TOURISM WEBSITE

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BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

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CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the B.Tech. The project entitled "TOURISM WEBSITE", in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering and submitted to the Department of Computer Science & Engineering of T.R. Abhilashi Memorial Institute Of Engineering And Technology Tanda P.O.- Balt The-Balh District-Mandi(H.P.)is an authentic record of our own work carried out under the supervision of Assistant Professor Ms. Kritika Kapoor.

The matter presented in this project has not been submitted by us for the award of any other degree elsewhere.

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ABSTRACT

This project “TOURISM WEBSITE” is used to automate all process of the travel and tourism, which deals with creation, booking and confirmation and user details. The project is designed HTML-PHP as front end and Microsoft SQL Server 2008 as backend which works in any browsers. The coding language used HTML and PHP. Travel and tourism website is used to book a tour from anywhere in INDIA 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. It is an easiest platform for all travellers which can be easily booked and know the all details.

Keywords: Travel and tourism management, travel packages, tourism, package booking

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Well, we all know these days everyone loves to travel or explore new places. At the same time tourist are worried about the accommodation and find the best and secure places to
stay or spend the best holidays.

Online Tourism Website will come with some solution that going to solve lots of problems like a tourist can book his holiday packages before leaving the own house. That Includes all the accommodation and the in-depth details about the places and the hotels.

1.2 WHAT IS A WEBSITE?

A website is a collection of many web pages, and web pages are digital files that are written using HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language). To make your website available to every person in the world, it must be stored or hosted on a computer connected to the Internet round a clock. Such computers are known as a Web Server.

1.3 COMPONENTS OF A WEBSITE: We know that a website is a collection of a webpages hosted on a web-server. These are the components for making a website.

- **Webhost:** Hosting is the location where the website is physically located. Group of webpages (linked webpages) licensed to be called a website only when the webpage is hosted on the webserver. The webserver is a set of files transmitted to user computers when they specify the website's address..
- **Address:** Address of a website also knows as the URL of a website. When a user wants to open a website then they need to put the address or URL of the website into the web browser, and the asked website is delivered by the webserver.
- **Homepage :** Home page is a very common and important part of a webpage. It is the first webpage that appears when a visitor visits the website. The home page of a website is very important as it sets the look and feel of the website and directs viewers to the rest of the pages on the website.
- **Design :** It is the final and overall look and feel of the website that has a result of proper use and integration elements like navigation menus, graphics, layout, navigation menus etc.

- **Content :** Every web pages contained on the website together make up the content of the website. Good content on the webpages makes the website more effective and attractive.
- **The Navigation Structure:** The navigation structure of a website is the order of the pages, the collection of what links to what. Usually, it is held together by at least one navigation menu.

1.4 HOW TO OPEN A WEBSITE?

To view a website requires a browser (e.g., Internet Explorer, Edge, Safari, Firefox, or Chrome). Once in a browser, you can open a website by enter the URL in the address bar. For example, typing "https://www.computerhope.com" opens the Computer Hope home page. If you don't know the URL of the website you want to visit, you can use a search engine to find the website on the Internet.

1.5 TOURISM WEBSITE

A tourism website usually is a Business to Customer (B2C site), whose main target are the tourists. Websites can support all the core activities of a Tourism Destination. Tourism involves the activities of people travelling and staying in a place away from their home environment for leisure, business or other purposes. Tourism was mainly been traditional in its early form. With the evolution of cultures, economies, and knowledge, tourism took a different form called sustainable tourism with the aspect of well-planned tour, well-studied destination, and conservation of destination.

1.5.1 FACTORS THAT MOTIVATE PEOPLE TO TRAVEL

The most common reasons for the people to travel away from home are −

- To spend holidays leisurely
- To visit friends and relatives
- To attend business and professional engagements
- To get health treatment
- To undertake religious pilgrimages
- Any other personal motives

1.5.2 TYPES OF TOURISM

There are three basic forms of tourism: domestic tourism, inbound tourism, and outbound tourism.

1) Domestic tourism refers to activities of a visitor within their country of residence and outside of their home (e.g. a Brit visiting other parts of Britain).

2) Inbound tourism refers to the activities of a visitor from outside of country of residence (e.g. a Spaniard visiting Britain).

3) Outbound tourism refers to the activities of a resident visitor outside of their country of residence (e.g. a Brit visiting an overseas country).

1.5.3 WHAT ARE TOURISM PRODUCTS?

'Tourism product' covers a number of different categories including:

- Accommodation, i.e. hotels, bed & breakfasts, guest houses, self-catering/serviced apartments, camping, caravanning and home stay
- Hospitality, i.e. food and beverage serving services, e.g. pubs, restaurants, cafes, private dining for groups/conferences
- Transport services, e.g. rail, road, water, air networks and rental
- Guided tours and tourist guides
- Travel agencies and other reservation services, including tour operators and destination management companies (see travel trade section)
- Cultural services, e.g. museums, attractions
- Sports and recreational activities
- Retail

1.6 INTRODUCTION ABOUT PROJECT

Travel and tourism website is used to book a tour from anywhere in INDIA 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. It is a easiest platform for all travelers which can be easily booked and know the all details. Tour Management system is a dynamic website for tourism business. It is dynamic and responsive web design. It is also called travel technology solution for agencies & tour operation. Nearly Everyone goes on a vacation for this 'a Tourism management system' would play a vital role in planning the perfect trip. The tourism management system allows the user of the system access all the details such as location, events, etc. The main purpose is to help tourism companies to manage customer and hotels etc. The system can also be used for both professional and business trips.

1.7 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system, each task is carried out manually and processing is also a tedious job. In previous system travelers were maintaining time table details manually in pen and paper, which was time taking and costly. The travelers is not able to achieve its need in time and also the results may not accurate. Because of the manual maintenance there are number of difficulties and drawbacks exist in the system. Some of them are

Drawbacks of the Existing System:

- Increased transaction leads to increased source document and hence maintenance becomes difficult.

- If any admin, user entry is wrongly made then the maintenance becomes very difficult.

1.8 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is designed to be more efficient than the manual system. It invokes all base tasks that are now carried out manually, such as the forms transactions and reports which is added advantage. The proposed System is completely computer-based application. Thousands of records can searched and displayed without taking any significant time

Advantages of the Proposed System:

- Gives accurate information
- Simplifies the manual work
- It minimizes the documentation related work
- Provides up to date information
- Friendly Environment by providing warning messages.
- Travelers details can be provided
- Booking confirmation notification

CHAPTER-2

MODULES

1. ADMINISTRATOR MODULE:

This module provides administrator related functionality. Administrator manages all information and has access rights to add, delete, edit and view the data related to places, travels, routes, bookings, Enquiries etc.

Packages- Admin will create the packages and Manage the packages (Create, Update, delete)

Users- Admin view all Information of all users.

Booking- Admin will responsible for manage booking. Admin can confirm and cancel a booking of traveler.

Manage issues/ Complaints- Admin can take action on any issue /complaint raised by user and Put remark.

Manage Enquiries- Admin can manage all enquiries raised by users.

Manage pages- Admin can edit the info of all pages that are display on the website,

Dashboard- Here admin can view all count of booking, issues, Enquiries and Users.

Change password- Admin can change own password.

2. USER MODULE:

Sign up- User can register yourself for booking.

Sign in- Here user can login with valid username and password.

Forgot Password- User can recover his/her own password.

My Profile- User can update own profile.

Tour history-After login user can book any tour that will show in Tour history. User can cancel his/her booking before 24 hrs of travelling.

Change Password- User can own Password.

Write-use- Here user can raise any issue related to booking. Cancelation etc.

3. Guest MODULE:

Guest user can visit the website and view the all content of website. Guest user can also Enquiry.

CHAPTER-3

REQUIREMENT

3.1 PROJECT TITLE:

- TOURISM WEBSITE

3.2 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT:

3.2.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

S.NO.	REQUIREMENT	DECRIPTION
1.	HARD DISK	2.5GB OR MORE
2.	RAM	2GB OR MORE
3.	VERSION	64-BIT
4.	RESOLUTION	1024x768

Table-3.2.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

3.2.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
1	Operating System	Windows 10
2	Language	PHP, HTML, JS, CSS
3	Database	MySQL
4	Server	Wamp, Xampp etc.
5	Browser	Google Chrome and other.
6	Editor	Sublime Text

Table-3.2.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

CHAPTER-4

TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY

4.1 TOOLS

4.1.1 Xampp Server

XAMPP is an abbreviation where X stands for Cross-Platform, A stands for Apache, M stands for MYSQL, and the Ps stand for PHP and Perl, respectively. It is an open-source package of web solutions that includes Apache distribution for many servers and command-line executables along with modules such as Apache server, MariaDB, PHP, and Perl.

XAMPP helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server. It is a platform that furnishes a suitable environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself. Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development, PHP is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is the most vividly used database developed by MySQL.

