

Conference management System

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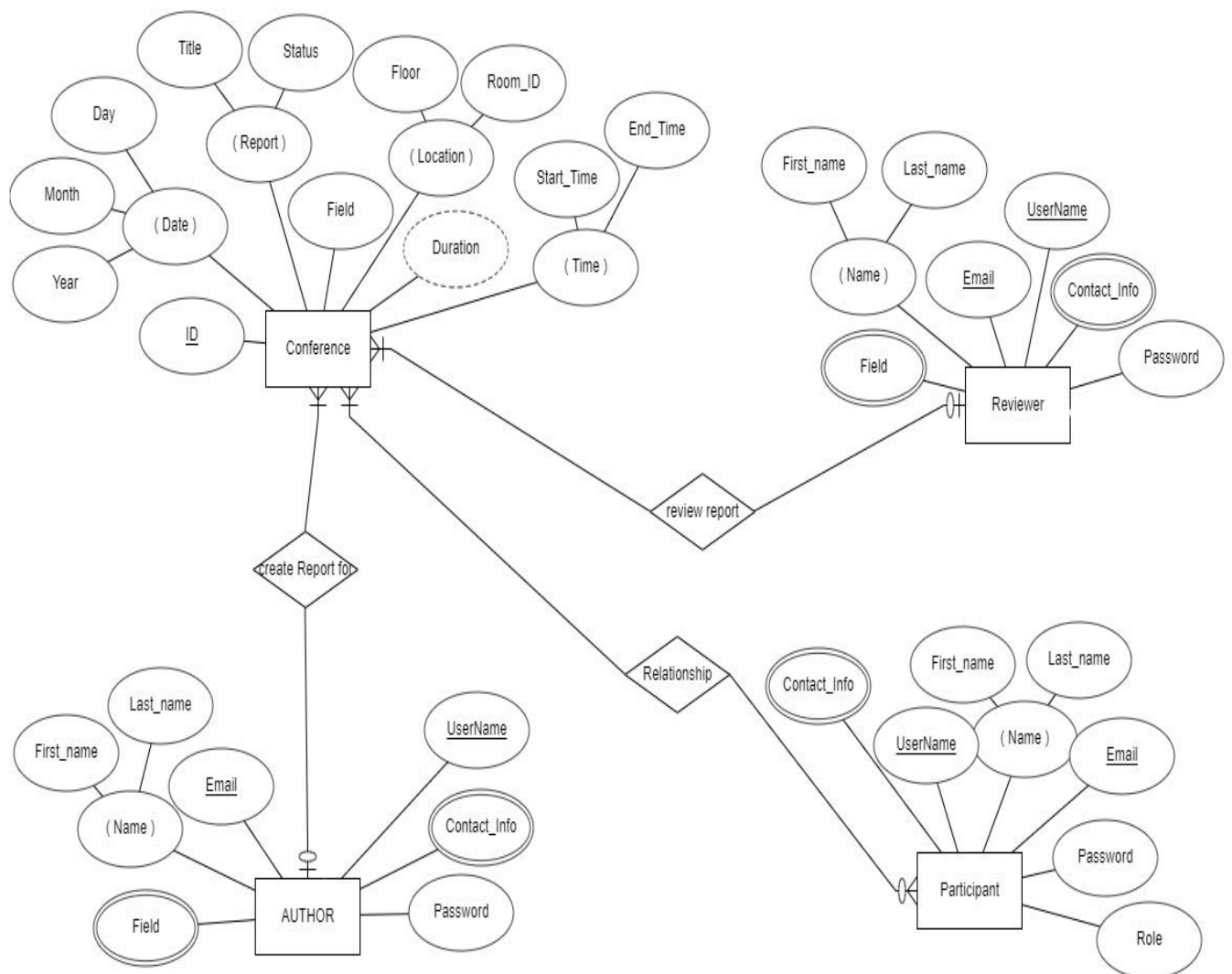
General description:

A conference management system is web-based software that supports the organization of conferences especially scientific conferences. It helps the program chair(s), the conference organizers, the authors and the reviewers in their respective activities. For faculty and researchers, attending at least one academic conference annually in their fields of interest is inevitable. In such conferences, many stakeholders are involved in various conference tasks. These include, but are not limited to, program committee chair, program committee members (reviewers), general chair, publicity chair, and authors. For a conference organization to be successful, a process should be in place. The process of conference organization consists of many phases, such as call for papers, paper submission, paper review, review discussion, paper re-submission, and author notification. Stakeholders with varying viewpoints, in addition to the complex conference organization process, make organizers, especially those without any prior professional organization skills, feel unenthusiastic about managing an academic conference, and possibly quit the task. With the presence of advanced technology affecting all perspectives of our life, academic conferences are increasing in great number. This is accompanied by an enormous increase in the number of submitted papers. To cope with such large a number of papers and to keep reviewing loads manageable, the number of program committee members has to significantly increase. Consequently, scheduling a face-to-face program committee meeting to review and confer paper submissions is deemed impractical. Based on what is mentioned above, it is vital to develop an online conference management system that facilitates the task of conference organization.

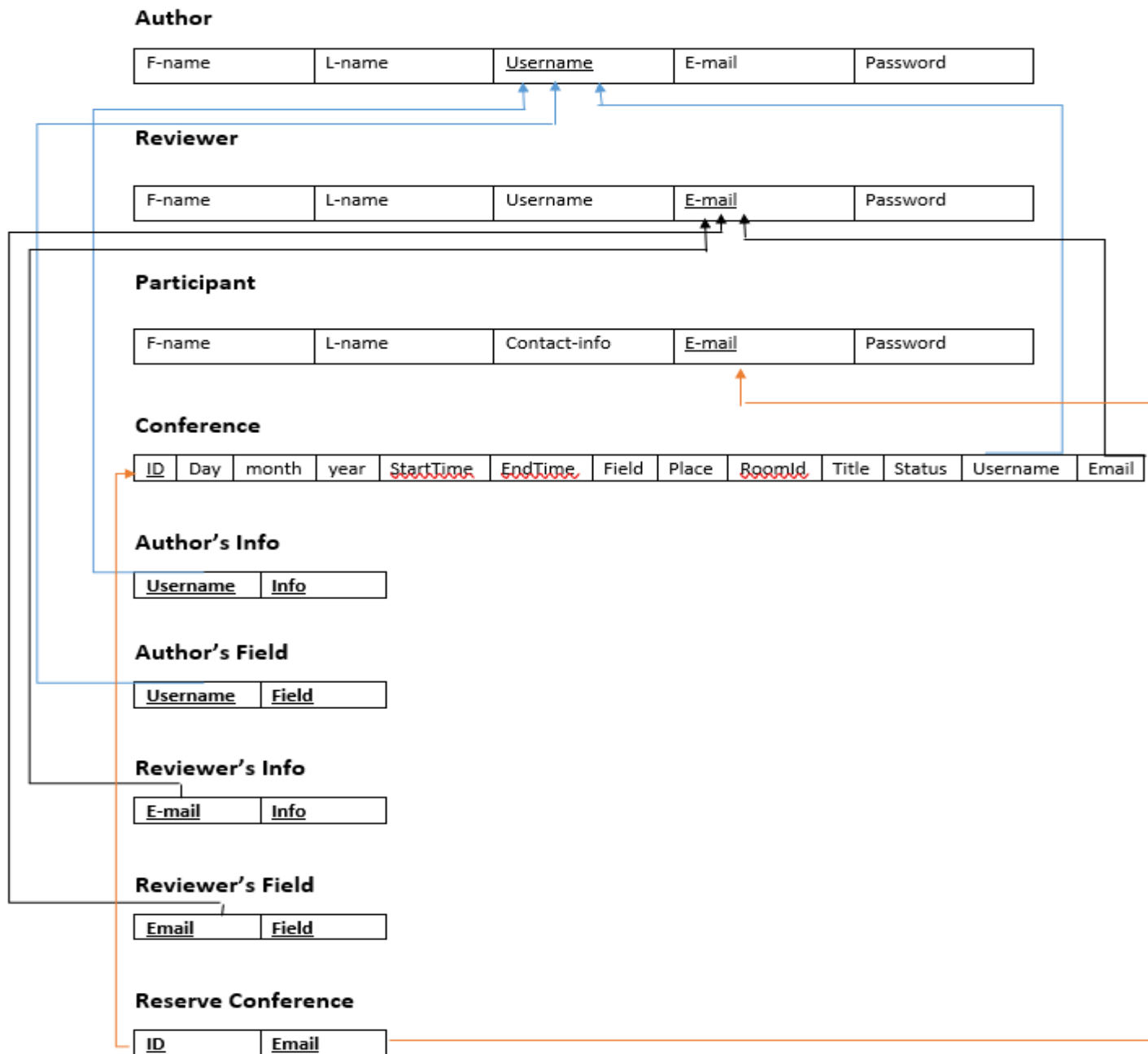
Functions:

1. Registration
2. Login
3. Manage Conference
4. Check place and time
5. Manage system
6. Create paper
7. Evaluate paper
8. Reserve conference
9. Display history of conference
10. Sending emails
11. Reminder message
12. Check open or closed

ERD



Schema Diagram



The explanation of design

Entities:

1) Author :

It is strong entity as it has a primary key which is "Username" / "Email".

2) Reviewer:

It is strong entity as it has a primary key which is "Username" / "Email".

3) Participant:

It is strong entity as it has a primary key which is "Email".

4) Conference:

It is strong entity as it has a primary key which is "ID".

Attributes:

1) "Name" → as a attribute in "Author" and "Reviewer" and "Participant" entity :

It is branched to first name and last name as it is Composite attribute

2) "Email" → as a attribute in "Author" and "Reviewer" and "Participant" entity :

It is underlined as it can be used as a primary key in these entities.

3) "Password" → as a attribute in "Author" and "Reviewer" and "Participant" entity :

It is acted by one oval as it is a single simple attribute.

4) "Field" → as a attribute in "Author" and "Reviewer" entity :

It is acted by double oval as it is a multi-valued attribute.

5) "Contact Info" → as a attribute in "Author" and "Reviewer" and "Conference" entity :

It is acted by double oval as it is a multi-valued attribute.

6) "Field" → as a attribute in "Conference" entity :

It is acted by one oval as it is a single simple attribute.

7) "Username" → as a attribute in "Author" and "Reviewer" entity :

It is underlined as it can be used as a primary key in these entities.

8) "ID" → as a attribute in "Conference" entity :

It is underlined as it can be used as a primary key in these entities.

9) "Duration" → as a attribute in "Conference" entity :

It is acted by dashed oval as it is calculated when it is asked and it isn't made as a column in designing database tables.

10) "Date" → as a attribute in "Conference" entity :

It is branched to (day and month and year) as it is

Composite attribute

11) "Time" → as a attribute in "Conference" entity :

It is branched to start time and end time as it is Composite

attribute

12) "Report" → as a attribute in "Conference" entity :

It is branched to status and title as it is Composite attribute

13) "Location" → as a attribute in "Conference" entity :

It is branched to floor and room_id as it is Composite attribute.

Description of relations and assumptions and participation:




- The relation between conference and author is one to many because only one author can write a report for more than one conference
- The relation between the reviewer and conference is one to many because the reviewer can review many reports for many conferences
- The relation between the conference and participant is many to many because one participant can attend many conferences and one conferences can be available for many participants

Untitled.sql

conn

AUTHORFIELD

ColumnsDataConstraintsGrantsStatisticsTriggersFlashbackDependenciesDetailsIndexesSQL












Actions...

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Data Default	COLUMN ID	Primary Key	COMMENTS
USERNAME	VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)	No	(null)	1	1 (null)	
FIELD	VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)	No	(null)	2	2 (null)	

Untitled.sql | conn | RESERVECONFRENCE

Columns | Data | Constraints | Grants | Statistics | Triggers | Flashback | Dependencies | Details | Indexes | SQL

   Actions...

 Column Name	 Data Type	 Nullable	Data Default	 COLUMN ID	 Primary Key	 COMMENTS
ID	NUMBER(6,0)	No	(null)	1	1 (null)	
EMAIL	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	No	(null)	2	2 (null)	