KLE SOCIETY'S S NIJILINGAPPA COLLEGE

RAJAJINAGAR,BANGLORE-10

BANGLORE CITY UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

PROJECT REPORT ON

ONLINE TOURISM MANGEMENT SYSTEM

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that project work entitled "ONLINE TOURISM MANGEMENT SYSTEM" has been successfully certified by Sachin D N (S2015820) , Kiran Prasad A N (S2015801) and Shashi Kumar R (S2015823) in partial fulfillment for the award of VI-Semester,B.Sc. during the academic year 2022-2023.

Signature of Guide	Signature of HOD	Signature of Principal
(Mrs.Aruna O R)	(Mrs.Aruna O R)	(Dr.Arun Kumar B Sonappanavar)

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SYNOPSIS

1.Project Abstract:

Online Tourism Management System is a unique and specialized website(portal) on tour and travelling , the website is highly useful for the visitors or tourist , the main purpose of this project is to provide a convenient way for a customers to book Tour packages. This project is developed to provide a search platform where a tourist can find their tour places according to their choices.

2.Project Introduction:

This application is used to book Tour packages. In the present system a customer has to approach various agencies to find details of places and to book tickets. This often requires a lot of time and effort. This project makes it easy for the customers as well as administrator to maintain the information regarding the bookings, enquiries etc.

This application provides the administration with a facility to add new Packages, modify packages, view enquiries, Booking Details. It also takes care of the administrator, as well as customer authentication.

As the name of the project "online Tourism" suggest, the system/application manages the information or detail regarding various Tour Packages in the application.To keep the information, correct and fast, it will manage the status/information of thatBooking and cancelling, so one can get the details of their booking as per their needs.

3.Scope of The Project:

This website reduces the manual work, maintaining accuracy, increasing efficiency and saving time. Also, Authority need not go to develop a new software each time. Instead, they just need to register and alter. For customers, it saves the time of going to agencies and also, they can view their Booking details then and there.

4. MODULES

The modules used are as follows:

- **Admin:**
  - ✓ Login
  - ✓ Dashboard

✓Tour (create, Manage)
✓ Manage Users
✓ Manage Booking
✓ Manage Issues
✓Manage Enquiry
✓ Manage Pages

- **Customer:**
  - ✓ Login
  - ✓ About
  - ✓ Tour Packages(Details ,Booking)
  - ✓Privacy policy
  - ✓ Terms of use
  - ✓ Contact Us
  - ✓ Enquiry

5.Hardware Requirements:

- Processor: Intel core i3 or more
- RAM: 4GB or higher
- Hardware: 512GB or higher
- Standard Keyboard, Mouse and Monitor etc.

6.Software Requirements:

- Design used: HTML, CSS, JavaScript
- Language: php (hypertext pre-processor)
- Browser: IE8, google chrome, opera, Mozilla
- Software: XAMPP/WAMP/LAMP/MAMP
  - Database: MySQL
  - Server: Apache
- Documentation: MS Word
- Text editor: Visual Studio Code, Sublime, Atom, Notepad

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

PROJECT INTORDUCTION

Online tourism management system is used to book a tour from anywhere in the world by a single dynamic website which will help the user to know all about the places and tour details in a single website. The admin can add packages to the website and create a tour packages. Then the users can sign in and book each project, they can be confirmed by the admin in their manage booking page.

The user can see the confirmation in their my booking page. It is a easiest platform for all travelers which can be easily booked and know the all details. Tourism Management system is a dynamic website for tourism business. It is dynamic and responsive web design. It is also called travel technology solution for agencies & tour operation. The tourism management system allows the user of the system access all the details regarding tour packages. The main purpose is to help tourism companies to manage customers etc.

What is Tourism Management System?

An Tourism Management system is the complete agenda of an online based Tour booking which has got multiple features and functionalities. Through Online Tourism management System tour packages are created and the customers can view the details regarding any tour package which they need and book the package and can also cancel them This type of tour system has got multiple benefits few of them are that it eliminates time consumed to travel to the agencies, and eliminates any sort of manual work.

How does Online Tourism Management System work?

In Online Tourism Management System the entire steps involved in a tour booking right from the beginning till the end is digitized with the use of online assessment software. Let's read how each step is automated with the application of online tourism platform-

- **Admin authentication :**

This module is mainly based on admin. System will check the admin user name and password for authentication. After the verification for authorization the admin can be able to precede the process. All works are done under his control.

- **User Registration:**

This module covers the details about the registration of users which they can be register by itself by adding data like name, password, email id and further details. After registration they can be sign in by their username and password.

- **Package Creation :**

The admin can create packages by creating package page which the type, price, details, place details all the travel tour package details can be added here. Which it will be showed in user homepage.

- **Package booking :**

In this module maintain the booking of travel packages by the user by selecting a various packages with date and certain comments

.

- **Booking confirmation/manage :**

Booking confirmation is the process of confirming the booked packages by the admin that is booked by the user with date and comment. Also admin can manage the booking by cancelling.

What are the Pros and Cons of Online Examination System?

- **Pros-**

● Gives accurate information
● Simplifies the manual work
●It minimizes the documentation related work
●Provides up to date information
● Friendly Environment by providing warning messages.
●travelers details can be provided
● booking confirmation notification

- **Cons-**

●Increased transaction leads to increased source document and hence maintenance becomes difficult.
●If any admin, user entry is wrongly made then the maintenance becomes very difficult.

INTRODUCTION

To

- **HTML**
- **CSS**
- **JavaScript**
  - ✓**jQuery**
  - ✓ **Ajax**
- **PHP**
- **XAMPP Software**
- **MySQL database**
- **Apache Server**

HTML INTRODUCTION

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g., HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.

HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. The first-ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1999.

Elements and Tags:

HTML uses predefined tags and elements which tell the
browser how to properly display the content. Remember to include closing tags. If omitted, the browser applies the effect of the opening tag until the end of the page.

HTML page structure:

The basic structure of an HTML page is laid out below. It
contains the essential building-block elements (i.e., doctype declaration, HTML, head, title, and body elements) upon which all web pages are created.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>          ←Tells version of HTML
<html>                   ←HTML Root Element
<head>                   ←Used to contain page HTML metadata
<title>Page Title</title>  ←Title of HTML page
</head>
<body>                   ←Hold content of HTML
<h2>Heading Content</h2>  ←HTML headling tag
<p>Paragraph Content</p>   ← HTML paragraph tag
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Page Structure

<!DOCTYPE html>:

This is the document type declaration (not technically a tag). It declares a document as being an HTML document. The doctype declaration is notcase-sensitive.

<html>:

This is called the HTML root element. All other elements are contained within it.

<head>:

The head tag contains the "behind the scenes" elements for a webpage. Elements within the head aren't visible on the front-end of a webpage. HTML elements used inside the <head> element include:

- <style>
- <title>
- <base>
- <noscript>
- <script>
- <meta>
- <link>

<body>:

the body tag is used to enclose all the visible content of a webpage. In other words, the body content is what the browser will show on the front-end.

An HTML document can be created using any text editor. Save the text file using .html or .htm. Once saved as an HTML document, the file can be opened as a webpage in the browser.

Features of HTML:

- It is easy to learn and easy to use.
- It is platform-independent.
- Images, videos, and audio can be added to a web page.
- Hypertext can be added to text.
- It is a markup language.

Why learn HTML?

- It is a simple markup language. Its implementation is easy.
- It is used to create a website.
- Helps in developing fundamentals about web programming.
- Boost professional career.

Advantages:

- HTML is used to build websites.

- It is supported by all browsers.
- It can be integrated with other languages like CSS, JavaScript, etc.

Disadvantages:

- HTML can only create static webpages. For dynamic webpages, other languages have to be used.
- A large amount of code has to be written to create a simple web page.
- The security feature is not good.

CSS Introduction

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page. CSS is easy to learn and understood, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

Why CSS?

- CSS saves time: You can write CSS once and reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages.
- Easy Maintenance: To make a global change simply change the style, and all elements in all the webpages will be updated automatically.
- Search Engines: CSS is considered a clean coding technique, which means search engines won't have to struggle to "read" its content.
- Superior styles to HTML: CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.
- Offline Browsing: CSS can store web applications locally with the help of an offline cache. Using this we can view offline websites.

CSS Syntax:

A CSS comprises style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to thecorresponding elements in your document.A style rule set consists of a selector and declaration block.

Selector - hl
Declaration -- {color: blue; font size:12px;}

- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

● Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

ForExample:

- -color is property and blue is value.
- -; font size is property and 12px is value.

● A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example:

In the following example all p elements will be center-aligned, with a blue text color:

```
P {color: blue;
text-align: center;
}
```

Characteristics of CSS:

●Maintenance: It is easy to maintain, changing in a single place will affect globally in your web site. No need to change every specific place.
● Time-saving: You can easily use any single CSS script at multiple places.
● Support: CSS is supported by all the browsers and search engines.
●Cache storing: CSS can store web applications locally with the help of offline cache so you can see the web site when you are offline.
●Native front-end: CSS contains a huge list of attributes and function that is helpful to design the HTML page.
● Selectors: In CSS, there are lots of selectors (ID selectors, Class Selectors, etc.) that will be helpful to perform specific tasks.

Advantages of CSS:

● CSS is compatible with all the devices.
● With the help of CSS, website maintenance is easy and faster.
● CSS support consistent and spontaneous changes.
● CSS make the website faster and enhances search engine capabilities to crawl the web pages
● It holds a special feature that is the ability to re-position.

Disadvantages of CSS:

● In CSS, there is a cross browsers issue if you design anything and check on chrome it looks perfect but that does not mean it will look the same in the other

browsers. Then you have to add the script for that browser also.
- There is a lack of security in CSS.
- CSS is vulnerable, it is exposed to possibly being attacked.
- CSS has a fragmentation issue.

JavaScript Introduction

JavaScript is a lightweight, cross-platform, and interpreted scripting language. It is well-known for the development of web pages; many non-browser environments also use it. JavaScript can be used for Client-side developments as well as Server-side developments. JavaScript contains a standard library of objects, like Array, Date, and Math, and a core set of language elements like operators, control structures, and statements.

- Client-side: It supplies objects to control a browser and its Document Object Model (DOM). Like if client-side extensions allow an application to place elements on an HTML form and respond to user events such as mouse clicks, form input, and page navigation. Useful libraries for the client-side are AngularJS, ReactJS, VueJS and so many others.
- Server-side: It supplies objects relevant to running JavaScript on a server. Like if the server-side extensions allow an application to communicate with a database, and provide continuity of information from one invocation to another of the application, or perform file manipulations on a server. The useful framework which is the most famous these days is node.js.

JavaScript can be added to your HTML file in twoways:

- Internal JS: We can add JavaScript directly to our HTML file by writing the code inside the <script> tag. The <script> tag can either be placed inside the <head> or the <body> tag according to the requirement.

- External JS: We can write JavaScript code in other file having an extension.js and then link this file inside the <head> tag of the HTML file in which we want to add this code.

Syntax:

```
<script>
// JavaScript Code
</script>
```

Features of JavaScript:

According to a recent survey conducted by Stack Overflow, JavaScript is the most popular language on earth. With advances in browser technology and JavaScript having moved into the server with Node.js and other frameworks, JavaScript is capable of so much more. Here are a few things that we can do with JavaScript:

- JavaScript was created in the first place for DOM manipulation. Earlier websites were mostly static, after JS was created dynamic Web sites were made.
- Functions in JS are objects. They may have properties and methods just like another object. They can be passed as arguments in other functions.
- Can handle date and time.
- Performs Form Validation although the forms are created using HTML.
- No compiler needed.

Applications of JavaScript:

- Web Development: Adding interactivity and behaviour to static sites JavaScript was invented to do this in 1995. By using AngularJS that can be achieved so easily.

- Web Applications: With technology, browsers have improved to the extent that a language was required to create robust web applications. When we explore a map in Google Maps then we only need to click and drag the mouse. All detailed view is just a click away, and this is possible only because of JavaScript. It uses Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) that provide extra power to the code. The Electron and React is helpful in this department.

- Server Applications: With the help of Node.js, JavaScript made its way from client to server and node.js is the most powerful in the server-side.

- Games: Not only in websites, but JavaScript also helps in creating games for leisure. The combination of JavaScript and HTML 5 makes JavaScript popular in game development as well. It provides the EaseJS library which provides solutions for working with rich graphics

.

- Smartwatches: JavaScript is being used in all possible devices and applications. It provides a library PebbleJS which is used in smartwatch applications. This framework works for applications that require the internet for its functioning.

- Art: Artists and designers can create whatever they want using JavaScript to draw on HTML 5 canvas, make the sound more effective also can be used p5.js library

.

- Machine Learning: This JavaScript ml5.js library can be used in web development by using machine learning.

Limitations of JavaScript:

- Performance: JavaScript does not provide the same level of performance as offered by many traditional languages as a complex program written in JavaScript would be comparatively slow. But as JavaScript is used to perform simple tasks in a browser, so performance is not considered a big restriction in its use.

- Complexity: To master a scripting language, programmers must have a thorough knowledge of all the programming concepts, core language objects, client and server-side objects otherwise it would be difficult for them to write advanced scripts using JavaScript.

- Weak error handling and type checking facilities: It is weakly typed language as there is no need to specify the data type of the variable. So wrong type checking is not performed by compiler.

jQuery Introduction

jQuery is an open-source JavaScript library that simplifies the interactions between an HTML/CSS document, or more precisely the Document Object Model (DOM), and JavaScript. Elaborating the terms, jQuery simplifies HTML document traversing and manipulation, browser event handling, DOM animations, Ajax interactions, and cross-browser JavaScript development.

jQuery is widely famous with its philosophy of "Write less, do more." This philosophy can be further elaborated as three concepts:

- Finding some elements (via CSS selectors) and doing something with them (via jQuery methods) i.e. locate a set of elements in the DOM, and then do something with that set of elements.
- Chaining multiple jQuery methods on a set of elements
- Using the jQuery wrapper and implicit iteration

Using jQuery (JS) library on HTML page

There are several ways to start using jQuery on your web site.

1. Use the Google-hosted/ Microsoft-hosted content delivery network (CDN) to include a version of jQuery.
2. Download own version of jQuery from jQuery.com and host it on own server or local filesystem.

Note: All jQuery methods are inside a document-ready event to prevent any jQuery code from running before the document is finished loading (is ready).

