

A Project Report

on

The Travelling App

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

Bachelors of Technology in Computer Science
And Engineering



(Established under Galgotias University Uttar Pradesh Act No. 14 of 2011)

Under The Supervision of

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**SCHOOL OF COMPUTING SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER
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GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY, GREATER NOIDA
INDIA
December,2021**



**SCHOOL OF COMPUTING SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
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CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I/We hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the project, entitled “**The Travelling App**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the B.tech Computer Science Engineering-submitted in the School of Computing Science and Engineering of Galgotias University, Greater Noida, is an original work carried out during the period of October, 2021 to December and 2021, under the supervision of Dr.T.Ganesh Kumar (Associate Professor), Department of Computer Science and Engineering of School of Computing Science and Engineering , Galgotias University, Greater Noida

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

Ishan Srivastava (Admission no.:18SCSE1140007)

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

Supervisor Name

Designation

Abstract

Travel and communication are nowadays real-world requirements. Therefore, we need better experiencing applications to make us easier to book and travel. Travelling By booking is much easier and professional option than waiting in a line for each number of tickets booked for a particular destination.

We had taken a serious reference from Trivago and Trip-Advisor Applications that compare various hotels of same locality and show the user multiple rates and accommodations which he/she can select for stay according to the budget and need. Similarly, we proposed an idea to make an application for Travel agencies for comparison of rates for same destination in one platform.

Tools used in this application is much easier and basic like Python scripts and PyQt6 for U.I design making it work on cross platform (windows and MacOS) when executed in proper manner and completed libraries.

This application's idea will lead to upgrade into next technology era and help customer to view various options according to their need and pocket. Also make possible to travel for many low Budget travelers.

As we all know that technology and ideas are enhancing day by day making human work a lot easier. This Idea will also lead to improve the vision and audience experience regarding travel by giving options of various rates. The major factor of this application is to make private companies come in one platform and earning more.

CERTIFICATE

The Final Project Viva-Voce examination of Ishan Srivastava (Admission no.:18SCSE1140007), Vikrant Mahesh Chand (Admission no.:18SCSE1010608) has been held on _____ and their work is recommended for the award of B.tech Computer Science Engineering.

Signature of Examiner(s)


Signature of Supervisor(s)

Signature of Project Coordinator

Signature of Dean

Date: 24st December, 2021

Place: Greater Noida

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Acronyms

tavap	Travel app
UNWTO	UN world trade org.
BW	Book window

CHAPTER-1

Introduction

Modern World uses most of the travel and communication to survive daily work and needs. There are many other applications which serves Cab and travel systems like Uber, Ola etc. but they share the car arranged for a particular ride and have various limitations for private cab agencies as they require more documentations and agreements. We have proposed an idea to compare the rates and provide many other options to the user to compare and take the booking as per the pocket and needs.

In Our application it shows the various prices for same destination provided by different private agencies and also led private agencies to get more options to earn income. Customer will get the view as like we see in Trivago and Trip-Advisor Application which compare the price and in similar way in our application.

This is an unique idea in Travel sector letting more options in available for income.

Highlights of our Travel app

- User motives to adopt mobility-management travel apps are investigated.
- Use intention is associated with both functional and psychological motives.
- Technophile attitude influence positively both user motives and use intention.
- Community-based trust and place attachment influence users' attitude and behavior.

In recent years, persuasive interventions delivered through mobility-management tools have received attention as a means to motivate change for sustainable urban mobility. This paper aims to pinpoint and understand the drivers that influence individuals' travel decisions when using travel apps including both travel information and persuasive features. The analytical framework relies on Lindenberg's goal-framing theory in which individuals' motives for using travel apps are grouped into three overarching goals, namely (1) gain, (2) hedonic and (3) normative goal-frames. Furthermore, technophile attitude, community trust and place attachment are

incorporated into the framework in order to better explain user-sided heterogeneity. The case-study focuses on the travel information system under development in Copenhagen (Denmark). It questions 822 Danish travelers by distributing a technology-use preference survey. Structural equation models revealed that the choice motivators are specific to individual users and depend on wide ranging factors that go beyond traditional economic and socio-demographic methods. The study reveals: (i) trip efficiency improvement, enjoyment, social interaction and environmentally-friendly travel promotion are important motives for using the new app; (ii) individuals have different intentions according to the perceived value of the new information system as well as travel purposes; (iii) technophile attitude exerts a positive influence on both user motives and use intention; (iv) social and institutional trust in addition to an affective bond to the city influence the use intention of the travel app.

CHAPTER-2

Literature Survey

2.1 Travelling an important want for Nowadays

Traveling fosters a medium to construct human connections with each other by mastering about tradition, meals, new websites, tune, and the manner human beings stay there each day lives in special elements of the world. It's the pleasant on-web page studying someone can get. The internet can handily give an explanation for so much about a place. Even with virtual fact being a brand new and modern option to take excursions of locations, there's still not anything like seeing a new location in individual for the first time.

Traveling is also critical for human happiness and mental fitness. Studies show that visiting may be fantastic for mental fitness. Living in a global where people are continuously slammed with the strain of labor, relationships, and maintaining a circle of relatives, it's crucial that they take time to alleviate all that strain, so that you can retain to characteristic generally. Traveling helps people benefit a more knowledge of themselves to create a sense of wholeness inside their very own individuality. This is critical, due to the fact closing present is the sort of difficult issue to accomplish sometimes while our brains are saturated with things to strain over and fill our heads with irritating thoughts. Traveling gives individuals the instant to remain gift, although it's just for some moments. Traveling can also just make humans satisfied typical. The pursuit of happiness is arguably the meaning to lifestyles. Finding love and happiness is something maximum people aspire and yearn for. Traveling also can be a manner to construct intellectual resilience. It can be notably intimidating to go to a new place, particularly if there are language and cultural limitations to triumph over. Learning emotional law and intelligence in these situations facilitates construct more potent intellectual health.

Traveling is many stories in a single. It's a way to research and develop within oneself and develop with different human beings via learning approximately some thing or someone new. It's is a way to hone organizational and time control talents. Traveling is a possibility to speak with someone specific than ourselves or the human beings in our place. Through verbal exchange and knowledge, touring can provide a manner to bring humanity together.

2.2 Impact on Covid-19 On Finance and Crises Internationally

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM EXPECTED TO DECLINE OVER 70% IN 2020, BACK TO LEVELS OF 30 YEARS AGO

The global is facing an unprecedented global health, social and monetary emergency as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Travel and tourism is among the most affected sectors with a big fall of global call for amid global travel restrictions along with many borders completely closed, to contain the virus.

According to the latest trouble of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, International traveler arrivals (overnight site visitors) fell by 72% in January-October 2020 over the equal length last yr., curbed by means of slow virus containment, low visitor self-belief and critical regulations on journey nevertheless in place, because of the COVID-19 pandemic

The decline inside the first ten months of the 12 months represents 900 million fewer worldwide traveler arrivals as compared to the identical duration in 2019, and translates right into a loss of US\$ 935 billion in export sales from international tourism, more than 10 instances the loss in 2009 beneath the effect of the global monetary disaster.

Asia and the Pacific noticed an 80% lower in arrivals in January-October 2020. The Middle East recorded a 27% decline, at the same time as Africa saw a 90% drop this ten-month length. International arrivals in both Europe and the Americas declined via 68%.

Data on international tourism expenditure maintains to mirror very vulnerable call for for outbound journey.

However, a few huge markets inclusive of the USA, Germany and France have proven some shy symptoms of restoration in the recent months.

While call for international travel stays subdued, domestic tourism maintains to grow in several large markets including China and Russia, in which home air journey demand has mostly lower back to pre-COVID degrees.

Based on modern-day trends, UNWTO expects global arrivals to say no by means of 70% to seventy five% for the whole of 2020. This could imply that international tourism could have again to ranges of 30 years ago.

