## A Project Report on

"GUJARAT TOURS"

# Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of Project in Bachelor of Computer Application (Semester-v)

#### -: Submitted To :-



Department of Computer Science, Harivandana College, Rajkot.

#### -: Affliated To :-



Saurashtra University, Rajkot

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### -: Under the Guidance of : -

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Dr. Dhimesh Parmar (Lecturer & Head of Department)

## **Project Profile**

Project Title	"Gujarat Tours"	
Type of Application	Web Application	
Organization	Harivandana College	
Front-End Tools	Html, Css, Javascript,	
	Bootstrap	
Back-End Tools	Php, Mysql	
Language	Php	
Platform Used	Vs Code	
Project Duration	3 Month	
Developed By	Chabhadiya Krushil	
Project Guide	Dhimesh Parmar	

## **Student Profile**

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## Acknowledgement

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those who have contributed to the successful completion of this project.

First and foremost, I would like to thank my Mentor Dhimesh Parmar whose guidance, support, and expertise were invaluable throughout this endeavor.

Their mentorship and insights greatly enriched the quality of my work.

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I am grateful to the authors and creators of the resources, books, websites, and tutorials that we referenced during my project. Their knowledge- sharing has been instrumental in my learning journey.

Last but not least, I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to other faculty members, my family and friends for their unwavering support, encouragement, and understanding during the project's demanding phases.

This project has been a significant learning experience, and the contributions of all those mentioned above have been invaluable in shaping

#### **DECLARATION**

its successful outcome.

I, hereby declare that the project work entitled "Gujarat Tour" is the original work done by me, and I furtherdeclare that it is never submitted anywhere else in part or in full.

Chabhadiya Krushil

Harivandana College

## Certification Of Complete Project

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# Ch - 1 Project Defination & Functionlity

## 1.1 Brief and Complete Project Describe

- Project Definition: A complete online portal of India with its weather, transport, best places to visit, culture, history, nightlife, hotels, resorts, restaurants about its cities. Best Family Tour Destinations in India and International. Explore best deals on Family vacation packages at lowest prices in Tour Portal.
- Purpose: Tour Portal is an Indian online travel company the company provides online travel services including flight tickets, domestic and international holiday packages, hotel reservations, rail and bus tickets, etc. The company has been recognized as one of India's good travel portals.
- Objective of Proposed: Nurtured from the seed of a single great
   idea to empower the traveler Tour Portal went on to pioneer the

entire online travel industry in India. Tour Portal has revolutionized the travel industry over the years. This is the story of Tour Portal, India's Online Travel Leader. Tour Portal.com, India's leading online travel company was founded in the year 2000 by Deep Kalra. Created to empower the Indian traveler with instant booking and comprehensive choices, the company began its journey in the US-India travel market. It aimed to offer a range of best-value products and services along with cutting-edge technology and dedicated round-the-clock customer support.

## 1.2 Functionality

#### Live Deal

Showcase ongoing travel deals and promotions, encouraging quick bookings.

#### Hotel Deals

Offer users discounted rates for hotels, making it easier to plan affordable trips.

International Hotels

Cater to travelers seeking accommodations abroad, expanding your reach to international markets.

#### Holidays In India

Focus on domestic tourism with curated holiday packages, appealing to local travelers.

#### International Holidays

Provide international holiday packages for users looking for global travel experiences.

#### Route Planner

Help users plan their travel routes, making it convenient for them to explore various destinations.

The leading player in online flight bookings in India, Tour Portal offers great offers, some of the lowest airfares, exclusive discounts and a seamless online booking experience. Flight, hotel and holiday bookings through the desktop or mobile site is a delightfully customer friendly experience, and with just a few clicks you can complete your booking. With features like Instant Discounts, Fare Calendar, MyRewards Program, MyWallet and many more, the overall booking experience with Tour Portal constantly adds value to its product and continues to offer the best to its customers.

## 1.3 Project Purpose:

The purpose of your **Gujarat Tours** project is to provide a comprehensive platform for managing and booking travel experiences, specifically catering to the tours and travels industry. It aims to:

- Simplify Tour Management: Allow admins to easily create and manage trip details, destinations, categories, hotels, and transportation services (like buses) within a centralized system.
- 2. **Enhance User Experience**: Enable users to explore various trips, destinations, and categories in an organized and user-friendly interface, helping them make informed booking decisions.

3. **Streamline Booking Process**: Offer users a seamless way to book trips, apply coupon discounts, and view pricing details, thus improving the overall convenience of the booking process.

- 4. **Provide Travel Content**: Through the blog feature, users can stay engaged with travel insights, tips, and updates, adding value to their experience on the platform.
- 5. **Efficient Query and Booking Management**: Allow admins to manage user inquiries and bookings efficiently, ensuring a smooth operational flow and customer satisfaction.

# Ch - 2 Requirement & Analysis

## 2.1 System Analysis:

In the Gujarat Tours Management System project, the system analysis phase involves a comprehensive study of the existing processes, requirements, and challenges faced by the boat rental company. This phase focuses on understanding the business needs and defining the scope of the software solution to be developed. Key activities in the system analysis phase include:

#### **Requirement Gathering:**

Conducting interviews, surveys, and workshops with stakeholders to identify and document the functional and non-functional requirements of the system. This includes understanding the booking process, user roles, data management needs, and any specific features or functionalities desired by the company.

#### **Current System Evaluation:**

Assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the current manual or legacy system, if any, to determine areas for improvement. This involves analyzing existing workflows, data structures, and technology infrastructure to identify pain points and opportunities for optimization.

#### Stakeholder Analysis:

Identifying and engaging with key stakeholders, including management, staff, and customers, to gather input and feedback on the desired system features and functionality. Understanding the perspectives and requirements of various stakeholders is crucial for ensuring that the final solution meets the needs of all user groups.

#### **Feasibility Study:**

Evaluating the technical, operational, and financial feasibility of implementing the proposed solution. This includes assessing factors such as available resources, technology constraints, project timelines, and budget considerations to determine the viability of the project.

#### **Use Case Analysis:**

Developing use case diagrams and scenarios to visualize the interactions between system users and the functionality provided by the system. This helps in defining the scope of the system and clarifying user requirements and expectations.

#### **System Requirements Specification:**

Documenting the gathered requirements in a detailed system requirements specification (SRS) document. This document serves as a blueprint for the development team and provides a clear understanding of the system functionality, interface design, data requirements, and other relevant aspects.

### 2.2 Software Requirements:

#### 1) XAMPP:

**XAMPP** is an open-source, cross-platform web server solution that helps developers run and test dynamic websites on their local machine. For the **Gujrat Tours** project, XAMPP plays a crucial role by providing a local development environment, including **Apache** for the web server, **MySQL** for managing the project's database, and **PHP** for handling dynamic server-side functionality. It simplifies the development process by bundling all necessary tools, making testing and debugging efficient before deployment.

