

YATRA

A Project Report

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
of
Track1_Applied_CC_for_Software_Development

by

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This Acknowledgement should be written by students in your own language (Do not copy and Paste)

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ABSTRACT

The yatra is a cutting-edge website designed to enhance the travel experience for tourists. This project aims to provide a comprehensive and personalized guide for tourists visiting different destinations. The website incorporates features such as real-time location-based information, historical and cultural insights and interactive maps. It utilizes advanced technologies to offer a seamless and tailored experience. The Smart yatra website aspires to make travel more engaging and informative, ensuring that tourists can explore and appreciate their chosen destination to the fullest.

By using this we can easily go to any places by booking in this site from anywhere to anywhere. The main purpose of this project is to build a efficient site to provide tourists a simple and effective way to discover multiple nearby tourist locations. It guides the tourists to select their journey plan to cover their desired destinations in their required costs and time.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Statement:

In present world, every state of our country do have their own web site for the purpose of information, ticket booking etc. But they are not providing the facility to the user enabling him to find out the optimum path between source and destination, with some specific intermediate location. They are not providing any safety measures to the tourists. So we are proposing a new option for tourists. They are not mentioning about different packages and about place description in their sites.

1.2 Problem Definition:

To build a efficient website to provide tourists a simple and effective way to discover multiple nearby tourist destinations. As a part of the modernization drive, we need to run our website in efficient way that providing all the services to the customers. So, The main objective of this project is to provide tourism destinations for tourists .

1.3 Expected Outcomes:

- The system will allow the tourist to search and select a city as the origin of his/her journey from the list of available cities mentioned in the website.
- The system will allow the tourist to search and pick up their desired destinations from the list of available cities.
- The system will allow the tourist to either optimize his journey for travel time or travel cost. This is referred as the optimization objective.
- If they are new to that places they can also select a travel guide by clicking on option mentioned in site. This will take special charges.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Literature Survey on yatra

Table 2.1: Literature Survey

Year	Author	Method	Outcome	Drawback
2023	Chen, W. & Zhao, X.	User-centered design and gamification	Increased visitor engagement and learning, higher user satisfaction.	Increased development time and potential complexity for users.
2023	Garcia, M. & Cruz, R.	Social media analysis and real-time feedback	Improved visitor feedback and trend identification.	Dependence on accurate data mining and potential for negative social media influence.
2022	Smith, J.	User-centered design with stakeholder collaboration	Improved accuracy and comprehensiveness of information.	Potential for stakeholder conflicts and delays.
2021	Lee, Y. & Kim, H.	Multilingual translation and cross-cultural adaptation	Enhanced accessibility and cultural understanding for diverse audiences.	High translation and adaptation costs, potential for cultural misinterpretations.
2020	Garcia, M. & Hernandez, T.	Augmented reality guide overlays	Interactive exploration and enhanced cultural understanding.	Technology disruptions and impact on authentic experience.

2019	Johnson, K. & Brown, L.	Sustainability focus and eco-friendly recommendations	Increased awareness of sustainable practices and responsible tourism choices.	Difficulty in verifying the accuracy and legitimacy of sustainability claims.
2018	Miller, A. & White, B.	Technology integration and accessibility features	Enhanced usability for diverse audiences with different needs.	Potential for technical issues and digital divide.

2.1.1 Brief Introduction of Paper:

The tourist industry has been getting a lot of traction on a global scale. Transportation, hotels/restaurants, tour guide services, and other products and services are all part of tourism. As a result, this evaluates previous studies on tourism and tourism product promotion at the global level, as well as in India. This analysis aids in comprehending the various aspects of tourist marketing, as well as the most common promotional tactics and strategies used by other tourism departments, as well as their effectiveness. Tourist attitudes, expectations, and aspirations, and how tourism products might be promoted as a result. The main goal of this project is to know the destination of their selected tourism packages.

2.1.2 Techniques used in Paper:

HTML: HTML is a computer language devised to allow website creation. These websites can then be viewed by anyone else connected to the Internet. It is relatively easy to learn, with the basics being accessible to most people in one sitting and quite powerful in what it allows you to create.

How does it work?

HTML consists of a series of short codes typed into a text-file by the site author — these are the tags. The text is then saved as a html file, and viewed through a browser like Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. This browser reads the file and translates the text into

a visible form, hopefully rendering the page as the author had intended. Writing your own HTML entails using tags correctly to create your vision. You can use anything from a rudimentary text-editor to a powerful graphical editor to create HTML pages.

