

Event Registration

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ABSTRACT

Colleges around the world conduct their technical and cultural fests. These fests usually contain a plethora of events which are required to be managed efficiently for the fest being a success. So, we propose the use of distributed database management system to deal with registration of the events and the transactions involved.

INTRODUCTION

RDBMS Stands for "Relational Database Management System." An RDBMS is a DBMS designed specifically for relational databases. Therefore, RDBMSes are a subset of DBMSes. A relational database refers to a database that stores data in a structured format, using rows and columns. This makes it easy to locate and access specific values within the database. It is "relational" because the values within each table are related to each other. Tables may also be related to other tables. The relational structure makes it possible to run queries across multiple tables at once. While a relational database describes the type of database an RDMBS manages, the RDBMS refers to the database program itself. It is the software that executes queries on the data, including adding, updating, and searching for values. An RDBMS may also provide a visual representation of the data

All MNCs who deal with payment in their products depend on it. For example: Cab booking apps like Ola and Uber are known to store their ride details and payment details on two different databases. The redundant data like ride details is usually stored on cost-effective databases and payment details are stored on premium servers. This way they are able to cut down their spending

and also are able to manage their data in an effective and untangling way. We will try to replicate this scheme in our project and make use of RDBMS by storing the event information in one database and transactional details in another database.

REVIEW OF RELATED LIREARATURE

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 delete data. A DBMS makes it possible for end-users to create, read, update and delete data in a database. The DBMS essentially serves as an interface between the database and end users or application programs, ensuring that data is consistently organized and remains easily accessible.

The RDBMS is the most popular database system among organizations across the world. It provides a dependable method of storing and retrieving large amounts of data while offering a combination of system performance and ease of implementation. An RDBMS includes functions that maintain the security, accuracy, integrity and consistency of the data.

