

# **EVENT REGISTRATION SYSTEM**

## **A MINI PROJECT REPORT**

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# **BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

Certified that this project report “ **EVENT REGISTRATION SYSTEM** ” is the

**bonafide work of**

**ABIRAMI K (230701008) AND ABHINAYA LAKSHMI S(230701004)**

who carried out the project work under my supervision.

**Submitted for the Practical Examination held on** \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE**

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**INTERNAL EXAMINER**

**EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

# **ABSTRACT**

The Event Registration System is a robust database application designed to streamline the management of events and participant registrations. It incorporates modules for user registration, secure authentication, event management, and data handling. Users can easily register by providing personal details and selecting events, while administrators manage event information through features that allow for adding, editing, or removing event records. The system also supports updates to user data and the removal of records when necessary, ensuring efficient database maintenance.

Built on a relational database foundation, the system prioritizes data integrity, security, and scalability. SQL-based operations ensure optimized performance and adherence to normalization standards, minimizing redundancy. This versatile system is well-suited for a wide range of use cases, including academic, corporate, and professional event management, offering a seamless and secure solution for automating the event registration process.

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.2 OBJECTIVES

1.3 MODULES

## **2. SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES**

2.1 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

2.2 LANGUAGES

2.2.1 SQL

2.2.2 JAVA

## **3. REQUIREMENTS AND ANALYSIS**

3.1 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.2 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

3.3 ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

3.4 ER DIAGRAM

3.5 NORMALIZATION

## **4. PROGRAM CODE**

## **5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

## **6. CONCLUSION**

## **7. REFERENCES**

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Event Registration System is a database-centric application designed to facilitate the registration process for events. Built using Java for the front-end interface and MySQL for the backend, this system enables users to register for events, update their information, and manage event data in a structured, database-driven environment. The project focuses on effective data management through DBMS principles, making it suitable for event organizers requiring efficient and accurate data handling

### **1.2 OBJECTIVE**

1. To develop a system that centralizes event registration data in a structured database.
2. To streamline event registration, modification, and deletion for users.
3. To implement a secure, scalable, and user-friendly interface for both users and administrators.
4. To ensure data integrity and security through robust DBMS practices

## 1.3 MODULES

1. **User Registration Module:** Allows users to register by entering personal information and selecting an event.
2. **Authentication Module:** Verifies user credentials for secure access.
3. **Event Management Module:** Enables admins to add, edit, and delete event details.
4. **Data Modification Module:** Allows users to update their data in the system.
5. **Data Deletion Module:** Provides users or admins the ability to delete user records as needed.

# **CHAPTER 2**

## **SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES**

### **2.1 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION**

The Event Registration System is built using Java for the front-end GUI, JDBC for database connectivity, and MySQL as the relational database management system. MySQL's structured data storage allows for efficient querying and data manipulation, which are essential for managing user registrations and event information.

### **2.2 LANGUAGES**

#### **2.2.1 SQL**

Structured Query Language (SQL) is used for all database operations within the system, including CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) functions. SQL queries are embedded in Java using JDBC, allowing for seamless interaction with the MySQL database.

#### **2.2.2 Java**

Java is used for the application's front-end and logic, enabling the creation of a user-friendly interface with Swing components. Java's JDBC API facilitates secure and efficient database connections to MySQL.

# **CHAPTER 3**

## **REQUIREMENTS AND ANALYSIS**

### **3.1 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS:**

The system should support user registration, data modification, event management, and data deletion functionalities. Additionally, the application must ensure data integrity, security, and efficient retrieval of event-related information.

