Quick Travel: An Android Application

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Abstract **- Tourism is a travel for pleasure or business. Tourism in India is economically important and it is growing rapidly. The problem is that tourist is not able to get travel information timely when they are on the move. Nowadays, Tourists use the existing tourism websites to know about the places but this approach becomes difficult if the user does not know the place names. The proposed system "Quick Travel" an android application provides an easier method to visit the tourist places. This application provides us a categorized form of tourist places in well arranged manner based on the current location which will be helpful for the traveller. A map based interface is used for searching the tourist attractions. User can easily navigate through our application instead of typing the place name.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is theory and practise of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists and the business of operating tours. Tourism can be domestic or international. Today, tourism is a major source of income for many countries. The service industries which benefit from tourism include transportation services, hospitality services and entertainment venues.

Google Maps is a web mapping service which offers satellite imagery, street maps and 360 degree panoramic views of streets. Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a field of computer science, artificial intelligence and computational linguistics concerned with interaction between computers and human language.The world travel and tourism council calculated that tourism generated 14.02 lakh crore of the nations Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016 and supported 40.343 million jobs. About 88.90 lakh foreign tourists arrived in India in 2016 compared to 80.27 lakh in 2015 recording a growth of 10.7%.

There has been a large increase in the number of people out on tours, for the sake of recreation and entertainment. Tourism is the strongest and largest industry in the global economy world generating an estimated 11% of the global GDP and employing 200 million people on serving 700 million tourists worldwide- a figure which is expected to double by the year 2020.Tourism brings in large amount of income into a local economy in form of payment for goods and services needed by tourists, accounting for 30% of the World's trade of services, and 6% of overall export of goods and services. It also creates opportunities for employment in the service sector of the economy associated with tourism.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

Tourists use the existing tourism websites to view the information about the tourist places. These websites provide search boxes or drop down boxes to select the places. This approach becomes difficult if the user does not know the place names. Also, this method does not help the tourists when they are not particular about the place to visit.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system provides an easier method for searching places. The user can easily navigate instead of typing the place name. The application provides category wise search options. Options are given to write reviews, they are analyzed based on different aspects such as food, culture and connectivity. By considering each of the aspect separately the scores are calculated and classified as a positive, a negative or a neutral review. Also, the reviews are analyzed as a whole.

IV. SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE DETAILS

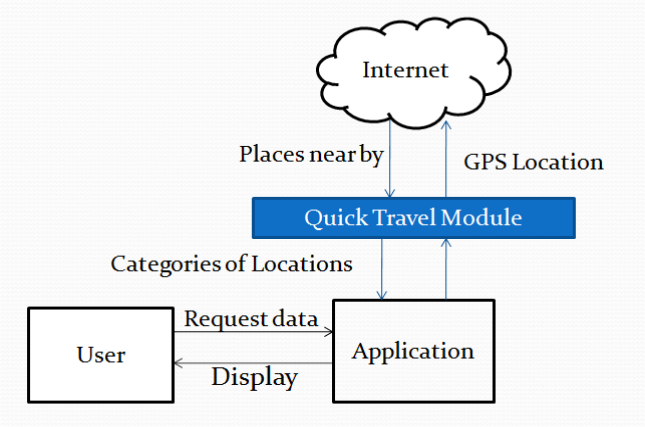
SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Operating System: Platform independent
- Database: SQLITE
- Software: SDK Tool kit

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

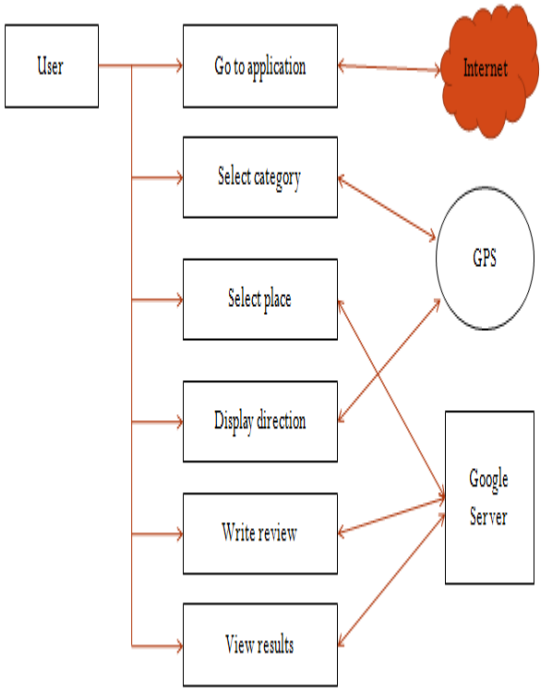
- Processor: 1 Gigahertz (GHz) or faster 32-bit(x86) or 64-bit(x64) processor
- RAM: 4GB RAM (Recommended)
- Hard disk: 20GB free space

V. BLOCK DIAGRAM



The above figure shows the block diagram of the application. The user will request the data from the application. The application fetches them from the internet and data is fetched from the Google sever with the help of GPS in the categorised form .Result will then be displayed to the user.

