VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

JNANASANGAMA, BELAGAVI - 590018

DBMS LABORATORY WITH MINI PROJECT REPORT

On

TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of degree of

Bachelor of Engineering
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Submitted by

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B.N.M. Institute of Technology

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project work entitled **Tourism Management System** carried out by **Ms. Deepika C Kottur (1BG20CS033)** and **Ms. J N Sathyasri (1BG20CS045)**, is a bonafide student of V Semester, BNM Institute of Technology in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the year 2022-23. It is certified that all corrections / suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the departmental library. The project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of project work prescribed for the said Degree.

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Examiner 2:

ABSTRACT

Most of the people in this world like to travel from one place to another no matter whether it is a small or large distance. The need for a tourism management system that can manage tourism information with ease is sought after by every tour management company. Tour management system is a dynamic website for tourism business. This travel and tourism application is designed for travel agencies by which they can manage different tour packages based on the destination. By using this, the tour company can tailor tour packages spanning various destinations at almost every page by which customers can find the right tour package for them at every budget, depending on the tour locations. The main purpose is to help tourism companies to manage tour packages. The system can also be used for both professional and business trips. The proposed system maintains a centralized repository to make necessary travel arrangements and to retrieve information easily.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Database Management System

A Database is a collection of related data organized in a way that data can be easily accessed, managed and updated. Any piece of information can be a data, for example name of your school. Database is actually a place where related piece of information is stored and various operations can be performed on it. A DBMS is a software that allows creation, definition and manipulation of database. DBMS is actually a tool used to perform any kind of operation on data in database. DBMS also provides protection and security to database. It maintains data consistency in case of multiple users. Here are some examples of popular DBMS, SQL, Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft Access and IBM DB2

The database system can be divided into four components:

- The database system can be divided into System developer and End users.
- Database application: Database application may be Personal, Departmental, Enterprise and Internal.
- DBMS: Software that allow users to define, create and manages database access, Ex: SQL, Oracle etc.
- Database: Collection of logical data.

Functions of database management system:

- Provides Recovery services
- Provides utility
- Provides data Independence
- Provides a clear and logical view of the process that manipulates data.

Advantages of DBMS:

- Segregation of application program
- Minimal data duplicity
- Reduced development time and maintenance need
- Easy retrieval of data

1.2 Problem statement

Tourism has turned out to be an economic booster contributing to the economic development of many countries over the last few decades. People see holidays as a necessity, and not as luxury in the present scenario. Tourism calls for coordination and cooperation between travel agents, tour operators, and tourists. Tourism has a few major elements − destinations, attractions, sites, accommodation, and all ancillary services. The need for a robust and dynamic tour management application has been around since the advent of the tourism concept. The Tourism Management System provides 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 and develop tourism with different cultures so that they enrich the tourism experience and build pride.

1.3 Objective

The objective of this project is to:

- Give accurate information about details of tour packages.
- Simplify the manual work.
- Minimize the documentation related work.
- Provide up to date information.
- Travelers details can be provided
- Booking confirmation notification

1.4 Dataset Description

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

1. Admin authentication:

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

2. User Registration:

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

3. Package Creation:

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

4. Package booking:

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

5. Booking confirmation/manage:

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

6. Issue ticket:

Tickets can be issued for the user in the issue ticket page in the homepage of user the certain booked packages only can be issued.

Chapter 2

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Software requirements

Software Configuration:

Operating system: Windows 11,

64-bit Front end: Html, CSS, JavaScript Server

Sidelanguage : Php

Back end: MySQL

Web server : Apache

Browser : Chrome

Application software: XAMPP

2.2 Hardware requirements

Hardware Configuration:

Processor: Intel Core i7

RAM: 8 GB

Hard disk: 1TB

Chapter 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 E R Diagram

An entity-relationship diagram(ERD) is a data modeling technique that graphically illustrates an information system's entities and the relationships between those entities. An Entity Relationship Diagram contains different symbols and connectors that visualize two important information: The major entities within the system scope and the interrelationships among these entities.

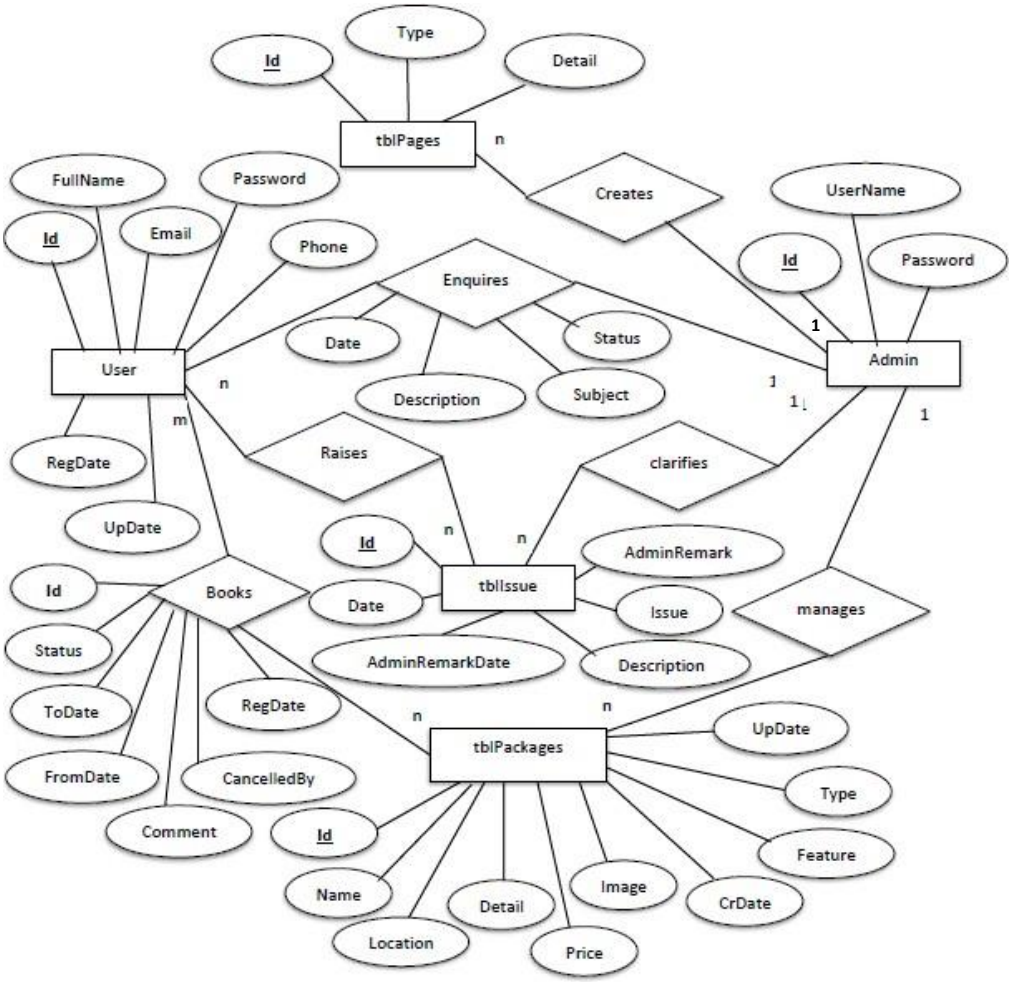

Fig 3.1 ER diagram of Tourism management system

The above diagram fig 3.1 illustrates the Entity Relationship Diagram is for a Tourism Management system.