Basic syntax for any jQuery function is:

$(selector).action()

- A $ sign is to define/access jQuery
- A (selector) is to "query (or find)" HTML elements in html page
- A jQuery action() is the action to be performed on the selected element(s)

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <head>
        <script src=
"https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.1/jquery.min.js">
       </script>
       <script>
          $(document).ready(function() {
             $("h2").click(function() {
                $(this).hover();
              });
           });
    </script>
</head>
<body>
    <center>
       <h2 style="color: green;">
        Got you here
     </h2>
  </center>
```

```
    </body>
</html>
```

Why jQuery?

Some of the key points which support the answer for why to use jQuery :

- It is incredibly popular, which is to say it has a large community of users and a healthy amount of contributors who participate as developers and evangelists.
- It normalizes the differences between web browsers so that you don't have to. It is intentionally a lightweight footprint with a simple yet clever plugin architecture.
- Its repository of plugins is vast and has seen steady growth since jQuery's release.
- Its API is fully documented, including inline code examples, which in the world of JavaScript libraries is a luxury. Heck, any documentation at all was a luxury for years.
- It is friendly, which is to say it provides helpful ways to avoid conflicts with other JavaScript libraries.

Advantages:

- Wide range of plug-ins. jQuery allows developers to create plug-ins on top of the
. JavaScript library
- Large development community
- It has a good and comprehensive documentation
- It is a lot easier to use compared to standard javascript and other javascript libraries.

.

- JQuery lets users develop Ajax templates with ease, Ajax enables a sleeker interface where actions can be performed on pages without requiring the entire page to be reloaded.
- Being Light weight and a powerful chaining capability makes jQuery stronger.

Disadvantages:

- While JQuery has an impressive library in terms of quantity, depending on how much customization you require on your website, the functionality may be limited thus using raw javascript may be inevitable in some cases.
- The JQueryjavascript file is required to run JQuery commands, while the size

of this file is relatively small (25-100KB depending on the server), it is still a strain on the client computer and maybe your web server as well if you intend to host the JQuery script on your own web server.

AJAX Introduction

What is Ajax?

Ajax is an acronym for Asynchronous Javascript and XML. It is used to communicate with the server without refreshing the web page and thus increasing the user experience and better performance.

How does it work?

First, let us understand what does asynchronous actually mean. There are two types of requests synchronous as well as asynchronous. Synchronous requests are the one which follows sequentially i.e if one process is going on and in the same time another process wants to be executed, it will not be allowed that means the only one process at a time will be executed. This is not good because in this type most of the time CPU remains idle such as during I/O operation in the process which are the order of magnitude slower than the CPU processing the instructions. Thus to make the full utilization of the CPU and other resources use asynchronous calls. For more information visit this link. Why the word javascript is present here. Actually, the requests are made through the use of javascript functions. Now the term XML which is used to create XMLHttpRequest object. Thus, the summary of the above explanation is that Ajax allows web pages to be
updated asynchronously by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes. Now discuss the important part and its implementation. For implementing Ajax, only be aware of XMLHttpRequest object. Now, what actually it is. It is an object used to exchange data with the server behind the scenes. Try to remember the paradigm of OOP which says that object communicates through calling methods (or in general sense message passing). The same case applied here as well. Usually, create this object and use it to call the methods which result in effective communication. All modern browsers support the XMLHttpRequest object.

Basic Syntax: The syntax of creating the object is given below.

```
req = new XMLHttpRequest();
```

There are two types of methods open() and send(). Uses of these methods explained below.

```
req.open("GET", "abc.php", true);
```

req.send();

The above two lines described the two methods. req stands for the request, it is basically a reference variable. The GET parameter is as usual one of two types of methods to send the request. Use POST as well depending upon whether send the data through POST or GET method. The second parameter being the name of the file which actually handles the requests and processes them. The third parameter is true, it tells that whether the requests are processed asynchronously or synchronously. It is by default true which means that requests are asynchronous. The open() method prepares the request before sending it to the server. The send method is used to send the request to the server. Sending the parameter through getting or POST request. The syntax is given below

req.open("GET", "abc.php?x=25", true);

req.send();

In the above lines of code, the specified query in the form of URL followed by ? which is further followed by the name of the variable then = and then the corresponding value. If sending two or more variables use ampersand (&) sign between the two variables. The above method as shown applies for GET request. Sending the data through the POST, then send it in the send method as shown below.

req.send("name-johndoe&marks-99");

Use of setRequestHeader() method as shown below.

req.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded"),

Advantages:

1. Speed is enhanced as there is no need to reload the page again.
2. AJAX make asynchronous calls to a web server, this means client browsers avoid waiting for all the data to arrive before starting of rendering.
3. Form validation can be done successfully through it.
4. Bandwidth utilization - It saves memory when the data is fetched from the same page.
5. More interactive.

Disadvantages:

1. Ajax is dependent on Javascript. If there is some Javascript problem with the browser or in the OS, Ajax will not support.
2. Ajax can be problematic in Search engines as it uses Javascript for most of its parts.

3. Source code written in AJAX is easily human readable. There will be some security issues in Ajax.
4. Debugging is difficult.
5. Problem with browser back button when using AJAX enabled pages.

PHP Introduction

The term PHP is an acronym for PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor. PHP is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for web development. It is open-source which means it is free to download and use. It is very simple to learn and use. The files have the extension ".php",

Rasmus Lerdorf inspired the first version of PHP and participating in the later versions. It is an interpreted language and it does not require a compiler.

- PHP code is executed in the server.
- It can be integrated with many databases such as Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL, PostgreSQL, Sybase, Informix.
- It is powerful to hold a content management system like WordPress and can be used to control user access.
- It supports main protocols like HTTP Basic, HTTP Digest, IMAP, FTP, and others.
- Websites like www.facebook.com, www.yahoo.com are also built on PHP.
- One of the main reasons behind this is that PHP can be easily embedded in HTML files and HTML codes can also be written in a PHP file.
- The thing that differentiates PHP from the client-side language like HTML is, PHP codes are executed on the server whereas HTML codes are directly rendered on the browser. PHP codes are first executed on the server and then the result is returned to the browser.
- The only information that the client or browser knows is the result returned after executing the PHP script on the server and not the actual PHP codes present in the PHP file. Also, PHP files can support other client-side scripting languages like CSS and JavaScript.

Syntax:

```
<?php
PHP code goes here
?>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
   <title>PHP Example</title>
</head>
<body>
   <?phpecho "Hello, World! This is PHP code";?>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Hello, World! This is PHP code

Why should we use PHP?

PHP can actually do anything related to server-side scripting or more popularly known as the backend of a website. For example, PHP can receive data from forms, generate dynamic page content, can work with databases, create sessions, send and receive cookies, send emails etc. There are also many hash functions available in PHP to encrypt user's data that makes PHP secure and reliable to be used as a server-side scripting language. So, these are some of the abilities of PHP that makes it suitable to be used as server-side scripting language

Characteristics of PHP:

- Open Source: It is an open-source programming language so it can download freely.
- Simplicity: Since PHP does not include libraries like C/C++ so its structure is simple. It contains lots of pre-defined functions to secure your data. Execution of PHP starts from (<?php) and end with closing escape sequence (?).
- Efficiency: PHP 4.0 uses resource allocation mechanisms and object-oriented programming, in addition to session management features. It eliminates the unnecessary memory allocation.
- Security: Many encryption functions are supported by PHP to secure the data.
- Flexibility: It is a very flexible language because it can be embedded with HTML, CSS, JavaScript, XML and many others languages. Also, the PHP code can be run on any device like Phone, Tabs, Laptops ect.
- Object-Oriented: The object-oriented programming features are added in PHP 4.0

Advantages of PHP:

- It is supported by all Operating Systems like Windows, Linux, Unix, etc.
- It is integrated with other programming languages (HTML, CSS, JavaScript etc) and databased.
- It is easy to connect with the database to store and retrieve data from the database. Multiple databases can also be integrated with PHP.
- It is the fastest programming language compared to other programming languages.
- PHP frameworks and tools are used to protect web applications from outer attacks and security threats.

Disadvantages of PHP:

- Since PHP is open-source so its code is visible to all programmers. If any bugs exist in the source-code then its weakness can be explored by other programmers.
- It is not suitable for large applications because its maintenance is difficult.
- The error handling of a PHP framework is not good.

XAMPPSoftware Introduction

XAMPP is one of the widely used cross-platform web servers, which helps developers to create and test their programs on a local webserver. It was developed by the Apache Friends, and its native source code can be revised or modified by the audience. It consists of Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB, and interpreter for the different programming languages like PHP and Perl. It is available in 11 languages and supported by different platforms such as the IA-32 package of Windows & x64 package of macOS and Linux.

What is XAMPP?

XAMPP is an abbreviation where X stands for Cross-Platform, A stands for Apache, M stands for MYSQL, and the Ps stand for PHP and Perl, respectively. It is an open-source package of web solutions that includes Apache distribution for many servers and command-line executables along with modules such as Apache server, MariaDB, PHP, and Perl.

XAMPP helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server. It is a platform that furnishes a suitable

environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself. Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development, PHP is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is the most vividly used database developed by MySQL. The detailed description of these components is given below.

Components of XAMPP

As defined earlier, XAMPP is used to symbolize the classification of solutions for different technologies. It provides a base for testing of projects based on different technologies through a personal server. XAMPP is an abbreviated form of each alphabet representing each of its major components. This collection of software contains a web server named Apache, a database management system named MariaDB and scripting programming languages such as PHP and Perl. X denotes Cross-platform, which means that it can work on different platforms such as Windows, Linux, and macOS.

Many other components are also part of this collection of software and are explained below.

1. Cross-Platform: Different local systems have different configurations of operating systems installed in it. The component of cross-platform has been included to increase the utility and audience for this package of Apache distributions. It supports various platforms such as packages of Windows, Linus, and MAC OS.
2. Apache: It is an HTTP a cross-platform web server. It is used worldwide for delivering web content. The server application has made free for installation and used for the community of developers under the aegis of Apache Software Foundation. The remote server of Apache delivers the requested files, images, and other documents to the user.
3. MariaDB: Originally, MySQL DBMS was a part of XAMPP, but now it has been replaced by MariaDB. It is one of the most widely used relational DBMS, developed by MySQL. It offers online services of data storage, manipulation, retrieval, arrangement, and deletion.
4. PHP: It is the backend scripting language primarily used for web development. PHP allows users to create dynamic websites and applications. It can be installed on every platform and supports a variety of database management systems. It was implemented using C language. PHP stands for Hypertext Processor. It is said to be derived from Personal Home Page tools, which explains its simplicity and functionality.
5. Perl: It is a combination of two high-level dynamic languages, namely Perl 5 and Perl 6. Perl can be applied for finding solutions for problems based on

system administration, web development, and networking. Perl allows its users to program dynamic web applications. It is very flexible and robust.

6. phpMyAdmin: It is a tool used for dealing with MariaDB. Its version 4.0.4 is currently being used in XAMPP. Administration of DBMS is its main role.
7. OpenSSL: It is the open-source implementation of the Secure Socket Layer Protocol and Transport Layer Protocol. Presently version 0.9.8 is a part of XAMPP.
8. XAMPP Control Panel: It is a panel that helps to operate and regulate upon other components of the XAMPP. Version 3.2.1 is the most recent update. A detailed description of the control panel will be done in the next section of the tutorial.
9. Webalizer: It is a Web Analytics software solution used for User logs and provide details about the usage.
10. Mercury: It is a mail transport system, and its latest version is 4.62. It is a mail server, which helps to manage the mails across the web.
11. Tomcat: Version 7.0.42 is currently being used in XAMPP. It is a servlet based on JAVA to provide JAVA functionalities.
12. Filezilla: It is a File Transfer Protocol Server, which supports and eases the transfer operations performed on files. Its recently updated version is 0.9.41.

XAMPP Format Support

XAMPP is supported in three file formats:

- .EXE- It is an extension used to denote executable files making it accessible to install because an executable file can run on a computer as any normal program.
- .7z 7zip file- This extension is used to denote compressed files that support multiple data compression and encryption algorithms. It is more favored by a formalist, although it requires working with more complex files.
- .ZIP- This tension supports lossless compression of files. A Zipped file may contain multiple compressed files. The Deflate algorithm is mainly used for compression of files supported by this format. The ZIP files are quite tricky to install as compared to .EXE

Thus .EXE is the most straightforward format to install, while the other two formats are quite complicated and complex to install.

MySQL Database Introduction

MySQL is a relational database management system based on the Structured Query Language, which is the popular language for accessing and managing the records in the database. MySQL is open-source and free software under the GNU license. It is supported by Oracle Company.

Our MySQL tutorial includes all topics of MySQL database that provides for how to manage database and to manipulate data with the help of various SQL queries. These queries are: insert records, update records, delete records, select records, create tables, drop tables, etc. There are also given MySQL interview questions to help you better understand the MySQL database.

What is Database?

It is very important to understand the database before learning MySQL. A database is an application that stores the organized collection of records. It can be accessed and manage by the user very easily. It allows us to organize data into tables, rows, columns, and indexes to find the relevant information very quickly. Each database contains distinct API for performing database operations such as creating, managing, accessing, and searching the data it stores. Today, many databases available like MySQL, Sybase, Oracle, MongoDB, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, etc. In this section, we are going to focus on MySQL mainly.

What is MySQL?

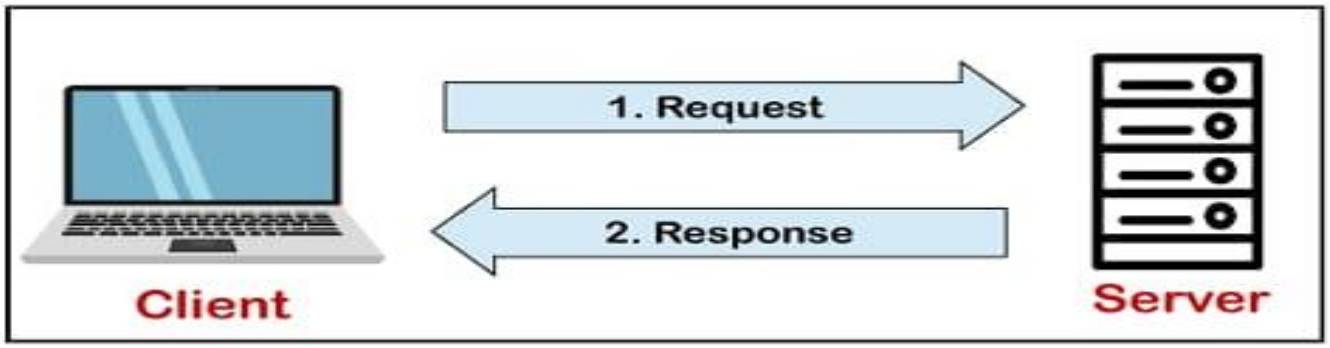
MySQL is currently the most popular database management system software used for managing the relational database. It is open-source database software, which is supported by Oracle Company. It is fast, scalable, and easy to use database management system in comparison with Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle Database. It is commonly used in conjunction with PHP scripts for creating powerful and dynamic server-side or web-based enterprise applications.

MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) software that provides many things, which are as follows:

- It allows us to implement database operations on tables, rows, columns, and indexes.
- It defines the database relationship in the form of tables (collection of rows and columns), also known as relations.
- It provides the Referential Integrity between rows or columns of various tables.
- It allows us to updates the table indexes automatically.
- It uses many SQL queries and combines useful information from multiple tables for the end-users.

How MySQL Works?

