SDJ INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Bachelor of Computer Applications (BCA) Programme

Minor Project Report

BCA Sem V

AY 2022-23

Event Management

by

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SDJ INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that Ms. KAPADIA MANSI SHAILESHKUMAR examination number 4120 has satisfactorily completed her project work entitled **– EVENT MANAGEMENT** as partial fulfilment of requirements for BCA Sem V, during the academic year 2022-23.

Date: 1ST OCT 2022

Place: Surat

Prof. AKANSHA SRIVASTAV
SDJ International College,
Surat

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Description:

This system has been developed to override the problems prevailing in the practicing manual system. Our system come with remote access features, which will allow you to manage your workforce anytime. This system will allow you better resources.

1.2 Project Profile

This is an **Online Event Management** project for the learner of **ASP.net**. The system has 3 sides of users which are the **Admin, Vendor** and the **User**. The **Admin** user is in charge of managing the Account, Manage Category, Manage User and Manage Vendors, It also search Event. The **Regular User** will be the one who can **Login** view Multiple Event select particular Event and book event. This Project using MS - SQLSERVER for the database. The system is user-friendly and has a simple user interface.

"Event Management" is web-based system which provides facility to manage wedding for couples, it allows vendors to show their events on website and user can plan their wedding effectively."

The system provides administrator to managing all information of the website also provide the different kind of facilities like login and registration, giving feedback etc.

2. Environment Description

2.1 Software Requirements and Hardware Requirement

Hardware Configuration	
Processor	11th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-1135G7 @ 2.40GHz 2.42 GHz
RAM	8.00 GB
Hard Disk	512 SSD
System Type	64 – bit Operating System, x64 – based Processor
Operating System	Window 10 or Windows 11

2.2 Technologies Used

Software Configuration	
Software	Visual Studio 2010, MS – SQLSERVER 2008
Front – End	CSS, HTML, JAVASCRIPT, AJAX, BOOTSTRAP
Back – End	MS – SQLSERVER
Other Tools	ASP.NET – VB.NET
Browsers	Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox

3 System Analysis and Planning

3.1 Existing System and its Drawback

The phase of system analysis process deals with problems which are affecting in the current manual system.

As the growing trend in InfoTech World of computers need of accuracy, perfectness, speed and high memory data storage is a must. Each and every problem must be solved with a least amount of time and energy.

The problems faced by existing system are described as below:

- Difficulty in maintenance of Records.
- Time Consuming.
- Editing of Data becomes a tedious job.
- High Data redundancy.
- Data inconsistency.

3.2 Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is determined the possibility or probability of either improving the existing system or developing a completely new system.

It helps to obtain an interview of the problem and to get rough assessment of whether feasible solution exists.

There are many aspects in feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation.

1. Technical feasibility
2. Economic feasibility
3. Operational feasibility
4. Management feasibility
5. Time feasibility

1.TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY:

Technical feasibility determines whether the work for the project can be done with the existing equipment, software technology and available personal. Technical feasibility is concerned with specifying equipment and software that will satisfy the user requirement.

This project is feasible on technical remarks also, as the proposed system is more beneficiary in terms of having a sound proof system with new technical components installed on the system. The proposed system can run on any machines supporting Browser and internal services and works on the best software and hardware that had been used while designing the system, so it would be feasibility in all technical terms of feasibility.

2.ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY:

Economic feasibility determines whether there are sufficient benefits in creating to make the cost acceptable, or is the cost of the system too high, as this signifies cost – benefits analysis and savings. On the behalf of the cost-benefit analysis, the proposed system is feasible and is economical regarding its pre-assumed cost for making a system.

Economical feasibility has great importance as it can outweigh other feasibilities because cost affect organization decisions. The concept of Economic Feasibility deals with the fact that a system that can be developed and will be used on installation must be profitable for the Organization. The cost to conduct a full system investigation, the cost of hardware and software, the benefits in the form of reduced expenditure are all discussed during the economic feasibility.

During the economical feasibility test I maintained the balance between the Operational and Economical feasibilities, as the two were the conflicting. For example the solution that provides the best operational impact for the end-users may also be the most expensive and, therefore, the least economically feasible.

I classified the cost of VIVAH DESTINATION according to the phase in which they occur. As I know that the system development costs are usually one-time costs that will not occur after the project has been completed. For calculate the Development costs I evaluated certain cost categories wise.

- Personnel costs
- Computer usage
- Training
- Supply and equipment costs
- Cost of any new computer equipment and software

3.OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY:

Operation feasibility is a measure of how people feel about the system. Operational Feasibility criteria measure the urgency of the problem or the acceptability of a solution. Operation Feasibility is dependent upon determining human resources for the project. It refers to projecting whether the system will operate and be used once it is installed.

If the ultimate users are comfortable with the present system and they see no problem with its continuance, then resistance to its operation will be zero.

A particular application may be technically and but may fail to produce the forecasted benefits, because the company is not able to get it to work. For the system, it is not necessary that the user must be a computer expert, but any computer operator given a little bit of knowledge and training can easily operate.

My Project is operationally feasible since there is no need of special training of staff member and whatever little instruction on this system is required can be done so quite easily and quickly as it is essentially this project is being developed keeping in my mind the general people who one has very little knowledge of computer operation, but can easily access their required database and other related information. The redundancies can be decreased to a large extent as the system will be fully automated.

4.MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY:

Management feasibility is not coming in basic feasibility is not comes in basic feasibility of system, but it’s arisen in aspect of management views.

Here all level of management revises all related basic feasibilities and know the requiems of that all, after that all manager gives their decision for all those feasibility to used or not.

5.TIME FEASIBILITY:

Time feasibility describe the time cost for converting the present system to new system. As an aspect of time feasibility my system takes 3 months for completion.

This system is develop under the time period of just Three month so I can say that this system is time feasible.

3.3 Requirement Gathering and Analysis

To develop any software system, it is most important to identify the user requirement in very specific manner. Also to function properly, all interfaces of purposed system with surrounding system must be identified. The correct system is that satisfied all users requirement. Therefore, it is very important to analyse the existing system and to document the software requirement specification for purposed system, which in turn provides the base for the development of the proposed system.

Along with my technical training, I simultaneously started the system study and analysis. During this phase, initially I started with studying the system specification documents to understand the system and unveil the basic system elements involved.

My project guide conducted a series of lecture to impart me the required knowledge about the system. During the lectures, I also had questions and answers session at the end, which helped me to have a clear idea about Expected system.

4. Proposed System

4.1 Scope

- Vendor can directly interact with user and provide services to them.
- Our website may help collecting perfect management in details.
- Our website may help collecting perfect management in details.
- In computer system the user has to fill the various forms & number of copies of the forms can be easily generated at a time.
- It satisfies the user requirement.
- Be expandable.

4.2 Project Modules

We added 3 modules in our Projects are:

Admin, Vendor and Client…

4.3 Module vise Objectives / Functionalities

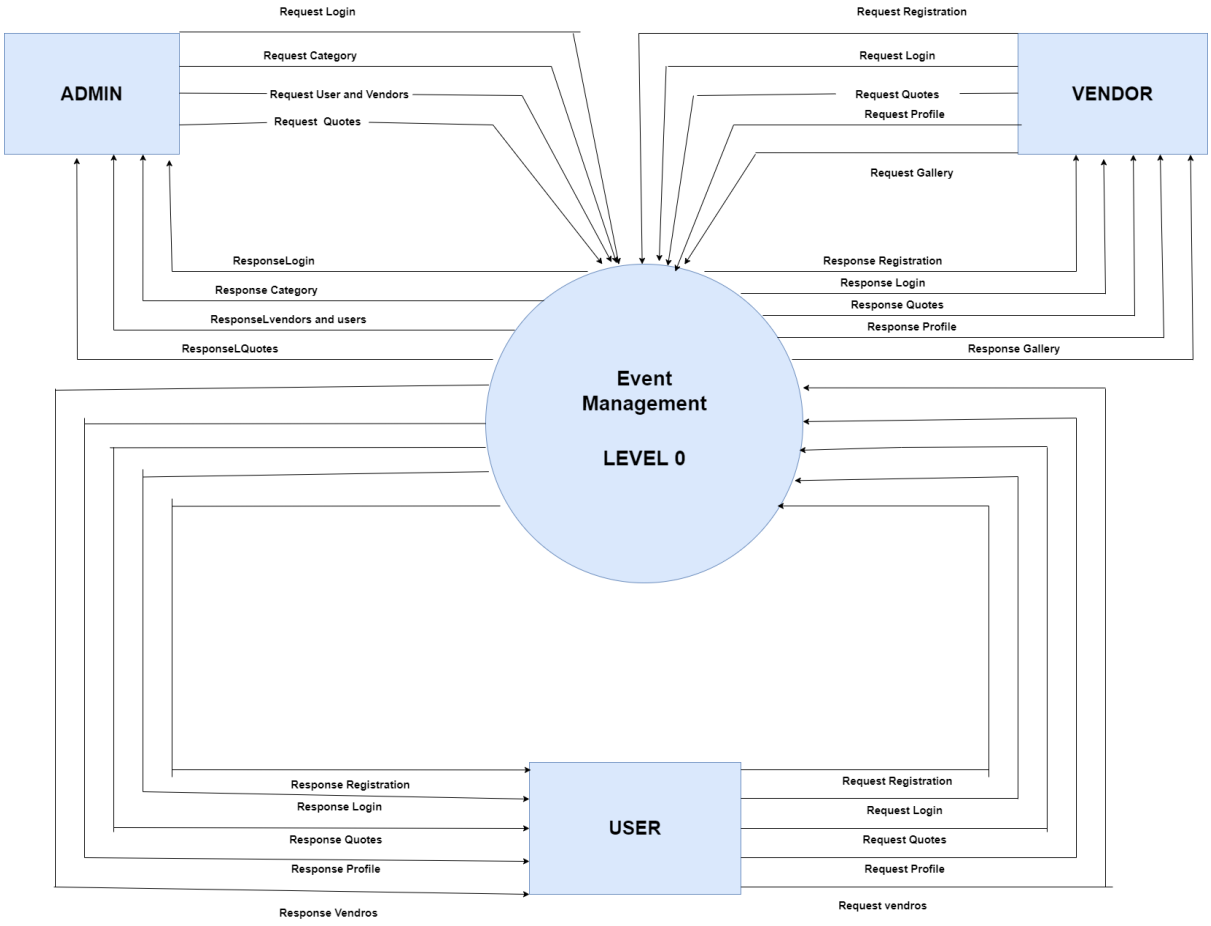
- **Admin:**
  - Admin can manage own profile.
  - Admin can change password.
  - Admin can view/manage vendor.

- **Vendor:**
  - Vendor can create own profile and register to website
  - After get approved by Admin Vendor can login to website.
  - Vendor can manage own profile.

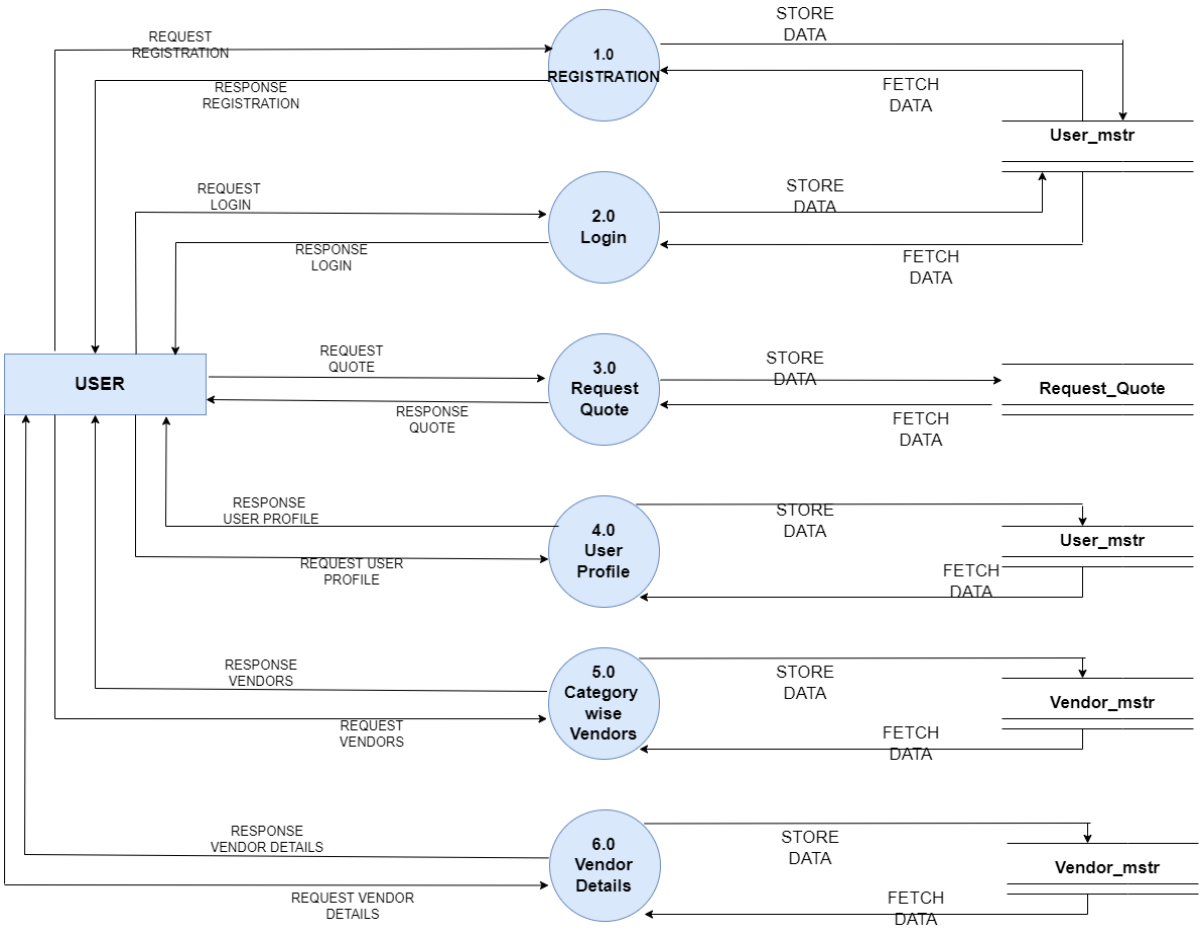
- **Client:**
  - User can create his/her own profile and register to website.
  - User can manage own profile.
  - User can also add/edit own profile.