What are the tags up to:

The tags are what separate normal text from HTML code. You might know them as the words between the <angle-brackets>. They allow all the cool stuff like images and tables and stuff, just by telling your browser what to render on the page. Different tags will perform different functions. The tags themselves don't appear when you view your page through a browser, but their effects do. The simplest tags do nothing more than apply formatting to some text, like this:

These words will be bold, and these will not.

In the example above, the tags were wrapped around some text, and their effect will be that the contained text will be bolded when viewed through an ordinary web browser.

Basic HTML Tags:

- <!-- -->** : Specific Comments.
- <a>.....** : Creates Hypertext links.
-** : Creates Text in bold.
- <big>.....</big>** : Formats text in large-font.
- <body>.....</body>** : Contains all tags and text in the HTML - document.
- <center>.....</center>** : Creates Text alignment as center.
- <dd>.....</dd>** : Definition of a term.
- <table>.....</table>** : Creates tables.
- <td>.....</td>** : Indicates table data in a table.
- <tr>.....</tr>** : Designates a table row.
- <th>.....</th>** : Creates a heading in a table.

CSS: The CSS is defined as Cascading Style Sheets and how using them with HTML pages is a user interface development best practice that complies with the separation of concerns design pattern. CSS is the standard and preferred mechanism for formatting HTML pages.

Proper use of CSS: In the early days of the World Wide Web (WWW), it was common for HTML files to include not only markup language and content, but formatting information and JavaScript as well. This made web pages difficult to write, difficult to read, difficult to update and difficult to maintain. As the web matured, it became a best practice to divide HTML, scripting content and style information into separate, easy-to-maintain files. As such, a modern webpage is typically made up of three separate entities: a cascading style sheet, a java script file and the HTML file itself.