MySQL follows the working of Client-Server Architecture. This model is designed for the end-users called clients to access the resources from a central computer known as a server using network services. Here, the clients make requests through a graphical user interface (GUI), and the server will give the desired output as soon as the instructions are matched. The process of MySQL environment is the same as the client-server model.



The core of the MySQL database is the MySQL Server. This server is available as a separate program and responsible for handling all the database instructions, statements, or commands. The working of MySQL database with MySQL Server are as follows:

1. MySQL creates a database that allows you to build many tables to store and manipulate data and defining the relationship between each table.
2. Clients make requests through the GUI screen or command prompt by using specific SQL expressions on MySQL.
3. Finally, the server application will respond with the requested expressions and produce the desired result on the client-side.

A client can use any MySQL GUI. But it is making sure that your GUI should be lighter and user-friendly to make your data management activities faster and easier. Some of the most widely used MySQL GUIs are MySQL Workbench, SequelPro,

DBVisualizer, and the Navicat DB Admin Tool. Some GUIs are commercial, while some are free with limited functionality, and some are only compatible with MacOS. Thus, you can choose the GUI according to your needs.

Apache Server Introduction

Apache is the most popular web server available. A web server's job is basically to accept requests from clients and send responses to those requests. A web server gets a URL, translates it to a filename (for static requests), and sends that file back over the internet from the local disk, or it translates it to a program name (for dynamic requests), executes it, and then sends the output of that program back over the internet to the requesting party. If for any reason, the web server was not able to process and complete the request, it instead returns an error message. The word, web server, can refer to the machine (computer/hardware) itself, or the software that receives requests and sends out responses.

Apache is the most popular web server (after which comes Microsoft's IIS) available. The reasons behind its popularity, to name a few, are:

1. It is free to download and install.
2. It is open source: the source code is visible to anyone and everyone, which basically enables anyone (who can rise up to the challenge) to adjust the code, optimize it, and fix errors and security holes. People can add new features and write new modules.
3. It suits all needs: Apache can be used for small websites of one or two pages, or huge websites of hundreds and thousands of pages, serving millions of regular visitors each month. It can serve both static and dynamic content.

What is Apache?

Functionality that you don't need or want can easily be removed.

The Apache HTTP server is a software (or program) that runs in the background under an appropriate operating system, which supports multi-tasking, and provides services to other applications that connect to it, such as client web browsers. It was first developed to work with Linux/Unix operating systems, but was later adapted to work under other systems, including Windows and Mac. The Apache binary running under UNIX is called HTTPd (short for HTTP daemon), and under win32 is called Apache.exe.

Installing Apache on Linux does require a bit of programming skills (though it is not too difficult). Installing it on a Windows platform is straight forward, as you can run through a graphical user interface.

Apache's original core is fairly basic and contains a limited number of features. Its power rather comes from added functionality introduced through many modules that are written by programmers and can be installed to extend the server's capabilities. To add a new module, all you need to do is install it and restart the Apache server. Functionality that you don't need or want can easily be removed which is actually considered a good practice as it keeps the server small and light, starts faster, consumes less system resources and memory, and makes the server less prone to security holes. The Apache server also supports third party modules, some of which have been added to Apache 2 as permanent features. The Apache server very easily integrates with other open-source applications, such as PHP and MySQL, making it even more powerful than it already is.

A web server in its simplest form is a computer with special software, and an internet connection that allows it to connect to other devices.

How Apache Works

Apache's main role is all about communication over networks, and it uses the TCP/IP protocol (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol which allows devices with IP addresses within the same network to communicate with one another).

The TCP/IP protocol is a set of rules that define how clients make requests and how servers respond, and determine how data is transmitted, delivered, received, and acknowledged.

The Apache server is set up to run through configuration files, in which directives are added to control its behaviour. In its idle state, Apache listens to the IP addresses identified in its config file (HTTPd.conf). Whenever it receives a request, it analyses the headers, applies the rules specified for it in the Config file, and takes action.

But one server can host many websites, not just one though, to the outside world, they seem separate from one another. To achieve this, every one of those websites has to be assigned a different name, even if those all map eventually to the same machine. This is accomplished by using what is known as virtual hosts.

Since IP addresses are difficult to remember, we, as visitors to specific sites, usually type in their respective domain names into the URL address box on our browsers. The browser then connects to a DN server, which translates the domain names to their IP addresses. The browser then takes the returned IP address and connects to it. The browser also sends a Host header with the request so that, if the server is hosting multiple sites, it will know which one to serve back.

General Structure:

As mentioned earlier, Apache can be installed on a variety of operating systems. Regardless of the platform used, a hosted website will typically have four main directories: htdocs, conf, logs, cgi-bin.

htdocs is the default Apache web server document directory, meaning it is the public directory whose contents are usually available for clients connecting through the web. It contains all static pages and dynamic content to be served once an HTTP request for them is received. Since files and sub-directories under htdocs are available to the public, correct handling of file permissions is of great importance so as not to compromise the server's safety and security.

conf is the directory where all server configuration files are located. Configuration files are basically plain text files where directives are added to control the web server's behavior and functionality. Each directive is usually placed on a separate line, and the hash (#) key indicates a comment so the line proceeded by it is ignored. logsis the directory where server logs are kept, and includes Apache access logs and error logs. The Apache HTTP Server provides a variety of different mechanisms for logging everything that happens on it, from the initial request, through the URL mapping process, to the final resolution of the connection, including any errors that may have occurred in the process. In addition to this, third-party modules may provide logging capabilities, or inject entries into the existing log files, and applications such as PHP scripts, or other handlers, may send messages to the server error log.

cgi-bin is the directory where CGI scripts are kept. The CGI (Common Gateway Interface) defines a way for a web server to interact with external content-generating programs, which are often referred to as CGI programs or CGI scripts. These are programs or shell scripts that are written to be executed by Apache on behalf of its clients.

It is important to note that the above discussed file and directory names (as well as locations) can differ from one server to another depending on the Apache flavour installed and the operating system it runs under. The roles though remain the same.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

Systems Analysis

It is a process of collecting and interpreting facts, identifying the problems, and decomposition of a system into its components.

System analysis is conducted for the purpose of studying a system or its parts in order to identify its objectives. It is a problem-solving technique that improves the system and ensures that all the components of the system work efficiently to accomplish their purpose.

Analysis specifies what the system should do.

System analysis is the most essential part of the development of any project. It is the way of studying a system with an eye on solving its problems using computers. The system analyst has to understand the functioning and concept of the system in detail before designing the appropriate computer-based system. He has to carry out a customary approach that includes the following basic steps:

- Requirement specification
- Preliminary investigation
- Feasibility study
- Detailed investigation
- Design and coding
- Testing
- Implementation

System design

It is the phase that bridges the gap between problem domain and the existing system in a manageable way. This phase focuses on the solution domain, i.e., "how to implement?"

It is the phase where the SRS document is converted into a format that can be implemented and decides how the system will operate.

In this phase, the complex activity of system development is divided into several smaller sub-activities, which coordinate with each other to achieve the main objective of system development.

Inputs to System Design

System design takes the following inputs -

- Statement of work
- Requirement determination plan
- Current situation analysis
- Proposed system requirements including a conceptual data model, modified DFDS (Data-Flow-Diagrams), and Metadata (data about data),

Outputs for System Design

System design gives the following outputs -

- Infrastructure and organizational changes for the proposed system.
- A data schema, often a relational schema.
- Metadata to define the tables/files and columns/data-items.
- A function hierarchy diagram or web page map that graphically describes the program structure.
- Actual or pseudocode for each module in the program.
- A prototype for the proposed system.

Types of System Design

Logical Design

Logical design pertains to an abstract representation of the data flow, inputs, and outputs of the system. It describes the inputs (sources), outputs (destinations), databases (data stores), procedures (data flows) all in a format that meets the user requirements.

While preparing the logical design of a system, the system analyst specifies the user needs at level of detail that virtually determines the information flow into and out of the system and the required data sources. Data flow diagram, E-R diagram modeling are used.

Physical Design

Physical design relates to the actual input and output processes of the system. It focuses on how data is entered into a system, verified, processed, and displayed as output.

It produces the working system by defining the design specification that specifies exactly what the candidate system does. It is concerned with user interface design, process design, and data design.

It consists of the following steps

- Specifying the input/output media, designing the database, and specifying backup procedures.
- Planning system implementation.
- Devising a test and implementation plan, and specifying any new hardware and software.
- Updating costs, benefits, conversion dates, and system constraints.

Architectural Design

It is also known as high level design that focuses on the design of system architecture. It describes the structure and behaviour of the system. It defines the structure and relationship between various modules of system development process.

Detailed Design

It follows Architectural design and focuses on development of each module.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION (SRS)

Software Requirement Specification (SRS)

Format:

In order to form a good SRS, here you will see some points which can be used and should be considered to form a structure of good SRS. These are as follows:

1. Introduction
   (i) Purpose of this document
   (ii) Scope of this document
   (iii) Overview
2. General description
3. Functional Requirements
4. Interface Requirements
5. Performance Requirements
6. Design Constraints
7. Non-Functional Attributes
8. Preliminary Schedule and Budget
9. Appendices

Software Requirement Specification (SRS) Format:

As name suggests, is complete specification and description of requirements of software that needs to be fulfilled for successful development of software system. These requirements can be functional as well as non-requirements depending upon type of requirement. The interaction between different customers and contractor is done because it's necessary to fully understand needs of customers.

Depending upon information gathered after interaction, SRS is developed which describes requirements of software that may include changes and modifications that is needed to be done to increase quality of product and to satisfy customer's demand.

1. Introduction:

(i) Purpose of this Document -At first, main aim of why this document is necessary and what's purpose of document is explained and described.
(ii) Scope of this document -In this, overall working and main objective of document and what value it will provide to customer is described and explained. It also includes a description of development cost and time required.

(iii) Overview -In this, description of product is explained. It's simply summary or overall review of product.

2. General description: In this, general functions of product which includes objective of user, a user characteristic, features, benefits, about why its importance is mentioned. It also describes features of user community,

3. Functional Requirements: In this, possible outcome of software system which includes effects due to operation of program is fully explained. All functional requirements which may include calculations, data processing, etc. are placed in a ranked order.

4. Interface Requirements: In this, software interfaces which mean how software program communicates with each other or users either in form of any language, code, or message are fully described and explained. Examples can be shared memory, data streams, etc.

5. Performance Requirements: In this, how a software system performs desired functions under specific condition is explained. It also explains required time, required memory, maximum error rate, etc.

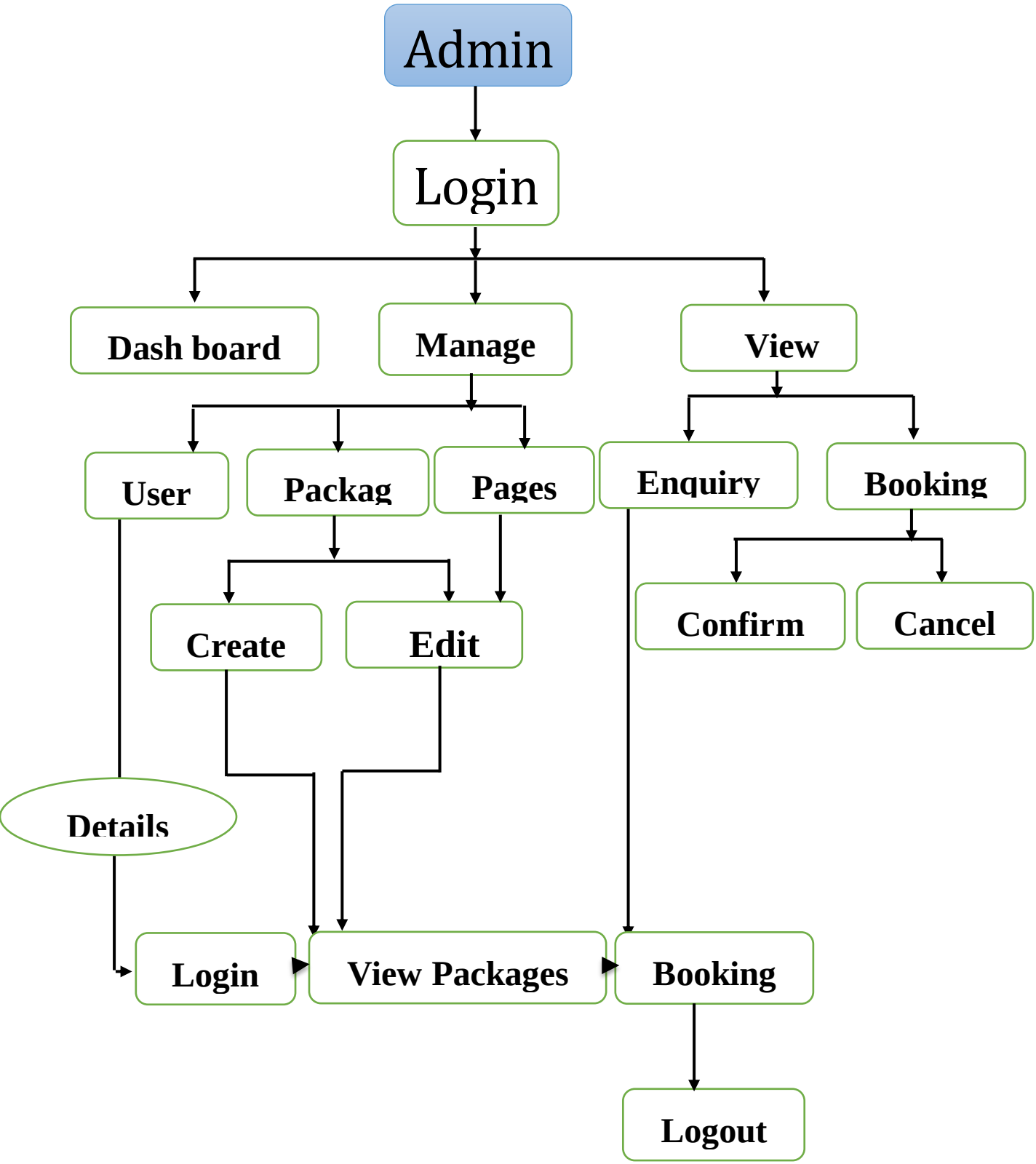
6. Design Constraints: In this, constraints which simply means limitation or restriction are specified and explained for design team. Examples may include use of a particular algorithm, hardware and software limitations, etc.

7. Non-Functional Attributes: In this, non-functional attributes are explained that are required by software system for better performance. An example may include Security, Portability, Reliability, Reusability, Application compatibility, Data integrity, Scalability capacity, etc.