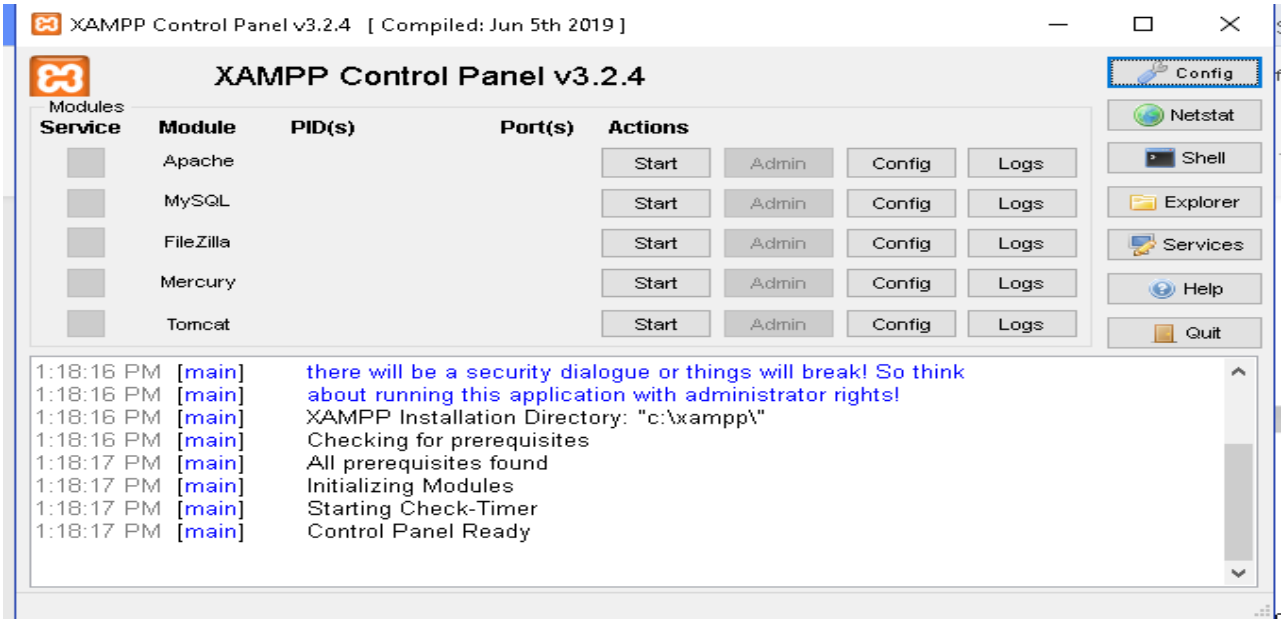


Figure 4.1.1: XAMPP Control Panel

4.1.2 Google Chrome

Google Chrome is a cross-platform web browser developed by Google. It was first released in 2008 for Microsoft Windows, and was later ported to Linux, macOS, iOS, and Android where it is the default browser built into the OS.

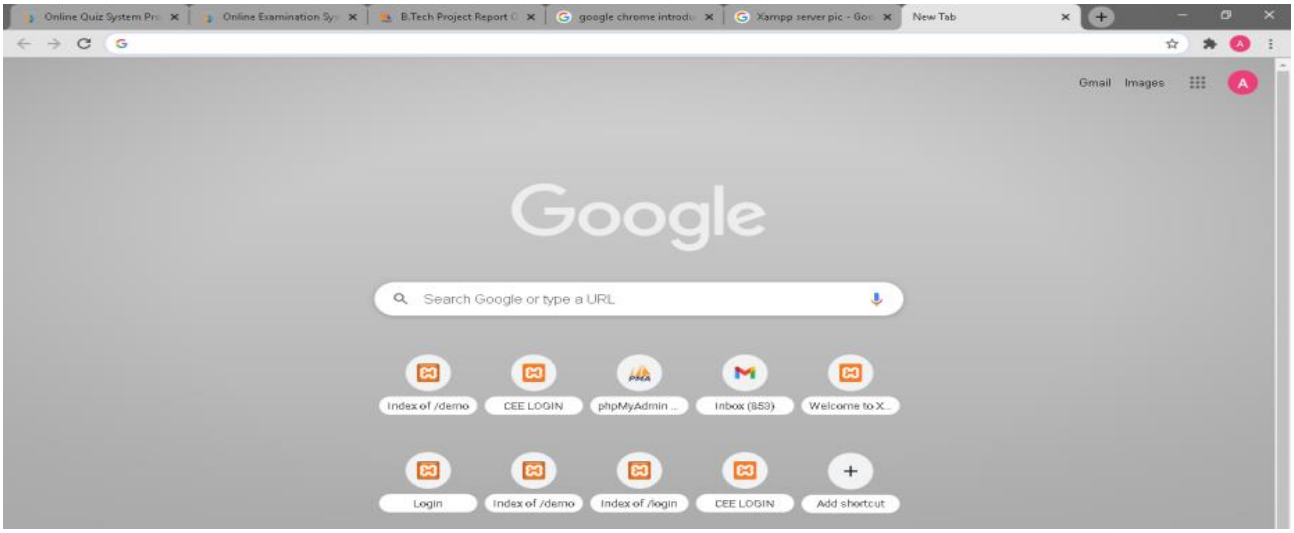


Figure4.1.2: Google Chrome

4.2 TECHNOLOGIES

4.2.1 Front End

4.2.1.1 HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text. HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format.

Elements and Tags: HTML uses predefined tags and elements which tell the browser how to properly display the content. An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.

- All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.
- Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.
- If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags.

HTML TAGS

- Paragraph Tag
- <h2> Heading Tag </h2>
- Bold Tag
- Italic Tag
- <u> Underline Tag</u>
- HTML Meta Tags- DOCTYPE, title, link, meta and style
- HTML Text Tags- , <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, , , <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <cite>, <q>, <code>, <ins>, <del>, <dfn>, <kbd>, <pre>, <samp>, <var> and
- HTML Link Tags- <a> and <base>
- HTML Image and Object Tags- <img>, <area>, <map>, <param> and <object>
- HTML List Tags- <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <dl>, <dt> and <dd>
- HTML Table Tags- table, tr, td, th, tbody, thead, tfoot, col, colgroup and caption
- HTML Form Tags- form, input, textarea, select, option, optgroup, button, label, fieldset and legend

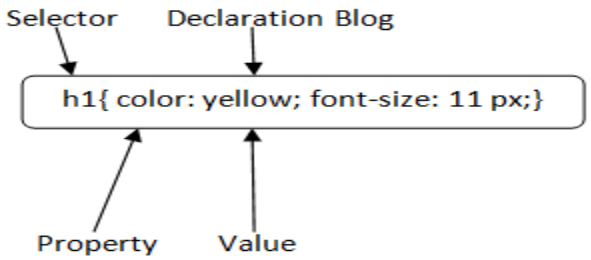
4.2.1.2 CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colours, layout, and fonts, thus making our web pages presentable to the

users.CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, layout designs, variations in display for different devices and screen sizes as well as a variety of other effects.CSS is easy to learn and understand but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. Most commonly, CSS is combined with the markup languages HTML or XHTML.

CSS SYNTAX:

A CSS comprises style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document. A style rule set consists of a selector and declaration block.



Selector -- h1

Declaration -- {color: yellow; font-size: 11px;}

For the above example, there are two declarations:

1. color: yellow;
2. font-size: 11 px;

- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon. A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Property: A Property is a type of attribute of HTML element. It could be color, border etc.

Value: Values are assigned to CSS properties. In the above example, value "yellow" is assigned to color property.

HTML Styles – CSS

- Use the HTML style attribute for inline styling
- Use the HTML <style> element to define internal CSS
- Use the HTML <link> element to refer to an external CSS file
- Use the HTML <head> element to store <style> and <link> elements
- Use the CSS color property for text colors
- Use the CSS font-family property for text fonts
- Use the CSS font-size property for text sizes
- Use the CSS border property for borders
- Use the CSS padding property for space inside the border
- Use the CSS margin property for space outside the border

4.2.1.3 JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript (js) is a light-weight object-oriented programming language which is used by several websites for scripting the webpages. It is an interpreted, full-fledged programming language that enables dynamic interactivity on websites when applied to an HTML document. It was introduced in the year 1995 for adding programs to the webpages in the Netscape Navigator browser. Since then, it has been adopted by all other graphical web browsers. With JavaScript, users can build modern web applications to interact directly without reloading the page every time. The traditional website uses js (JavaScript) to provide several forms of interactivity and simplicity.

JavaScript can be used for **Client-side** developments as well as **Server-side** developments.

- **Client-side**: It supplies objects to control a browser and its Document Object Model (DOM). Like if client-side extensions allow an application to place elements on an HTML form and respond to user events such as mouse clicks, form input, and page navigation. Useful libraries for the client-side are AngularJS, ReactJS, VueJS and so many others.
- **Server-side**: It supplies objects relevant to running JavaScript on a server. Like if the server-side extensions allow an application to communicate with a database, and provide continuity of information from one invocation to another of the application, or perform file manipulations on a server. The useful framework which is the most famous these days is node.js.

Syntax:

```
<script>
        // JavaScript Code
</script>
```

4.2.2 Back End

4.2.2.1 PHP

The term PHP is an acronym for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for web development. It is open-source which means it is free to download and use. It is very simple to learn and use. The files have the extension ".php". 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 can actually do anything related to server-side scripting or more popularly known as the backend of a website. For example, PHP can receive data from forms, generate dynamic page content, can work with databases, create sessions, send and receive cookies, send emails etc.

Syntax:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> PHP Test </title>
</head>
<body>
<?php echo "<p> Hello World </p>";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

DATABASE

atabase- A database is a separate application that stores a collection of data. Each database has one or more distinct APIs for creating, accessing, managing, searching and replicating the data it holds.

Before we proceed to explain the MySQL database system, let us revise a few definitions related to the database.

- **Database** − A database is a collection of tables, with related data.
- **Table** − A table is a matrix with data. A table in a database looks like a simple spreadsheet.
- **Column** − One column (data element) contains data of one and the same kind, for example the column postcode.
- **Row** − A row (= tuple, entry or record) is a group of related data, for example the data of one subscription.
- **Redundancy** − Storing data twice, redundantly to make the system faster.
- **Primary Key** − A primary key is unique. A key value can not occur twice in one table. With a key, you can only find one row.
- **Foreign Key** − A foreign key is the linking pin between two tables.
- **Compound Key** − A compound key (composite key) is a key that consists of multiple columns, because one column is not sufficiently unique.
- **Index** − An index in a database resembles an index at the back of a book.
- **Referential Integrity** − Referential Integrity makes sure that a foreign key value always points to an existing row.

4.2.2.2 MySQL Database

MySQL is currently the most popular database management system software used for managing the relational database. It is open-source database software, which is supported by Oracle Company. It is fast, scalable, and easy to use database management system in comparison with Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle Database. It is commonly used in conjunction with PHP scripts for creating powerful and dynamic server-side or web-based enterprise applications.

- Create a connection to a database

Before you can access data in a database, you must create a connection to the database. In PHP, this is done with the mysqli_connect() function.

- Closing a Connection

The connection will be closed automatically when the script ends. To close the connection before, use the mysql_close() function.

- Create a Database-The CREATE DATABASE statement is used to create a database in MySQL.

Syntax

CREATE DATABASE database name

To get PHP to execute the statement above we must use the mysql_query() function. This function is

Used to send a query or command to a MySQL connection.

