TMS-TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

As the name specifies "TOURISM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" is a software developed for managing tour booking. Identification of the drawbacks of the existing system leads to the designing of computerized system that will be compatible to the existing system and more user friendly, and GUI oriented. We can improve the efficiency of the system, thus overcome the drawbacks of the existing system. As we know now a day's people are getting more digital and avoiding the offline systems. So this kind of system required for fulfilment their need in an easy way, Less human error ,Strength and strain of manual force can be reduced, High security, Data redundancy can be avoided to some extent, Data consistency, Easy data updating, Easy record keeping ,Backup data can be easily generated. In this system we provide a platform where user can book their tour package without any problem with a simple way by signing and logging up through our website. They also check the different tour packages details and manage them according to their need and requirement.

INTRODUCTION:

Tourism management system is an online travelling website where we design online tour packages where the user can book their tour packages and easily get the idea of their entire trip. The website provide the domestic tour packages and international tour packages also. The website is user friendly and is compatible on different browsers and devices. The website allow to user to create an account and use the site with respective login. Website allows the user to contact admin for the information and other requests .Tourism management system is an online travelling website where we design online tour packages where the user can book their tour packages and easily get the idea of their entire trip. The website provide the domestic tour packages and international tour packages also. The website is user friendly and is compatible on different browsers and devices. The website allow to user to create an account and use the site with respective login. Website allows the user to contact admin for the information and other requests. The objective of the project is to develop a system that automates the processes and activities of a travel and tourism agency. The purpose is to design a system using which one can perform all operations related to traveling and sight-seeing .The website is based on php language for backend and database is MySQL for collecting and saving the information of the user.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the online tourism management system is to provide a comprehensive platform for individuals to register and showcase their unique tour packages. This system aims to cover a wide range of tour packages, catering to various interests and preferences of travellers. Users have the convenience of creating their own accounts, enabling them to easily book their desired tour packages without any hassle. The primary focus of this system is to streamline the booking process, reducing the time and effort required from the users' end. In addition to facilitating tour package bookings, the system also allows guest users to submit inquiries related to tour packages.

They can explore the available tour packages and gather relevant information before making a decision. Furthermore, an administrative panel is provided for the system administrator to update and modify the tour package information as needed. This ensures that the system remains up-to-date and accurate, providing the best possible experience for users.

To ensure secure access, the online tourism management system incorporates a robust login mechanism. Users can create and manage their profiles, with the ability to change their personal information as necessary. This enhances the overall user experience and instills confidence in the system's security measures. By offering a user-friendly interface, seamless booking process, and comprehensive tour package coverage, the online

tourism management system aims to enhance the efficiency and convenience of planning and booking travel experiences.

GOAL:

The goals of the online tourism management system, as mentioned, are as follows:

User-Friendly Interface: The system aims to provide a user-friendly interface with proper menus. This goal focuses on ensuring that the system's interface is intuitive, easy to navigate, and visually appealing. A well-designed interface helps users quickly understand the available options, navigate through different features, and find the desired tour packages efficiently. Accurate and Timely Booking: The system aims to facilitate accurate and efficient booking of tour packages. It is essential that the system accurately processes user requests, validates the availability of packages, and confirms bookings without errors. Additionally, considering potential network traffic, the system should optimize its performance to provide a reasonable booking time, ensuring a smooth and responsive experience for users even during peak periods. Generation of Transactional Logs: To enhance data integrity and avoid accidental loss of information, the system aims to generate transactional logs. These logs would record important details of user interactions, such as booking requests, modifications, cancellations, and any other

Generation of Log Files: In addition to transactional logs, the system aims to generate log files. Log files capture system events, errors, warnings, and other relevant information. They provide a detailed record of the system's activities, helping in system monitoring, debugging, and performance analysis. Log files are valuable for identifying and addressing issues, ensuring the system operates smoothly and reliably.

These goals collectively aim to create an online tourism management system that offers a userfriendly experience, ensures accurate and efficient booking processes, maintains data integrity through transactional logs, and provides comprehensive log files for system monitoring and analysis. By achieving these goals, the system aims to enhance user satisfaction, streamline operations, and maintain the reliability and performance of the platform.