The expected decline in international tourism in 2020 is equivalent to a lack of approximately 1 billion arrivals and US\$ 1.1 trillion in global tourism receipts. This plunge in worldwide tourism may want to result in an predicted monetary loss of over US\$ 2 trillion in global GDP, more than 2% of the sector's GDP in 2019.

Looking beforehand, the declaration and the roll-out of a vaccine are expected to step by step growth customer self-belief and make contributions to ease travel regulations.

UNWTO's prolonged scenarios for 2021-2024 point to a rebound in global tourism by way of the second one half of 2021. Nonetheless, a return to 2019 degrees in terms of global arrivals could take 2½ to 4 years.

2.3 Impact on Covid-19 On Finance and Crises in India

The foreign exchange earnings (FEE) from tourism are one of the major revenue sources for the Government of India. The FEE is the revenue generated by inbound foreign tourists, and decrease in foreign tourists' number leads to reduce FEE. The entire world is affected by COVID-19, including India. Following the border closure, cancellation of international flights, and a series of lockdowns, the tourist's arrival rate in India has been highly affected. To show the impact of COVID-19 on FEE, a comparative analysis has been done. Here, it has assumed that the effect of COVID-19 will remain until next year. The FEE depends on the arrival of the number of tourists and exchange rate. To analyze the impact, the monthly data related to number of tourists, FEE from tourism and exchange rate are collected from 31st January 1993 to 31st March 2020 from CMIE (economic outlook, [2020](#)).

The scatter plot (fig. a) describes the high correlation between foreign tourists' arrival and foreign exchange earnings, and the calculated correlation coefficient is 0.9718. It signifies that both are highly correlated. Similarly, (fig. b) depicts the correlation between exchange rate earnings and foreign exchange earnings, and the calculated correlation coefficient is 0.8570. This signifies that both are highly correlated. Thus, the arrival of the number of foreign tourists and the exchange rate are taken as input to predict the FEE and to measure the impact of COVID-19.

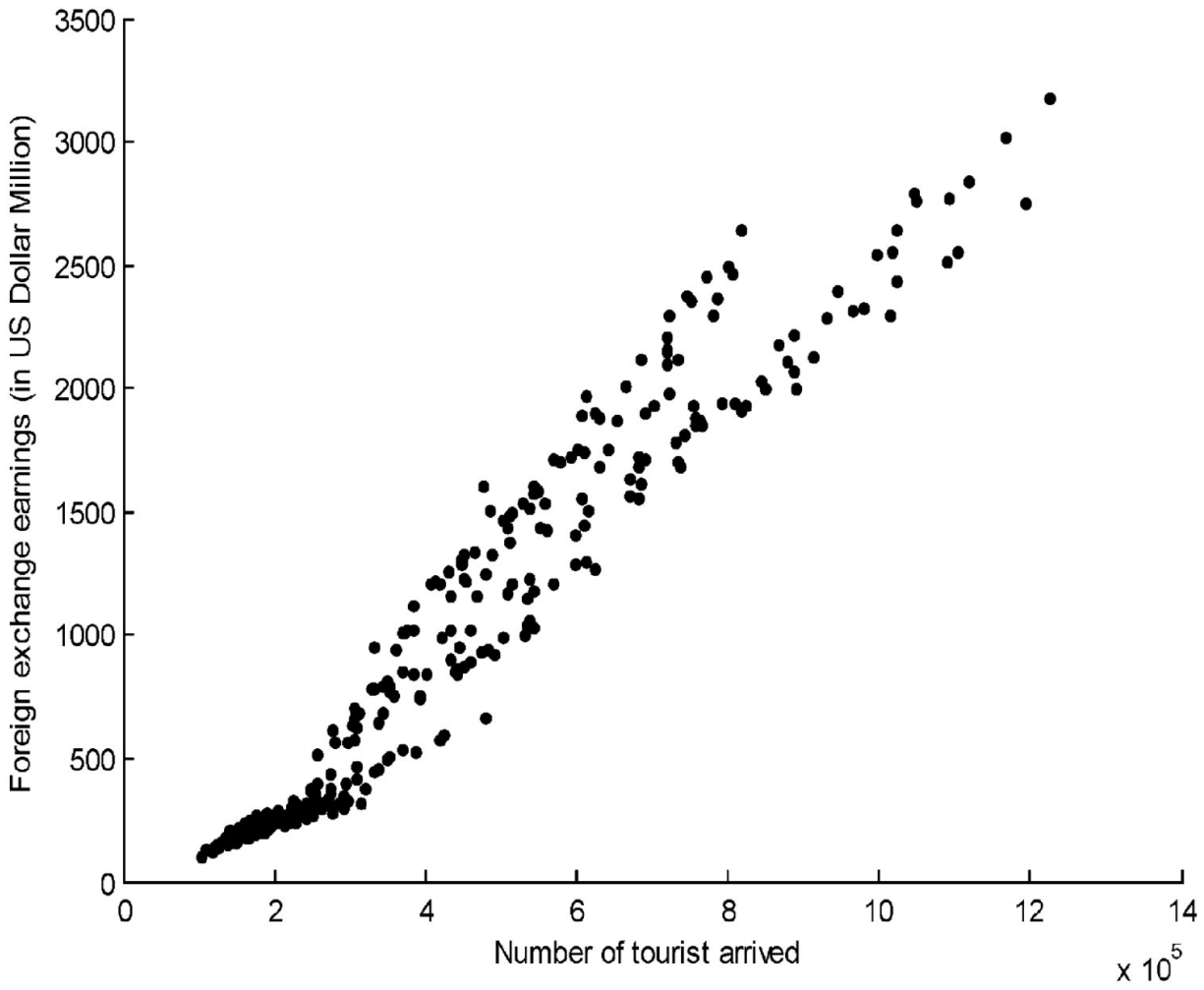


Fig. a) Correlation between the number of tourists arrived and foreign exchange earnings.

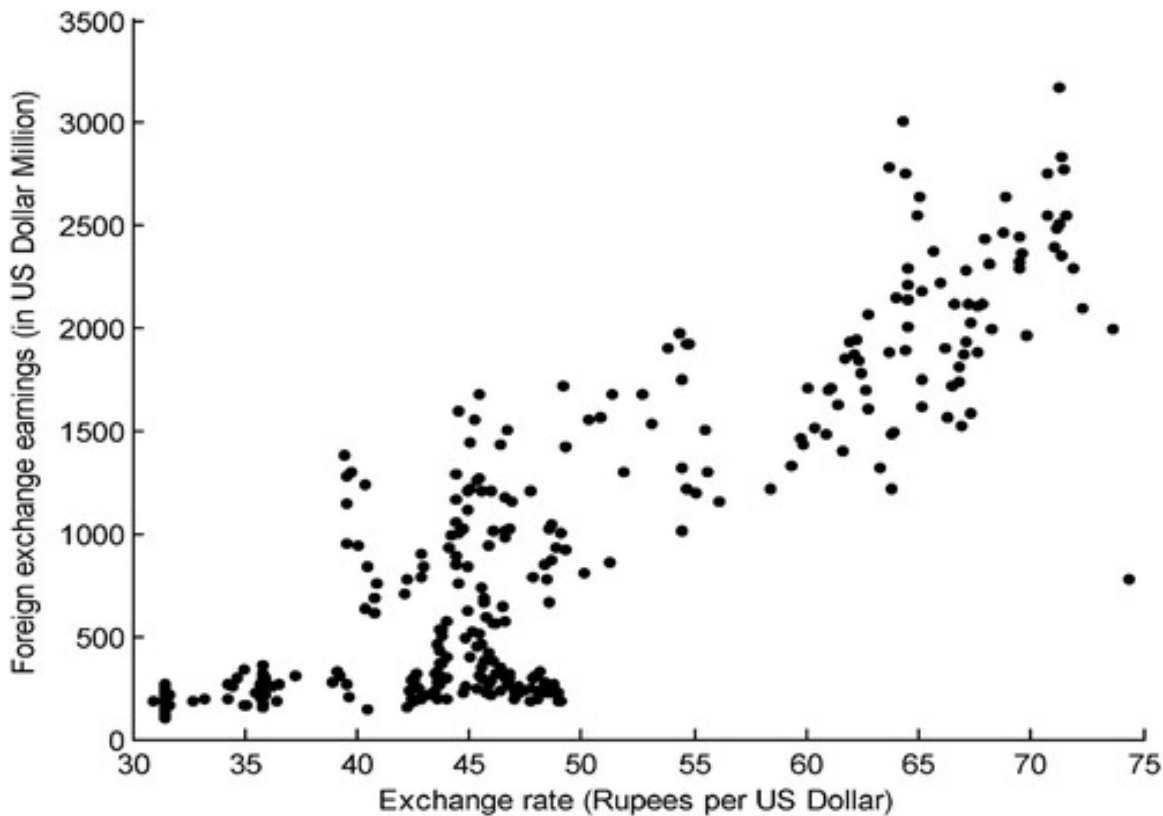


Fig 7) Correlation between the number of tourists arrived and foreign exchange earnings.