- Create a Table-The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a table in MySQL

Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
(
 column_name1 data_type,
 column_name2 data_type,
 column_name3 data_type,
 ....
)
```

MySQL Functions

Mysql_affected_rows—Get number of affected rows in previous MySQL operation mysql_change_user —Change logged in user of the active connection mysql_client_encoding —Returns the name of the character set mysql_close —Close MySQL connection mysql_connect—Open a connection to a MySQL Server mysql_create_db —Create a MySQL database mysql_data_seek —Move internal result pointer mysql_db_name —Get result data mysql_db_query —Send a MySQL query mysql_drop_db —Drop (delete) a MySQL database mysql_errno —Returns the numerical value of the error message from previous MySQL

operation mysql_error —Returns the text of the error message from previous MySQL
operation mysql_escape_string —Escapes a string for use in a mysql_query
mysql_fetch_array —Fetch a result row as an associative array, a numeric array,
or both mysql_fetch_assoc —Fetch a result row as an associative array
mysql_fetch_field —Get column information from a result and return as an
object mysql_fetch_lengths —Get the length of each output in a result mysql_fetch_object —Fetch a result row as an object
wsmysql_num_rows —Get number of rows in result mysql_pconnect
—Open a persistent connection to a MySQL server
mysql_ping —Ping a server connection or reconnect if there is no
connection mysql_query —Send a MySQL query
mysql_result —Get result data mysql_select_db
—Select a MySQL database mysql_set_charset
—Sets the client character set mysql_stat —
Get current system status mysql_tablename —
Get table name of field mysql_thread_id —
Return the current thread ID
mysql_unbuffered_query—Send an SQL query to MySQL, without fetching and buffering

phpMyAdmin

phpMyAdmin is an open source tool written in PHP intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the World Wide Web. phpMyAdmin supports a wide range of operations with MySQL. Currently it can create and drop databases, create/drop/alter tables, delete/edit/add fields, execute any SQL statement, manage cusers and permissions, and manage keys on fields. While you still have the ability to directly execute any SQL statement. phpMyAdmin can manage a whole MySQL server (needs a super-user) as well as a single database. To accomplish the latter you'll need a properly set up MySQL user who can read/write only the desired database. It's up to you to look up the appropriate part in the MySQL manual.

phpMyAdmin can:

·browse and drop databases, tables, views, fields and indexes
·create, copy, drop, rename and alter databases, tables, fields and indexes