5. Details Planning

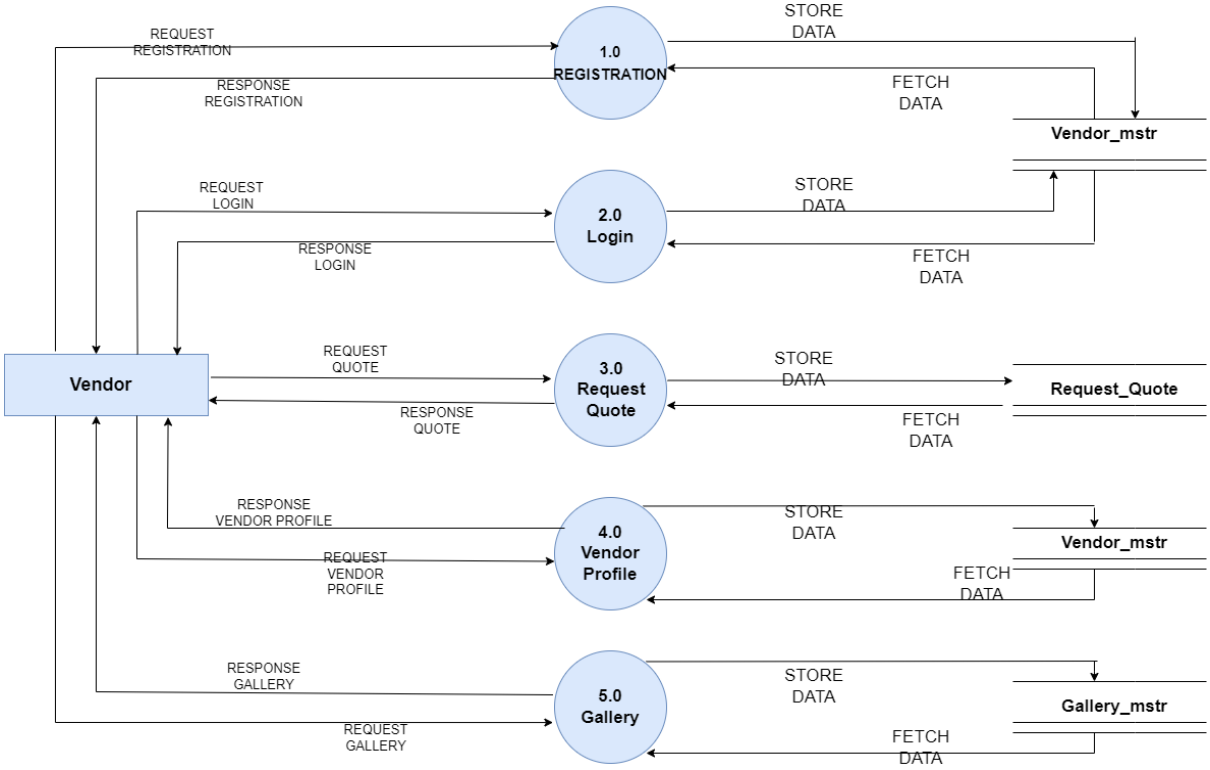
5.1 Data Flow Diagram



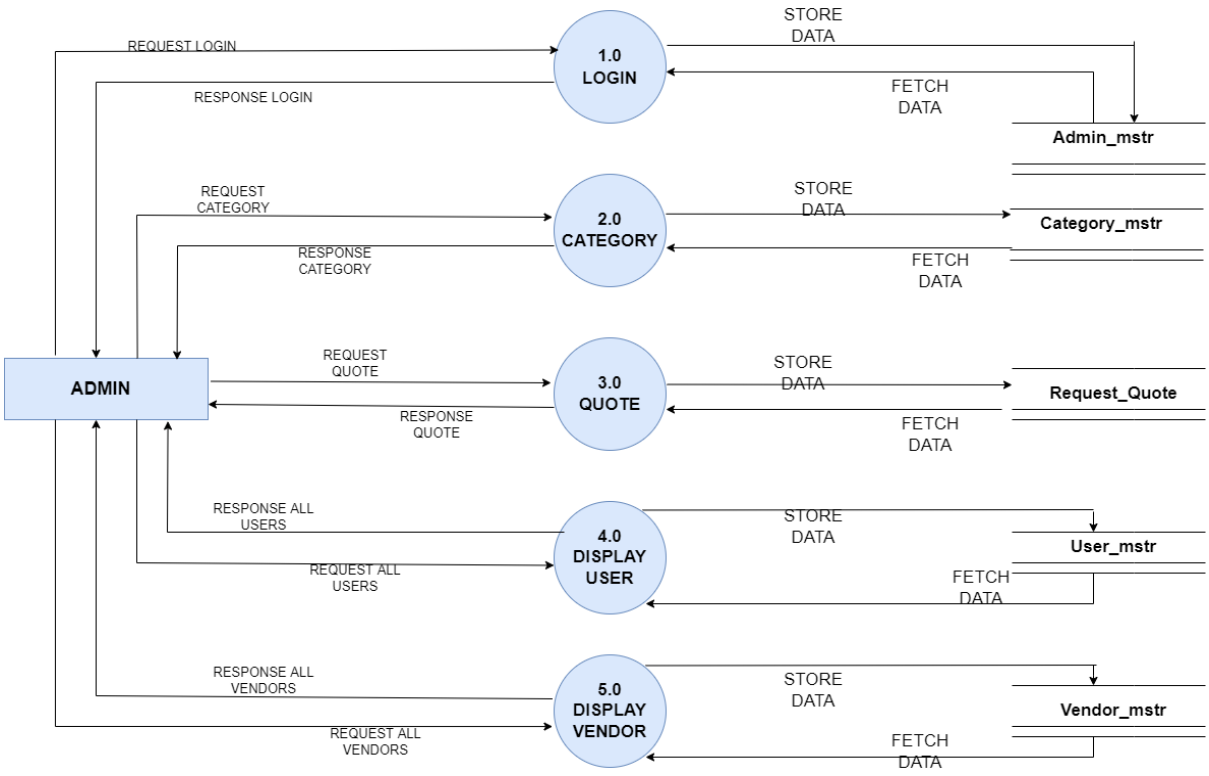
Context Level



User 1st level



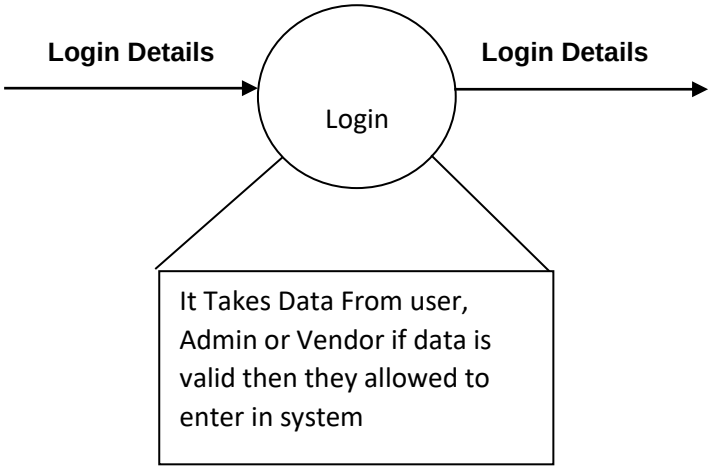
Vendor 1st Level



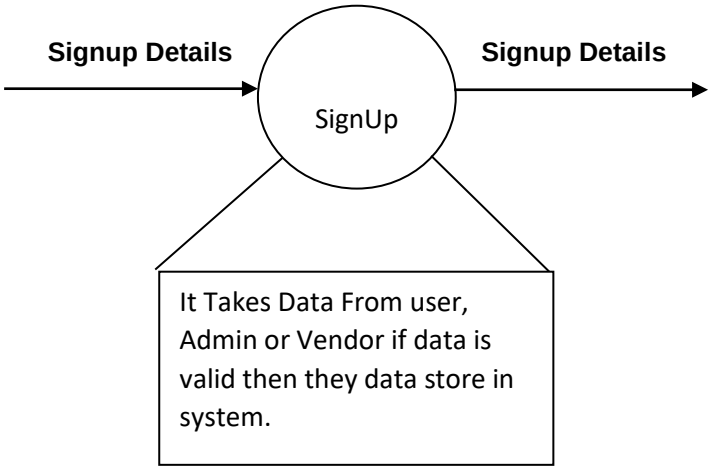
Admin 1st Level

5.2 Process Specification

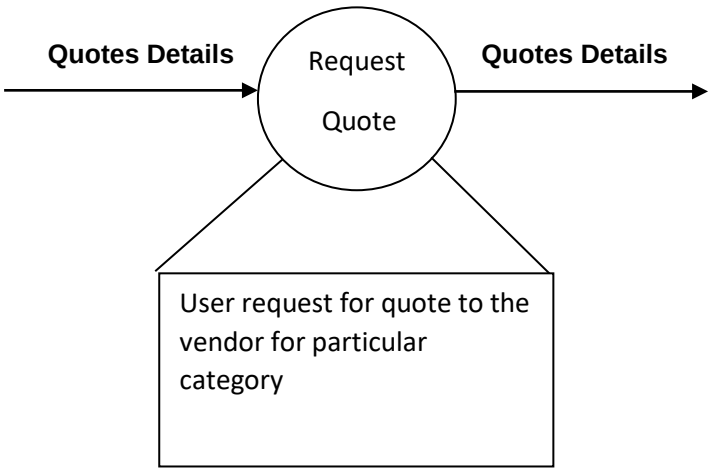
Login Module



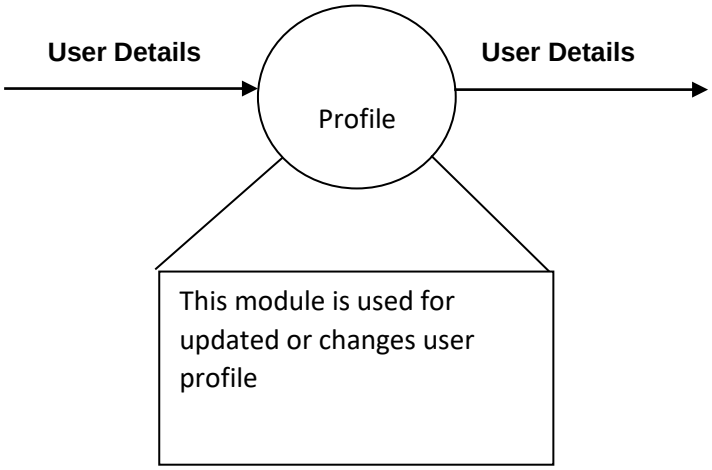
Registration Module



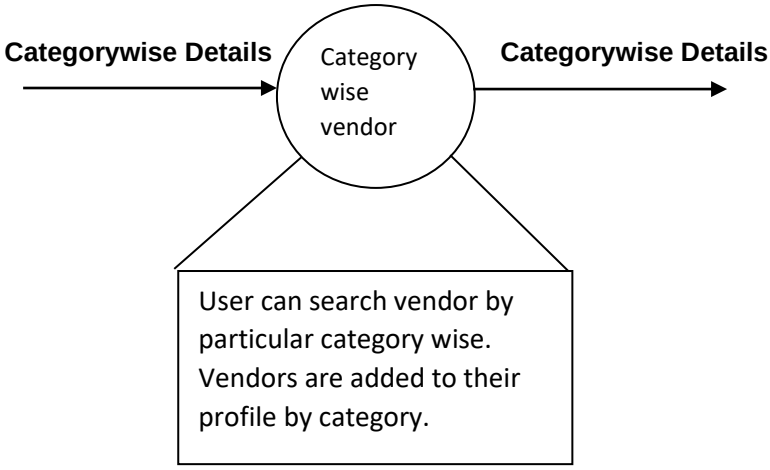
Request Quote Module



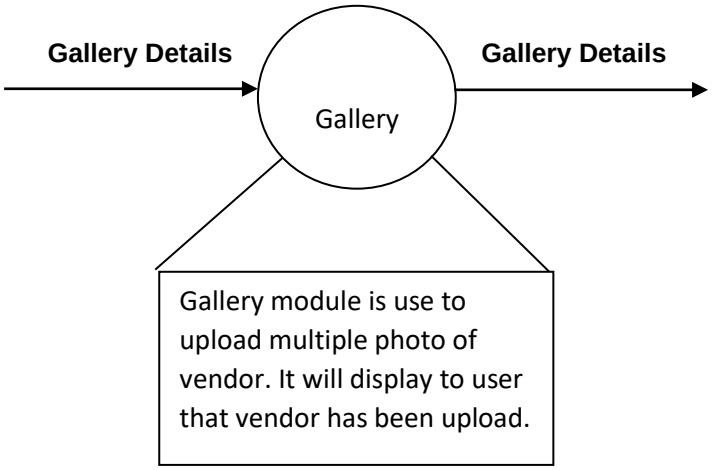
Profile Module



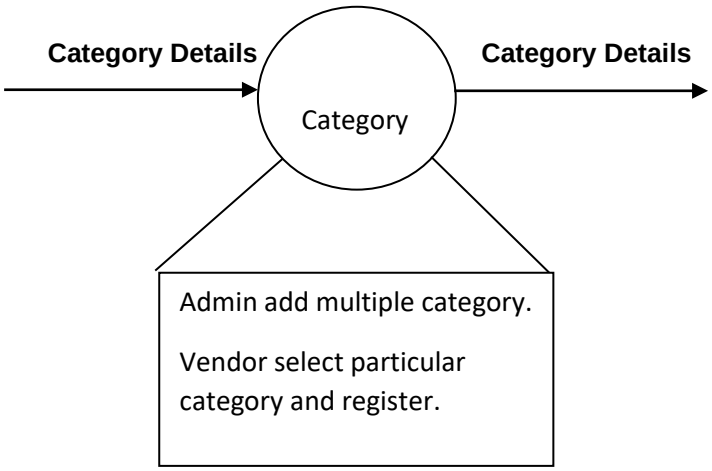
Category wise Vendor Module



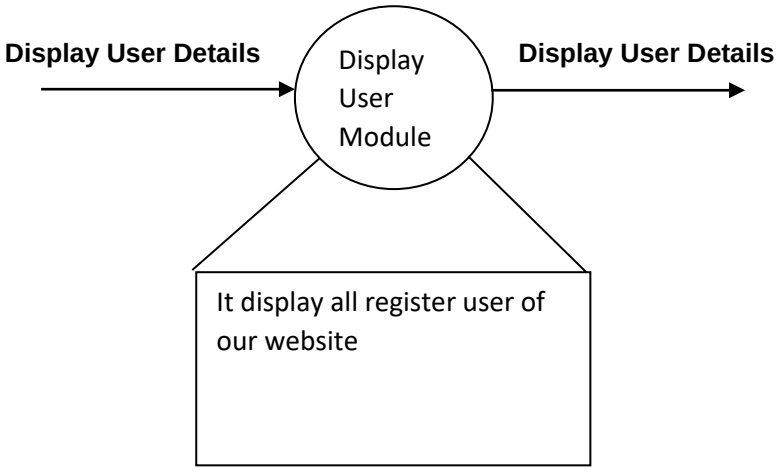
Gallery Module



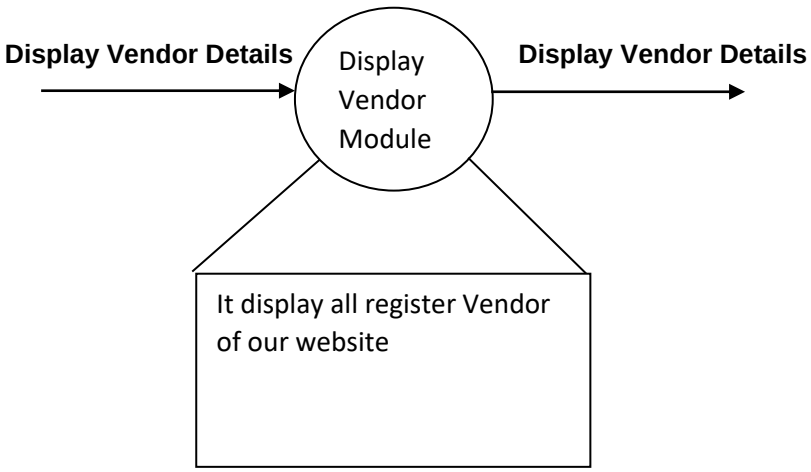
Category Module



Display User Module



Display User Module



5.3 Data Dictionary

User_mstr

Name	User details table
Alias Name	None
Where and How used?	2.0 Read login info (IN) 1.0 Store Data login info (OUT)
Description	User_mstr with following fields. uid(Primary key) + uname + emailed + password + contactno

Request_Quote

Name	Request Quote
Alias Name	None
Where and How used?	3.0 Request Quote (User) (IN) 3.0 Request Quote (Vendor) (OUT)
Description	Request_Quote with following fields. RQid(primary key) + vid + uid + name + email + mobno + bookdate + comment

Vendor_mstr

Name	Vendor_Mstr
Alias Name	None
Where and How used?	6.0 Request vendor details (User) (OUT) 5.0 Request category wise vendor (User) (OUT) 2.0 Read login info (Vendor)(IN) 1.0 Store Data login info (Vendor) (OUT)
Description	Vendor_Mstr with following fields. Vid + vname + vmail + vcontact + vdesc + vpass + state + catid + vimage + city

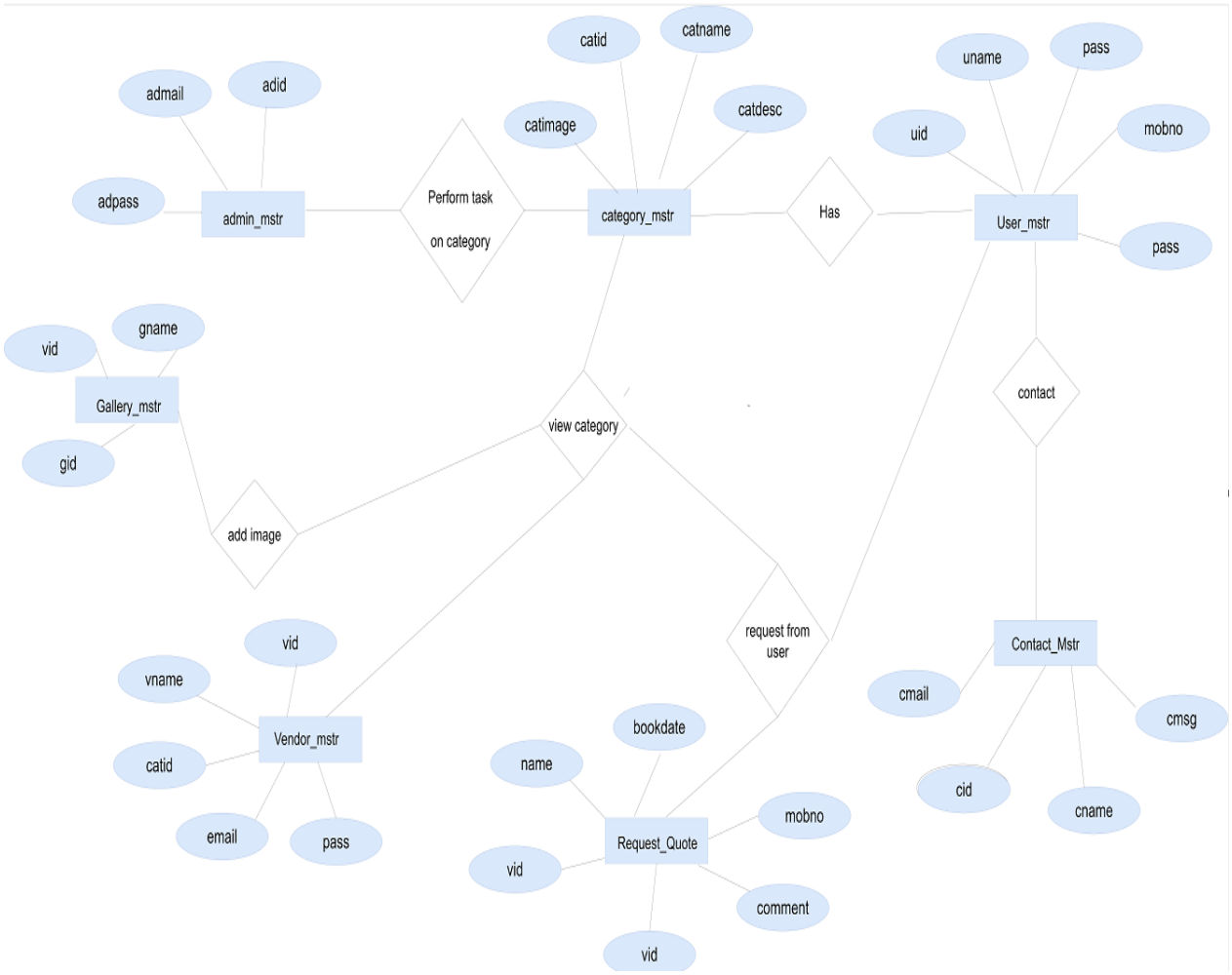
Galley_mstr

Name	Gallery_mstr
Alias Name	None
Where and How used?	5.0 Request gallery (Vendor) (IN)
Description	Gallery_Mstr with following fields. Gid + vid + gname

category_mstr

Name	Category_mstr
Alias Name	None
Where and How used?	2.0 Store Data (admin) (IN) 5.0 Display Vendor by category (OUT)
Description	Gallery_Mstr with following fields. Gid + vid + gname

5.4 Entity – Relationship Diagram



6. System Design

6.1 Database Design

Table Name : contact_mstr

Description :This table is give details about contact information

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
cid	AutoIncrement	PrimaryKey	Id
cname	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Name of Person
clastname	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Lastname of person
cmail	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Emailid of Person
ccontact	numeric(18,0)	Not Null	Contact No of person
cmsg	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Message of Person

Table Name : Request_Quote