3.2 Schema Diagram

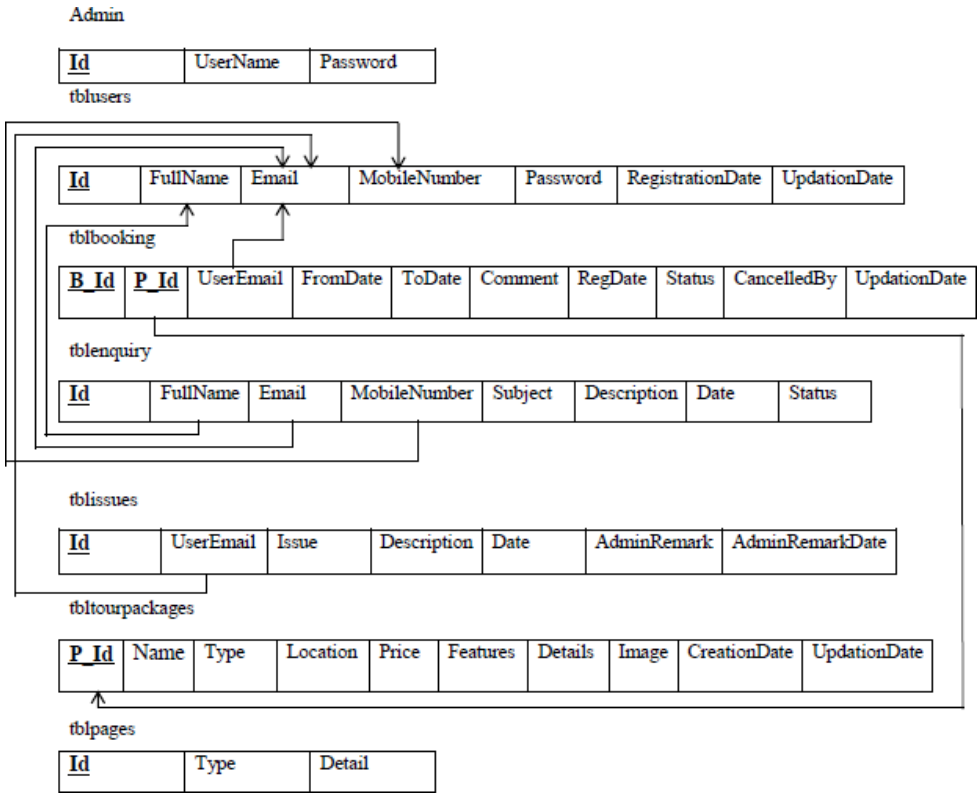

Fig 3.2 Schema diagram of Tourism management system

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

The figure 3.2 shows the schema diagram for the Tourism system. It shows the various relations, references between entities.

3.3 Overview of GUI

GUI is a program interface that takes advantage of the computer's graphics capabilities to make the program easier to use. Well-designed graphical user interfaces can free the user from learning complex command languages. On the other hand, many users find that they work more effectively with a command-driven interface, especially if they already know the command language.

1. **Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)** is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With JavaScript it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

2. **Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)** is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .CSS file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

3. **PHP** is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor". It is a widely used, open-source scripting language. PHP scripts are executed on the server. PHPfiles can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code. It can generate dynamic page content, can be used to control user-access, can add, delete, modify data in your database, can encrypt data.

3.4 Normalization

Normalization is a process of analyzing the given relation schema based on their functional dependencies and primary key to achieve desirable properties of minimizing redundancy and minimizing insert, delete, update anomaly. The normalization process takes a relation schema through a series of tests to certify whether it satisfies a certain normal form. The normal form of a relation refers to the highest normal form condition that it meets, and hence the degree to which it's been normalized.

Normalization rules are divided into the following normal forms.

- First Normal Form
- Second Normal Form
- Third Normal Form
- Boyce-Codd Normal Form

3.4.1 First Normal Form

The First Normal Form states that the domain of an attribute must include only atomic (simple, individual but more importantly indivisible) values and that the value of any attribute in a tuple must be a single value from the domain of the attribute.

Consider the relations of the Car Servicing system; all the relations are in 1NF as they have neither any multivalued attributes nor composite attributes. Hence the relations are said to be in 1NF.

3.4.2 Second Normal Form

The Second Normal Form is based on the concept of fully functional dependency. A functional dependency X -> Y is a fully functional dependency if the removal of any attribute A from X means that the dependency does not hold anymore. A relation schema R is in 2NF if every nonprime attribute A in R is fully functionally dependent on the primary key of R.

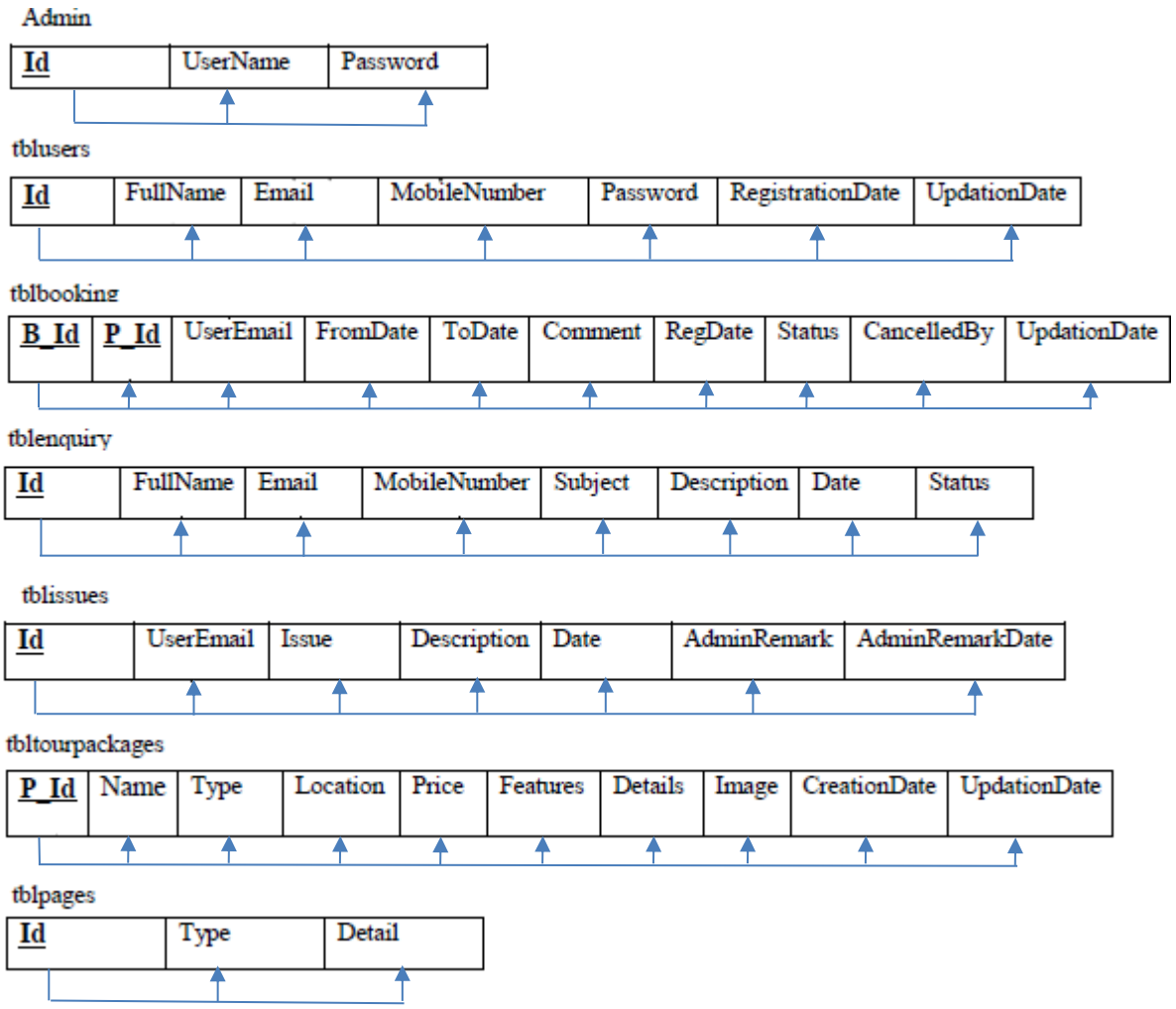

Figure 3.3 2NF diagram of car service management system

Considering the relations shown above here all the relations are in 2NF as all the nonprime attributes are fully functionally dependent on the set of prime attributes. Hence the relations are in 2NF.

3.4.3 Third Normal Form

The Third Normal Form is based on the concept of transitive dependency. A relation schema R is in 3NF if it satisfies 2NF and no non-prime attribute of R is transitively dependent on the primary key. A relation schema R is in 3NF if every nonprime attribute of R meets both of the following conditions:

• It is fully functionally dependent on every key of R.

• It is non-transitively dependent on every key of R.

The relations used in this database are fully functionally dependent on its key attribute and do not hold any transitive dependencies. Hence all the relations are in 3NF.

