CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Event Management System is a Web application project which is helpful for customers to book the events and to get events scheduled as per the plan. This Mini-Project is implemented using HTML and PHP. The project also showcases embedded multimedia and Cascaded Style Sheet.

Operations supported by the application are insert, delete, update and retrieve. This system organizes the event for the customers. Event Management is the website where the users can register the event for booking the place. The objective of this application is to develop a system that effectively manages all the data related to the various events that take place in an organization. User needs to register so that the event will manage at a particular time. Events will be organized by the Administrator. The user will see the different event package with their price. They need to book if they want to organize it. The purpose is to maintain a centralized database of all event related information.

In the following sections, a brief introduction about the tools, languages and the databases used to develop the project are discussed.

1.1 HTML

HTML, which stands for Hyper Text Mark-Up Language, is the language for describing structured documents as well as the language used to create web pages on the Internet. The language is based on an existing, international formatting standard SGML, Standard Generalized Mark-Up Language, which is used for text processing.

HTML documents are nothing but web pages that contains HTML tags and plain text. The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and display them as web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page.

HTML, which stands for Hyper Text Mark-Up Language, is the language for describing structured documents as well as the language used to create web pages on the Internet. HTML is a simplified version of SGML. Tools help us in the process of creating an HTML document. Some are as follows

- TEXT EDITOR: To create the HTML code we require a text editor or a word processor. Such as Notepad, WordPad. We are using notepad++ in developing this project.

- WEB BROWSER: The code created by an editor should be executed. This operation can be performed with the help of a web browser. Such as Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator, Mozilla Firefox, etc.
- GRAPHICS SOFTWARE: To include a picture we require graphic software like Adobe Photoshop.
- WEB SERVER: To make the document is to be available on the internet then, we will have to host it on a web server.

1.1.1 Significant Language Features

HTML files are written in ASCII text, so the user can use any text editor to create his/her web page, though a browser of one sort or another is necessary to view the web page. HTML is case insensitive with its language commands. The characters within the document, however, are case sensitive. The language consists of various "tags" which are known as elements. These allow the browser to understand (and put into the desired/specified format) the layout, background, headings, titles, lists, text and/or graphics on the page. The elements are classified according to their function in the HTML document. There are head elements and body elements. The head elements identify properties of the entire document, while body elements actually mark text as content and show a change in the appearance in one way or another. Most elements have a beginning and an ending which encompass the text the user wishes to mark with the tag. All HTML documents must begin with the element and end with the element. Some of the other elements which may be used are tags to create lists--both ordered lists as well as unordered lists. The user may also create larger or smaller, bolded, italicized, or underlined text. Attributes may be used along with the elements. These perform functions such as placement of text, the indication of the source files of images, and identification of links to the document or part of the document.

1.1.2 HTML Code

Copy and paste the following HTML code into your newly open text file. Which just displays hello world.

```
<html>
<header><title>This is title</title></header>
<body>
  This is sample text...
  <! -- We use this syntax to write comments -->
```

<! -- Page content and rest of the tags here.... -->

<! -- This is the actual area that gets shown in the browser →

Hello world

</body>

</html>

1.1.3 HTML TAGS

HTML tags are keywords surrounded by angle brackets like <html>. These are in pair format such that every first tag in pair is start tag whereas the second tag is end tag. These start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags respectively.

Tags Used in Project

The HTML tags are the basis, in order to do this Project. By using some of the important and basically taught tags are used in this Project. Here are some of the tags used in making the Project called CAR SERVICES AND SPARES SALES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

- HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

Some basic text formatting HTML tags are listed:

Tag	**Description**
<html>	Defines an HTML document
<body>	Defines the document's body
<h1> to <h6>	Defines header 1 to header 6
<p>	Defines a paragraph
 	Inserts a single line break
<b>	Defines bold text
<! -->	Defines a comment
<small>	Defines small text

Some of the HTML tags used to create a table are listed:

In an HTML file, we can create tables with the Table tags, which in turn will render the browser to display the table on the web page.

Tag	Description
<table>	Defines a table
<th>	Defines a table header
<tr>	Defines a table row
<td>	Defines a table cell
<tbody>	Defines a table body
<tfoot>	Defines a table footer

A Simple Form

A form on a web page allows the users to input various data online. In an HTML document; forms can be created with the Form tags. In the following table, some basic Form tags are listed:

Tag	Description
<form>	Defines a form for user input
<input>	Defines an input field
<textarea>	Defines a text-area
<label>	Defines a label to a control
<fieldset>	Defines a fieldset
<legend>	Defines a caption for a fieldset
<select>	Defines a selectable list
<optgroup>	Defines an option group
<option>	Defines an option in the drop box
<button>	Defines a push button

Image Tags

In an HTML document, we can insert and display images by using image tags.

In the following table, some basic Image tags are listed:

Tag	Description
<IMG SRC attributes>	Defines an image

The “src” attribute is used to display an image on a web page. “src” stands for “source”, and its value is the URL of the image to be displayed on the page. The URL indicates the location where the image is stored. Attributes may be height, width, align so on.

Background color

Using the bg color attribute this can be done. This is the body tag attribute. Six-digit hexadecimal code represents the colors.

Syntax: <body text=”text_color” bgcolor = ”background_color”>

Anchor tag

Anchor tag is used to link two or more different web pages.

Ex: click here where href stands for hyper link reference.

Areas of Application

HTML only has one area of application at this time and that is the development of web pages. However, not all browsers support all the tags in all versions of HTML. Because of this, it is wise not to design your web page for a specific browser, because what may look fantastic on your browser has no guarantee of looking great on someone else's browser.

1.2 PHP

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to server-side web development, in which case PHP generally runs on a web server. Any PHP code in a requested file is executed by the PHP runtime, usually to create dynamic web page content or dynamic images used on websites or elsewhere.

PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive backronym PHP. Hypertext Pre-processor. PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management system and web frameworks.

PHP developer

PHP developers develop programs, applications, and web sites using the dynamic scripting language PHP. PHP is known for its web development and business applications. Depending on job function, PHP developers may be classified as software developers or web developers.

Tags Description

<?php to open PHP section

?> to close PHP sections

ECHO prints the lines

1.3 DATABASE

A database is a collection of information that is organized so that it can easily be accessed, managed, and updated. In one view, databases can be classified according to types of content: bibliographic, full-text, numeric, and images. **Database** software systems are programmed in SQL, and examples include Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL, Oracle SAP HANA and FoxPro.

A DBMS system is also required to protect the integrity of data and provide its security. A database management system (**DBMS**) is system software for creating and managing databases. The **DBMS** provides users and programmers with a systematic way to create, retrieve, update and manage data.

1.4 MYSQL

MySQL is a powerful database. It's very good and free of charge. Many developers in the world selected MySQL and PHP for developing their website.

The MySQL database has become the world's most popular open-source database because of its consistently fast performance, high reliability and ease of use. It's used in more than 6 million installations ranging from large corporations to specialized embedded applications on every continent in the world. (Yes, even Antarctica!)

Not only is MySQL the world's most popular open-source database, but it's also become the database of choice for a new generation of applications built on the LAMP stack (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP / Perl / Python.) MySQL runs on more than 20 platforms including Linux, Windows, OS/X, HP-UX, AIX, Netware, giving you the kind of flexibility that puts you in control.