### **3.2 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

- **Hardware:**

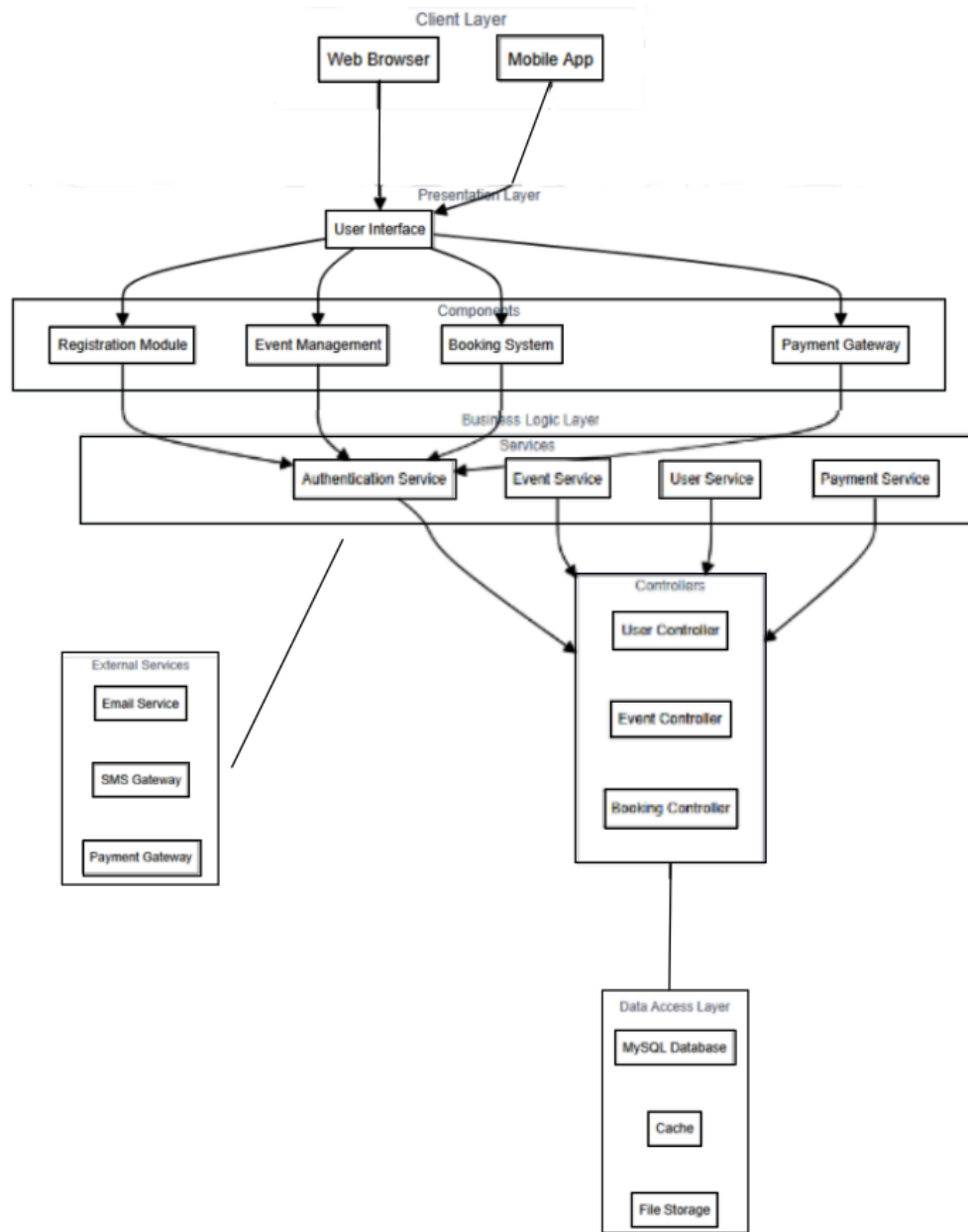
- Processor: Intel i5 or equivalent
- RAM: 4GB minimum
- Storage: 500MB free disk space

