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BELAGAVI - 590018.



**A MINI - PROJECT REPORT ON
“ONLINE TOUR AND TRAVEL PORTAL”**

submitted in partial fulfilment of requirements for the fifth semester
DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM LABORATORY
for the course of
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE

submitted by

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the mini-project entitled “**TOUR AND TRAVEL**” has been carried out by **SANDEEP MURMU (1ST17CS138)** and **SANDHYA RAJ (1ST17CS140)**, bonafide students of **Sambhram Institute of Technology** in partial fulfillment of requirements for the fifth semester **Database Management System Laboratory**, prescribed by the **Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU)**, Belagavi during the academic year **2019-2020**. It is also hereby, ensured that all corrections/suggestions indicated for internal assessment have been incorporated while submitting this report. This report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements with respect to the project work prescribed for the said course.

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SANDEEP MURMU

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ABSTRACT

The Project on Travel Portal is a web/stand-alone system based application and maintains centralized repository of all related information. The main purpose of this project Travel Portal is to develop a system that automates the processes and activities of a Travel Agency. The purpose is to implemented system using which one can perform all operation related to Traveling and Sight-Seeing. Online Travel Portal defines as an application (more likely web-based), that provides capabilities for multiple users of all kinds of domains, having different requirements to manage and search about all kinds of Tour and Travel related activities. The software helps the travelers to plan and control their trips according to their various needs. The software is designed to provide the user a more personalized experience which most of the Travel Portal fails to provide. This project is to provide information to tourists who want to explore the different parts of world.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO DATABASE

A **database** is a collection of related data. By data, we mean known facts that can be recorded and that have implicit meaning. For example, consider the names, telephone numbers, and addresses of the people you know. You may have recorded this data in an indexed address book or you may have stored it on a hard drive, using a personal computer and software such as Microsoft Access or Excel. This collection of related data with an implicit meaning is a database.

The preceding definition of database is quite general; for example, we may consider the collection of words that make up this page of text to be related data and hence to constitute a database. However, the common use of the term database is usually more restricted. A database has the following implicit properties:

- A database represents some aspect of the real world, sometimes called the **miniworld** or the universe of discourse (**UOD**). Changes to the miniworld are reflected in the database.
- A database is a **logically coherent collection of data** with some inherent meaning. A random assortment of data cannot correctly be referred to as a database.
- A database is designed, built, and populated with data for a specific purpose. It has an intended group of users and some preconceived applications in which these users are interested.

A database may be generated and maintained manually or it may be computerized. For example, a library card catalog is a database that may be created and maintained manually. A computerized database may be created and maintained either by a group of application programs written specifically for that task or by a database management system. We are only concerned with computerized databases in this report.

A database management system (DBMS) is a collection of programs that enables users to create and maintain a database. The DBMS is a general-purpose software system that facilitates the processes of defining, constructing, manipulating, and sharing databases among various users and applications

Defining a database involves specifying the data types, structures, and constraints of the data to be stored in the database. The database definition or descriptive information is also stored by the DBMS in the form of a database catalog or dictionary; it is called meta-data.

- **Constructing** the database is the process of storing the data on some storage medium that is controlled by the DBMS.
- **Manipulating** a database includes functions such as querying the database to retrieve specific data, updating the database to reflect changes in the miniworld, and generating reports from the data.
- **Sharing** a database allows multiple users and programs to access the database simultaneously.

An application program accesses the database by sending queries or requests for data to the DBMS. A query typically causes some data to be retrieved; a transaction may cause some data to be read and some data to be written into the database.

Other important functions provided by the DBMS include protecting the database and maintaining it over a long period of time. Protection includes system protection against hardware or software malfunction (or crashes) and security protection against unauthorized or malicious access. A typical large database may have a life cycle of many years, so the DBMS must be able to maintain the database system by allowing the system to evolve as requirements change over time.

It is not absolutely necessary to use general-purpose DBMS software to implement a computerized database.

We could write our own set of programs to create and maintain the database, in effect creating our own special-purpose DBMS software. In either case—whether we use a general-purpose DBMS or not—we usually have to deploy a considerable amount of complex software. In fact, most DBMSs are very complex software systems.

To complete our initial definitions, we will call the database and DBMS software together a database system.