#### 2) Visual Studio Code (VS Code):

VS Code is a lightweight yet powerful source code editor used in the Gujrat

Tours project. Its support for multiple programming languages like PHP,

JavaScript, and HTML/CSS makes it the perfect tool for developing both

the backend and frontend features of the project. With features like IntelliSense, debugging, and Git integration, VS Code enhances productivity and streamlines the coding experience for developing features like booking forms, admin panels, and more.

#### 3) Bootstrap:

**Bootstrap** is a widely used front-end framework that ensures responsive and mobile-friendly web design. For the **Gujrat Tours** project, Bootstrap is instrumental in creating an appealing user interface that works seamlessly across devices. Its pre-built components like buttons, navigation bars, and modals are used to design user-friendly pages for booking trips, viewing destinations, and interacting with the platform. The integration of **Bootstrap 5** also allows for a modern and stylish UI, making the website visually appealing and functional.

#### 4) Website Helper Items (Icons, Logos, Animations, etc.):

This includes a collection of visual and functional elements that enhance the overall user experience on the **Gujrat Tours** website. These assets include **custom icons** for navigation, an attractive **logo** for brand identity, and **animations** that bring interactivity to various components such as buttons, banners, and forms. These elements improve both the aesthetic appeal and usability of the website, making it easier for users to explore destinations, book trips, and interact with the content in a visually engaging way.

#### 5) Google Chrome:

Google Chrome is the primary browser used for testing and viewing the Gujrat Tours website. Its built-in developer tools allow real-time inspection of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, aiding in debugging and performance optimization. Chrome's extensive extension support also helps with testing responsive designs, ensuring that the website functions smoothly across different devices and screen sizes.

#### 6) phpMyAdmin:

phpMyAdmin is an open-source tool that simplifies the management of MySQL databases via a web interface. It's particularly useful in the **Gujrat Tours** project for managing and querying the database tables that store user information, trip details, bookings, and more. It offers an easy way to perform database operations like adding, modifying, and deleting records without writing complex SQL queries.

#### 7) Git & GitHub:

For version control and collaborative development, **Git** and **GitHub** are essential tools. In the **Gujrat Tours** project, Git helps track changes to the source code, enabling smooth collaboration among developers. **GitHub** acts as a central repository for hosting the project code, providing version control, issue tracking, and collaboration tools for team members to work efficiently and maintain a clean project history.

#### 8) Figma (for UI/UX design):

If you plan to design custom UI components, **Figma** is a cloud-based design tool that can be used to create wireframes, mockups, and UI prototypes. For **Gujrat Tours**, Figma helps in planning and designing the user interface, ensuring that the design elements like booking forms, navigation menus, and destination listings are intuitive and user-friendly.

#### 2.3 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION:

#### **Minimum Hardware Requirement (2.1):**

1. Operating System: Windows XP, 7, 8, 10,

2. Linux Processor : Dual Core, i3, i5, i7

3. Hardware: RAM 512MB, 1GB

#### **Minimum Software Requirement:**

1. Front End: Microsoft Visual Studio2015

2. Back End : MySql Server 2016

Tour Portal is dashboard kind of web application, with distributed architecture, which will simply display the working and state of all other backend processes. Mainly there are 3 major stages:

1. Dumping Data into Inventory

- 2. Inventory
- 3. Invoke further Application
  - → Embedded Extraction

## Ch - 3 SDLC & Schedule

## 3.1 SDLC:

The Trip Book Management System project will follow a structured Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) methodology to ensure systematic planning, development, implementation, and maintenance of the software solution.

The SDLC for this project will consist of the following phases:

#### **Initiation:**

- In this phase, the project is conceptualized, and initial requirements are gathered.
- Stakeholders identify the need for the Trip booking system and define the project scope and objectives.
- The feasibility of the project is assessed in terms of technical, operational, and financial aspects.

#### Planning:

 Detailed planning is carried out, including resource allocation, scheduling, and risk management.

- The project team develops a project plan outlining the tasks, milestones, timelines, and deliverables.
- Requirements are analyzed, and a software requirements specification (SRS) document is created.

#### Analysis:

- Requirements gathered in the planning phase are analyzed to ensure clarity and completeness.
- Use cases and system models are developed to define system behavior and interactions.
- Stakeholders provide feedback and validation of the proposed system requirements.

#### Design:

- Based on the analyzed requirements, system architecture and design are developed.
- The user interface design, database schema, and software component design are finalized.
- Design documentation is created to guide the development team in implementing the solution.

#### Implementation:

- The actual coding and development of the boat booking system take place in this phase.
- Developers write code according to the design specifications and coding standards.
- Unit testing is conducted to verify the functionality of individual components.

#### **Testing:**

- The developed software is subjected to rigorous testing to identify defects and ensure quality.
- Various testing techniques, including functional testing, integration testing, and system testing, are performed.
- Test cases are executed, and bugs are reported, tracked, and resolved.

#### **Deployment:**

- The tested and validated software is deployed to the production environment.
- User training and documentation are provided to ensure smooth transition and adoption of the new system.
- Deployment activities are planned and executed to minimize downtime and disruptions.

#### Maintenance:

- After deployment, the system enters the maintenance phase, where ongoing support and updates are provided.
- Bug fixes, enhancements, and upgrades are implemented based on user feedback and changing requirements.
- Regular maintenance activities ensure the continued reliability, performance, and security of the boat booking system.

## Scheduling

Task	Start Date	End Date	Duration
Design Phase	12-07-2024	27-07-2024	16 Days
Code Phase	27-07-2024	30-09-2024	66 Days
Project Finish	01-10-2024	05-10-2024	05 Days

# Ch - 4 Project Describe Shortly

## 4.1 Quickly Project Explain:

#### 1. Project Overview

- Purpose: Briefly describe the overall purpose of the project.
- Main Features: List the core features like trip management, bookings, hotel deals, etc.
- Technology Stack: Include the technologies used (PHP, MySQL, JavaScript, Bootstrap, etc.).
- Target Audience: Who is the platform for? (e.g., travelers, tour operators).

#### 2. System Architecture

 Overview of Architecture: Include a diagram showing how different parts of the system (admin side, user side, database, etc.) interact.

 Flow Diagrams: You can include flowcharts for processes like booking a trip, adding a destination, or handling user logins.

#### 3. Database Structure

- **ER Diagram**: Add an Entity-Relationship diagram showing how your tables (users, trips, bookings, etc.) relate to each other.
- Tables Description: Briefly describe the purpose of each table (e.g., trips, users, bookings, etc.) and the key fields.

#### 4. Admin Panel Details

- Features: List features available to the admin, such as adding trips,
   managing bookings, viewing user details, and handling queries.
- Roles & Permissions: If you have different roles (admin, contributor, writer), describe what each role can access or modify.
- Screenshots: Add more screenshots showing each admin panel page (like add-trip, manage users, etc.).