Chapter 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Table Creation

```
CREATE TABLE `admin` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `UserName` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Password` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL);


CREATE TABLE `tblbooking` (
  `BookingId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `PackageId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `UserEmail` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `FromDate` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `ToDate` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Comment` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
  `RegDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
  `status` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `CancelledBy` varchar(5) DEFAULT NULL,
  `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current_timestamp());

CREATE TABLE `tblenquiry` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `FullName` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `EmailId` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `MobileNumber` char(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Subject` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Description` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
  `PostingDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
  `Status` int(1) DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `tblissues` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `UserEmail` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Issue` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Description` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
  `PostingDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
  `AdminRemark` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
  `AdminremarkDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current_timestamp());

CREATE TABLE `tblpages` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `type` varchar(255) DEFAULT '',
  `detail` longtext DEFAULT NULL);

CREATE TABLE `tbltourpackages` (
  `PackageId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `PackageName` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `PackageType` varchar(150) DEFAULT NULL,
  `PackageLocation` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `PackagePrice` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `PackageFetures` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
  `PackageDetails` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
  `PackageImage` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Creationdate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
  `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current_timestamp());

CREATE TABLE `tblusers` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `FullName` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `MobileNumber` char(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `EmailId` varchar(70) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Password` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `RegDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
  `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current_timestamp());
```

4.2 Description of Table

The following figure contains entities and its attributes of the database to create tourism management system.

1. Entity : Admin who manages tour packages and bookings

   Attributes: id, UserName, Password, updationDate

2. Entity: tblbooking which contains details of all bookings made by users

   Attributes: Bookingid, Packageid, UserEmail, FromDate, ToDate, Comment, RegDate, status, CancelledBy, UpdationDate

3. Entity: tblenquiry contains details of enquires posted by guest users

   Attributes: id, FullName, EmailId, MobileNumber, Subject, Description, PostingDate, Status

4. Entity: tblissues contains details of issues posted by user

   Attributes: id, UserEmail, Issue, Description, PostingDate, AdminRemark, AdminremarkDate

5. Entity: tblpages contains details of all pages posted by admin

   Attributes: id, type, detail

6. Entity: tblpackages contains details of all tour packages

   Attributes: packageId, PackageName, PackageLocation, PackagePrice, PackageFeatures, PackageDetails, PackageImage, CreationDate, UpdationDate'

7. Entity: tblusers contains details of all registered users

   Attributes: id, FullName, MobileNumber, EmailId, Password, RegDate, UpdationDate

desc admin;

Table structure | Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	UserName	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	Password	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	updationDate	timestamp			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index
Add to central columns Remove from central columns

Figure 4.2.1 Description of admin table

desc tblbooking;

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	BookingId	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	PackageId	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	UserEmail	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	FromDate	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	ToDate	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
6	Comment	mediumtext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
7	RegDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()			Change Drop More
8	status	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
9	CancelledBy	varchar(5)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
10	UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	NULL		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()	Change Drop More

Figure 4.2.2 Description of tblbooking table

desc tblenquiry;

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	FullName	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	EmailId	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	MobileNumber	char(10)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	Subject	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
6	Description	mediumtext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
7	PostingDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()			Change Drop More
8	Status	int(1)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Figure 4.2.3 Description of tblenquiry table

desc tblissues;

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	UserName	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	Password	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	updationDate	timestamp			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext
Add to central columns Remove from central columns

Figure 4.2.4 Description of tblissues table

desc tblpages;

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	BookingId	int(11)			No	None		
2	PackageId	int(11)			Yes	NULL		
3	UserEmail	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		

Figure 4.2.5 Description of tblpages table

desc tblpackages;

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	PackageId	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop Mor
2	PackageName	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop Mor
3	PackageType	varchar(150)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop Mor
4	PackageLocation	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop Mor
5	PackagePrice	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop Mor
6	PackageFetures	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop Mor
7	PackageDetails	mediumtext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop Mor
8	PackageImage	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop Mor
9	Creationdate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()			Change Drop Mor
10	UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	NULL		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()	Change Drop Mor

Figure 4.2.6 Description of tblpackages table

desc tblusers;

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	FullName	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	MobileNumber	char(10)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	EmailId	varchar(70)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	Password	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
6	RegDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()			Change Drop More
7	UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	NULL		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()	Change Drop More

Fig 4.2.7 Description of tblenquiry table

4.3 Populated Tables

The below given figures gives details of data filled in tables.

Figure 4.3.1 shows all the values in table tblbooking.

Select * from tblbooking

BookingId	PackageId	UserEmail	FromDate	ToDate	Comment	RegDate	status	CancelledBy	UpdationDate
15	1	satzzz@gmail.com	2023-01-28	02-03-2023	A trip of 1 month!	2023-01-28 03:32:54	2	a	2023-01-28 03:41:44
16	2	satzzz@gmail.com	2023-01-29	03-04-2023	Please approve this, thanks!	2023-01-28 03:35:13	1	NULL	2023-01-28 03:41:34
17	3	deepuu@gmail.com	2023-01-28	28-02-2023	Let's go goa!	2023-01-28 03:36:05	1	NULL	2023-01-28 03:41:52
18	4	damon@gmail.com	2023-01-28	03-04-2023	Kerala is such a lovely place!	2023-01-28 03:36:58	1	NULL	2023-01-28 03:42:12
19	5	klaus@gmail.com	2023-01-28	09-02-2023	heaven on earth!	2023-01-28 03:37:55	1	NULL	2023-01-28 03:42:17
20	6	vk18@gmail.com	2023-01-28	03-04-2023	indo yeah!!	2023-01-28 03:38:57	1	NULL	2023-01-28 03:42:22
21	3	rohit45@gmail.com	2023-01-28	02-03-2023	goa is wonderful!	2023-01-28 03:39:54	1	NULL	2023-01-28 03:42:35

Fig 4.3.1 Values in tblbooking

Figure 4.3.2 shows all the values in table tblenquiry.

Select * from tblenquiry

id	FullName	EmailId	MobileNumber	Subject	Description	PostingDate	Status
14	satzzz	satzzz@gmail.com	9480227434	Queries	Having some doubts regarding the package, can I ge...	2023-01-27 03:53:53	1
15	deepuu	deepuu@gmail.com	9876543210	Offers	Will I get cashback on using credit card?	2023-01-27 03:57:00	1
16	damon	damon@gmail.com	9123456798	Refund	Will I get full refund on cancellation just before...	2023-01-27 03:58:11	1
17	klaus	klaus@gmail.com	9678987778	Query	Will immediate medical help be provided in the mid...	2023-01-27 13:24:07	NULL

Fig 4.3.2 Values in tblenquiry

Figure 4.3.3 shows all the values in table tblissues.

Select * from tblissues

id	UserEmail	Issue	Description	PostingDate	AdminRemark	AdminremarkDate
4	satzzz@gmail.com	Cancellation	I'm not able to cancel	2023-01-27 03:33:33	We have cancelled.	2023-01-28 04:01:02
5	klaus@gmail.com	Cancellation	Please cancel it for me	2023-01-27 10:42:14	Sorry, we won't be able to cancel.	2023-01-28 13:22:07
6	rohit45@gmail.com	Refund	please refund asap	2023-01-26 13:15:37	refunded	2023-01-28 04:05:41
7	rohit45@gmail.com	Refund	refund please	2023-01-27 13:26:46	Already refunded!	2023-01-28 13:28:43

Fig 4.3.3 Values in tblissues

Figure 4.3.4 shows all the values in table tblpages.

Select * from tblpages

id	type	detail
1	terms	<p align="justify"><font size="2"><stron...
2	privacy	<span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-f...
3	aboutus	<span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family...
11	contact	<span style="color: rgb(0, 0, ...

Fig 4.3.4 Values in tblpages

Figure 4.3.5 shows all the values in table tbltourpackages.

Select * from tbltourpackages

PackageId	PackageName	PackageType	PackageLocation	PackagePrice	PackageFetures	PackageDetails	PackageImage	Creationdate	UpdationDate
2	Ooty	General	Ooty, Tamilnadu	200	"Air Conditioning ,Balcony / Terrace,Cable / Satel...	Situated in the state of Tamil Nadu, Ooty stands a...	ooty.jpeg	2023-01-27 20:54:26	2023-01-28 03:12:57
3	Goa	Bachelor	Goa, India	1000	Air Conditioning ,Balcony / Terrace,Cable / Satell...	"Renowned for its beaches, places of worship, and ...	goa.jpeg	2023-01-27 21:30:58	2023-01-28 03:13:27
4	Kerala	Family oriented	Kerala, India	1500	Air Conditioning, Balcony / Terrace, Cable / Satel...	The phrase God's Own Country seems to be completel...	images.jpg	2023-01-26 04:09:37	2023-01-28 03:14:10
5	Coorg : Tour Packages	General	Coorg	3000	Air Conditioning, Balcony / Terrace, Cable / Satel...	velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur...	coorg-hill-station1.jpg	2023-01-26 04:12:10	2023-01-28 03:18:42
6	Indonesia	Family	Indonesia	5000	Free wifi, pickup and drop Air Conditioning, Balco...	Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world,...	mamp-pro-logo-big.png	2023-01-26 13:31:08	2023-01-28 03:17:07

Fig 4.3.5 Values in tbltourpackages

Figure 4.3.6 shows all the values in table tblusers.