DRAWBACKS OF OLA/UBER

1. **Location based problems**- This can be described as the most common drawback, in this case sometimes due to the less coverage of mobile networks and most commonly the server ranges of ola, uber does have a wide range now due to this problem it's very difficult for the common person who does not live in the main city has quite a huge problem of finding a cab in case of an emergency. Now coming to the point we do know these companies target most populated areas where there is more chance of growth in their business especially UBER suffers hugely from this problem.
2. **Prices /Routes comparison problems**- these apps surely can calculate the route to your destination but now the problem arises here the shortest and the fastest route where there is less traffic, these apps' algorithm is designed to select random RNG selection of route or some of the low-based companies like RAPIDO bike service these apps just lack the enough capacity to differentiate between the fastest and the shortest route possible. This problem is solved by our app, now here we come into play, our app's algo is designed to confront these problems in which it automatically shows you different routes i.e. shortest, fastest, slowest means trafficked road.
3. **Safety issues**- as we all very well know that women and child safety measures in cabs is an essential need, now this is where ola lacks the most, as due to the past happenings and lack of safety features on their app causes safety problems, as compared to our app keeping these kind of incidents in mind we decided to develop special SOS messenger and before booking the ride it shows full details of driver and his vehicle.

2.4) How Mobile Phone and Internet made an impact on Travel and Tourism

It all starts with the look for locations and the experience reserving

The look for excursion vacation spot followed by means of by the reserving has been totally reshaped by using internet.

Booking the journey on-line

Connected traveler has really modified the way to organise a trip abroad: In 2013 greater than sixty nine% of French humans had booked their journey online. 19% simplest got portions of statistics on line and then booked immediately in a shop. And eventually, best four% of them didn't use net in their booking process.

The major advantage of internet is a large preference of vacation spot and really competitive fees.

Travel comparators consisting of Expedia, Booking Trip, Trip Advisor or Trivago have grown so has the tourism marketplace on-line. They have turn out to be references whilst reserving on net.

Travel comparators have also a massive impact on inns. Customer's critiques have end up very vital for net users. This examine indicates that, for the equal rate and fine of provider:

25% will consider the opinion of their related,

24% will trust specialized internet site,

20% different net user advice.

Hotels have evolved a big hobby in on-line customer delight.

Smartphones are getting the primary way to book on line.

According to HRS:

mobile phones are utilized by greater than 29% of "related vacationer" while planning their ride abroad,

1 out of 3 users has already booked a room from a smartphone,

greater than 50% of business vacationers book room with a mobile.

This boom inside the use of smartphone through travelers has brought tourism professional to trade their promoting approach. They now broaden apps assembly the requirement of The related visitor to increase their conversion price on line.

Impact of blogs at the related vacationer

According to some other have a look at, there are more than 20 hundreds of thousands blogs handiest in France.

20% of interviewed humans have confirmed that they had already offered an item because of a weblog's evaluate.

Connected traveler and Smartphone use when voyaging

While journeying an increasing number of, traveler also generally tend to apply their telephone an increasing number of. For special cause: to check starting hours (fifty four%), discover concept for visits (fifty two%), discover guidelines or use social Medias (36%).

Importance of Wi-Fi when choosing lodges

For more than 71% of tourists, a very good Wi-Fi is one of the first standards when selecting a motel. It have to be loose and very speedy.

As we said before, client's pride has emerge as one of the first hotels' problem. Going in this path, resorts have in thoughts to simply enhance the connectivity.

As loose WIFI is now considered as a standard, the great of the community is now inside the center of internet user's comparisons and judgments.

New services consisting of pre-paid SIM card, or rental of hotspots have risen. Provide Wi-Fi even if out of doors the hotel is now the fine!

Wi-Fi anywhere

With greater than thirteen millions of hotspots (loose or no longer), France has seen the quantity of hotspot upward thrust through the years. It is now one of the maximum prepared united states of America.

Private initiative have started out to take hobby in increasing Wi-Fi networks, as an instance the Marie of Paris has open now not much less than 100 unfastened hotspots to be had for travelers.

However, if possibilities to connect to wifi in cities are massive, it is nonetheless very random and it will become plenty harder once you are inside the countryside. This is the motive why many new alternatives had been created for vacationers to avoid big facts roaming costs while touring. Renting Pocket Wi-Fi in France is one of the best solution to live connected anywhere you pass.

Use of smartphones overseas

More than 86% of tourists have delivered abroad their smartphones and 72% of them has surfed on line at some point of the experience.

We can explain this increase of telephone use through the growth of Wi-Fi networks however also with the outbreak of better information plan. Wi-Fi abroad has become a large torment for travelers.

2.5) Population in India which uses mobile phone and Electronics

The wide variety of net customers in urban India rose by means of four% to 323 million in 2020, accounting for 67% of the city population. The pinnacle 9 cities account for 33% of energetic net users in city India.

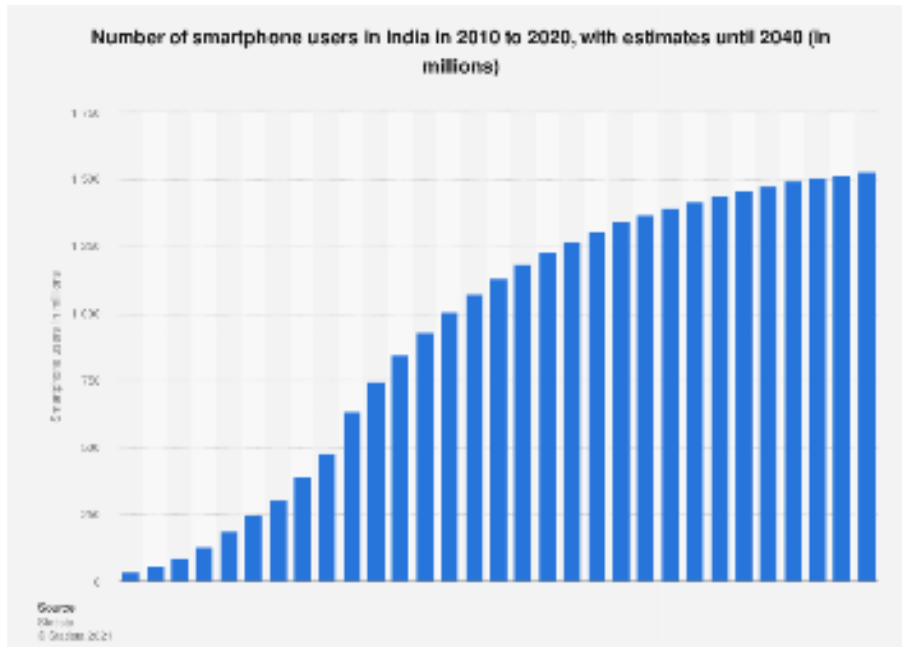
At a kingdom stage, Maharashtra has the highest internet penetration, observed via Goa and Kerala, at the same time as Bihar has the bottom, accompanied via Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

The ratio of male to female lively Internet users is nearly the equal in rural and concrete India. About 57% of energetic Internet customers in city India are men and 43% are ladies. In rural India, 58% of energetic Internet customers are men and 42% are women.