·maintenance server, databases and tables, with proposals on server configuration

·execute, edit and bookmark any SQL-statement, even batch-queries

·load text files into tables

·create and read dumps of tables

·export data to various formats: CSV, XML, PDF, ISO/IEC 26300 -OpenDocument Text and Spreadsheet, Word, Excel and LATEX formats

·administer multiple servers

·manage MySQL users and privileges

·check referential integrity in MyISAM tables

·using Query-by-example (QBE), create complex queries automatically connecting required tables

·create PDF graphics of your Database layout

·search globally in a database or a subset of it

·transform stored data into any format using a set of predefined functions, like displaying BLOB-data as image or download-link

·support InnoDB tables and foreign keys

CHAPTER-5

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

In system implementation, we shall see the different pages of our website one by one.

5.1 INPUT DESIGN AND OUTPUT DESIGN

Input Design converts the user-oriented inputs to computer-based formats. Inaccurate input data are the most common cause of errors in data processing. Error data entered by the data operator can be controlled by the input design. The goal of designing input is to make the data entry easy, logical and as free from errors as much as possible.

The proposed system is completely menu-driven. It is a powerful tool for interactive design. It helps the user comprehend the range of alternatives available and also prevents them from making an invalid selection. All entry screens are interactive in nature. It has been designed taking into account all the constraints of the end-user.

Some other features included are:

- The form title clearly states the purpose of the form
- Adequate space is given for data entry

Data Validation is done for eliminating duplicate entries. Outputs are the most important and direct source of information to the customer and management. Intelligent output design will improve the system's relationship with the user and help in decision making. Outputs are used to make permanent hard copy of the results for later consultation. The output generated by the system is often regarded as the criteria for evaluating the performance of the system. The output design was based on the following factors.

- Usefulness determining the various outputs to be printed to the system user.
- Differentiating between the outputs to be displayed and those to be printed.
- The format for the presentation of the output.

For the proposed system, it is necessary that the output should be compatible with the existing manual reports. The outputs have been formatted with this consideration in mind. The outputs are obtained after all the phase, from the system can be displayed or can be produced in the hard copy. The hard copy is highly preferred since it can be used by the controller section for future reference and it can be used for maintaining the record.