Select * from tblusers

id	FullName	MobileNumber	EmailId	Password	RegDate	UpdationDate
14	satzzz	9480227434	satzzz@gmail.com	5bcfdde4f3eb6b29fc17cca4a552bfe3	2023-01-28 02:24:27	2023-01-28 02:49:15
15	deepuu	9876543210	deepuu@gmail.com	74aaa6e580efe9100ea4f67392408913	2023-01-28 02:44:52	2023-01-28 02:49:55
16	Damon	9123456798	damon@gmail.com	4bff54815756f856d3726a5c3e849f6a	2023-01-28 02:45:28	2023-01-28 02:50:21
17	Klaus	9678987778	klaus@gmail.com	4f3adcfc45e6c3f21bc6263c32d7cc8b	2023-01-28 02:45:58	2023-01-28 02:50:33
18	virat kohli	9125473838	vk18@gmail.com	cfde97c8e9d5dac26fba78734813eff3	2023-01-28 02:46:38	2023-01-28 02:50:48
19	rohit sharma	9637488428	rohit45@gmail.com	13ccdc7b565b0d5e7dd8897f0517a1ce	2023-01-28 02:48:00	2023-01-28 02:51:01

Fig 4.3.6 Values in tblusers

4.4 SQL Triggers and Stored Procedures

4.4.1 Trigger

A database trigger is procedural code that is automatically executed in response to certain events on a particular table or view in a database. The trigger is mostly used for maintaining the integrity of the information on the database. Triggers execute when a user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language (DML) event. DML events are INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements on a table or view.

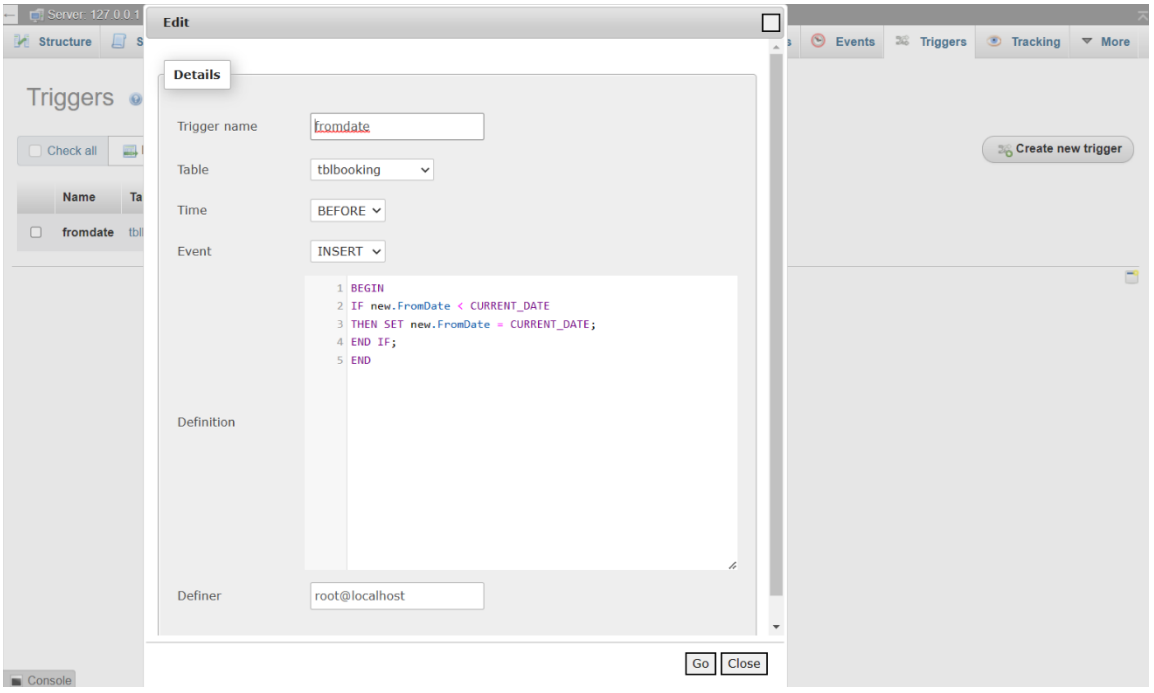

Fig 4.4.1 Screen capture of trigger used

4.4.2 Stored Procedure

1. CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `manageenquires`() NOT DETERMINISTIC CONTAINS SQL SQL SECURITY DEFINER SELECT * from `tblenquiry`

2. CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `manageusers`() NOT DETERMINISTIC CONTAINS SQL SQL SECURITY DEFINER SELECT * from tblusers

3. CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `viewbooking`() NOT DETERMINISTIC CONTAINS SQL SQL SECURITY DEFINER SELECT tblbooking.BookingId as bookid,tblusers.FullName as fname,tblusers.MobileNumber as mnumber,tblusers.EmailId as email,tbltourpackages.PackageName as pckname,tblbooking.PackageId as pid,tblbooking.FromDate as fdate,tblbooking.ToDate as tdate,tblbooking.Comment as comment,tblbooking.status as status,tblbooking.CancelledBy as cancelby,tblbooking.UpdationDate as upddate from tblusers join tblbooking on tblbooking.UserEmail=tblusers.EmailId join tbltourpackages on tbltourpackages.PackageId=tblbooking.PackageId

4. CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `viewissues`() NOT DETERMINISTIC CONTAINS SQL SQL SECURITY DEFINER SELECT tblissues.id as id,tblusers.FullName as fname,tblusers.MobileNumber as mnumber,tblusers.EmailId as email,tblissues.Issue as issue,tblissues.Description as Description,tblissues.PostingDate as PostingDate from tblissues join tblusers on tblusers.EmailId=tblissues.UserEmail

5. CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `viewpackages`() NOT DETERMINISTIC CONTAINS SQL SQL SECURITY DEFINER SELECT * from TblTourPackages

4.5 Database Connectivity:

A Database connection is a facility in computer science that allows client software to talk to database server software, whether on the same machine or not. A connection is required to send commands and receive answers, usually in the form of a result set.PHP has a straightforward method to working with MySQL databases.

There are five steps to make PHP database interaction –

1. Create a connection
2. Select database
3. Perform database query
4. Use return data
5. Close connection

Create a connection and select a database –

```
session_start();
$db = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'root', '', 'registration');
```

Perform database query –

```
$sql = "INSERT INTO register (username, email, password) VALUES ('$username', '$email', '$password_1')";
    mysqli_query($db, $sql);
```

Use returned data –

```
$query = "SELECT * FROM register WHERE username='$username' AND password='$password_1'";
  $result = mysqli_query($db, $query);
  if(mysqli_num_rows($result) == 1){
    $_SESSION['username'] = $username;
```

Close the connection –

```
mysql_close($db);
```

Chapter 5

RESULT

This chapter contains GUI built using Xampp, CSS,JS and HTML. The screenshots contain various php.

Home page: Figure 5.1 represents page that we get when we run Xampp

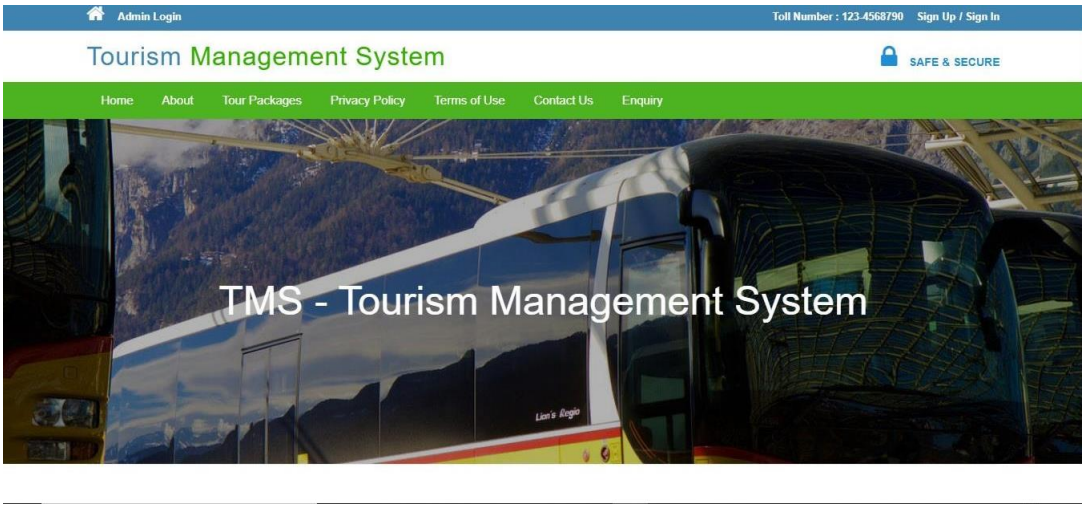

Fig: 5.1 Home Page

Admin Login:Figure 5.2 represents login page of admin which requires admin credentials to authenticate.

