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# REGION BASED TOURISM INFORMATION SYSTEM

**Abstract:-** The software "TOURISM PLACES INFORMATION SYSTEM" was created to manage tour guide, as the name implies. A computerised system that is more user-friendly and more GUI focused is designed in response to the short comings of the existing system in order to be compatible with it. The system's short comings can be resolved by increasing the system's effectiveness. Here, the user can utilise the suggested method to find various tourist destinations in India. The main advantage is Less human error Strength and strain of manual labour can be reduce , High security , Data redundancy can be avoided to some extent, Data consistency , Easy to handle , Easy data updating , Easy record keeping , Back up data can be easily generated

**Index Term:** tourism,data redundancy,data consistency,recod keeping

## I Introduction

Since it is becoming more and more necessary to give travellers real-time information to help them preplan or plan their transport / travel activities while on their trip, the tourism and transportation sectors represent an illustrative example and a plentiful opportunity area for the deployment of cutting-edge mobile Internet technologies (while being on the move). In addition to the attractions that a particular location offers, travelers—whether leisure or business—will want access to quick, flexible, and convenient means of transportation as well as information on the local weather, lodging options and availability, leisure and cultural activities, and other value-added information services. At each stage of their voyage, travellers only require a small quantity of information, but these various "info bits" should be consistent one stage to the next. They now receive these information services through a variety of methods, most of which are cumbersome, static—not in real time—and generic—not tailored. Information must be given at the appropriate time, location, and format because it is rapidly becoming a crucial component of travel services. Furthermore, the stochastic, dynamic changes in the journey plans of the various transportation modes provide real-time information a very vital value. The transportation system is clearly subject to a number of

operating capacity restrictions, and is particularly vulnerable to the matter of fact, the provision of real time information constitutes a value added service (VAS) for the traveller that could more effectively capture and cope with the stochastic elements of the intermodal system. The

following value-added services will be offered by the system based on the aforementioned capabilities: 1) Pre-trip and On-Trip Re-planning. The high level system's contextual value A system prototype addressing will be used to operationally achieve the description and capabilities a multimodal intercity and regional tourist information service in Greece. Using this service incorporate real-time traffic data from many sources, i.e., an airport authority will information on aircraft schedules, while a significant international port will supply details on short time travelling schedules and information on destination alternatives will be provided by a hotel association. And options for accommodations. The Greek prototype will be joined by two other prototypes.

## 2 Literature survey

permits searching the database of POIs by name and category. IGO has a highly attractive user interface and covers all of Europe. It includes a sizable number of POIs (including museums, eateries, shops, and others), although their descriptions are generally lacking. Only the name and address of an object are stored in the IGO POI database, without any further details that could be used to determine whether or not it is worthwhile to view. It is reliable software that operates smoothly and quickly. Speed control is one of IGO's key benefits. When a car exceeds the current limit, the application will play a distinctive sound. The majority of European towns

have excellent and accurate maps provided by IGO (I tested it in Copenhagen, Karlskrona, Malmö, Stockholm, Wrocław, and NowySzczyt). IGO offers numerous language versions. The most used navigation tool on the market is TomTom. It has developed since 1991 and is the most popular piece of software in this category. Similar to IGO, it includes a large database of POIs and a pleasant user experience with a 3D depiction of the road (the fastest real time map drawing). The fastest navigational tool I've used is TomTom. The user interface can occasionally be difficult to grasp, but with sufficient practise it becomes clear. Like the other two systems mentioned above, TomTom does not offer descriptions of POI that allow choosing places that are actually interesting and worth visiting. It merely saves details like an address without a picture and the times it is open. The POI database, in my opinion, is a critical weakness in such kinds of systems. It is large and filled with numerous items of various types. When it enables learning more about the points, I believe it will be more useful. Users want to know what they can view, the hours of operation, and the entrance fee for a certain location. These and other details enable determining whether a location is appealing and intriguing and merits a visit. That these applications are made for people who want to move from point A to point B is the second gap. They must be certain of their destination. According to me, those systems' future involves not just utilising the precise locations that users submit to the gadget, but also their preferences. Some people enjoy visiting history museums, while others enjoy visiting art galleries and botanic gardens. The system should inquire about that data and create a path using these criteria. The answer must be offered quickly and follow a path that the user will accept (without loops and choosing shortest path between points). On the other side, attempting to be smarter than the average user is not a good idea, but my suggestion is using user criteria like shortest, fastest, bike) and they are very helpful for tourists. All of them have in my opinion one gap that I want to eliminate. They are made for users who wish to move between different locations. For instance, they do not permit path estimation using the criteria "find the shortest trip that allows visiting all museums in the given city." From this perspective, they are not particularly helpful for travellers who haven't planned their vacation and are unsure of where to go or what to look for. All of them are excellent, have a short shelf life, and enjoy strong market positions, but I believe there is still a demand for the software that I want to create. A user-friendly application with straightforward path finding criteria (not exactly items, but groups or by description) and that gives give user information about POIs like the entrance cost, a short description, a localization and a photo

### 3.Implementation Study:

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 for a customer to plan a particular journey and have it executed properly.

### 3.1proposed methodology

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.