5.1.1 HOME PAGE-The first page of our website is home page.

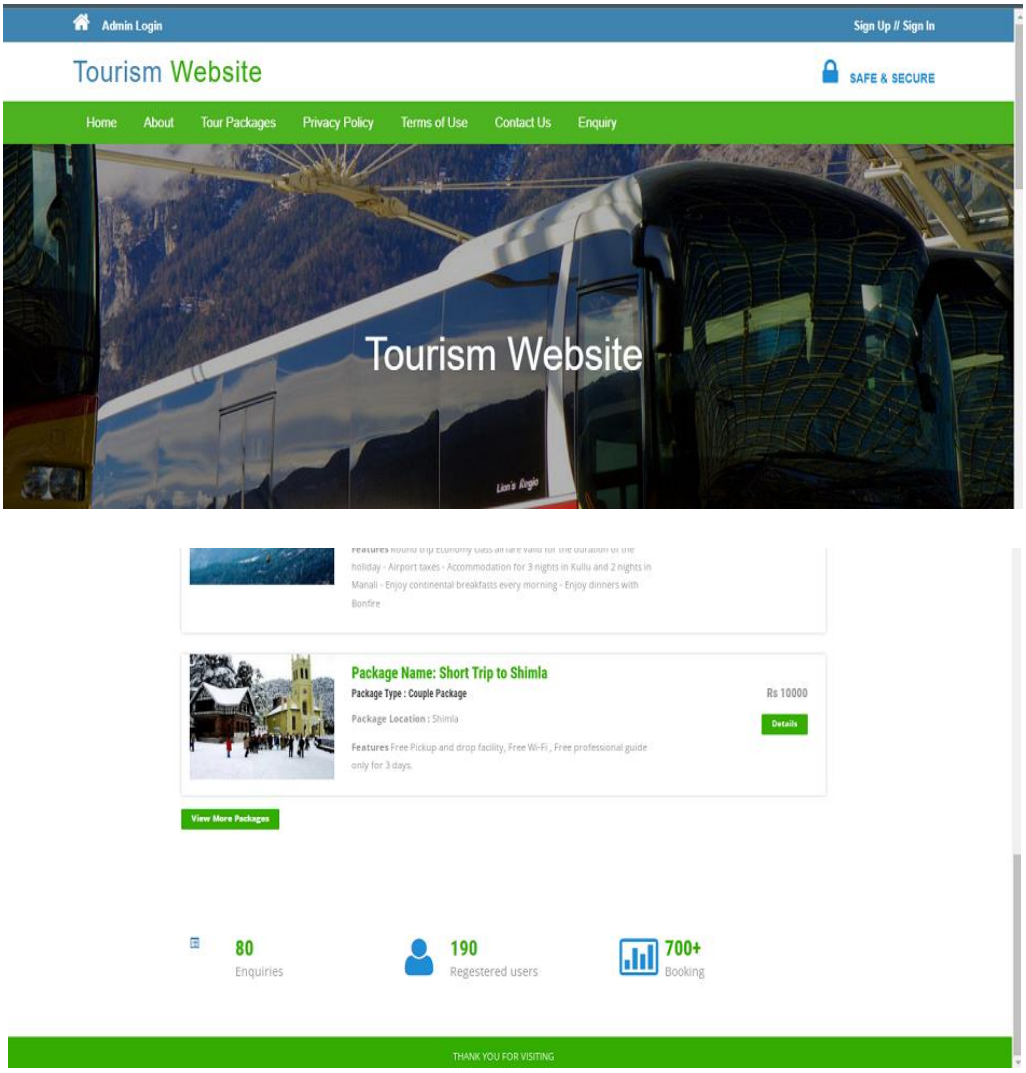


Fig 5.1.1 Home Page

5.1.2. ADMIN PAGE

Admin Login

Login with Admin account's "Username" and "Password".

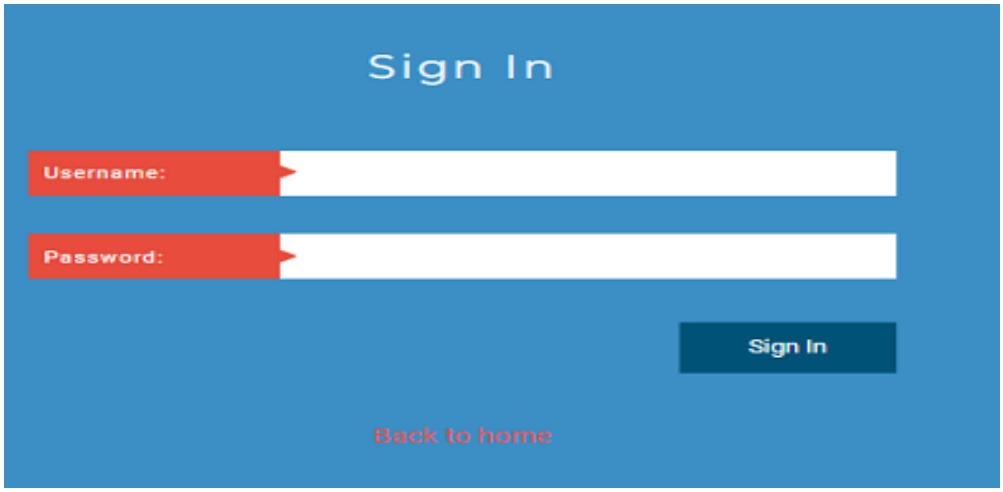


Fig 5.1.2 Admin Login

After login with correct username and password in the Admin account Admin Block is opened.

a) DASHBOARD- Admin Dashboard shows total number of courses, exams and examinees on the system.

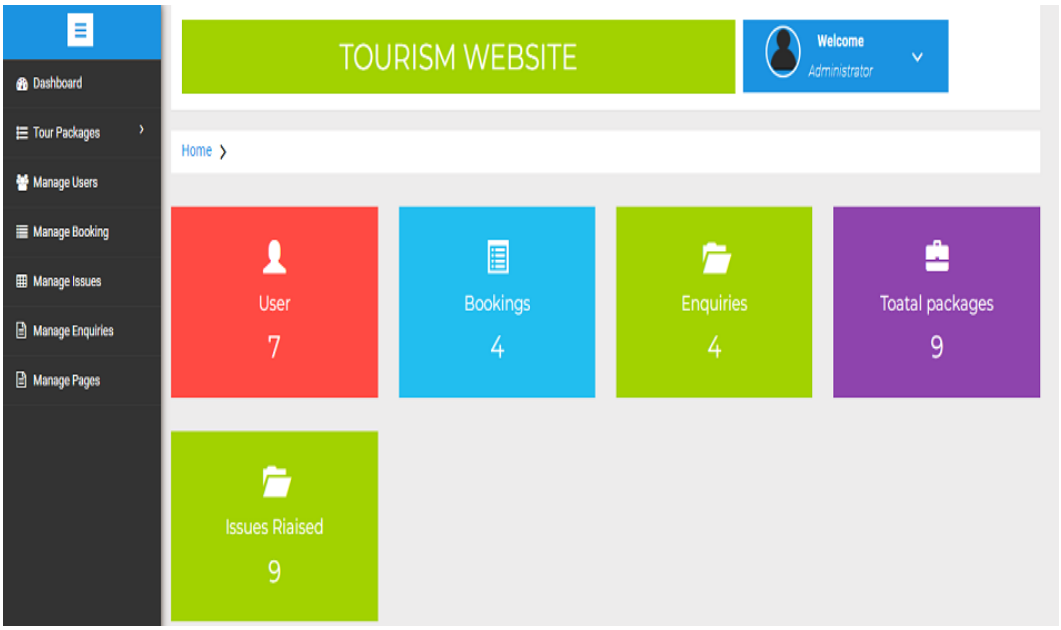


Fig 5.1.2(a) Dashboard

b) TOUR PACKAGES- We can create and manage our package here.

CREATE PACKAGES-Here we can create new packages.

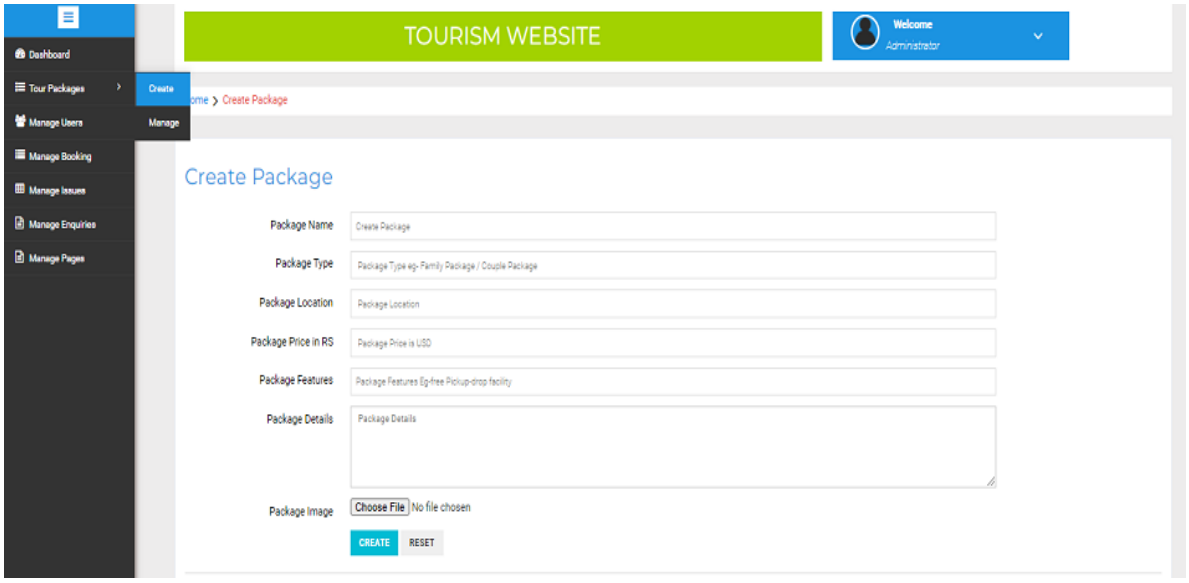


Fig 5.1.2(b) Create Packages

MANAGE PACKAGES- Here, we can manage our various packages. It includes package name, package type, location, price, creation date and action.

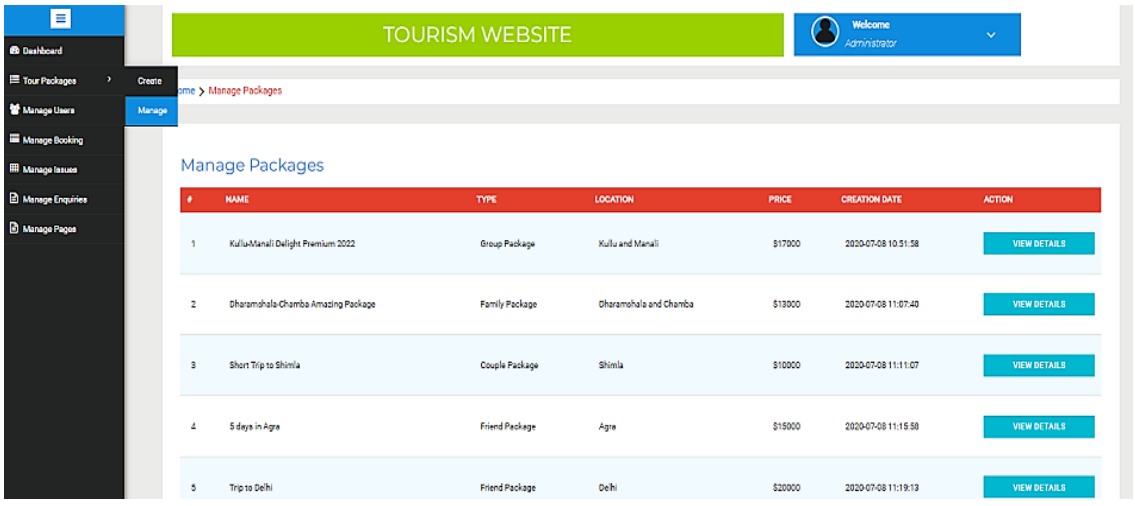


Fig 5.1.2(b) Manage Packages

c) MANAGE USERS-Here, the user personal information is stored. It includes the user name, mobile no., email id, reg date, updation date.

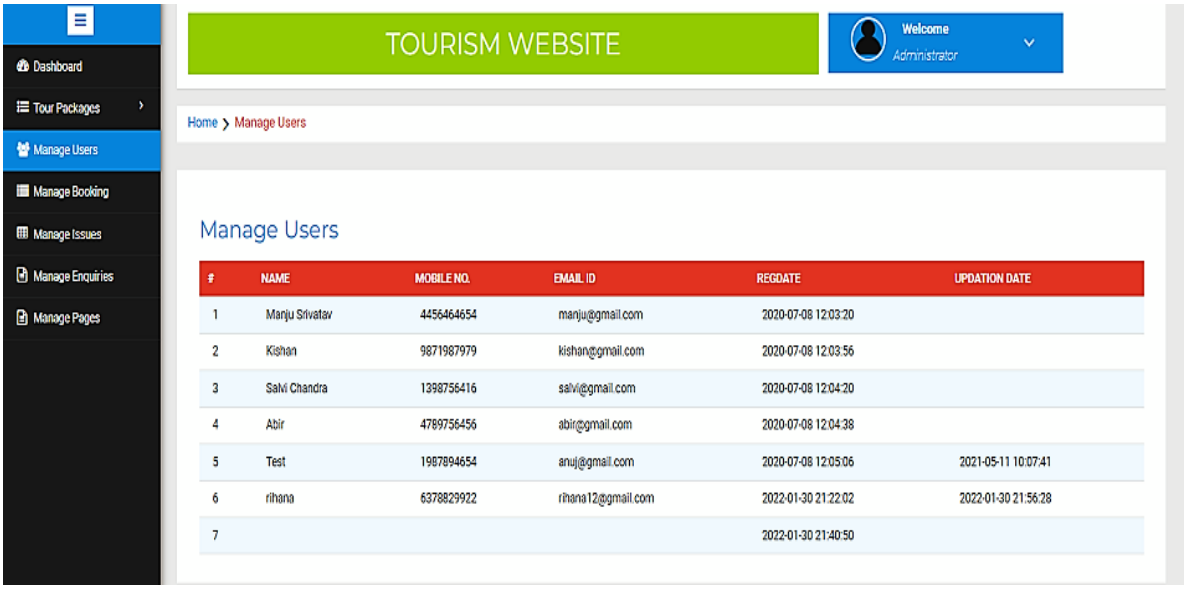


Fig 5.1.2(c) Manage User

d) MANAGE BOOKING- It contains the booking details of customer and admin can confirm or cancel the booking of customer

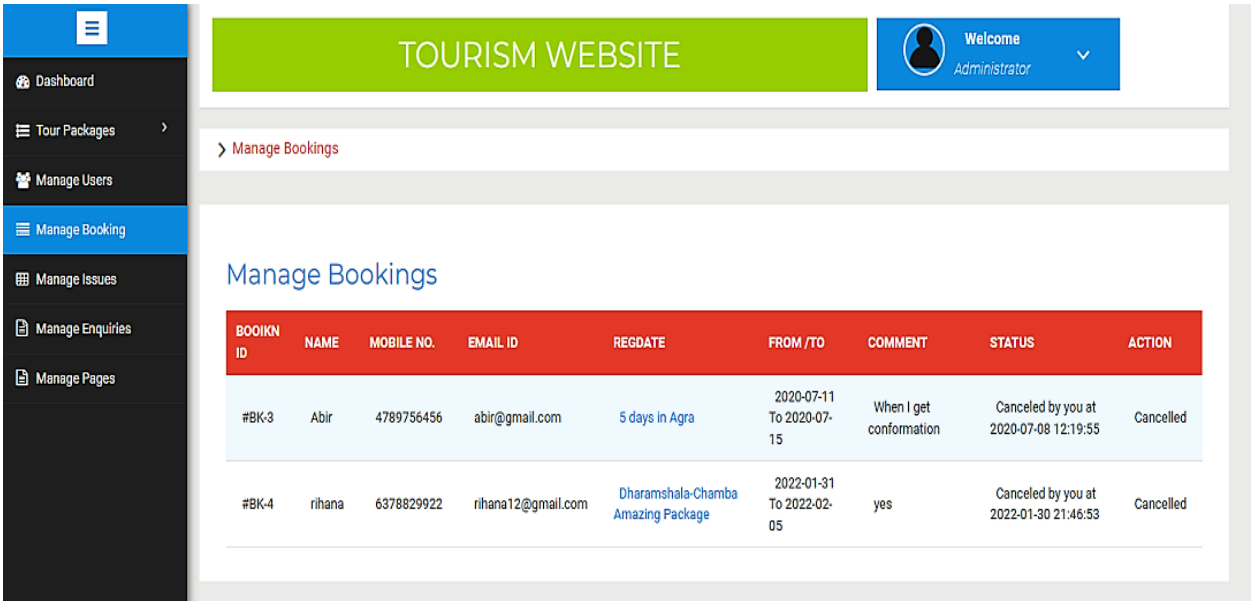


Fig 5.1.2(d) Manage Booking

e) MANAGE ISSUES- This page contains different types of issues raised by the customer and admin can view the issue and give remarks to the customer.

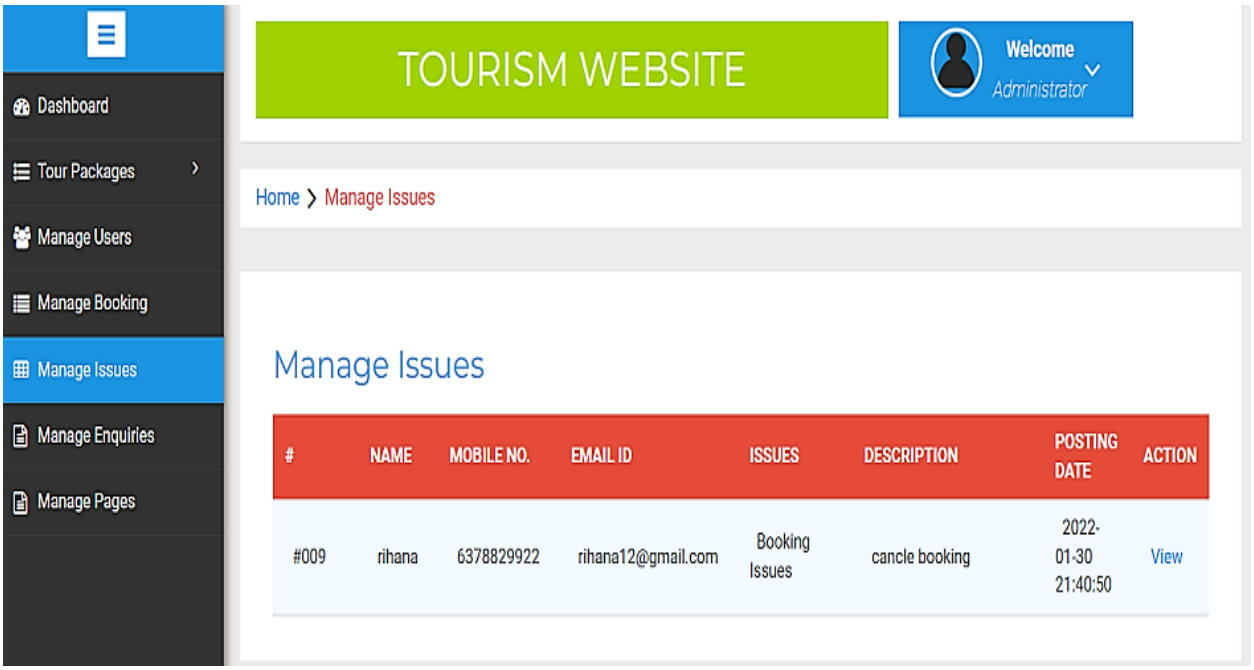


Fig 5.1.2(e) Manage Issues

f) MANAGE ENQUIRIES- This page contains different enquiries of website users and admin can read those enquiries on this page.

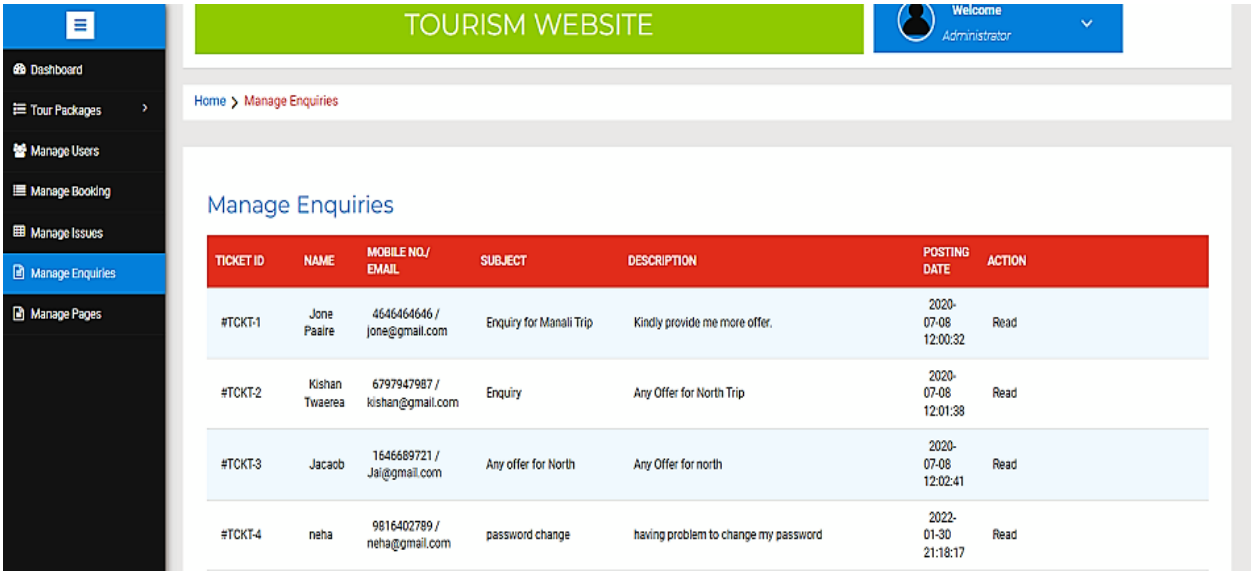


Fig 5.1.2(f) Manages Enquiries

g) MANAGE PAGES- On this page admin can manage all the pages of the website and can update any type of changes accordingly.

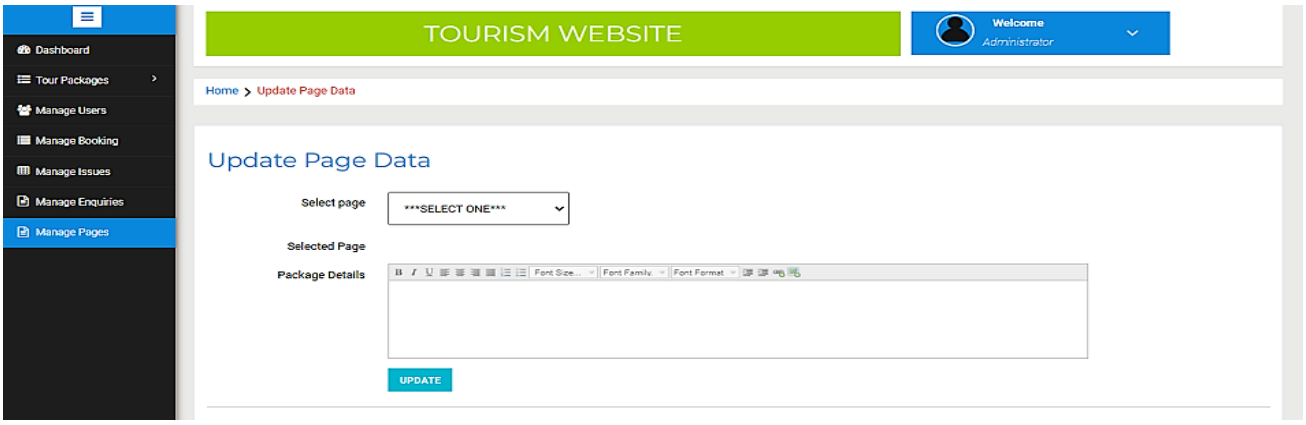


Fig 5.1.2(g) Manages Pages

h) ADMINSTRATOR- This block contains two options one is settings and another one is logout.

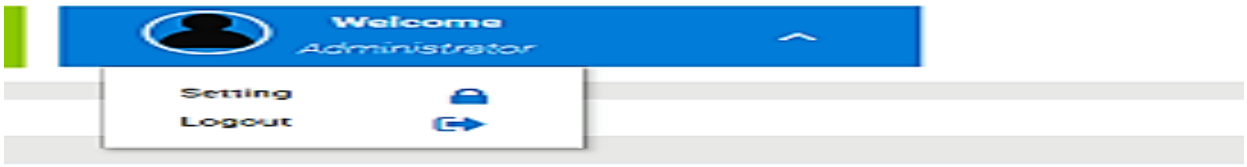


Fig 5.1.2(h) Adminstrator

SETTING - By clicking on this option admin can make changes in his password.

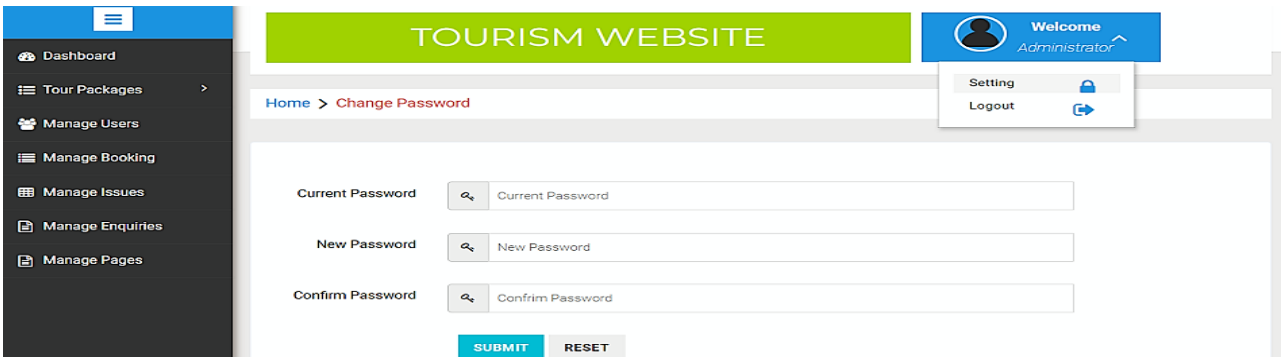


Fig 5.1.2(h) Setting

LOGOUT- This option is for logging out from the admin account and return back to sign in page.

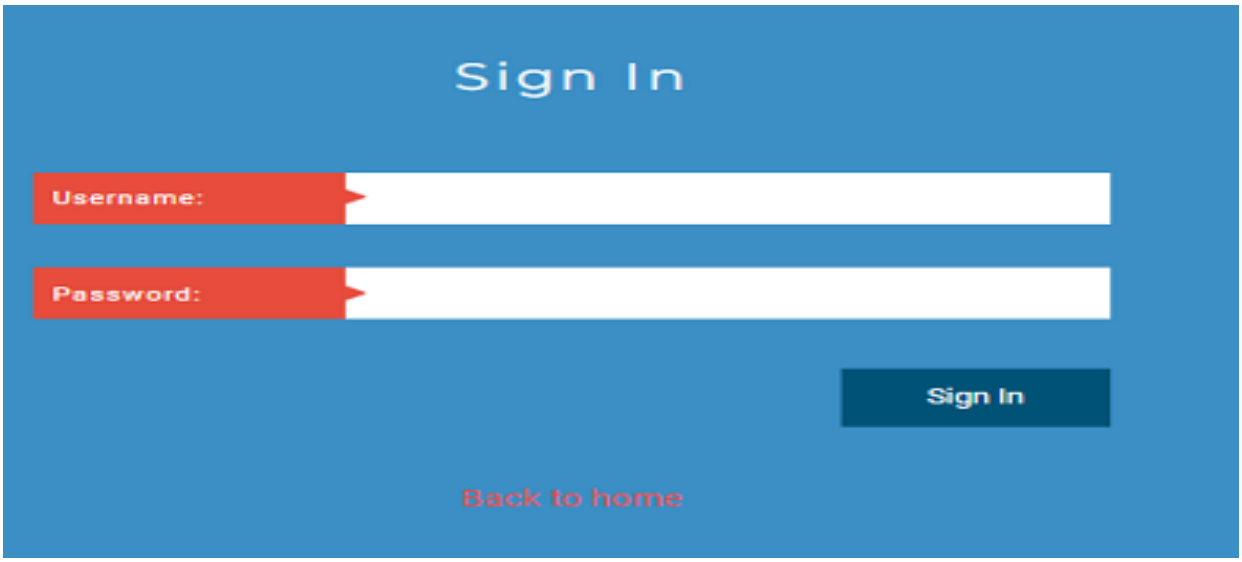


Fig 5.1.2(h) Logout

5.1.3 ABOUT PAGE- This page contains all the basic information abut the website.

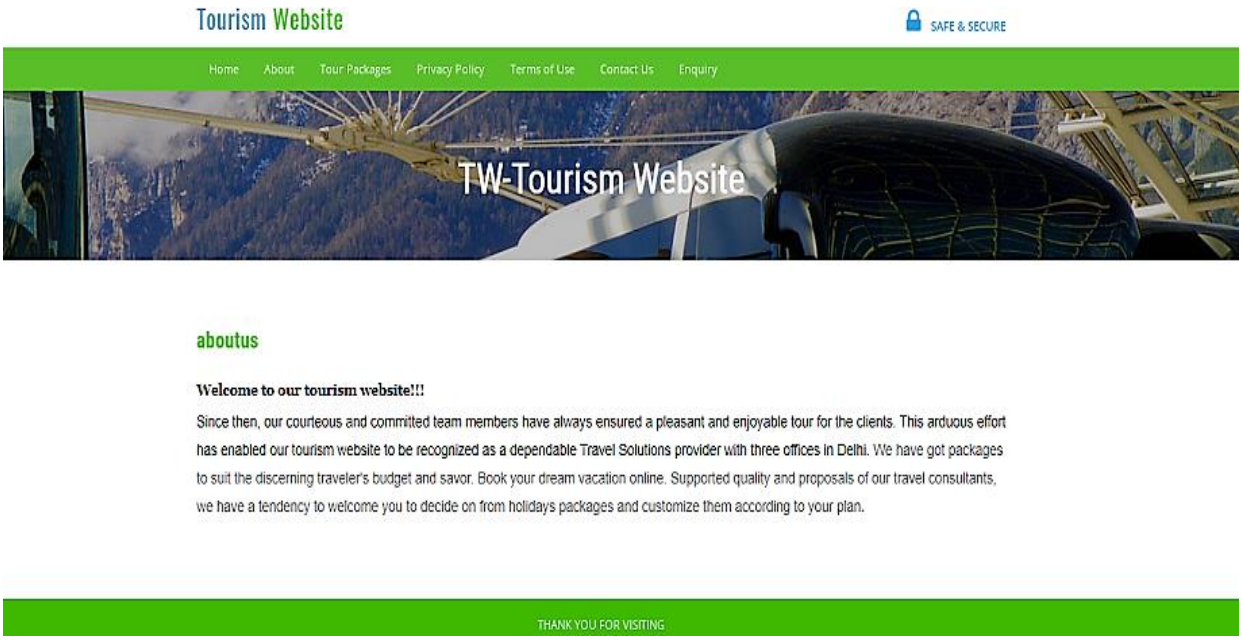


Fig 5.1.3 About Page