Description : This table is for send request user to vendor.

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
RQid	AutoIncrement	PrimaryKey	Id of Quote
Vid	Int	Not Null	Vendor id
Uid	Int	Not Null	User id
Name	Nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Name of User
Email	Nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Email of User
MobNo	Numeric(18,0)	Not Null	Mobile No of User
BookDate	Date	Not Null	Booking Date
Comment	Nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Another Details

Table Name : Category_mstr

Description : This table is give details about flights information

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
catid	Autoincrement	PrimaryKey	category Id
catname	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Category Name
catdesc	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Category Description
catimage	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Category Image

Table Name :user_master

Description : This table is for Details of User.

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Uid	int identity(1, 1)	PrimaryKey	Id of user
Uname	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	User Name
Email	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Email Address
Password	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Password
Contact	numeric(18,0)	Not Null	Mobile No

Table Name :gallery_mstr

Description : This table is for Details of User.

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Gid	int identity(1, 1)	PrimaryKey	Gallery id
Vid	int	Not Null	Vendor Id
gname	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Name of Image

Table Name :admin_mstr

Description : This table is for Details of User.

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Aid	int identity(1, 1)	PrimaryKey	Gallery id
Admail	Nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Admin Emailid
Adpass	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Admin Password

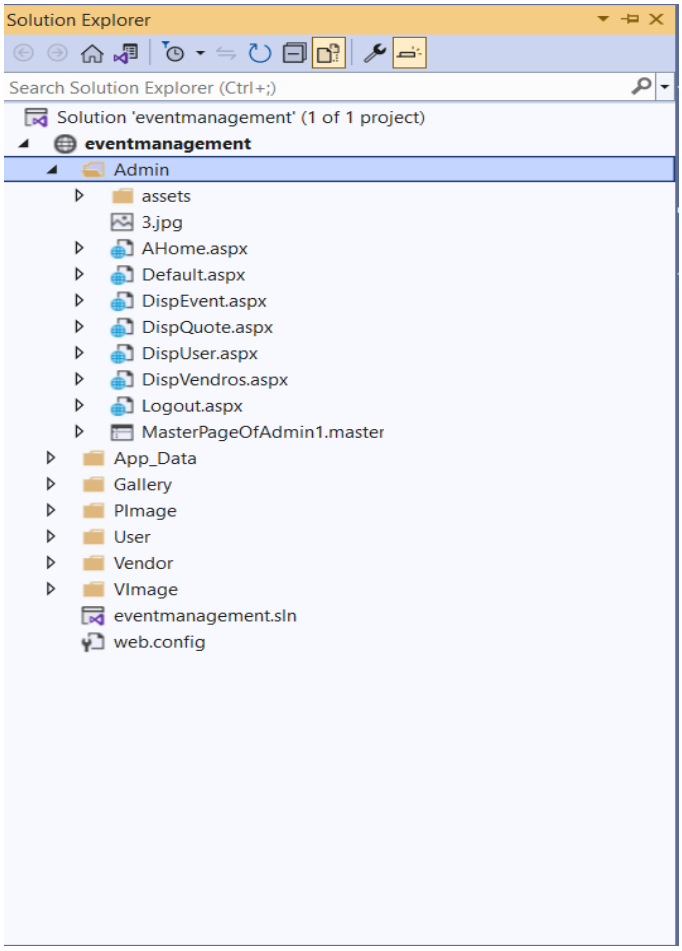
Table Name :vendor_master

Description : This table is for Details of Vendor.

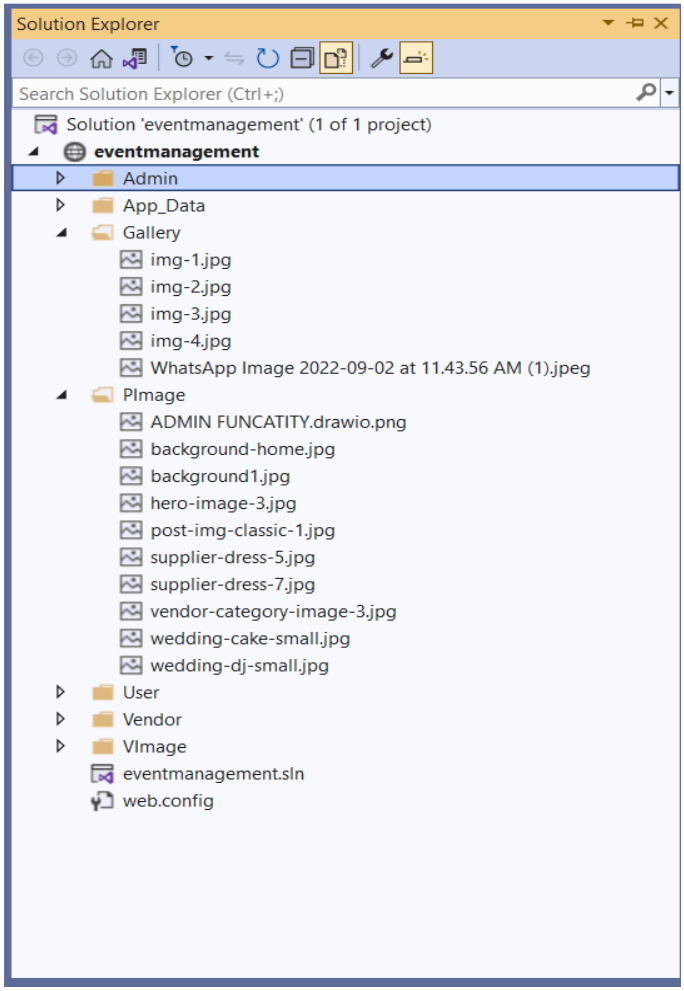
Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
vId	int identity(1, 1)	PrimaryKey	Id of user
vname	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	User Name
vmail	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Email Address
vcontact	Numeric(18,0)	Not Null	Mobile No
vdesc	nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Vendor Details
vprice	Int	Not Null	Price
Catid	Int	Not Null	Category id
State	Nvarchar(50)	Not Null	State name
City	Nvarchar(50)	Not Null	City name
Vpass	Nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Password
Vimage	Nvarchar(50)	Not Null	Image of Vendor