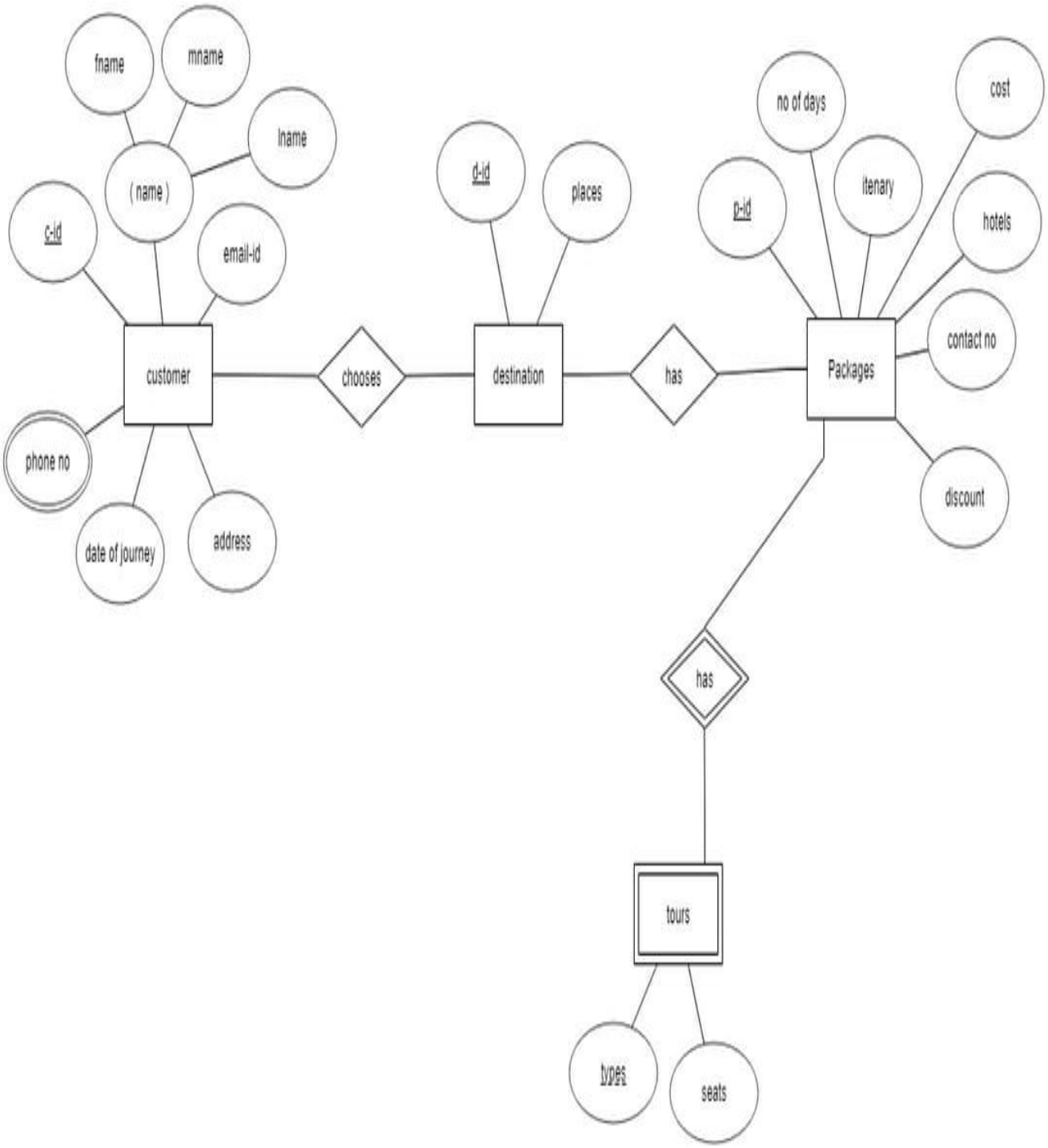
8. Preliminary Schedule and Budget: In this, initial version and budget of project plan are explained which include overall time duration required and overall cost required for development of project.

9. Appendices: In this, additional information like references from where information is gathered, definitions of some specific terms, acronyms, abbreviations, etc. are given and explained.

DATAFLOW DIAGRAM


Admin
Login
Dash board
Manage
View
User
Packag
Pages
Enquiry
Booking
Create
Edit
Confirm
Cancel
Details
Login
View Packages
Booking
Logout

E-R DIAGRAM


fname
mname
lname
(name)
c-id
email-id
customer
phone no
date of journey
address
chooses
d-id
places
destination
has
p-id
no of days
itenary
cost
hotels
contact no
discount
Packages
has
tours
types
seats

SYSTEM TESTING

System testing

System Testing is a type of software testing that is performed on a complete integrated system to evaluate the compliance of the system with the corresponding requirements.

In system testing, integration testing passed components are taken as input. The goal of integration testing is to detect any irregularity between the units that are integrated together. System testing detects defects within both the integrated units and the whole system. The result of system testing is the observed behaviour of a component or a system when it is tested.

System Testing is carried out on the whole system in the context of either system requirement specifications or functional requirement specifications or in the context of both. System testing tests the design and behaviour of the system and also the expectations of the customer. It is performed to test the system beyond the bounds mentioned in the software requirements specification (SRS).

System Testing is basically performed by a testing team that is independent of the development team that helps to test the quality of the system impartial. It has both functional and non-functional testing.

System Testing is performed after the integration testing and before the acceptance testing.

System Testing Process: System Testing is performed in the following steps:

- Test Environment Setup: Create testing environment for the better-quality testing.
- Create Test Case: Generate test case for the testing process.
- Create Test Data: Generate the data that is to be tested.
- Execute Test Case: After the generation of the test case and the test data, test cases are executed.
- Defect Reporting: Defects in the system are detected.
- Regression Testing: It is carried out to test the side effects of the testing process.
- Log Defects: Defects are fixed in this step.
- Retest: If the test is not successful then again test is performed.

Types of system Testing

- Performance Testing: Performance Testing is a type of software testing that is carried out to test the speed, scalability, stability and reliability of the software product or application.

- Stress Testing: Stress Testing is a type of software testing performed to check the robustness of the system under the varying loads.

- Load Testing: Load Testing is a type of software Testing which is carried out to determine the behavior of a system or software product under extreme load.

- Scalability Testing: Scalability Testing is a type of software testing which is carried out to check the performance of a software application or system in terms of its capability to scale up or scale down the number of user request load.

There are mainly two widely used methods for software testing, one is White box testing which uses internal coding to design test cases and another is black box testing which uses GUI or user perspective to develop test cases.

- White box testing
- Black box testing

System testing falls under Black box testing as it includes testing of the external working of the software. Testing follows user's perspective to identify minor defects.

System Testing includes the following steps.

- Verification of input functions of the application to test whether it is producing the expected output or not.
- Testing of integrated software by including external peripherals to check the interaction of various components with each other.
- Testing of the whole system for End-to-End testing.
  Behavior testing of the application via a user's experience

DATABASE DESIGN

Admin table:

Field name	Data type
id	int(11)
UserName	Varchar(100)
Password	Varchar(100)
Updationdate	timestamp

Table Booking:

Field name	Data type
Booking id	Int(11)
Package id	Int(11)
User Email	Varchar(100)
From Date	Varchar(100)
To Date	Varchar(100)
Comment	Mediumtext
Reg Date	Timestamp
Status	Int(11)
Cancelled By	Varchar(5)
Updation Date	Timestamp

Table Enquiry:

Field name	Data type
id	Int(11)
Full Name	Varchar(100)

Email Id	Varchar(100)
Mobile Number	Chart(10)
Subject	Varchar(100)
Description	Mediumtext
Posting Date	Timestamp
Status	Int(1)

Table Issues:

Field name	Data type
id	Int(11)
User Email	Varchar(100)
Issue	Varchar(100)
Description	Mediumtext
Posting Date	Timestamp
Admin Remark	Mediumtext
Adminremark Date	Timestamp

Table Pages:

Field name	Data type
id	Int(11)
Type	Varchar(255)
detail	Longtext

Table Packages:

Field name	Data type
Package id	Int(11)
Package Name	Varchar(200)
Package Type	Varchar(150)
Package Location	Varchar(100)
Package Price	Int(11)
Package Feature	Varchar(255)
Package Details	Mediumtext
Package Images	Varchar(100)
Creation date	Timestamp
Updation Date	Timestamp

Table Users:

Field name	Data type
id	Int(11)
Full Name	Varchar(100)
Mobile Number	Char(10)
Email Id	Varchar(70)
Password	Varchar(100)
Reg Date	Timestamp
Updation Date	Timestamp

CODING

HTML:

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en" dir="ltr">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-
fit=no">
<meta name="referrer" content="no-referrer">
<meta name="robots" content="noindex,nofollow">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=Edge">
style">html {display: none;}</style>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="js/vendor/codemirror/addon/hint/show-hint.css?v=5.1.0">
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="js/vendor/codemirror/addon/lint/lint.css?v=5.1.0">
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="/themes/pmahomme/css/theme.css?v=5.1.0&nocache-6305548956ltr&server
=1">
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="/themes/pmahomme/css/printview.css?v=5.1.0" media="print" id="printcss">
<title>localhost/127.0.0.1 | phpMyAdmin 5.1.0</title>
AJAX.scriptHandler
.add('vendor/jquery/jquery.min.js', 0)
.add('vendor/jquery/jquery-migrate.js', 0)
.add('vendor/sprintf.js', 1)
.add('ajax.js', 0)
.add("keyhandler.js', 1)
.add('vendor/bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.min.js', 1)
.add('vendor/jquery/jquery-ui-timepicker-addon.js', 0)
.add('vendor/jquery/jquery.ba-hashchange-2.0.js', 0)
.add('vendor/codemirror/mode/sql/sql.js', 0)
.add('console.js', 1)
;
$(function() {
AJAX.fireOnload('vendor/sprintf.js');
AJAX.fireOnload("keyhandler.js');
AJAX.fireOnload('vendor/bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.min.js');
AJAX.fireOnload('vendor/js.cookie.js');

AJAX.fireOnload('error_report.js');
AJAX.fireOnload('config.js');
AJAX.fireOnload('doclinks.js');
```

```
AJAX.fireOnload('functions.js');
AJAX.fireOnload('navigation.js');
AJAX.fireOnload('indexes.js');
AJAX.fireOnload ('common.js');
});
//]P
</script>
</div>
                    <div class="button clear">

         <span>Clear</span>
    </div>
                    <div class="button history">

        <span>History</span>
    </div>
                    <div class="button options">

        <span>Options</span>
    </div>
                   <div class="button bookmarks">

        <span>Bookmarks</span>
    </div>
                   <div class="button debug hide">

        <span>Debug SQL</span>
    </div>
      </div>
        <div class="content">
      <div class="console_message_container">
        <div class="message welcome">
          <span id="instructions-0">
             Press Ctrl+Enter to execute query                    </span>

</div>
               <div class="button order order_desc">

   <span>descending</span>
</div>
               <div class="text">
   <span>Order:</span>
</div>
                    <div class="switch_button">
```

```
          <span>Debug SQL</span>
       </div>
</div>
                    <div class="button clear">

          <span>Clear</span>
     </div>
                    <div class="button history">

          <span>History</span>
    </div>
                    <div class="button options">

          <span>Options</span>
    </div>
                   <div class="button bookmarks">

          <span>Bookmarks</span>
    </div>
                     <div class="button debug hide">

          <span>Debug SQL</span>
    </div>
       </div>
         <div class="content">
      <div class="console_message_container">
         <div class="message welcome">
           <span id="instructions-0">
              Press Ctrl+Enter to execute query                    </span>
           <span class="hide" id="instructions-1">
              Press Enter to execute query                    </span>
        </div>
                 </div><!-- console_message_container -->
      <div class="query_input">
        <span class="console_query_input"></span>
      </div>
   </div><!-- message end -->
         <div class="mid_layer"></div>
         <div class="card" id="debug_console">
      <div class="toolbar ">
            <div class="button order order_asc">
      <span>ascending</span>
      </div>
```

```
                <div class="button order order_desc">

    <span>descending</span>
  </div>
                  <div class="text">

    <span>Order:</span>
  </div>
                  <div class="switch_button">

    <span>Debug SQL</span>
  </div>

</div>
                  <div class="button clear">

    <span>Clear</span>
  </div>
                  <div class="button history">

    <span>History</span>
  </div>
                  <div class="button options">

    <span>Options</span>
  </div>
                  <div class="button bookmarks">

    <span>Bookmarks</span>
  </div>
                  <div class="button debug hide">

    <span>Debug SQL</span>
  </div>
              <span class="hide" id="instructions-1">
              Press Enter to execute query                    </span>
          </div>
                  </div><!-- console_message_container -->
   <div class="query_input">
     <span class="console_query_input"></span>
   </div>
 </div><!-- message end -->
      <div class="mid_layer"></div>
          <div class="card" id="debug_console">
```

```
        <div class="toolbar ">
            <div class="button order order_asc">

        <span>ascending</span>
    </div>
                <div class="button order order_desc">
        <span>descending</span>
    </div>
                <div class="text">

        <span>Order:</span>
    </div>
                <div class="switch_button">

        <span>Debug SQL</span>
    </div>
```

PHP

```
<?php
session_start();
$_SESSION = array();
if (ini_get("session.use_cookies")) {
   $Sparams = session_get_cookie_params();
   setcookie(session_name(), '', time() - 60*60,
      $Sparams["path"], $params["domain"],
      $Sparams["secure"], Sparams["httponly"]
   );
}
unset($_SESSION['login']);
session_destroy(); // destroy session
header("location:index.php");
?>
<?php
require_once("includes/config.php");
Il code admin email availablity
if(!empty($_POST["emailid"])) {
                                $Semail= $_POST["emailid"];
```

```
                                    if (filter_var(Semail,
FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL)===false) {
                                      echo "error: You did not enter a valid email.";
                                    }
                                    else {
                                       $sql ="SELECT Emailld FROM tblusers WHERE
Emailld :email";
Squery $dbh ->prepare($sql);
$query-> bindParam(':email', Semail, PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->execute();
Sresults = $query->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_OBJ);
$cnt=1;
if($query-> rowCount() > 0)
{
echo "<span style='color:red'> Email already exists.</span>";
echo "<script>$('#submit').prop('disabled', true); </script>";
} else{

                                  echo "<span style='color:green'> Email available  for
Registration </span>";
echo "<script>$('#submit').prop('disabled', false);</script>";
}
}
}
<!---/footer-top
<!---copy-right
<div class="copy-right">

                                <div class="container">

                                    <div class="footer-social-icons wow fadeInDown
animated animated" data-wow-delay=".5s" style="visibility: visible; animation-delay:
0.5s; animation-name: fadeInDown;">
                                        <ul>
                                            <li><a class="facebook"

href="#"><span>Facebook</span></a></li>
                                            <li><a class="twitter"

href="#"><span>Twitter</span></a></li>
```

```
                                                    <li><a class="flickr"
href="#"><span>Flickr</span></a></li>
                                                    <li><a class="googleplus"
href="#"><span>Google+</span></a></li>
                                                    <li><a class="dribbble"
href="#"><span>Dribbble</span></a></li>
                                                </ul>
                                            </div>
                                            <p class="wow zoomIn animated animated" data-
wow-delay=".5s" style="visibility: visible; animation-delay: 0.5s; animation-name:
zoomIn;">© 2017 TMS. All Rights Reserved </p>
                                        </div>
</div>
<?php
// DB credentials.
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
define('DB_USER', 'root');
define('DB_PASS","");
define('DB_NAME','tms');
// Establish database connection.
try
{
 Sdbh = new PDO("mysql:host=".DB_HOST.";dbname=".DB_NAME,DB_USER,
DB_PASS, array(PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_INIT_COMMAND => "SET NAMES
'utf8'"));
}
catch (PDOException Se)
{
exit("Error: " . $e->getMessage());
}
?>
```

CSS:

```
html, body{

                        font-size: 100%;
                        background: #fff;
                        font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
}
```

```
body a,.grid_1,plan_1,plan_1.one,plan_1.two,i.icon1, i.icon2, i.icon3, i.icon4, i.icon5,
i.icon6 {
        transition:0.5s all;
        -webkit-transition:0.5s all;
        -moz-transition:0.5s all;
        -o-transition:0.5s all;
        -ms-transition:0.5s all;
}
}
ul{
        margin:0;
        padding:0;
}
label{
        margin:0;
}
/*-- top-header --*/
.logo a {
   color: #3F84B1;
   letter-spacing: 1px;
   font-size: 2em;
   font-weight: 400;
   display: block;
   text-decoration: none;
   font-family: 'Oswald', sans-serif;
   display:inline-block;
}
ul.tp-hd-rgt  a {
   font-size: 13px;
   font-weight: 600;
        color:#fff;
}
li.ned,li.wrt,li.tol{
   margin-right: 12px;
}
.bann-info h2 {
   font-size: 26px;
   margin-bottom: 30px;
   color: #34ad00;
   font-weight: 700;
}
.bann-info {
   padding: 4em 0;
```

```
}
.ban-bottom{
    margin-top: 30px;
}
button.seabtn {
    padding: 6px 25px!important;
    font-size: 16px;
        text-indent: 0;
    padding: 6px 20px;
}
.sear {
    margin-top: 30px;
}
.bann-info1 h3 {
    font-size: 2.1em;
    font-weight: 700;
    color: #34ad00;
    text-align: center;
    margin-top: 25px;
}
/*-- /banner --*/
/*-- rupes --*/
.rup-left {
    float: left;
    width: 24%;
}
.rupes {
    padding: 5em 0;
        border-top: 1px solid rgba(236, 236, 236, 0.9);
    border-bottom: 1px solid rgba(236, 236, 236, 0.9);
}
}
.rupes h3 {
    font-size: 20px;
    color: #34ad00;
        font-weight: 700;
}
.rupes h4 {
    font-size: 18px;
    margin: 8px 0;
    font-weight: 700;
}
}
```

```
    .rupes p{
    font-size: 15px;
    line-height: 1.6em;
    font-weight: 300;
        color:#999;
}
}
/*-- /track --*/
/*-- routes --*/
.routes {
    padding: 5em 0;
}
.copy-right p a {
    color: #fff;
}
/*-- /footer --*/
/*-- bus --*/
.banner-1 {
    background: url(../images/3.jpg)no-repeat;
}
li.fare {
    width: 20%;
}
.bus-btm li a {
    color: #999;
    font-size: 15px;
        display: inline-block;
}
.bus-btm {
    padding: 0.5em 0;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #E4E4E4;
}
.bus-midd li {
    display: inline-block;
    float: left;
}
i.fa.fa-clock-o {
    font-size: 1.5em;
    color: #9A9A9A;
    margin-top: 4px;
}
.about {
    padding: 5em 0;
    opacity:1;
```

```
   -webkit-transform:scale(1);
   Transition-delay:0.1s;
}
/*-- /hotels --*/
.travel {
   padding: 3em 0 5em;
}
/*-- terms --*/
.terms h3 {
   font-size: 1.5em;
   color: #34ad00;
   font-weight: 700;
}
.terms-bottom {
   margin-top: 3em;
}
}
/*-- /terms --*/
/*-- agent --*/
.agent-left input[type="text"] {
   width: 80%;
   color: #9E9E9E;
}
.agent-left textarea {
   width: 80%;
   margin: 22px 0;
   resize: none;
   height: 150px;
        outline: none;
}
.agent-left input[type="submit"]:hover{
   background: #1f8dd6;
}
.sub {
   text-align: right;
   margin-right: 3em;
}
}
/*-- /agent --*/
/*-- contact --*/
.contact {
   padding: 5em 0;
}
.contact h3 {
```

```
    font-size: 2em;
    color: #34ad00;
    margin-bottom: 1.5em;
    font-weight: 700;
}
.rom-btm p {
    font-size: 15px;
    color: #999;
}
.login-left {
    width: 77%;
}
}
        .errorWrap {
    padding: 10px;
    margin: 0 0 20px 0;
    background: #fff;
    border-left: 4px solid #dd3d36;
    -webkit-box-shadow: 0 1px 1px 0 rgba(0,0,0,.1);
    box-shadow: 0 1px 1px 0 rgba(0,0,0,.1);

}
 .successWrap {
    padding: 10px;
    margin: 0 0 20px 0;
    background: #fff;
    border-left: 4px solid #4caf50;
    -webkit-box-shadow: 0 1px 1px 0 rgba(0,0,0,.1);
    box-shadow: 0 1px 1px 0 rgba(0,0,0,.1);
}
```

Java script(jQuery,Ajax)

```
/*! jQuery UI - v1.9.2 - 2012-11-23
* http://jqueryui.com
* Includes: jquery.ui.core.css, jquery.ui.accordion.css, jquery.ui.autocomplete.css,
jquery.ui.button.css, jquery.ui.datepicker.css, jquery.ui.dialog.css, jquery.ui.menu.css,
jquery.ui.progressbar.css, jquery.ui.resizable.css, jquery.ui.selectable.css,
jquery.ui.slider.css, jquery.ui.spinner.css, jquery.ui.tabs.css, jquery.ui.tooltip.css,
jquery.ui.theme.css
* Copyright 2012 jQuery Foundation and other contributors; Licensed MIT */

/* Layout helpers
----------------------------------*/
```

```
.ui-helper-hidden { display: none; }
.ui-helper-hidden-accessible { border: 0; clip: rect(0 0 0 0); height: 1px; margin: -1px;
overflow: hidden; padding: 0; position: absolute; width: 1px; }

.ui-helper-clearfix:before, .ui-helper-clearfix:after { content: ""; display: table; }
.ui-helper-clearfix:after { clear: both; }
.ui-helper-clearfix { zoom: 1; }
.ui-helper-zfix { width: 100%; height: 100%; top: 0; left: 0; position: absolute; opacity:
0; filter:Alpha(Opacity=0); }

/*----*/
#ui-datepicker-div {
	font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
	background:rgba(64, 63, 69, 1);
}
.ui-datepicker-title span{
	color: #fff;
	font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
	font-size: 1.2em;
}
/* Interaction Cues
----------------------------------*/
.ui-state-disabled { cursor: default !important; }


/* Icons
----------------------------------*/

/* states and images */
.ui-icon { display: block; text-indent: -99999px; overflow: hidden; background-repeat:
no-repeat; }


/* Misc visuals
----------------------------------*/

/* Overlays */
.ui-widget-overlay { position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; width: 100%; height: 100%; }

.ui-accordion .ui-accordion-header { display: block; cursor: pointer; position: relative;
margin-top: 2px; padding: .5em .5em .5em .7em; zoom: 1; }
.ui-accordion .ui-accordion-icons { padding-left: 2.2em; }
.ui-accordion .ui-accordion-noicons { padding-left: .7em; }
.ui-accordion .ui-accordion-icons .ui-accordion-icons { padding-left: 2.2em; }
```

```
.ui-accordion .ui-accordion-header .ui-accordion-header-icon { position: absolute; left:
.5em; top: 50%; margin-top: -8px; }
.ui-accordion .ui-accordion-content { padding: 1em 2.2em; border-top: 0; overflow: auto;
zoom: 1; }

.ui-autocomplete {
        position: absolute;
        top: 0;
        left: 0;
        cursor: default;
}

/* workarounds */
* html .ui-autocomplete { width:1px; } /* without this, the menu expands to 100% in IE6
*/

.ui-button, .ui-button:link, .ui-button:visited, .ui-button:hover, .ui-button:active { text-
decoration: none; }

/*button text element */

.ui-button .ui-button-text { display: block; line-height: 1.4;  }

.ui-button-text-only .ui-button-text { padding: .4em 1em; }

/* no icon support for input elements, provide padding by default */
input.ui-button { padding: .4em 1em; }

}

/*button icon element(s) */

.ui-button-icon-only .ui-icon { left: 50%; margin-left: -8px; }

.ui-button-text-icon-primary .ui-button-icon-primary, .ui-button-text-icons .ui-button-
icon-primary, .ui-button-icons-only .ui-button-icon-primary { left: .5em; }

/*button sets*/
.ui-buttonset { margin-right: 7px; }
.ui-buttonset .ui-button { margin-left: 0; margin-right: -.3em; }

/* workarounds */
button.ui-button::-moz-focus-inner { border: 0; padding: 0; } /* reset extra padding in
Firefox */
```

```
}

.ui-datepicker .ui-datepicker-header {
        position: relative;
        padding: .56em 0;
        background:#4CB320;
        color:#403f45;
        text-transform: uppercase;
}

.ui-datepicker .ui-datepicker-prev { left:10px; width: 20px;
        height: 20px;
        background: url(../images/cal.png) no-repeat 0px 100%;
        cursor:pointer;}
.ui-datepicker .ui-datepicker-next {
        right: 10px;
        width: 20px;
        height: 20px;
        background: url(../images/cal.png) no-repeat -23px 0px;
        cursor:pointer;
 }

.ui-datepicker .ui-datepicker-title { margin: 0 2.3em;
line-height: 1.8em;
text-align: center;
font-size: 0.8em;
font-weight: normal; }
.ui-datepicker .ui-datepicker-title select { font-size:1em; margin:1px 0; }

{
        color: #FFF;
        font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
        font-size: 0.9em;
        text-transform: uppercase;

}

.ui-datepicker td { border: 0; padding: 1px; }

.ui-datepicker td span, .ui-datepicker td a {

         display: block; padding: .3em; text-align: center; text-decoration: none;
         color: #EEE;
```

```
        font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
        font-size: 1.2em;

          }

/* IE6 IFRAME FIX (taken from datepicker 1.5.3 */

.ui-datepicker-cover {

 position: absolute; /*must have*/

 z-index: -1; /*must have*/

 filter: mask(); /*must have*/

}

/* icon support */

.ui-menu-icons { position: relative; }

/* TR overrides */

.ui-spinner .ui-icon-triangle-1-s {

        /* need to fix icons sprite */

        background-position:-65px -16px;

}


/* Component containers

----------------------------------*/

.ui-widget { font-family: Verdana,Arial,sans-serif/*{ffDefault}*/; font-size:
1em/*{fsDefault}*/; }

.ui-widget .ui-widget { font-size: 1em; }

.ui-widget input, .ui-widget select, .ui-widget textarea, .ui-widget button { font-family:
Verdana,Arial,sans-serif/*{ffDefault}*/; font-size: 1em; }
```

```
/* Interaction states

----------------------------------*/

/* Interaction Cues

}

/* Corner radius */

/* Overlays */

.ui-widget-shadow { margin: -8px/*{offsetTopShadow}*/ 0 0 -
8px/*{offsetLeftShadow}*/; padding: 8px/*{thicknessShadow}*/; background:
#aaaaaa/*{bgColorShadow}*/ url(ui-

        width: 22.75%;

}
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 1366px){
.ui-datepicker {
        width: 24.15%;

}
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 1280px){
        .ui-datepicker {
  width: 24.6%;

}
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 1024px){
        .ui-datepicker {
                width: 24.7%;

}
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 768px){
```

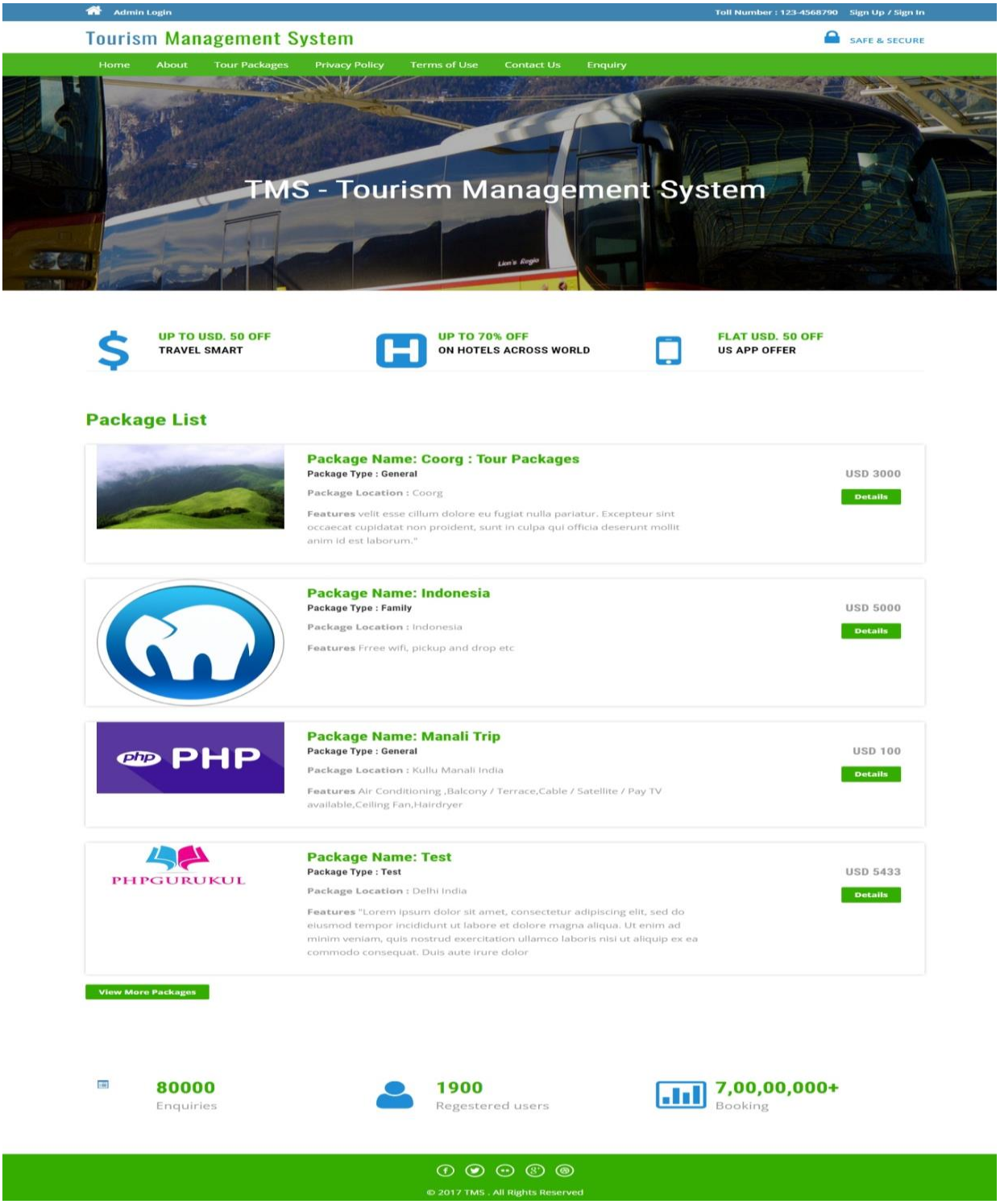
```
        .ui-datepicker {
  width: 32.9%;