#### 5. User Side Features

- Home Page: Description of the landing page with highlights of trip categories, deals, and blogs.
- Trip Search & Filters: Explain how users can search and filter trips based on destination, price, and trip types.
- Booking Process: Step-by-step guide on how users can book trips, select dates, and see summaries.
- Discounts & Coupons: Describe how users can apply coupon codes to avail discounts.
- Screenshots: Include images of the user interface showing the booking process, search results, and trip details.

#### 6. Booking System

- Step-by-Step Process: Walk through the booking system, from trip selection to confirmation.
- Pricing Structure: Explain how pricing works (per person, discounts, child/adult pricing).
- Payment Gateway Integration: If applicable, describe the payment flow.
- Screenshots: Provide images of the booking page and booking confirmation.

#### 7. Blog Section

- Features: Explain how blogs are added and managed by the admin.
- Types of Blogs: Describe different blog types (e.g., featured, demo).
- Screenshots: Include images of the blog creation and display pages.

#### 8. Security Features

- Login & Authentication: Explain how admin and users log in securely (e.g., MD5 password hashing, session management).
- Authorization: How certain features are restricted based on roles.
- Data Validation: Describe how user inputs are validated in forms.
- Screenshots: Show the login page, access restrictions, etc.

#### 9. Upcoming Features

- Planned Enhancements: Describe features you plan to add (e.g., Live Deals, Hotel Deals, Route Planner).
- Future Integrations: If you plan to integrate third-party services or improve the UX with React, etc.

#### 10. Challenges & Solutions

 Development Challenges: Mention any issues faced during development (e.g., filtering trips, session handling) and how they were solved.

• **Performance Optimizations**: Describe any measures taken to improve performance, such as pagination or data caching.

# Ch - 5 System Design

## 5.1 Logical Diagram Explain:

#### **Use Case Diagram (UML):**

In UML, use-case diagrams model the behavior of a system and help to capturethe requirements of the system. Use-case diagrams describe the high-level functions and scopeof a system. These diagrams also identify the interactions between the system and its actors.

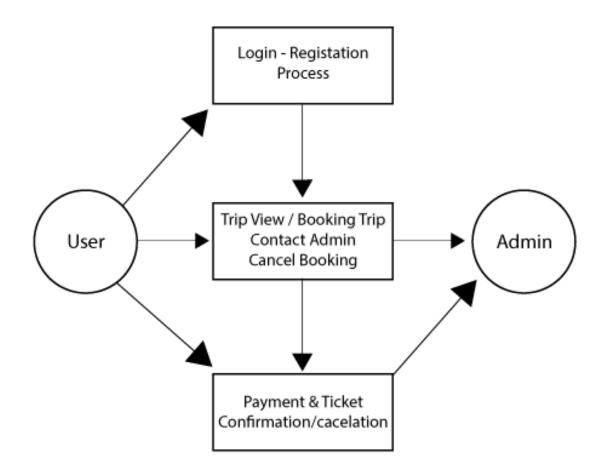
UML model is uses following primitive symbol:

A data flow diagram (DFD) illustrates how data is processed by a system in terms of inputs and outputs. As its name indicates its focus is on the flow of information, where data comes from, where it goes and how it gets stored.

Process Name	It is represented by a
	rectangle and simply

		depicts a source or
		termination of the
		diagram by mapping
		real-world entities.
	Main Block	It is represented by a circle and depicts how the data is handled and process in the system.
-	Data Flow Items	It is represented by
		direction all items and
		depicts the flow of data
		from one location to
		another.
<b>—</b>	Data Store Items	It is represented by
		directional lines and
		depicts the flow of data
		from one location to
		another.

## **Data Flow Diagram – User to Admin Side Data Transfer:**



#### User:

A user refers to the individual who accesses the platform to browse, book trips, or manage their account. They can view destinations, make bookings, and interact with other features available to regular users.

#### • Admin:

An admin manages and oversees the platform, handling tasks such as user management, trip listings, and responding to inquiries. Admins have elevated privileges compared to regular users, including access to control panel settings.

#### Login-Registration Process:

This is the process where users either create an account (registration) or sign in (login) to access their profiles, book trips, and manage their information. It ensures security and personalized experience for users.

#### • Trip View, Booking Trip, Contact Admin, View Destination:

Trip View allows users to explore details of available trips. Booking a

Trip involves selecting a trip and confirming the reservation. Users can

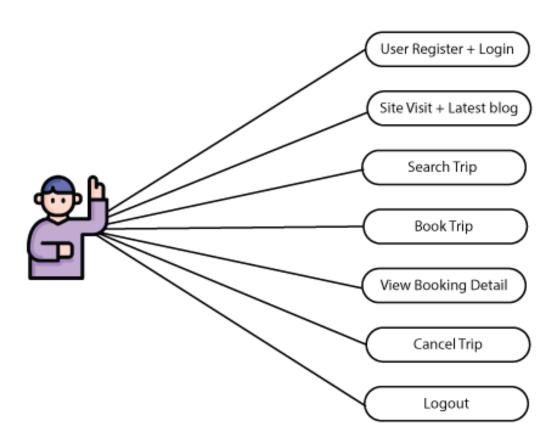
Contact Admin for support or inquiries. View Destination provides

information about the trip destinations, helping users choose the right one.

#### Payment & Ticket Confirmation/Cancellation:

This covers the payment process after booking a trip, followed by receiving **ticket confirmation** via email or SMS. Users also have the option to **cancel the trip** within the specified guidelines, which triggers a cancellation process and potential refund.

## 5.2 Use Case As User Side:



Here's a description for each of the titles you provided:

#### 1) User Registration and Login

This module allows new users to register by providing their details and login credentials. Existing users can log in using their registered email and password. Secure authentication is implemented to ensure data protection. User roles are also differentiated here, such as admin, contributor, and regular users.

#### **Key Features:**

- Secure registration process.
- Login validation with password encryption (e.g., MD5 or other methods).
- Role-based access control.



#### 2) Site Visit and Latest Blog View

This feature allows users to visit the main website and view the latest travel blogs. Blogs are displayed in a dynamic and responsive layout, highlighting featured and most recent blog posts. It enhances user engagement by

providing valuable content such as travel tips, destination guides, and special travel stories.

#### **Key Features:**

- Display of featured and latest blogs.
- Easy navigation through different blog categories.
- Engaging content with images and blog summaries.



#### 3) Search Trip

The **Search Trip** feature allows users to search for trips based on various filters such as destination, price range, trip category, and date. Users can explore trip options by entering keywords or selecting filters from the search interface to find the best travel experience.

#### **Key Features:**

• Trip search by destination, price, and trip type.