1.1 DATABASE SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

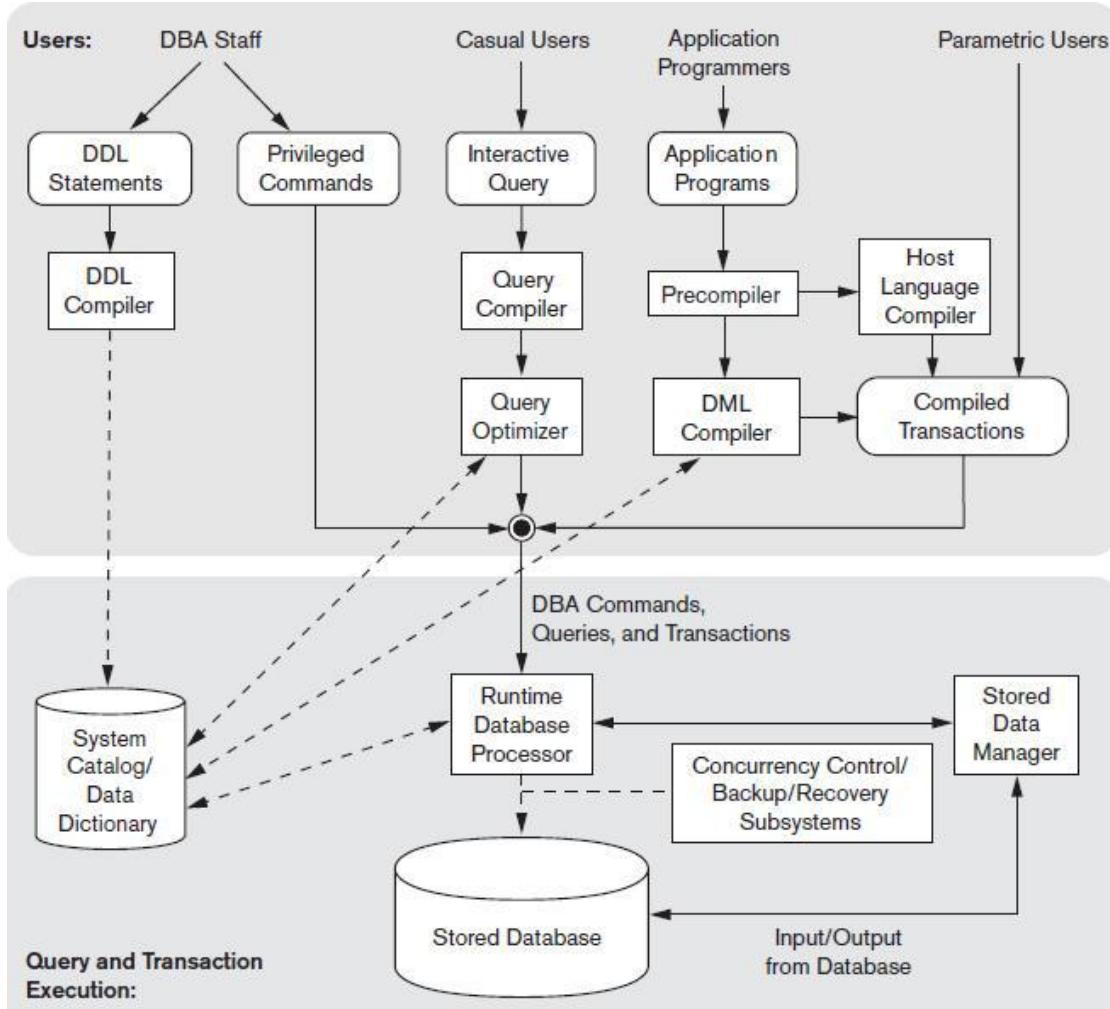


Fig 1.1: The database system environment

The database and the DBMS catalog are usually stored on disk. Access to the disk is controlled primarily by the operating system (OS), which schedules disk read/write.

Many DBMSs have their own buffer management module to schedule disk read/write, because this has a considerable effect on performance. Reducing disk read/write improves performance considerably. A higher-level stored data manager module of the DBMS controls access to DBMS information that is stored on disk, whether it is part of the database or the catalog.

- The **DBA staff**, casual users work with interactive interfaces to formulate queries.

- **Application programmers** create programs using some host programming languages, and parametric users do data entry work by supplying parameters to predefined transactions. The DBA staff works on defining the database and tuning it by making changes to its definition using the DDL and other privileged commands.
- The **DDL compiler** processes schema definitions, specified in the DDL, and stores descriptions of the schemas (meta-data) in the DBMS catalog. The catalog includes information such as the names and sizes of files, names and data types of data items, storage details of each file, mapping information among schemas, and constraints. In addition, the catalog stores many other types of information that are needed by the DBMS modules, which can then look up the catalog information as needed.
- **Casual users** and persons with occasional need for information from the database interact using some form of interface, which we call the interactive query interface. These queries are parsed and validated for correctness of the query syntax, the names of files and data elements, and so on by a query compiler that compiles them into an internal form. This internal query is subjected to query optimization.
- The **query optimizer** is concerned with the rearrangement and possible reordering of operations, elimination of redundancies, and use of correct algorithms and indexes during execution. It consults the **system catalog** for statistical and other physical information about the stored data and generates executable code that performs the necessary operations for the query and makes calls on the runtime processor.
- The **runtime database processor** executes (1) the privileged commands, (2) the executable query plans, and (3) the canned transactions with runtime parameters. It works with the system catalog and may update it with statistics. It also works with the stored data manager, which in turn uses basic operating system services for carrying out low-level input/output (read/write) operations between the disk and main memory. It is now common to have the client program that accesses the DBMS running on a separate computer from the computer on which the database resides.

- The former is called the client computer running a DBMS client software and the latter is called the database server. In some cases, the client accesses a middle computer, called the application server, which in turn accesses the database server.

1.2 ADVANTAGES OF USING THE DBMS APPROACH

Due to its centralized nature, the database system can overcome the disadvantages of the file system-based system.

- **Data independency:** Application program should not be exposed to details of data representation and storage DBMS provides the abstract view that hides these details.
- **Efficient data access:** DBMS utilizes a variety of sophisticated techniques to store and retrieve data efficiently.
- **Data integrity and security:** Data is accessed through DBMS, it can enforce integrity constraints. E.g.: Inserting salary information for an employee.
- **Data Administration:** When users share data, centralizing the data is an important task, Experience professionals can minimize data redundancy and perform fine tuning which reduces retrieval time.
- **Concurrent access and Crash recovery:** DBMS schedules concurrent access to the data. DBMS protects user from the effects of system failure.
- **Reduced application development time:** DBMS supports important functions that are common to many applications.

