A Project Report

on

A WEB APPLICATION FOR TRAVELLERS USING

TRAVEL-BHOOMI

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirement for the award of the degree of

B.Tech Computer Science and Engineering

GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY

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Under The Supervision of
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UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA
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SCHOOL OF COMPUTING SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
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CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

We hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the project, entitled **"A WEB APPLICATION FOR TRAVELLERS USING TRAVEL-BHOOMI"** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award submitted in the School of Computing Science and Engineering of Galgotias University, Greater Noida, is an original work carried out during the period of March 2023 to June 2023, under the supervision of Janarthanan. S, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, of School of Computing Science and Engineering, Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.

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

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This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidates is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Janarthanan. S

Assistant Professor

CERTIFICATE

The Final Project Viva-Voce examination has been held on 5 June 2023, and their work is recommended. -

Signature of Examiner(s) **Signature of Supervisor(s)**

Signature of Program Chair **Signature of Dean**

Date: 5 June 2023

Place: Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

As the problem statement addressed by the Organization of Government of Uttarakhand. To develop software through which we can search each and every famous thing (i.e., famous place, food, fruit, handicraft, etc.) in each village/city.
Objective:

a. To be able to give farming-related information like weather updates, and suitable crops based on the region.

b. To be able to give all the information in the local Indian Languages.

To help boost tourism in our country and help people with self-employment the Uttarakhand Government requires an application through which we can search each and every famous thing (i.e., famous places, food, fruit, handicraft, etc.) in each village/city. By having this information, tourists can easily visit the places.

As the problem statement addressed our main motive would be to make a web application that would take the input as the current state in which the tourist is visited, then would ask the district in which they have visited, and then would show the options of famous local places, food, handicraft, etc. at that place. This would be our app at the basic level after which we would make more modifications in our web application by enabling google map in that so that it could read the current location i.e., state and district of the visitor so that they would not need to enter those details manually. Also, we would make a separate window for travel guides to register and work as local guides so that they could guide those visitors and also enable a tracker window for the visitors so that they could book a travel guide for them who are nearest and could also pay them according to the hours of use. This would also lead to the employment of those local people who would work as guides for those visitors.

The tools and technology which we would use in our web application would be HTML5, JavaScript (such as node.js, angular.js), CSS (tailwind CSS, materialize CSS, bootstrap), and joining the web application with the database like phpMyAdmin which would store the accounts of users with their login credentials and their personal information.

In the coming time, we would also join the Google Maps API so that it can detect the user or tourist location and suggest them based on their choices and interests which would be able to understand using machine learning and algorithms.

In the Future, we have decided to launch its mobile application version compatible with Android using the Kotlin language, after the success of the web application and also on user's feedback so that we could make those changes in the mobile application.

Table of Contents

Title		Page No.
Candidates Declaration		**I**
Certificate		**II**
Abstract		**III**
Contents		**IV**
List of Figures		**V**
Acronyms		**VI**
Chapter 1	**Introduction**	**1**
	1.1 Introduction	**2**
	1.2 Tool and Technology Used	**12**
Chapter 2	**Literature Survey/Project Design**	**14**
Chapter 3	**Functionality/Working of Project**	**18**
Chapter 4	**Results and Discussion**	**34**
Chapter 5	**Conclusion and Future Scope**	**35**
	5.1 Conclusion	**35**
	5.2 Future Scope	**36**
	Reference	**38**

LIST OF FIGURES

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1	[Figure-1]- UNESCO World Heritage Site	2
2	[Figure-2]- National Parks	4
3	[Figure-3]- Adventure Hub	5
4	[Figure-4]- Land of God	5
5	[Figure-5]- Unexplored Regions in Uttarakhand	7
6	[Figure-6]- NAUKUCHIATAL	8
7	[Figure-7]- KAKRIGHAT	8
8	[Figure-8]- SHITLAKHET	8
9	[Figure-9]- KAUSANI	9
10	[Figure-10]- CHAUKORI	9
11	[Figure-11]- PATAL BHUVNESHWAR	9
12	[Figure-12]- LOHAGHAT	10
13	[Figure-13]- SHYAMLATAL	10
14	[Figure-14]- TANAKPUR	11
15	[Figure-15]- Web Application Development Process	13
16	[Figure-16]- User Response	13
17	[Figure-17]- Web Development Action Plan	16

ACRONYMS

B.Tech.	Bachelor of Technology
M.Tech.	Master of Technology
BCA	Bachelor of Computer Applications
MCA	Master of Computer Applications
B.Sc. (CS)	Bachelor of Science in Computer Science
M.Sc. (CS)	Master of Science in Computer Science
SCSE	School of Computing Science and Engineering

CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

The concept of service-oriented computing reinforces Web Services technology. Web services are standards for assimilating Web-based applications by connecting and sharing business processes across networks where applications from various vendors, languages, and platforms communicate with one another and with clients. Web applications are applications that are accessed via a Web browser over a network and are written in browser-supported languages (e.g., HTML, JavaScript). Web applications, which include many familiar applications such as online retail sales, online auctions, and webmail, rely on Web browsers for execution. The number and complexity of websites, as well as the amount of information they provide, have increased dramatically over the last decade. The web has been defined as the archetypal "information space," a combination of content and presentation that allows people to plan, monitor, and govern their activities. It is impossible to design a site in such a way that all of the information needs of all of the site's users are satisfied on a single screen. As the future moves forwards we have got see many new changes in these web applications due to the advancement in technologies such as Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, such as we have now the option to explore our web application in our native language and we are also provided with chat support vis chat-bot which makes it easy for any new user to understand a new web application. The interface for any web application has changed a lot in a decade letting it more user-friendly. User security is also enhanced a lot letting them protect their privacy.

