

**Tribhuvan University**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Science**

**Tourism Package Suggestion System**

**A PROJECT REPORT**

**Submited to**

**Department of Computer Application**

**Padmakanya Multiple Campus**

***InpartialfulfilmentoftherequirementsfortheBachelorinComputerApplication***

**Submitted By**

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# LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that this project prepared by **Rabina Sapkota** entitled “Tourism Package Suggestion System” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor in Computer Application has been evaluated. In my opinion it is satisfactory in the scope and quality as a project for the required degree.

**………………………**.

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ER. Kumar Prasun

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**Internal Examiner**

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**TRIBHUWAN UNIVERSITY**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Science**

**Padmakanya Multiple Campus**

# SUPERVISOR’S RECOMMENDATION

The Project entitled “**Tourism Package Suggestion System**” Proposed by **Rabina Sapkota** for the Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for Bachelor in Computer Application (BCA), Six semester has been approved for further development.

**………………………….**

**SIGNATURE**

**Ramesh Singh Saud**

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to extend our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to the Department of Bachelor of Computer Applications (BCA) at PadmaKanya Multiple Campus, affiliated with Tribhuvan University. This project would not have been possible without the invaluable opportunity provided to us by the university and the department as a part of our academic curriculum.

I owe a special debt of gratitude to our dedicated supervisor **Mr. Ramesh Singh Saud**, Program Director of BCA, **Er.Kumar Prasun** and respected Teacher **Mr. Basanta Chapagain**.Their consistent support, invaluable guidance, encouragement have been vital in steering this project towards its successful completion and I am deeply grateful for their contributions.

I would also like to express our thanks to PadmaKanya Multiple Campus for providing us with the necessary resources and ideal environment for the development of this project.

I would also like to share our gratitude to Tribhuvan University for providing the opportunity to evaluate our programming skill through this project.

Sincerely,

Rabina Sapkota

# ABSTRACT

**Tourism Package Suggestion System** is a web-based application that provides information about Nepal tourism places and provide package to visit these place. The primary challenge lies in managing the diversity of user preferences and the vast amount of available data, including destinations, activities, and pricing. A Tourism Package Suggestion System aims to recommend personalized travel packages based on user's preferences, budget, and interests. This framework is a Web-based program that anyone with access to the internet can use. It assists users in finding best tour package with multiple facilities. We have a user login function. If the user is logged in then they can view package and book them. If they are not logged in, they would not be able to do so. The user can use the search bar to find various package available to get the information they need about the places they want to visit. In this Project, item based collaborative filtering algorithm is presented. The main motto of Tourism Package Suggestion System is to help tourist who visit Nepal in every Tourism Year as well as in regular basis. Tourist can easily visit any place without guide because the package help them to go to that place and all other facilities. This system also provides some detail about the places of Nepal which is very helpful for Tourist. By the help of packaging plan there is the chance of more people to travel because it will be easier for them. The application has been developed using visual studio code as IDE, php as main programming language, HTML, CSS and JavaScript as front-end tool, Laravel as framework and MySQL as database.

***Keywords: Tourism Package Suggestion System, Visual Studio Code, MySQL, Apache Server, Item Based Collaborative Filtering.***

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BCA : Bachelor in Computer Application

CRUD: Create, Read, Update and Delete

CSS: Cascading Style Sheet

DFD: Data Flow Diagram

ERD: Entity Relational Diagram

HTML: Hyper Text Markup Language

JS: Java Script

MySQL: Microsoft Server Structured Query Language

TPSS: Tourism Package Suggestion System

# CHAPTER-1

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1Introduction

Tourism Package Suggestion System is developed for native as well as foreign people so that they could obtain various packages about Nepalese locations and travel through that package. We include different kinds of package for different location of Nepal in this web application. People may come to our site and see the various locations package and receive the facilities they need. People who didn't registered in this system are not allow to book the package of the place .They are only allowed to visit this web application, can search for different package of any places of Nepal. Registered users are allowed to view details information about the package and book for them.

If a user wants to conduct a direct search for any place package, they can do so using our site's search engine and obtain the necessary information. By using our website any users can go anywhere by the help of packaging facilities and hence gives benefits to tourism industries and hence famous things or importance of that place, what type of people live there, what is the life style of the people living there and what types of animals, temples, etc found there is known by everyone. This system can be used by people who have knowledge to use internet.

This system is user friendly. Those who know how to use internet can easily use this web application as it provides features like other website such as searching place, package and book them. This system provides complete suggestion where people get package information to visit places which makes their journey a bit easier. This system provides suggestion about the places package where they should go out of all famous places. This system concentrate on Nepal's tourism industry so that people from other countries can learn whatever there is to know about Nepal.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

Most of the application that are build based on Nepal tourism guide is only static website where people visit the site and see the information about various places of Nepal. But they didn't give any package system. People gets confused that where should they go because there are a lots of places. Most of the website display lots of places but our system suggest package of the top must places so that they can easily complete their tour without any confusions.

So, for this Tourism Package Suggestion System is developed in order to provide authority to the tourist or people facilities for going any famous place with us without any guide. And the system provides package as well as the information about the places.

## 1.3 Objective

The main objectives of this project are: -

To provide all of the required information about Nepal's various locations

To provide package to visitors.

To enhance Nepal tourism industry benefits.

## 1.4 Scope

The Tourism Package Suggestion System's scope can be summarized as follows:

- Maintain detailed information of the places of Nepal.

-Maintain package of the place.

-Maintain user information and search package in the search engine.

## 1.5 Limitation

The system is finally completed and well-developed as planned. However, there are several limitations in our system. The system is only developed for providing packages for people. The system can't give the location of places by maps and there is no payment module. The system not allow the user to share their experience .

## 1.6 Developed Methodology

The Iterative Waterfall model was selected as the project's chosen approach because of the complete understanding of all the requirements and regarding the necessary algorithm at the project's outset. This system is designed with the series of processes starting with the requirement gathering and analysis, design, coding and testing and maintenance.

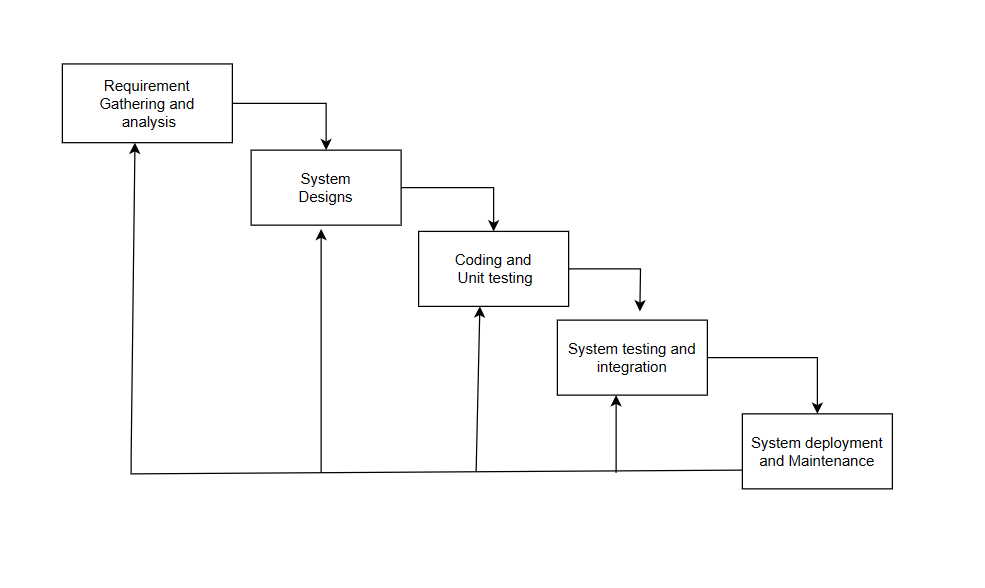
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Figure .1: Iterative Waterfall Model

## 1.6 Report Organization

**Introduction**

This chapter deals with the introduction, problem statement, objectives, scopes and limitations of the system.

**Background Study and Literature Review**

This chapter includes the brief description of the work that has been carried out in making Tourism Place Suggestion System and also describes the features about some existing applications related to Tourism Package Suggestion System.

**System Analysis and Design**

This chapter deals with the requirement analysis of the system, which describes about functional, non-functional, and feasibility analysis that includes analysis in economic, technical, operational, and schedule factors. Further, this chapter focuses on the Entity Relational diagram, Data Flow Diagram, design of the system with system architecture, database schema, and interface design.

**Implementation and Testing**

This chapter includes the description of tools that are used in system development.

Further this chapter also includes the result of testing performed in the system development.

**Conclusion and Future Recommendation**

This chapter includes the brief summary of lesson learnt, outcome and conclusion of the system build and explain what have been done and what further improvements could be done.

# 

# CHAPTER-2

# BACKGROUND STUDY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Background Study

The Tourism Package Suggestion System is built on the idea of facilitating user and admin to enhance the tourism sector. The primary objectives of the tourism package suggestion system are to enhance the users satisfaction by facilitating the seamless discovery of different places package of Nepal. It achieves this through the applications of sophisticated algorithms, which show the available package on the basis of package types. User can book the package which they wants to go. Several technical terms, such as user booking, collaborating filtering plays a vital role in improving how the tourism package suggestion system works. These terms help make the system allocate resource better, improve user satisfaction, and adapt quickly to changing needs, giving us a clear picture of how the system operates.