1.3 ARCHITECTURE OF DATABASE

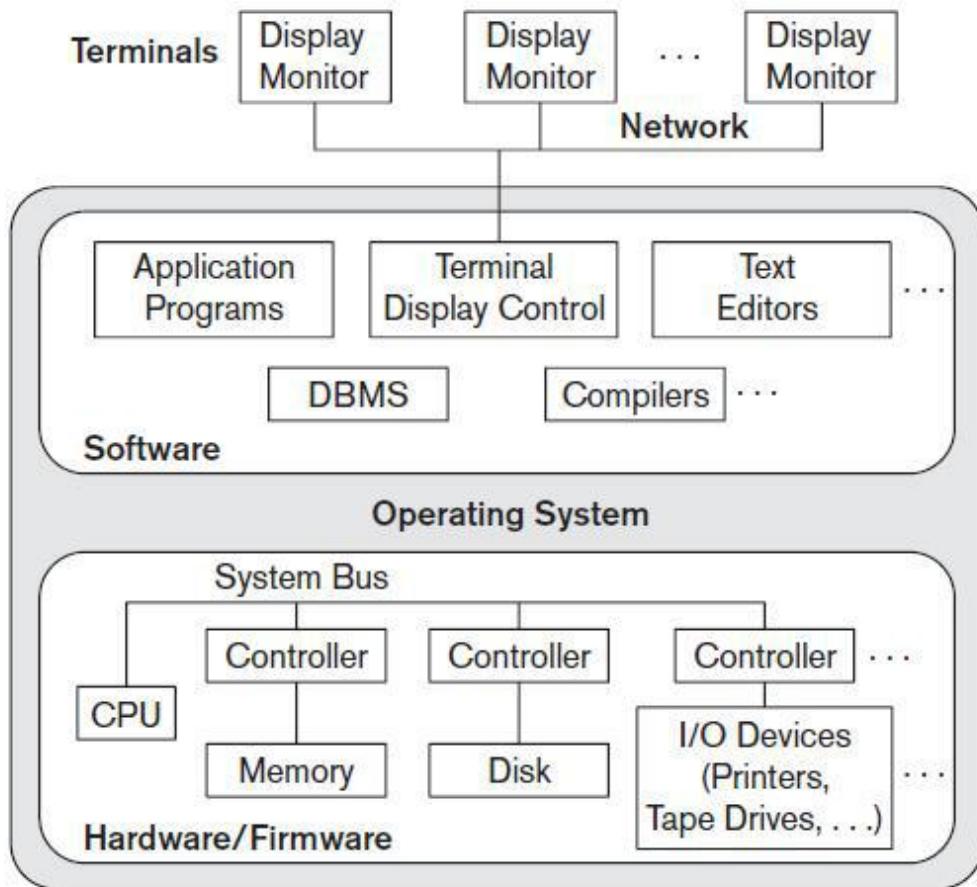


Fig1.2: A physical, centralized and a basic Client - Server architecture

[7] The idea is to define **specialized servers** with specific functionalities. For example, it is possible to connect a number of PCs or small workstations as clients to a **file server** that maintains the files of the client machines. Another machine can be designated as a **printer server** by being connected to various printers; all print requests by the clients are forwarded to this machine[1].

Thus, the resources provided by specialized servers can be accessed by many client machines. The **client machines** provide the user with the appropriate interfaces to utilize these servers, as well as with local processing power to run local applications. This concept can be carried over to other software packages, with specialized programs such as a CAD (computer-aided design) package being stored on specific server machines and being made accessible to multiple clients.

A **client** in this framework is typically a user machine that provides user interface capabilities and local processing. When a client requires access to additional functionality such as database access that does not exist at that machine, it connects to a server that provides the needed functionality.

A **server** is a system containing both hardware and software that can provide services to the client machines, such as file access, printing, archiving, or database access

CHAPTER 2

USER REQUIREMENTS DEFINITION

2.1 OVERVIEW

Online Tour and Travel Portal includes registration of user ,storing their details into the system. The system has a facility to give a unique id for every user and stores the details of every user by submitting it. the current manual system is slow laborious and error prone to computerize the same for quicker efficient result and customer satisfaction. resolve around transaction-oriented activities.

2.1.1 OBJECTIVES

This application is develop to provide best travelling services to the customers and travel agents. We have developed tours and travel management system to provide a search platform where a tourist can find their tour places according to their choices. This system also helps to promote responsible and interesting tourism so that people can enjoy their holidays at their favorable places. This system also helps to develop tourism with different cultures so that they enrich the tourism experience and build pride. We develop this system to create and promote forms of tourism that provide healthy interaction opportunities for tourists and locals and increase better understanding of different cultures, customs, lifestyles, traditional knowledge and believes.

2.2 FUNCTIONALITIES OF THE APPLICATION

- The customers must **register** for create the account and **login** using username and password to use function in the application
- collect data of customers personal information (name, address, tel number, old, behaviour)
- The customers can view or **find the information** of hotel, tourist attraction.
- The customers can **search for booking** hotel, flight after select date time to go.
- The customers can see **private history** with analyse with booking, transport, price, time, etc. And keep or share the information

2.2.1 USER CLASSES AND CHARACTERISTICS

Any patients and user with basic computer skills can make use of the application. The user should have only been briefed about the functionality of the system before he/she can start using the system.

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATIONS (TABLES)

(I) Users: This table is used to store details of the users (For Login).

Si.no	Name	Type	Description
1	ID	Integer	Identity
2	NAME	Varchar (50)	Name
3	E-MAIL	Varchar(10)	E-Mail
4	CONTACT-NO.	Number	Phone-No.
5	USERNAME	Varchar (100)	Username

Table 2.1: User Record

ONLINE TOUR AND TRAVEL PORTAL

(II) CommuteBooking Records: This table is used to store Commute Booking.

