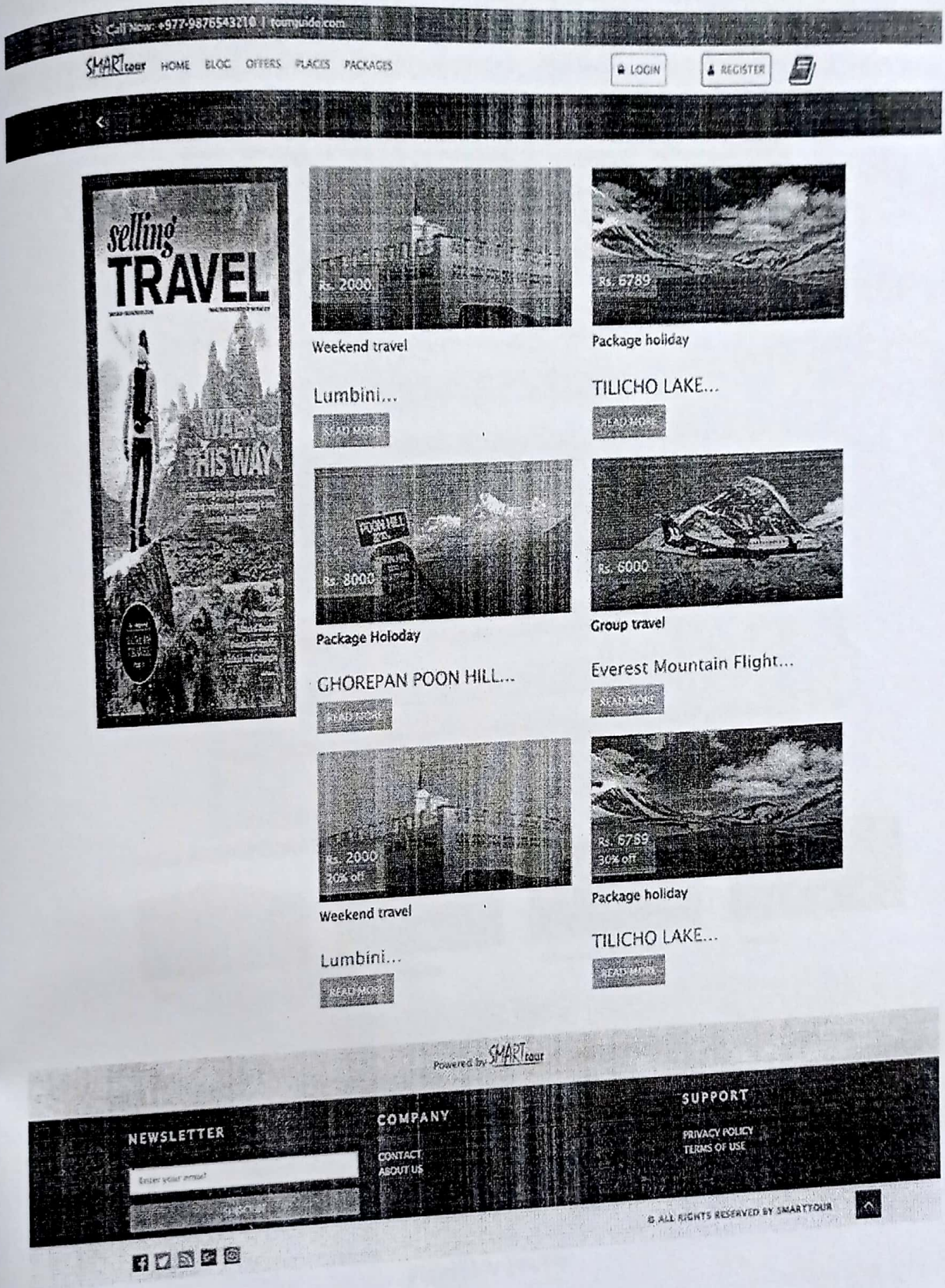

Figure17: Latest offers