## 2.2 Literature Review

The purpose of this project study is to research all the other existing material of Nepal tourism Package Suggestion. In this chapter, the major ground work and preliminaries related to the subject of the study, is review. The various related approaches and review of this project is review in his chapter.

The Nepal Travel Guide has been researched and this site provides detailed information of the places of Nepal and provides the location of nearby places. They not only provide information about the places but they also plan the trip for visitors such as when the visitors arrive at Kathmandu, they picked them from the Tribhuvan International Airport on Day 1. they drive to Nagarkot on Day 2, drive to Pokhara on Day 3, sightseeing at Pokhara and back to Chitwan, jungle safari/elephant ride on Day 5 and drive back to Kathmandu on Day 6. They include various tour packages in their sites. They also provide information about the various hotels in different places of Nepal. [1]

Welcome Nepal has been researched and this site also provides all the detailed information about the different places of Nepal. It not only provides information about the places but also provides information about different festivals celebrated in Nepal in detail. It also contains all the information of adventurous things such as Sky Driving, Paragliding. Bungee jumping. Zip Flying, Trekking, Rafting, etc. It also provides the COVID update report of Nepal. [2]

Visit Nepal 2020 has been investigated, and this website has all of the detailed information about Nepal's various locations. It contains the same information as Welcome Nepal and Nepal Travel Guide. It also organizes guests' trips and provides information on Nepalese festivals, as well as other information. This website has a gallery page where you can see photographs and videos of different places of Nepal. [3]

User experience plays a critical role in the success of tourism Package suggestion systems and online platforms. Research highlights the importance of intuitive interfaces, personalized recommendations, and seamless booking processes in enhancing user satisfaction and loyalty (Law et al., 2014). Positive user experiences not only increase customer retention but also generate positive word-of-mouth referrals and strengthen brand reputation. [4]

# CHAPTER-3

# SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

## 3.1 System Analysis

System analysis is conducted for the purpose of studying a system or its parts in order to identify its objectives. It is a problem solving technique that improves the system and ensures that all the components of the system work efficiently to accomplish their purpose. This system is designed with series of processes starting with requirement gathering and analysis, design, coding and testing and maintenance. During requirement analysis, all the functional and not functional requirement are analyzed and system is developed according to the requirement then designing of the system is carried out. After the design process, coding process, coding and development part is started then after unit testing followed by integrating the system and the testing of the system. If the testing is positive, then system is implemented otherwise some maintenance is done and again testing is done until system come in operation.

### 3.1.1 Requirement Analysis

Requirement analysis plays a key role. Requirement analysis is not only important for the project, but it is also important for the project management function. For the project, understanding what the project will eventually deliver is critical for its success. Through requirements, the project management can determine the end deliveries of the project and how the end deliveries should address client's specific requirements.

**I. Functional Requirements**

The major functional requirements of this system are as follows:

1. **User roles**

* User can signup the system by providing required information.
* User can sign in to the system by using their email and password.
* User can view the package and book it.
* User can search for different places package and get information.

**b. Admin roles**

* Admin manage the user.
* Admin manage the package and pages.
* Admin manage the booking of package.
* Admin solves the queries of users.

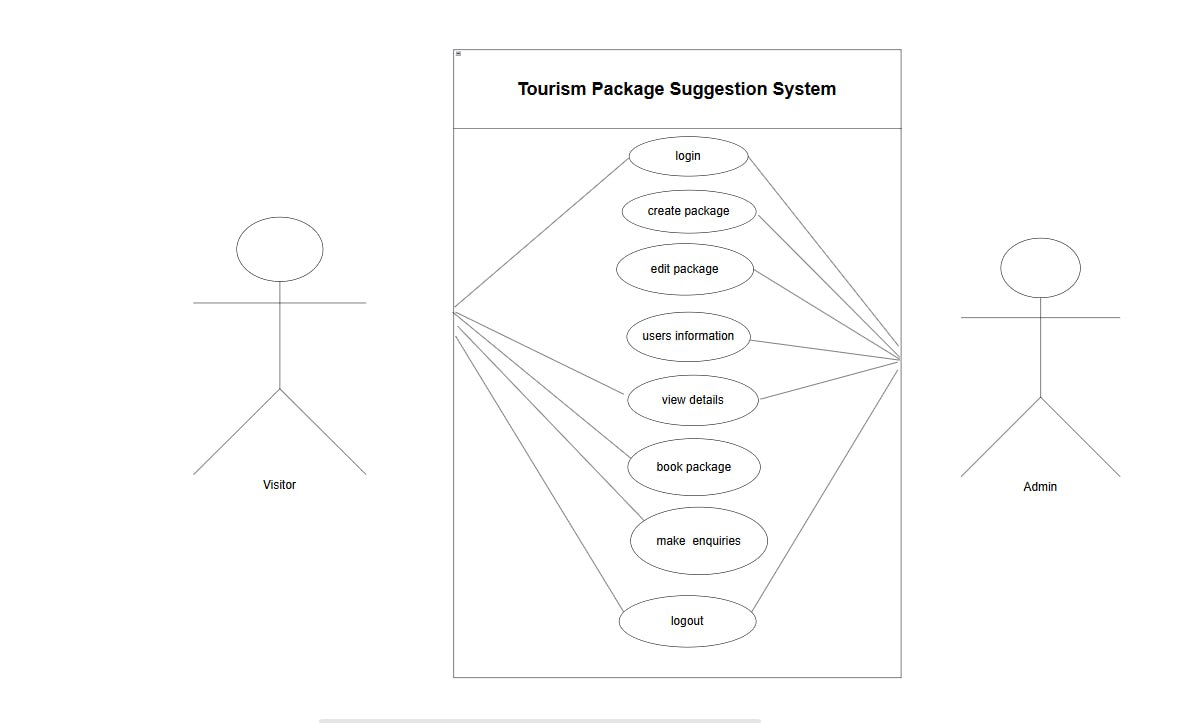


Figure 3.: Use case diagram of TPSS

**II. Non-Functional Requirements**

A non-functional requirement is a requirement that specifies criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviors. Non-functional requirements are "constraints", "quality attributes", "quality goals", "quality" of service requirements" and "non-behavioral requirements". The plan for implementing non-functional requirements is detailed in the system architecture.

**Some non-functional requirements of the project are listed below:**

**User Friendly:** People having little knowledge of internet can use this system. The user interface of this system is very friendly as it contains simple login page and through that user login to the system and can visit different page as they want.

**Efficiency:** This application provides easy and fast access to various pages like home page. destination page, about us page, etc. People can easily get information about various places of Nepal and package of that places by this system in spite of giving extra effort to search in Google.

**Security:** Hashing algorithm is used for encrypting the user password so that admin also can't see the password of the users.

### 3.1.2 Feasibility Analysis

This project is technically feasible because a person having a general knowledge of computer can easily use the system and to develop this project no sophisticated tools are required so this project is technically feasible. The different type of the system is carried out below:

**I. Technical Feasibility**

This includes the study of the technical tools that will be used to built the system and by the user to use this system and that tools are effective enough or not to use this system. After technical feasibility study, our research leads to the conclusion that following devices are efficient and effective to built the system and the user to use our system.

PC with minimum Pentium IV processor or latest processor

2GB RAM or above

40GB Hard Disk or above

Mobile phone which can run on internet and consist of Google Chrome.

**II. Operational Feasibility**

All the research about the functionality of the software whether it will gives the results as we expected or not are done in this. All the functionality such as registering the user, user login to the system, database stability for the system, user control by the admin user, etc are examined whether it is operationally possible or not in this system. We have referenced this system and found out that it is possible to fulfill all the functionality of this system.

**III. Economic Feasibility**

It is economically feasible because it is developed using open-source tools. No any paid version of software and professional developers are used to build the project. No any other hardware resource is required except PC.

**IV. Schedule Feasibility**

The project is completed and achieved under a deadline according to strategy. It is developed within time limit. Hence, it is feasible in respective schedule.

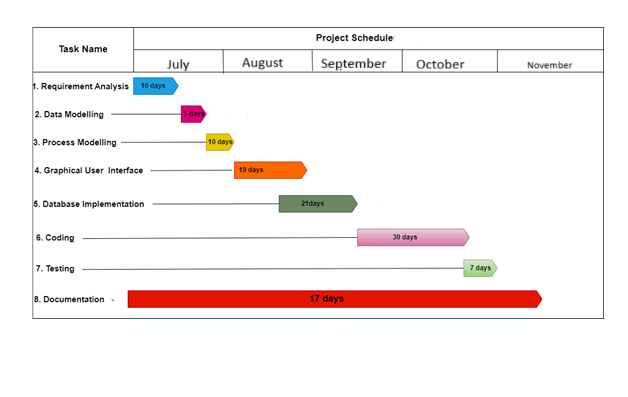


Figure 3.: Gantt Chart of TPSS

### 3.1.3 Data Modelling

Data modelling is the process used to define and analyses data requirements needed to support the business process within the scope of corresponding information systems in organization. The end result of the data modeling process is data model. The data model presents the logical organization of data without indicating how the data are stored, created or manipulated so that analysis can focus on the business without being distracted by technical details. The most common data modelling technique is entity relationship diagram.