}

        .ui-datepicker .ui-datepicker-header {
                padding: 5px 0;

        }

        .ui-datepicker table {
                margin: 0 0 1.4em;

        }

        .ui-datepicker-title span {
                font-size: 0.85em;

        }

        .ui-datepicker th {
                padding: 2px;

        }

        .ui-datepicker td span, .ui-datepicker td a {
        display: block;
        padding: .1em;
        font-size: 1em;

}
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 640px){
        .ui-datepicker {
                width: 33.7%;

        }

        .ui-datepicker .ui-datepicker-header {
                padding: 5px 0;

        }
```

```
        .ui-datepicker-title span {
                font-size: 0.85em;

        }

        .ui-datepicker th {
        padding: 2px;

        }

        .ui-datepicker td span, .ui-datepicker td a {
        display: block;
        padding: .1em;
        font-size: 1em;

}
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 480px){
        .ui-datepicker {
                width: 43.3%;

        }

        .ui-datepicker .ui-datepicker-header {
        padding: 5px 0;

        }

        .ui-datepicker-title span {
        font-size: 0.85em;
        }

        .ui-datepicker th {
        padding: 4px;

        }

        .ui-datepicker td span, .ui-datepicker td a {
        display: block;
        padding: .4em;
        font-size: 1em;

}
```

```
.ui-datepicker table {
	margin: 0 0 0.4em;

}
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 320px) and (min-width: 240px) {
	.ui-datepicker {
		width: 53.5%;
		left: 27% !important;

	}

	.ui-datepicker td span, .ui-datepicker td a {
		font-size: 10px;

	}

	.ui-datepicker th span {
		font-size: 0.8em;

		}
}

.text-box-light{
	background: url(../images/calender.png) #394264 no-repeat 95% 50%;
	cursor:pointer;