6.2 Directory Structure

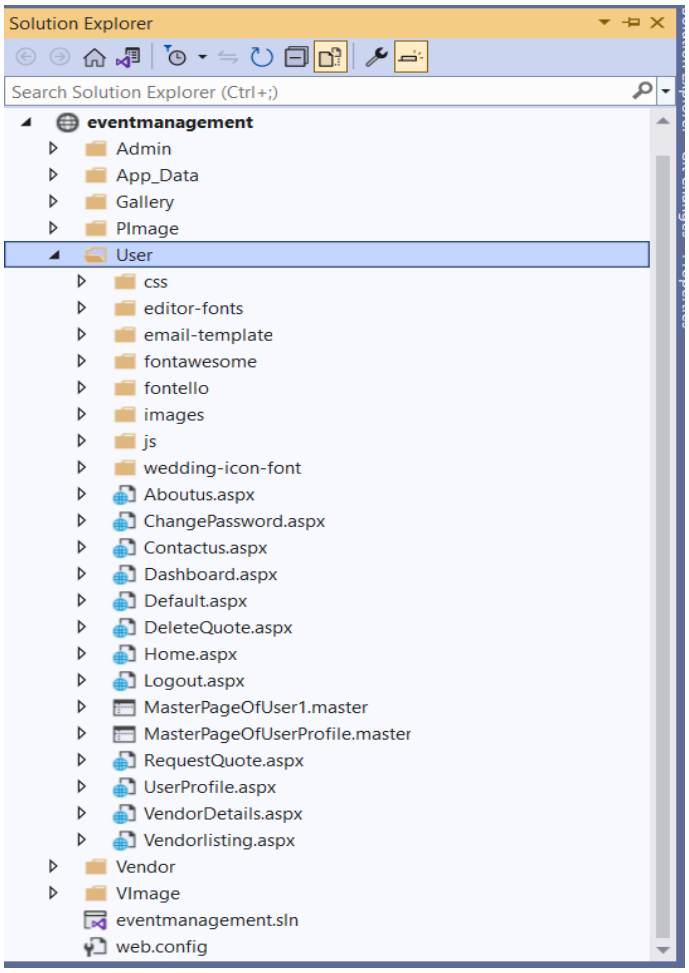
Admin



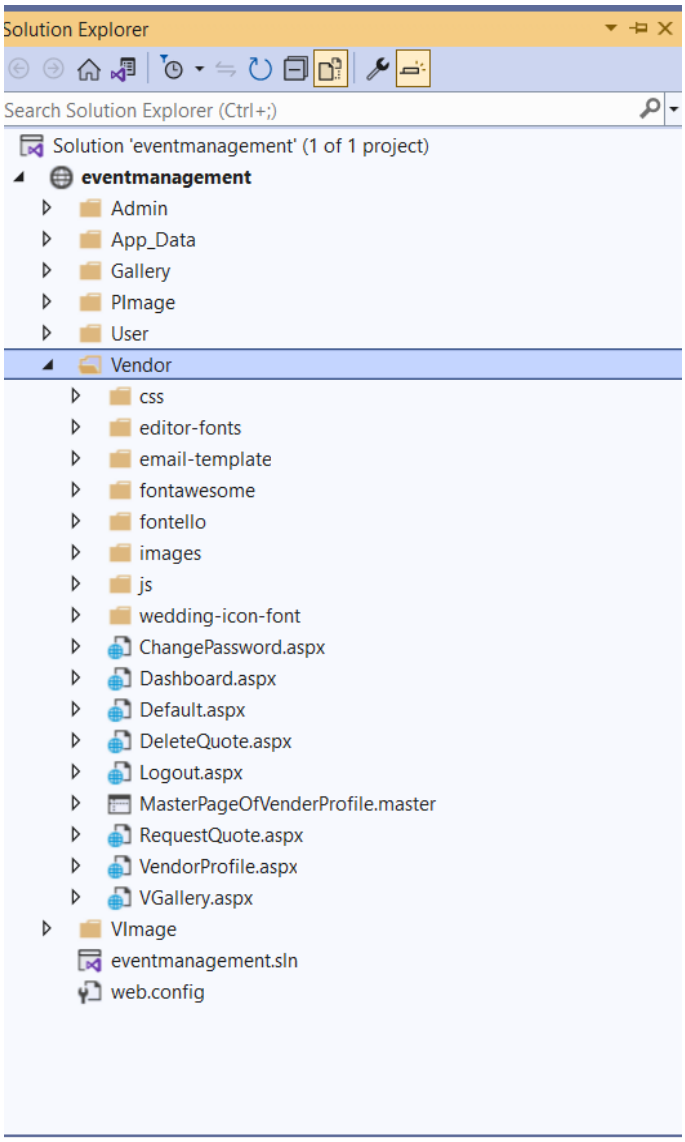
Gallery and PImage - Folder



User Directory

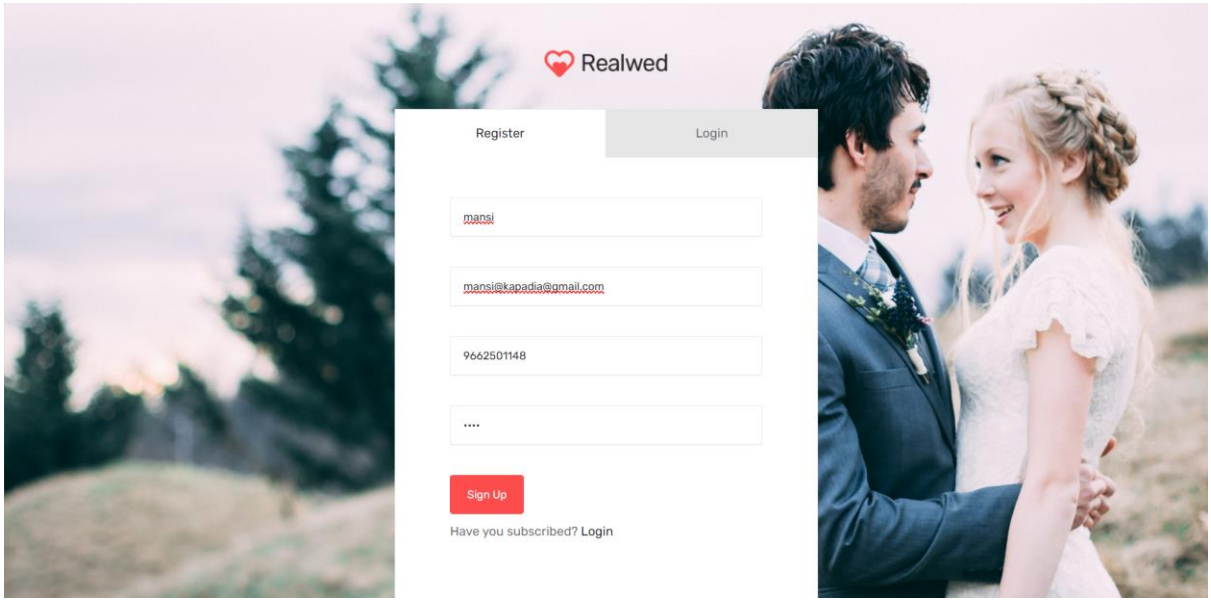


Vendor Directory



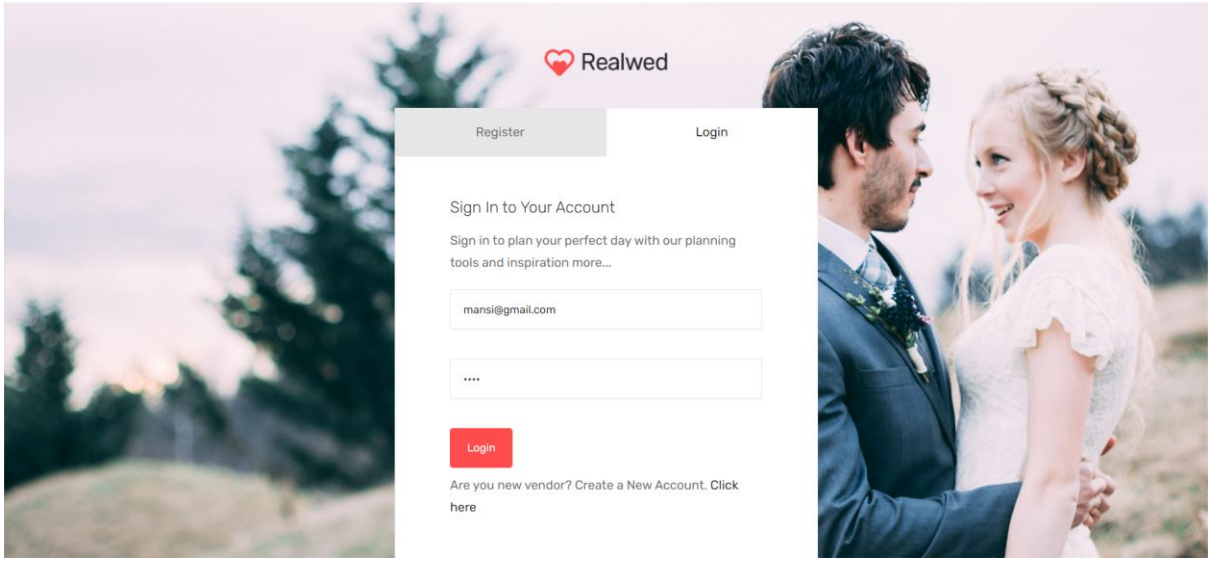
6.3 Input Design

User Side SignUp Form



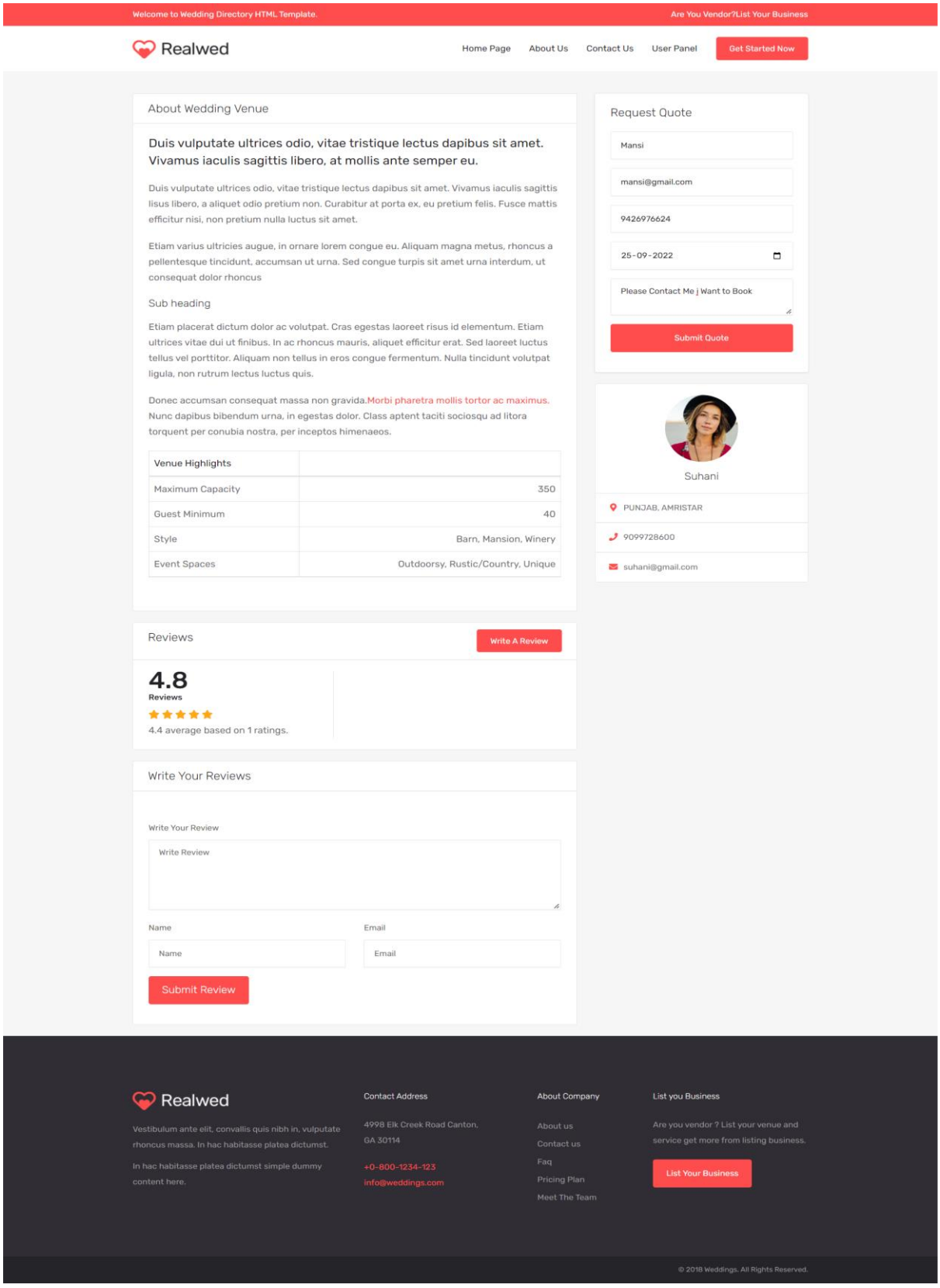
Description : This form is used when New user want to request Quote