Because they are notably reasonably-priced and feature low-value tariff plans, mobile devices stay the device of desire for gaining access to the Internet in each urban and rural areas. About 17% of India's active customers get right of entry to the Internet the use of a non-public laptop at the same time as 6% access it thru drugs, streaming gadgets, smart audio system, and clever televisions.

About 96% of users access the internet for entertainment, while 90% use it for communication and 82% to access social media platforms. About 45% have made some form of online transaction and 28% regularly shop

online. That said, both these activities are far more common in urban India. Other key activities include video streaming, gaming and learning.



Chapter 3

Tools Used in the project

3.1 Python:

- Python is an interpreted high-degree widespread-purpose programming language. Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability with its use of sizeable indentation. Its language constructs in addition to its object-orientated approach goal to help programmers write clean, logical code for small and massive-scale initiatives.
- Python is dynamically-typed and rubbish-collected. It supports more than one programming paradigms, along with structured (particularly, procedural), item-oriented and useful programming. It is often defined as a "batteries covered" language due to its complete trendy library.
- Guido van Rossum started working on Python in the late Eighties, as a successor to the ABC programming language, and primary released it in 1991 as Python 0.9.0. Python 2. Zero became launched in 2000 and added new functions, such as list comprehensions and a cycle-detecting rubbish collection machine (similarly to reference counting). Python 3. Zero turned into released in 2008 and changed into a first-rate revision of the language that is not absolutely backward-compatible. Python 2 was discontinued with model 2.7.18 in 2020.
- Python always ranks as one of the maximum popular programming languages

3.2 PyQt6:

- Qt is set of cross-platform C++ libraries that implement high-level APIs for accessing many aspects of modern desktop and mobile systems. These include location and positioning services, multimedia, NFC and Bluetooth connectivity, a Chromium based web browser, as well as traditional UI development.
- PyQt6 is a comprehensive set of Python bindings for Qt v6. It is implemented as more than 35 extension modules and enables Python to be used as an alternative application development language to C++ on all supported platforms including iOS and Android.
- PyQt6 may also be embedded in C++ based applications to allow users of those applications to configure or enhance the functionality of those applications.

3.3 SQL database:

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language
- SQL lets you access and manipulate databases
- SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987
- SQL can execute queries against a database

- SQL can retrieve data from a database
- SQL can insert records in a database
- SQL can update records in a database
- SQL can delete records from a database
- SQL can create new databases
- SQL can create new tables in a database
- SQL can create stored procedures in a database
- SQL can create views in a database
- SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views

3.4 Data Analysis:

- Analysis, refers to dividing an entire into its separate components for man or woman examination. Data analysis, is a manner for acquiring uncooked statistics, and sooner or later changing it into information beneficial for decision-making through customers. Data, is accrued and analyzed to answer questions, check hypotheses, or disprove theories.
- Statistician John Tukey, described information analysis in 1961, as:
- "Procedures for reading records, strategies for decoding the outcomes of such methods, approaches of making plans the collection of records to make its evaluation less complicated, greater precise or extra correct, and all the equipment and consequences of (mathematical) statistics which practice to studying data."
- There are several levels that may be prominent, defined beneath. The stages are iterative, in that comments from later phases may also bring about extra work in earlier stages. The CRISP framework, utilized in statistics mining, has comparable steps.

Chapter 4

Functionality

Now on converging on basis of our app let's see what/how to use our app

4.1) COMPARING RIDES:

Now the foremost and the basic use of our app is to compare the prices of two different rides , basically if user travelling with Point A to B he/she will automatically see the cheapest price or should I say the best price out of all the other rides, but of course based of the preference of user.

4.2) Shortest Route:

In a dynamic network environment under heavy traffic load, shortest-path routing algorithms, particularly those that attempt to adapt to traffic changes, frequently exhibit oscillatory behaviors and cause performance degradation. In this paper we first examine the problems from the perspective of control theory and decision making, and then analyze the behaviors of the shortest-path routing algorithms in details.

4.5) Best Ride detail:

When people take taxis, they usually worry about safety, driver's driving habits, irregular billing, and detour. Therefore, we develop a taxi recommendation platform for passengers to select taxis based on the comments shared by previous passengers. Before users get into taxis, they can get taxi's ratings by means of AR with plate recognition technology and obtain the estimations of taxi fares. Besides, our platform is able to warn users of the divergence of driving routes during they are taking taxis. Finally, users can leave comments and ratings with respect to drivers via our platform after they get out taxis.

4.6) Providing affordable ride as per pocket:

This will be very useful as economy is hit and there are several financial crises it will affect the post and thus this application will help in the providing opportunists to local agencies and more options to users.

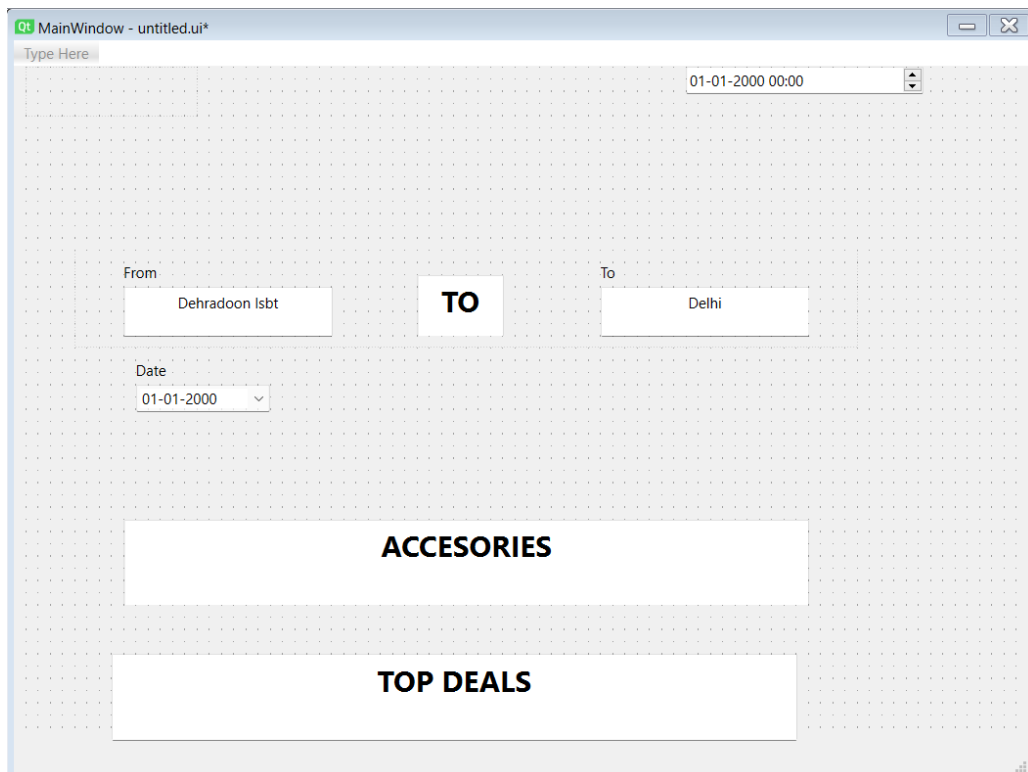
Chapter 5

Implementation

5.1) Main window 1:

Features embedded:

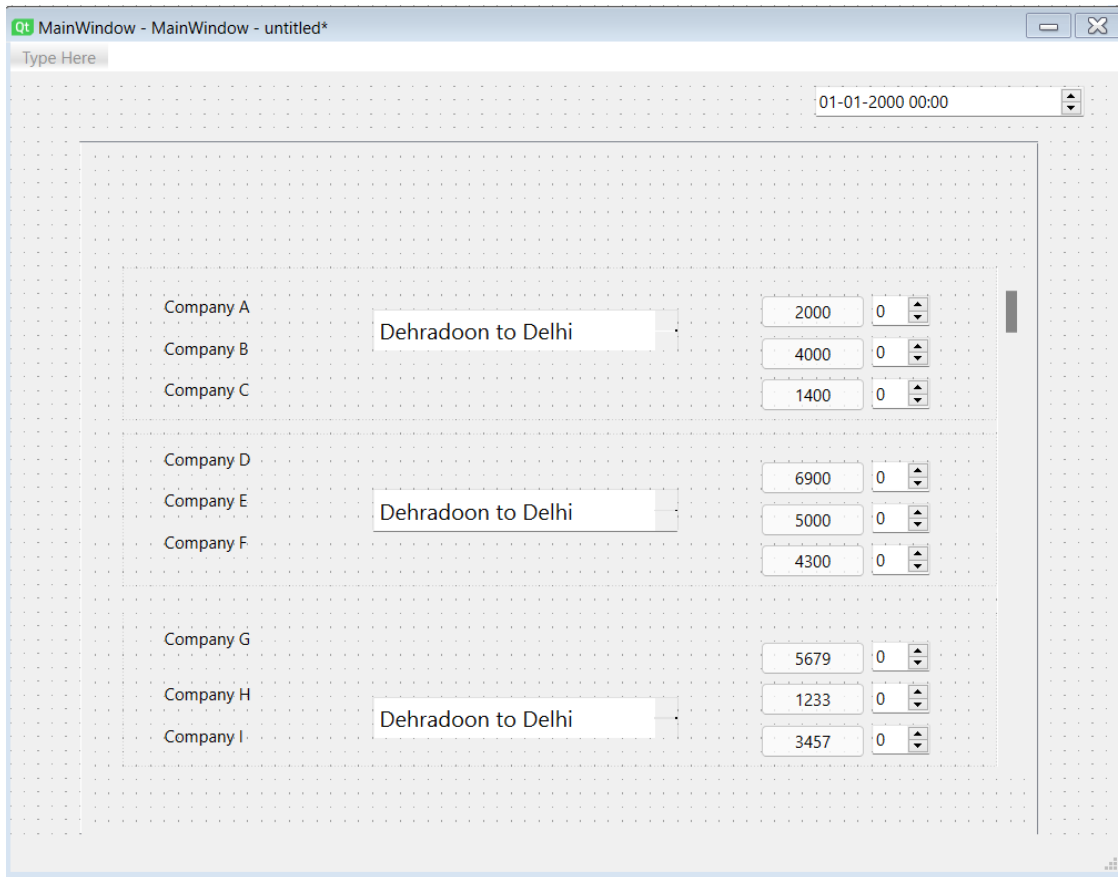
- **Booking Destination**
- **Booking Id Generator**
- **Accessories**
- **Top Deals**
- **Real Date Time**
- **Show the route of the cab/vehicle**



5.2) Booking window 2:

Features embedded:

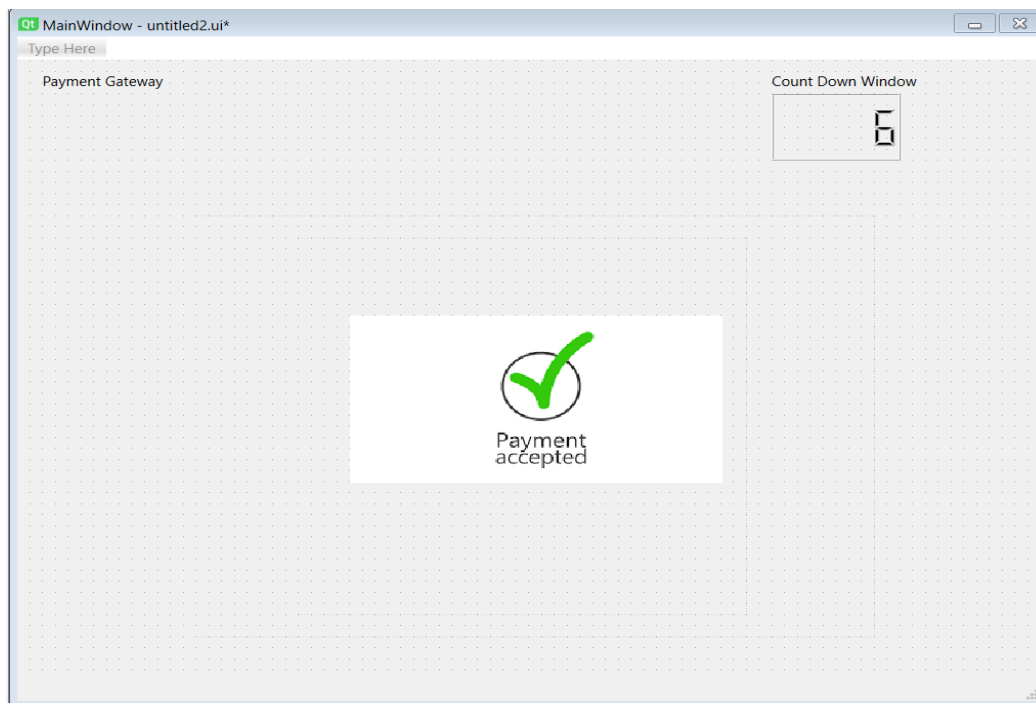
- **Current Time and Date**
- **Route of Designation**
- **Shows prices of different agencies**
- **Compare and show the prices and best deals available**
- **Number of passengers to be boarded**



5.3) Payment Gateway 3:

Features embedded:

- **Payment countdown**
- **Payment Verification**
- **Booking confirmation message via firebase**