}
```

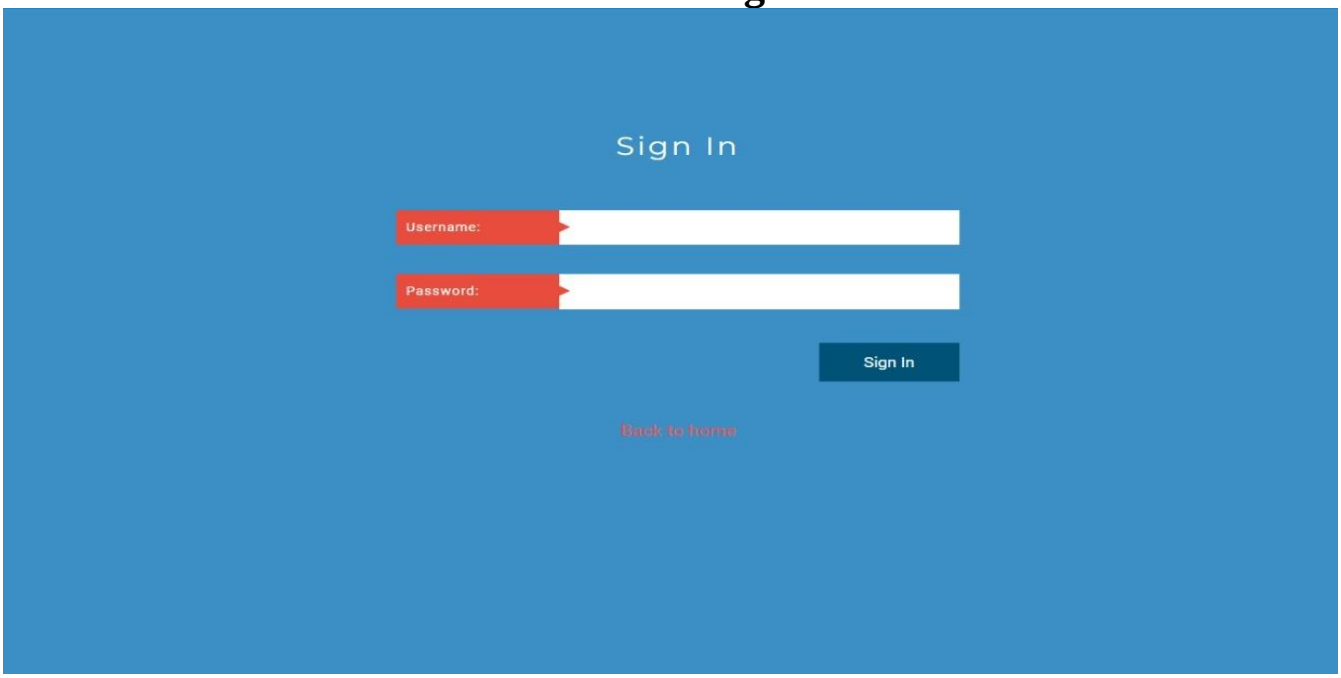
SNAPSHOTS

HOME PAGE

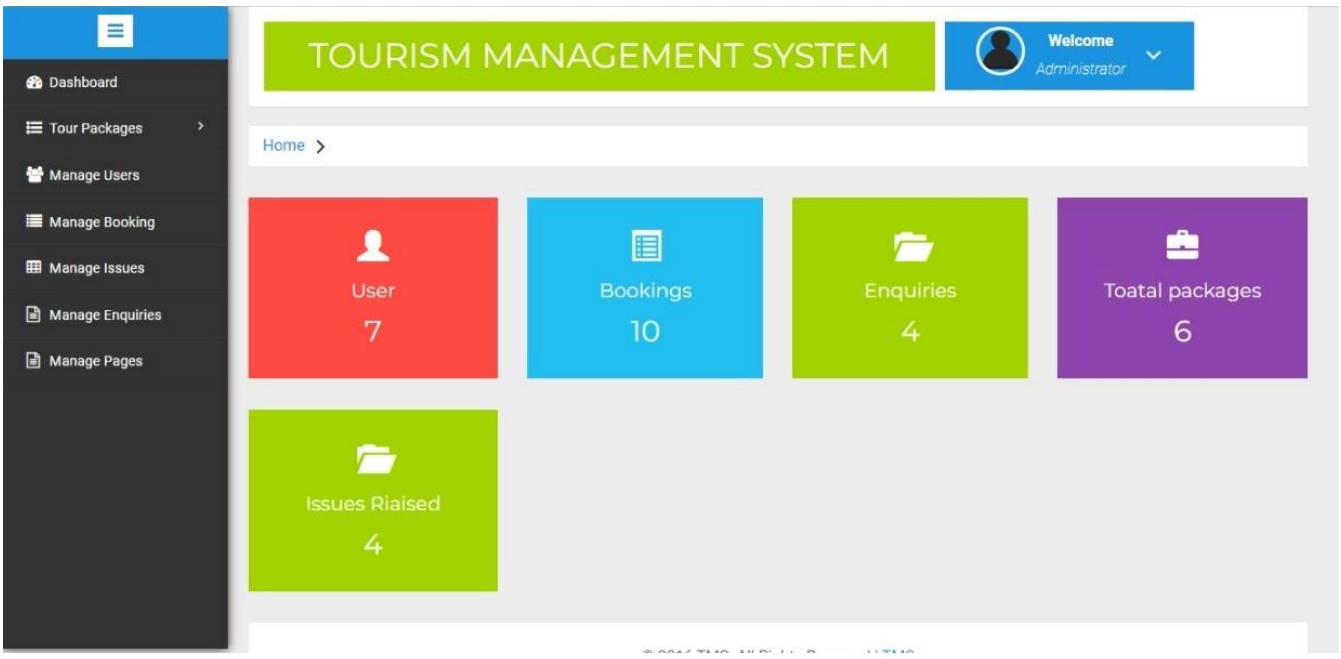

Admin Login
Toll Number : 123-4568790
Sign Up / Sign In
Tourism Management System
SAFE & SECURE
Home
About
Tour Packages
Privacy Policy
Terms of Use
Contact Us
Enquiry
TMS - Tourism Management System
UP TO USD. 50 OFF
TRAVEL SMART
UP TO 70% OFF
ON HOTELS ACROSS WORLD
FLAT USD. 50 OFF
US APP OFFER
Package List
Package Name: Coorg : Tour Packages
Package Type : General
Package Location : Coorg
USD 3000
Details
Features velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."
Package Name: Indonesia
Package Type : Family
Package Location : Indonesia
USD 5000
Details
Features Frree wifi, pickup and drop etc
Package Name: Manali Trip
Package Type : General
Package Location : Kullu Manali India
USD 100
Details
Features Air Conditioning ,Balcony / Terrace,Cable / Satellite / Pay TV available,Ceiling Fan,Hairdryer
Package Name: Test
Package Type : Test
Package Location : Delhi India
USD 5433
Details
Features "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor
View More Packages
80000
Enquiries
1900
Regestered users
7,00,00,000+
Booking
© 2017 TMS . All Rights Reserved

ADMIN:

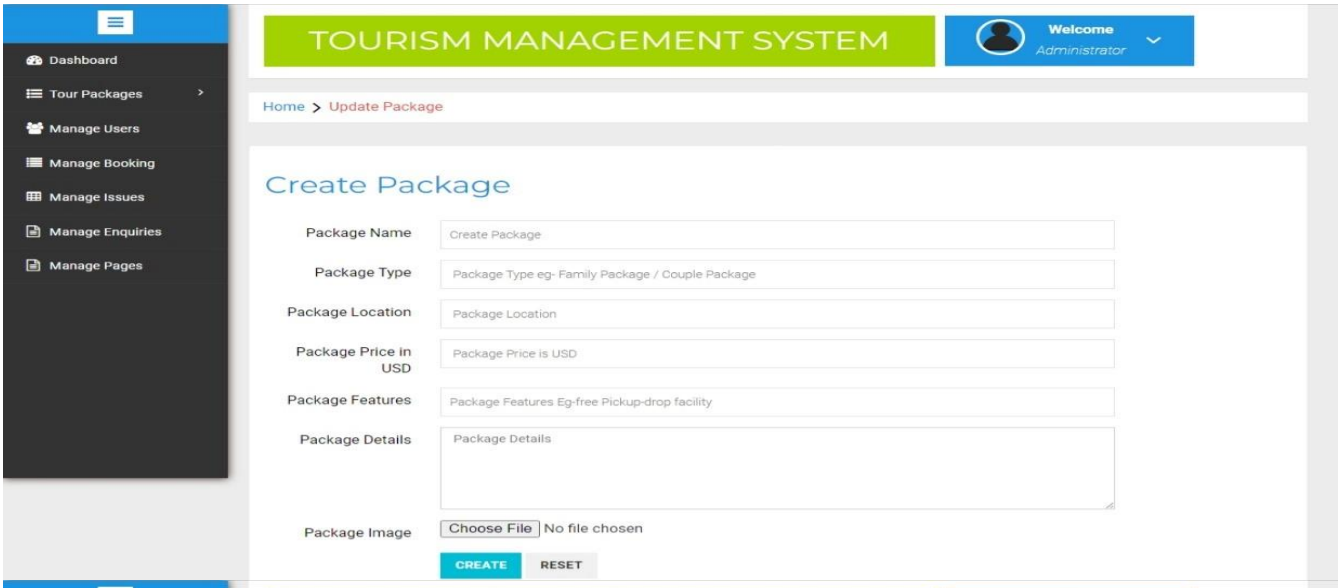
Admin login

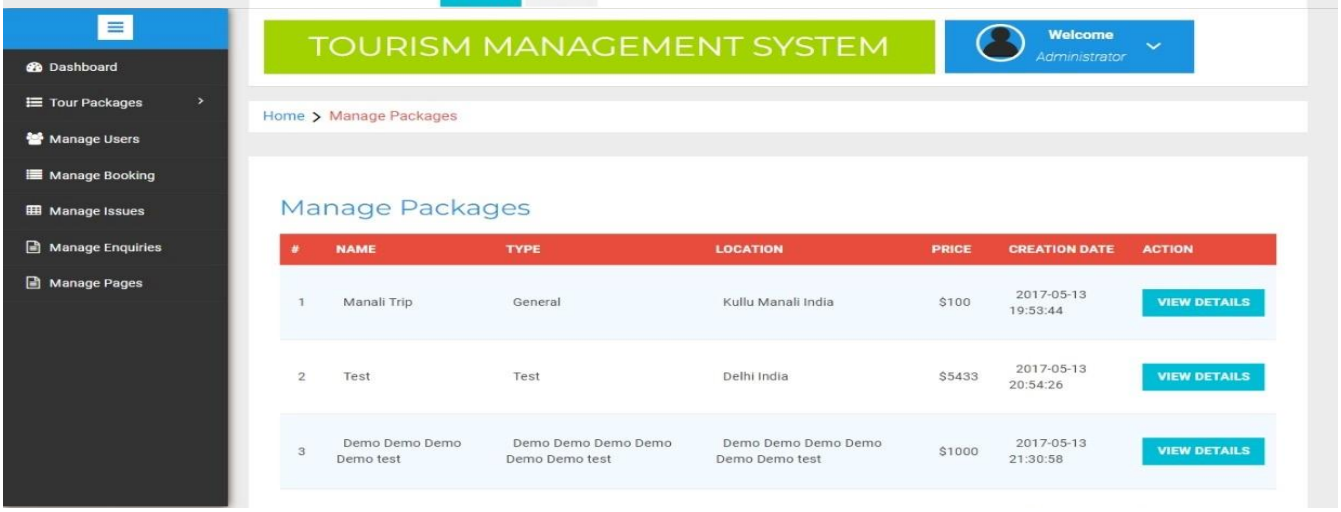


dashboard

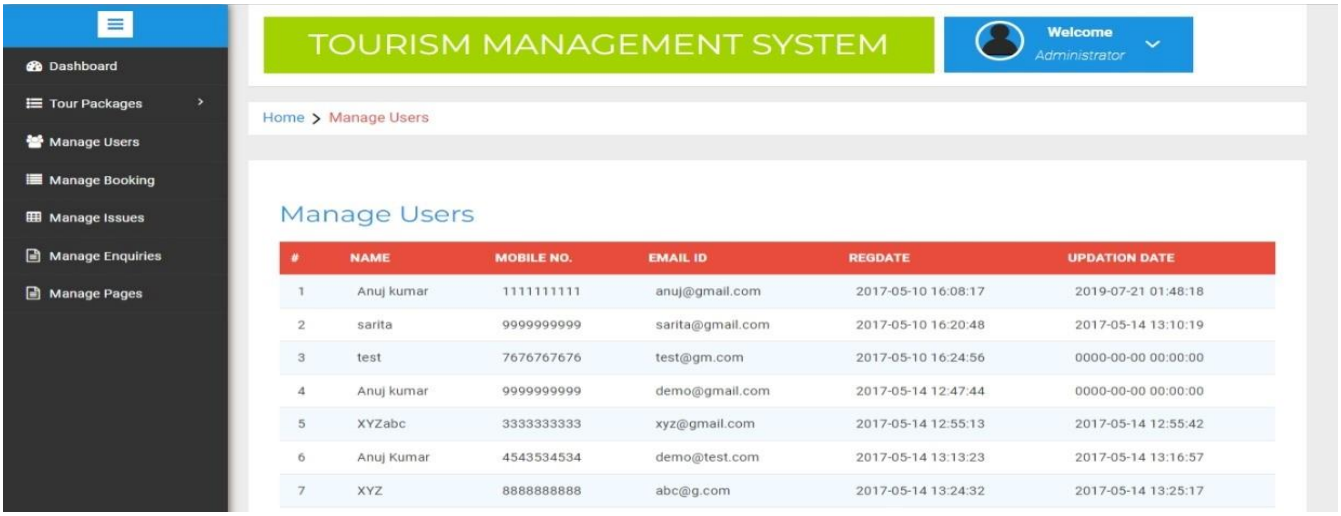


Tour Packages(Create,Manage)

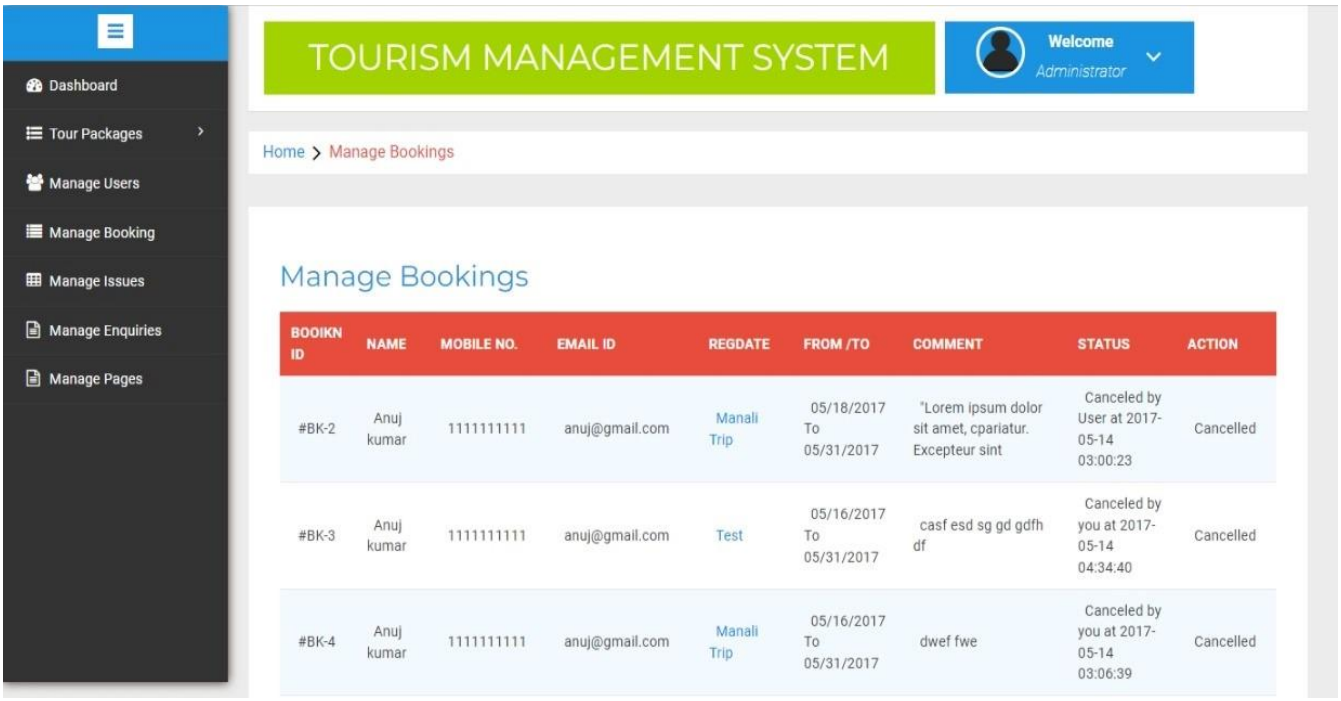




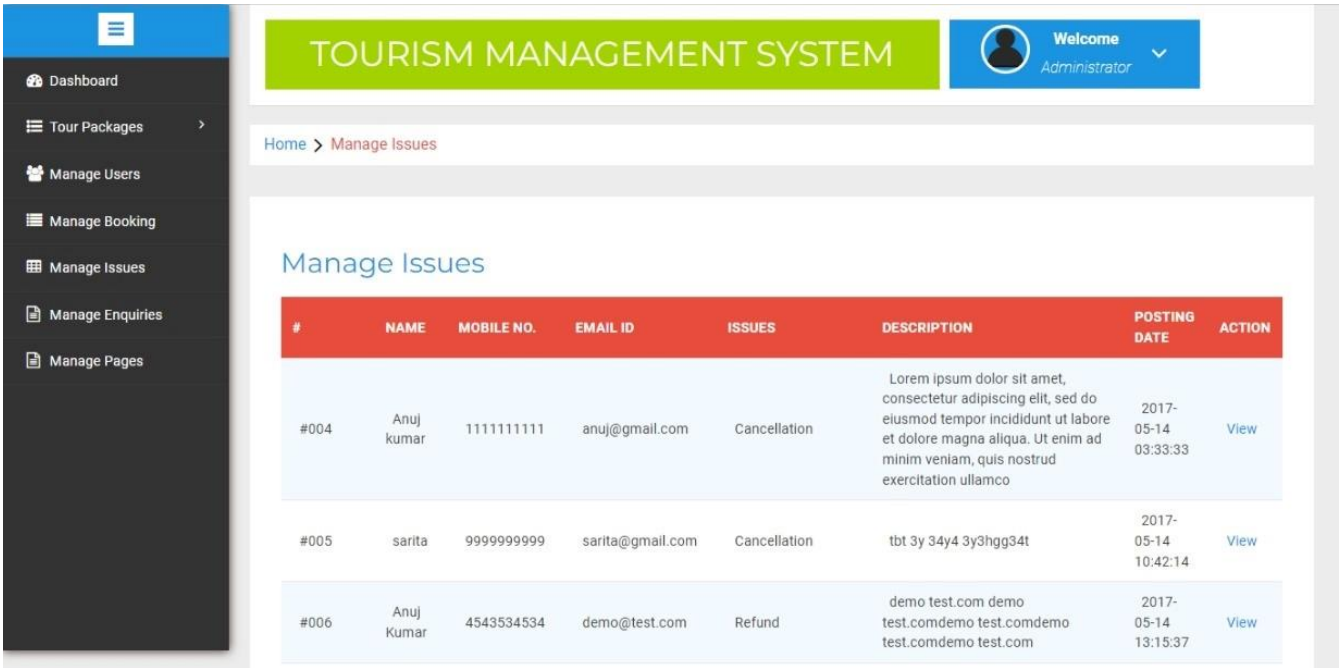
Manage Users



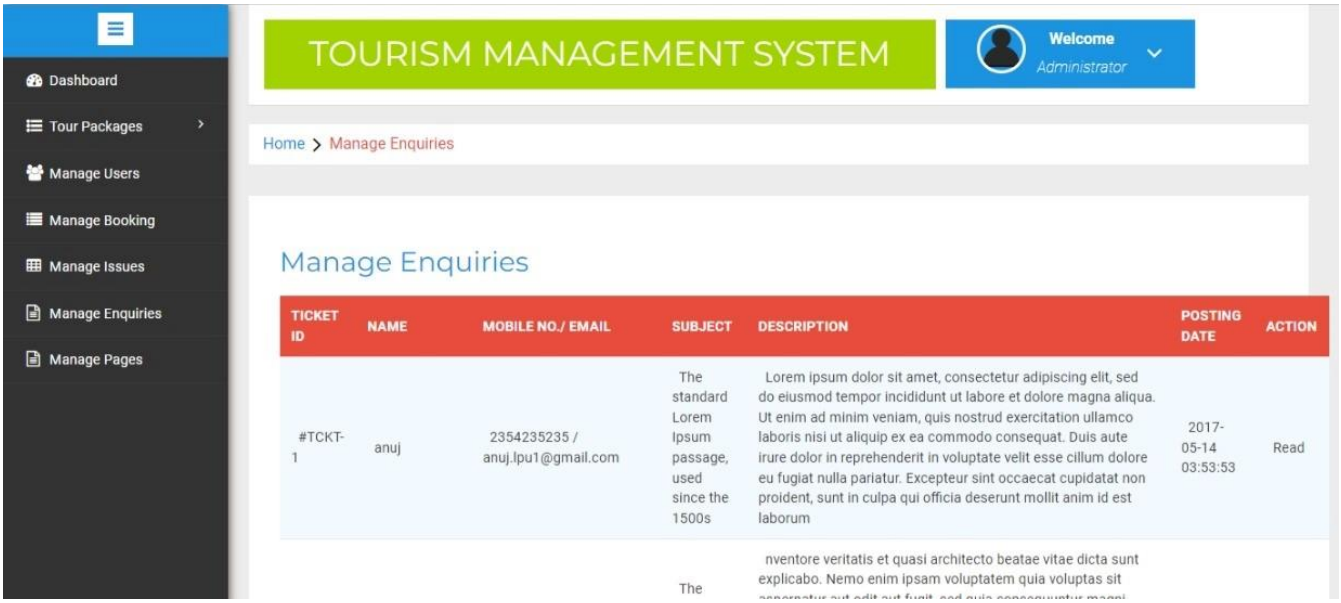
Manage booking



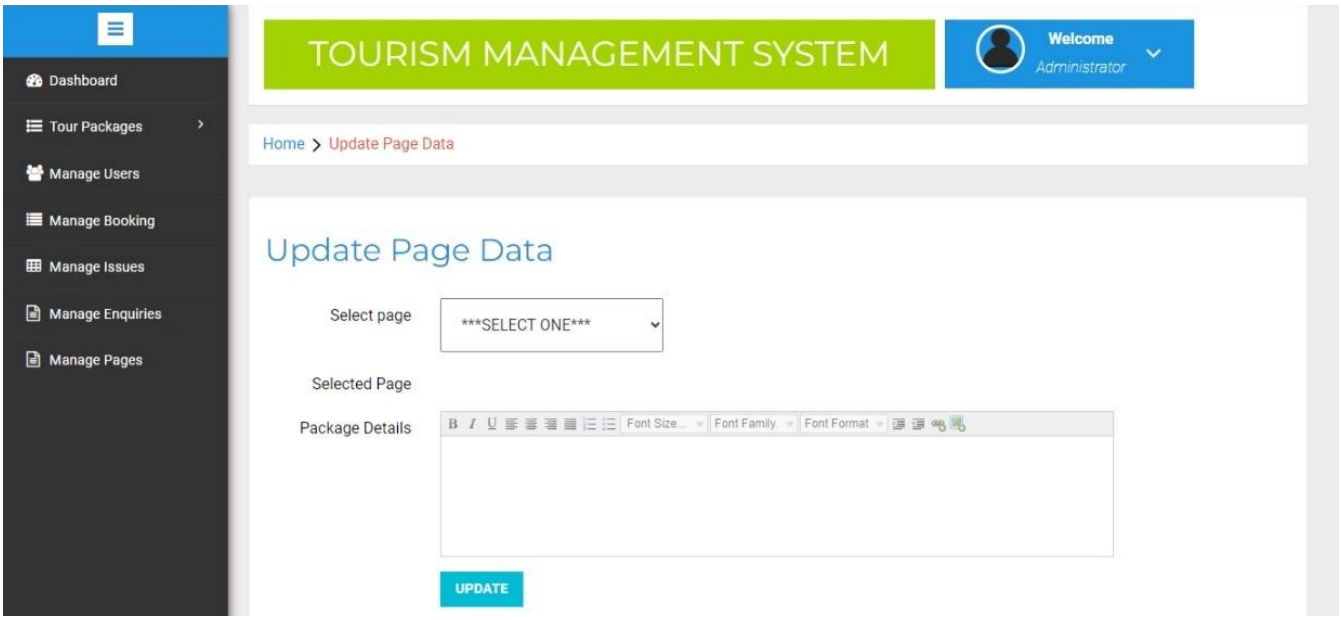
Manage Issues



Manage Enquires

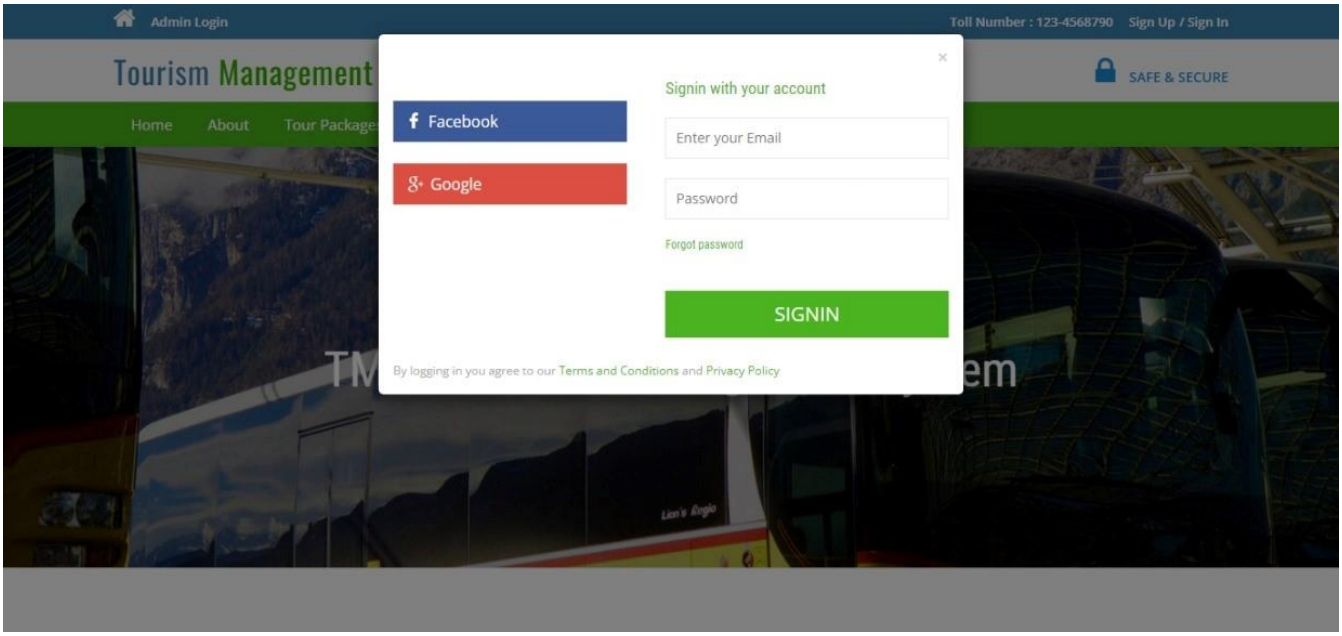


Manage Pages

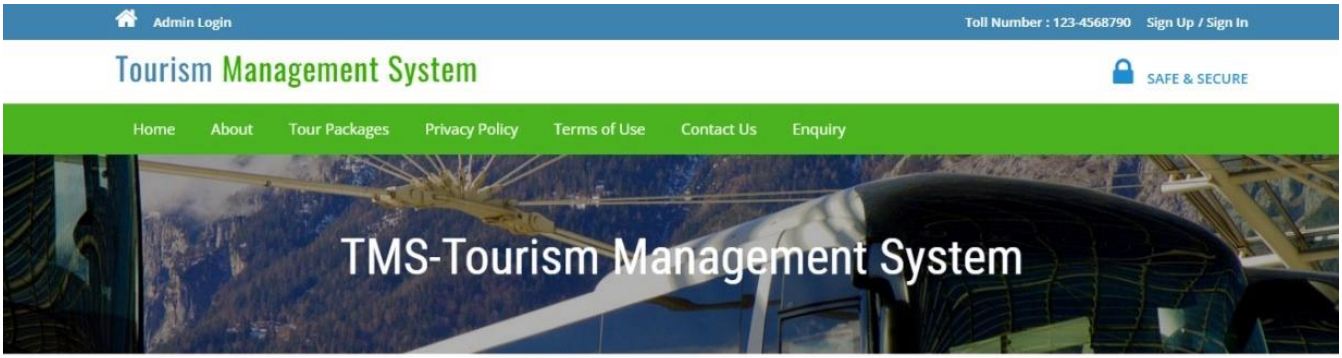


User:

User Login