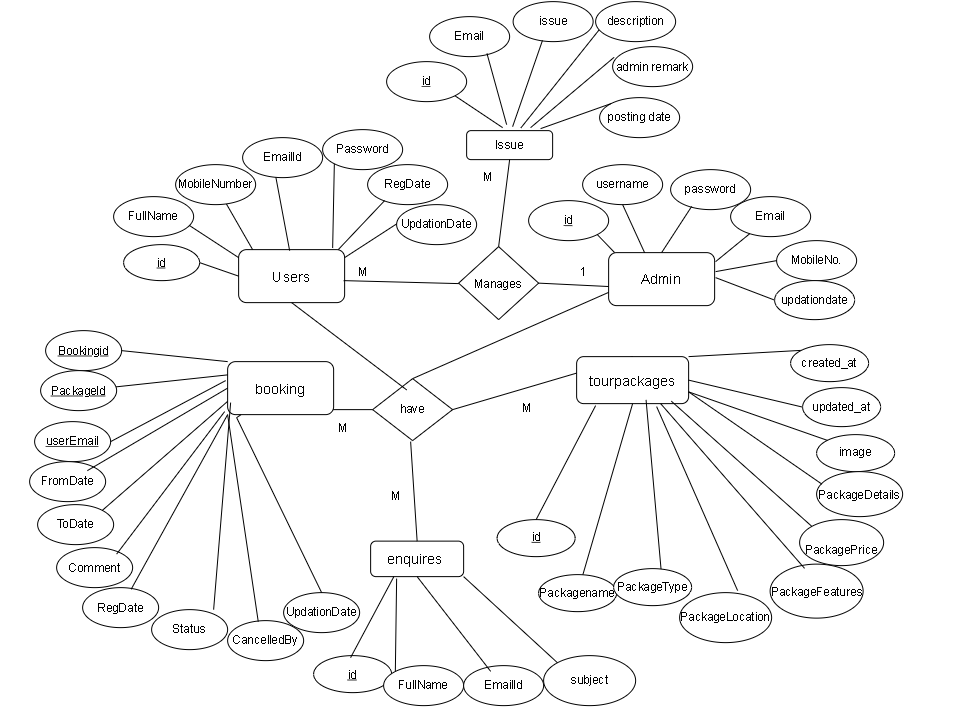


Figure 3.: ER Diagram of Tourism Package Suggestion System

### 3.1.4 Process Modelling

Process model is a representation of reality that can be built for existing system as a way to better understanding those systems or for proposed system as a way to document business requirement technical design. In other words, we can explain it as the process that represents how a system needs to operate. The process of modelling techniques used in this project is Data Flow Diagram.

A diagram of a tourism package system

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Figure 3.: Level 0 DFD of TPSS

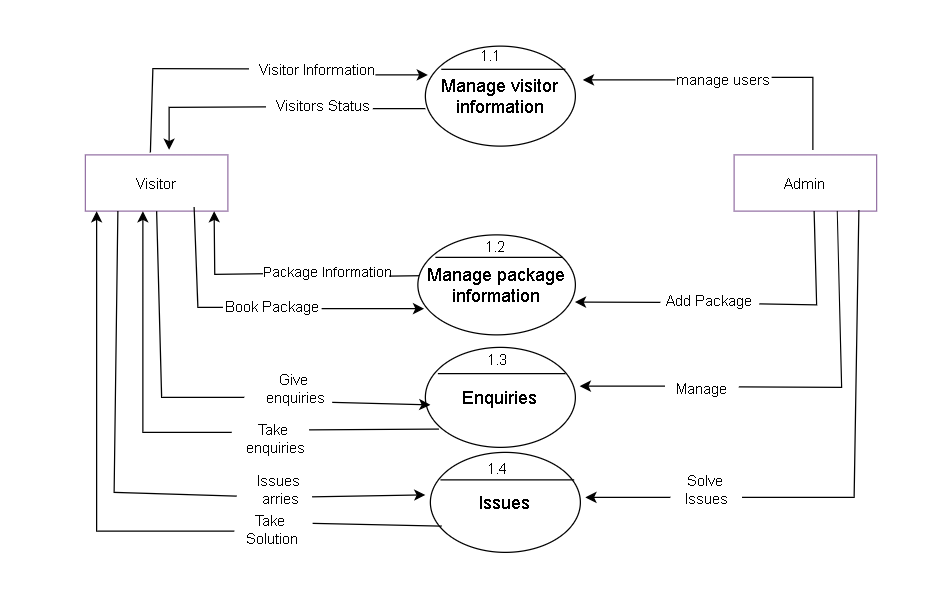


Figure 3.:Level 1 DFD of TPSS

The above Data Flow Diagram describes all the activities and functionality this system has. Level 0 DFD describe the main part of this system where user login to the system and all the data they post will be save to the database. Level 1 DFD shows that how a particular user search for the places in this system and get the required information about the places. DFD shows how admin user login to the system and handles all the roles of all the users that are registered in this system. Admin manages the database, manages every information in this system, manage the package, booking of the user, manage user permission, etc.

## 3.2 System Design

This document contains the overall design of the system. The design of the system needs to cover all the effective measures so that to provide user a friendly environment or friendly user interface for posting or getting the posts.

### 3.2.1 Architectural Design

System architecture carries the structure and behavior of the system. Tourism Package suggestion System carries out the n-tier architecture system defined as follows:

A diagram of a server

Description automatically generated

Figure 3. :System Interface

All the user and admin are facilitated with a username and password which is managed and stored by database. While each of them tries to login to the system and allows. them to login after comparing the username and password to the database which was stored previously while signing up with our website. In the whole system admin does the main job. i.e. accepting or rejecting the job.

### 3.2.2 Database Schema Design

The figure below is the database schema design of Tourism Package Suggestion System. Database schema design organize the data into separate entities, determines how to create relationships between organized entities, and how to apply the constraints on the data. in the figure below, there are five tables in the database each of them has their own fields and identified with their respective primary key which when used in another tables, becomes a foreign key. The fields in each entity table have data type according to the data it stores. The cardinality is shown by the arrows as shown in the diagram.