Whether you're new to database technology or an experienced developer or DBA, MySQL offers a comprehensive range of certified software, support, training and consulting to make you successful.

1.5 WAMP

The acronym WAMP refers to a set of free (open source) applications, combined with Microsoft Windows, which are commonly used in Web server environments. The WAMP stack provides developers with the four key elements of a Web server: an operating system, database, Web server, and Web scripting software. The combined usage of these programs is called a server stack. In this stack, Microsoft Windows is the operating system (OS), Apache is the Web server, MySQL handles the database components, while PHP, Python, or PERL represents the dynamic scripting languages.

1.6 Notepad++

Notepad++ is a text editor and source code editor for use with Microsoft Windows. Unlike Microsoft Notepad, the built-in Windows text editor, it supports tabbed editing, which allows working with multiple open files in a single window. The project's name comes from the C increment operator.

Notepad++ is distributed as free software. At first, the project was hosted on SourceForge.net, from where it has been downloaded over 28 million times.

Some of the other text editors other than Notepad++, which can be used for developing the projects are Sublime Text, Atom, Brackets, Vim editor, a built-in editor in Linux and Debian operating system.

1.7 Web Browser

A web browser is a software program that allows a user to locate, access, and display web pages. In common usage, a web browser is usually shortened to "browser." Browsers are used primarily for displaying and accessing websites on the internet, as well as other content created using languages such as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and Extensible Markup Language (XML). A variety of web browsers are available with different features and are designed to run on different operating systems. Common browsers include Internet Explorer from Microsoft, Firefox from Mozilla, Google Chrome, Safari from Apple, and Opera. All major browsers have mobile versions that are lightweight versions for accessing the web on mobile devices. Google Chrome is a free web browser from Google which we are using here. With its clean design and advanced features, Chrome has quickly become one of the most popular web browsers worldwide.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

In this chapter, a complete description of the project development is discussed. The requirements of the project identified are showcased. The database design is done Using High-Level Conceptual Data Models

2.1 Requirement Analysis

Requirement Analysis is one of the most important parts of doing any kind of project. Requirement Analysis gives us a complete idea about what to do, how to do our project.

The following requirements were identified during the requirement collection and analysis.

1. User details.
2. Event details.
3. Location.
4. Modification.
5. Admin.

The user details table holds the information of the user who is signed up to our event management system. Location table holds the location name, location id, location address and manager details. Modification table holds the booking information of the events which are scheduled and to be organized. Finally, Admin is the one who controls and co-ordinates the web pages. Admin is responsible for viewing the customers, feedback, event details, modification details and also organized details.

Feasibility Study

The feasibility study carried out showed that the requirements that were to be included could be provided by the use of RDBMS software such as MySQL which is available as an open-source and for the front-end HTML pages with processing capability provided by the Scripting language such as PHP and JavaScript. Apache Tomcat server is

required for having interaction between host and server.

2.2 ER-Diagram

An Entity-Relationship diagram, also called the Entity-Relationship model, is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships to each other, typically used in regard to the organization of data within databases or information systems.

Following is the conceptual representation of the requirements identified as an ER-Diagram

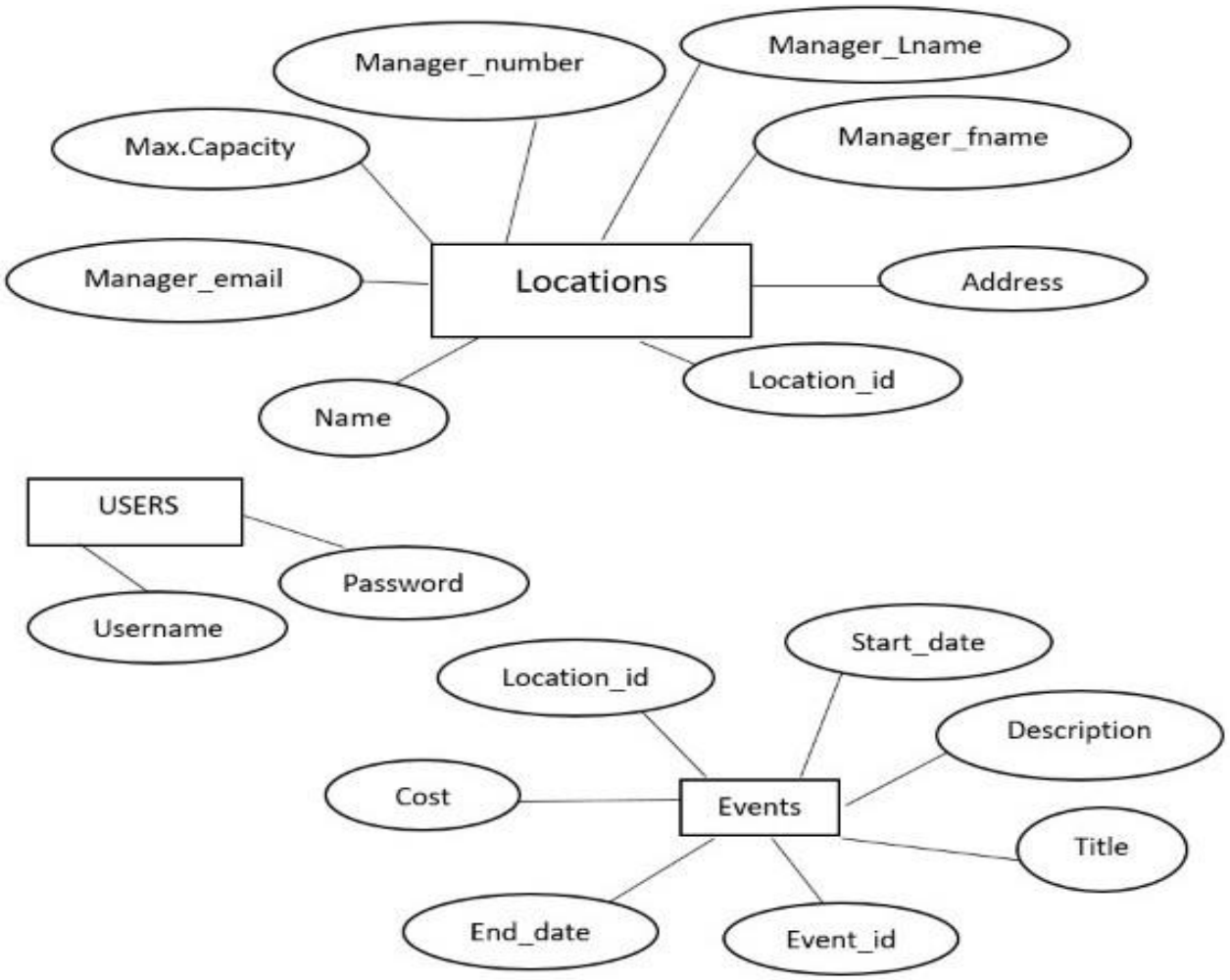

Figure 2.1 ER Diagram for Event Management System

Figure 2.1 shows the relationship between the tables in the event management system. Here a user can book any number of events and modification services. So we are having M:N cardinality ratio. Users can also register n number of events at a time. Users can decide any locations and any number of events at a time so the cardinality ratio is 1:N.