5.1.4 TOUR PACKAGES- Here, our website is giving an amazing tour packages for our customer.

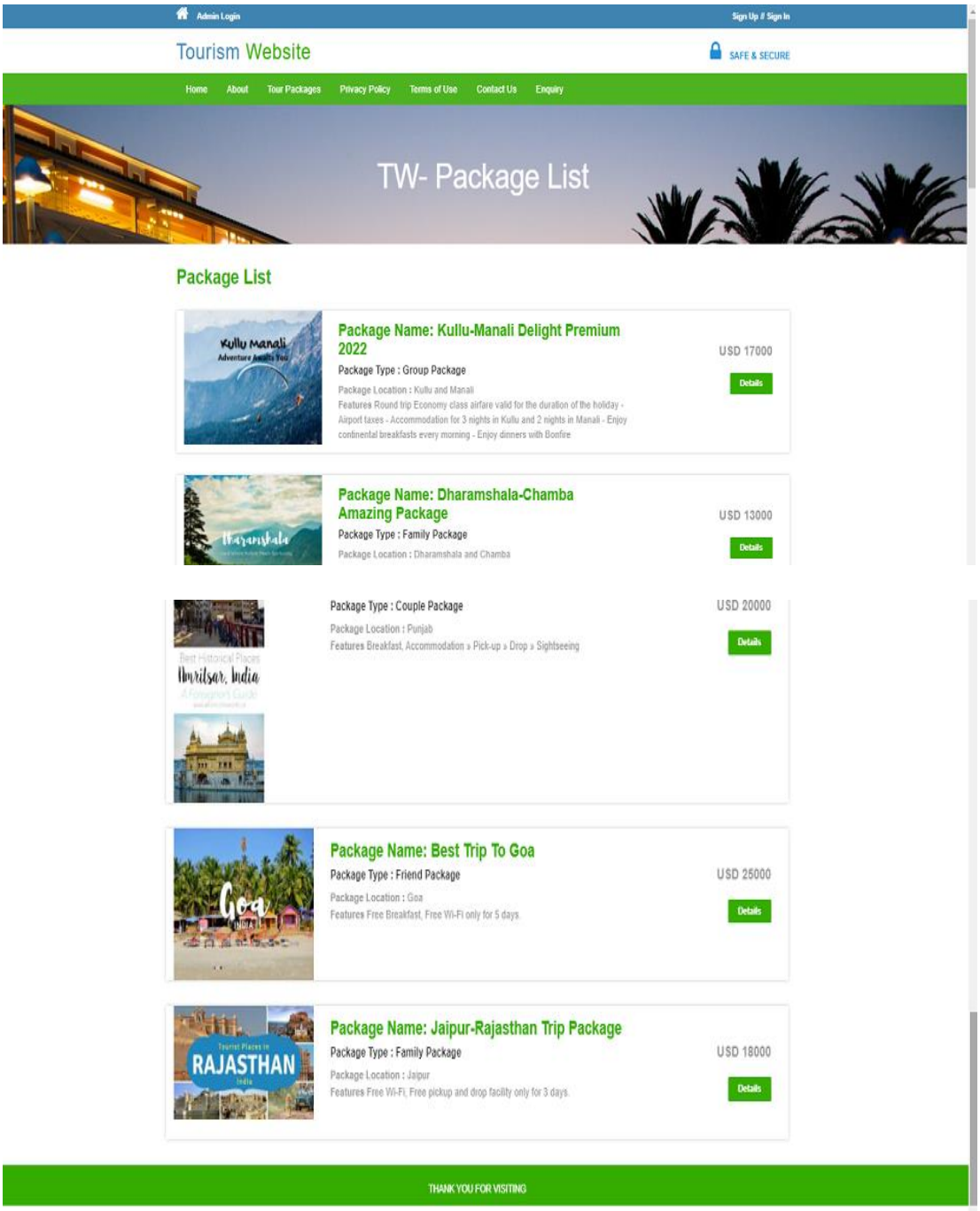


Fig 5.1.4 Tour Packages

5.1.5. PRIVACY POLICY PAGE- It contains the privacy policies of website.

Fig 5.1.5 Privacy Policy Page

5.1.6. TERM OF USE- This page contains how to use the website in appropriate way.

Fig 5.1.6 Term of Use

5.1.7. CONTACT US- This page contains contact address of the admin.

Fig 5.1.7 Contact Us

5.1.8. ENQUIRY – Using this option user can put any type of enquiry and submit it to the admin.

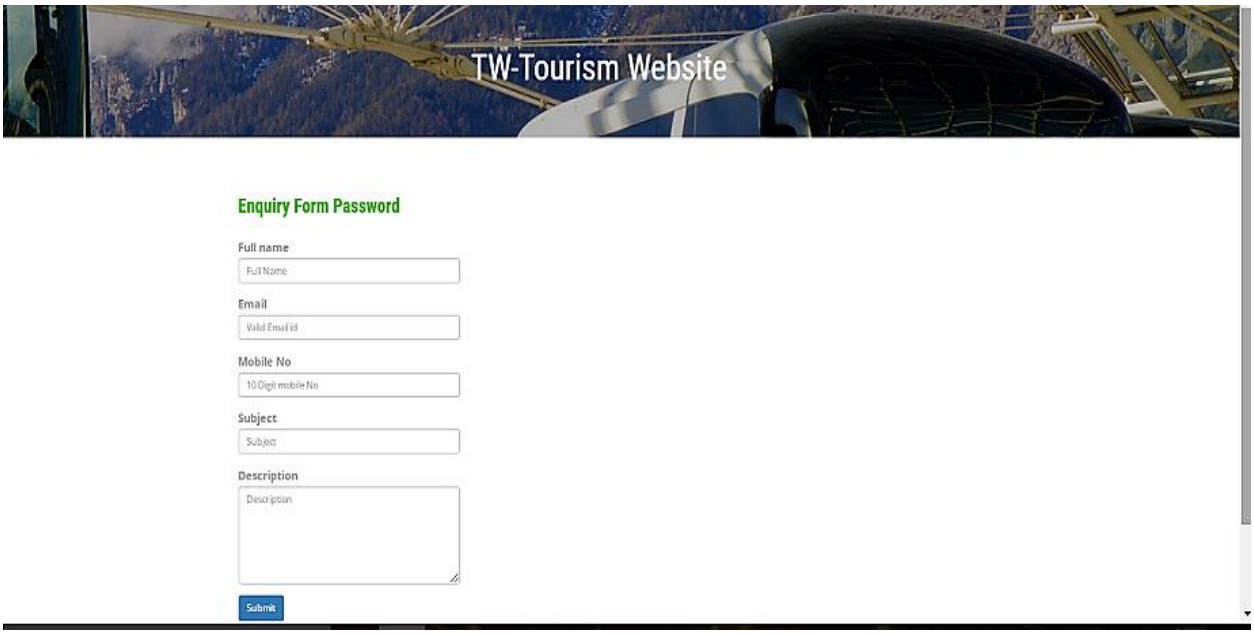


Fig 5.1.8 Enquiry

5.1.9. SIGN UP- This block is used to create a new account on the website.

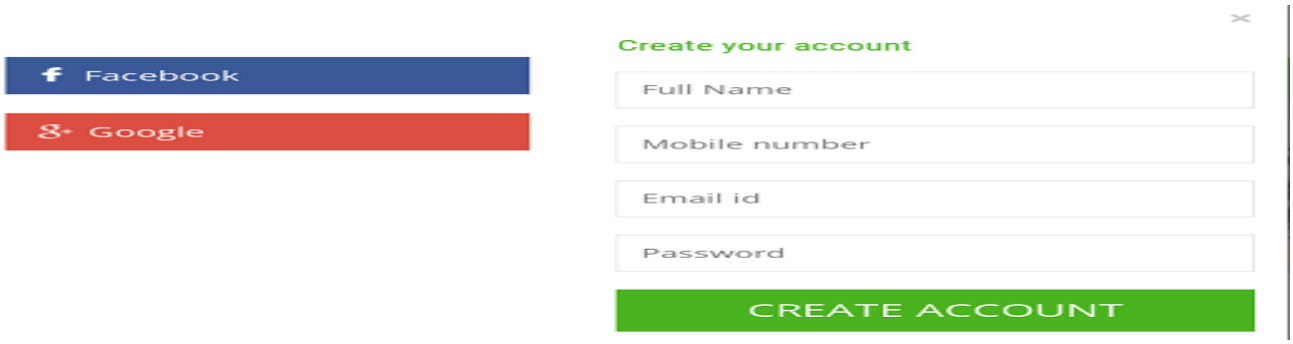


Fig 5.1.9 Sign Up

5.1.10. SIGN IN – This block is used to sign in to the website if you already have an account in this website.

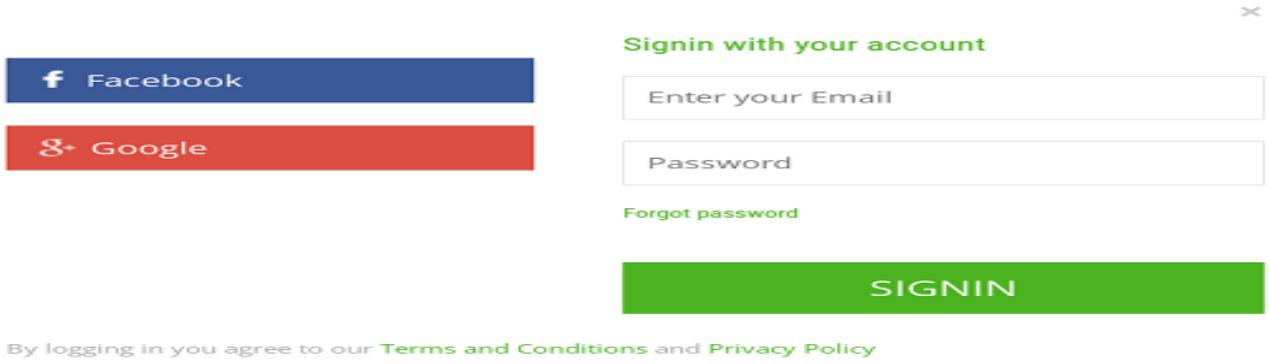


Fig 5.1.10 Sign In

Let us assume that we already have an account that is rihana12@gmail.com, so the profile will be shown as:

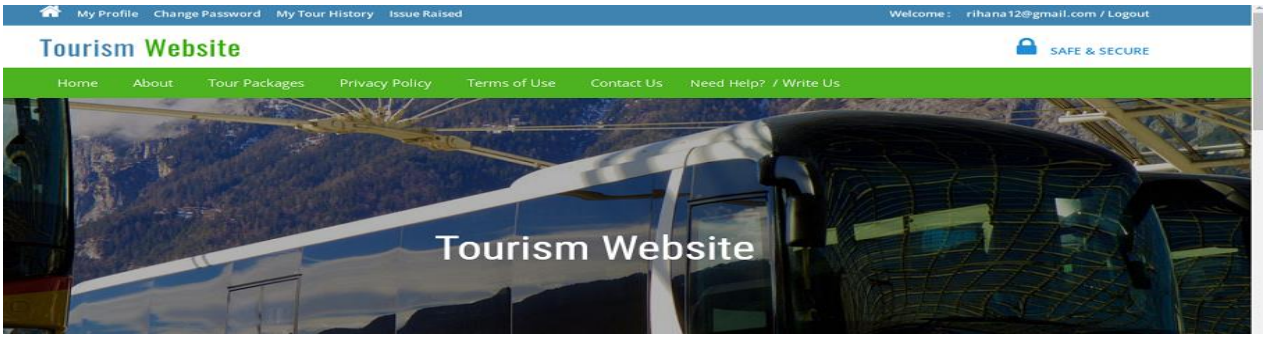


Fig 5.1.10

(a) MY PROFILE- If user have loged in to the website then he can make any updates in his profile by clicking on the MY PROFILE option.

Fig 5.1.10(a) My Profile

(b) CHANGE PASSWORD- User can make changes to his password with this option.

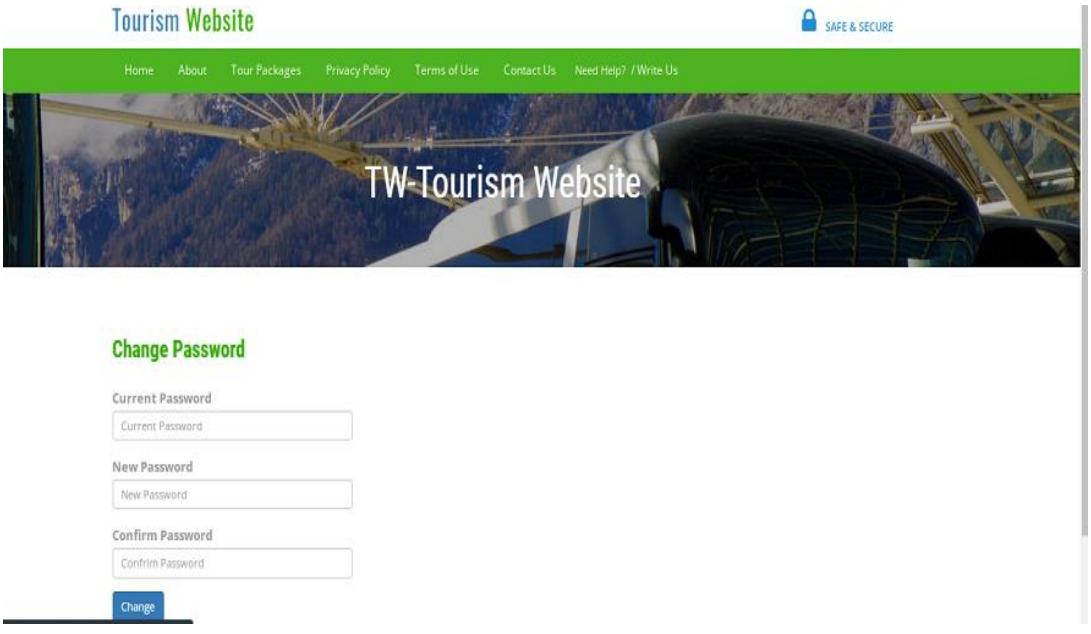


Fig 5.1.10(b) Change Password

(c) MY TOUR HISTORY- User can see his tour history record with this option**.**

My Tour History

#	Booking Id	Package Name	From	To	Comment	Status	Booking Date	Action
1	#BK4	Dharamshala-Chamba Amazing Package	2022-01-31	2022-02-05	yes	Canceled by admin at 2022-01-30 21:46:53	2022-01-30 21:42:37	Cancelled

Fig 5.1.10(c) My Tour History

(d) ISSUE RAISED- User can raise any kind of issues and submit it to the admin with this option.

Issue Tickets

#	Ticket Id	Issue	Description	Admin Remark	Reg Date	Remark date
1	#TKT-9	Booking Issues	cancle booking	your booking has been cancled contact us for refund	2022-01-30 21:40:50	2022-01-30 21:46:16

Fig 5.1.10(d) Issue Raised

5.1.11 RECOVER PASSWORD-Sometime users forget their password so they can recover it by click on forgot password in sign in page. After click on forgot password button, the next page will be shown as:

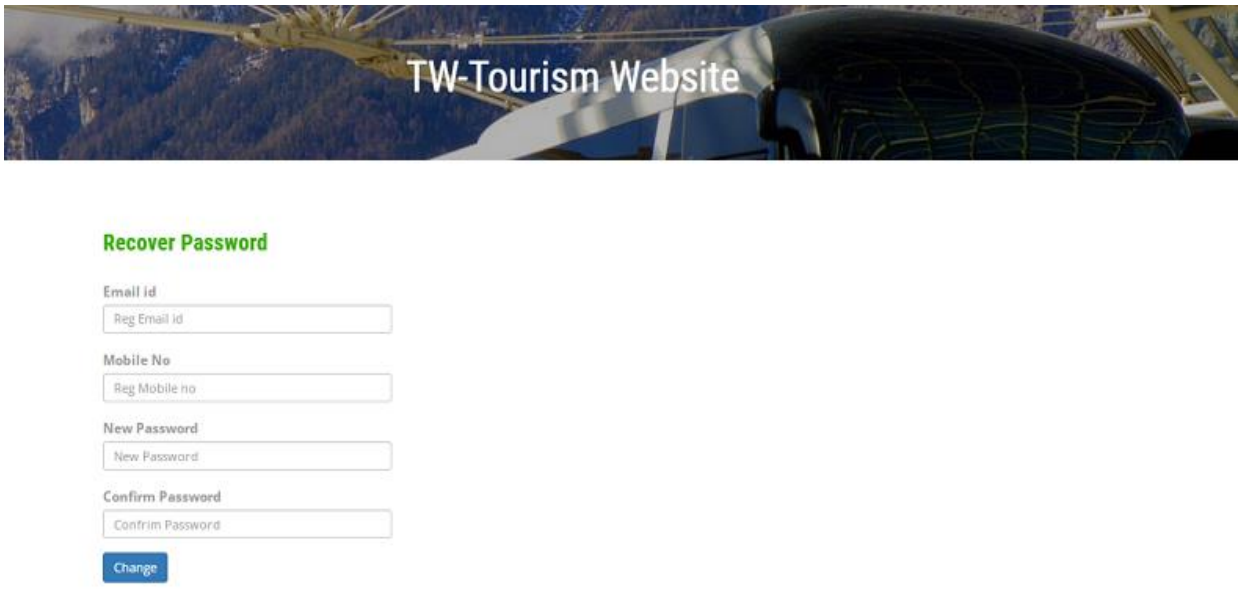


Fig 5.1.11 Recover Password

5.1.12. WRITE US- User can give any feedback by clicking on this option.

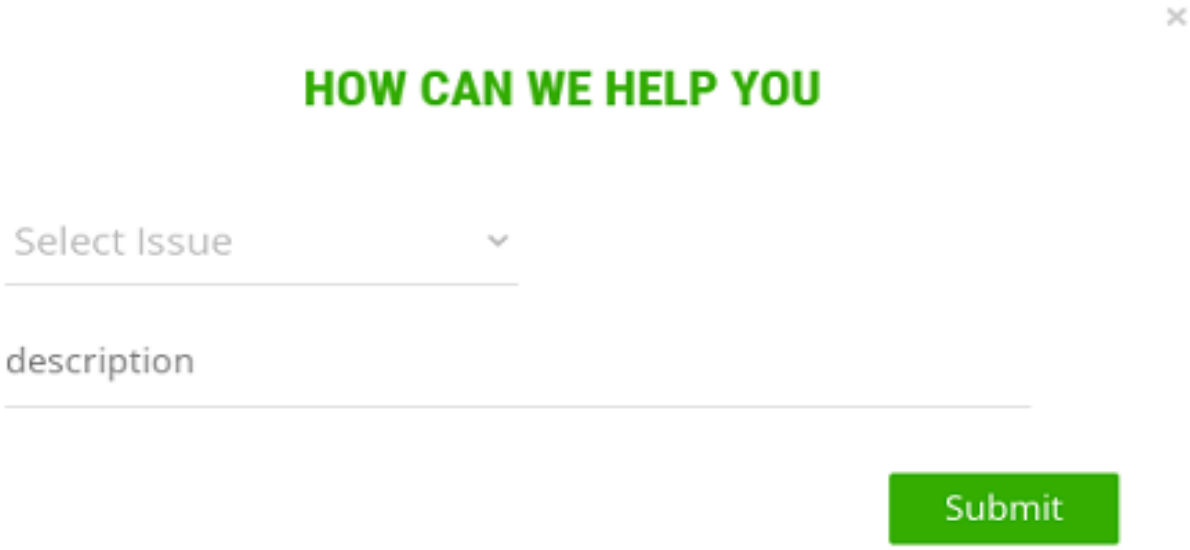


Fig 5.1.12 Write us

5.1.13. LOGOUT- After visiting your profile you simply click on logout button to come back to home page.

Fig 5.1.13 Logout

CHAPTER-6

CONCLUSION