Si.no	Name	Type	Description
1	ID	Int(10)	Identity
2	NAME	Varchar(50)	Name
3	EMAIL	Varchar(50)	Electronic-mail
4	PHONE-NO.	Int(50)	Contact
5	PICKUP	Number(10)	Pickup-Location
6	DROPL	Varchar(10)	Drop location
7	DATE	Date	Booking Date
8	HOUR	Int(10)	Hours
9	MIN	Number	Time
10	AM	Number	Day/Night

Table 2.2: Booking Details

(III) Staybooking Record: This table contains the details of the Stay Booking.

Si.no	Name	Type	Description
1	ID	Int(11)	Identity
2	NAME	Varchar(50)	Name
3	EMAIL	Varchar(50)	E-Mail
4	PHONE	Int(50)	Phone
5	ROOMS	Int(50)	Rooms
6	GUEST	Int(50)	No. Of people
7	CHECKIN	Date	Checking Date
8	CHECKOUT	Date	Checking Date

Table 2.3: Staybooking Table

(IV) Contactus Record: This table contains the details of the Contact Us.

Si.no	Name	Type	Description
1	ID	Number(10)	Identity
2	NAME	Varchar(50)	Name
3	E-MAIL	Longtext(20)	E-Mail
4	SUBJECT	Longtext(20)	Trip Subject
5	MESSAGE	Longtext(20)	Message Any

Table 2.4: Contactus Table

(V) Payment Record: This table contains the details of Payment.

Si.no	Name	Type	Description
1	ID	Int(10)	Identity
2	FNAME	Varchar(50)	Name
3	EMAIL	Varchar(50)	E-Mail
4	ADR	Varchar(100)	Address
5	CITY	Varchar(50)	City
6	STATE	Varchar(50)	State
7	ZIP	Int(50)	Zip Code
8	CNAME	Varchar(50)	CustomerName
9	CCNUM	Int(16)	Customer No.
10	EXPMONTH	Int(2)	Expire Month
11	EXPYEAR	Int(4)	Expire Year
12	CCV	Int(3)	Ccv

Table 2.5: Payment Table

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

To be used efficiently, all computer software needs certain hardware components or the other software resources to be present on a computer. These pre-requisites are known as (computer) system requirements and are often used as a guideline as opposed to an absolute rule. Most software defines two sets of system requirements: minimum and recommended. With increasing demand for higher processing power and resources in newer versions of software, system requirements tend to increase over time. Industry analysts suggest that this trend plays a bigger part in driving upgrades to existing computer systems than technological advancements.

3.1.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The most common set of requirements defined by any operating system or software application is the physical computer resources, also known as hardware. A hardware requirements list is often accompanied by a hardware compatibility list (HCL), especially in case of operating systems. An HCL lists tested, compatibility and sometimes incompatible hardware devices for a particular operating system or application. The following sub-sections discuss the various aspects of hardware requirements.

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESENT PROJECT:

PROCESSOR : Intel/AMD

RAM : 1 GB

HARD DISK : 80 GB

3.1.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Software Requirements deal with defining software resource requirements and pre-requisites that need to be installed on a computer to provide optimal functioning of an application. These requirements or pre-requisites are generally not included in the software installation package and need to be installed separately before the software is installed.

OPERATING SYSTEM : Windows XP /Vista/7/8 /10

FRONT END : Html, CSS , Java script (Web Browser)

SERVER SIDE SCRIPT : PHP

DATABASE : MySQL

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

4.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

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. A customer may not get desired information from these offices and often the customer may be misguide. It is tedious for a customer to plan particular journey and have it executed property.

4.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is a web based application and maintains a centralized repository of all related information. The system allows one to easily access the relevant information and make necessary travel arrangements. Users can decide about places they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation.

4.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

4.3.1 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the economic impact will have on the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products have to be purchased.

4.3.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes for the implementing this system.

4.3.3 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 BOOTSTRAP

Getting Started

Here, you will learn how easy it is to create a web page using Bootstrap. Before begin, be sure to have a code editor and some working knowledge of HTML and CSS. If you're just starting out in web development, start learning from here » www.tutorialrepublic.com/html-tutorial/ Well, let's get straight into it.

Downloading the Bootstrap Files

There are two versions available for download, *compiled Bootstrap* and *Bootstrap source files*. You can download Bootstrap files from here »<https://getbootstrap.com/docs/3.3/getting-started/> Compiled download contains compiled and minified version of CSS and JavaScript files as well as icons in font format for faster and easier web development, while the source contain original source files for all CSS and JavaScript, along with a local copy of the docs.

For the purpose of better understanding we'll focus on the compiled Bootstrap files. It saves your time because you don't have to bother every time including separate files for individual functionality. It will also increase the performance of your website and saves the precious bandwidth when you decided to move your site on production because of lesser HTTP request and download size since files are compiled and minified.

5.2 HTML

HTML or Hypertext Markup Language is the standard markup language used to create web pages.

HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in angle brackets. HTML tags most commonly come in pairs, although some tags represent empty elements and so are unpaired, for example .