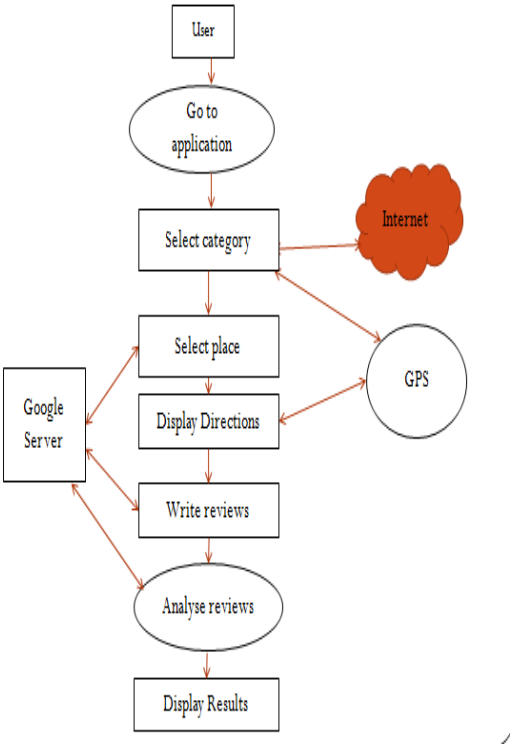
VI. DESIGN OVERVIEW



The above figure shows the basic architecture of the system. The user will go to application. In the application the map will be fetched from the internet and displayed where the user can select the category and place. The selected category will be highlighted and the locations of places will be displayed. Information and places will be fetched from the Database. User can write the reviews. Database will store the reviews and analyze them to give the results. Admin can update the database and check there views

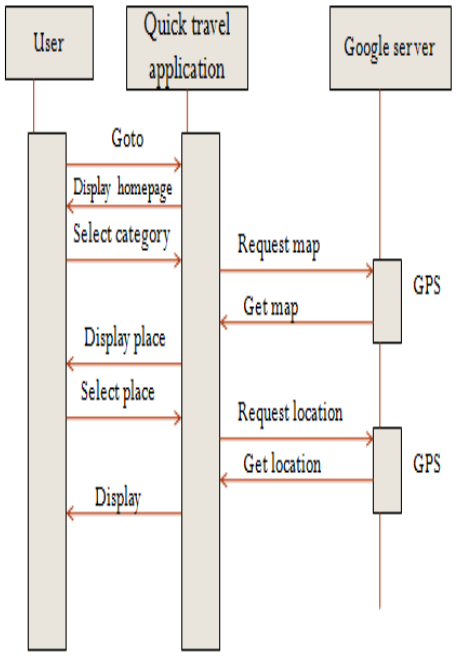
VII. DATAFLOW DIAGRAM

Dataflow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modelling its process aspects. Often they are a preliminary step used to create an over view of the system which can be later elaborated. DFDs reveal relationship between the various components in a program or system. Figure shows the process of the website. A user can use the website either for general browsing or to plan the trip. The user selects the category and state of his interest. Then places can be selected. Images and description can be viewed. Facilities can be selected and their locations can be viewed on the map. Tourists can write the reviews about the places. These analyzed reviews result can be viewed the users for information.



VIII. SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

A sequence diagram is a Unified Modeling Language (UML) interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and is specified order. It also shows object interactions arranged in time sequence. It depicts the objects and classes involved in the scenario and the sequence messages exchanged between the objects that need to be carried out for the functionality of the scenario. The above figure shows the sequence diagram for browsing the tourist places.



The user first goes to the website. The website displays the homepage. The category will be selected. It requests the map from the Internet. Web site fetches the map and displays to the user. In the map the user selects the state. Website will request the locations from the database, fetches the locations and displays. The user selects the places and views the information. Information will be fetched by the website from the database. The user selects the facility. The website will request the map from internet. It fetches and displays the locations of the required facility.
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ADVANTAGES

- Time Efficient.
- Easily Accessible.
- Pre planning is not required.

IX. CONCLUSION

The project aims at developing an application for tourism. This helps the users to find the tourist places easily as the user need not type the place names. This application provides us a categorized form of tourist places in well arranged manner based on the current location which will be helpful for the traveller. The reviews are provided by the user. The reviews are analyzed by considering different aspects about the place. The review analysis result helps the tourist to decide the places to visit.

We would like to enhance the system by adding the following:

- Develop an android application for ease of use.
- Login facility can be added for authentication purpose.

X. REFERENCES

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