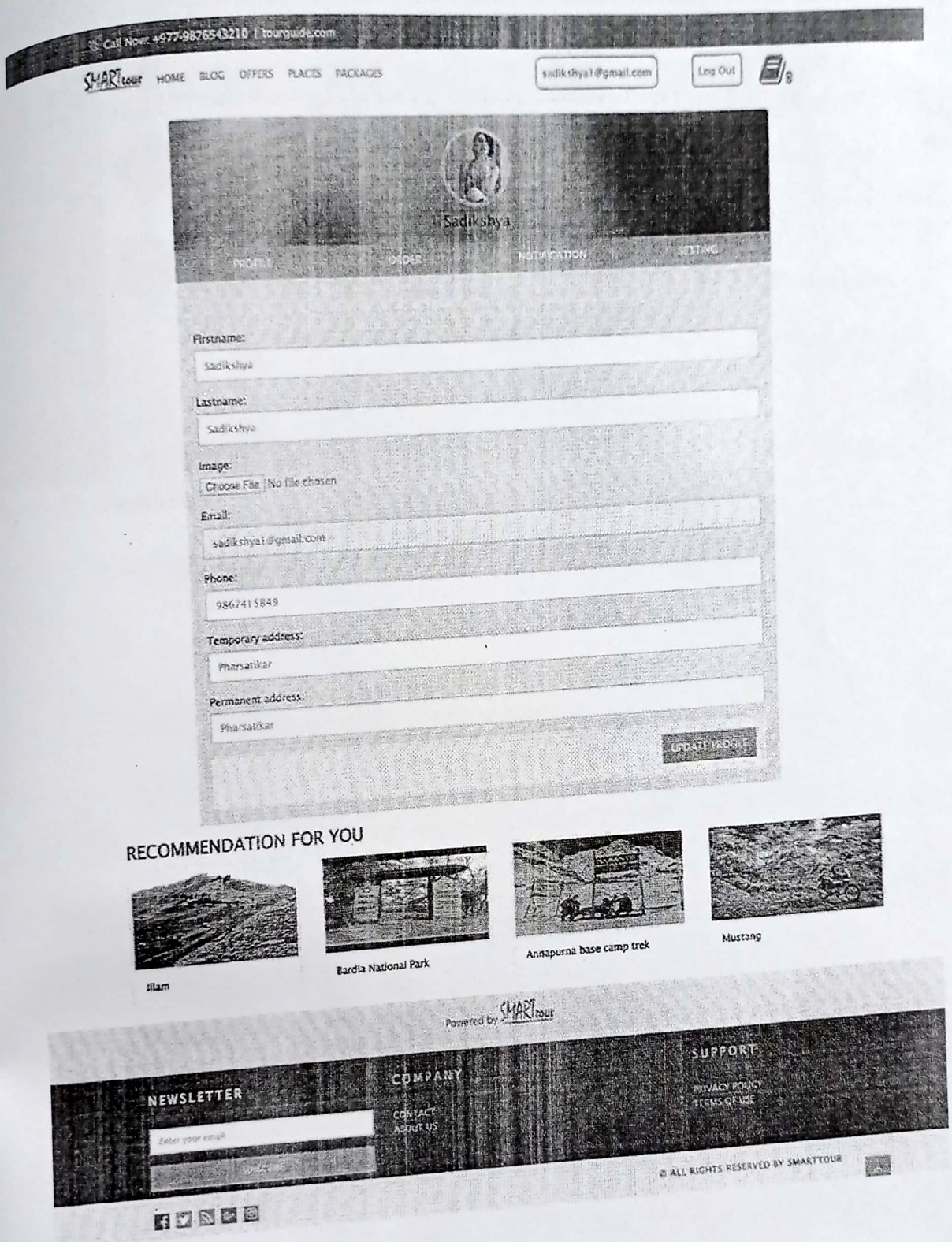

Figure18: Profile

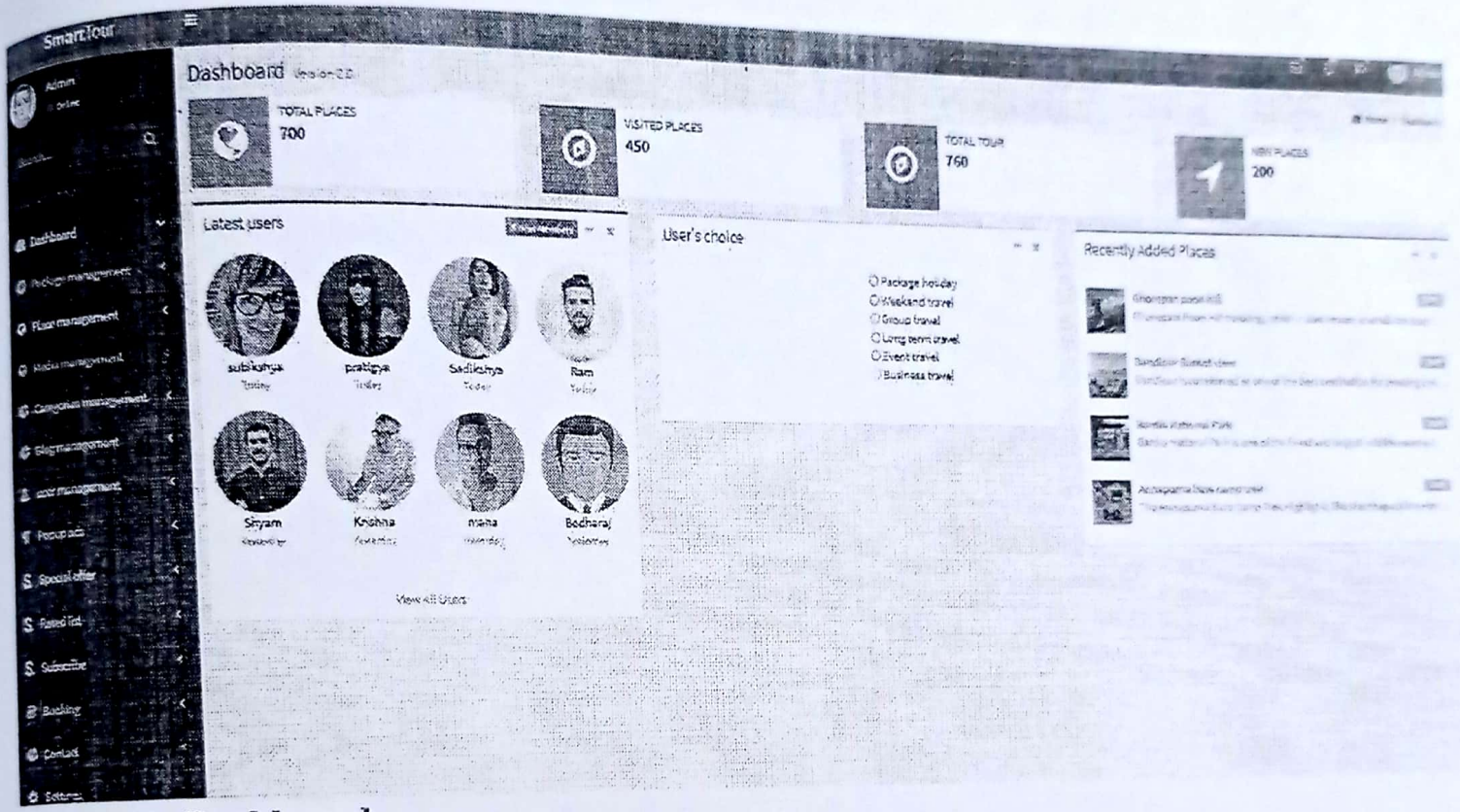