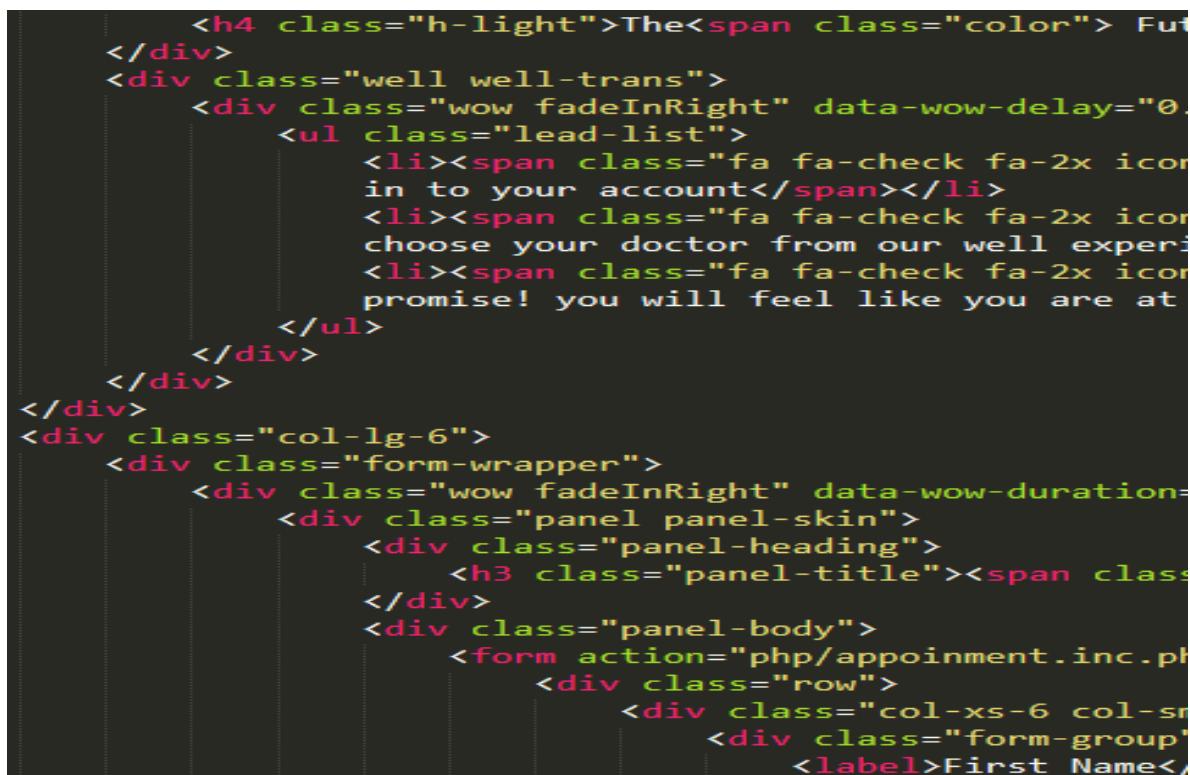
A screenshot of a code editor displaying a portion of an HTML document. The code includes various HTML tags like <div>, , , <form>, and <input>. It also includes CSS classes such as "h-light", "color", "well well-trans", "lead-list", "form-wrapper", "panel panel-skin", and "panel-body". Some parts of the code are commented out with '<!--' and '-->'. The code is color-coded for readability, with different colors assigned to different HTML elements and classes.

Fig 5.1: Sample screenshot of HTML code

The first tag (like <div>) in a pair is the start tag, and the second tag (like </div>) is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags. Though not always necessary, it is best practice to append a slash to tags which are not paired with a closing tag).

The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and compose them into visible or audible web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language rather than a programming language.

HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. It can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML web pages.

5.3 CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

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

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content . Below is the example of CSS.

```
th
{
    padding: 10px 10px;
    text-align: center;
    font-weight: 500;
    font-size: 12px;
    color: black;
    text-transform: uppercase;
}
td
{
    padding: 10px 10px;
    text-align: center;
    vertical-align: middle;
    font-weight: 300;
    font-size: 12px;
    color: white;
    border-bottom: solid 1px rgba(255,255,255,0.1);
}
```

Fig 5.2: Sample screenshot of CSS code

CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS file, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified. However if the author or the reader did not link the document to a specific style sheet the default style of the browser will be applied.

5.4 MySQL

MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation. MySQL is a database system used on the web it runs on a server. MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications. It is very fast, reliable, and easy to use. It supports standard SQL. MySQL can be compiled on a number of platforms.

The data in MySQL is stored in tables. A table is a collection of related data, and it consists of columns and rows. Databases are useful when storing information categorically.

FEATURES OF MySQL:

Internals and portability:

- Written in C and C++.
- Tested with a broad range of different compilers.
- Works on many different platforms.

- Tested with Purify (a commercial memory leakage detector) as well as with Valgrind, a GPL tool
- Uses multi-layered server design with independent modules.

Security:

- A privilege and password system that is very flexible and secure, and that enables host-based verification.
- Password security by encryption of all password traffic when you connect to a server.

Scalability and Limits:

- Support for large databases. We use MySQL Server with databases that contain 50 million records. We also know of users who use MySQL Server with 200,000 tables and about 5,000,000,000 rows.
- Support for up to 64 indexes per table (32 before MySQL 4.1.2). Each index may consist of 1 to 16 columns or parts of columns. The maximum index width is 767 bytes for InnoDB tables, or 1000 for MyISAM; before MySQL 4.1.2, the limit is 500 bytes. An index may use a prefix of a column for CHAR, VARCHAR, BLOB, or TEXT column types.

CONNECTIVITY:

Clients can connect to MySQL Server using several protocols:

- Clients can connect using TCP/IP sockets on any platform.
- On Windows systems in the NT family (NT, 2000, XP, 2003, or Vista), clients can connect using named pipes if the server is started with the --enable-named-pipe option. In MySQL 4.1 and higher, Windows servers also support shared-memory connections if started with the --shared-memory option. Clients can connect through shared memory by using the --protocol=memory option.
- On UNIX systems, clients can connect using Unix domain socket files.