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK:

It is a process of collecting and interpreting facts, identifying the problems, and decomposition of a system into its components. System analysis is conducted for the purpose of studying a system or its parts in order to identify its objectives. It is a problem solving technique that improves the system and ensures that all the components of the system work efficiently to accomplish their purpose. Analysis specifies what the system should do.

The system allows one to easily access the relevant information and make necessary travel arrangements. Users can decide about places they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation

STUDY OF THE SYSTEM:

To provide flexibility to the users, the interfaces have been developed that are accessible through a browser. The GUI'S at the top level have been categorized as

1. Administrative user interface

2. The operational or generic user interface

The 'administrative user interface' concentrates on the consistent information that is practically, part of the organizational activities and which needs proper authentication for the data collection. These interfaces help the administrators with all the transactional states like Data insertion, Data deletion and Date updating along with the extensive data search capabilities.

The 'operational or generic user interface' helps the end users of the system in transactions through the existing data and required services. The operational user interface also helps the ordinary users in managing their own information in a customized manner as per the included flexibilities.

IDENTIFICATION OF RESEARCH GAP AND PROBLEM

In the present system a customer has to approach various agencies to find details of places and to book tickets. This often requires a lot of time and effort .A customer may not get the desired information from these offices and often the customer may be misguided. It is tedious for a customer to plan a particular journey and have it executed properly .The proposed system is a web based application and maintains a centralized repository of all related information. The system allows one to easily access the relevant information and make necessary travel arrangements. Users can decide about places they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation. Any person can register their type of tour packages. Tourism management system covers almost all types of tour packages. User can create their account itself and book their packages .The purpose of online tourism management system is to reduce the time of user while booking the tour packages. Guest user can submit their enquiry related to tour packages as well as they can check the tour packages. Admin is able to update or change the information about the tour packages. It is a problem solving technique that improves the system and ensures that all the components of the system work efficiently to accomplish their purpose. Analysis specifies what the system should do. This system will help customer and reduced their efforts to collect information of different places and price by using this system. It will save lots of time of users they can view details from anywhere. This system also finished the involvements of brokers so that user can save their money. This system is very flexible so that they will not face any issue while browsing it on internet.

The main purpose of this system is giving the efficient and convenient way to book their tour Packages. The system allows one to easily access the relevant information and make necessary travel arrangements. Users can decide about places they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation.

SDLC METHODOLOGY:

This document play a vital role in the development of life cycle (SDLC) as it describes the complete requirement of the system. It means for use by developers and will be the basic during testing phase. Any changes made to the requirements in the future will have to go through formal change approval process.

SPIRAL MODEL was defined by Barry Boehm in his 1988 article, "A spiral Model of Software Development and Enhancement. This model was not the first model to discuss iterative development, but it was the first model to explain why the iteration models.

As originally envisioned, the iterations were typically 6 months to 2 years long. Each phase starts with a design goal and ends with a client reviewing the progress thus far. Analysis and engineering efforts are applied at each phase of the project, with an eye toward the end goal of the project.

The steps for Spiral Model can be generalized as follows:

The new system requirements are defined in as much details as possible. This usually involves interviewing a number of users representing all the external or internal users and other aspects of the existing system.

A preliminary design is created for the new system.

A first prototype of the new system is constructed from the preliminary design. This is usually a scaled-down system, and represents an approximation of the characteristics of the final product.

A second prototype is evolved by a fourfold procedure:

1. Evaluating the first prototype in terms of its strengths, weakness, and risks.

2. Defining the requirements of the second prototype.

3. Planning an designing the second prototype.

4. Constructing and testing the second prototype.

At the customer option, the entire project can be aborted if the risk is deemed too great. Risk factors might involve development cost overruns, operating-cost miscalculation, or any other factor that could, in the customer's judgment, result in a less-than-satisfactory final product.

The existing prototype is evaluated in the same manner as was the previous prototype, and if necessary, another prototype is developed from it according to the fourfold procedure outlined above.

The preceding steps are iterated until the customer is satisfied that the refined prototype represents the final product desired.

The final system is constructed, based on the refined prototype.

The final system is thoroughly evaluated and tested. Routine maintenance is carried on a continuing basis to prevent large scale failures and to minimize down time.