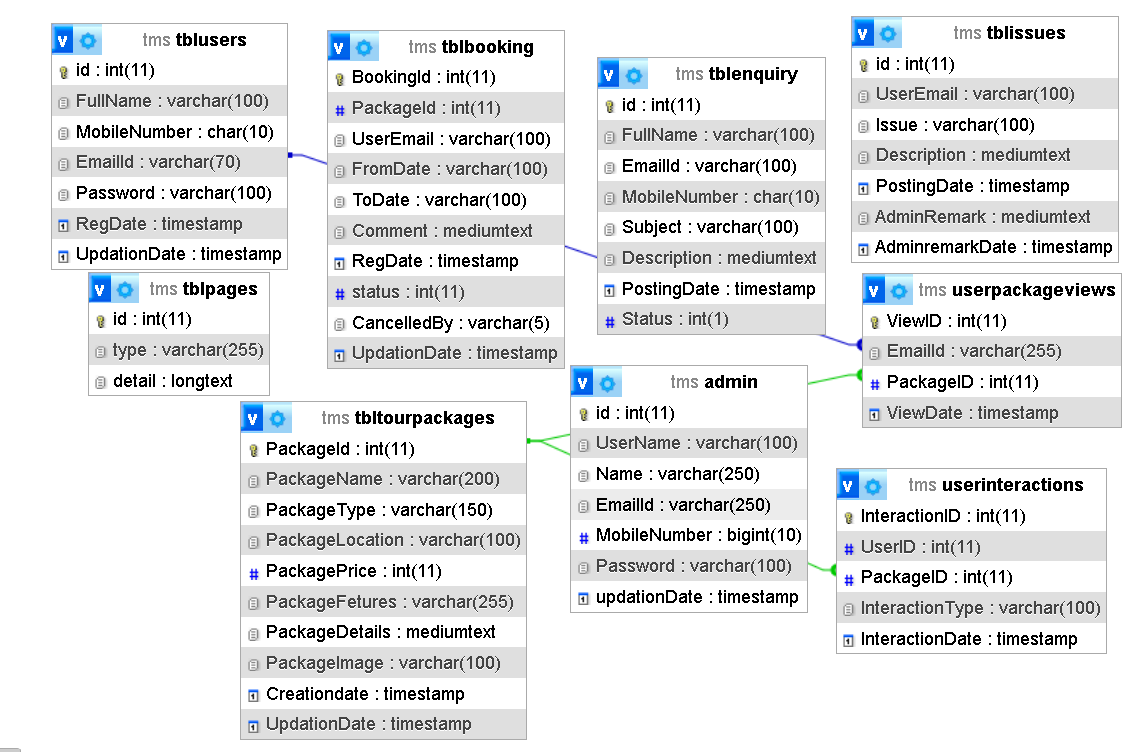
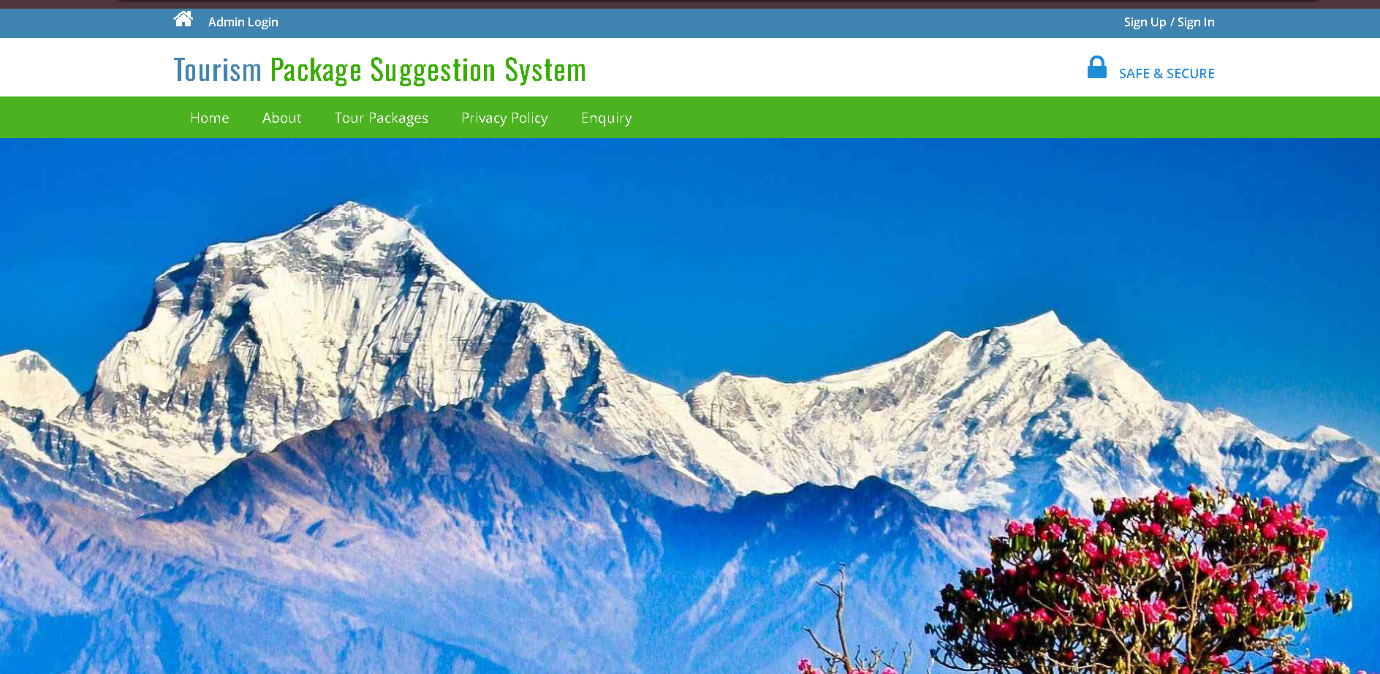


Figure 3.: Database Schema Design of TPSS

### 3.2.3 Interface Design

User interface is the font-end application view to which user interacts in order to use the software. It is used to build interfaces in system focusing on looks and styles. Here we tried to design user friendly interfaces so that users find easy to use pleasurable. The following are the UI design of Home Page, Login Page, Signup Page, User Dashboard .

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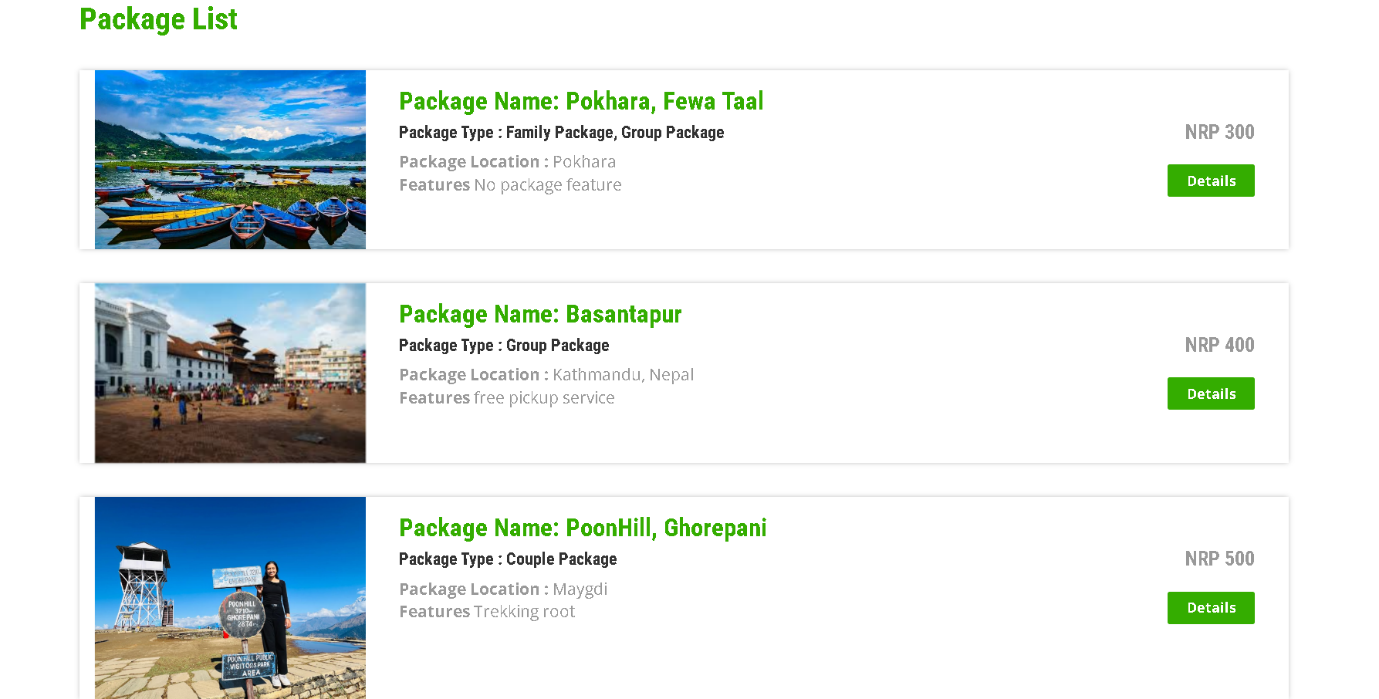