Currently Uttarakhand’s tourism industry is experiencing a huge boom .Uttarakhand has become a major global destination and its tourism industry is taking full

advantage of this potential increase. The travel and tourism industry is her second highest source of foreign exchange income for Uttarakhand and the government grants exporter status to travel and tourism organizations.

There are several factors contributing to the tourism industry in Uttarakhand.

Firstly, the tremendous growth of the Uttarakhand economy has increased the disposable income of the middle class and has led more and more people to spend money on holidays and at home.

Secondly, Uttarakhand is booming as her nature love, and more and more people are coming to Uttarakhand for calmness.

Third, the Ministry of Tourism's aggressive "Incredible Uttarakhand" advertising campaign has played a major role in transforming Uttarakhand's image from a state of snake charmers to a hip and trendy place, making it a new favorite among foreign travelers aroused great interest.

The contribution of the travel and tourism industry to the Uttarakhand industry is immeasurable. Tourism is one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings and indirectly contributes to the economy through links with other sectors such as horticulture, agriculture, poultry farming, handicrafts, and construction. The tourism industry also provides employment for millions of people in Uttarakhand both directly and indirectly through its links with other economic sectors.

[Figure-1]

Uttarakhand's travel and tourism industry is characterized by a significant government presence. Each zone has a tourism agency that operates a chain of hotels/guesthouses and offers package tours, and the central/state government operates the Tourism Development Corporation of Uttarakhand.

Some of the salient features of tourism policy are:

– This policy proposes to include tourism in the parallel list of the Constitution to allow both central and state governments to participate in the development of the sector.

- Automatic approval of technical contracts in the hotel industry, depending on the fulfillment of certain parameters.

– 25% tariff reduction on goods required for the initial establishment or large-scale expansion of hotels.

- 50% of foreign currency earnings of hotels, travel agencies, and tour operators are exempt from income tax.

- Remaining profits are also tax-free when reinvested in tourism-related projects.

Types of Tourism

All types of tourism in Uttarakhand have registered phenomenal growth in the last decade ever since the Uttarakhand government decided to boost revenues from the tourism sector by projecting Uttarakhand as the ultimate tourist spot.

The reason why Uttarakhand has been doing well in all types of tourism there. Uttarakhand has always been known for its hospitality, uniqueness, and charm – attributes that have been attracting foreign travelers to Uttarakhand in hordes.

The different types of tourism in Uttarakhand:

1. Heritage Tourism

Uttarakhand has always been famous for its rich heritage and ancient culture.

Uttarakhand’s glorious past and cultural diversity make a potent blend that attracts millions of tourists each year to its heritage tourist attractions

Uttarakhand’s rich heritage is amply reflected in the various temples, palaces, monuments, and forts that can be found everywhere there.

The most popular heritage tourism destinations in Uttarakhand are:

- Chota Char Dham
- Badrinath
- Kedarnath
- Gangotri
- Yamunotri
- lakes of Kumaon Hills

2. Ecotourism

[Figure-2]

Ecotourism entails traveling to places that are renowned for their natural beauty and social culture while making sure not to damage the ecological balance.

Eco-tourists have been thronging Uttarakhand in large numbers for it has a rich source of flora and fauna. A great number of endangered and rare species are also to be found in the various national parks in Uttarakhand. Major national parks in

Uttarakhand for ecotourism are: Jim Corbett national park

3. Adventure Tourism

Adventure Hub

From white water rafting to paragliding, from bungee jumping to trekking and from skiing to mountain biking - there is no dearth of adventure activities to be had and experienced in Uttarakhand. While Auli is known as the skiing paradise of India, Rishikesh hosts India's highest bungee platform!

[Figure-3]

Adventure tourism is growing in Uttarakhand these days. Tourists prefer trekking to places such Himalayan range. White water rafting is also popular in Uttarakhand and tourists flock to places like Rishikesh and Haridwar for this adrenaline-pumping activity.

4. Wildlife Tourism

Uttarakhand has lush forests with beautiful exotic wildlife. Places , where foreign tourists can conduct wildlife tourism in Uttarakhand, are Jim Corbett National park.

5. Pilgrimage Trip

Land Of Gods

Called Devbhoomi (Land of the gods), Uttarakhand is home to one of the highest Lord Shiva temples in the world, the Char Dham (four revered sites), the Panch Kedar (five temples dedicated to Lord Shiva), the Panch Badri (five temples dedicated to Lord Vishnu) and the Panch Prayag (five confluences of the holy Ganges river).

[Figure-4]

Uttarakhand is perhaps the ultimate destination for all types of pilgrims following all

faiths around the world. The major religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity, and Sikhism are an integral part of Uttarakhand culture and heritage and their values and beliefs blend with the air, soil, and sky of Uttarakhand.