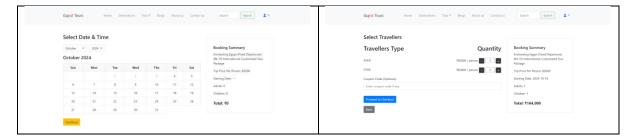
- Real-time results with suggestions.
- Filter and sort options for better trip exploration.

#### 4) Book Trip

This module allows users to book a trip by selecting the desired travel package, entering traveler details, and proceeding with the booking process. Users can view the trip details, pricing, and select the number of travelers before finalizing their booking. Coupon discounts can also be applied during checkout.

#### **Key Features:**

- Step-by-step trip booking process.
- Summary of selected trips, pricing, and options to add travelers.
- Integration of coupon discounts and payment processing.



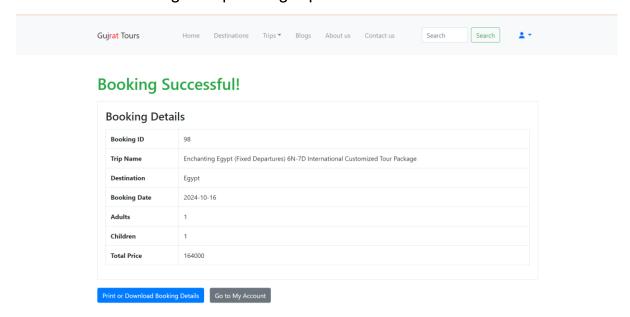
#### 5) View Booking Details

Users can view the details of their booked trips, including the trip itinerary, travel dates, number of travelers, and total cost. This page also allows users

to track the status of their bookings, such as pending, confirmed, or canceled.

#### **Key Features:**

- Comprehensive booking summary.
- Trip itinerary details.
- Status tracking for upcoming trips.



#### 6) Cancel Trip

The **Cancel Trip** feature allows users to cancel their booked trips, subject to the platform's cancellation policy. Upon cancellation, users will receive a confirmation, and the booking status will be updated in the system.

#### **Key Features:**

• Trip cancellation with confirmation.

• Updated status reflecting canceled trips.

Possible refund integration based on policy.

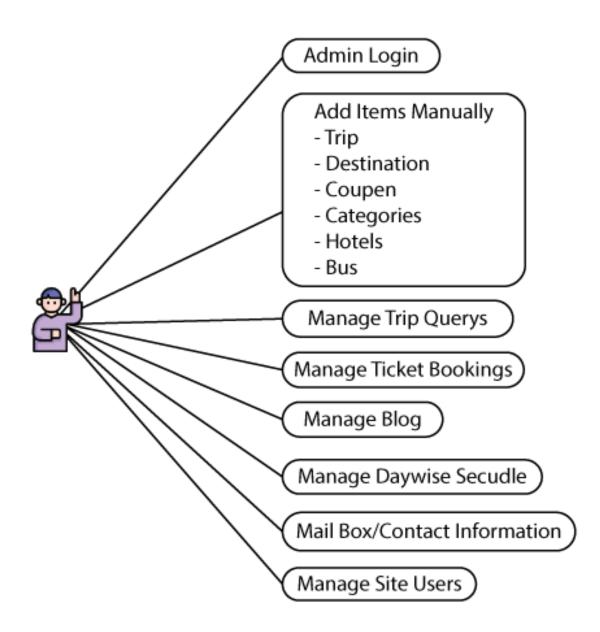
### 7) User Logout

This feature allows users to securely log out of the system, ending their session and ensuring that their account is protected. Once logged out, users will be redirected to the homepage or login page.

### **Key Features:**

- Secure session termination.
- Redirection to the homepage or login page.
- Prevents unauthorized access post-logout.

### 5.3 Use Case As Admin Side:



Here are descriptions for each of the new titles you provided:

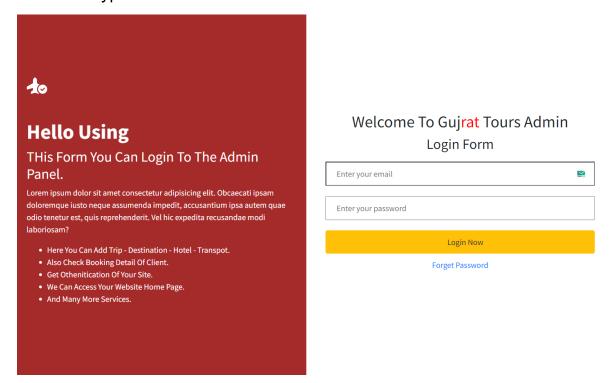
### 1) Admin Login

The **Admin Login** module provides a secure entry point for administrators to access the backend of the system. This feature ensures that only authorized

personnel with valid credentials can manage the website's content and functionalities.

### **Key Features:**

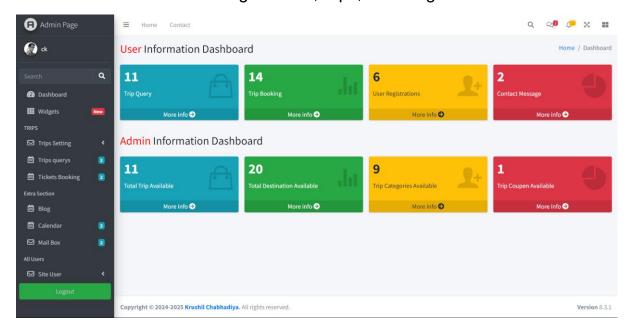
- Secure authentication for administrators.
- Role-based access to the admin panel.
- Encryption for admin credentials.



### 2) Admin Dashboard

The **Admin Dashboard** provides an overview of the key metrics and activities happening on the platform. It offers real-time insights into ticket bookings, user registrations, trip queries, blogs, and more. This centralized dashboard helps the admin monitor site performance and user engagement.

- Overview of total trips, bookings, users, and queries.
- Key performance indicators (KPIs) displayed in charts and graphs.
- Quick access to manage tickets, trips, and blog content.