Figure 3.: Home Page of TPSS interface

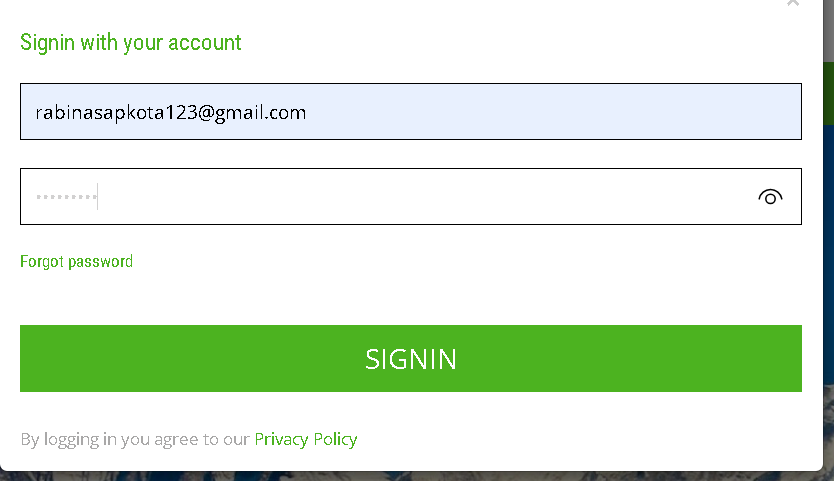


Figure 3.: Signin page of TPSS

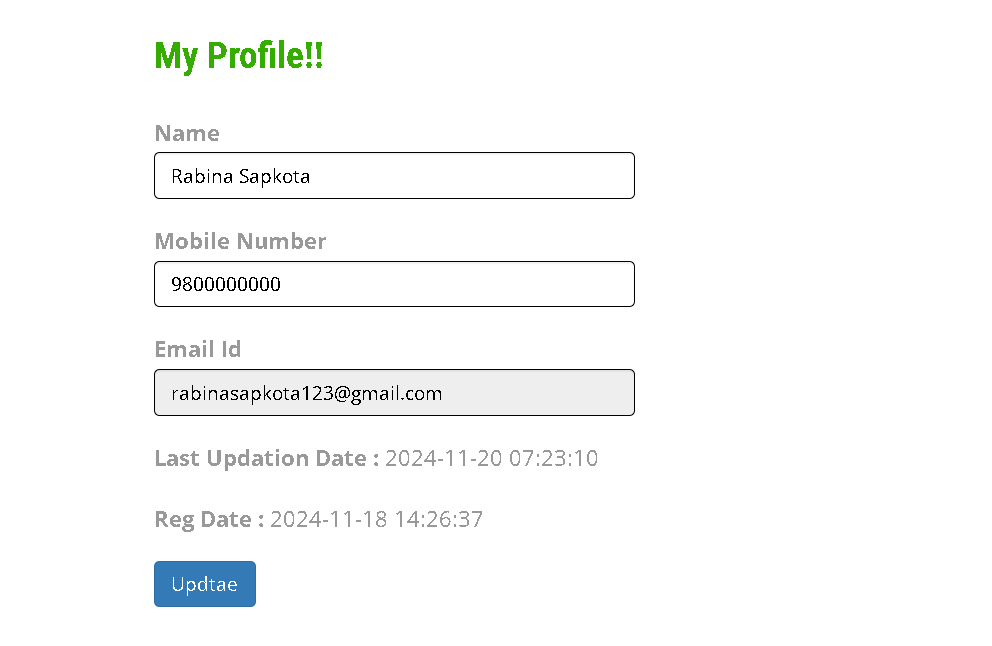


Figure 3.: User profile of TPSS

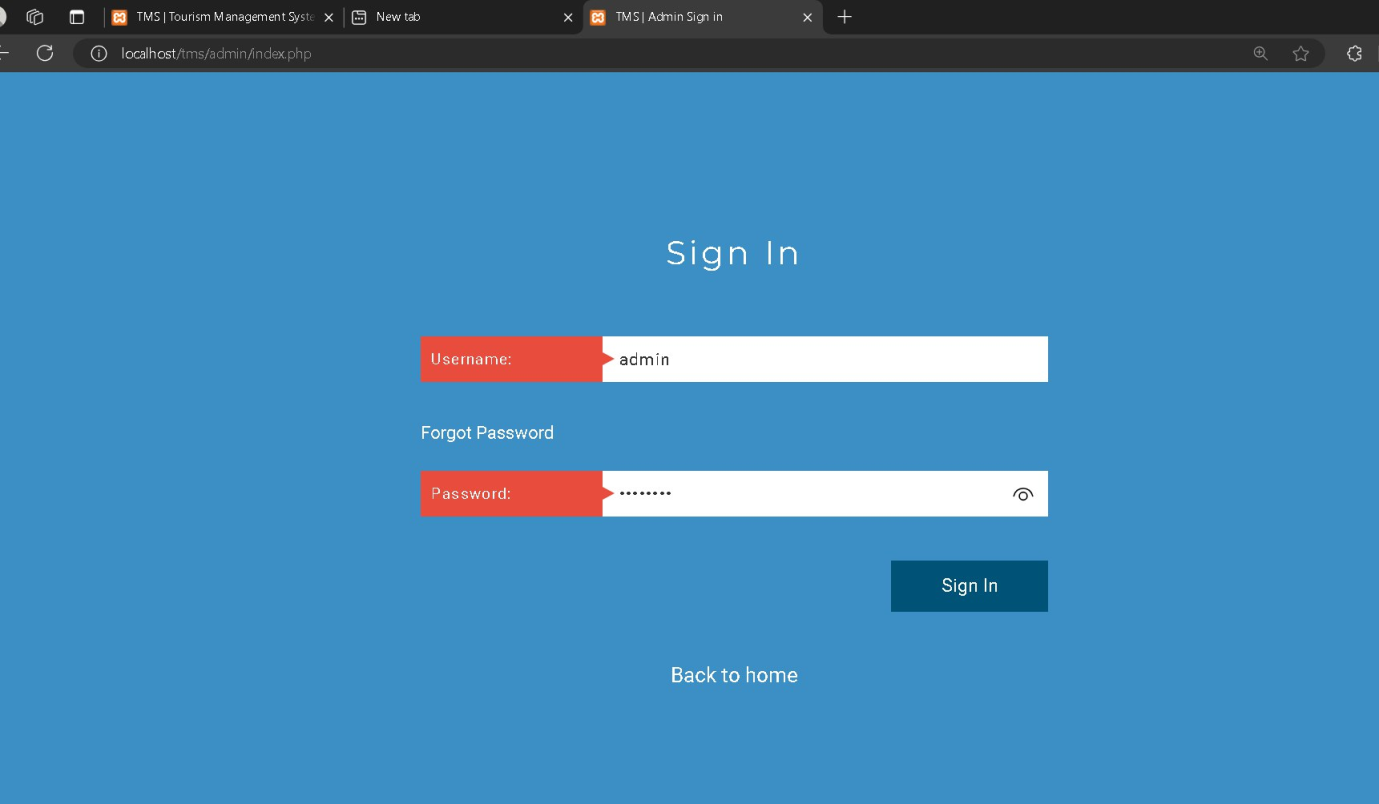


Figure 3.: Admin Login Page of TPSS

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 3.: Admin dashboard of TPSS