Famous Pilgrimages and Places in Uttarakhand

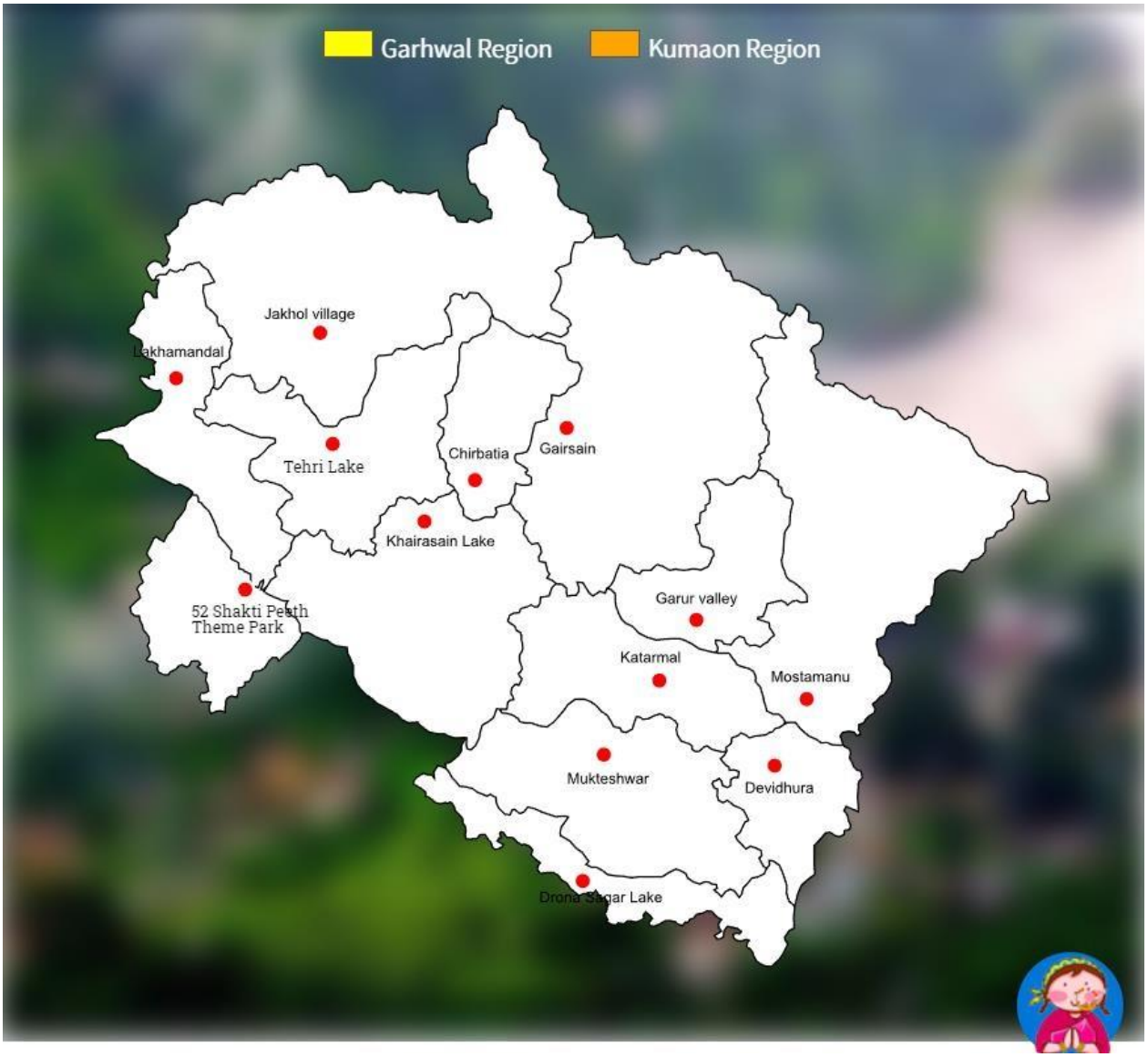
1. Chota Char Dham
1.1. Badrinath
1.2. Kedarnath
    1.3. Gangotri
    1.4. Yamunotri
2. lakes of Kumaon Hills
3. Other points of interest
    3.1. Rishikesh
    3.2. Haridwar
    3.3. Tehri Dam
4. national parks and bio reserves
5. Hill stations
6. Fairs and festivals
7. Panch Prayag
    7.1. Vishnu Prayag
    7.2. Nanda Prayag
    7.3. Karna Prayag
    7.4. Rudra Prayag
    7.5. Dev Prayag
8. Panch Kedar
    8.1 Legend of Panch Keda

History of Uttarakhand's Tourism Industry in the Last Five Years

Uttarakhand is a state in the northern part of India. It is often referred to as "Devbhumi" (literally "Land of the Gods") due to its religious significance and the numerous Hindu temples and pilgrimage sites found throughout the state. As a result, religious tourism forms a major part of tourism in the state. Uttarakhand is famous for the natural environment of the Himalayas. 2019 Tourist arrivals Domestic - 40,000,000 per year and foreigners - 150,000 per year. The tourism business in Uttarakhand generated ₹23,000 crores in 2013–14.