Implementing CSS formatting: The cascading nature of CSS files is attributed to the fact that style information for a web page can be defined in any of three different places, also known as style levels. The preferred practice is to put style information in a separate file with a .css extension. Using formatting information contained within an external cascading style sheet is accomplished via the HTML link tag. A web page can link to zero, one or many different external CSS files by using multiple link tags.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="what-is-css.css">
```

However, on smaller projects or in cases where a given webpage is interested in overriding some of the style information in an external CSS file, style information can be written within a <style> tag inside the web page. This is known as an internal style level. Internal style level information within a web page will override any style information provided by an external cascading style sheet.

Cascading style rules: Furthermore, all HTML5 tags have a style property that one can use to override any style information defined at either the page style level or in an external style sheet. Using an HTML tag to define CSS information is referred to as an inline style. The fact that style rules dictate that parent-level styles are overridden by page-level styles and page-level styles are overridden by tag-level styles is what is meant by style sheets being cascading.

PHP: PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".

- PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.
- It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.
- PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.
- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible. PHP Syntax is C-Like.

Characteristics of PHP:

Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible –

1. Simplicity
2. Efficiency
3. Flexibility
4. Security
5. Familiarity

BOOTSTRAP: Bootstrap is a free and open-source CSS framework directed at responsive, mobile-first front-end web development. It contains CSS- and JavaScript-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components.