User Side SignIn Form



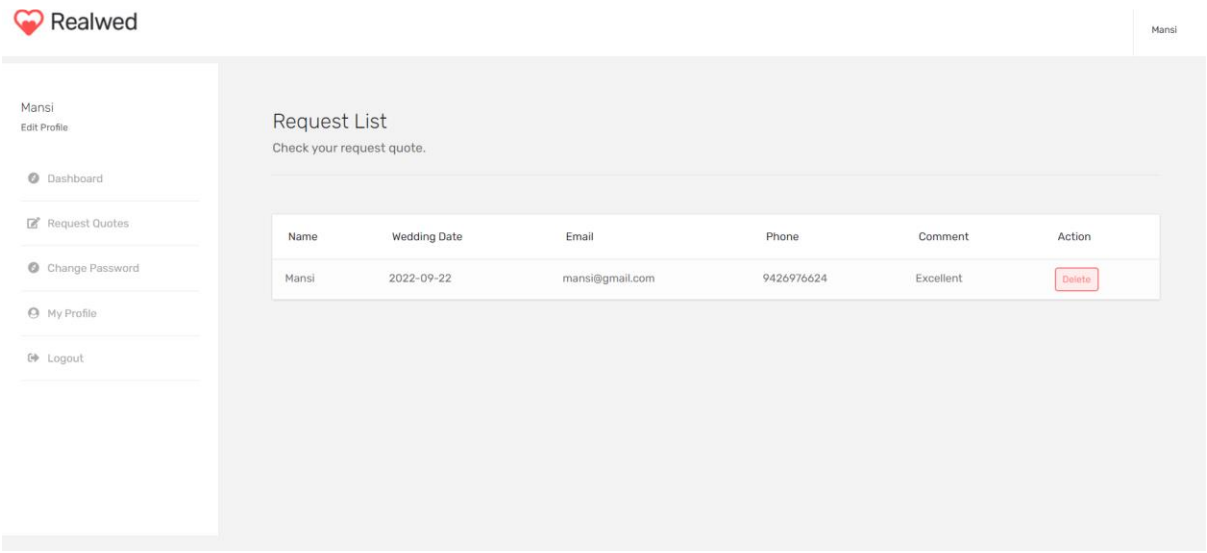
Description : This form is used when user want to login

Vendor's Details Form and Request Quote



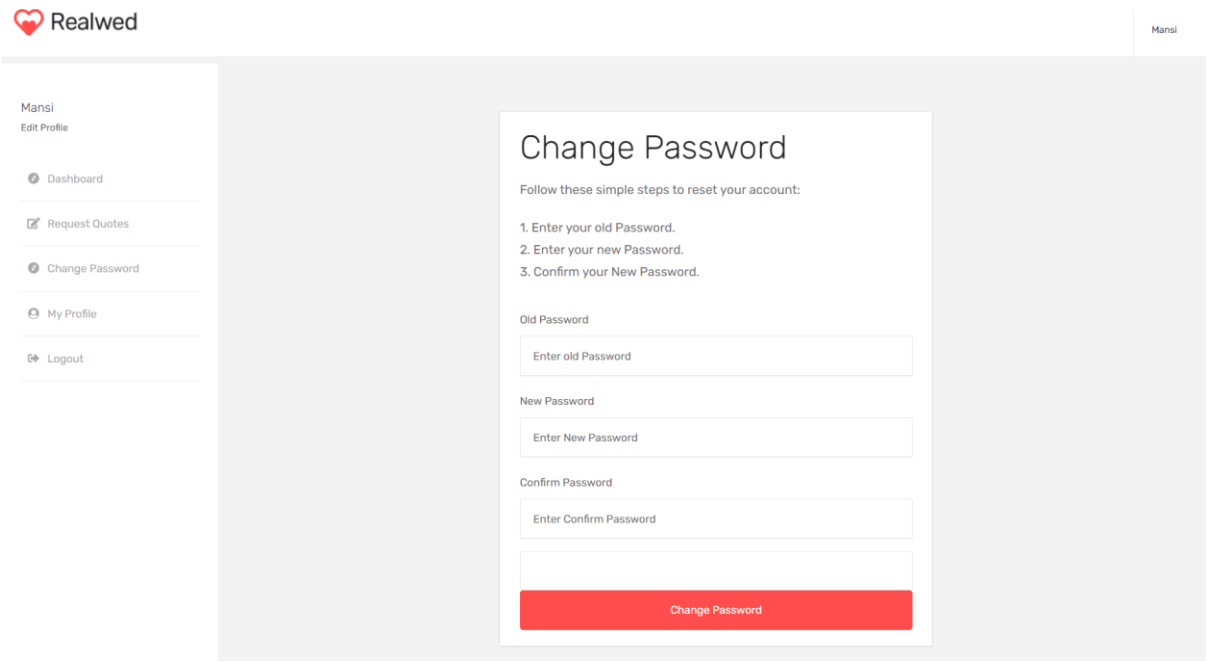
Description : This form is for request quote from vendor

User Side Request Quote



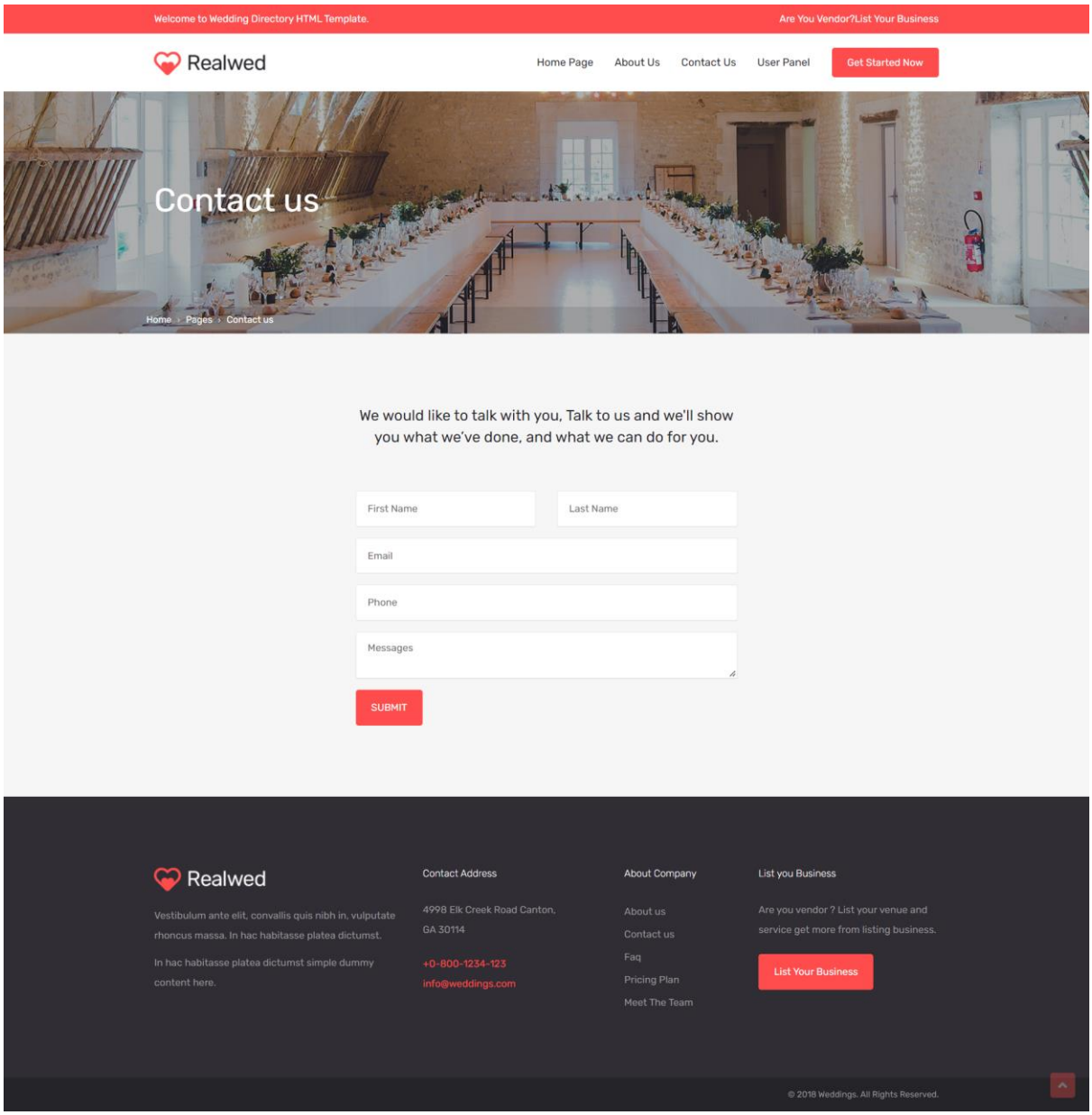
Description : This form is for user list of request to vendor

User Change Password



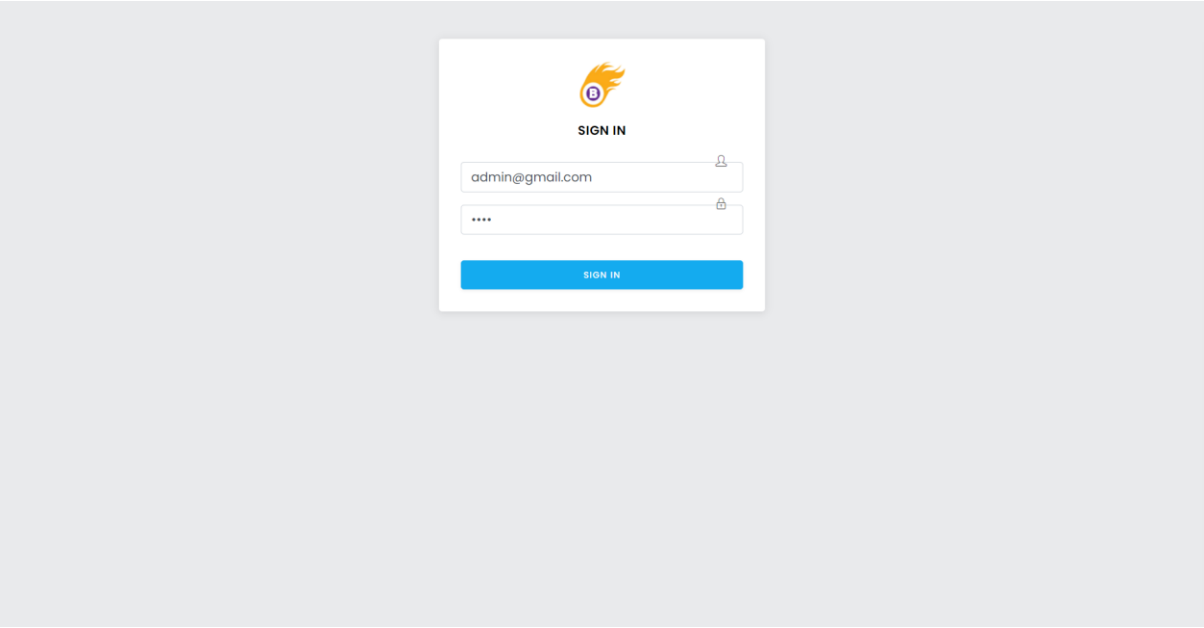
Description : This form is used to change password

Visitor Contact Us



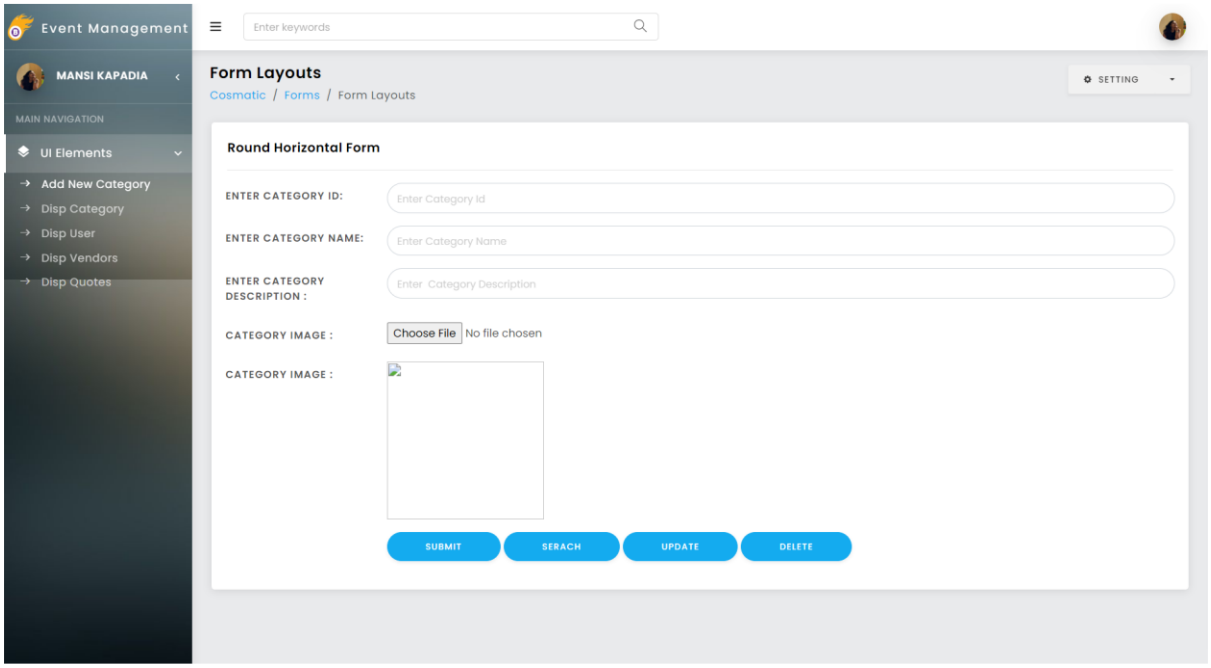
Description : This form is for visitor to contact to our website