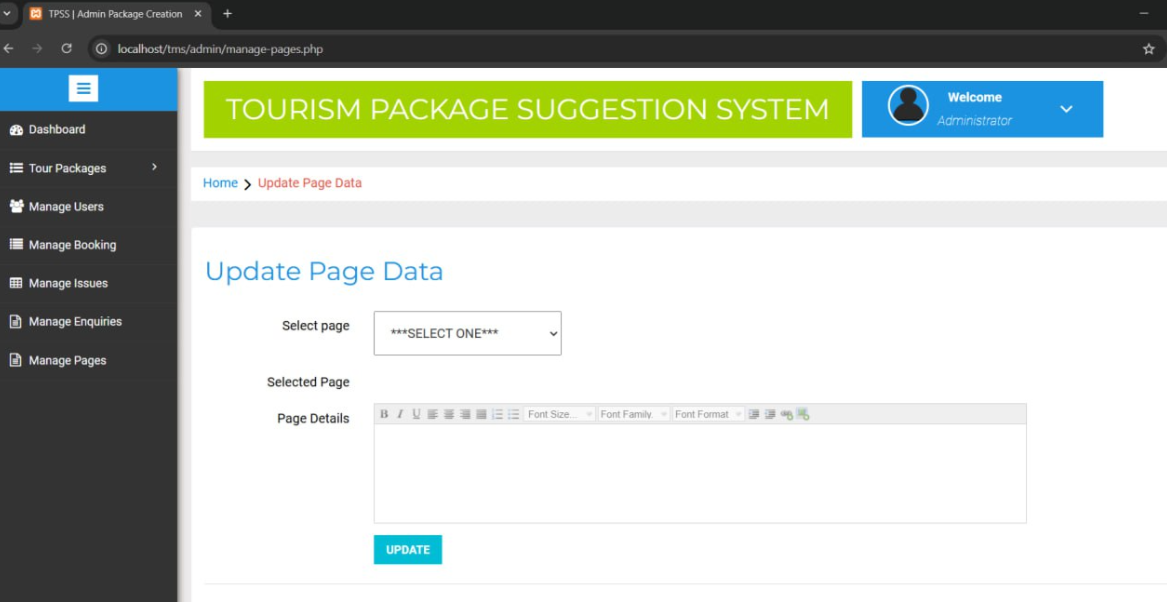


Figure 3.: Admin Page Managing of TPSS

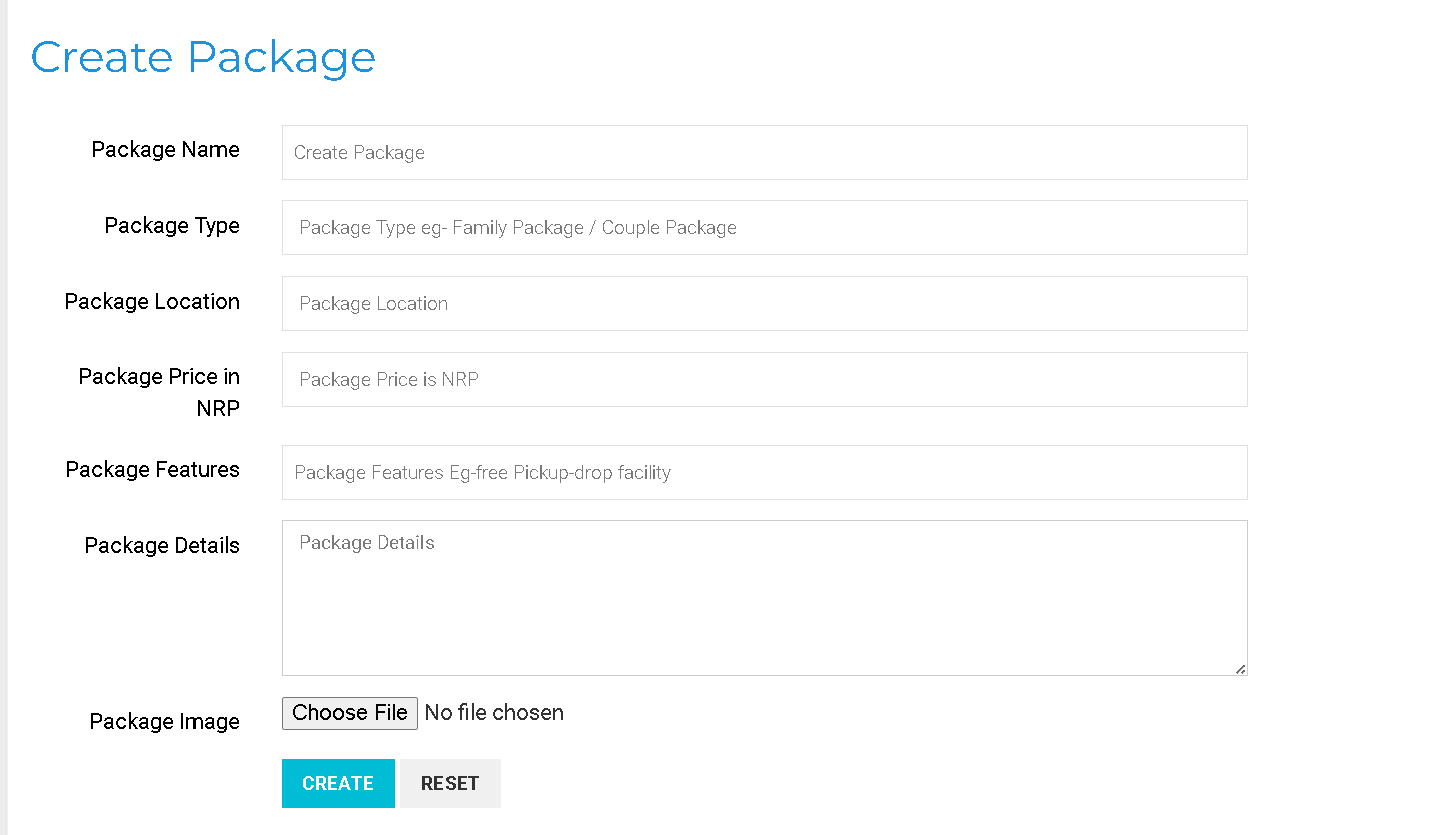


Figure 3.:Admin create Packages of TPSS

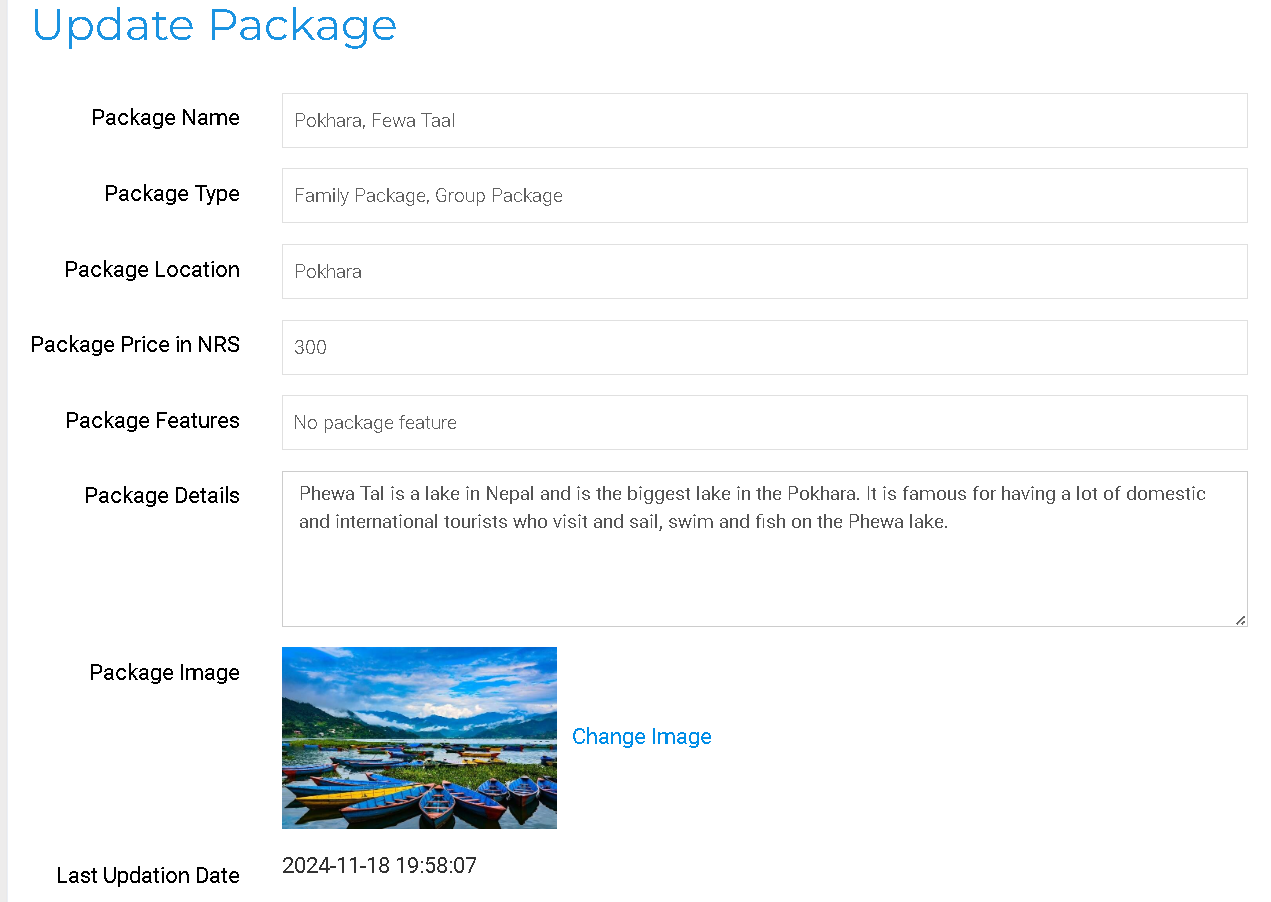


Figure 3.: Admin package Update page of TPSS

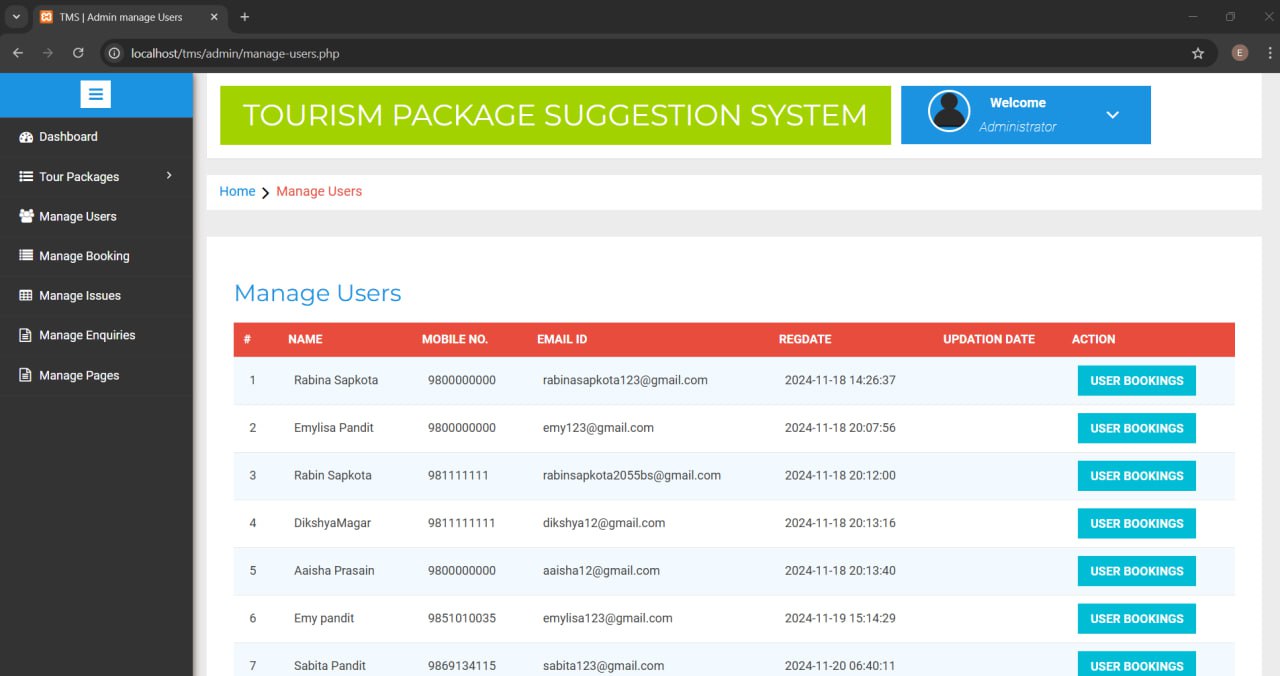


Figure 3.:Admin manage users of TPSS

A screenshot of a computer

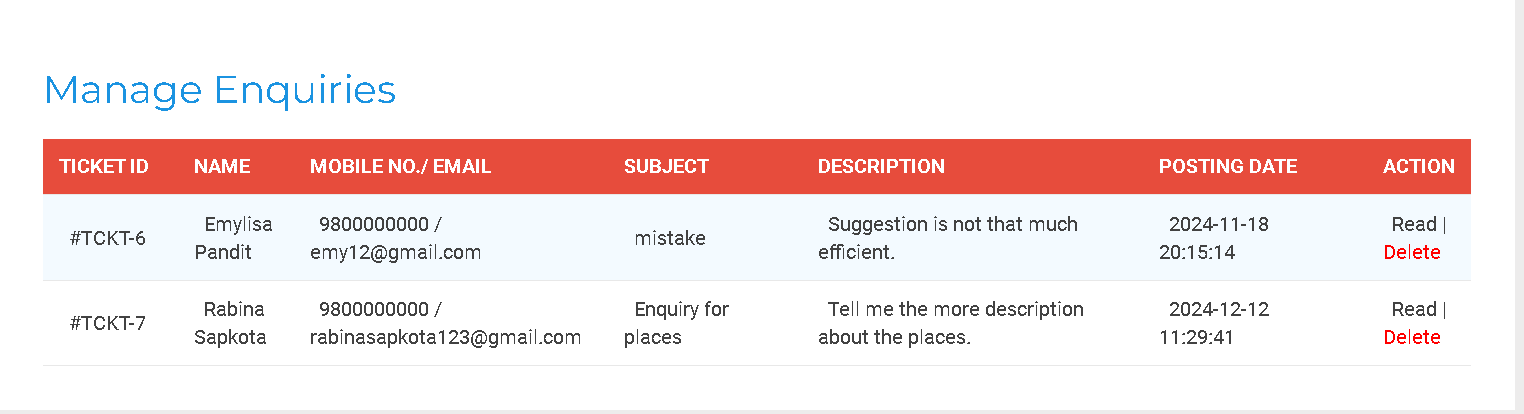
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Figure 3.17: Users recommendation for Packages of TPSS

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Figure 3.18: Enquiry from user of TPSS



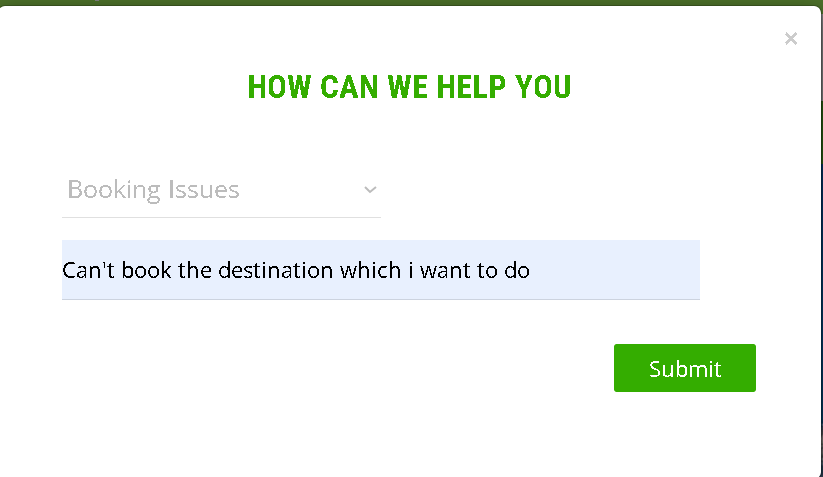
Figure 3.19: Manage enquiries by admin of TPSS

Figure 3.20: Issued send by user of TPSS

A screenshot of a computer

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Figure 3.21:Managing Issues by admin of TPSS

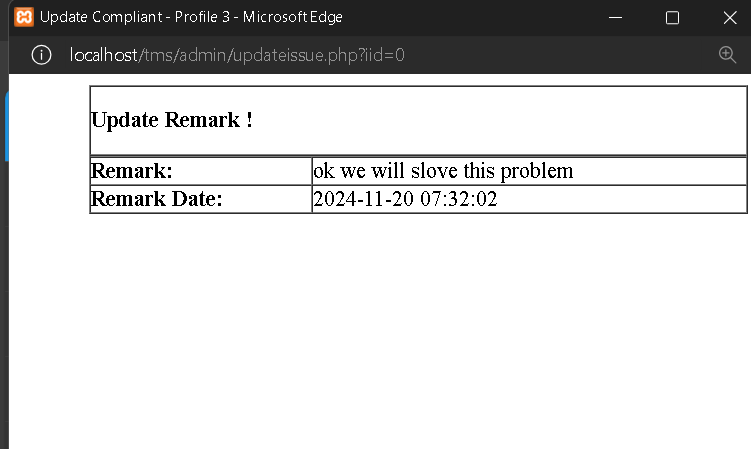


Figure 3.22: Send Remark by admin to users of TPSS

**3.3 Algorithm Details**

### 3.3.1 ITEM BASED COLLOBRATIVE FILTERING ALGORITHM

Tourism Package Suggestion System has used an item-based collaboration filtering algorithm. The system will handle massive data sets and generates appropriate recommendations in real time. Rather of connecting a Place to another place with similar characteristics, this filtering matches each. Place liked to users with similar characteristics. It then compiles a list of similar locations as a recommendation. The algorithm for this filtering is as below:

Step 1: Input a collection name of packages

Step 2: Calculate the similarities between packages, using cosine similarity

Step 3: The similar items are passed on as arguments in the recommendation function which considers the items liked and viewed and predicts the recommendation using the inputs from

Step 2.

Step 4: A weighted average of all these recommendations is calculated and are displayed to the user.

Step 5: The final recommendation is displayed to the user based on their weighted average.

The formula computes how similar two packages are based on the interactions of users with both packages. It enables a tourism package suggestion system to recommend packages that are most likely to be preferred by users based on their past preferences and the preferences of similar users. The similarity between two packages p1​ and p2​ is calculated using user’s implicit interactions with these packages.

For example, using **cosine similarity**:

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**1.Construct the User-Item Interaction Matrix:**

Instead of using ratings, an implicit feedback matrix X is created, where each entry Xu,p represents whether user u interacted with tourism package p. For example:

* Xu,p = 1 if user u viewed or purchased package p.
* Xu,p = 0 if user u did not interact with package p.

Here, "1" indicates interaction, and "0" means no interaction.

**2.Compute the Similarity Between Packages:**

The similarity between two tourism packages p1​ and p2​ is calculated based on the interaction data. One common measure for this is **cosine similarity**.