- **Software:**

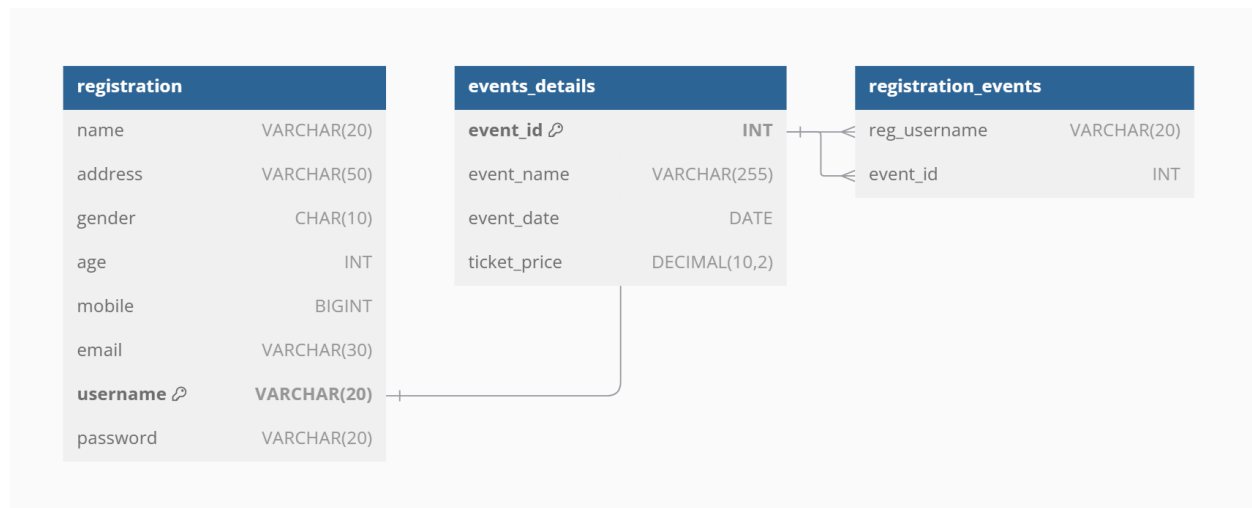
- Java Development Kit (JDK)
- MySQL Database Server
- Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)
- Integrated Development Environment (IDE) like Eclipse or IntelliJ



### 3.3 ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



### 3.4 ER DIAGRAM



### 3.5 NORMALIZATION

After normalization:

- Event Details Table: Already in 3NF, no changes needed.
- Registration Table: Split into:
  - **User\_Info** for user personal details.
  - **User\_Auth** for authentication details.

#### a. User\_Info Table

Stores user personal details:

```
CREATE TABLE User_Info (  
  user_id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  name VARCHAR(20),  
  address VARCHAR(50),  
  gender CHAR(10),  
  age INT,  
  mobile INT,  
  email VARCHAR(30),  
  PRIMARY KEY (user_id)  
);
```

## b. User\_Auth Table

Stores user authentication details:

```
CREATE TABLE User_Auth (  
    user_id INT NOT NULL,  
    username VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    password VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (user_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES User_Info(user_id)  
);
```

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **PROGRAM CODE**

#### **EVENT DETAILS**

```
CREATE TABLE events_details (  
    event_id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    event_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    event_date DATE NOT NULL,  
    ticket_price DOUBLE DEFAULT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (event_id)  
);
```

```
Select * from event_details;
```

#### **REGISTRATION**

```
create database users;  
use users;  
create table registration(name varchar(20),address varchar(50),gender char(10),  
age int, mobile int, email varchar(30),username varchar(20), password  
varchar(20));  
desc registration;  
select * from registration;
```

## REGISTRATION FORM

### Load Events into Dropdown

```
public static void loadEventsIntoDropdown() {
    try {
        Connection conn = createConnection();
        String sql = "SELECT event_name FROM event_details";
        PreparedStatement statement = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
        ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery();
        eventDropdown.removeAllItems();
        while (resultSet.next()) {
            String eventName = resultSet.getString("event_name");
            eventDropdown.addItem(eventName);
        }
        conn.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

### Register User

```
private void registerUser(JRadioButton rbFemale, JRadioButton rbMale) {
    try (Connection con = createConnection()) {
        String query = "INSERT INTO registration VALUES(?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)";
        PreparedStatement ps = con.prepareStatement(query);
        ps.setString(1, txtName.getText());
        ps.setString(2, txtAddress.getText());
        ps.setString(3, rbFemale.isSelected() ? "Female" : "Male");
        ps.setInt(4, Integer.parseInt(txtAge.getText()));
        ps.setString(5, txtmb.getText());
        ps.setString(6, txtEmail.getText());
        ps.setString(7, txtUsername.getText());
        ps.setString(8, new String(txtPassword.getPassword()));
        ps.executeUpdate();
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Registered successfully!");
    } catch (SQLException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

```

        loadEventsIntoDropdown();
    }

    public static Connection createConnection() throws SQLException, ClassNotFoundException {
        Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
        return DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3308/users", "root", "Abi");
    }