Admin Login Page



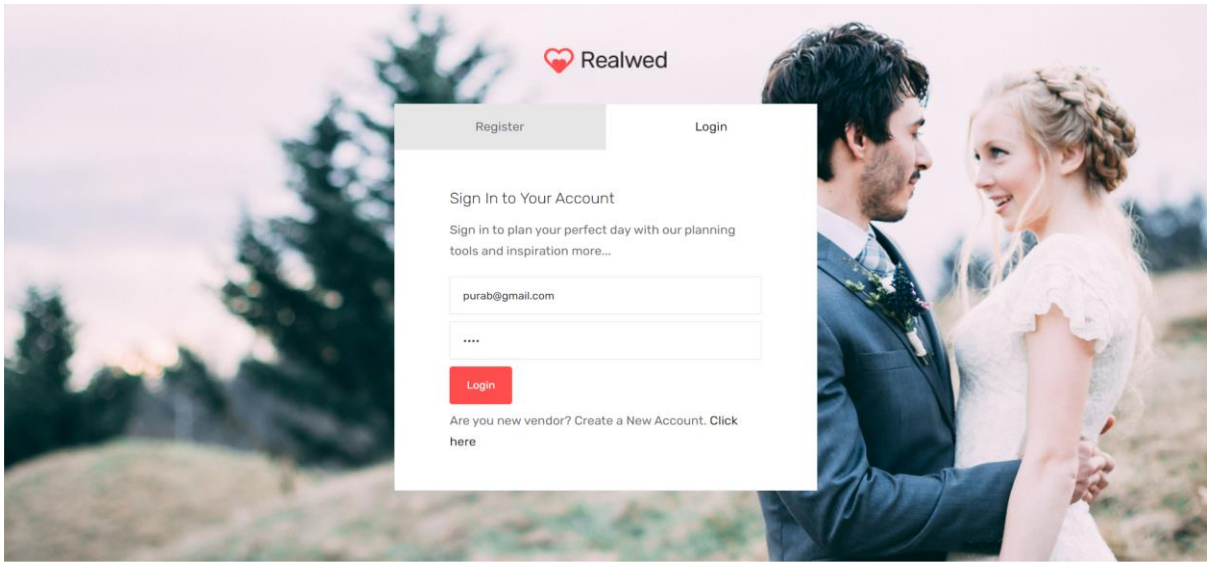
Description : This form is Admin Login

Admin Home Page – Dashboard – Category Form



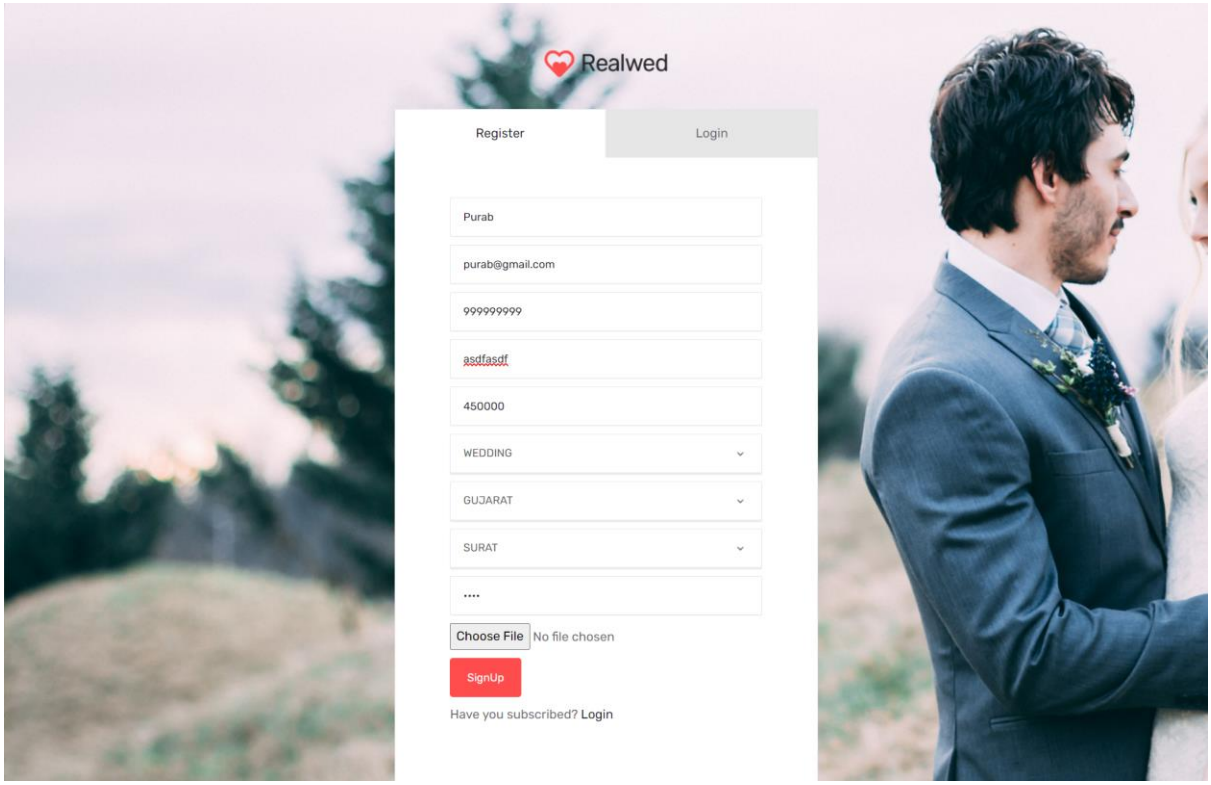
Description : This form is Admin Home

Vendor Sign In Form



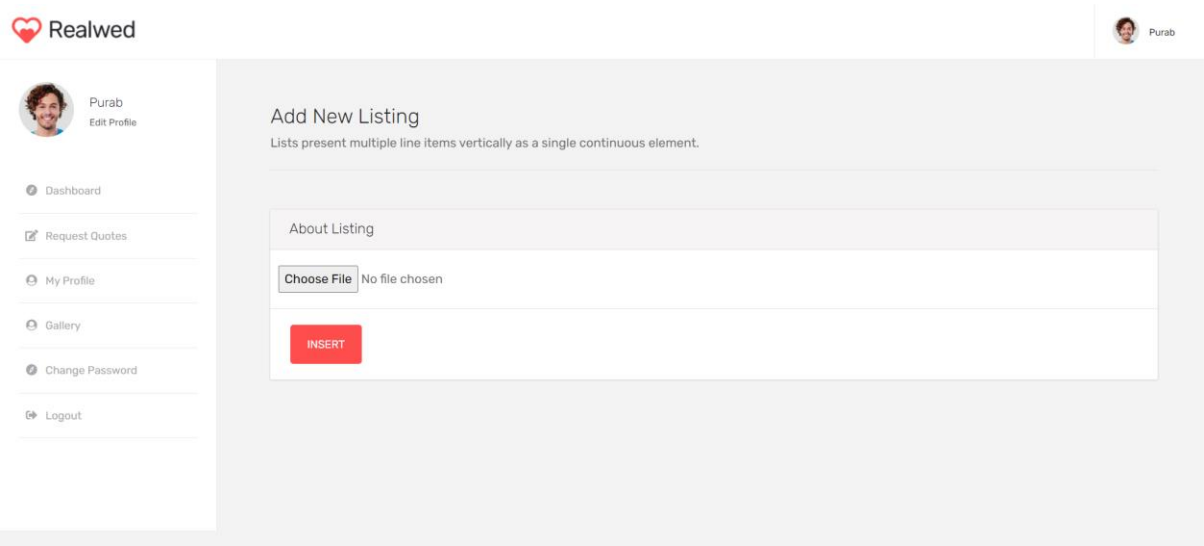
Description : This form for vendor login in system