LOCALIZATION:

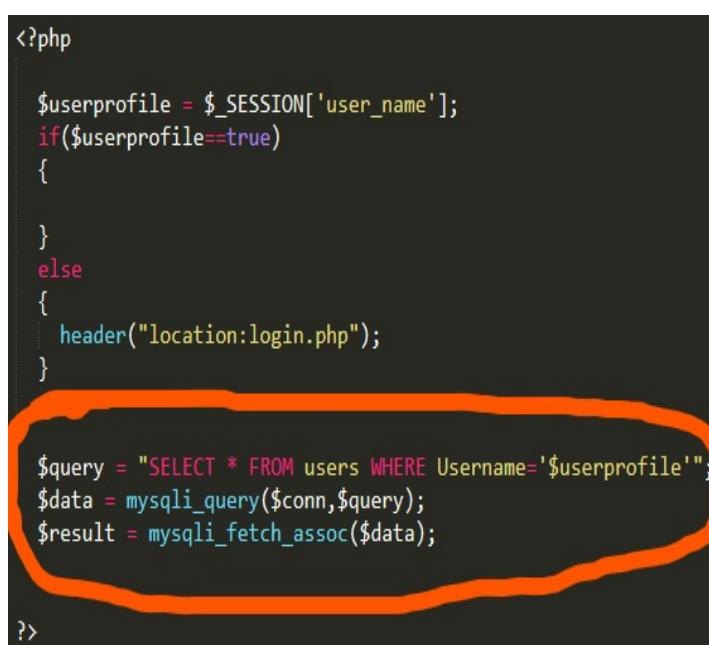
- The server can provide error messages to clients in many languages.
- All data is saved in the chosen character set.

CLIENTS AND TOOLS:

- MySQL includes several client and utility programs. These include both command-line programs such as mysqldump and mysqladmin, and graphical programs such as MySQL Workbench.
- MySQL Server has built-in support for SQL statements to check, optimize, and repair tables. These statements are available from the command line through the mysqlcheck client. MySQL also includes myisamchk, a very fast command-line utility for performing these operations on MyISAM tables.
- MySQL programs can be invoked with the --help or -? option to obtain online assistance.

WHY TO USE MySQL:

- Leading open source RDBMS
- Ease of use – No frills
- Fast
- Robust
- Security
- Multiple OS support
- Free
- Technical support
- Support large database— up to 50 million rows, file size limit up to 8 Million TB



```
<?php

$userprofile = $_SESSION['user_name'];
if($userprofile==true)
{
}

else
{
    header("location:login.php");
}

$query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE Username='$userprofile'";
$data = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
$result = mysqli_fetch_assoc($data);

?>
```

Fig 5.3: Sample screenshot of MYSQL code

5.5 PHP

WHAT IS PHP?

PHP is an acronym for "PHP Hypertext Preprocessor"

PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language

PHP scripts are executed on the server

PHP costs nothing, it is free to download and use

WHAT IS PHP FILE?

PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code

PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML

PHP files have extension ".php"

WHAT CAN PHP DO?

PHP can generate dynamic page content

PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server

PHP can collect form data

PHP can send and receive cookies

PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database

PHP can restrict users to access some pages on your website

PHP can encrypt data

With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images, PDF files, and even Flash movies. You can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

```
<?php

$adminprofile = $_SESSION['admin_name'];
if($adminprofile==true)
{
}
else
{
    header("location:admin.php");
}

?>
```

Fig 5.4: Sample screenshot of PHP code

CHAPTER 6

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Design is the first step in the development phase for any techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization. Once the software requirements have been analyzed and specified the software design involves three technical activities design, coding, generation and testing that are required to build and verify the software. The design activities are of main importance in this phase, because in this activity, decisions ultimately affecting the success of the software implementation and its ease of maintenance are made. These decisions have the final bearing upon reliability and maintainability of the system. Design is the only way to accurately translate the customer's requirements into finished software or a system.

6.2 ER Model

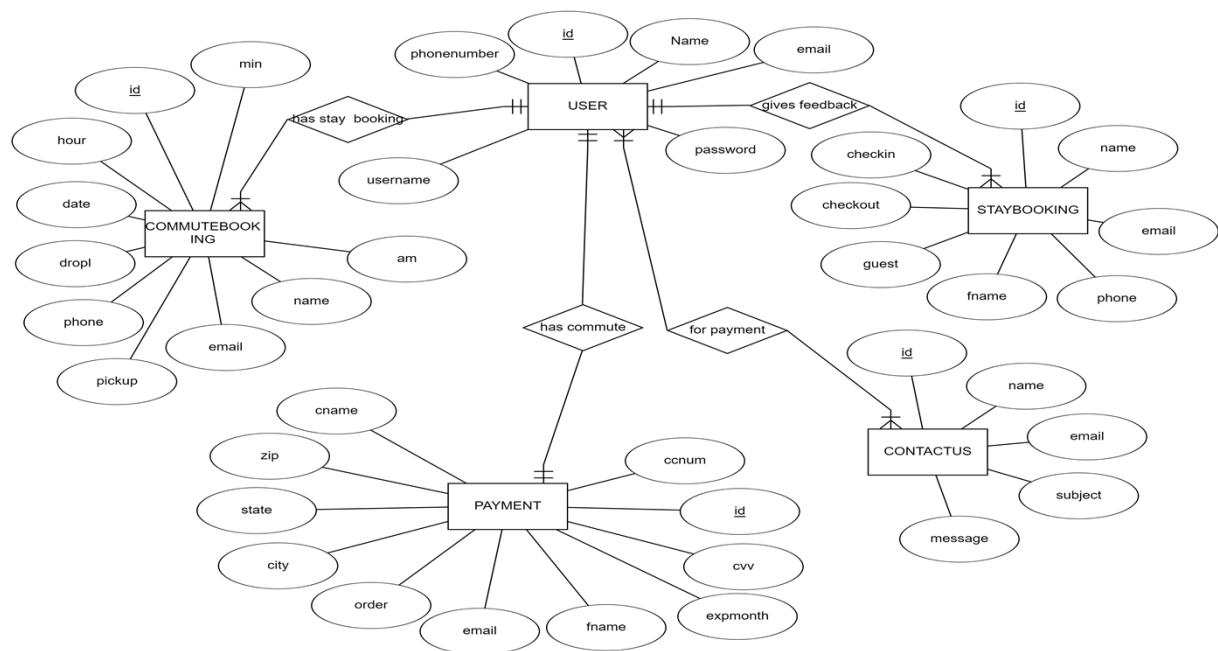


Fig 6.1: ER Model

Entity relationship diagram displays the relationships of entity set stored in a database. In other words, we can say that ER diagrams help you to explain the logical structure of databases. At first look, an ER diagram looks very similar to the flowchart. However, ER Diagram includes many specialized symbols, and its meanings make this model unique.