```

## ADD EVENT FORM

### Adding an Event to the Database

```

private void addEventToDatabase() {
    String eventName = txtEventName.getText();
    String eventDate = txtEventDate.getText();
    String ticketPrice = txtTicketPrice.getText();

    if (eventName.isEmpty() || eventDate.isEmpty() || ticketPrice.isEmpty()) {
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "All fields are required!");
        return;
    }

    try (Connection con = createConnection()) {
        String query = "INSERT INTO event_details (event_name, event_date, ticket_price)
VALUES (?, ?, ?)";
        PreparedStatement ps = con.prepareStatement(query);
        ps.setString(1, eventName);
        ps.setString(2, eventDate);
        ps.setString(3, ticketPrice);
        ps.executeUpdate();

        // Show success message
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Event Added Successfully!");

        // Clear the text fields after adding the event
        txtEventName.setText("");
        txtEventDate.setText("");
        txtTicketPrice.setText("");
    } catch (SQLException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Error adding event. Please try again.");
    }
}

```

```
}
```

```
private static Connection createConnection() throws SQLException, ClassNotFoundException {  
    Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");  
    return DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3308/users", "root", "Abi");  
}
```

## Delete Event

```
private void deleteEvent(String eventName) {  
    try (Connection conn = createConnection()) {  
        String sql = "DELETE FROM event_details WHERE event_name = ?";  
        PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);  
        stmt.setString(1, eventName);  
        int rowsAffected = stmt.executeUpdate();  
        if (rowsAffected > 0) {  
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Event " + eventName + " deleted successfully.");  
        } else {  
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Event not found.");  
        }  
    } catch (SQLException | ClassNotFoundException ex) {  
        ex.printStackTrace();  
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Error deleting event.");  
    }  
}
```

## Modify Event

```
private void modifyEvent() {  
    String eventName = JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Enter the event name to modify:");  
  
    if (eventName != null && !eventName.isEmpty()) {  
        JTextField txtEventDate = new JTextField(20);  
        JTextField txtTicketPrice = new JTextField(20);  
  
        Object[] message = {  
            "Event Date:", txtEventDate,  
            "Ticket Price:", txtTicketPrice  
        };  
  
        int option = JOptionPane.showConfirmDialog(this, message, "Modify Event - " +  
            eventName, JOptionPane.OK_CANCEL_OPTION);  
    }  
}
```

```

if (option == JOptionPane.OK_OPTION) {
    String newEventDate = txtEventDate.getText();
    String newTicketPrice = txtTicketPrice.getText();

    if (newEventDate.isEmpty() || newTicketPrice.isEmpty()) {
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Please fill in both fields.");
        return;
    }

    updateEvent(eventName, newEventDate, newTicketPrice);
}
} else {
    JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Event name cannot be empty.");
}
}

```

## Update Event

```

private void updateEvent(String eventName, String newEventDate, String newTicketPrice) {
    try (Connection conn = createConnection()) {
        String sql = "UPDATE event_details SET event_date = ?, ticket_price = ? WHERE event_name = ?";
        PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
        stmt.setString(1, newEventDate);
        stmt.setString(2, newTicketPrice);
        stmt.setString(3, eventName);

        int rowsAffected = stmt.executeUpdate();

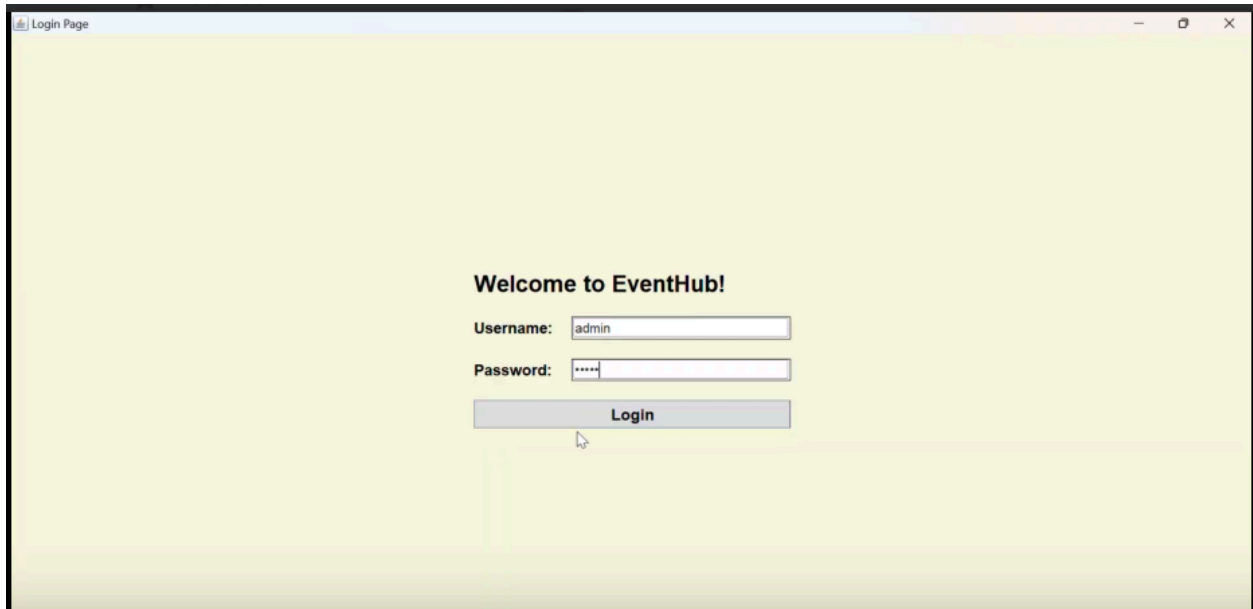
        if (rowsAffected > 0) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Event updated successfully!");
        } else {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Event not found.");
        }
    } catch (SQLException | ClassNotFoundException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Error updating event.");
    }
}