2.3 Relational Schema

The relational schema diagram has been derived from the ER-Diagram in Figure 2.1 using the ER-Relational mapping algorithm

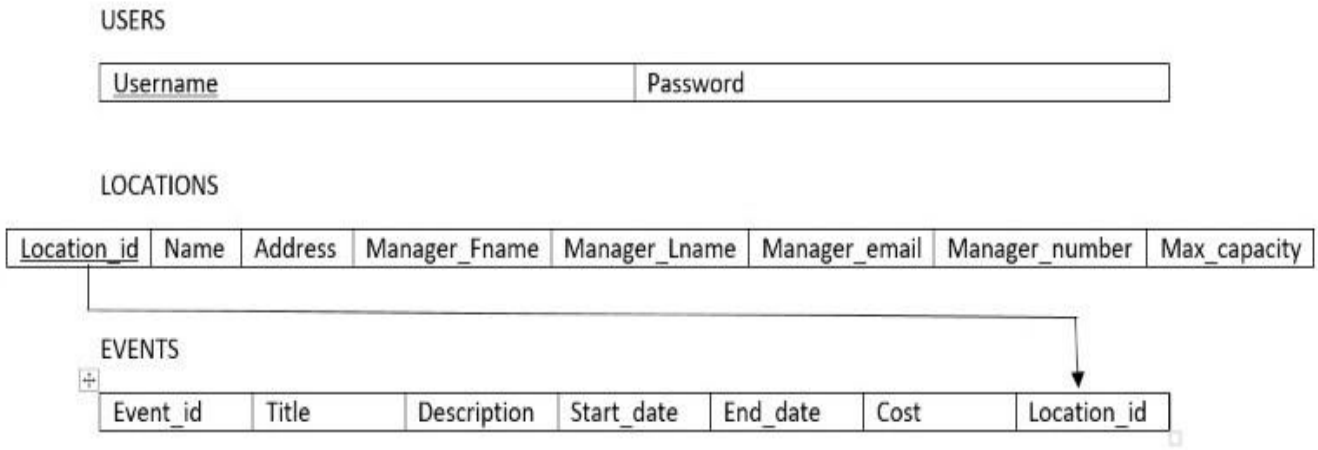

Figure 2.2 Relational Schema Diagram Showing the Primary key and Foreign key relationships

2.4 Functional Requirements

The functional requirements of a software project interpret the function of a part. It defines its functions, input, and output. The typical functional requirements include: Application contains 2 modules:

- Admin module
- Customer module

Admin module

- Admin can able to register the event information.
- Admin can able to update the event information.
- Admin can able to view the details of the customers who are all logged in.
- Admin can able to see the events that are organized.

Customer module

- The customer must be registered for the events that are organized.
- Customers can be able to get all types of events.
- Customers can able to view the event details that are scheduled.
- Customers can able to add the events.

- Customer can able to select the number of the peoples who are willing to attend the events.

2.5 Non- Functional Requirements

A non-functional requirement specifies the canon of the articular process, not the particular judgment of the system and particular behavior of the process. Non-functional requirements define how the system works.

- This application is developed to schedule the events on the website and book the events which will save time.
- This application work efficiently it works on all logical paths and independently and it should use the mobile data efficiently.
- This application is available all the time.
- To run this application efficiently mobile network is the main important factor.
- Using the application is secure because it displays appropriate information about the events.
- The system should be capable to enhance with further technology in the future to improve its features compared to the existing system such as online billing.
- The system should be reliable and it should be related in all the condition and it should be recoverable in all the situations or conditions if an error occurs.

2.6 Use Case Diagram

The use case diagrams usually refer to behavioral diagrams that help people to understand the interaction between user and system. The use case diagram identifies different users of the system. It is used to define some set of actions, which is called use cases. Actors are the result of some valuable use cases. Use case figures are also called a unified modeling language.

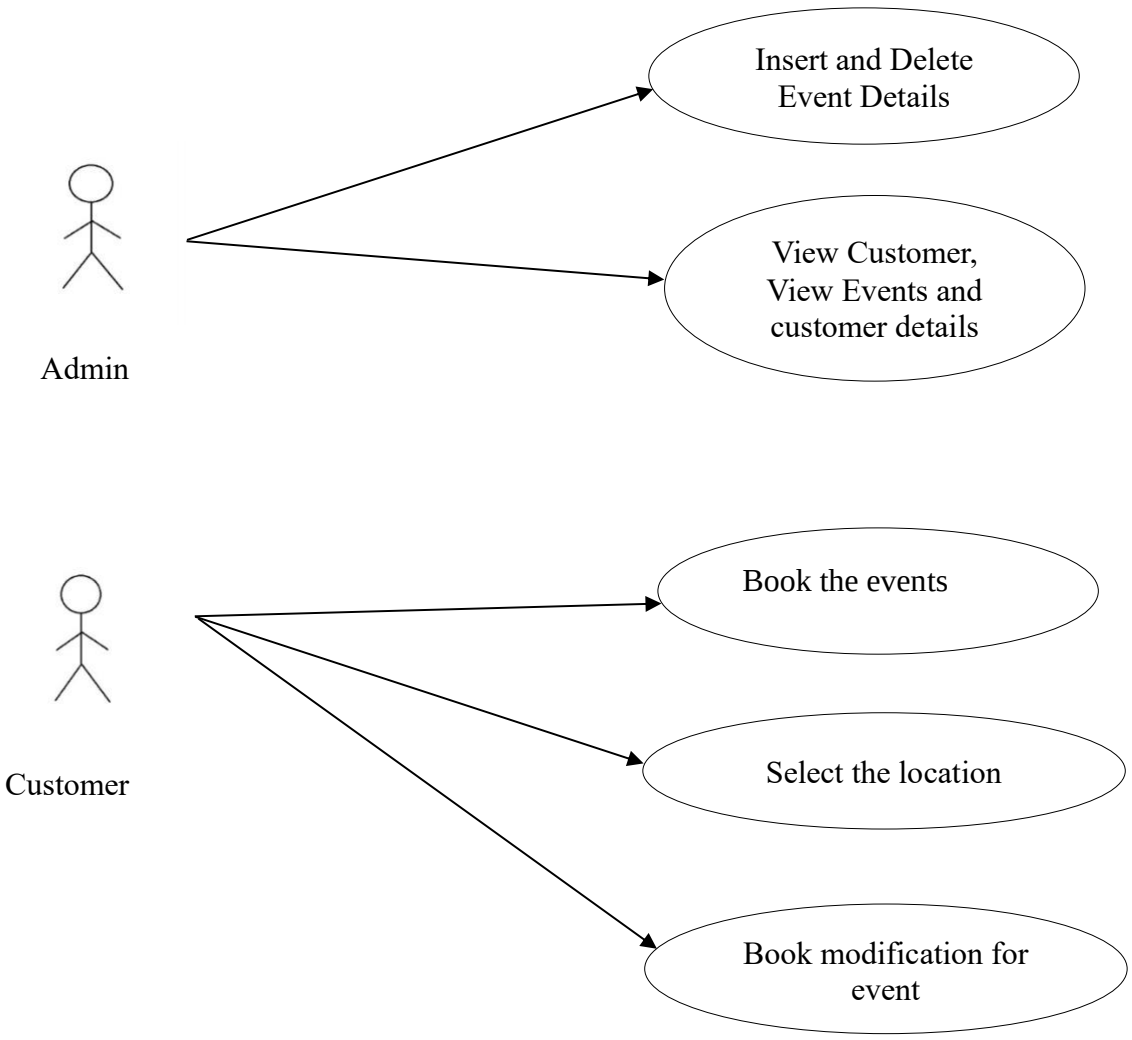

Figure 2.3 Use Case Diagram

The above use-case diagram shows how actors are involved in our event system mini-project. Admin and Customers are the actors of our project. The above figure shows the roles of Admin and customers in our project.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

In this chapter, we are discussing the table creation, PHP code connectivity, Implementation of database operations which are included in our project.