MYSQL: MySQL is the world's most popular open source database. With its proven performance, reliability and ease-of-use, MySQL has become the leading database choice for web-based applications, used by high profile web properties including Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Yahoo! and many more. Oracle drives MySQL innovation, delivering new capabilities to power next generation web, cloud, mobile and embedded applications.

MySQL is a freely available open source Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) that uses Structured Query Language (SQL). SQL is the most popular language for adding, accessing in a database.

CHAPTER 3

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

3.1 System Design

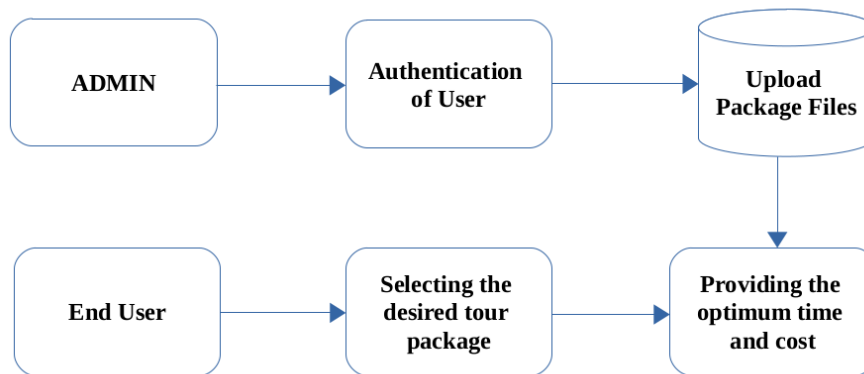


Figure 1: System Design

As shown in figure 1, system design tells about the flow of the yatra project. Admin and end users are the two persons to play a major role.

3.1.1 Registration/Login:

For registration provide your details and register and then for login provide username or email and password then explore tourism places.

3.2 Modules Used

3.2.1 User Authentication Module:

This module will be used for the authentication of the users of the system. It will contain the processes like registration of account, login to the account, maintaining session information and allowing the user to get logged out from his account.

3.2.2 Upload Module:

This module will be provided to the Admin of the website, enabling him to upload details of users and containing data relating to different places etc.

3.2.3 Package Selection Module:

This module will be provided to the Admin of the website, containing data relating to different places. Here tourist choose any place.

3.2.4 Result/Information Retrieval Module:

After having obtained all the information relating to trip of the end-user/tourist, we will contact them.

3.3 Data Flow Diagram

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. A DFD is often used as a preliminary step to create an overview of the system, which can later be elaborated. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design).

3.3.1 DFD Level 0

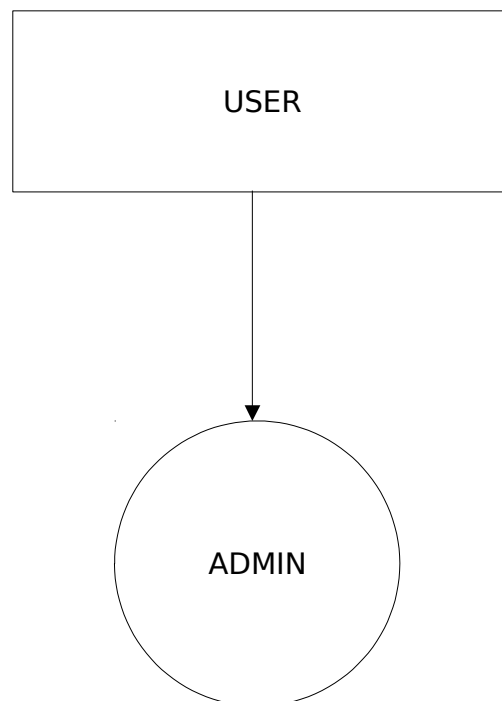


Figure 2: DFD Level 0

As shown in figure 2, dfd level 0 representation tells about the flow of users. In this yatra, we have user and admin.

3.3.2 DFD Level 1 – Complete Process Module:

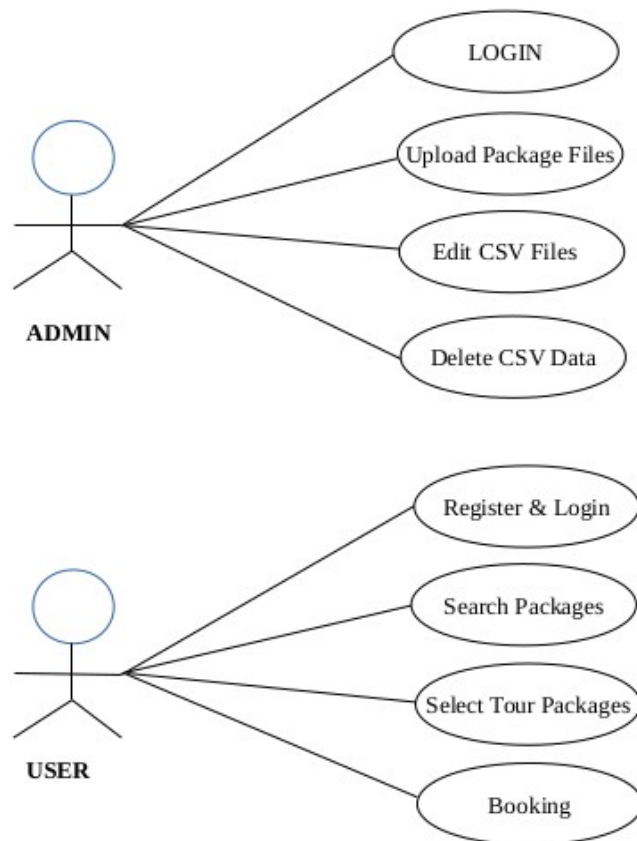


Figure 3 : DFD Level 1

As shown in figure 3, dfd level 1 tells about the complete process of the tourism guide project. Admin do login, upload package files, edit csv files and delete csv data. User do register & login, search packages, select tour packages and booking.