SOFTWARES USED

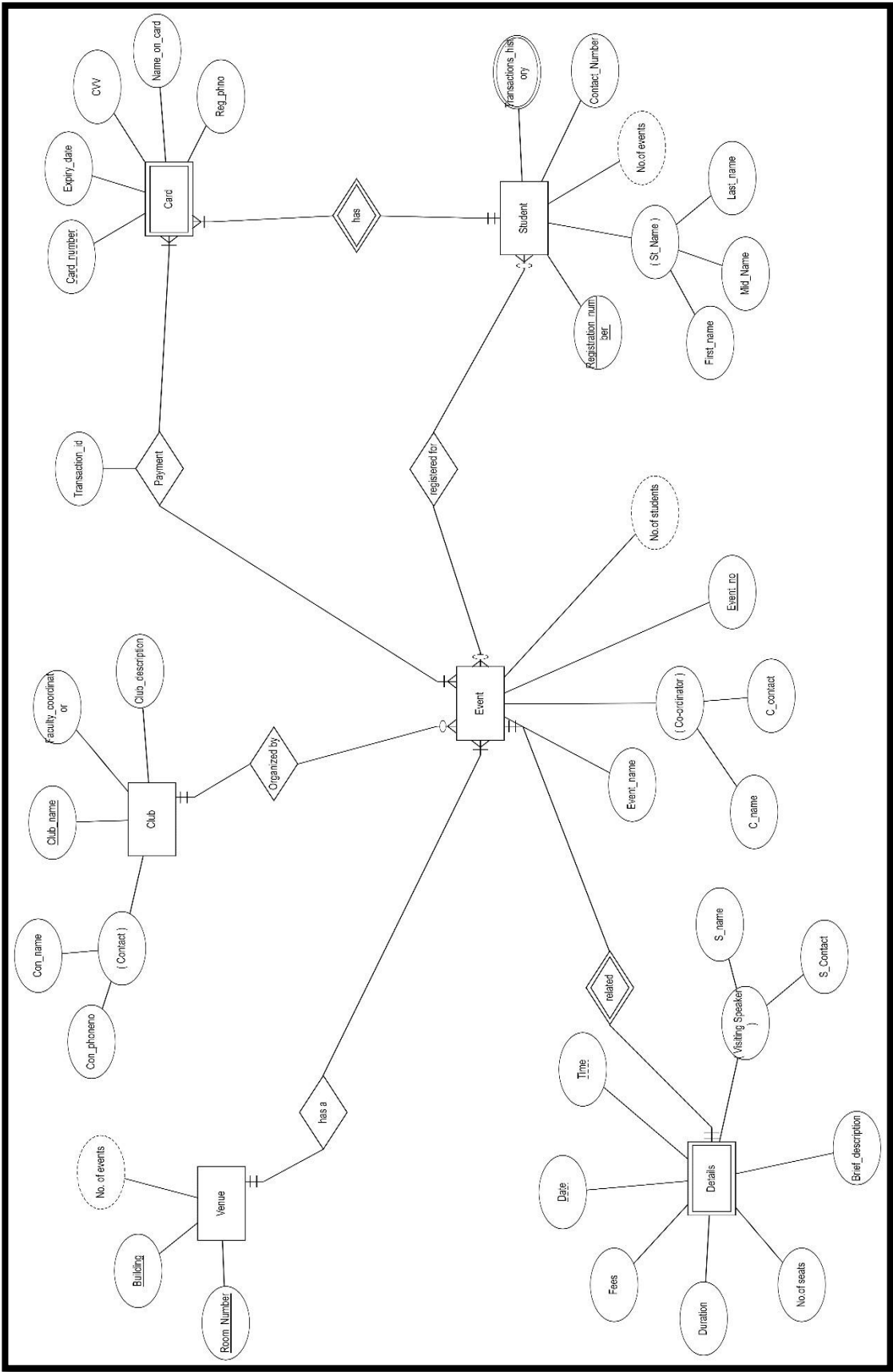
SQLite-

SQLite is a relational database management system (RDBMS) contained in a C library. In contrast to many other database management systems, SQLite is not a client-server database engine. Rather, it is embedded into the end program. SQLite is a popular choice as embedded database software for local/client storage in application software such as web browsers. It is arguably the most widely deployed database engine, as it is used today by several widespread browsers, operating systems, and embedded systems (such as mobile phones), among others. SQLite has bindings to many programming languages.