UNEXPLORED REGIONS IN UTTRAKHAND

[Figure-5]



Uttarakhand is a land of misty Himalayas, roaring rivers, serene forests, and ancient temples. Without a doubt, it is one of my favorite states in India. Though the famous Shiva temples (Badrinath & Kedarnath), Nainital, Mussoorie, Haridwar, Rishikesh, etc. are some of the most common attractions of Uttarakhand; this time I got a chance to explore the hidden gems in Uttarakhand. These offbeat places in Uttarakhand totally left me awestruck. All thanks to Uttarakhand Tourism for this amazing experience.

1- NAUKUCHIATAL

[Figure-6]

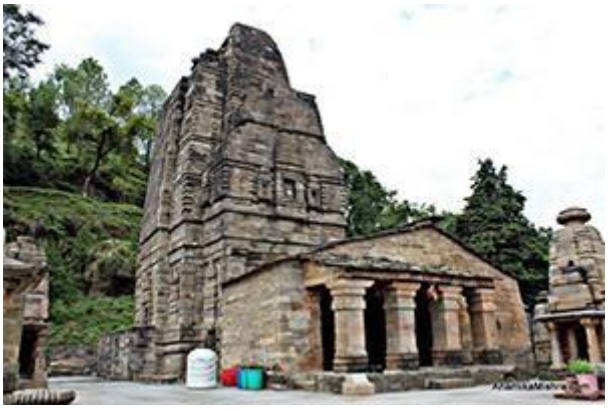
Naukuchiatal is a beautiful place situated just about 27 km up, from Nainital. It's a very peaceful place. The main attraction of this place is the Naukuchia lake itself which has 9 corners. We stayed in the govt. TRH (Tourist Rest House) which was right behind the lake. Have a look!

2- KAKRIGHAT

Kakrighat is famous for its Neem Karoli Baba Ashram. This ashram is situated on the banks of Kosi River. Swami Vivekanand also came here for meditation. It's a nice place to stop by when driving toward Ranikhet. We spent a really nice time here, sipping our cups of chai and soaking into the moment.

[Figure-7]

3- SHITLAKHET



Many of you might have heard about Ranikhet, this is about 20 km from Ranikhet. If you are looking for a place to relax and escape the chaotic city life, then spend a day or two in Shitlakhet for a digital detox. If you are in Shitlakhet, take time to visit the famous Katarmal Sun Temple too. It's just about 18 km from this little quaint village.

[Figure-8]

4- KAUSANI

Kausani is the perfect place to enjoy the view of the beautiful Himalayas and to witness the sunset and sunrise. Our TRH had the best view. Nanda Devi peaks, Trishul parbat, and other mountain peaks were right in front of us. Sad that my camera couldn't do justice to what I saw with my eyes, but I think it's enough to give you an idea about the same! Also, when in Kausani don't forget to visit famous writer Sumitra Nandan Pant's home, Anasakti Ashram, and the ancient Baijnath Temple.

[Figure-9]

5- CHAUKORI

[Figure-10]

Chaukori is a beautiful kaleidoscopic beautiful village to enjoy the view of the mountains. This village is defined as a village straight out of a fairy-tale. It is surrounded by Himalayan peaks and dense forests. And yes, it's TRH is the MOST BEAUTIFUL TRH I have ever experienced.

6- PATAL BHUVNESHWAR

Patal Bhuvneshwar is an ancient cave temple where you need to rappel down to 90 ft to reach the caves. It was an incredible experience to visit this temple. This is actually Lord Shiva's temple and has 33 Koti Hindu Gods. Previously, photography wasn't allowed here but due to a sudden change in rules, govt. has now allowed photography here and we

[Figure-11]

were the first lot to click photos inside we informed the authorities there about the new rule for ASI monuments by Govt. of India.

7- LOHAGHAT

Haunted stories of Lohaghat are quite famous, especially Mount Abbott where Dr. Morris Hospital is situated. It is said that this place is haunted. I'll share the tale about this place in detail in another blog post, but for now, I just want to say that do visit Mount Abbott and Lohaghat for a nice peaceful time. It has got some really amazing views to capture, and of course, enjoy.

[Figure-12]

8- SHYAMLATAL

Frankly, I wasn't sure about this place till the time I reached the lake. Though it is not THAT maintained and you might spot locals swimming and playing in the lake, but the place is good for a day picnic. We visited this place for lunch, where we sat right next to the lake and ate. It was a of its kinds experience.

[Figure-13]

9- TANAKPUR

Tanakpur is not a hill station. What makes this place special is its location. Tanakpur is located near the border of India and Nepal. There is just one bridge that you can walk and cross to reach Nepal. Of course, we walked to Nepal, visited the first village Brahmdev in Nepal, and came back. It was a good experience to cross the border of

the country just like that. You can also spend a nice time on the ghats of Tanakpur where you get to see the mountains right across the river.