Facts about ER Diagram Model:

- ER model allows you to draw Database Design
- It is an easy to use graphical tool for modeling data
- Widely used in Database Design
- It is a GUI representation of the logical structure of a Database
- It helps you to identifies the entities which exist in a system and the relationship

6.3 Schema Diagram

User

<u>Id</u>	name	email	username	password	phonenumer
-----------	------	-------	----------	----------	------------

Staybooking

<u>Id</u>	name	email	phone	Rooms	guest	checkin	checkout
-----------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	----------

Commutebooking

<u>id</u>	name	email	phone	pickup	dropl	date	hour	min	am
-----------	------	-------	-------	--------	-------	------	------	-----	----

Payment

<u>id</u>	fname	email	adr	city	state	zip	cname	ccnum	expmonth	expyear	cvv
-----------	-------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	-------	-------	----------	---------	-----

Contactus

<u>id</u>	name	email	subject	message
-----------	------	-------	---------	---------

Fig 6.2: SCHEMA DIAGRAM

A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data. A database schema defines its entities and the relationship among them. It contains a descriptive detail of the database, which can be depicted by means of schema diagrams.

CHAPTER 7

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

7.1 USER SIGNIN PAGE

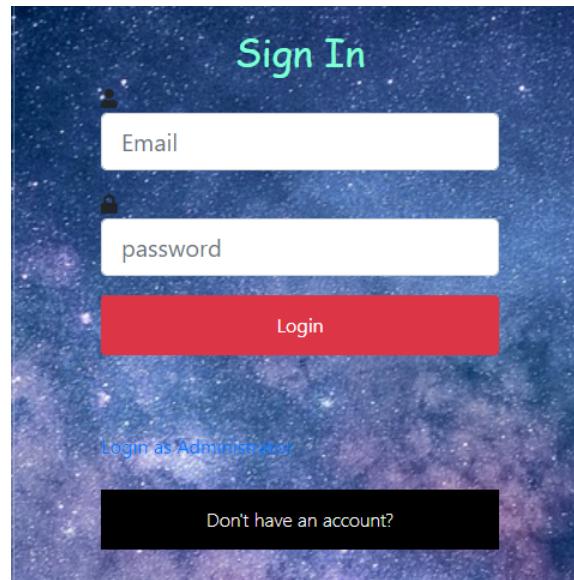


Fig 7.1: The User signup page

7.2 RESERVATION PAGE

A screenshot of an appointment booking form. On the left, there is a blurred background image of a person in a car. Overlaid on the right is a white form with the following fields:

- NAME
- EMAIL
- Phone
- Rooms
- guests
- CHECK IN
- CHECK OUT
- Book Now**

Fig 7.2: Appointment Booking Form, Home Page

7.3 USER SIGNUP PAGE



The form is titled "Sign Up" and includes fields for Full Name, Email address, Username, Password, and Phone Number. There is also a checkbox for agreeing to Terms of User & Condition and a blue "Signup" button.

Sign Up

Full Name

Name...

Email address

Email address...

Username

Name...

Password

Phone Number

Phone Number

I agree to the Terms of User & Condition

Signup

Fig 7.3 User Signup Page

7.4 ADMIN SIGNIN PAGE



The form is titled "Sign In" and contains fields for Enter Username and Enter Password, followed by a black "Sign In" button.

Sign In

Enter Username

Enter Password

Sign In

Fig 7.4: Admin login page

7.5 USER TABLE

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'tour' database. The left sidebar lists databases and tables, with 'users' selected. The main area displays the 'Table structure' for the 'users' table. The table has six columns: id, name, email, username, password, and phonenumber. The 'id' column is defined as int(10) with AUTO_INCREMENT, while the others are varchar(50) with utf8mb4_general_ci collation. An index named 'PRIMARY' is defined on the 'id' column. A note at the bottom indicates 'No partitioning defined!'. The status bar at the bottom shows '1:20 PM 11/25/2019'.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None	AUTO_INCREMENT			Change Drop More
2	name	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More
3	email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More
4	username	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More
5	password	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More
6	phonenumber	int(10)		No	None				Change Drop More

Fig 7.5: User Table

7.6 STAY BOOKING TABLE

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'tour' database. The left sidebar lists databases and tables, with 'staybooking' selected. The main area displays the 'Table structure' for the 'staybooking' table. The table has eight columns: id, name, email, phone, rooms, guest, checkin, and checkout. The 'id' column is defined as int(11) with AUTO_INCREMENT, while the others are int(50). An index named 'PRIMARY' is defined on the 'id' column. A note at the bottom indicates 'No partitioning defined!'. The status bar at the bottom shows '1:20 PM 11/25/2019'.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)		No	None	AUTO_INCREMENT			Change Drop More
2	name	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More
3	email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci	No	None				Change Drop More
4	phone	int(50)		No	None				Change Drop More
5	rooms	int(50)		No	None				Change Drop More
6	guest	int(50)		No	None				Change Drop More
7	checkin	date		No	None				Change Drop More
8	checkout	date		No	None				Change Drop More