TECHNOLOGY USED:

PHP (Hypertext Pre-processor):

PHP is a widely used scripting language designed for web development. It is open-source and known for its simplicity, versatility, and compatibility with various operating systems and web servers. Some key points about PHP include:

Purpose: PHP is primarily used for server-side scripting, enabling the creation of dynamic web pages and web applications.

Syntax: PHP syntax is similar to C and Perl, making it relatively easy to learn and work with for developers.

Web Development: PHP is particularly suited for web development due to its ability to embed into HTML code. It can generate dynamic content, interact with databases, handle forms, manage sessions, and perform various server-side tasks.

Popular Frameworks: PHP has a vast ecosystem of frameworks like Laravel, Symfony, and CodeIgniter, which provide additional tools and functionalities to streamline web development processes.

MySQL:

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) that works seamlessly with PHP and other programming languages. It is widely used in industrial applications due to its robustness, scalability, and ease of use. Consider the following points:

Relational Database Management: MySQL stores data in tables with predefined relationships, allowing efficient management and retrieval of structured information.

SQL Support: MySQL supports the Structured Query Language (SQL) for database operations, making it compatible with various applications and programming languages.

Scalability and Performance: MySQL can handle high volumes of data and transactions, making it suitable for large-scale enterprise applications.

Security: MySQL offers strong security features, including user authentication, data encryption, and access control, ensuring data integrity and protection.

Integration: MySQL integrates well with other technologies, making it a popular choice for web applications, content management systems (CMS), e-commerce platforms, and data driven software.

Industrial Use of PHP and MySQL:

The combination of PHP and MySQL offers numerous advantages for industrial applications. Here are some common industrial uses:

Web Development: PHP and MySQL are widely used to build dynamic websites, e-commerce platforms, and web applications. Their simplicity, flexibility, and integration capabilities make them popular choices among developers.

Content Management Systems (CMS): PHP-based CMS like WordPress, Drupal, and Joomla utilize MySQL for storing and managing website content efficiently. They provide user-friendly interfaces for non-technical users to create and update website content.

E-commerce Solutions: PHP and MySQL power numerous e-commerce platforms, enabling online businesses to handle product catalogues, shopping carts, secure payments, and order management effectively.

Data-Driven Applications: Many data-driven applications, such as customer relationship management (CRM) systems, human resources management systems (HRMS), and inventory management systems, leverage PHP and MySQL for storing, retrieving, and processing large amounts of data.

Social Media and Collaborative Platforms: PHP and MySQL are used in the development of social networking sites, forums, and collaborative platforms that require data storage, user interactions, and real-time updates.

These are just a few examples of how PHP and MySQL are utilized in various industries. Their combination provides a solid foundation for developing robust, scalable, and dynamic web applications and data-driven solutions.

Remember to expand on these points and provide specific examples and case studies to enrich your research paper.

Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML):

Ajax is a set of web development techniques that allows for asynchronous communication between the browser and the server. It enables web pages to update content dynamically without requiring a full page reload. Key points about Ajax include:

Asynchronous Communication: Ajax uses JavaScript to send and receive data from a server asynchronously, allowing for seamless updates and interactions on web pages.

Enhanced User Experience: With Ajax, users can interact with web applications in real-time, without experiencing the delays caused by full page reloads. This leads to a smoother and more responsive user experience.

Dynamic Content Updates: Ajax enables developers to update specific parts of a web page without refreshing the entire page. This allows for dynamic content loading, form submissions without page reloads, and interactive features like auto-suggestions and live search.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):

HTML is the standard markup language used for structuring and presenting content on the web.
It provides the basic building blocks of a web page. Consider the following points:

Structure and Semantics: HTML defines the structure of a web page using elements like headings, paragraphs, lists, images, and links. It also incorporates semantic elements, such as <header>, <nav>, <section>, and <footer>, which provide meaning to the content and enhance accessibility.

Cross-Browser Compatibility: HTML ensures that web pages are displayed consistently across different web browsers and devices, ensuring a broader reach and better user experience.

Integration with Other Technologies: HTML works seamlessly with other technologies like CSS and JavaScript to enhance the visual presentation and interactivity of web pages.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):

CSS is a style sheet language that defines the visual appearance and layout of HTML elements on a web page. It allows developers to customize the presentation, colours, fonts, and positioning of web content. Consider the following points:

Separation of Presentation and Structure: CSS separates the visual styling from the structural elements defined in HTML. This separation enhances code maintainability, reusability, and flexibility in web design.