[Figure-14]

TOOL AND TECHNOLOGY USED

The web application would be using the location of that user firstly which could be achieved using Google API. On that, the user could search for famous places to visit, eat and stay. The feature of a price filter would also be provided to them so that they could search for those places that are affordable according to their budget. In the initial stage, this web application would be for Uttarakhand only so that needs to be designed in such a way that it could run with less internet connectivity as it is a hilly area and there could be difficulty in accessing the internet connection. Collaboration with local people is also done for those who want to give their rooms or house for some days as lodges to the tourist which would also lead to being a source of income for those locals. The options for famous eateries would also be provided to tourists so that they could also eat those famous local foods rather than only eating at those famous restaurants. Famous handicrafts and famous local shops would also be displayed to those customers. The aim would also be to provide more language options t users who are coming from outside India like Chinese language, Spanish, French, etc. A roadmap guide would also be provided to the tourist who has come to this state for the intention of the famous Kedarnath Yatra. Travel guides would also collaborate so that a tourist through that web application can put the request to get a travel guide for their traveling. Now for the farmers, a platform over a web application would be available showing them all the services like weather updates, tips for good farming, and updates on schemes provided by Government in their native language so that it could be understandable for them.

1. Find a Genuine App Idea
2. Market Research
3. Define Functionality
4. Sketch Your Web App Design
5. Wireframes & Prototypes
6. Time to Start Validating
7. Choose Your Technology
8. Host Your Application on the Web
9. Deploy Your App
WEB APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

[Figure-15]

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY/PROJECT DESIGN

The state of Uttarakhand consists of two divisions i.e. Garahwal Region (Western part) and Kumaon Region (Eastern part) and both regions have 13 districts in all. Garhwal region consists of Haridwar, Dehradun, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Pauri, Chamoli, and Rudraprayag districts. Kumaon region has Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh and Udham Singh Nagar districts. A qualitative approach to analysis is adopted to highlight the comparative analysis of the Garhwal and Kumaon regions of Uttarakhand. The research study includes analyzes of two aspects of tourism: content analysis and web analysis. The content analysis of the official website of the state tourism administration includes the extent of tourist information content and the sophistication of the website available to visitors. Web analytics covers selected criteria such as backlinks and traffic ranking using web analytics reports pulled from Alexa.com. Marketing and branding of tourism products are determined by qualitative content analysis, a number of pages linking to official tourism sites of the state, Alexa Traffic Rank, and Traffic Rank in India. The paper compares tourism web content and web analytics of two regions and provides a model for business development based on lessons learned from two case studies and insights from a selected international region.

The web application would first use that user's location, which could be achieved using the Google API. On this, the user could search for famous places to visit, eat and stay. They would also be provided with a price filter feature to search for places that are affordable according to their budget. In the initial stage, this web application would be only for Uttarakhand so it has to be designed to run with less internet connection as it is a hilly area and there might be difficulty in accessing an internet

connection. Cooperation with local people is also done for those who want to provide their rooms or house for a few days as cottages to tourists, which would also lead to a source of income for these locals. Tourists would also be given the options of famous restaurants so that they can also eat those famous local foods and not just eat at these famous restaurants. Famous handicrafts and famous local shops will also be exposed to these customers. The aim would also be to provide more language options to the users who come from outside Uttrakhand like Chinese, Spanish, French, etc. to the tourist who has come to this state for the purpose of the famous Kedarnath Yatra. The tour guides would also cooperate so that the tourist can submit a request to get a tour guide for his travel through this web application.

Now there would be a platform for the farmers through a web application that would show them all the services like weather updates, good farming tips, and updates on the schemes provided by the government in their native language to make it understandable to them.

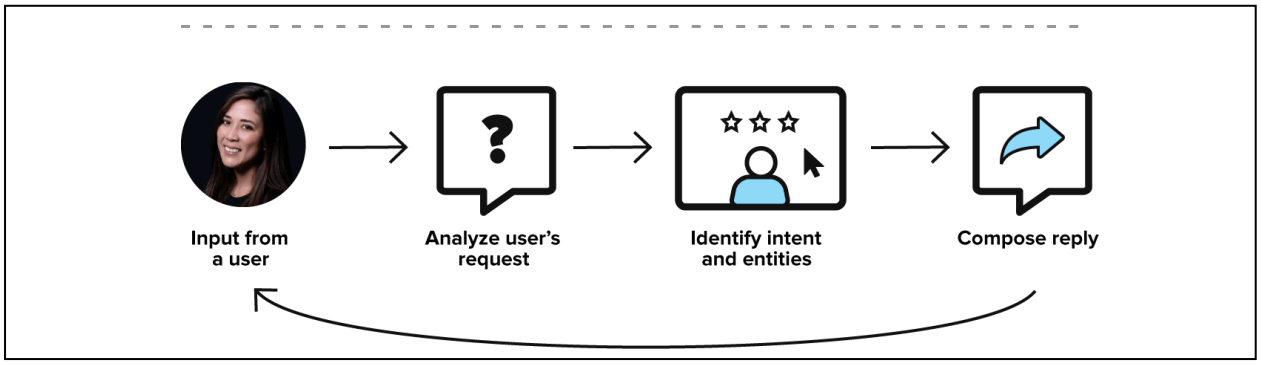
- The fact that there are millions of Internet users worldwide and that number is expected to grow over time indicates that websites will continue to be an important medium for the dissemination of information. Users using the web application vary from place to place and region to region. In some areas where the strength of network connectivity is low, we need to design such a web application that could be processed with the availability of low internet connectivity.