Figure 19 :Dashboard

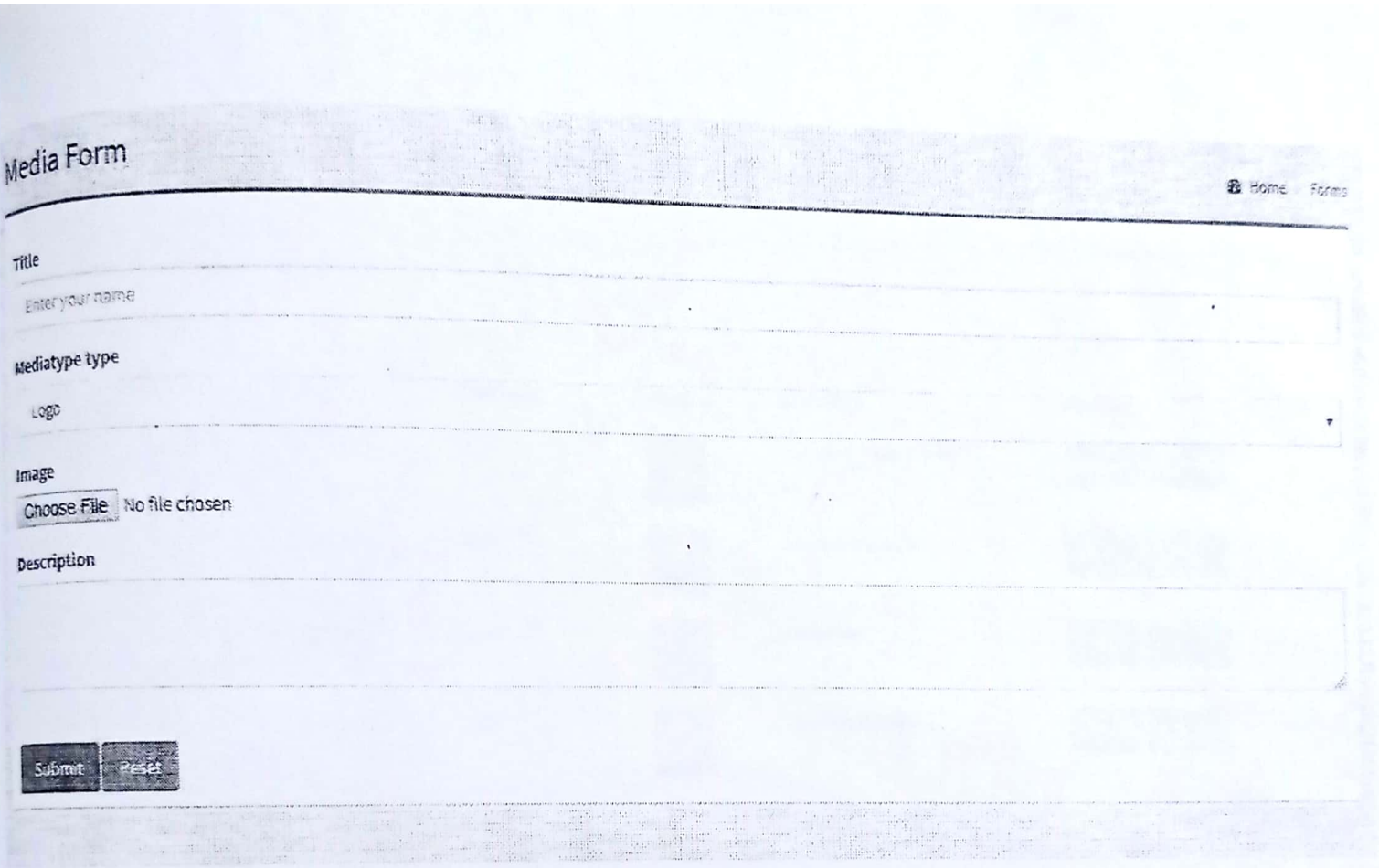