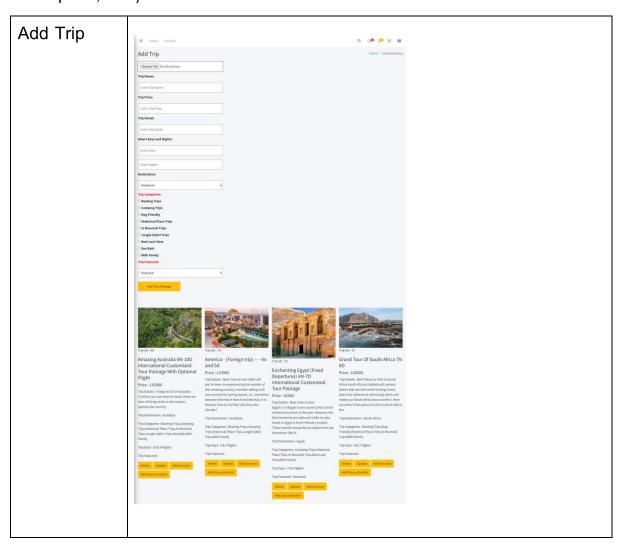


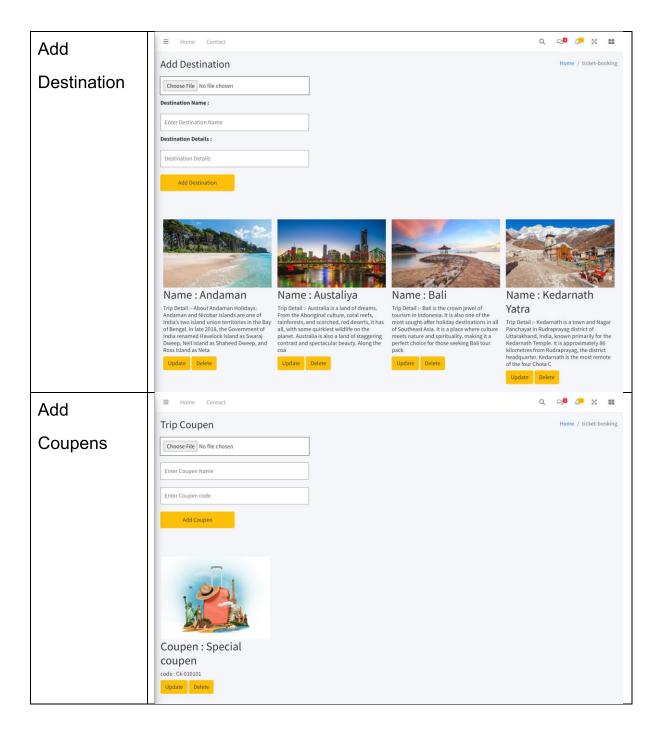
## 3) Add Items Manually (Trip, Destination, Coupon, Categories, Hotels, Bus)

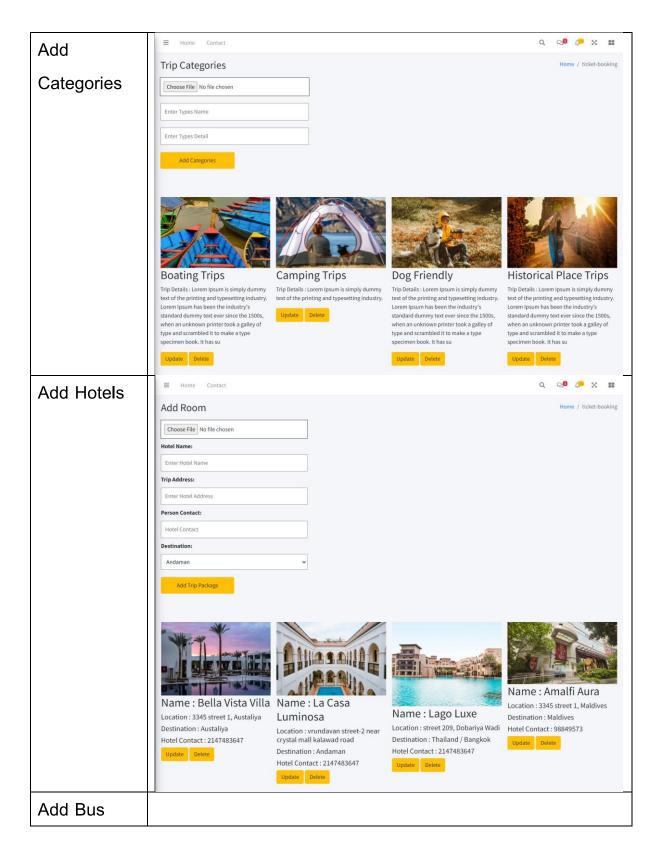
This feature enables the admin to manually add and manage important elements of the platform, such as trips, destinations, coupons, categories, hotels, and buses. The admin can create new entries, update existing ones, and ensure all travel-related content is up to date for the users.

- Add, edit, and delete trips, destinations, categories, hotels, and buses.
- Manage coupon codes and promotional offers.

 Comprehensive form fields for each entity (trip name, destination, price, etc.).





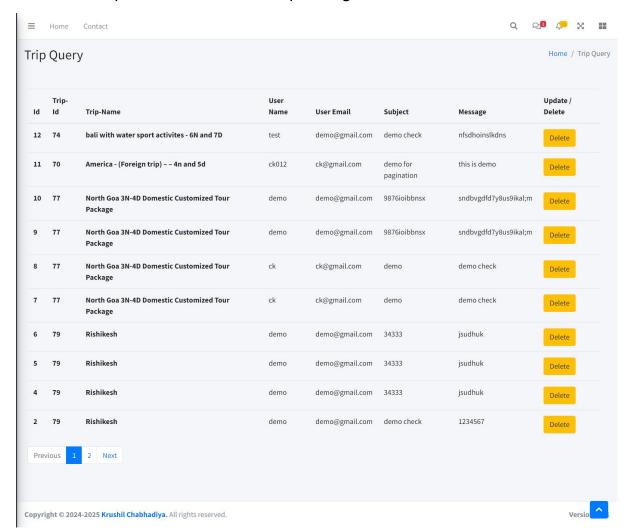


### 4) Manage Trip Query

Admins can view, respond to, and manage user inquiries related to trips.

This feature helps in maintaining communication between the users and the admin, allowing for prompt responses to any questions about trips, bookings, or other services.

- View and reply to user trip queries.
- Organize queries by trip or user.
- Mark queries as resolved or pending.



### 5) Manage Ticket Booking

The **Manage Ticket Booking** feature allows the admin to oversee all user bookings. Admins can view booking details, confirm or cancel reservations, and track ticket statuses for all trips. This module is essential for handling bookings efficiently and ensuring proper booking management.

- View all ticket bookings and their details.
- Confirm or cancel bookings.
- Track the status of bookings: pending, confirmed, or canceled.



### 6) Manage Blog

The **Manage Blog** feature allows the admin to create, edit, and manage blog content on the site. Admins can feature specific posts, organize blogs into categories, and ensure the platform's content stays fresh and relevant.

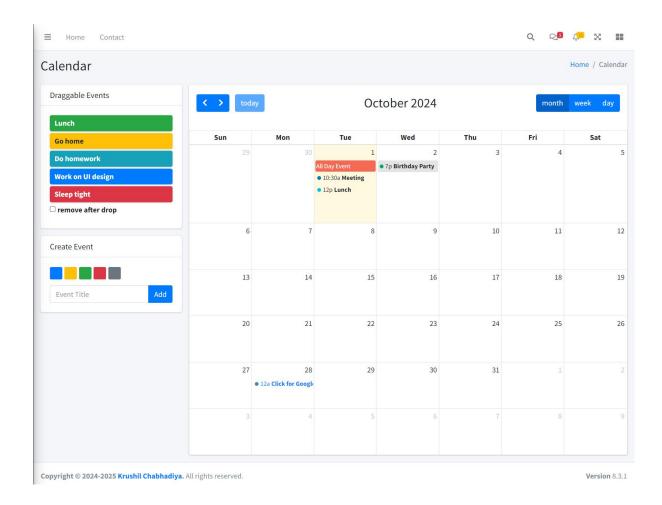
### **Key Features:**

- Add, edit, and delete blog posts.
- Feature blog posts to highlight important content.
- Organize blogs into categories for easy navigation.