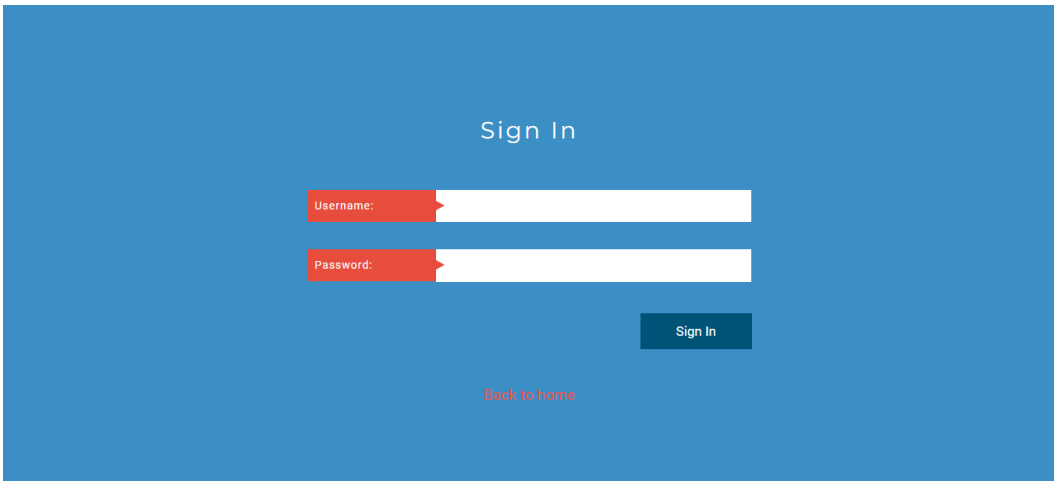

Fig5.2 Admin login

Admin home page: Figure 5.3 represents Page that we get once login credentials are correct

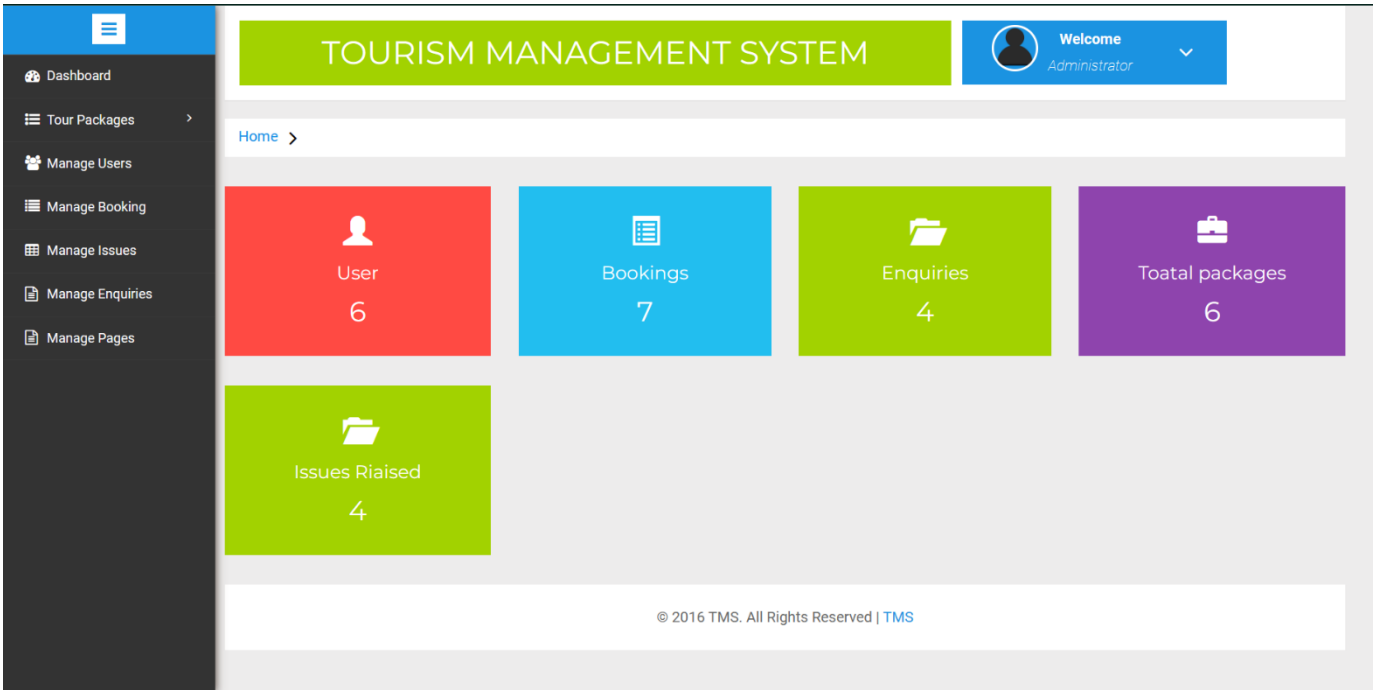

Fig:5.3 Admin home page

Tour package creation: Figure 5.4 represents page obtained when admin wants to create a new package. Here details of package like need to be given precisely. If any column is left free creation isn't possible.

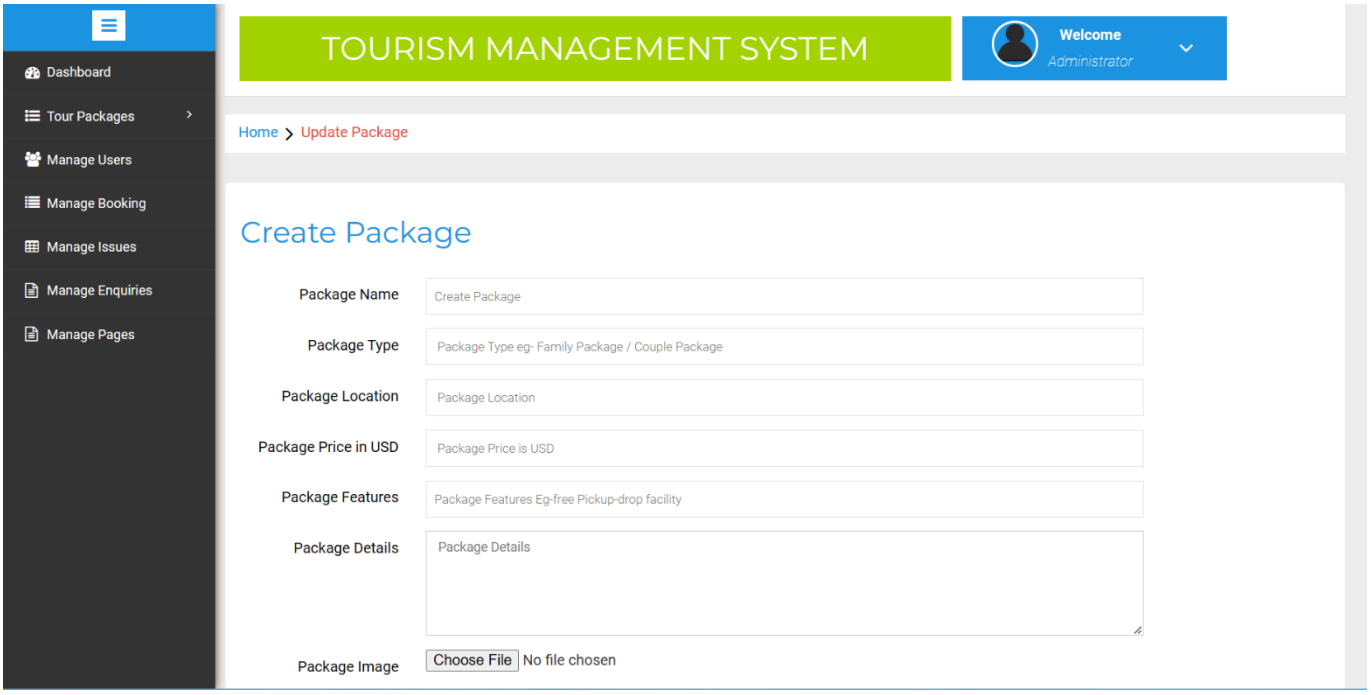

Fig: 5.4 Tour package Creation

Manage users: Figure 5.5 represents page that gives information about all the registered users