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. The application was tested very well and the errors were properly debugged. Testing also concluded that the performance of the system is satisfactory. All the necessary output is generated. This system thus provides an easy way to automate all the functionalities of consumption. If this application is implemented in few consumption, it will be helpful. 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

CHAPTER-7

FUTURE SCOPE

1. Medical tourism: Indian has been the origin of Ayurvedic therapy, and even after centuries, the country is successful in sustaining its remedial inventions. Over the years, several specialised hospitals are incorporated in India, which are served by many skilled doctors. In addition, the presence of well-equipped medical facilities has also taken the standard of medical dealing of the country to a new feat of success across the globe. The government should understand the need of medical tourism in India and excel on various tourism policies targeting the medical tourism destinations like Kerala, Chennai and Mumbai. Accordingly, various infrastructural initiatives can be put into practice to promote medical tourism in India.

2.Pilgrimage tourism: Harmony in diversity; this can best be experienced when in India. The country is laid out with plenty of religious destinations creating immense exposure for pilgrimage tourism. It is observed that most of the popular religious Indian sites are visited by thousands of pilgrims on regular basis. In addition, there are certain places as well which are believed to be quite religious but due to lack of promotion and government intrusion, these destinations are out of limelight. Hence, the respective state tourism authority should step forward in promoting pilgrimage tourism in India.

3. Eco tourism: It is something new in Indian tourism sector, which invites tourist to visit and explore various locations without impacting its fragile ecosystem. Eco tourism in India basically aims to create environment awareness amongst the visitors and service provider. Starting from wildlife reserves to naturally blessed regions, there are plenty of enticing spots in India that are idyllic for eco tourism. Through eco tourism, the rich variety of flora and fauna in the country can be preserved for tourists. Therefore, by bringing in various initiatives pertaining to energy efficiency, water reuse and recycling of waste products, the concept of eco tourism can be made more impactful in the country. And most importantly, the revenue generated from eco tourism can further be utilised for funding various conservation projects and training programs.

4. Youth tourism: This kind of tourism is specifically targeted for the youth travellers, who not only enjoy exploring new places but very adventure enthusiasts as well. Youth travel and tourism can also be included in the academic excursion wherein, the institute will arrange effective tourism program for the youth students. Besides, the craze of biking and many other rousing