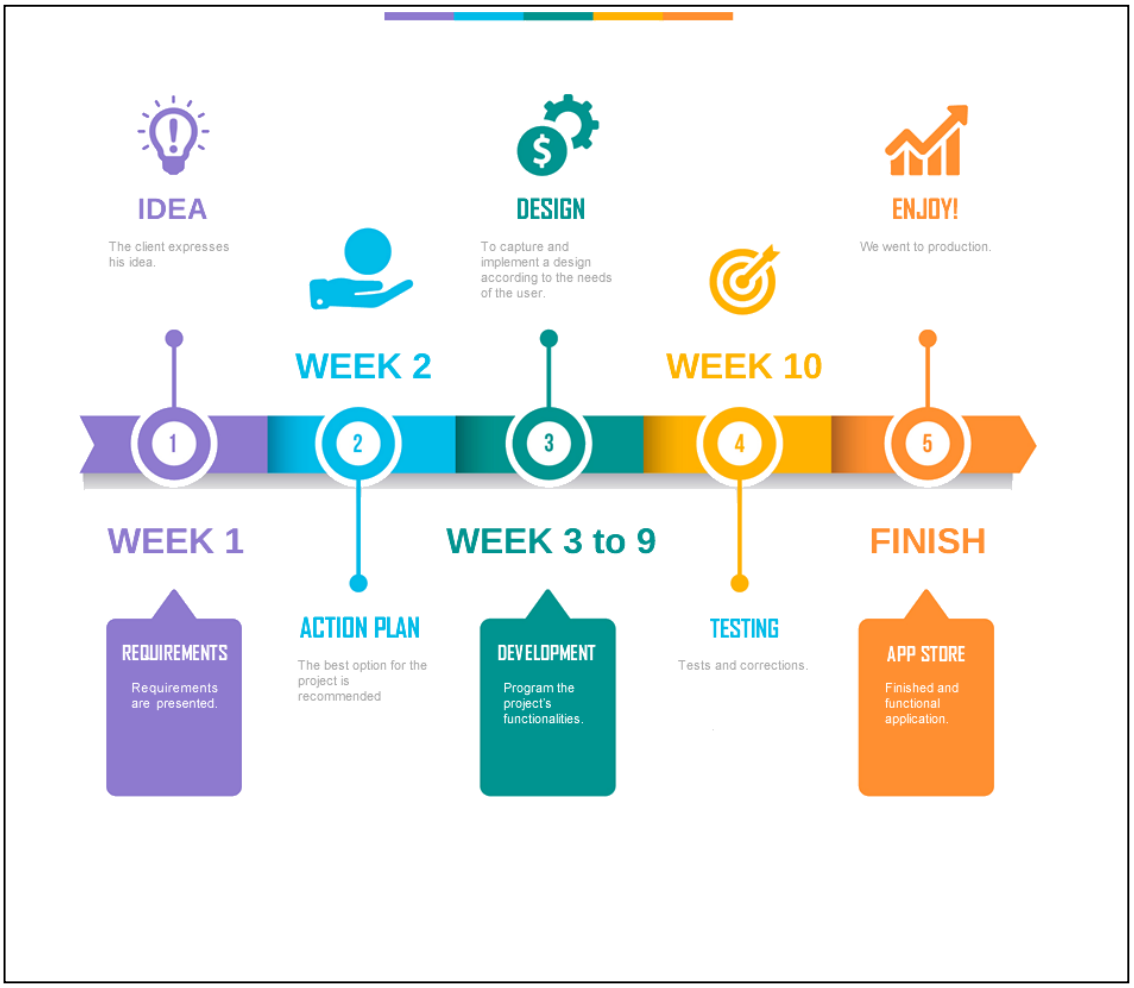
• One approach to developing service-oriented web applications is to translate high-level business models into a composition language and then use web services to implement business processes.

• Through this web application these local places as well as local traders will get benefit as more and more tourists visit these places which eventually lead to economic revival in Uttarakhand.

• AI chatbot receives input data which it interprets and converts into relevant output. So if a website visitor asks a question, the AI chatbot will analyze their intent, as well as other factors such as tone and sentiment, and then try to provide the best possible answer.

[Figure-16]





[Figure-17]

• The concept of service-oriented computing strengthens web services technology.

Web services are standards for assimilating web applications by connecting and sharing business processes across networks, where applications from different vendors, languages, and platforms communicate with each other and with clients. Web applications are applications that are accessed through a web browser over a network and are written in languages supported by the browser (e.g. HTML, JavaScript).

CHAPTER-3

WORKING OF PROJECT

The project is still in its basic structure but there is one database connected to it that collects the information of the user who registers on the website.