3.4 Advantages

- i. User Friendly
- ii. Independent of operating system
- iii. Computer operator control
- iv. Time control

3.5 Requirement Specification

3.5.1 Hardware Requirements:

The workstations device should at least have the following configurations.

- i. 2.30GHz Processor
- ii. 4GB RAM
- iii. 2-4GB of Disk space
- iv. 1280 x 800 minimum screen resolution.
- v. XAMPP Server installed

3.5.2. Software Requirements:

1. Operating System : Any Operating System
2. Development kit used : Ubuntu 18.04
3. Database : MySQL
4. Front-End Design : HTML, CSS, Bootstrap
5. Back-End Design : PHP

3.5.3. Non-Functional Requirements:

- **Reliability:** User should get appropriate information about his request.
- **Usability:** This tool should has user friendly GUI. User can use it effectively.
- **Availability:** Using should get information 24x7. User can access at any time with this tool.
- **Accessibility:** This tool support multi user accessing. Any user can access the system from different places to use the tool.
- **Performance:** User should have fast access to get the information from online study. User should retrieve the information from online study database very quickly.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION and RESULT

4.1 Results of yatra

4.1.1 Index page

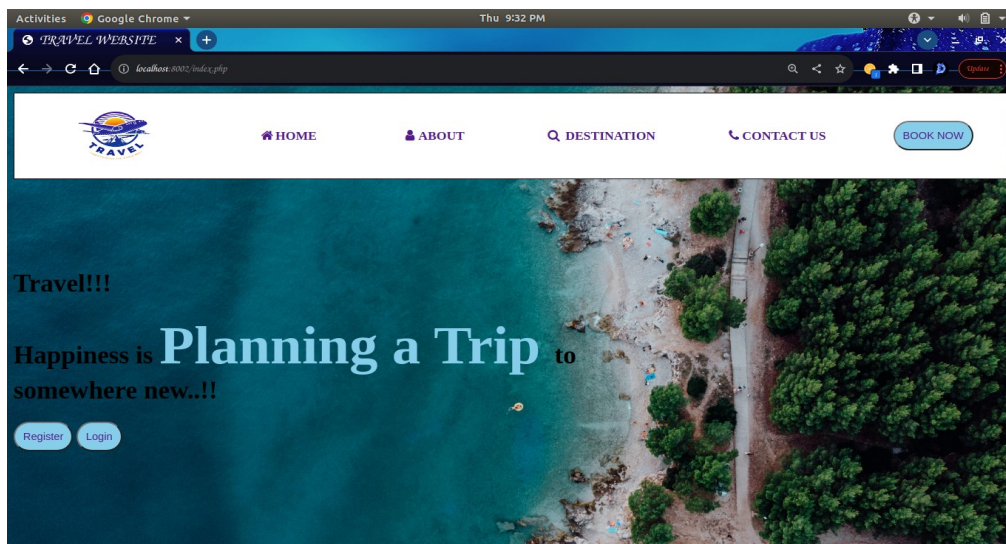


Figure 4: Index Page

4.1.2 Registration Page

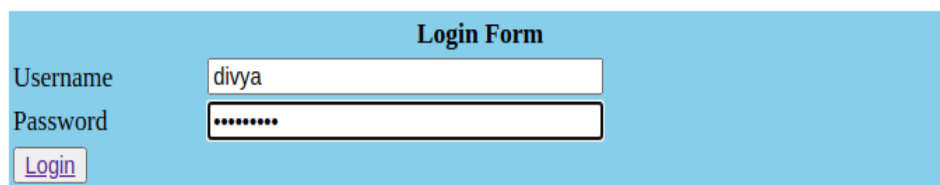
Registration Form

First Name	<input type="text" value="DIVYA"/>
Last Name	<input type="text" value="PULICHERLA"/>
User Name	<input type="text" value="divya"/>
Password	<input type="password" value="*****"/>
Gender	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female
EmailId	<input type="text" value="divyapulicherla155@gmail.com"/>
MobileNo	<input type="text" value="09701461264"/>
<input type="button" value="Register"/>	

Figure 5: Registration Page

In the registration page, we can register by giving our details like first name, lastname, username and password etc...

4.1.3 Login Page



The screenshot shows a login form titled "Login Form" on a light blue background. It contains two input fields: "Username" with the text "divya" and "Password" with masked characters "*****". Below the password field is a "Login" button with a purple border and text.