```



# RESULTS SNAPSHOTS

## LOGIN PAGE



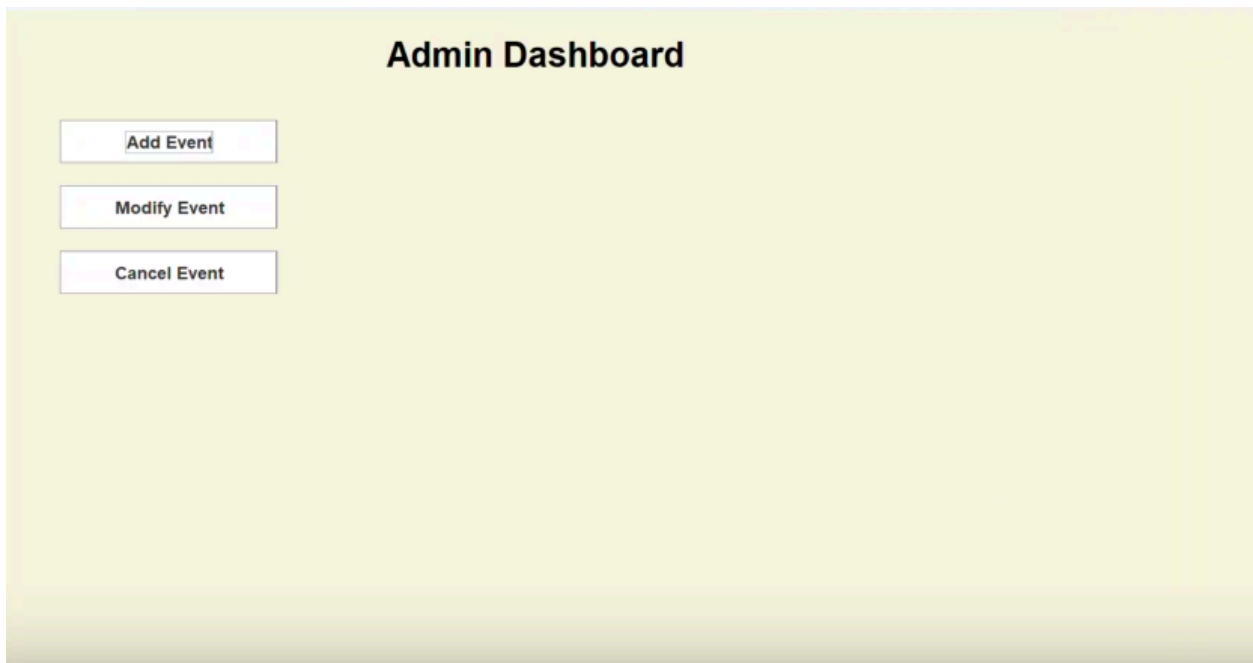
A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Login Page". The page has a light yellow background. In the center, it says "Welcome to EventHub!". Below this, there are two input fields: "Username:" with the text "admin" and "Password:" with masked characters ".....". Below the password field is a grey "Login" button. A mouse cursor is hovering over the button.