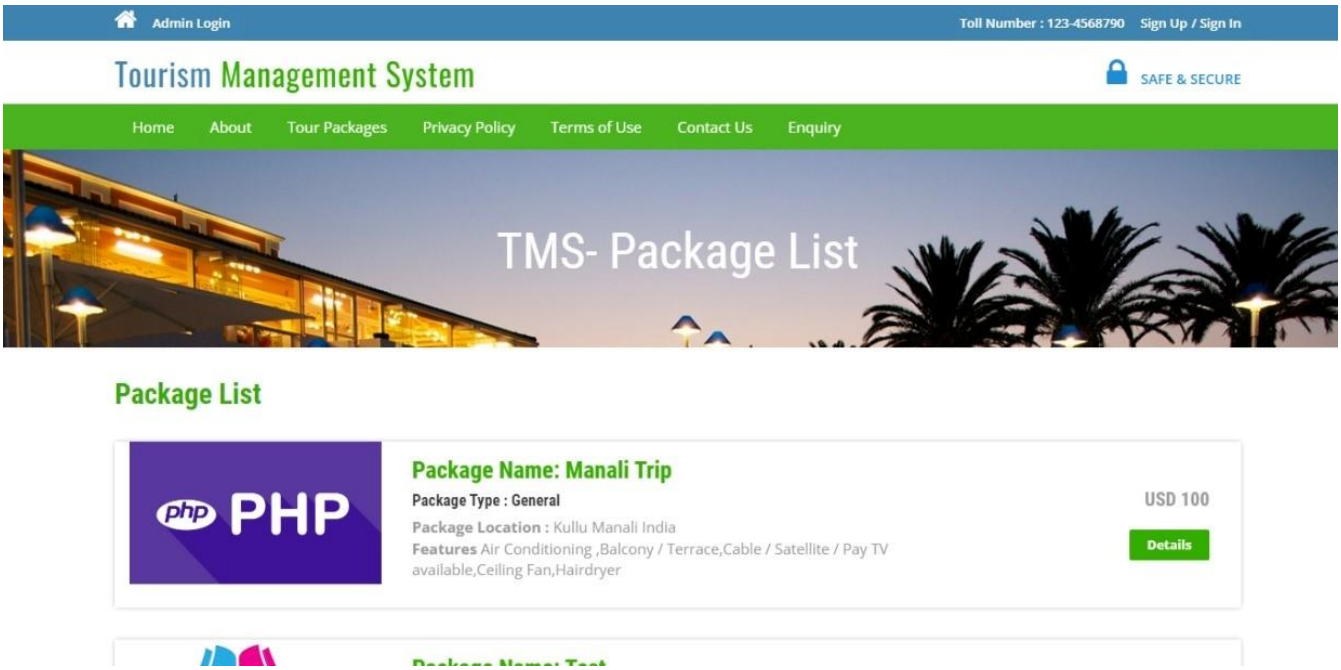
About



aboutus

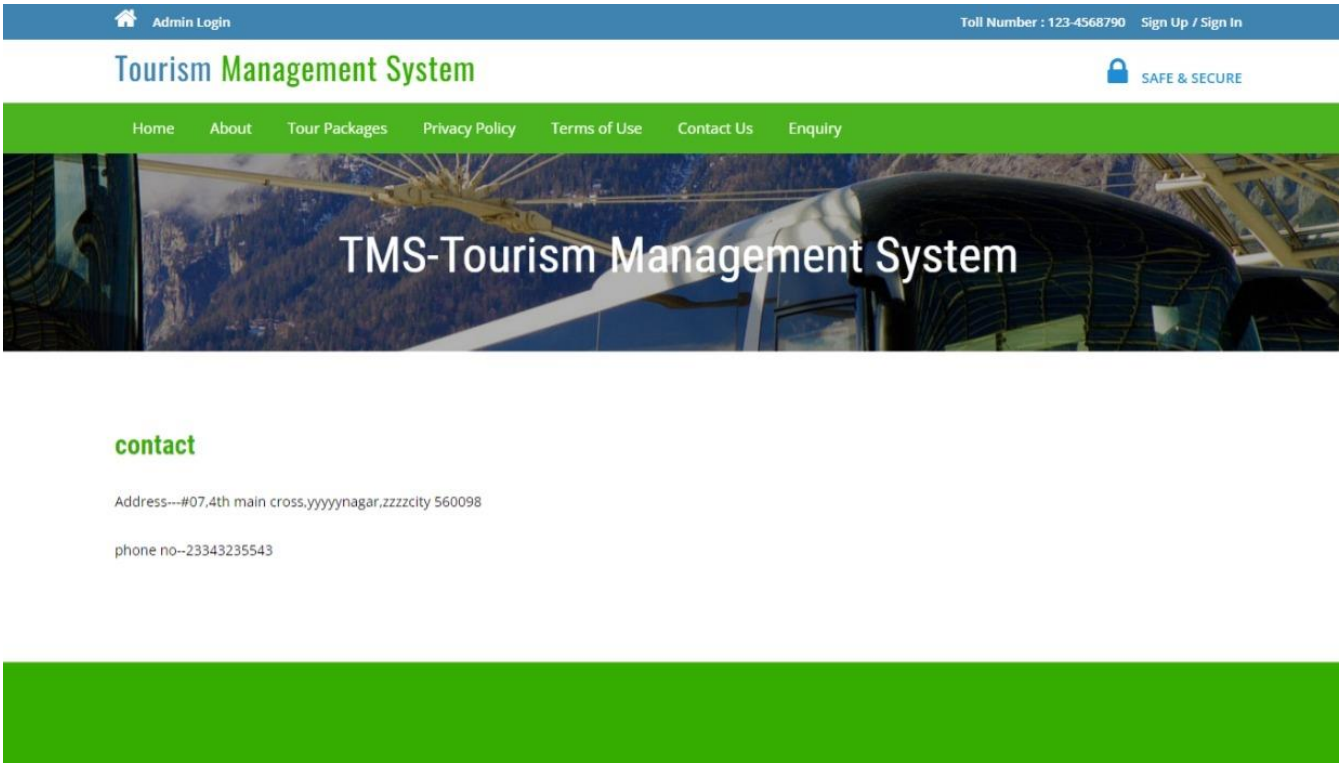
"travel is the main thing you purchase that makes you more extravagant".we ,at this, swear by this and put stock in satisfying travel dreams that make you perpetually rich constantly. we have been moving excellent encounters for a considerable length of time through our cutting edge panned occasion bundles and other fundamental travel administrations.

Tour Packages

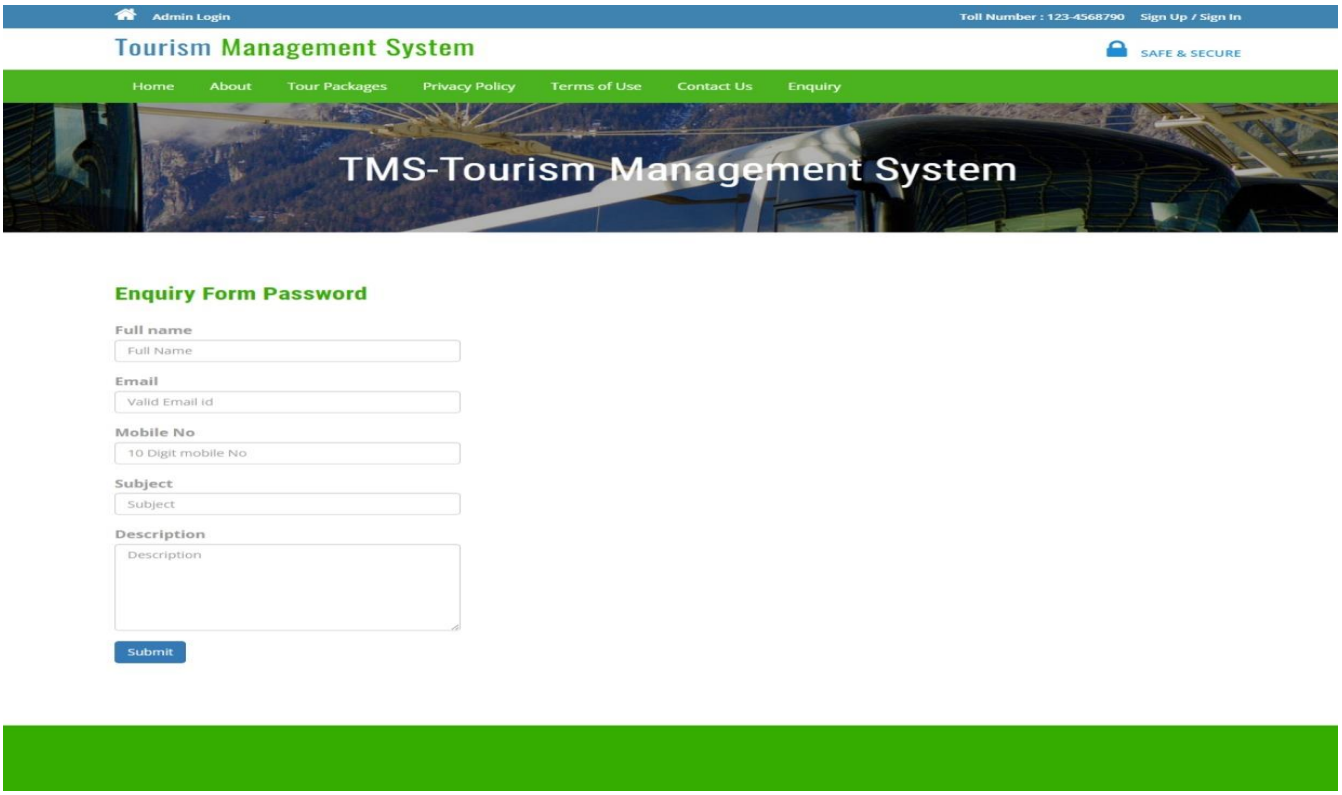


Privacy Policy

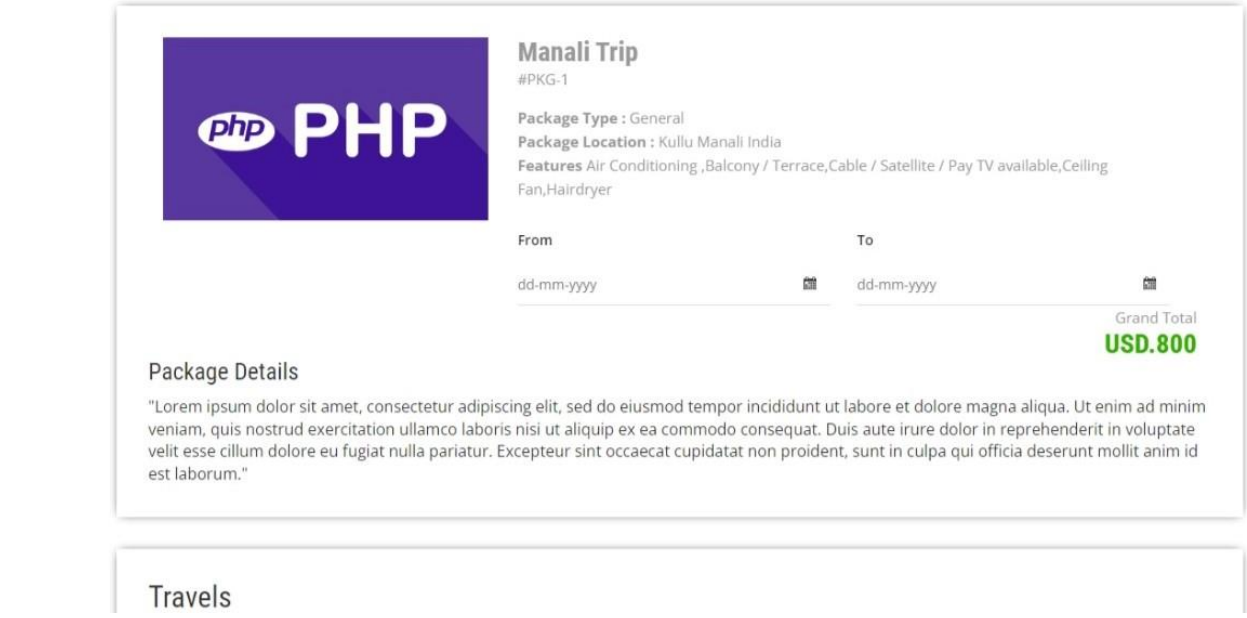
Contact Us



Enquiry



Package Details



Conclusion

This web application was successfully created and stored all the travel admin tourism packages booking, creation managing and tour details into the database using this application. The application was tested very well and the errors were properly debugged. Testing also concluded that the performance of the system is satisfactory. All the necessary output is generated. This system thus provides an easy way to automate all the functionalities of consumption. If this application is implemented in few consumption, it will be helpful. Further enhancements can be made to the project, so that the website functions in a very attractive and useful manner than the present one. It is concluded that the application works well and satisfy the needs. The application is tested very well and errors are properly debugged. It also acts as the sharing of files to the valuable resources.

Future Enhancements

- New modules can be concatenated without affecting the Present model.
- Alerting Customers with SMS on Tour dates.
- Sending SMS or E-mails on Booking conformations.

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