The source code of the website till now mentioned below:

// index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" dir="ltr">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="sstyle.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/5.15.2/css/all.min.css"/>
   </head>
<body>
  <nav>
    <div class="menu">
      <div class="logo">
        <a href="#">Travel-Bhoomi</a>
      </div>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Services</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
```

```
        <li><a href="login.html">Login</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </nav>
  <div class="img"></div>
  <div class="center">
    <div class="title">Welcome to Uttarakhand</div>
    <div class="sub_title">The Land of Mountains</div>
    <div class="btns">
      <button>Search</button>
      <button>Suggestions</button>
    </div>
  </div>
 </body>
</html>
```

// sstyle.css

```
@import
url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@200;300;400;500;600;7
00&display=swap');
body{
  background-image: url(https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1625753487861-
c1e6d778a227?ixlib=rb-
4.0.3&ixid=MnwxMjA3fDB8MHxwaG90by1wYWdlfHx8fGVufDB8fHx8&auto=format&
fit=crop&w=2071&q=80);
}
```

```
*{
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  font-family: 'Poppins',sans-serif;
}
::selection{
  color: #000;
  background: #fff;
}
nav{
  position: fixed;
  background: #1b1b1b;
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px 0;
  z-index: 12;
}
nav .menu{
  max-width: 1250px;
  margin: auto;
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  justify-content: space-between;
  padding: 0 20px;
}
```

```
.menu .logo a{
  text-decoration: none;
  color: #fff;
  font-size: 35px;
  font-weight: 600;
}
.menu ul{
  display: inline-flex;
}
.menu ul li{
  list-style: none;
  margin-left: 7px;
}
.menu ul li:first-child{
  margin-left: 0px;
}
.menu ul li a{
  text-decoration: none;
  color: #fff;
  font-size: 18px;
  font-weight: 500;
  padding: 8px 15px;
  border-radius: 5px;
  transition: all 0.3s ease;
}
```

```
.menu ul li a:hover{
  background: #fff;
  color: black;
}
.img{
  background: url('img3.jpg')no-repeat;
  width: 100%;
  height: 100vh;
  background-size: cover;
  background-position: center;
  position: relative;
}
.img::before{
  content: '';
  position: absolute;
  height: 100%;
  width: 100%;
  background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4);
}
.center{
  position: absolute;
  top: 52%;
  left: 50%;
  transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
  width: 100%;
```

```
  padding: 0 20px;
  text-align: center;
}
.center .title{
  color: #fff;
  font-size: 55px;
  font-weight: 600;
}
.center .sub_title{
  color: #fff;
  font-size: 52px;
  font-weight: 600;
}
.center .btns{
  margin-top: 20px;
}
.center .btns button{
  height: 55px;
  width: 170px;
  border-radius: 5px;
  border: none;
  margin: 0 10px;
  border: 2px solid white;
  font-size: 20px;
  font-weight: 500;
```

```
  padding: 0 10px;
  cursor: pointer;
  outline: none;
  transition: all 0.3s ease;
}
.center .btns button:first-child{
  color: #fff;
  background: none;
}
.btns button:first-child:hover{
  background: white;
  color: black;
}
.center .btns button:last-child{
  background: white;
  color: black;
}
```

// login.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Login Form</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
```

```
    <h2>Login Page</h2><br>
    <div class="login">
    <form id="login" method="post" action="connect.php">
        <label><b>User Name
        </b>
        </label>
        <input type="text" name="Uname" id="Uname" placeholder="Username"
name="username">
        <br><br>
        <label><b>Password
        </b>
        </label>
        <input type="Password" name="Pass" id="Pass" placeholder="Password"
name="password">
        <br><br>
        <input type="button" name="log" id="log" value="Log In Here">
        <br><br>
        <input type="checkbox" id="check">
        <span>Remember me</span>
        <br><br>
        <a href="registration.html">Register Here</a>
    </form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
// style.css
body
{
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    background-color:#e684c2ba;
    font-family: 'Arial';
}
.login{
        width: 382px;
        overflow: hidden;
        margin: auto;
        margin: 20 0 0 450px;
        padding: 80px;
        background: #23463f;
        border-radius: 15px ;

}
h2{
    text-align: center;
    color: #277582;
    padding: 20px;
}
label{
    color: #08ffd1;
```

```
    font-size: 17px;
}
#Uname{
    width: 300px;
    height: 30px;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 3px;
    padding-left: 8px;
}
#Pass{
    width: 300px;
    height: 30px;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 3px;
    padding-left: 8px;

}
#log{
    width: 300px;
    height: 30px;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 17px;
    padding-left: 7px;
    color: rgb(70, 62, 174);
```

```
}
span{
    color: white;
    font-size: 17px;
}
a{
    float: right;
    background-color: grey;
}
```

// registration.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Registration Page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="bootstrap.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">
      <div class="row col-md-6 col-md-offset-3">
        <div class="panel panel-primary">
          <div class="panel-heading text-center">
            <h1>Registration Form</h1>
          </div>
          <div class="panel-body">
            <form action="connect.php" method="post">
```

```
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="firstName">First Name</label>
  <input
    type="text"
    class="form-control"
    id="firstName"
    name="firstName"
  />
</div>
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="lastName">Last Name</label>
  <input
    type="text"
    class="form-control"
    id="lastName"
    name="lastName"
  />
</div>
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="gender">Gender</label>
  <div>
    <label for="male" class="radio-inline"
      ><input
        type="radio"
        name="gender"
```

```
          value="m"
          id="male"
        />Male</label
      >
      <label for="female" class="radio-inline"
        ><input
          type="radio"
          name="gender"
          value="f"
          id="female"
        />Female</label
      >
      <label for="others" class="radio-inline"
        ><input
          type="radio"
          name="gender"
          value="o"
          id="others"
        />Others</label
      >
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="email">Email</label>
    <input
```