### 3.2 Methodology

This method provides administrator related functionality. Administrator manages all information and has access rights to add, delete, edit and view the data related to places

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

**Dashboard:** Here admin can Edit,Hide,Delete the content provided

**Change password-**Admin can change own password.

### 3.UserMODULE:

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

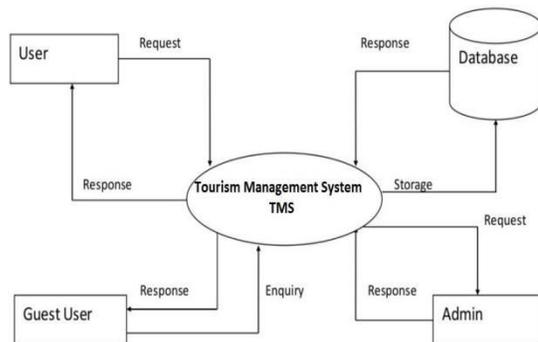


Fig 1:- proposed system architecture diagram

## 4 Results and Evolution Metrics

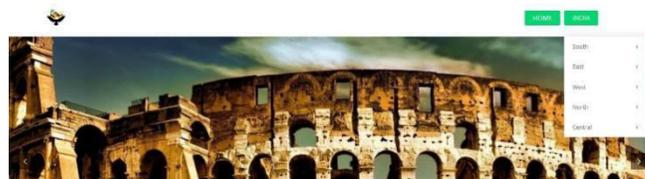


Fig 2:-home page of the web application



Fig3:-displaying images of the different tourist places

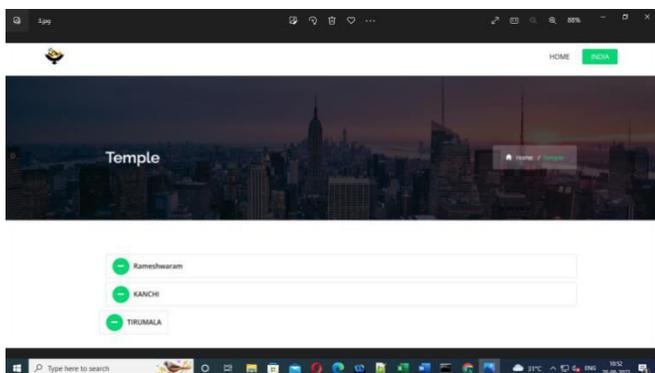


Fig 4:- category wise places can be fetched

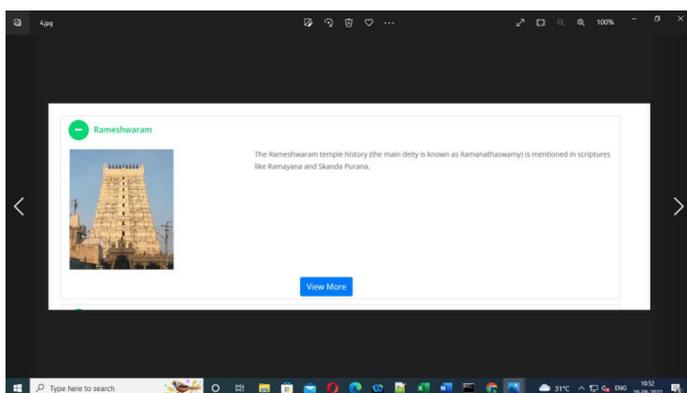


Fig5:-information related to each tourist place

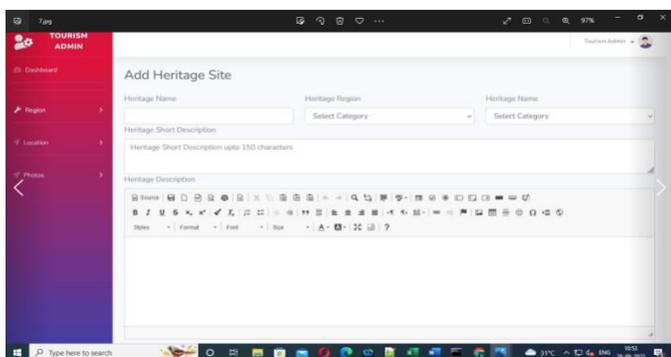


Fig6:-admin can upload all the images related to category

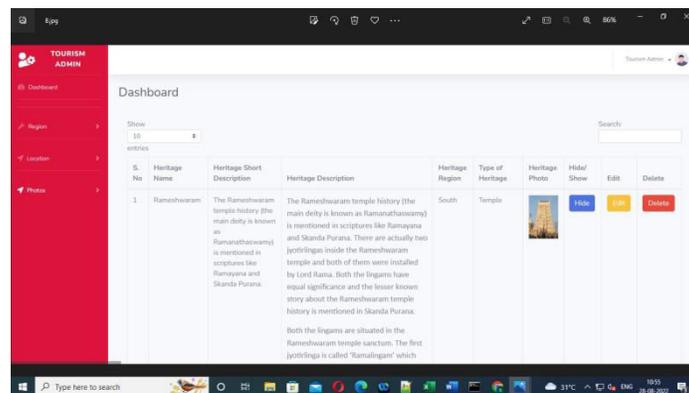


Fig 7:- dash boards of the places wich admin adds in the admin panel and user can view the data from the front end

### 5 Conclusion

To conclude the description about the project : The project, developed using PHP and MySQL is based on the requirement specification of the user and the analysis of the existing system,with flexibility for future enhancement.The expanded functionality of today’s software requires an appropriate approach towards softwaredevelopment. This tourism management software is designed for people who want’s to travel in the India.For the past few years the number of tourism agencies are increasing rapidly. There by the number of hotels are also increasing for the accommodation of the tourists who are planning for a trip. And hence there is a lot of strain on the person who are running the hotel as they cant trust the information given online about the hotel and they cant even search with their luggage. This particular project deals with the information of the tourism based on regions.

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