### 7) Manage Daywise Schedule in Calendar

This feature allows the admin to create and manage day-by-day schedules for trips. Admins can set up a detailed itinerary for each trip, and the schedule will be displayed on a calendar. This is particularly useful for multiday trips, ensuring users can see the day-wise breakdown of their travel plans.

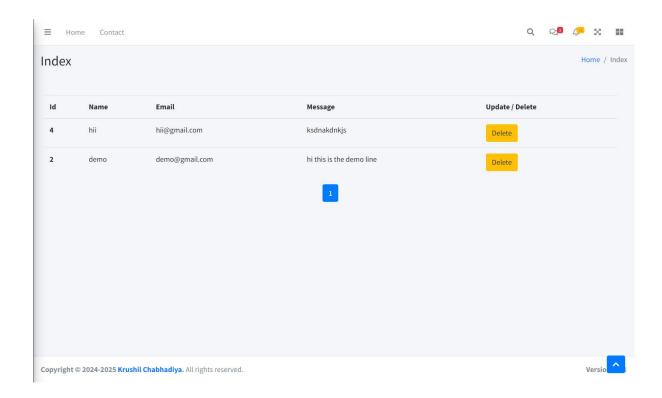
- Add and manage day-wise schedules for trips.
- Display schedules in a calendar view for easy reference.
- Update or modify schedules as needed.



### 8) Mailbox/Contact Information

The Mailbox/Contact Information feature allows admins to view messages sent through the site's contact form or mailbox system. This feature consolidates all inquiries, feedback, or business inquiries in one place, enabling the admin to respond efficiently.

- View and manage all contact form submissions.
- Respond to user inquiries or business requests.
- Organize and archive old messages for future reference.



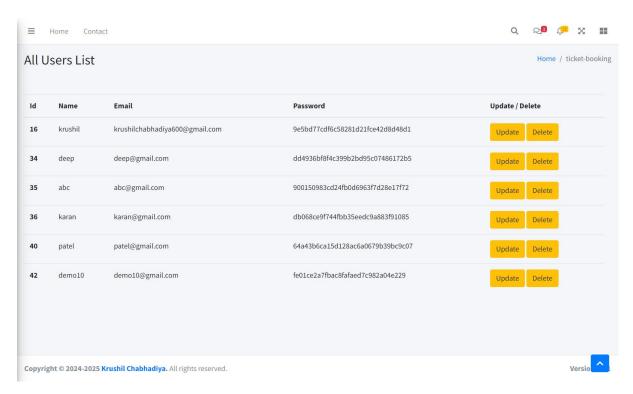
### 9) Manage Site Users

The **Manage Site Users** module allows the admin to handle user accounts. Admins can view user details, assign roles (such as admin, manager, contributor, etc.), and manage permissions. This ensures that the right people have the right access to the system.

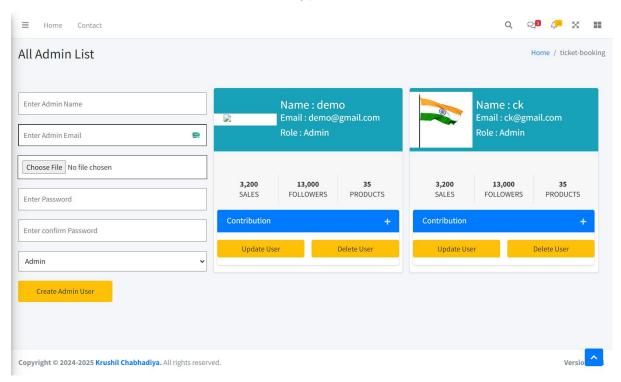
### **Key Features:**

- View and edit user information.
- Assign user roles (Admin, Manager, Contributor, Writer).
- Deactivate or delete user accounts when necessary.

All The Site user List Show This Type:



### All The Admin user List Show This Type:



### 10) Trip Settings

The **Trip Settings** module enables admins to configure various settings related to trips, such as pricing, availability, and trip categories. Admins can adjust trip details dynamically to accommodate changes in demand, seasonal offerings, or specific promotions.

- Manage trip settings like price, capacity, and availability.
- Update categories and adjust offerings based on demand.
- Easily modify trip details as needed.

### Ch - 6 Explain Database System

### 6.1 Database Details

The **Gujarat Tours** project uses a MySQL database to store and manage the data related to trips, destinations, users, bookings, and administrative functions. The database is designed with several tables that interact with each other to ensure a smooth workflow and data integrity. Below is a description of the key tables, fields, and relationships in the database.

#### 1. Database Schema Overview

The database schema consists of the following main tables:

- users: Stores user details for both admins and regular users.
- trips: Contains information about trips, including pricing, categories, and destinations.

 destinations: Holds data about the destinations that trips can be associated with.

- bookings: Tracks trip bookings made by users, including the number of travelers.
- trip\_categories: Manages different trip categories such as adventure,
   cultural, or leisure trips.
- trip types: Stores types of trips (e.g., solo, family, group).
- hotels: Contains data about hotels associated with the trips.
- buses: Manages information about buses for transport services.
- blogs: Stores blog posts related to travel, promotions, and news.

### 2. Table Structures

### A). Users Table

This table stores user data, including both travelers and administrators.

- user\_id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each user.
- username: The username of the user.
- password: Encrypted password (stored using MD5 or other hashing algorithms).
- email: The user's email address.
- role: The role of the user (e.g., admin, manager, customer).
- created at: The date the user was registered.



### B). Trips Table

This table contains all the details about available trips.

- trip id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each trip.
- trip\_name: Name of the trip.
- destination\_id (Foreign Key): Links to the destinations table to specify the trip's destination.
- trip\_price: Base price of the trip per person.
- types: Stores different trip types (e.g., family, adventure) as commaseparated values.
- categories: Stores the categories associated with the trip.
- trip\_duration: Duration of the trip in days.
- trip\_description: A brief description of the trip.
- trip\_img: Path to the image representing the trip.
- created\_at: Date the trip was added.



### C). Destinations Table

This table holds the list of destinations.

- destination\_id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each destination.
- destination name: Name of the destination (e.g., city, country).
- destination description: A description of the destination.
- destination\_img: Path to the image of the destination.



### D). Bookings Table

This table tracks all user bookings.