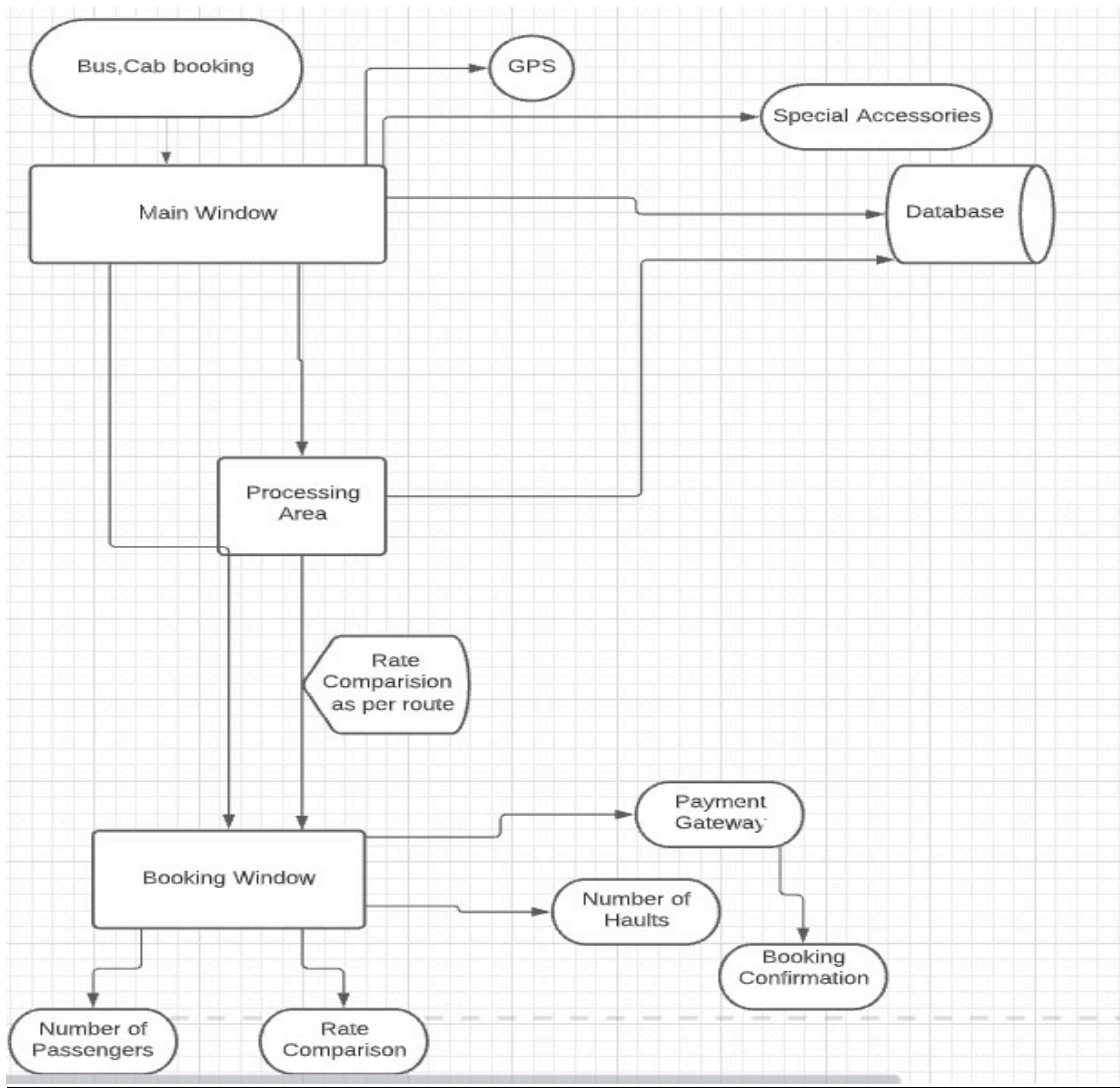


Chapter 6

Design of Technology

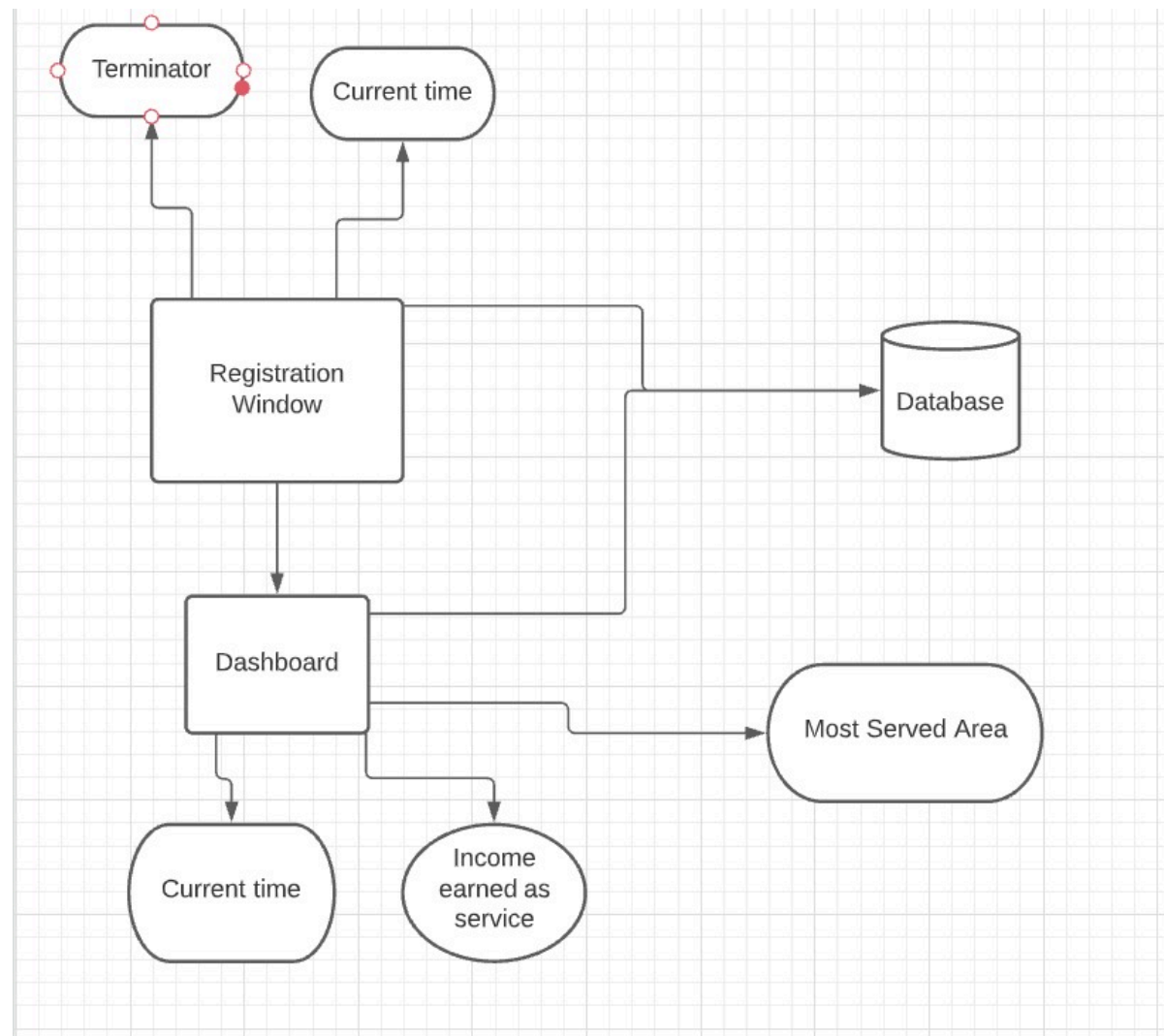
1) E-R Diagram

1) User's Panel:



- This panel consists of Database
- Allows the user to book cab/bus of different agencies
- Get the current location
- Do comparison and show the appropriate result
- Shows number of halts.
- Includes payment gateway

2) Registration Panel:



- This panel will be used by owner
- Its will also contain dashboard area
- Help the owner know the amount of booking and earning using data analytics
- Shows current time
- Shows most served area using data analytics

2) CODE:

MainWindow1:

```
from PyQt6 import QtCore, QtGui, QtWidgets
```

```
class Ui_MainWindow(object):
    def setupUi(self, MainWindow):
        MainWindow.setObjectName("MainWindow")
        MainWindow.resize(838, 740)
        self.centralwidget = QtWidgets.QWidget(MainWindow)
        self.centralwidget.setObjectName("centralwidget")
        self.complimentary_services = QtWidgets.QWidget(self.centralwidget)
        self.complimentary_services.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(120, 350, 631, 80))
        self.complimentary_services.setObjectName("complimentary_services")
        self.dateEdit = QtWidgets.QDateEdit(self.centralwidget)
        self.dateEdit.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(120, 300, 110, 22))
        self.dateEdit.setCalendarPopup(True)
        self.dateEdit.setObjectName("dateEdit")
        self.dateTimeEdit = QtWidgets.QDateTimeEdit(self.centralwidget)
        self.dateTimeEdit.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(590, 10, 194, 22))
        self.dateTimeEdit.setObjectName("dateTimeEdit")
        self.Top_agencies = QtWidgets.QWidget(self.centralwidget)
        self.Top_agencies.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(110, 480, 641, 80))
        self.Top_agencies.setObjectName("Top_agencies")
        self.widget = QtWidgets.QWidget(self.centralwidget)
        self.widget.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(80, 200, 641, 80))
        self.widget.setAutoFillBackground(False)
        self.widget.setStyleSheet("")
        self.widget.setObjectName("widget")
        self.textEdit = QtWidgets.QTextEdit(self.widget)
        self.textEdit.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(40, 30, 171, 41))
        self.textEdit.setObjectName("textEdit")
        self.textEdit_2 = QtWidgets.QTextEdit(self.widget)
        self.textEdit_2.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(430, 30, 171, 41))
        self.textEdit_2.setObjectName("textEdit_2")
        self.label = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.widget)
        self.label.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(40, 10, 49, 16))
        self.label.setObjectName("label")
        self.label_2 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.widget)
        self.label_2.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(430, 10, 49, 16))
        self.label_2.setObjectName("label_2")
        self.arrow = QtWidgets.QGraphicsView(self.widget)
        self.arrow.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(250, 30, 131, 41))
        self.arrow.setObjectName("arrow")
        self.Weather = QtWidgets.QWidget(self.centralwidget)
        self.Weather.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 30, 141, 41))
        self.Weather.setObjectName("Weather")
        self.label_3 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.centralwidget)
        self.label_3.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(120, 280, 49, 16))
```

```

self.label_3.setObjectName("label_3")
MainWindow.setCentralWidget(self.centralwidget)
self.menubar = QtWidgets.QMenuBar(MainWindow)
self.menubar.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(0, 0, 838, 22))
self.menubar.setObjectName("menubar")
MainWindow.setMenuBar(self.menubar)
self.statusbar = QtWidgets.QStatusBar(MainWindow)
self.statusbar.setObjectName("statusbar")
MainWindow.setStatusBar(self.statusbar)

self.retranslateUi(MainWindow)
QtCore.QMetaObject.connectSlotsByName(MainWindow)