Figure 20 :Media form

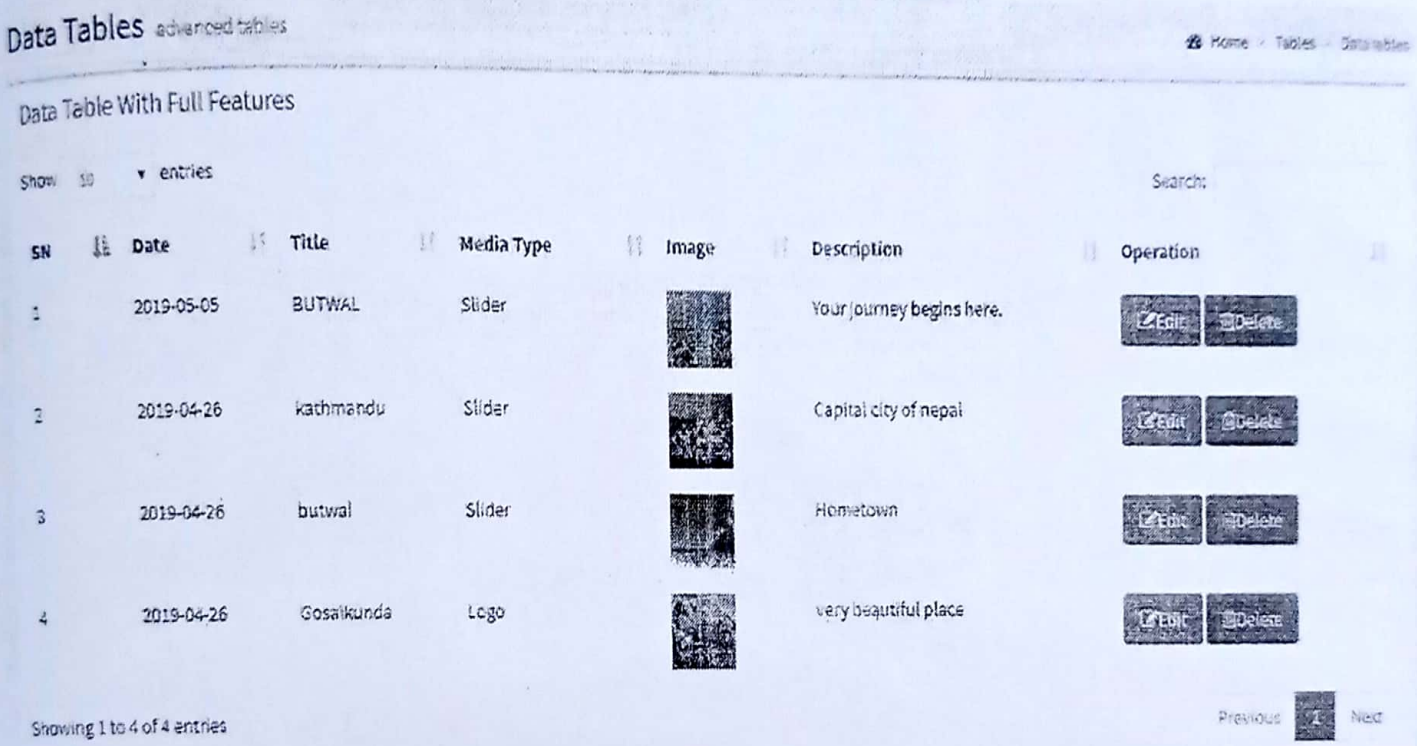

Figure 21 : Media table