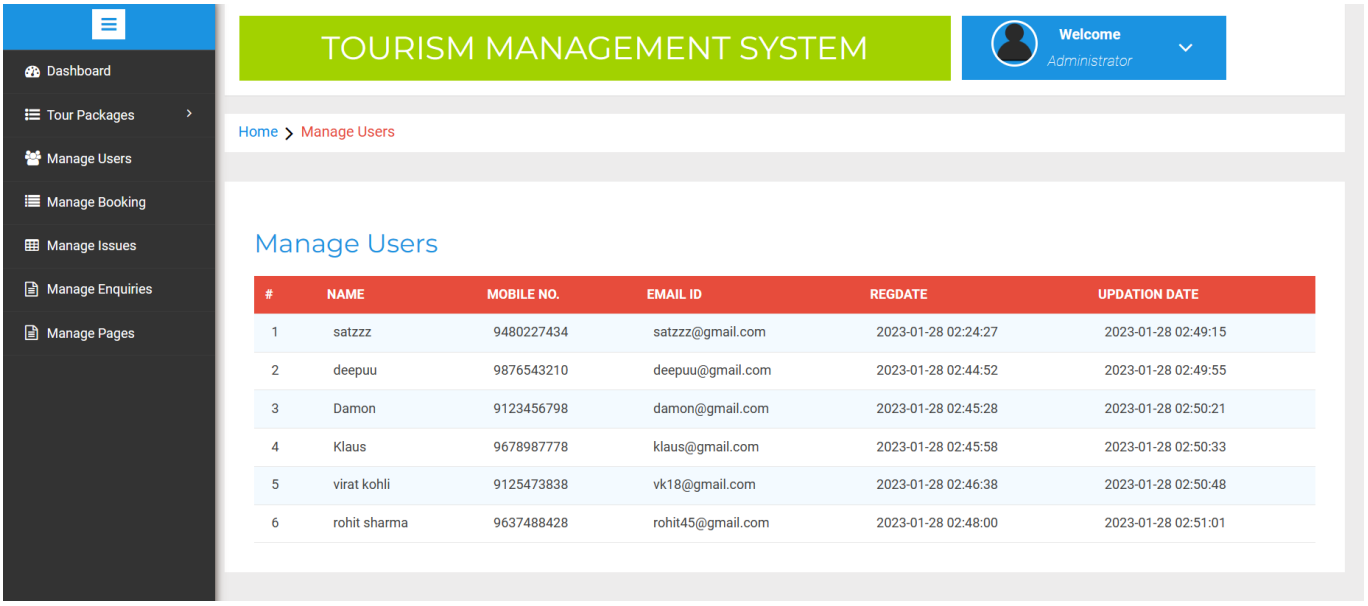

Fig 5.5 Manage users

Manage enquiries: Figure 5.6 represents page that shows all the enquiries posted by registered users and its status

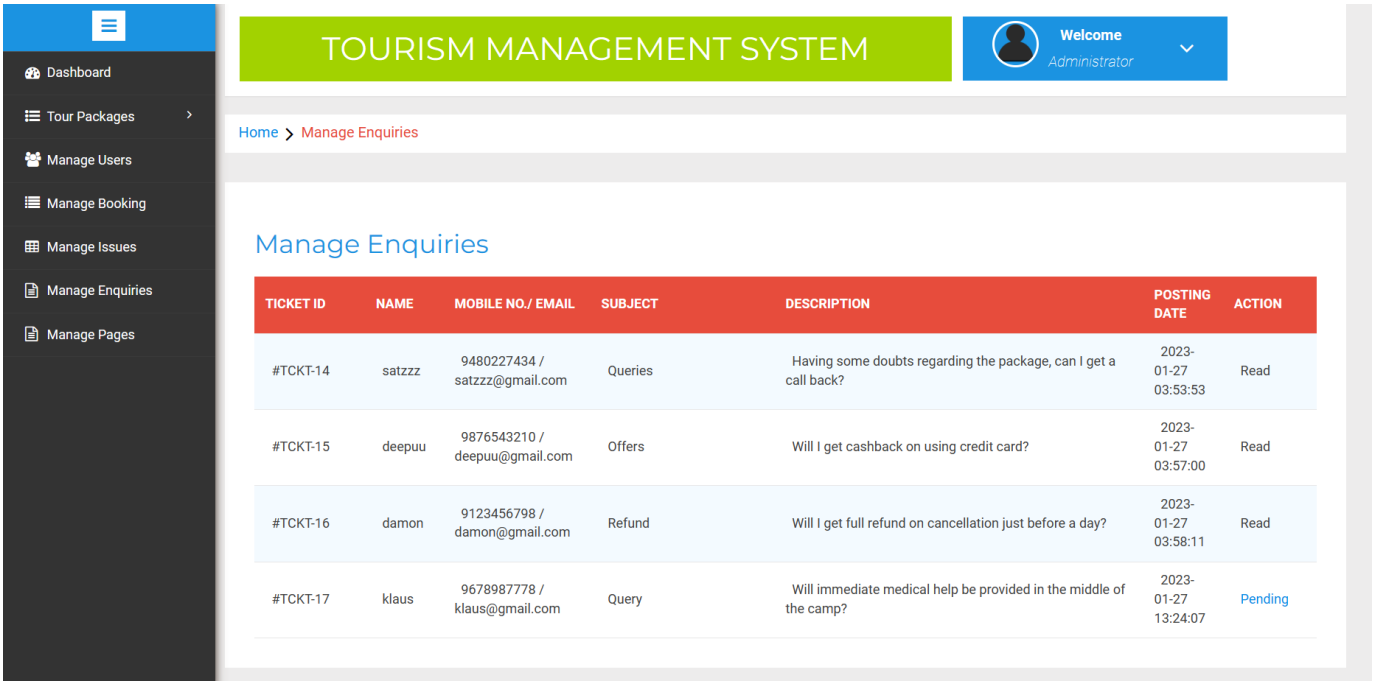

Fig 5.6 Manage Enquires

Manage issues: Figure 5.7 represents page that shows issues raised can be viewed and responded by the admin.

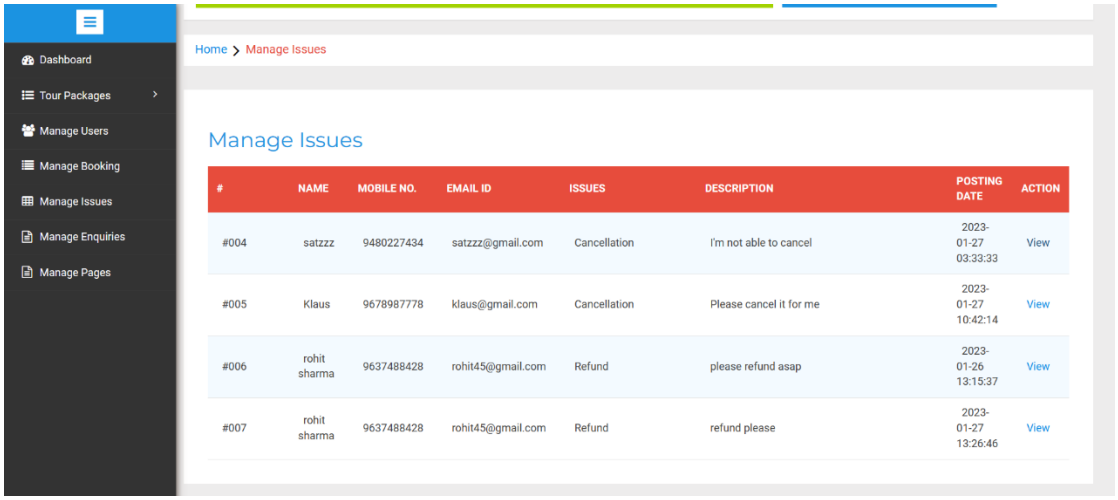

Fig 5.7 Manage issues 1

Figure 5.8 represents how an issue can be viewed.