Fig 7.6: Staybooking Table

7.7 PAYMENT TABLE

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'tour' database. The left sidebar lists databases and tables, with 'payment' selected. The main area displays the 'Table structure' for the 'payment' table. The table has 12 columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	fname	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
4	adr	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
5	city	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
6	state	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
7	zip	int(50)			No	None			Change Drop More
8	cname	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
9	ccnum	int(16)			No	None			Change Drop More
10	expmonth	int(2)			No	None			Change Drop More
11	expyear	int(4)			No	None			Change Drop More
12	cvv	int(3)			No	None			Change Drop More

Below the table structure, there is a section for 'Indexes' with one index defined:

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
REE	Yes	No			id	0	A	No	

Fig 7.7:Payment Table

7.8 CONTACT US TABLE

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'tour' database. The left sidebar lists databases and tables, with 'contactus' selected. The main area displays the 'Table structure' for the 'contactus' table. The table has 5 columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	name	varchar(500)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	email	varchar(500)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
4	subject	varchar(500)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
5	message	varchar(500)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

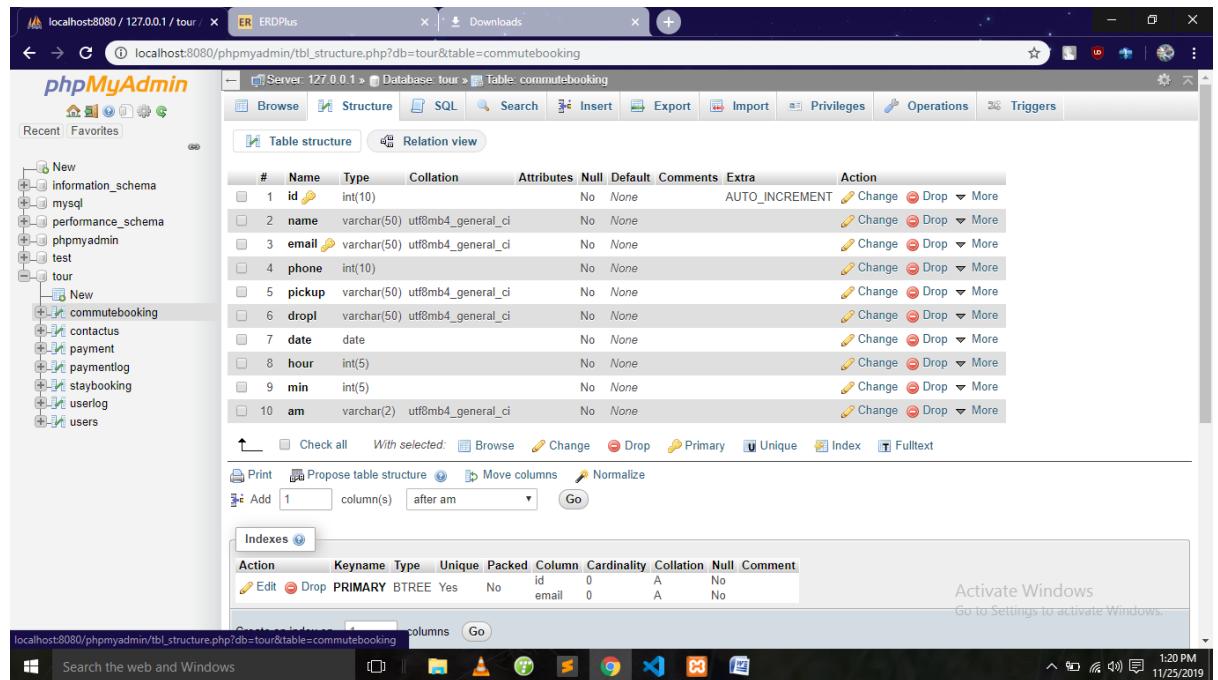
Below the table structure, there is a section for 'Indexes' with one index defined:

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edt	Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	0	A	No

At the bottom, there is a note: "No partitioning defined!"

Fig 7.8:Contactus Table

7.9 COMMUTE BOOKING TABLE



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'tour' database. The left sidebar lists databases and tables, with 'commutebooking' selected under the 'tour' database. The main area displays the 'Table structure' for the 'commutebooking' table. The table has 10 columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No		AUTO_INCREMENT		Change Drop More
2	name	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No				Change Drop More
3	email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No				Change Drop More
4	phone	int(10)			No				Change Drop More
5	pickup	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No				Change Drop More
6	dropoff	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No				Change Drop More
7	date	date			No				Change Drop More
8	hour	int(5)			No				Change Drop More
9	min	int(5)			No				Change Drop More
10	am	varchar(2)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No				Change Drop More

Below the table structure, there is a section for 'Indexes' with one index listed:

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Edit Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	0	A	No	
Edit Drop					email	0	A	No	

Fig 7.9:Commutebooking Table

CONCLUSION

Since we are entering details of the users electronically in the "ONLINE TOUR AND TRAVEL PORTAL", data will be secured. Using this application, we can retrieve user's history with a single click. Thus, processing information will be faster. It guarantees accurate maintenance of users details. It easily reduces the book keeping task and thus reduces the human effort and increases accuracy speed. It can be observed that computer applications are very important in every field of human endeavor. Here all the information about customer that made reservation can be gotten just by clicking a button with this new system, some of the difficulties encountered with the manual system are overcome. It will also reduce the workload of the staff, reduce the time used for making reservation at the bus terminal and also increase efficiency. The application also has the ability to update records in various files automatically thereby relieving the company's staff the stress of working from file security of data.

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