Vendor Sign Up Form



Description : This form used for register for new vendors

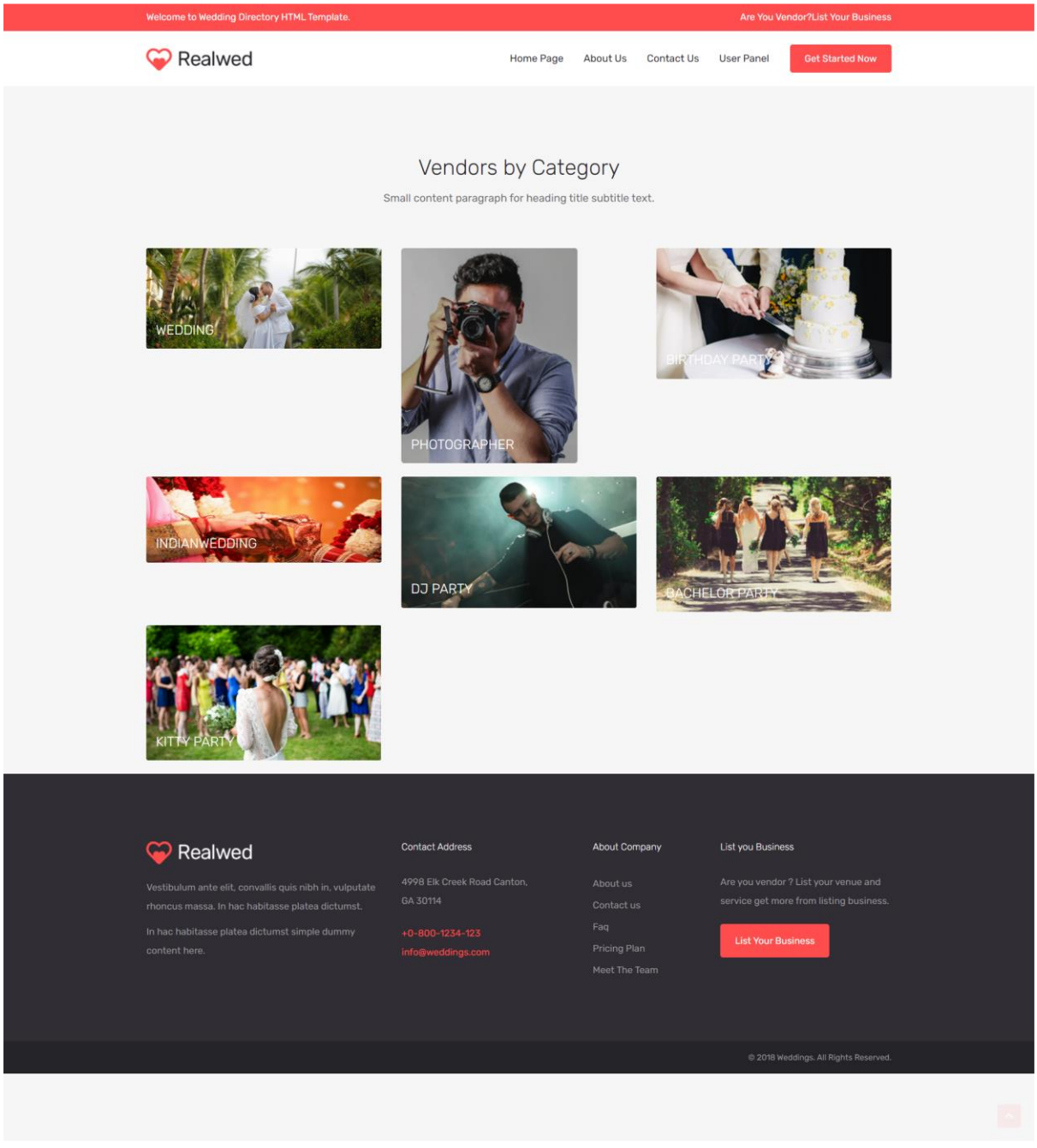
Vendor Insert Gallery Form



Description : This form is to upload Vendor gallery

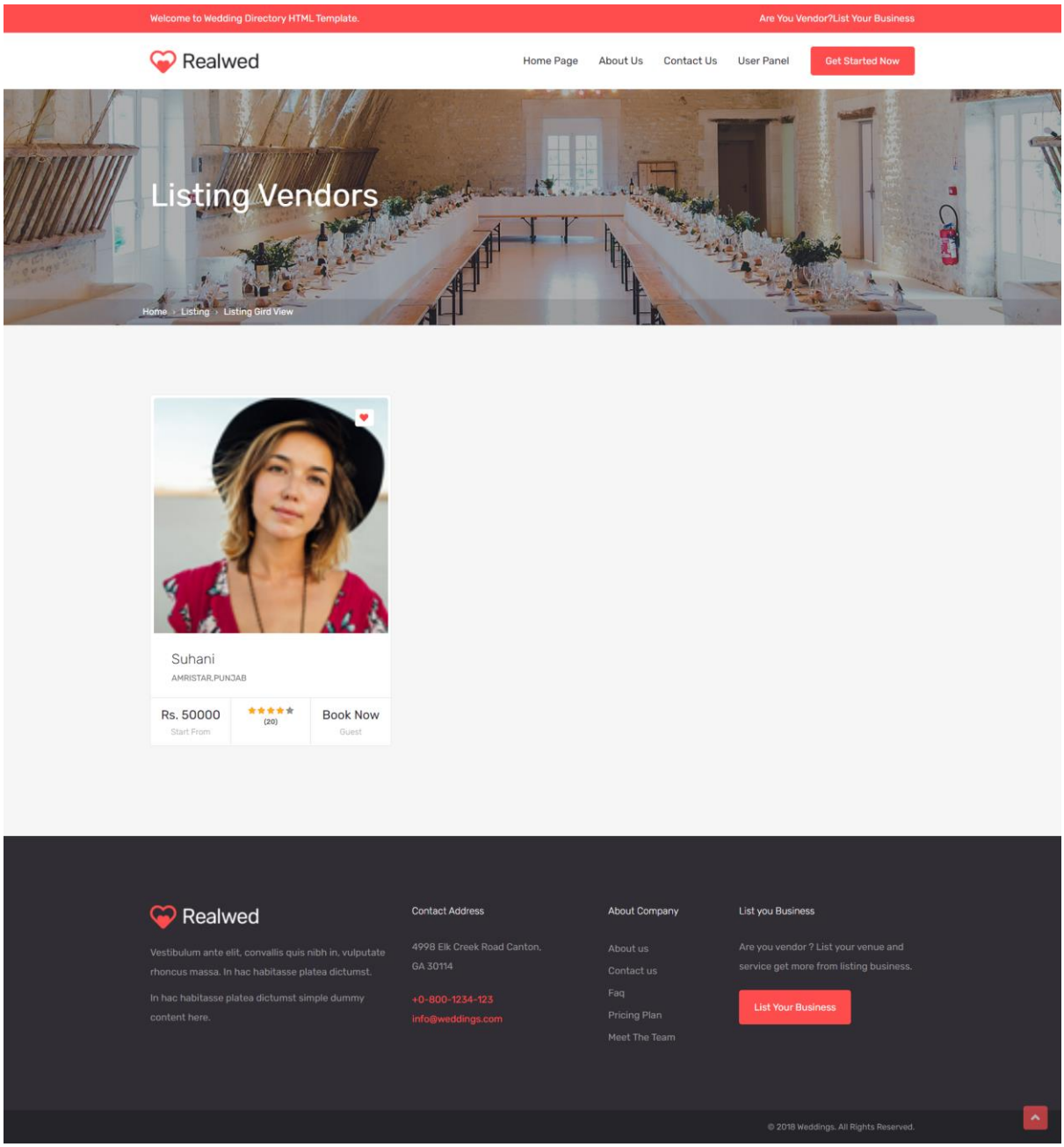
6.4 Output Design

User Home Page



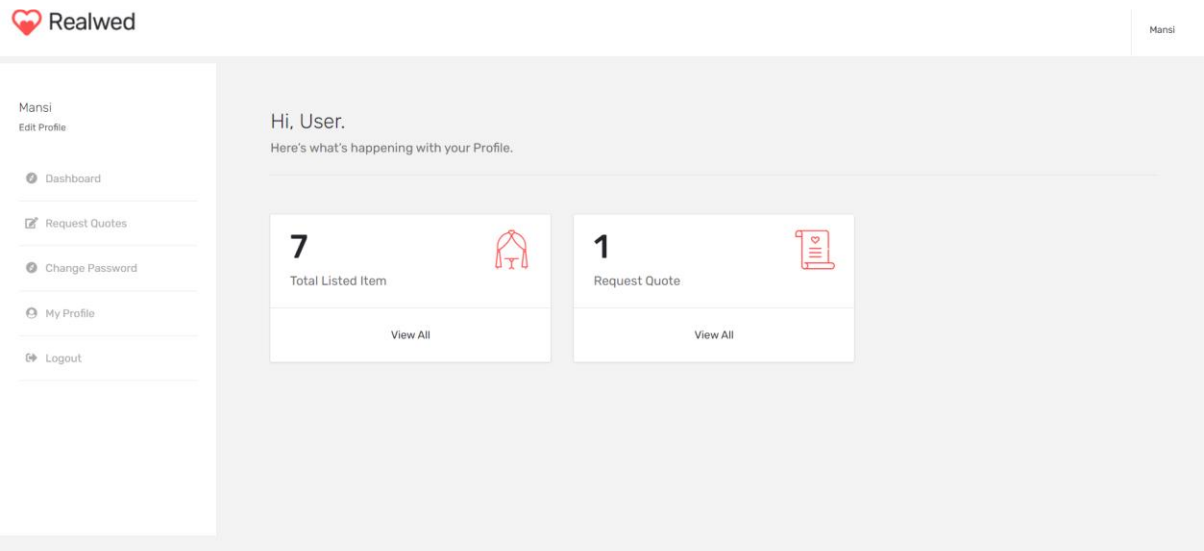
Description : This form is User Home Page Display all category to Book Vendors

User Side Listing Vendor Page



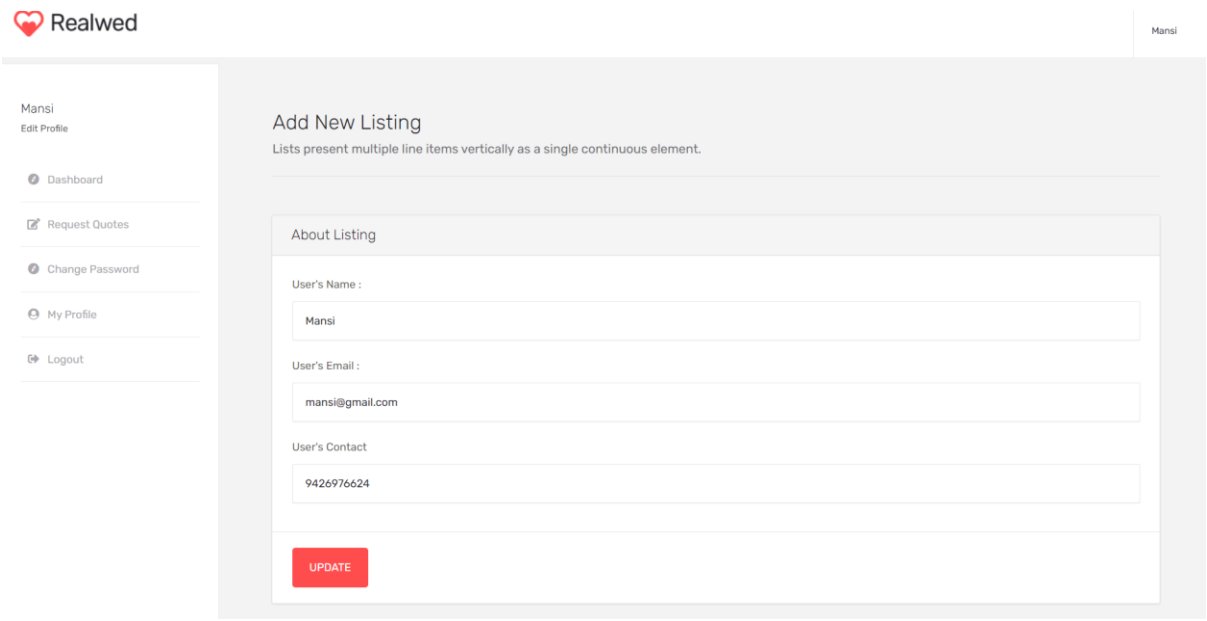
Description : This form is for display list of vendors by category

User Dashboard



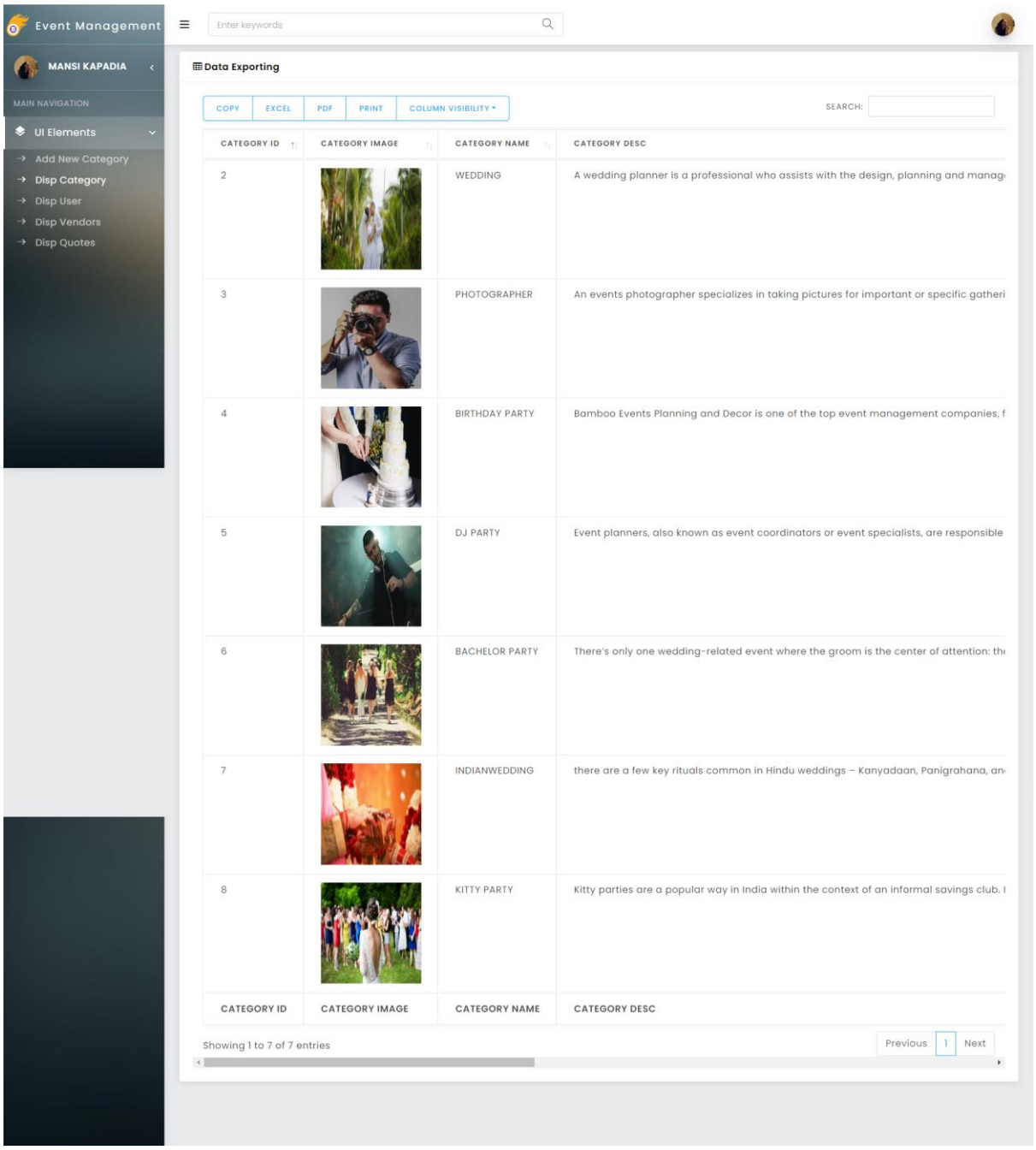
Description : It is User Dashboard after Login.

User Side View Profile



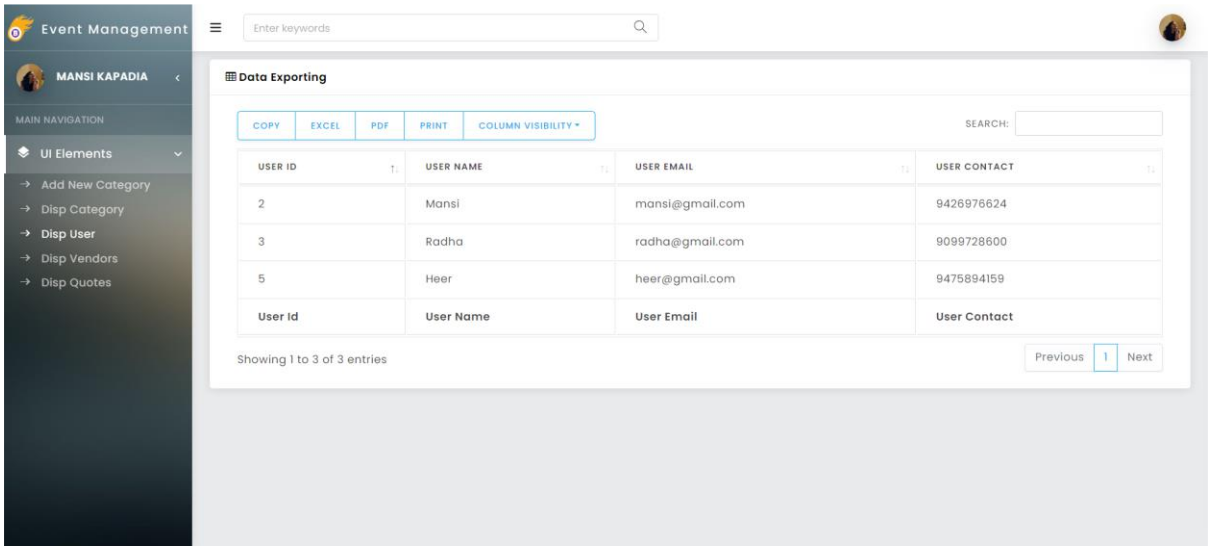
Description : User can view his/her Profile and Edit Information

Category Form



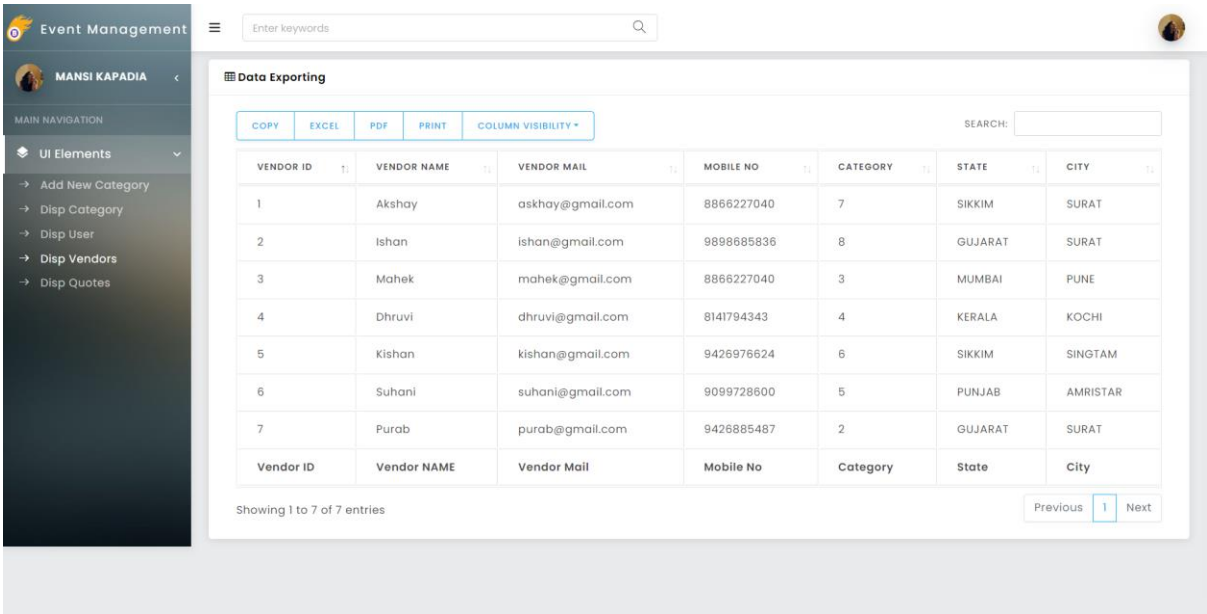
Description : This form is Display Category