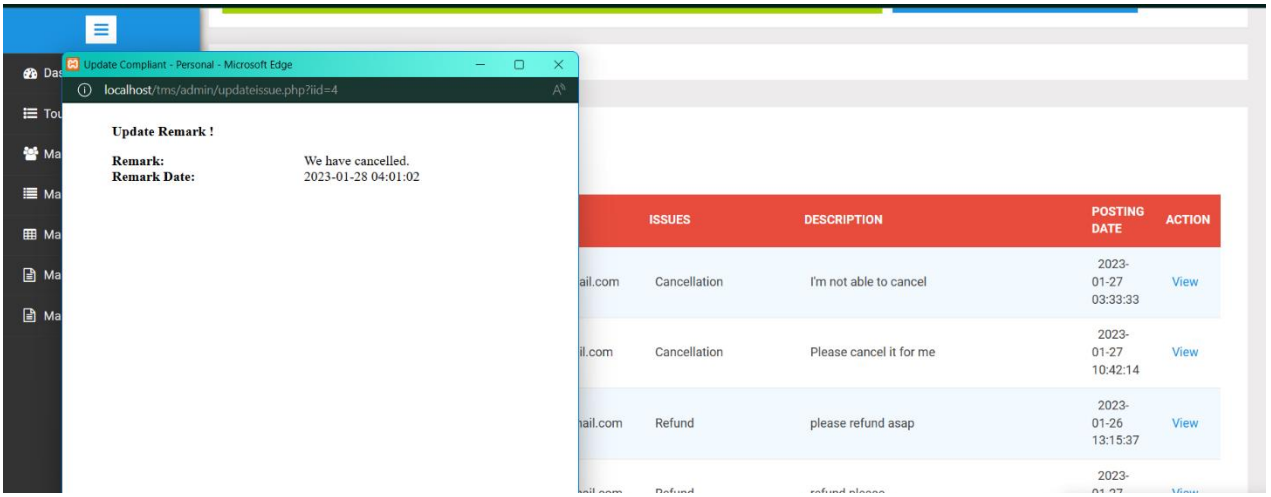

Fig 5.8 Manage issues 2

Manage pages: Figure 5.9 represents contents of pages that gives information about the web application can be updated.

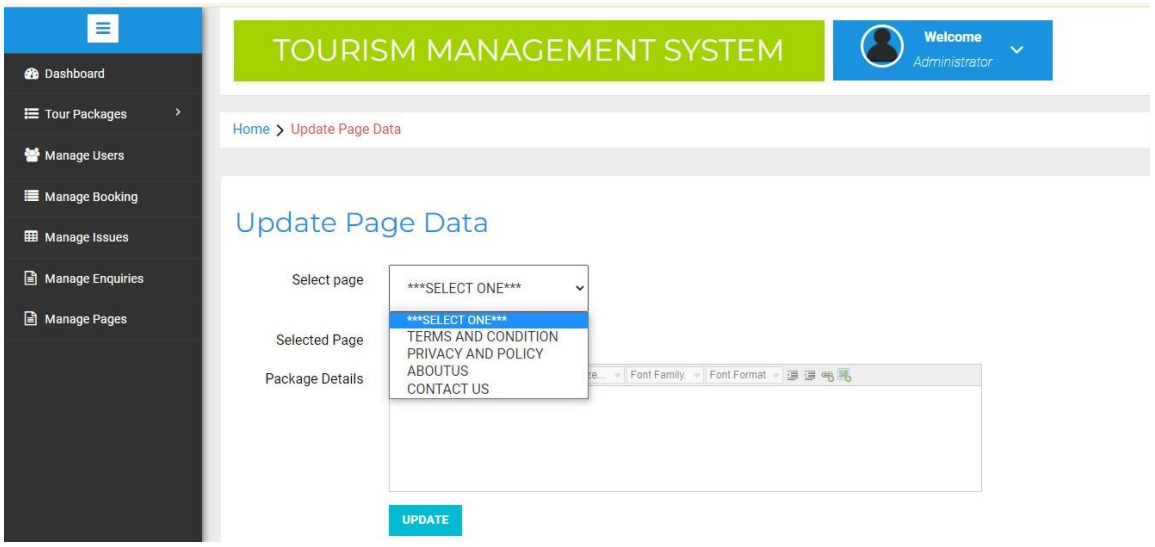

Fig 5.9 Manage Pages

Sign up page: Figure 5.10 represents page that takes details of new user to create a new account.

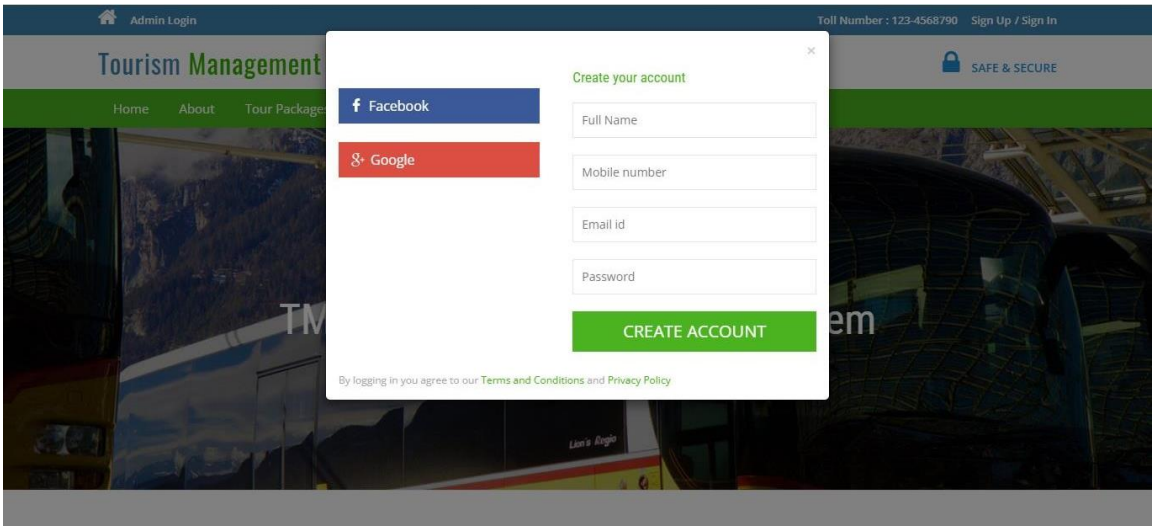

Fig 5.10 Sign up page

Enquiry page: Figure 5.11 represents page that shows enquiries can be made even without logging in to the existing account.

Fig 5.11 Enquiry page

Sign in page: Figure 5.12 represents the page that appears when a registered user wants to log in.

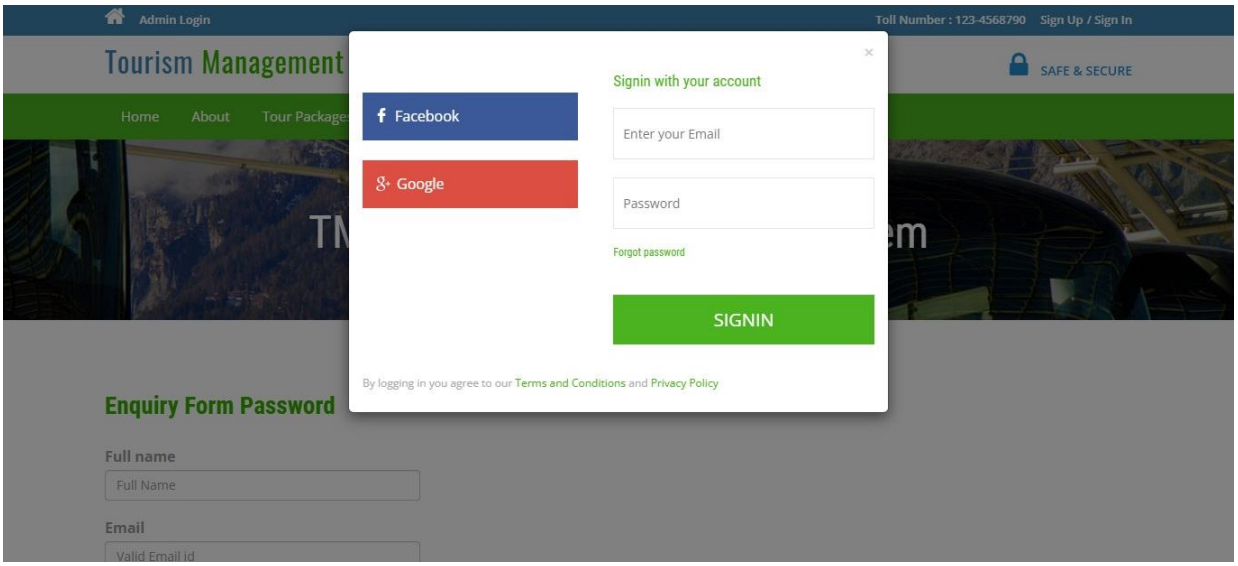

Fig 5.12 Sign in page

Booking page: Figure 5.13 represents the following, once the user logs in, they can book a package of their choice by hitting on the details button. This is the page that appears when one need to book a new tour.