- booking\_id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each booking.
- user\_id (Foreign Key): References the users table.

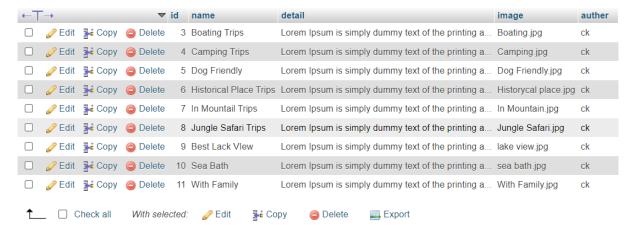
- trip id (Foreign Key): References the trips table.
- number\_of\_adults: Number of adults for the booking.
- number\_of\_children: Number of children for the booking.
- total\_price: Total cost of the booking (calculated based on trip price and number of people).
- booking\_date: The date the booking was made.
- trip\_date: The start date of the trip.
- payment status: Status of the payment (e.g., paid, pending).



### E). Trip\_categories Table

This table stores trip categories.

- category\_id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each category.
- category\_name: Name of the trip category (e.g., Adventure, Cultural).



### F). Trip\_types Table

This table defines types of trips.

- type id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each type.
- type name: Name of the trip type (e.g., Family, Group, Solo).

### G). Hotels Table

This table stores hotel information for each trip.

- hotel id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each hotel.
- hotel name: Name of the hotel.
- destination\_id (Foreign Key): Links to the destinations table.
- hotel img: Path to the image of the hotel.
- hotel\_description: Short description of the hotel.



### H). Buses Table

This table manages bus details for trip transport services.

- bus\_id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each bus.
- bus\_name: Name of the bus service.
- bus description: A brief description of the bus service.
- bus img: Path to the image of the bus.



### I). Blogs Table

This table stores blog posts related to travel.

- blog id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each blog.
- blog\_title: Title of the blog post.
- blog description: The content of the blog post.
- blog img: Path to the image associated with the blog.
- blog status: Status of the blog (e.g., featured, draft, published).
- created\_at: Date when the blog was published.

### 3. Relationships Between Tables

- users and bookings: A one-to-many relationship, where a user can make multiple bookings.
- trips and destinations: A many-to-one relationship, where multiple trips can be linked to a single destination.

 trips and bookings: A one-to-many relationship, where a trip can be booked multiple times by different users.

- trip\_categories and trips: A many-to-many relationship, where a trip can belong to multiple categories.
- trip\_types and trips: A many-to-many relationship, where a trip can have multiple types.

### 4. ER Diagram (Entity-Relationship Diagram)

Include an ER diagram in your documentation to visually represent the relationships between the tables. You can create an ER diagram using tools like MySQL Workbench, Lucidchart, or draw.io.

### 5. Data Flow

The following flow describes how data is managed:

- User Registration and Login: Users register and login using the data stored in the users table.
- Trip Browsing and Booking: Users browse available trips from the trips and destinations tables and book a trip by adding a record to the bookings table.
- 3. **Admin Management**: Admins can add or update trips, destinations, and categories through the admin panel, with data stored in the corresponding tables.

4. **Booking Management**: Admins can view and manage bookings from the bookings table.

# Ch - 7 Adv and Dis-Adv of Gujrat Tours Website

### 7.1 Advantages of Gujarat Tours Website

### 1. Comprehensive Tour Management

- Admin Control: The admin side allows full control over trips, destinations, bookings, and user management, making it easy to manage the business.
- Flexible Trip Creation: Admins can create trips with multiple categories, including pricing, types, destinations, and schedules, which gives flexibility for customization.
- Efficient Booking System: The booking system is user-friendly, ensuring that travelers can easily find and book trips, check availability, and apply discounts.

### 2. Dynamic Filtering and Search Options

 User Convenience: Users can filter trips by destination, price, types, or categories, making it easier to find suitable options without scrolling through an entire list.

Enhanced User Experience: Offering multiple ways to sort and filter
 trips improves usability and creates a tailored user experience.

### 3. Responsive and Mobile-Friendly

 Boostrap 5 Integration: The project uses Bootstrap 5 for responsiveness, ensuring it works well across different devices and screen sizes. This improves mobile user experience, making it accessible to a larger audience.

### 4. Role-Based Access Control

- Security and Control: The role-based access ensures that only authorized personnel can access certain parts of the site. This enhances security by separating admin, contributor, and writer roles.
- Scalability: Different levels of user access make the system scalable, allowing for the potential growth of the admin team while maintaining control.

### 5. SEO and Analytics Integration

• **Visibility**: SEO optimization helps the platform rank better in search engines, attracting more users.

 Analytics: Integration of Google Analytics (if implemented) helps track user behavior, which aids in business decisions and marketing strategies.

### 6. Future Scalability

- New Features Ready: With planned features like live deals, hotel deals, and route planners, the project is scalable and future-proof, making it possible to add more functionality over time.
- API Integration: Possibilities for third-party API integration (e.g.,
   Google Maps, payment gateways) allow easy future expansion.

### 7. Security

- User Data Protection: By using MD5 hashing for passwords and implementing session management, user data is protected against unauthorized access.
- GDPR Compliance: The platform can be designed to meet privacy regulations by allowing users to control their data.

### 8. User-Friendly UI

- Attractive Design: Bootstrap-based design ensures a clean, modern look that appeals to users and offers a seamless experience from search to booking.
- Calendar and Date Picking: The advanced date-picker with month and year selectors offers a smooth and convenient way to choose dates.

### 7.2 Dis-Advantages of Gujarat Tours Website

### 1. Security Risks

- MD5 Hashing Vulnerability: Although MD5 hashing adds some security, it's considered outdated and vulnerable to brute force attacks. Using more secure hashing algorithms like bcrypt or Argon2 would provide better protection.
- Session Management: If sessions are not properly managed (e.g., no session expiry or HTTPS), there's a risk of session hijacking.

### 2. Dependency on External Libraries

 Bootstrap & External Libraries: Heavy reliance on Bootstrap and other external libraries can sometimes bloat the site, leading to slower performance.

 Update Issues: If Bootstrap or other libraries update, it could lead to potential compatibility issues or the need for major code adjustments.

### 3. Scalability Challenges

- Handling Large Data Sets: If not optimized, the system may struggle
  with performance issues when scaling up to handle thousands of trips
  or users. Pagination, caching, and optimized queries are essential to
  maintain performance.
- Database Optimization: As the number of trips, users, and bookings grows, database queries may slow down unless indexing and optimization techniques are applied.

### 4. Manual Admin Effort

- Admin Overhead: While the admin panel is comprehensive, manually managing trips, bookings, and user roles might become tedious as the platform grows, requiring automation for efficiency.
- No Automation for Regular Tasks: Tasks like sending booking confirmations or managing inventory are manual unless automated via scripts or workflows.