Display User



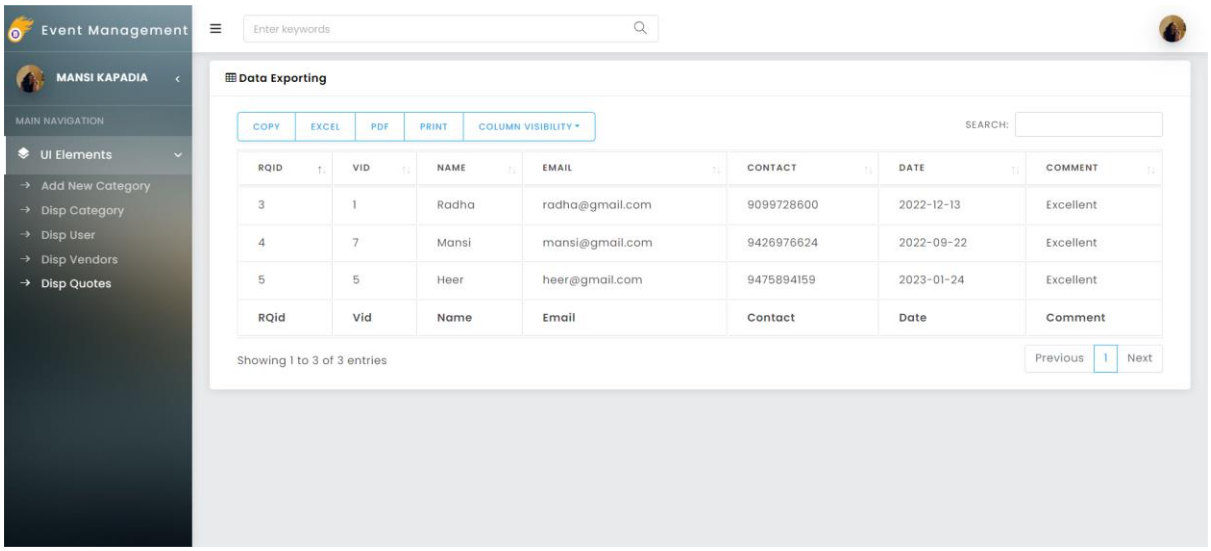
Description : This form is Display All Registered User

Display All list of Vendors



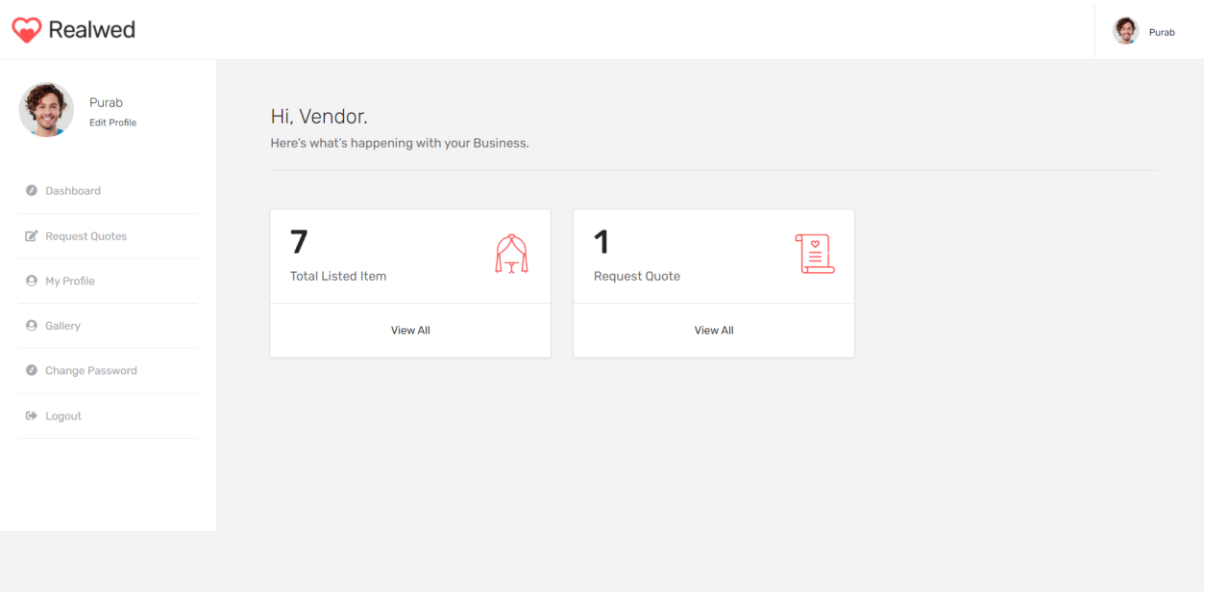
Description : This form is Display all Vendors

Display Quotes



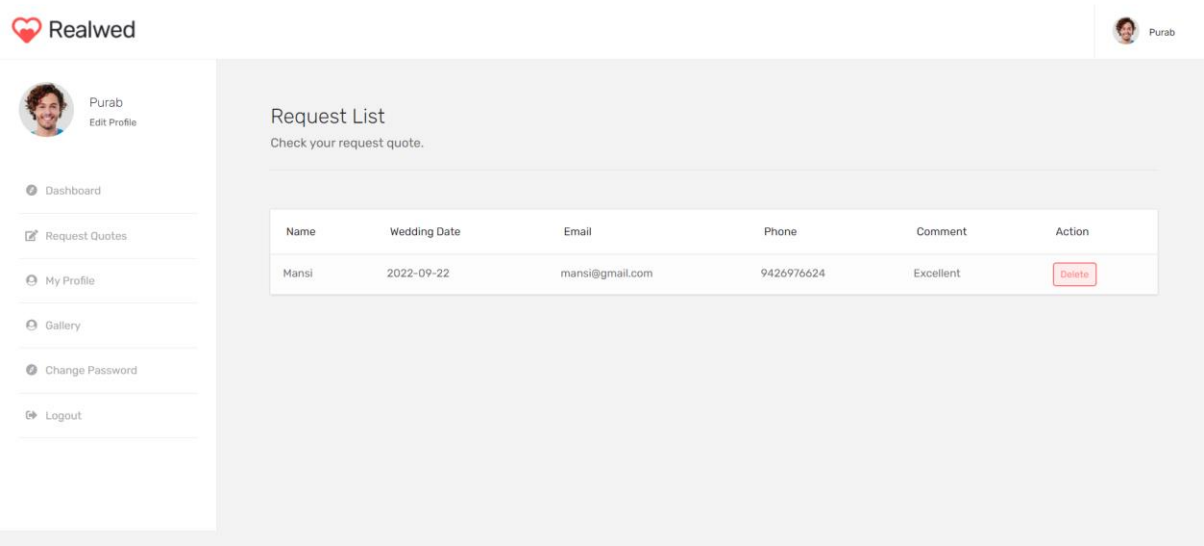
Description : This form is Display different quotes of different users

Vendor Dashboard



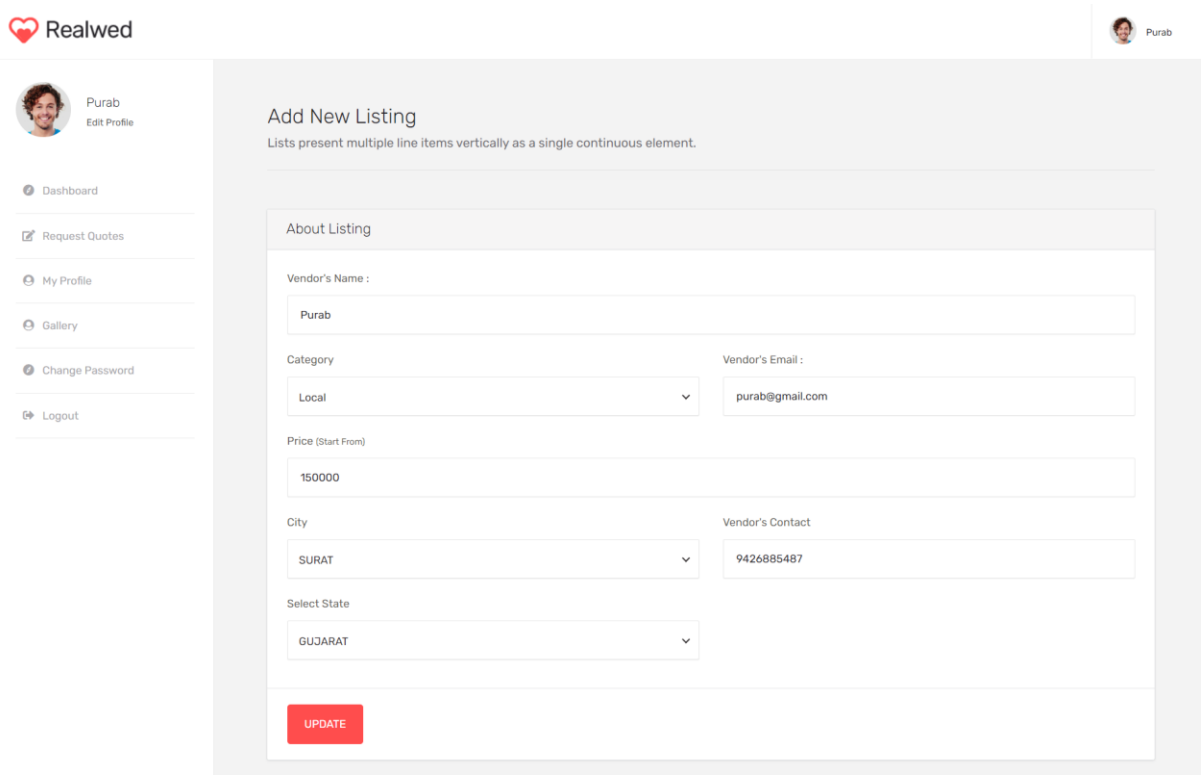
Description : This is Dashboard of Vendor after Login

Vendor Request Quote



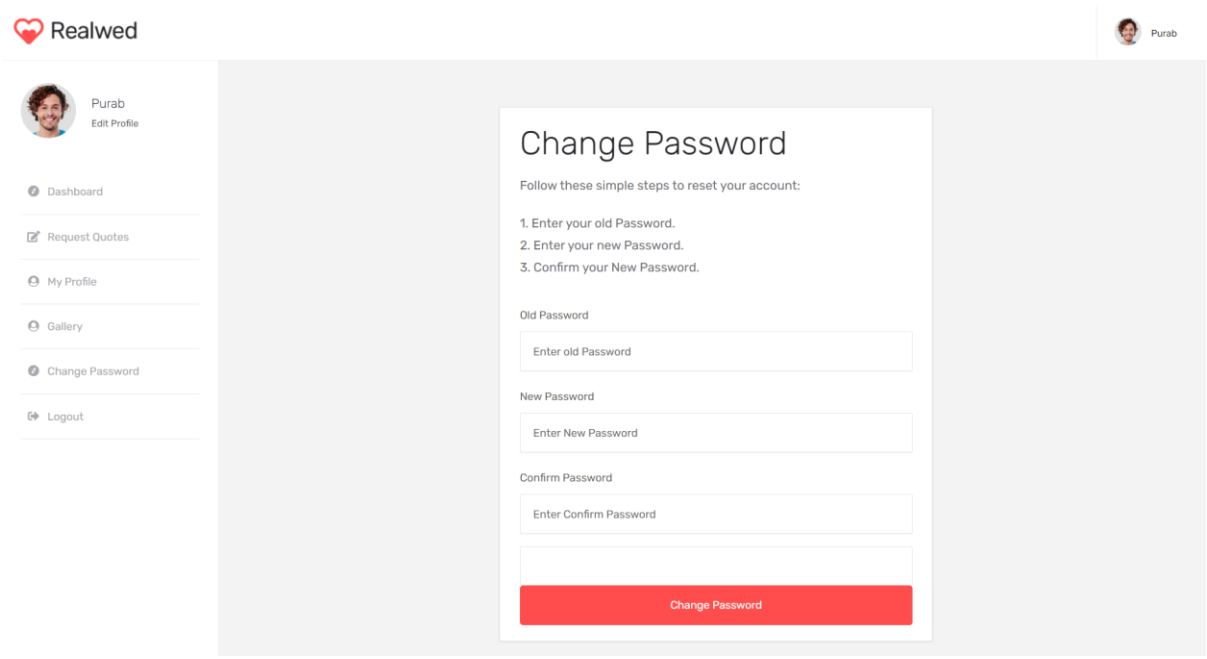
Description : This form is Display different quotes of different users.

Vendor View Profile



Description : This form is Display Profile of Vendors

Change Password



7. Software Testing

Unit Testing

- A unit is the smallest testable part of software. It usually has one or a few inputsand usually a single output.
- In procedural programming a unit may be an individual program, function, procedure, etc.
- In object-oriented programming, the smallest unit is a method, which may belongto a base/super class, abstract class or derived/child class.
- Some treat a module of an application as a unit. This is to be discouraged asthere will probably be many individual units within that module.
- Unit testing is the first level of testing and is performed prior to **IntegrationTesting**.
- Unit Testing is normally performed by software developers themselves or theirpeers. In rare cases it may also be performed by independent software testers.

Functional Testing

Functional Testing is a type of software testing whereby the system is testedagainst the functional requirements/specifications.

Functions (or features) are tested by feeding them input and examining the output. Functional testing ensures that the requirements are properly satisfied by the application. This type of testing is not concerned with how processing occurs, but rather, with the results of processing.

During functional testing, **Black Box Testing** technique is used in which the internal logic of the system being tested is not known to the tester.

- User Registration Process has been properly working and all fields are validated through various validation checks.
- Login and Password validation process has been co-operated properly.
- Email system module has been done properly and accurately.
- Order is being booked perfectly.
- Sending invoice through mails is working properly.
- Admin side handling and dynamic and real-time data generation module is implemented successfully.

Environment Testing

- **System Testing** is a level of the software testing where complete and integrated software is tested.
- The purpose of this test is to evaluate the system's compliance with the specified requirements.
- The process of testing an integrated system to verify that it meets specified requirements.
- System Testing performed after **Integration Testing** and before **Acceptance Testing**.
- Normally, independent Testers perform System Testing.
- Firefox browser, Internet explorer and chrome consider testing for environment operability of software.

• Database – MS -SQLSEVER
• OS – Windows
• SOFTWARE – VISAUL STUDIO 2010

- Purpose of this website is to make the work easier for customers.
- Automation of the system improves the efficiency level.
- It is a friendly graphical user interface when compared to the system that already exists.
- It give authenticate access to the authorized users depending upon their user type.
- It effectively overcomes the delay in communications.
- The System has adequate scope for modification in future if it is necessary.

8. Limitation and Future Scope of Enhancements

Future Development

It is not possible to develop a system that makes all the requirements of the user. User requirements keep changing as the system is being used. Some of the future enhancements that can be done to this system are:

• Provide More Security.

• Add More Functionality in Searching for Different Events.

• Good facility for forgot password.

• User can check the privacy setting for their account.

• New Option Display Reports.

Bibliography & Reference

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- http://www.w3school.in
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