activities can equally be encouraged under such tourism schema. Today, youth visitors are considered as the most candid travellers all over the globe. Keeping in mind the volume of youth travellers, youth tourism market can further be segregated into independent youth travel and youth group travel. Independent youth travel may include an individual traveller or a group of independent travellers. On the other hand, independent youth travel includes a group of 6 or more youth (school/non-school group). Under Youth Tourism, government should execute more enticing and academic execution program for the students.

5. Cultural tourism: One should visit India to witness its cultural diversity. India is full of fiestas and traditional practices all round the calendar making the country one of the worth visiting destinations across the globe. Apart from religious variety, one can also get influenced by the diverse range of cuisines, languages, music tastes and architectures in the country. Considering the cultural affluences in the country, government and tourism authority should join hand in developing awareness program on cultural tourism.

6. Heritage tourism: The scope of heritage tourism in India is immense. Over the periods, it has been emerged as a major segment in tourism industry and an important source of revenue. Stepping in India will portray you its flourishing history that can still be witnessed in various majestic monuments, imperial fortress, holy shrines and other historic destinations. Indian government should come along various private enterprises in developing and preserving the significance of heritage tourism in India. Based upon the wide scope of heritage tourism in the country, this segment can further be grouped into various segments like industrial heritage, majestic heritage, religious tourism, ethnicity and urban renewal.

7. Agricultural tourism: Agricultural tourism or agritourism is a rapid growing sector today, which invites travelers to visit and explore various agricultural properties, farms, wineries and ranches. Under agritourism program, traveller can visit the working farms, involve into various activities and buy different agricultural products. In a country like India where majority of the populace is involved in farming and cultivation, agritourism should be promoted at higher level. Government should utilise its farming land by accommodating small gardens, activity areas, relaxation zone where traveller can come and spread its utility to enhance the scope of agricultural tourism in India.

CHAPTER-8

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