3.1 Database Design

Database design plays an important role in this project. A very good database needs to be created for inserting, updating, retrieving and deleting the data. The below statements show how the database is created in our project.

USER TABLE:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `users` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `username` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `password` varchar(32) NOT NULL,
  `role` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`) )
```

EVENT TABLE:

```
CREATE TABLE `events` (
  `EventID` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `Title` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `Description` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `StartDate` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `EndDate` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `Cost` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `LocationID` int(11) NOT NULL)
```

LOCATION TABLE:

```
CREATE TABLE `locations` (
  `LocationID` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `Name` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `Address` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `ManagerFName` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
```

```
  `ManagerLName` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `ManagerEmail` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `ManagerNumber` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `MaxCapacity` int(11) NOT NULL
)
```

3.2 Database Connectivity

In order to use and manipulate the data present in database firstly, we need to connect to the required database. The following code is used to connect the database by giving username, password, server name and database name.

```
<?php
// Create connection
$conn = new mysqli('localhost', 'root', ' ' );
// Check connection
if ($conn->connect_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
}
echo "Connected successfully.";
mysqli_select_db($conn.2 year project");
echo "DB selected Successfully.";
mysqli_close($conn);
?>
```

3.3 Implementation of Database Operations

Insert, delete, update and retrieve php code used in the project to implement database operations are as follows.

//PHP code to insert data

```
$conn = new mysqli('localhost', 'root', ' ' );
INSERT INTO `users` (`username`, `password`, `role`) VALUES
('test', '1234', 'user');
```

INSERT INTO `locations` (`LocationID`, `Name`, `Address`, `ManagerFName`, `ManagerLName`, `ManagerEmail`, `ManagerNumber`, `MaxCapacity`) VALUES

(1, 'Royal Hotel', 'Bray', 'John', 'Byrne', 'John@email.com', 123456, 100);

INSERT INTO `events` (`EventID`, `Title`, `Description`, `StartDate`, `EndDate`, `Cost`, `LocationID`) VALUES

(1, 'Wedding Anniversary', '1st Anniversary Celebration', '10-Oct-2015', '10-Oct-2016', 25000, 1);

//PHP code to view data