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By calculating similarities between packages based on user interactions, we can predict which packages a user is likely to interact with, and recommend those packages that are most similar to those the user has already interacted with.

**For Example:**

Suppose that our goal is to calculate the cosine similarity of the two destinations given below.

* Package 1 = ' Best place for view is Poonhill'
* Package 2 = 'Poonhill place is popular'

After creating a word table from the destinations we can represented by the following vectors:

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Description automatically generated

* P1= [1,1,1,1,1,1,0]
* P2= [0,1,0,0,1,1,1]

Using these two vectors we can calculate cosine similarity. First, we calculate the dot product of the vectors:

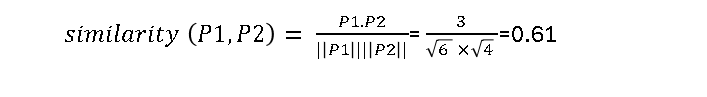
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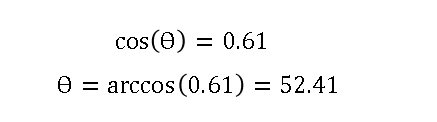
Second, we calculate the magnitude of the vectors:

A math equations with numbers

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceFinally, cosine similarity can be calculated by dividing the dot product by the magnitude



The angle between the vectors is calculated as:



# CHAPTER-4

# IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

## 4.1 Implementation

The proposed system will be easy to used and simple. The user will register and login in the system and can view the package and book them. User can learn about different places of Nepal and take facilities to visit that place with the package.

### 4.1.1 Tools Used

To implement this Project, the following CASE tools are used :

* **Diagram Tool:**

The components o f the system and the flow of the data and control between these components are demonstrated by diagram tools by using graphs. "Draw.io" is the diagram tool used in the project.

* **Configuration Management Tool:**

An instance software is released under one version. CASE tools help in this by automatic tracking, version management and release management. Git is used as configuration management tool.

* **Web Development Tool:**

PHPstorm , Visual Studio are used as web development tools in the project.

The Different frontend tools used in project:

* **HTML5(Hyper Text Mark-up Language):**

it is used to design the structure of Tourism Package Suggestion System.

* **CSS(Cascading Style Sheet):**

CSS is a style sheet language used for design the style pattern of of Tourism Package Suggestion System.

* **JavaScript:**

It is used to enable dynamic interactivity on system when it is applied on HTML documents.

* **Bootstrap:**

It is used to develop a responsive system. It does the adjustment of web page dynamically on all screen sizes.

**The different backend tools used in the project are:**

* **Xampp Server**

The user uses it to create local server in his machines to check stability of application and response of server during live hours.

* **Apache Server:**

In Tourism Place Suggestion System, Apache server is used to run Laravel files and creating fast and dynamic web pages.

* **MYSOL:**

It is used for storing all the information required to the database in Tourism Place Suggestion System. It is used for performing CRUD operation such as create, delete and update data from the database as required by the user.