Figure 6: Login Page

As shown in figure 6, we can login by giving username and password whatever we had given at the time of registration then only the website will be open to home page.

4.1.4 Destination Page

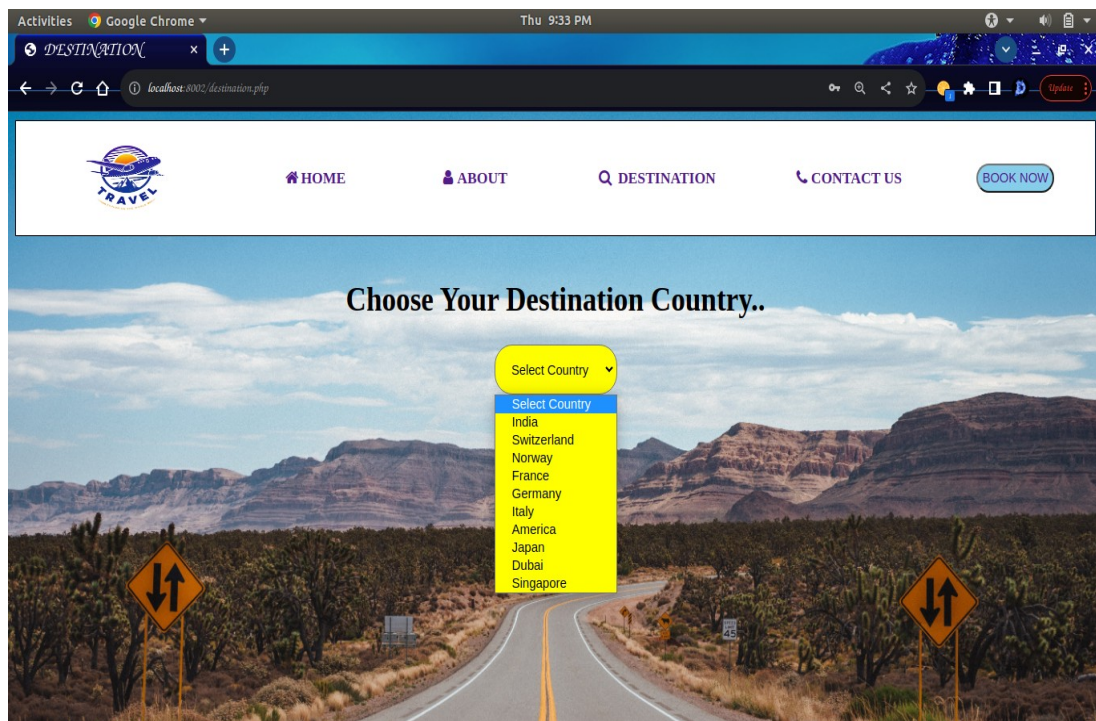
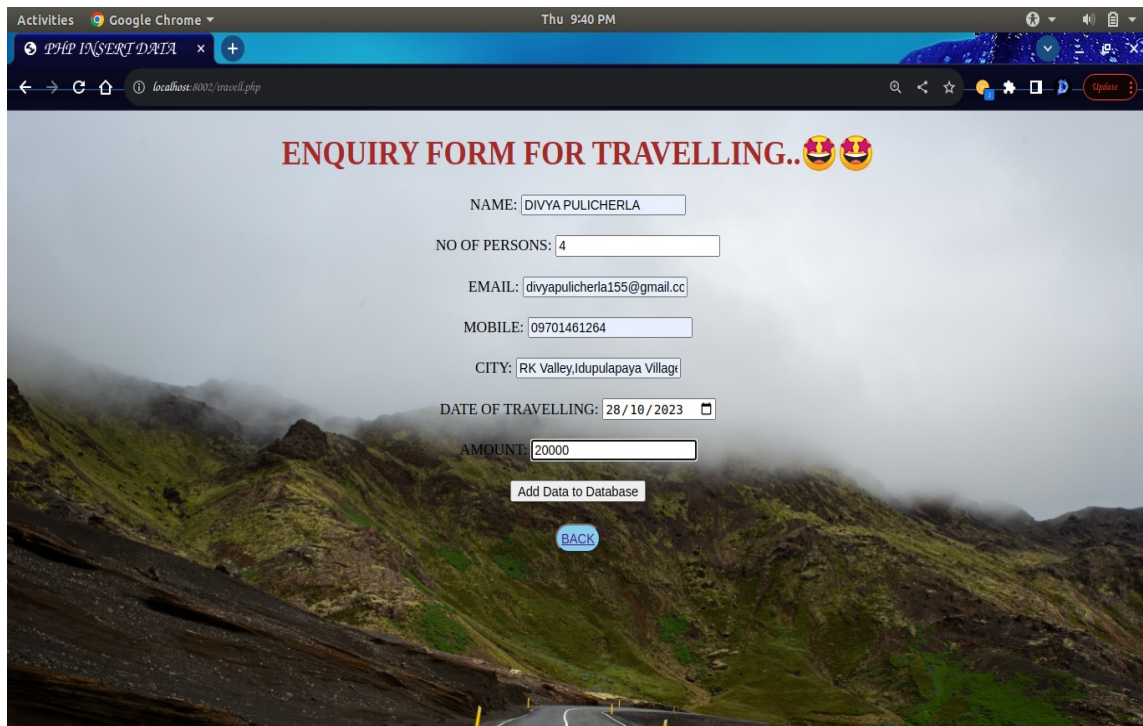


Figure 7: Destination Page

As shown in figure 7, we can select our tourist package country. In each country you can select any place and book yourself in this destination page.

4.1.5 Enquiry Form

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'PHP INSERT DATA'. The URL bar shows 'localhost:8002/travell.php'. The page content features a background image of a mountain road. The title 'ENQUIRY FORM FOR TRAVELLING..' is displayed in red, followed by two smiley face emojis. Below the title, there are several input fields: 'NAME' (divya pulicherla), 'NO OF PERSONS' (4), 'EMAIL' (divyapulicherla155@gmail.cc), 'MOBILE' (09701461264), 'CITY' (RK Valley, Idupulapaya Village), 'DATE OF TRAVELLING' (28/10/2023), and 'AMOUNT' (20000). Below these fields is a button labeled 'Add Data to Database' and a blue 'BACK' button.**Figure 8: Enquiry Form**

As shown in figure 8, we can check user credentials like name, email, date of travelling and so on. so that we can easily terminate the process after contact them through this enquiry form.

4.1.6 Book page

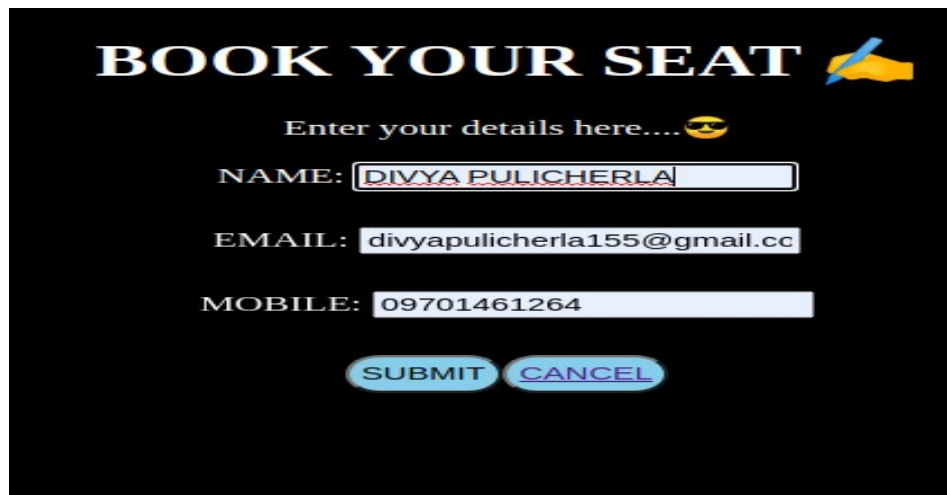
A screenshot of a web form titled "BOOK YOUR SEAT" with a yellow hand icon pointing to the right. Below the title, it says "Enter your details here...." with a yellow smiley face icon. The form has three input fields: "NAME:" with the text "DIVYA PULICHERLA", "EMAIL:" with the text "divyapulicherla155@gmail.cc", and "MOBILE:" with the text "09701461264". At the bottom, there are two buttons: "SUBMIT" and "CANCEL".

Figure 9: Book Page

As shown in figure 9, we can contact them and verify either they will confirm their booking or not and then if they want to guide we will provide for the guidance about tourism through this booking page.

4.1.7 Contact Us Page

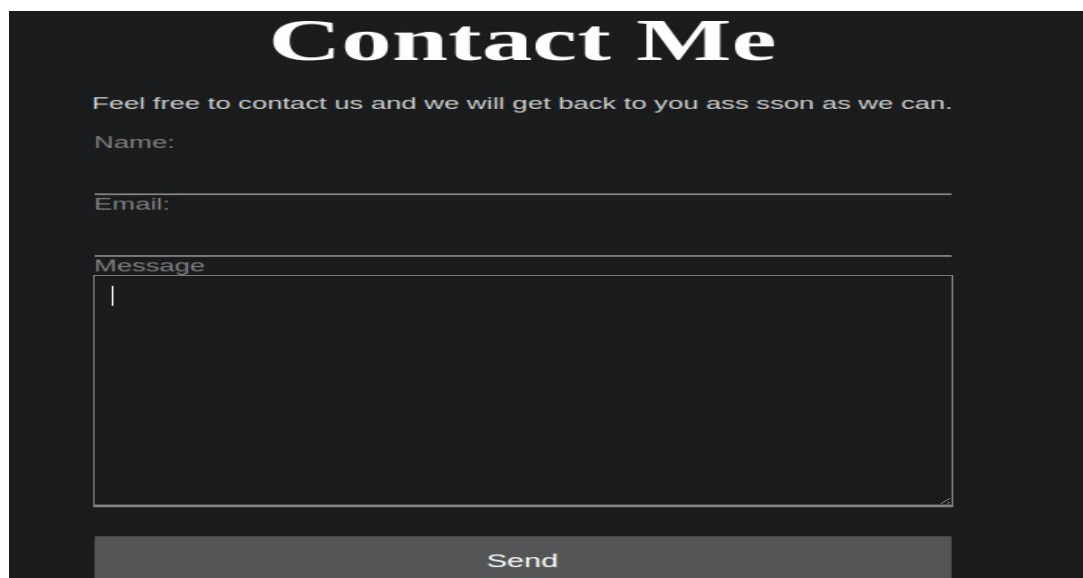
A screenshot of a web form titled "Contact Me". Below the title, it says "Feel free to contact us and we will get back to you ass sson as we can." (Note: "ass sson" appears to be a typo for "as soon"). The form has three input fields: "Name:", "Email:", and "Message". The "Message" field is a large text area with a cursor at the top left. At the bottom, there is a "Send" button.