```

```

def retranslateUi(self, MainWindow):
    _translate = QtCore.QCoreApplication.translate
    MainWindow.setWindowTitle(_translate("MainWindow", "MainWindow"))
    self.label.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "From "))
    self.label_2.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "To"))
    self.label_3.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "Date"))

```

```

if __name__ == "__main__":
    import sys
    app = QtWidgets.QApplication(sys.argv)
    MainWindow = QtWidgets.QMainWindow()
    ui = Ui_MainWindow()
    ui.setupUi(MainWindow)
    MainWindow.show()
    sys.exit(app.exec())

```

Mainwindow2(Booking Page):

```

from PyQt6 import QtCore, QtGui, QtWidgets

```

```

class Ui_MainWindow(object):
    def setupUi(self, MainWindow):
        MainWindow.setObjectName("MainWindow")
        MainWindow.resize(800, 600)
        self.centralwidget = QtWidgets.QWidget(MainWindow)
        self.centralwidget.setObjectName("centralwidget")
        self.dateTimeEdit = QtWidgets.QDateTimeEdit(self.centralwidget)
        self.dateTimeEdit.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(580, 10, 194, 22))
        self.dateTimeEdit.setObjectName("dateTimeEdit")
        self.scrollArea = QtWidgets.QScrollArea(self.centralwidget)
        self.scrollArea.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(50, 50, 691, 501))
        self.scrollArea.setWidgetResizable(True)
        self.scrollArea.setObjectName("scrollArea")
        self.scrollAreaWidgetContents = QtWidgets.QWidget()
        self.scrollAreaWidgetContents.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(0, 0, 689, 499))
        self.scrollAreaWidgetContents.setObjectName("scrollAreaWidgetContents")

```

```
self.rate_view3 = QtWidgets.QWidget(self.scrollAreaWidgetContents)
self.rate_view3.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 340, 631, 111))
self.rate_view3.setObjectName("rate_view3")
self.company7 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.rate_view3)
self.company7.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 10, 121, 16))
self.company7.setObjectName("company7")
self.company8 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.rate_view3)
self.company8.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 50, 121, 16))
self.company8.setObjectName("company8")
self.company9 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.rate_view3)
self.company9.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 80, 121, 16))
self.company9.setObjectName("company9")
self.arrow3 = QtWidgets.QGraphicsView(self.rate_view3)
self.arrow3.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(180, 50, 181, 31))
self.arrow3.setObjectName("arrow3")
self.pushButton_8 = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self.rate_view3)
self.pushButton_8.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(460, 20, 75, 24))
self.pushButton_8.setObjectName("pushButton_8")
self.pushButton_7 = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self.rate_view3)
self.pushButton_7.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(460, 50, 75, 24))
self.pushButton_7.setObjectName("pushButton_7")
self.pushButton_9 = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self.rate_view3)
self.pushButton_9.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(460, 80, 75, 24))
self.pushButton_9.setObjectName("pushButton_9")
self.spinBox_8 = QtWidgets.QSpinBox(self.rate_view3)
self.spinBox_8.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(540, 20, 42, 22))
self.spinBox_8.setObjectName("spinBox_8")
self.spinBox_7 = QtWidgets.QSpinBox(self.rate_view3)
self.spinBox_7.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(540, 50, 42, 22))
self.spinBox_7.setObjectName("spinBox_7")
self.spinBox_9 = QtWidgets.QSpinBox(self.rate_view3)
self.spinBox_9.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(540, 80, 42, 22))
self.spinBox_9.setObjectName("spinBox_9")
self.rate_view2 = QtWidgets.QWidget(self.scrollAreaWidgetContents)
self.rate_view2.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 210, 631, 111))
self.rate_view2.setObjectName("rate_view2")
self.company4 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.rate_view2)
self.company4.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 10, 121, 16))
self.company4.setObjectName("company4")
self.company5 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.rate_view2)
self.company5.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 40, 121, 16))
self.company5.setObjectName("company5")
self.company6 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.rate_view2)
self.company6.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 70, 121, 16))
self.company6.setObjectName("company6")
self.arrow2 = QtWidgets.QGraphicsView(self.rate_view2)
self.arrow2.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(180, 40, 181, 31))
self.arrow2.setObjectName("arrow2")
self.company3_button_2 = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self.rate_view2)
self.company3_button_2.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(460, 20, 75, 24))
self.company3_button_2.setObjectName("company3_button_2")
self.pushButton_5 = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self.rate_view2)
```

```
self.pushButton_5.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(460, 50, 75, 24))
self.pushButton_5.setObjectName("pushButton_5")
self.pushButton_6 = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self.rate_view2)
self.pushButton_6.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(460, 80, 75, 24))
self.pushButton_6.setObjectName("pushButton_6")
self.spinBox_6 = QtWidgets.QSpinBox(self.rate_view2)
self.spinBox_6.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(540, 20, 42, 22))
self.spinBox_6.setObjectName("spinBox_6")
self.spinBox_5 = QtWidgets.QSpinBox(self.rate_view2)
self.spinBox_5.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(540, 50, 42, 22))
self.spinBox_5.setObjectName("spinBox_5")
self.spinBox_4 = QtWidgets.QSpinBox(self.rate_view2)
self.spinBox_4.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(540, 80, 42, 22))
self.spinBox_4.setObjectName("spinBox_4")
self.verticalScrollBar = QtWidgets.QScrollBar(self.scrollAreaWidgetContents)
self.verticalScrollBar.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(660, 90, 20, 361))
self.verticalScrollBar.setOrientation(QtCore.Qt.Orientation.Vertical)
self.verticalScrollBar.setObjectName("verticalScrollBar")
self.rate_view1 = QtWidgets.QWidget(self.scrollAreaWidgetContents)
self.rate_view1.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 90, 631, 111))
self.rate_view1.setObjectName("rate_view1")
self.company1 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.rate_view1)
self.company1.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 20, 111, 16))
self.company1.setObjectName("company1")
self.company2 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.rate_view1)
self.company2.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 50, 121, 16))
self.company2.setObjectName("company2")
self.company3 = QtWidgets.QLabel(self.rate_view1)
self.company3.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(30, 80, 121, 16))
self.company3.setObjectName("company3")
self.arrow1 = QtWidgets.QGraphicsView(self.rate_view1)
self.arrow1.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(180, 40, 181, 31))
self.arrow1.setObjectName("arrow1")
self.spinBox = QtWidgets.QSpinBox(self.rate_view1)
self.spinBox.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(540, 20, 42, 22))
self.spinBox.setObjectName("spinBox")
self.company1_button = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self.rate_view1)
self.company1_button.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(460, 20, 75, 24))
self.company1_button.setObjectName("company1_button")
self.company2_button = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self.rate_view1)
self.company2_button.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(460, 50, 75, 24))
self.company2_button.setObjectName("company2_button")
self.company3_button = QtWidgets.QPushButton(self.rate_view1)
self.company3_button.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(460, 80, 75, 24))
self.company3_button.setObjectName("company3_button")
self.spinBox_2 = QtWidgets.QSpinBox(self.rate_view1)
self.spinBox_2.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(540, 50, 42, 22))
self.spinBox_2.setObjectName("spinBox_2")
self.spinBox_3 = QtWidgets.QSpinBox(self.rate_view1)
self.spinBox_3.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(540, 80, 42, 22))
self.spinBox_3.setObjectName("spinBox_3")
self.scrollArea.setWidget(self.scrollAreaWidgetContents)
```

```

MainWindow.setCentralWidget(self.centralwidget)
self.menubar = QtWidgets.QMenuBar(MainWindow)
self.menubar.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(0, 0, 800, 22))
self.menubar.setObjectName("menubar")
MainWindow.setMenuBar(self.menubar)
self.statusbar = QtWidgets.QStatusBar(MainWindow)
self.statusbar.setObjectName("statusbar")
MainWindow.setStatusBar(self.statusbar)

self.retranslateUi(MainWindow)
QtCore.QMetaObject.connectSlotsByName(MainWindow)