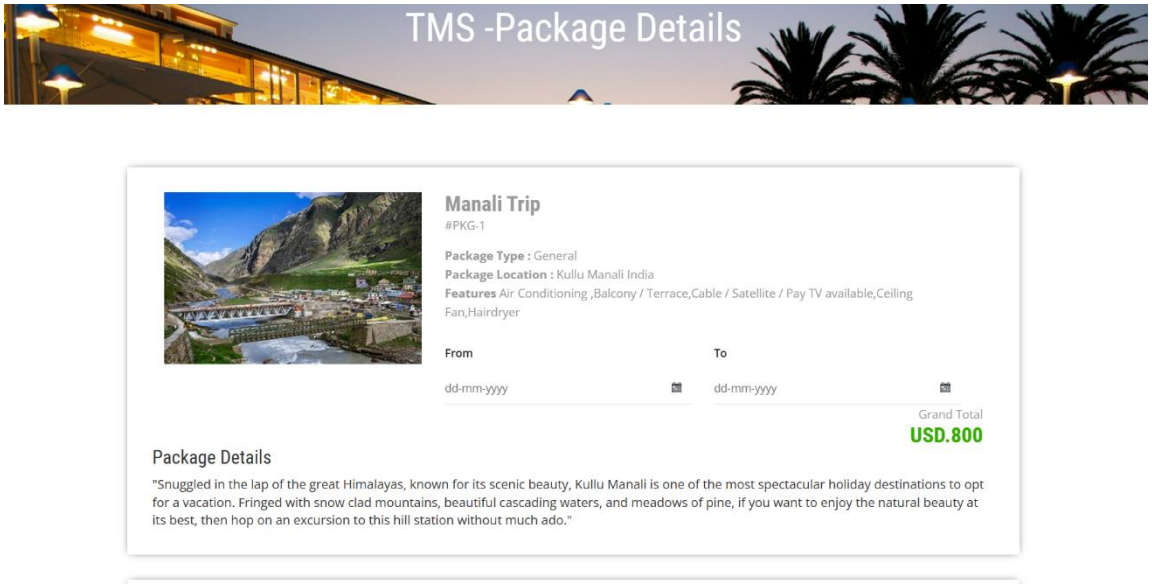

Fig 5.13 Booking page

My tour history: Figure 5.14 Gives details of all the packages booked by a particular user till date. Also provides booking status which indicates if the booking is confirmed by the admin or is it still pending. This page also allows user to cancel booked tour.

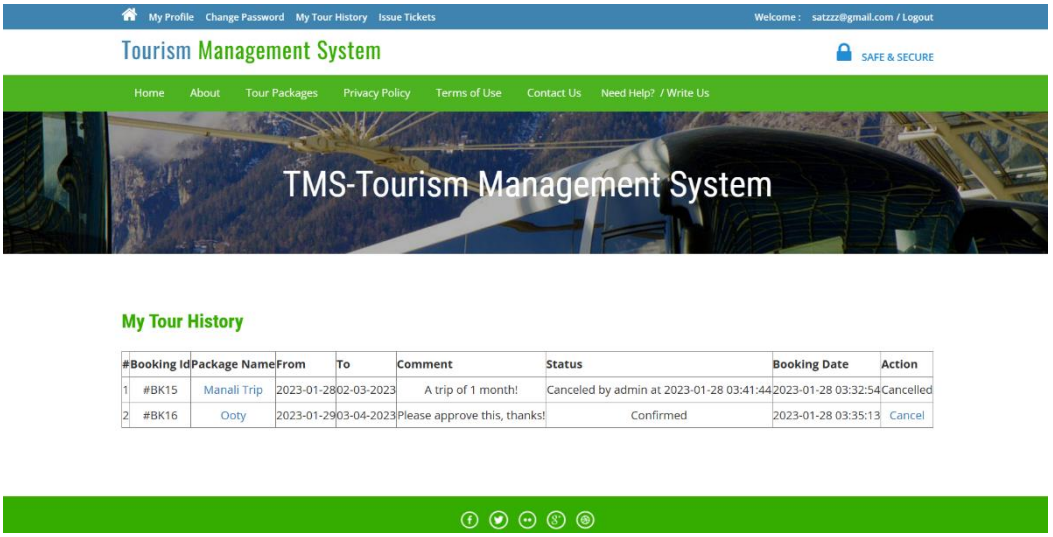

Fig 5.14 My Tour

Issue tickets: Figure 5.15 represents the following, user can write their issues to be resolved to the admin. All the issues written by a particular user and status of that issue will be displayed. If attended by the admin then the remark for that issue will also be reflected.

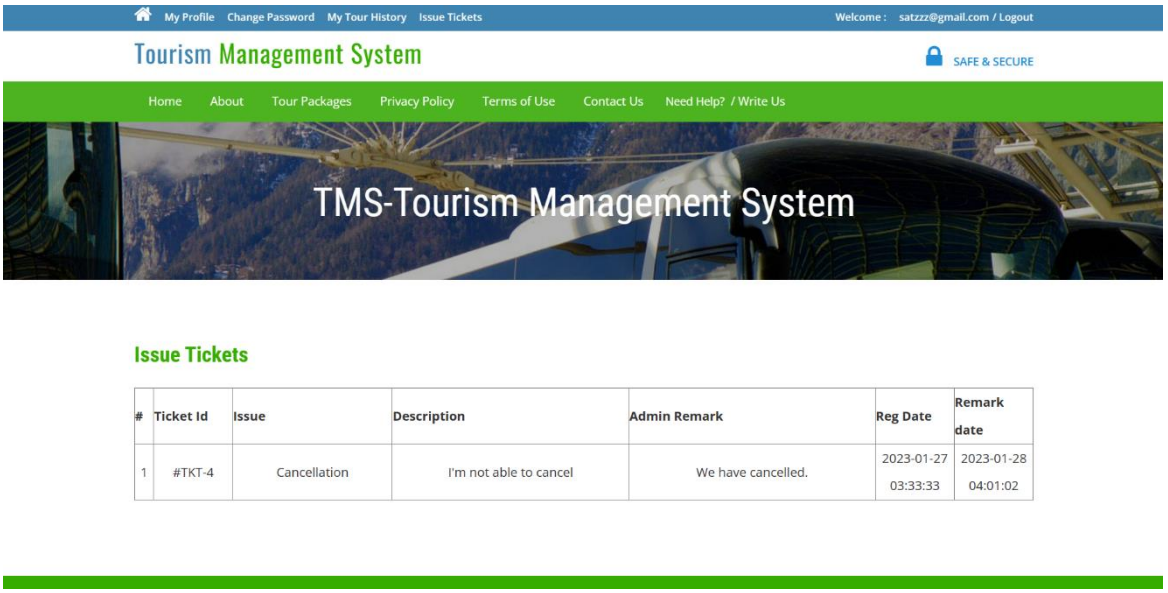

Fig 5.15 Issue tickets

Change password: Figure 5.16 represents the following, current password of the user can be changed by providing current password, new password and confirming that password. Next time the user logs into the page they must use newly set password.

Fig 5.16 Change password

CONCLUSION

The project, developed using PHP and MySQL is based on the requirement specification of the user and the analysis of the existing system, with flexibility for future enhancement.

This web application was successfully created and stored all the travel admin tourism packages booking, creation managing and tour details into the database using this application.

This process brings a new platform between travelers and the tour management agency where booking packages, managing them and other things can be done using this platform only.

The admin can add and manage tour packages, manage users, issues and enquiries raised by them, bookings done by the users and many other things.

The users can browse through all the available packages, book them as per their choice, they are even allowed to cancel the booking if they changed their mind and many other privileges are available which makes this platform user friendly.

The project teaches us the essential skills like:

- Understanding the database handling and query processing.
- Implement, analyze and evaluate the project developed for an application.
- Demonstrate the working of different concepts of DBMS.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

It is worth mentioning that this project is open for future enhancement. Additional features like a fully functional reservation platform can be added so that booking is made via credit cards. Connection to user's mail and mobile number can be created so that they receive notifications about newly available package and offers.

Further enhancements can be made to the project, so that the website functions in a very attractive and useful manner than the present one. It is concluded that the application works well and satisfy the needs. The application is tested very well and errors are properly debugged. It also acts as the sharing of files to the valuable resources.

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