Welcome to EventHub!

Username:

Password:

## ADMIN DASHBOARD



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Admin Dashboard". The page has a light yellow background. At the top center, it says "Admin Dashboard". On the left side, there are three buttons stacked vertically: "Add Event", "Modify Event", and "Cancel Event".

Admin Dashboard

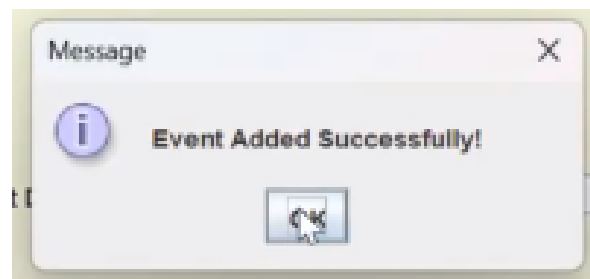
## ADD EVENT

### Add Event

Event Name:

Event Date:

Ticket Price:



## EVENT REGISTRATION - USER

### User Registration Form

Name:

Address:

Gender: ☐ Female ☐ Male

Age:

Mobile No.:

Email:

Select Event:

Username:

Password:

### User Registration Form

Name:

Address:

Select Event:

Username:

Password:

Message

Registered successfully!

OK

### User Registration Form

Name:

Address:

Select Event:

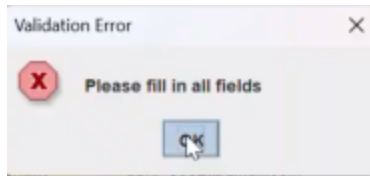
Username:

Password:

Message

Registered successfully!

OK

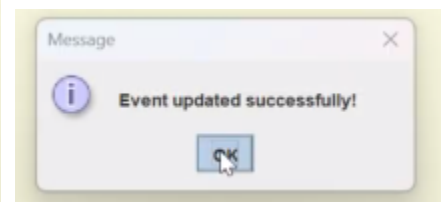
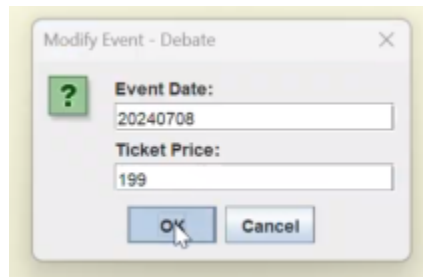
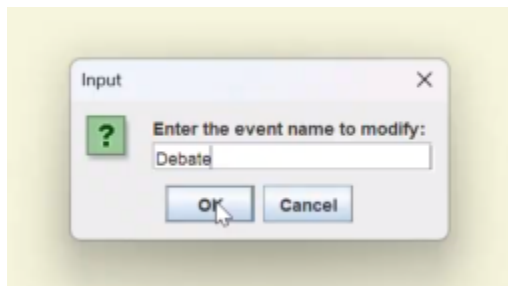


```
1  
2 • Select * from event_details;  
3
```

A dialog box titled "Result Grid" with a "Filter Rows:" field and an "Edit:" button. It contains a table with the following data:

	event_id	event_name	event_date	ticket_price
1	1	Debate	2024-10-10	500
2	2	Hackathon	2024-02-03	299
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## MODIFY EVENT



A dialog box titled "Result Grid" with a "Filter Rows:" field and an "Edit:" button. It contains a table with the following data:

	event_id	event_name	event_date	ticket_price
1	1	Debate	2024-07-08	199
2	2	Hackathon	2024-02-03	299
3	3	Basketball	2024-05-07	499
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## CANCEL EVENT

Input

Enter the event name to delete:

Hackathon

OK Cancel

1

2 • `Select * from event_details;`

3

Result Grid

event_id	event_name	event_date	ticket_price
1	Debate	2024-07-08	199
3	Basketball	2024-05-07	499

## **6. CONCLUSION**

The Event Registration System demonstrates how DBMS principles and tools can streamline event management. By using MySQL, the system effectively handles complex data requirements while maintaining data integrity and security. The project showcases the synergy between Java and SQL, providing a scalable, efficient solution for event registration. This system has potential for expansion, including adding reporting capabilities, advanced data analytics, or a web-based interface.

## 7. REFERENCES

1. <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/>
2. <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/>
3. <https://www.javacodegeeks.com/>