**Documentation tools:**

* **Microsoft word**

This is used for writing and editing the documentation of Tourism Place Suggestion System.

* **Draw.io**

This is used to generate diagrams for system analysis and design of system. Diagrams were created using this tool in order to save time since all components are available with drag and drop Functions.

### 4.1.2 Implementation Details of Modules

Every system consist numerous small functional parts called modules. So, our system also have one or more independently developed modules. The key modules and components of the Tourism Place Suggestion System are as follows:

* User Authentication Module

Purpose and Functionality: This module is responsible for user authentication and authorization. It manages user registration, login and access control.

Key Methods/Function: Includes function for user registration, login and access control.

* Package Management Module

Purpose and Functionality: Facilitating the management process of package including add, update details of places packages.

Key Methods/Function: Includes function for creating package and manage the details.

* User Dashboard Module

Purpose and Functionality: Provides users with an interface to manage their packaging and booking them.

Key Methods/Function: Includes function for displaying users information and booking the places package.

* Algorithm Integration

Purpose and Functionality: Integrates algorithm into the system.

Collaborative Filtering Algorithm: Provides personalized place package recommendation based on user preferences and package types.

* Admin Panel Module

Purpose and Functionality: Offers administrators the ability to manage users, package, issues, enquires and system settings.

Key Methods/Function: Function for adding, editing ,deleting package,users as well as manage the whole system.

* Data persistence and Database Module:

Purpose and Functionality: Handles data storage and retrieval, maintaining the system's database.

Key Methods/Function: Methods for connecting to the database, executing queries, and managing data consistency.

## 4.2. Testing

Testing is a very important phase for any types of software. A software should go through different testing process to ensure that the website is working in the manner in which it was intended to. There are four main stages of testing that need to be completed before a program can be cleared for use: unit testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. As this system is not completed as a whole only unit and integrated testing are possible.

### 4.2.1 Test Cases for Unit Testing

Generally a software constitutes of several different modules and so does this project. A modules or unit can refer to a function, individual program or even a procedure. Here is the list of the test cases.

**Table 4.2.1: TPSS User Login**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test  case | Scenario | Input Value | Expected Output | Actual Output | Remarks |
| 1. | login with correct username and password | User name:emy  password:emy123 | Go to dashboard | login successful | PASS |
| 2. | login with incorrect username and password | Username:emylisa  password:12345 | Login Unsuccessful | Login Unsuccessful | FAIL |

**Table 4.2.2: TPSS Admin Login**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test  case | Scenario | Input Value | Expected Output | Actual Output | Remarks |
| 1. | login with correct username and password | User name:rabina  password:rabina@123 | Goto admin dashboard | login successful | PASS |
| 2. | login with incorrect username and password | Username:rabin  password:12345 | Login Unsuccessful | Login Unsuccessful | FAIL |

**Table 4.2.3: TPSS for User Registration**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test  case | Scenario | Input Value | Expected Output | Actual Output | Remarks |
| 1. | Register User Details | With all field correctly | Register Successful | Register successful  and Now Login | PASS |
| 2. | Register User Details | Invalid Details | Register Unsuccessful | Register Unsuccessful | FAIL |

**Table 4.2.4: Visitor Packages of TPSS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test  case | | Scenario | Input Value | Expected Output | Actual Output | Remarks |
| 1. | | Launch without opening Xampp Server | php artisan serve  http://127.0.0.1:8080 | Link redirect to webpage | No Connection could be made because target machine actively refused it | FAIL |
| 2. | | Login with correct details. | Email:rabinasapkota123@  gmail.com | Login Successfully and go to dashboard. | Login Successful. | PASS |
| 3. | Search Packages | Title=”Pokhara” | Display Pokhara phewaTaal package. | Search Plackages Display | PASS |
| 4. | | Search Packages | Title=”ji” | Displayed | Displayed | PASS |
| 5. | | Book Package | With all Fields correctly | Booking Successfully. | Booking Successfully. | PASS |

**Table 4.2.5: Admin Packages of TPSS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test  case | | Scenario | Input Value | Expected Output | Actual Output | Remarks |
| 1. | | Launch withopening Xampp Server | php artisan serve  http://127.0.0.1:8080 | Link redirect to webpage | Launch successful, redirect to home page | PASS |
| 2. | | Login as admin | Username:admin  Password:Test@123 | Login Successfully and go to dashboard. | Login Successful. | PASS |
| 3. | Add Packages | NULL | Fill out fields. | Fill out fields. | FAIL |
| 4. | | Add Packages | Package\_name=”champadevi hikes” | Add Successful | Package name added | PASS |
| 5. | | Add Package | Package name = ”Phewalake”  PackageType = “Family Package”  Package Location = “Pokhara”  Package Price =3000  Package Features =”No package Features”  Package Details =”Nice Place” | Successfully  Added. | Added Successfully. | PASS |

# CHAPTER 5

# CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATION

## 5.1. CONCLUSION

The project, named "Tourism Package Suggestion System" is a web-based application designed to efficiently provides all the information about the different places package of Nepal which helps different people from Nepal as well as from foreign country to get the opportunity to visit that places and gathering the information about Nepal. It is very effective as by searching the package, you get the whole information about that place package , and pictures of that place as well as details . Its flexible design allows for easy future modification , enabling administration to add, edit, delete and update information of users, packages as needed. This system offers users the best places packages to visit so that users can get more details about that place and can easily travel without any fear. The successful completion of the project, which involved integrating essential algorithm- Collaborative Filtering Algorithm and the booking mechanism has elevated academic knowledge and translated it into practical experience.

## 5.2 Lesson Learnt

With the completion of the project, it has been able to boost academic knowledge and bring it to real practice. Throughout the project, experience was gained working both individually and collaboratively to solve complex problems, improving problem-solving skills. The use and implementation of web-based application development and its implementation was acquired.

After development of the project there are various lesson that we learnt

* Learn how to do system analysis and feasibility study with proper planning.
* Learn full cycle of project development.
* Learn to integrate the system UI with database.

## 5.3 Future Recommendations

There is always a room for improvement in any software or system, however good and efficient it may be. But the important thing is that the system should be flexible enough for further modifications. Considering this important factor, the system is designed in such a way so that it can be further enhanced. The Tourism Package Suggested System can be further improved and extended by integrating various facilities like map location system, giving comment, ratings and reviews to the package, providing payments system etc. These steps will enhance the facility of the tourism package suggestion system.

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[3.] Basu, C., Hirsh, H., and Cohen, W. (1998). Recommendation as Classification: Using Social and Content-based Information in Recommendation. In Recommender System Workshop 98. pp. 11-15.

[4.] Chen, C. F., & Chen, F. S. (2010). "Experience Quality, Perceived Value, Satisfaction and Behavioral Intentions for Heritage Tourists." Tourism Package Suggestion, 31(1), 29-35.

# APPENDIX

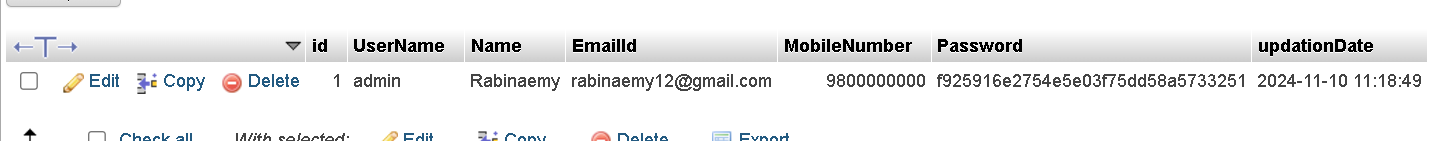
**Database Overview**

User Table of TPSS:

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Admin Table of TPSS:



Package Details Table of TPSS:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

User enquiry Table of TPSS:

A screenshot of a computer

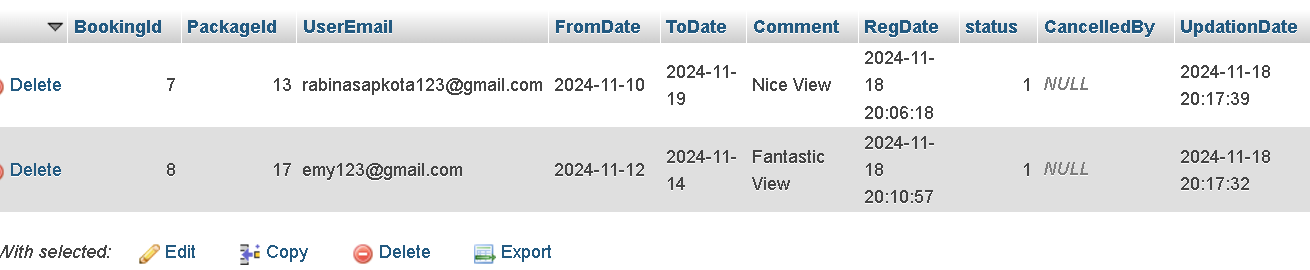
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User Issue raised Table:

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Booking Packages Table of TPSS:



User Package View Table of TPSS:

A screenshot of a computer

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