```
<?php
  $row = $statement->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
  while ($row) {
  echo '<tr>';
  echo '<td>' . $row['EventID'] . '</td>';
  echo '<td>' . $row['Title'] . '</td>';
  echo '<td>' . $row['Description'] . '</td>';
  echo '<td>' . $row['StartDate'] . '</td>';
  echo '<td>' . $row['EndDate'] . '</td>';
  echo '<td>' . $row['Cost'] . '</td>';
  echo '<td>'
  '<a href="viewLocation.php?id='.$row['LocationID'].'">'.$row['name'].'</a. '</td>';
    echo '<td>'
  '<a href="viewEvent.php?id='.$row['EventID'].'">View</a> '
   '<a class="delete" href="deleteEvent.php?id='.$row['EventID'].'">Delete</a> '
    . '</td>';
   echo '</tr>';
 $row = $statement->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
 }
 ?>
```

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the results of the project are discussed**.** The snapshot of the project showing various functionalities like insert, delete, update and retrieval are showcased.

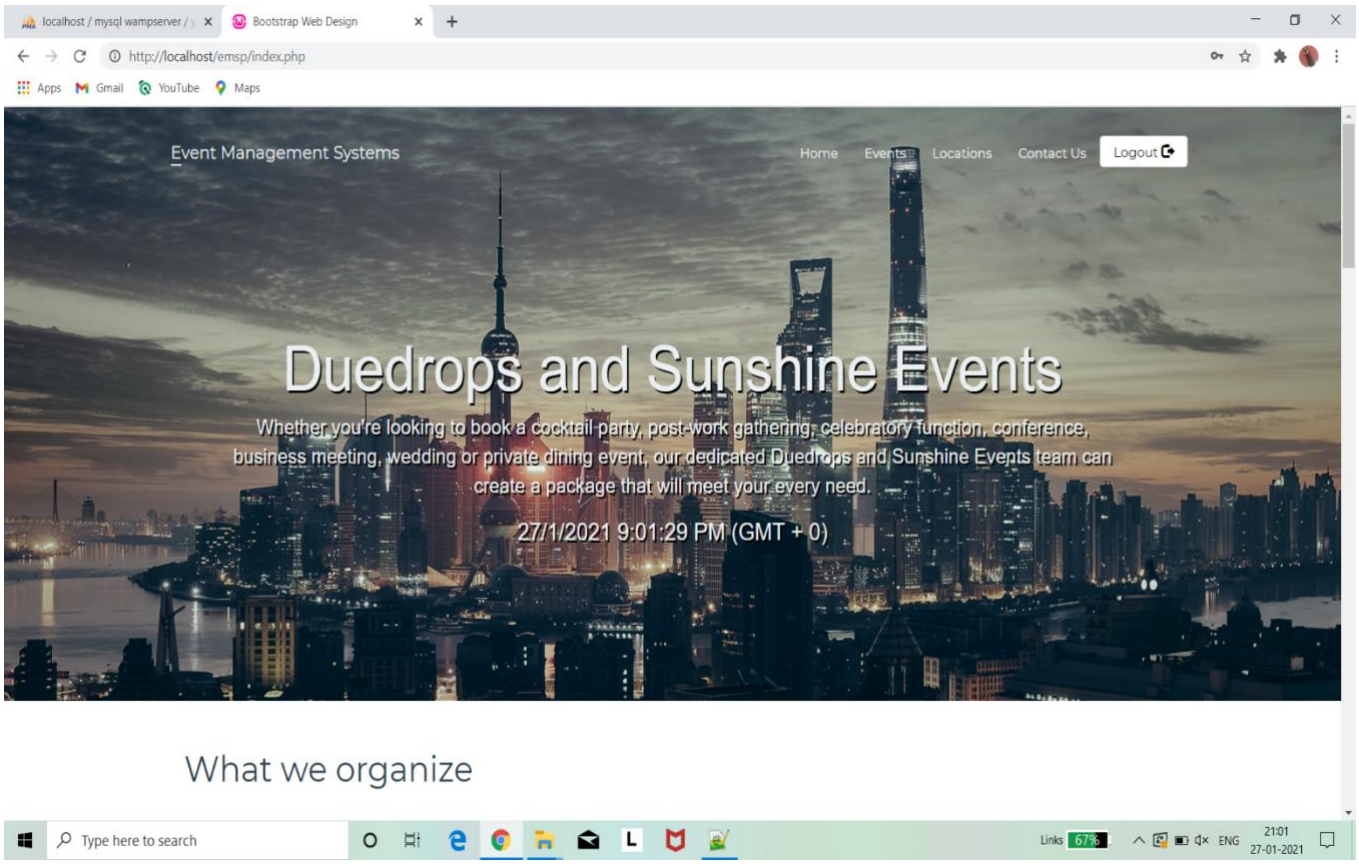

Figure 4.1 Home page of the project

Figure 4.1 shows the home page of the project. On our home page, we are having a navigation bar at the top then, we are having a carousel for changing the image for every second then, we are having the body of the home page and finally we are having one footer has information about the creator of this project.

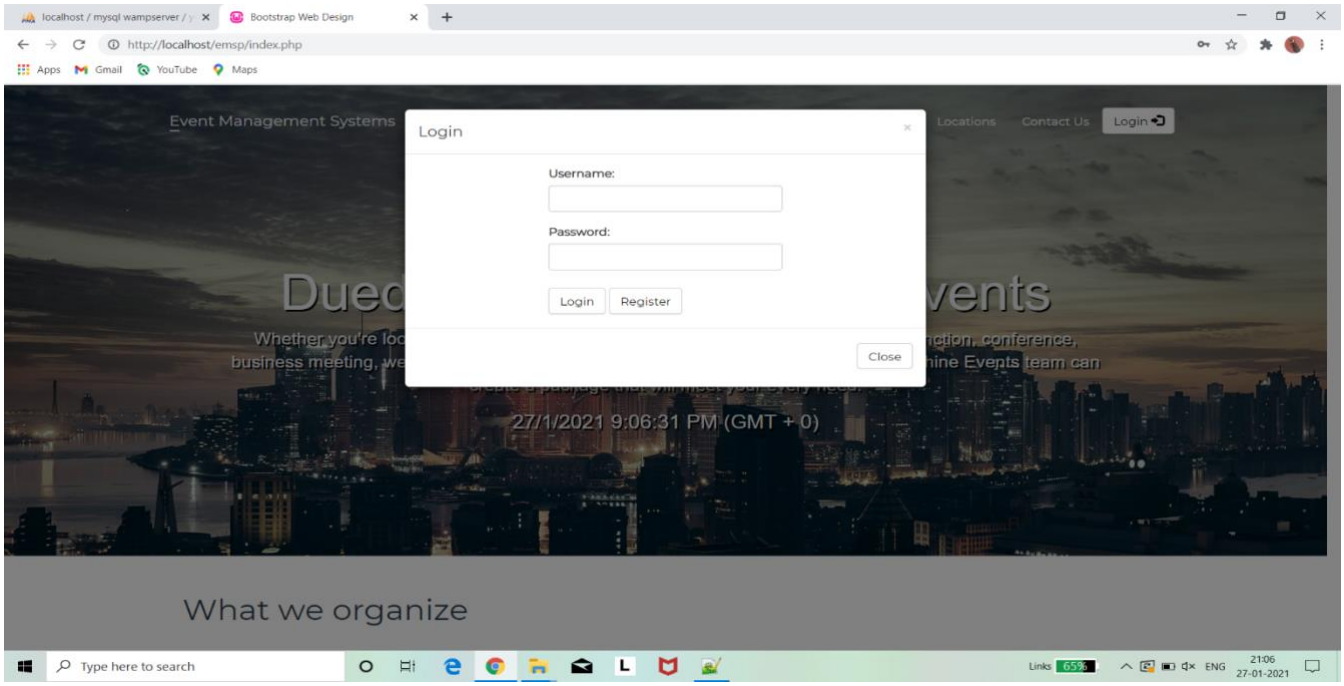

Figure 4.2 Login page of the project

Figure 4.2 shows the login page of the project. On this page, new users can register his/her account.

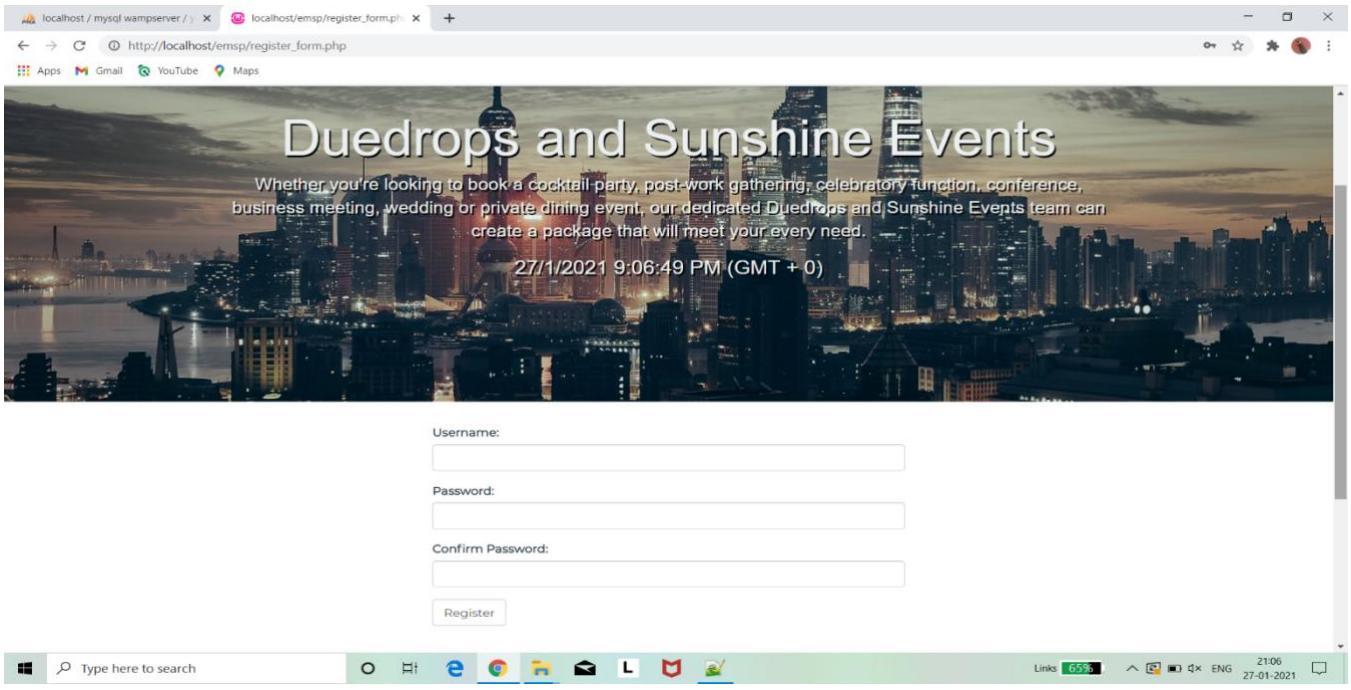

Figure 4.3 Register page of the project

Figure 4.3 shows the register page for the user. If the user already has his account, he can log in and get the service through this page.

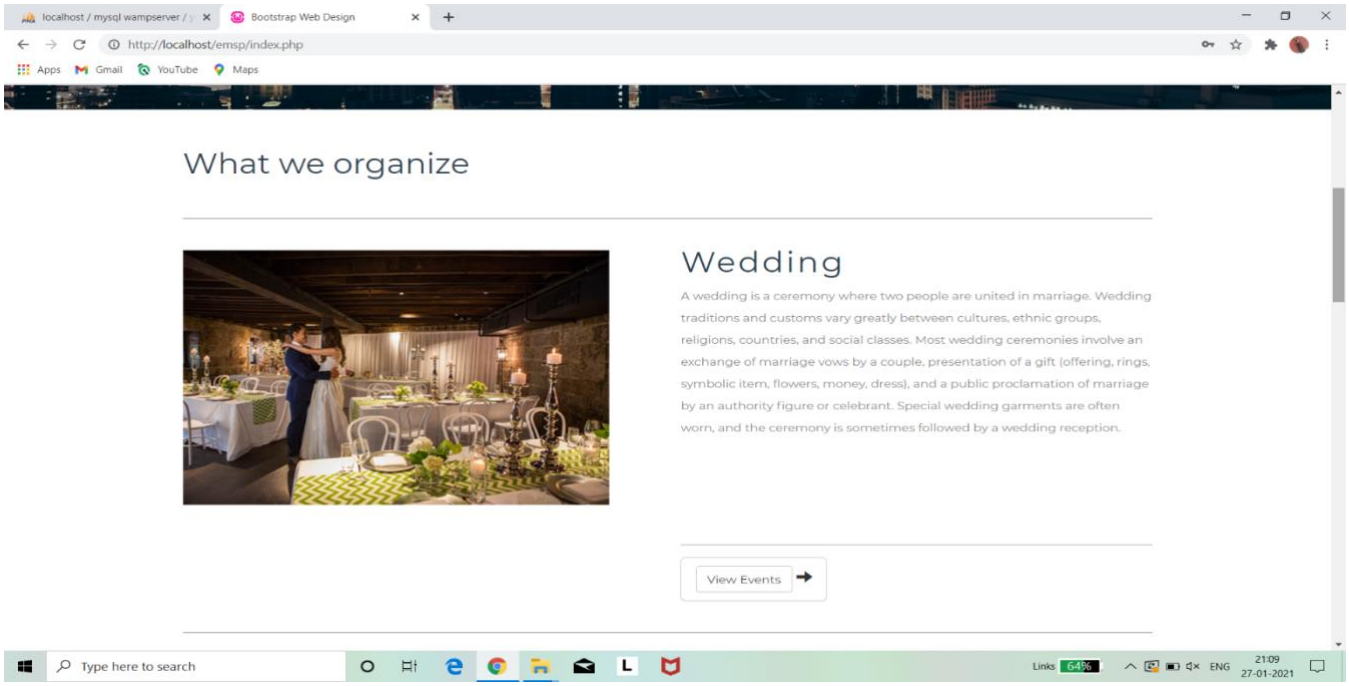

Figure 4.4 User Home page of the project.

Figure 4.4 shows the user's home page where he can book the events.