Selective Styling: CSS provides selectors that target specific HTML elements or groups of elements, allowing developers to apply styles selectively. This enables consistent branding, layout consistency, and overall design cohesiveness.

Responsive Design: CSS enables the creation of responsive web pages that adapt to different screen sizes and devices, enhancing the user experience across desktops, tablets, and mobile devices.

Bootstrap:

Bootstrap is a popular front-end framework that simplifies and accelerates web development. It provides a collection of pre-built CSS and JavaScript components, as well as a responsive grid system, making it easier to create modern and visually appealing web pages. Consider the following points:

Responsive Grid System: Bootstrap offers a responsive grid system that automatically adjusts the layout of web content based on the screen size, ensuring consistent presentation across devices.

Pre-Styled Components: Bootstrap includes a wide range of pre-styled components like buttons, forms, navigation bars, cards, modals, and more. These components can be easily customized and integrated into web pages, saving development time and effort.

Browser Compatibility: Bootstrap is designed to be compatible with major web browsers, ensuring consistent rendering and functionality across different environments.

Community and Documentation: Bootstrap has a large community of developers, which means there are ample resources, tutorials, and examples available for learning and troubleshooting.

These technologies, Ajax, HTML, CSS, and Bootstrap, play crucial roles in front-end web development. They allow developers to create visually appealing, responsive, and interactive web interfaces while enhancing user experience and streamlining development processes.

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION:

Pentium IV Processor: The hardware configuration includes a Pentium IV processor, which was a popular CPU (central processing unit) introduced by Intel. The Pentium IV processor was known for its performance capabilities during its time, providing sufficient processing power for various tasks and applications.

512 MB RAM: The system is equipped with 512 megabytes (MB) of RAM (Random Access Memory). RAM is a crucial component in a computer system that stores data temporarily while the computer is running. 512 MB of RAM was a standard amount for computers of that era and could handle basic multitasking and running typical applications smoothly.

40GB HDD: The hardware configuration includes a 40-gigabyte (GB) hard disk drive (HDD). The HDD is the primary storage device for the computer, responsible for storing the operating system, software applications, and user data. With a capacity of 40GB, it provides ample space for storing files, documents, and multimedia content.

1024 * 768 Resolution Colour Monitor: The system is equipped with a colour monitor that supports a resolution of 1024 by 768 pixels. The resolution refers to the number of pixels displayed on the screen horizontally and vertically. A resolution of 1024 * 768 was commonly used during the time when the hardware configuration was prevalent.

SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION:

2.2.1 OS: Windows XP: The software configuration of the system includes the Windows XP operating system. Windows XP was a widely used operating system developed by Microsoft. It offered a user-friendly interface and supported a wide range of applications and hardware devices. While Windows XP is no longer supported by Microsoft, during its time, it was known for its stability and compatibility with various software programs.

2.2.2 PHP Triad (PHP5.6, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin): The software configuration also includes PHP Triad, which is a bundled software package containing PHP, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin.

PHP (Hypertext Pre-processor) is a popular scripting language used for web development. PHP5.6 refers to the specific version of PHP included in the package, providing support for dynamic website creation and server-side scripting.

MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) used for storing and managing data. It is known for its speed, reliability, and ease of use. With MySQL included in the PHP Triad package, it enables developers to build dynamic websites and web applications that require database functionality.

Apache is a widely used web server software that enables the hosting of websites and serving web pages to clients. It is known for its performance, security, and flexibility. With Apache included in the PHP Triad package, it provides the necessary infrastructure to run PHP scripts and serve web pages to users.

CONCLUSION:

To conclude the description about the project : The project, will 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 .The expanded functionality of today's software requires an appropriate approach towards software development. This Tourism management system software is designed for people who want to book various tour. For the past few years the interest of
Tourism are increasing rapidly. Thereby the number of platform are also increasing for the accommodation of the tourist in this world. And hence there is a lot of strain on the agencies who are running the tourism and

software's are not usually used in this context. This particular project deals with the problems on managing a tour and avoids the problems which occur when carried manually.

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