```
    type="text"
    class="form-control"
    id="email"
    name="email"
  />
</div>
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="password">Password</label>
  <input
    type="password"
    class="form-control"
    id="password"
    name="password"
  />
</div>
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="number">Phone Number</label>
  <input
    type="number"
    class="form-control"
    id="number"
    name="number"
  />
</div>
<input type="submit" class="btn btn-primary" />
```

```
            </form>
          </div>
          <div class="panel-footer text-right">
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="toast" role="alert" aria-live="assertive" aria-atomic="true">
  <div class="toast-header">
    <img src="..." class="rounded mr-2" alt="...">
    <strong class="mr-auto">Bootstrap</strong>
    <small>11 mins ago</small>
    <button type="button" class="ml-2 mb-1 close" data-dismiss="toast" aria-
label="Close">
      <span aria-hidden="true">&times;</span>
    </button>
  </div>
  <div class="toast-body">
    Hello, world! This is a toast message.
  </div>
</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

// bootstrap.css

This source code is taken from bootstrap for the registration page CSS consisting of 6000 lines of code

// connect.php

```
<?php
    $firstName = $_POST['firstName'];
    $lastName = $_POST['lastName'];
    $gender = $_POST['gender'];
    $email = $_POST['email'];
    $password = $_POST['password'];
    $number = $_POST['number'];
    // Database connection
    $conn = new mysqli('localhost','root','','kajal');
    if($conn->connect_error){
        echo "$conn->connect_error";
        die("Connection Failed : ". $conn->connect_error);
    } else {
        $stmt = $conn->prepare("insert into registration(firstName, lastName, gender,
email, password, number) values(?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)");
        $stmt->bind_param("sssssi", $firstName, $lastName, $gender, $email,
$password, $number);
        $execval = $stmt->execute();
        echo $execval;
        echo "Registration successfully...";
        $stmt->close();
        $conn->close();
    }
?>
```

CHAPTER 3

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The web application which has been made till now is working fine on any of the web browsers and also on the local host of XAMPP also the details of the users' login using this during registration their details are get saved in the database.

There is a need to work more on the layout UI/UX of the website which could make the website more appealing and attractive, also there is a need to add elements to the website which can change all the settings of the website and layout in the Hindi language.

We would also introduce a chatbot in the future and would also make it feasible so that it could get connected with Google Assistant.

CHAPTER 4
CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Currently, some local place brands have low brand awareness and the location of the areas is quite remote. It is difficult to provide consumers with the most intuitive choice possible, which leads to a narrow sales range. Therefore, through the Internet as a medium, accurate information, and analysis of information provided by search engines and big data, it is possible to provide consumers with farm information that meets their needs of consumers. In addition, through the Internet, point-to-point contact between consumers and areas in local tourism can be precisely achieved, thereby increasing the visibility and choice of local tourism and promoting the development of local tourism. For both producers and consumers, the online world seems to have had a significant impact on the tourism industry. The influence of the Internet has evolved into innovative business models and in many cases increased customer choice and knowledge. The Internet seems to have had a huge impact on tourism, as evidenced by a large amount of research that has been done on various aspects of this topic. The tourism industry is a heavy user of data and businesses have turned to information systems to provide reliable and accurate data. For example, travel companies use IT to handle reservations, bookkeeping, and inventory (Chang and Chang, 2015).

Tourism planning includes planning for the village itself and planning for local tourism areas. The municipality's own planning aims primarily to improve the environment and support service facilities for rural residents and to improve the quality of life of rural residents. Only a beautiful local location can better attract tourists, better promote the reputation of the "village" and better develop local tourism. Tourists are the main target of local tourist area planning services. Its purpose is to serve tourists,

and it combines rural and regional cultural characteristics and adapts measures to local conditions to develop various cultural tourism projects so that tourists have a better travel experience. Local tourism planning differs from other tourism sectors not only in its "local nature", but also requires local tourism areas to have their own characteristics and themes that distinguish them from other tourism areas and to design tourism products based on their own cultural characteristics. , regional environment, and customs. In addition, night-time project activities need to be increased appropriately. The nightlife is not only different from the city, but it can also sustain more tourists. Only by retaining tourists can local tourism provide more services.

Based on the above analysis, this paper constructs a smart tourism system on the background of Internet plus and analyses the situation of smart tourism on the background of Internet plus to improve the effect of tourism marketing.

The cloud data center is a technical basic part of the construction of smart tourism and provides data sources for the construction and application of business application systems of various components of LOCAL tourism. The construction of the cloud data center of smart tourism is focused on joint construction, sharing, and connection. The cloud data center of smart tourism mainly uses a data warehouse and cloud computing technology to classify and manage all the databases that form new ones.

This paper combines Internet plus technology and smart tourism technology to build a smart tourism system and evaluate the performance of the system. The smart tourism system in this paper can effectively improve the marketing effect of LOCAL tourism while providing more convenience for tourists. Therefore, the verification of

system performance in this article focuses mainly on marketing effects and tourist satisfaction.

First, this document does with the rapid development of smart tourism, the configuration of information technology in the six elements of tourism is becoming more and more common. The use of information technology has become an effective method to change the backwardness of local tourism. This paper builds a smart tourism architecture based on cloud services. The main research areas are applications of cloud services and Internet plus technology in smart tourism system architecture. In addition, this document creates a cloud statement of competitive interest.

CHAPTER 5

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