Figure 10: Contact Us Page

As shown in figure 10, users can ask any doubts about this website or tourism details in contact us page.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This website is designed for guide the tourists providing all the services they want. Here we are running our website in efficient way that providing all the services to the customers. By accessing our yatra website, then they came to know all the details about that. In this “yatra” website, we created a Register, Login, Home pages and details about available packages which have different places and in addition to that we created About us and Contact us pages also for customers convenience. This is all about our website.

ADVANTAGES:

1. **User Friendly:** The proposed system is user friendly because the retrieval and storing of data is fast and data is maintained efficiently. Moreover the graphical user interface is provided in the proposed system, which provides user to deal with the system very easily. This Software is effective to retrieve and storing the data from database.
2. **Independent of operating system:** It is independent of OS. It can be run in any environment with height access speed without losing the sensitive data.
3. **Computer operator control :** Computer operator control will be there so no chance of errors. Moreover storing and retrieving of information is easy. So work can be done speedily and in time.
4. **Time control:** It's provides the timer to each question paper. By this we can ignore copy writing of answers from internet.

SCOPE:

- More Functionality can be added depending upon the user requirements and Specifications.
- Currently application running on phase-1 which is awareness phase.
- In future according too requirements update this system to phase-2.
- In future trying to increase software performance by using maximum use of core.
- The project can be expanding as per the need of the company and if there will require any more requirements that can be satisfy.

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APPENDIX

Github Link : <https://github.com/pulicherladivya123/Tourism-Guide.git>

Video Link : https://drive.google.com/file/d/15Y_rsm-107_FVUpUBwnIW0VMPQ0ig8Di/view?usp=drivesdk