```

```

def retranslateUi(self, MainWindow):
    _translate = QtCore.QCoreApplication.translate
    MainWindow.setWindowTitle(_translate("MainWindow", "MainWindow"))
    self.company7.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "TextLabel"))
    self.company8.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "TextLabel"))
    self.company9.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "TextLabel"))
    self.pushButton_8.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "PushButton"))
    self.pushButton_7.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "PushButton"))
    self.pushButton_9.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "PushButton"))
    self.company4.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "TextLabel"))
    self.company5.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "TextLabel"))
    self.company6.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "TextLabel"))
    self.company3_button_2.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "PushButton"))
    self.pushButton_5.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "PushButton"))
    self.pushButton_6.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "PushButton"))
    self.company1.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "TextLabel"))
    self.company2.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "TextLabel"))
    self.company3.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "TextLabel"))
    self.company1_button.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "PushButton"))
    self.company2_button.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "PushButton"))
    self.company3_button.setText(_translate("MainWindow", "PushButton"))

```

```

if __name__ == "__main__":
    import sys
    app = QtWidgets.QApplication(sys.argv)
    MainWindow = QtWidgets.QMainWindow()
    ui = Ui_MainWindow()
    ui.setupUi(MainWindow)
    MainWindow.show()
    sys.exit(app.exec())

```

MainWindow3(Payment):

```

from PyQt6 import QtCore, QtGui, QtWidgets

```

```

class Ui_MainWindow(object):
    def setupUi(self, MainWindow):
        MainWindow.setObjectName("MainWindow")

```



```

MainWindow.resize(800, 600)
self.centralwidget = QtWidgets.QWidget(MainWindow)
self.centralwidget.setObjectName("centralwidget")
self.lcdNumbercountdown = QtWidgets.QLCDNumber(self.centralwidget)
self.lcdNumbercountdown.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(590, 30, 101, 61))
self.lcdNumbercountdown.setObjectName("lcdNumbercountdown")
self.frame = QtWidgets.QFrame(self.centralwidget)
self.frame.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(80, 150, 531, 381))
self.frame.setFrameShape(QtWidgets.QFrame.Shape.StyledPanel)
self.frame.setFrameShadow(QtWidgets.QFrame.Shadow.Raised)
self.frame.setObjectName("frame")
self.widget = QtWidgets.QWidget(self.frame)
self.widget.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(80, 20, 351, 341))
self.widget.setObjectName("widget")
self.openGLWidget = QtWidgets.QOpenGLWidget(self.widget)
self.openGLWidget.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(20, 70, 300, 200))
self.openGLWidget.setObjectName("openGLWidget")
self.tick_for_confirmation = QtWidgets.QGraphicsView(self.centralwidget)
self.tick_for_confirmation.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(230, 30, 256, 111))
self.tick_for_confirmation.setObjectName("tick_for_confirmation")
MainWindow.setCentralWidget(self.centralwidget)
self.menubar = QtWidgets.QMenuBar(MainWindow)
self.menubar.setGeometry(QtCore.QRect(0, 0, 800, 22))
self.menubar.setObjectName("menubar")
MainWindow.setMenuBar(self.menubar)
self.statusbar = QtWidgets.QStatusBar(MainWindow)
self.statusbar.setObjectName("statusbar")
MainWindow.setStatusBar(self.statusbar)

self.retranslateUi(MainWindow)
QtCore.QMetaObject.connectSlotsByName(MainWindow)

```

```

def retranslateUi(self, MainWindow):
    _translate = QtCore.QCoreApplication.translate
    MainWindow.setWindowTitle(_translate("MainWindow", "MainWindow"))

```

```

if __name__ == "__main__":
    import sys
    app = QtWidgets.QApplication(sys.argv)
    MainWindow = QtWidgets.QMainWindow()
    ui = Ui_MainWindow()
    ui.setupUi(MainWindow)
    MainWindow.show()
    sys.exit(app.exec())

```

Script :

```

#main Script
# importing geopy library
from geopy import location

```

```

class work_load:
    def geoloc(self):
        import geopy
        from geopy.geocoders import Nominatim

        # calling the Nominatim tool
        loc = Nominatim(user_agent="GetLoc")

        # entering the location name
        getLoc = loc.geocode("Gosainganj Lucknow")

        # printing address
        print(getLoc.address)

        # printing latitude and longitude
        print("Latitude = ", location.latitude, "¥n")
        print("Longitude = ", location.longitude)

def database(self):
    def create_server_connection(host_name, user_name, user_password):
        connection = None
        try:
            connection = mysql.connector.connect(
                host=host_name,
                user=user_name,
                passwd=user_password
            )
            print("MySQL Database connection successful")
        except Error as err:
            print(f'Error: '{err}')

        return connection

def Calculation(self):
    import psycopg2
    conn_string = "host='localhost' dbname='dvdrental' user='postgres' password='jai'"
    db1 = psycopg2.connect(conn_string)
    db2 = psycopg2.connect(conn_string)
    cursor1 = db1.cursor()
    cursor2 = db2.cursor()
    cursor1.execute("select * from public.actor order by 1")
    results1 = cursor1.fetchall()
    cursor2.execute("select * from public.actor order by 1")
    results2 = cursor2.fetchall()
    count1 = len(results1)
    count2 = len(results2)
    # print count1
    # print count2
    # print results1
    # print results2
    # print results1[0]
    # print results2[0]

```

```
for i in range(0, count1):
    for j in range(0, count2):
        if (results1[i] == results2[j]):
            print
            "found"
        else:
            print
            "not found", results1
```


Chapter 8

5 Discussion and conclusion

5.1 Summary

As mobile travel apps continue to grow more prevalent and increasingly popular, they have become an effective tool for travel companies seeking to communicate with customers and boost customer engagement. Yet, there have been relatively few studies to date on the determinants and outcomes of customer engagement with mobile travel apps. Most of the research, specifically in regards to mobile travel apps, has centered on the adoption and retention of apps. To explore the determinants and outcomes of mobile travel app engagement, we developed a model to empirically test how app attributes (ease of use, compatibility, UI attractiveness) might influence mobile travel app engagement and in turn drive purchase intention. Finally, a multi-group analysis helps to evaluate the differences between sub-groups.

Our results show that ease of use is related to behavioral engagement with mobile travel apps. This is consistent with the findings of previous researchers who found that ease of use encourages customers to engage with m-commerce applications. We did not find, however, that ease of use is related to cognitive and affective engagements with mobile travel apps. Conversely, compatibility does appear to encourage customers to engage with mobile travel apps. The relationship between compatibility and customer engagement with mobile travel apps is supported by previous studies on other types of apps. Our results further suggest that UI attractiveness influences mobile travel app engagement in terms of cognitive, affective, and behavioral indicators. Likewise, previous scholars have indicated that UI attractiveness is positively associated with psychological engagement. We find that customer engagement with mobile travel apps influences purchase intention; affective engagement exerted greater such effect than cognitive or behavioral engagement.

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