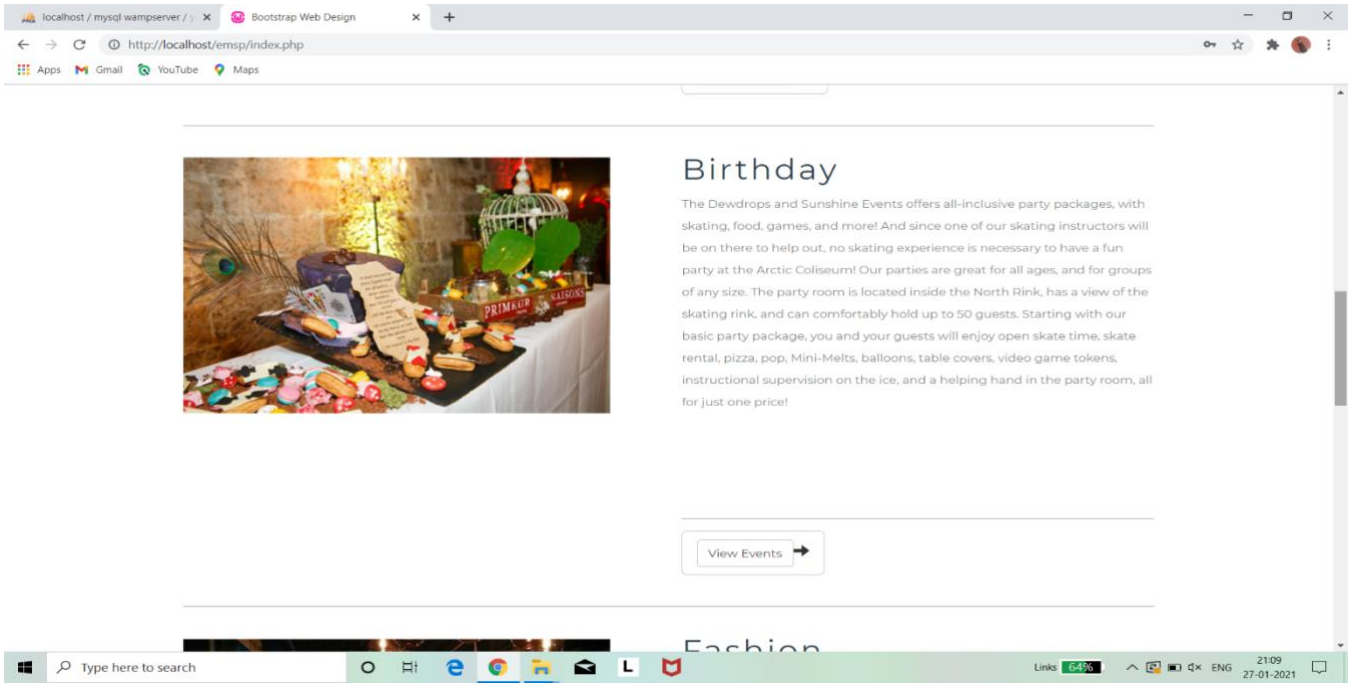

Figure 4.5 User Home page of the project.

Figure 4.5 shows the user's home page where he can book the events.

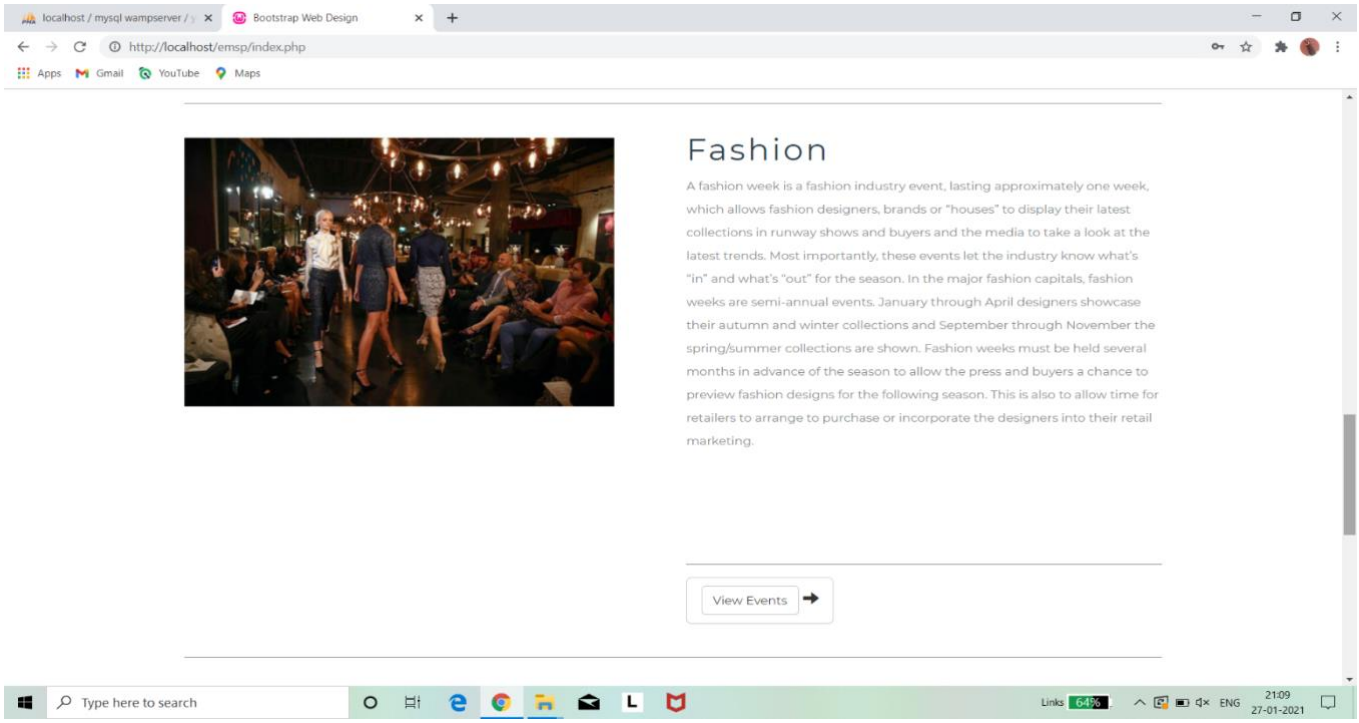

Figure 4.6 User Home page of the project.

Figure 4.6 shows the user's home page where he can book the events.

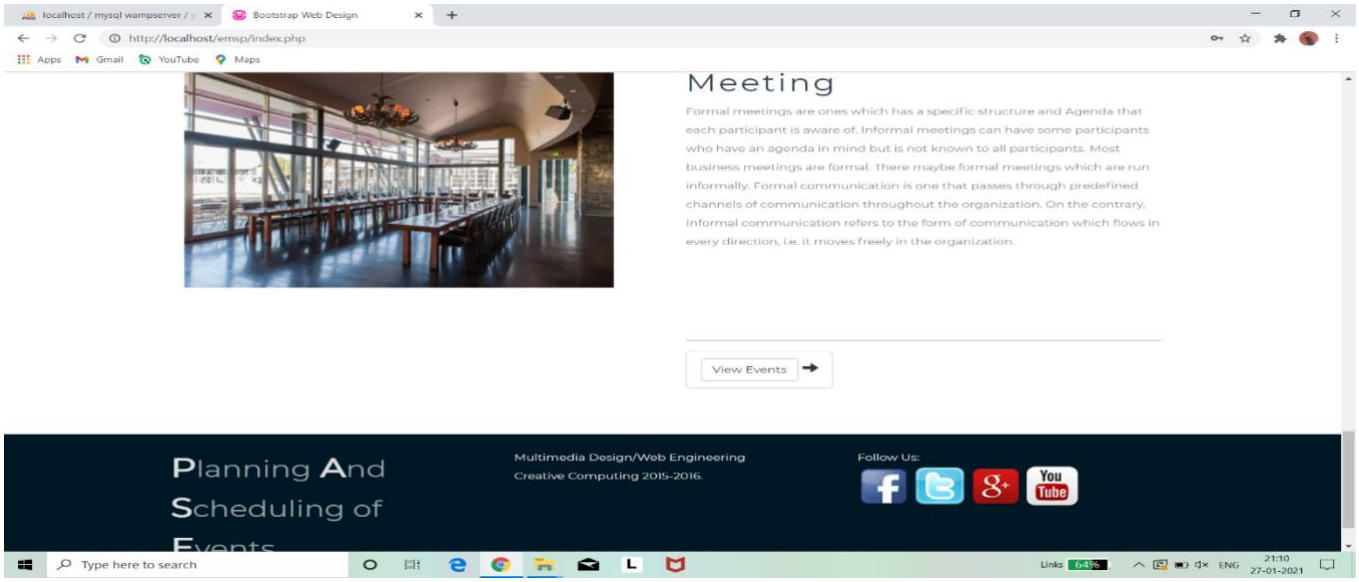

Figure 4.7 User Home Page of the Project

Figure 4.7 shows the user's home page where he can book the events.

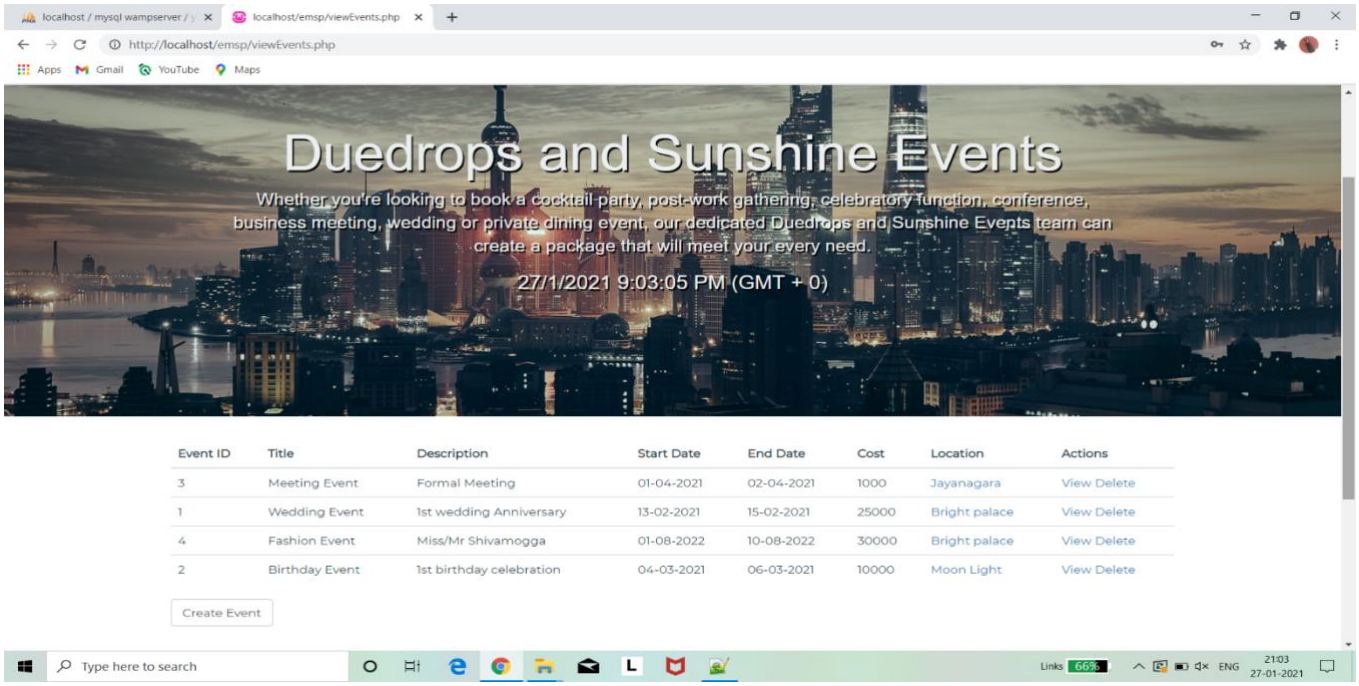

Figure 4.8 Event Details Page.

Figure 4.8 shows the Event Details Page so that user can book for the events.

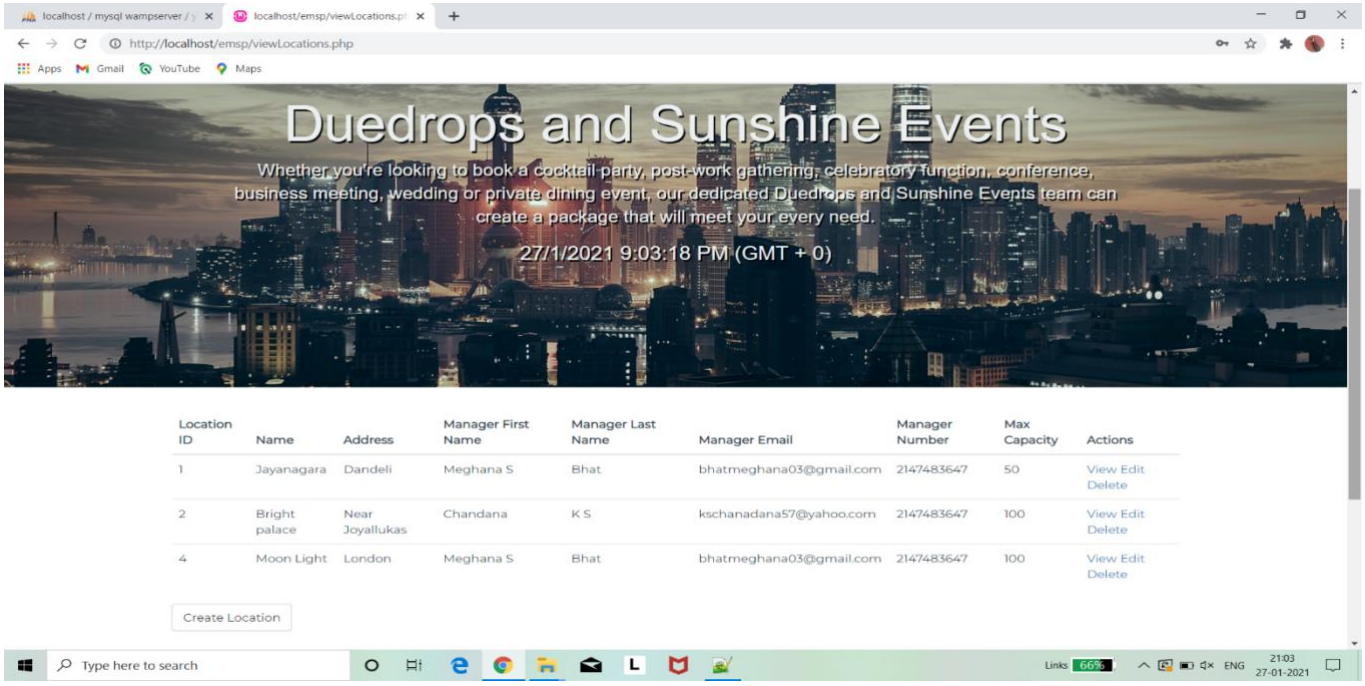

Figure 4.9 Location Details Page.

Figure 4.9 shows the Location Details Page so that user can select the location for the planned events.

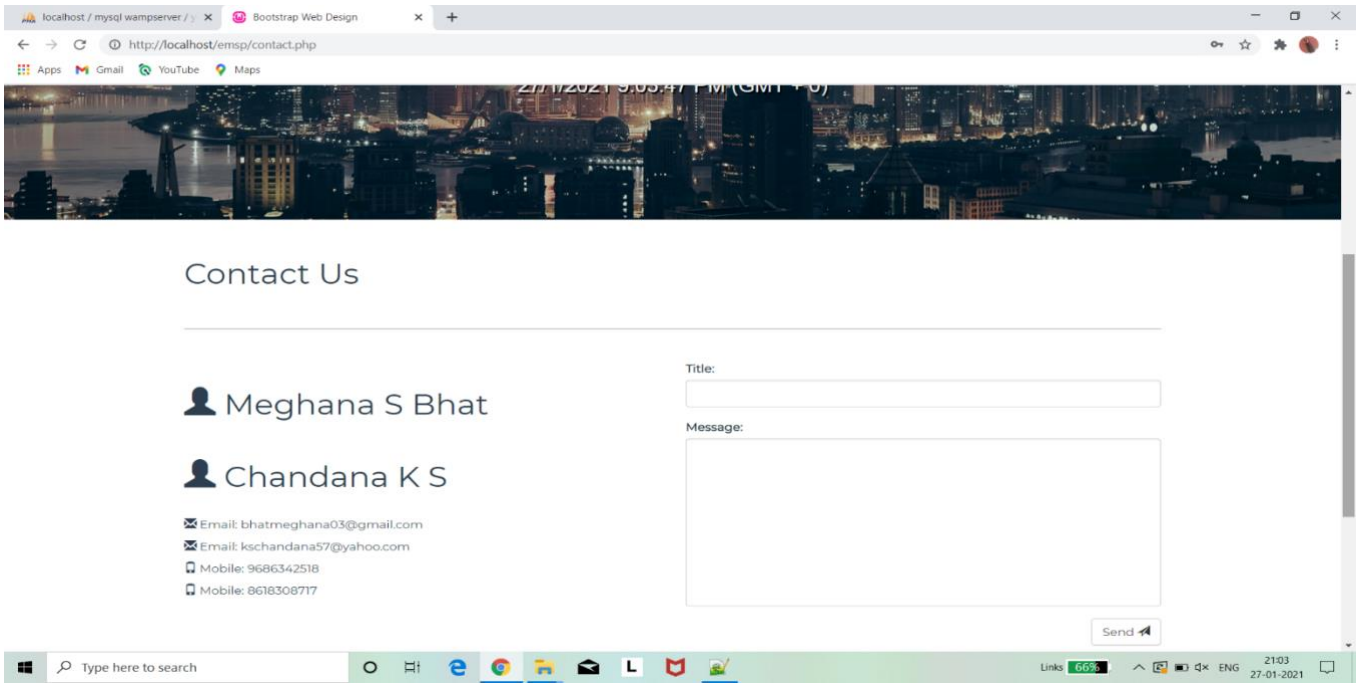

Figure 4.10 Contact Page.

Figure 4.10 shows the contact page. For any query related to booking the events they can contact and clarify the doubts.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Online Event Management System helps us in centralizing the data used for managing the tasks performed in an online event management and scheduling the events. The theoretical process involved in database design has been practically implemented. The project provides a user-friendly interface for users to interact with the database. All database operations including insertion, deletion, updating, and retrievals are supported.

REFERENCES

[1] Database systems Models, Languages, Design and Application Programming, Rameez Elmasri and Shamkant B. Navathe, 7th Edition, 2017, Pearson.

[2] http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_intro.asp

[3] http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp

[4] http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_update.asp

[5]http://www.w3schools.com/php/php_forms.asp