### 5. Learning Curve for Admin Users

Complex Interface: The admin panel, with features for trip
management, users, blogs, etc., might be overwhelming for nontechnical admin users who need to be trained on how to use the
system effectively.

### 6. Potential for Feature Overload

- Too Many Features for Users: With many filtering options, categories, and types, some users might find it difficult to navigate or could be overwhelmed by too many options, leading to choice paralysis.
- Overcomplicated Booking Process: If the booking process becomes too complex (e.g., too many steps to complete the booking), it might deter users from completing transactions.

### 7. Limited Offline Access

- Web-Only Availability: The platform is designed to be online,
   meaning that users can't access or manage their bookings offline,
   which might be an issue for users in areas with poor internet access.
- Mobile App Absence: Not having a dedicated mobile app may limit the user experience on mobile devices, despite being mobile-friendly.

### 8. Customization Difficulty

Pre-defined Designs: While Bootstrap makes development faster,
 customizing the look and feel beyond Bootstrap's default styles can be
 time-consuming, limiting how unique or branded the platform appears.

 Limited Customizability for Users: Users have a fixed way to interact with the platform (e.g., filters, trip types). Adding a more personalized experience would require additional development.

### 9. No Multi-Currency Support

 Currency Conversion: If users from different countries are using the platform, lack of multi-currency support can be a limitation. Adding currency conversion tools or support for different payment gateways would be beneficial.

### 10. Initial Setup Complexity

Technical Setup: For developers or admins who aren't very technical,
 the initial setup of the project, including configuring the database, web
 server, and hosting environment, can be complex.

# Ch - 8 Future Scope & Limitation Scope

### 8.1 Future Scope

### 1. Mobile Application Development

- Dedicated Mobile App: Develop a mobile app for Android and iOS
  users, allowing travelers to browse and book trips on the go. Mobile
  apps could include features like push notifications for deals, offline
  access to itineraries, and GPS-based trip suggestions.
- Seamless Synchronization: Integrate real-time synchronization between the web platform and the mobile app to ensure users have consistent data across devices.

### 2. Advanced Filtering and Recommendation System

 Personalized Trip Recommendations: Implement a recommendation engine that suggests trips to users based on their past bookings, preferences, and browsing behavior. This can be achieved using machine learning algorithms.

 Advanced Search Filters: Add more detailed filters, such as duration, hotel ratings, and transportation types, to enhance user experience and help them find the perfect trip easily.

### 3. Multi-Language and Multi-Currency Support

- Localization: Expand the platform to support multiple languages,
   catering to an international audience. Each user can choose their
   preferred language for better navigation and understanding.
- Currency Conversion: Implement multi-currency support to make it
  easier for international users to book trips and see pricing in their local
  currency. Currency exchange rates can be fetched from APIs to
  ensure up-to-date conversion rates.

### 4. Integration with Popular Travel APIs

• Flight and Hotel APIs: Expand the platform by integrating with travel APIs (e.g., Skyscanner, Booking.com, TripAdvisor) to offer users the

option to book flights and accommodation along with trips, making the platform a one-stop solution for travelers.

 Weather API: Integrate real-time weather data for each destination to help users plan trips based on current and forecasted weather conditions.

### 5. Enhanced Admin Dashboard with Analytics

- Real-Time Analytics Dashboard: Enhance the admin panel with an advanced analytics dashboard that shows real-time insights into user behavior, popular trips, revenue, booking trends, and seasonal performance, helping admins make data-driven decisions.
- Al-Driven Insights: Utilize machine learning to provide predictive analytics for trip demand forecasting, price optimization, and marketing suggestions based on user engagement data.

### 6. Social Media and Sharing Features

- User Reviews and Ratings: Add a review and rating system where users can rate trips, hotels, or destinations. This helps build trust and offers insights for future travelers.
- Social Media Integration: Allow users to share their booked trips,
   experiences, and reviews on social media platforms like Facebook,
   Instagram, and Twitter, which can serve as a form of free marketing.

 User-Generated Content: Implement features that allow users to upload and share photos from their trips, creating a community-driven experience.

### 7. Automation for Customer Engagement

- Automated Notifications and Reminders: Automate email or SMS notifications for trip reminders, payment confirmations, special deals, and promotional offers to engage users throughout their journey.
- Loyalty and Rewards Program: Develop a loyalty program where users earn points for bookings, reviews, and referrals, which they can redeem for discounts or free trips.
- Personalized Itineraries: Allow users to create and receive personalized travel itineraries based on their selected trip destinations, types, and activities.

### 8. Integration with Public Transport and Car Rentals

- Public Transport Information: Integrate with local transportation systems or Google Transit to provide users with information about bus routes, trains, or metro services in the destination city.
- Car Rentals: Add an option for users to book car rentals as part of their trip package, offering more convenience for travelers.

### 9. Sustainability and Eco-Friendly Travel

- Sustainability Initiatives: Incorporate features that promote sustainable travel options like eco-friendly accommodations, carbon offset programs, and highlighting destinations that promote responsible tourism.
- Green Trip Suggestions: Offer users the ability to filter trips by ecofriendliness, showcasing options like eco-tours, sustainable hotels, or environmentally conscious travel agencies.

### 8.2 Limitation of Gujarat Tours

- Limited Payment Options: Currently, the platform supports a basic set of payment methods. Expanding payment options to include more modern methods like digital wallets, cryptocurrencies, or installmentbased payments could enhance user convenience.
- 2. **Absence of Multi-Language Support**: The system is designed primarily for English-speaking users. Adding multi-language support would make the platform more accessible to a global audience.
- 3. **No Real-Time Trip Availability**: At this stage, the system lacks integration with real-time data regarding trip availability, hotel rooms, or transport options, which may lead to overbookings or errors.
- 4. **Static Pricing Model**: The platform uses a static pricing model where trip prices do not adjust dynamically based on demand, seasons, or

promotions. Implementing a dynamic pricing algorithm could optimize pricing based on various factors like user demand and availability.

- 5. Limited Analytics for Admins: While the admin panel provides basic management capabilities, it lacks advanced analytical tools for tracking user behavior, trip popularity, and sales trends. Enhancing this with real-time analytics would help administrators make datadriven decisions.
- 6. **No Offline Access**: The current system is web-based and requires an internet connection for all user and admin interactions. Providing offline functionality, especially for travelers who may not have access to reliable internet, would improve user experience.
- 7. Lack of Integration with External Services: The platform does not currently integrate with popular third-party services such as flight booking platforms, public transport systems, or hotel APIs. This limits the platform's ability to offer users a complete travel solution.
- 8. **Absence of AI and Automation**: Features like AI-based trip suggestions, chatbots for customer support, and automated notifications are not implemented yet. These could significantly improve user engagement and satisfaction.

### **Thank You For Watch**

**GUJARAT TOURS Website & Documentation**