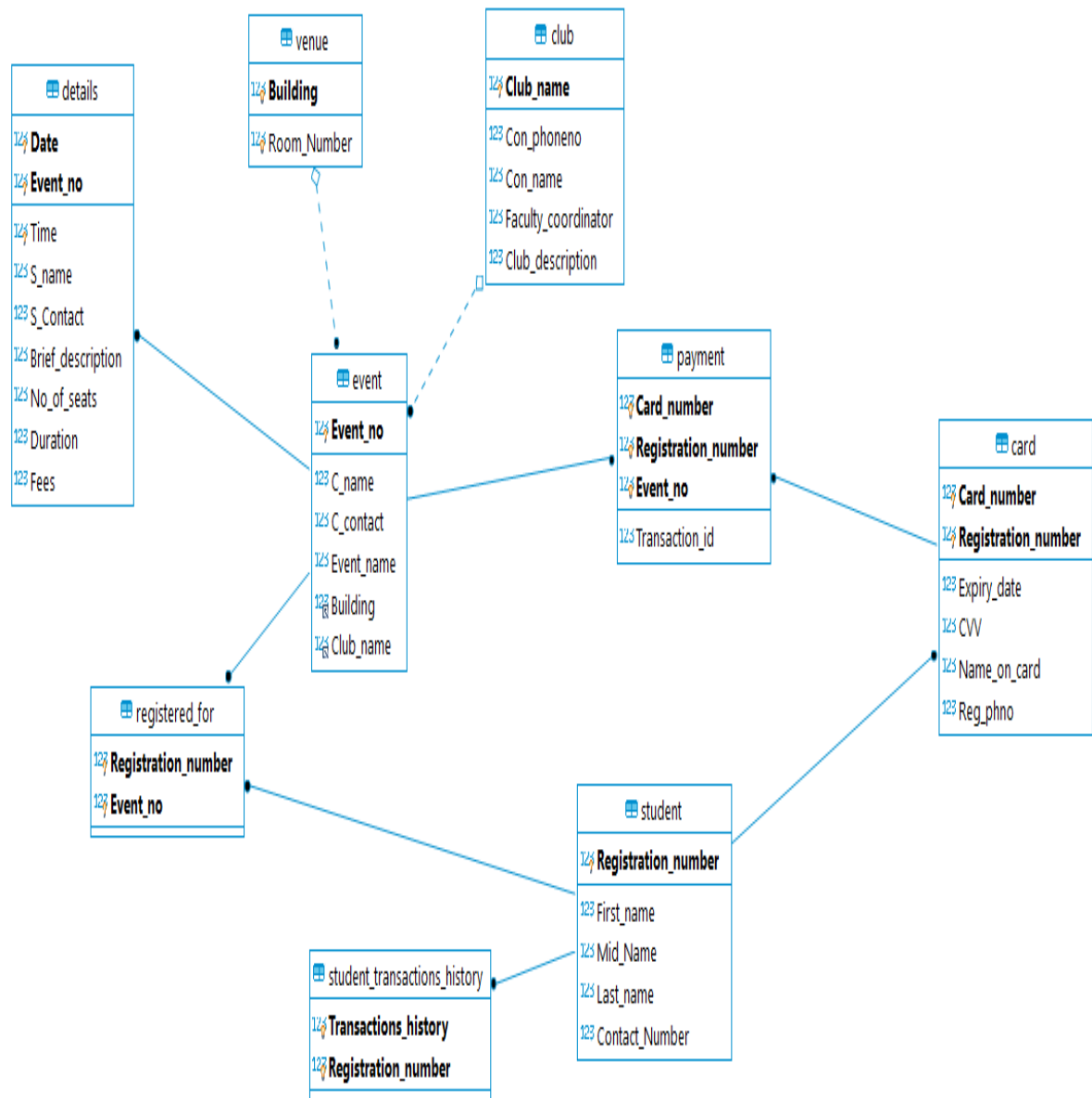
TKinter-

Tkinter is a Python binding to the Tk GUI toolkit. It is the standard Python interface to the Tk GUI toolkit . Python when combined with Tkinter provides a fast and easy way to create GUI applications. Tkinter provides a powerful object-oriented interface to the Tk GUI toolkit. Tkinter provides various controls, such as buttons, labels and text boxes used in a GUI application. These controls are commonly called widgets. There are currently 15 types of widgets in Tkinter. All Tkinter widgets have access to specific geometry management methods, which have the purpose of organizing widgets throughout the parent widget area. Out of all the GUI methods, tkinter is the most commonly used method .

ER DIAGRAM

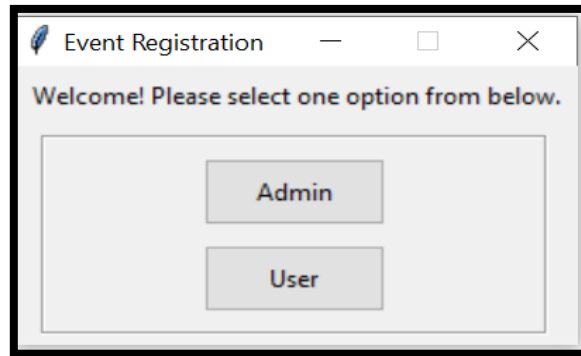


REALTIONAL SCHEMA



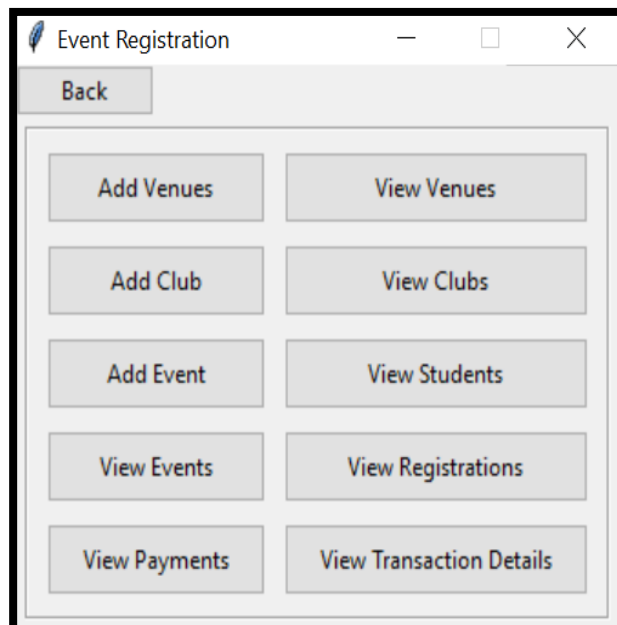
SCREEN SHOTS WITH DESCRIPTION

HOME FRAME OF THE PROGRAM

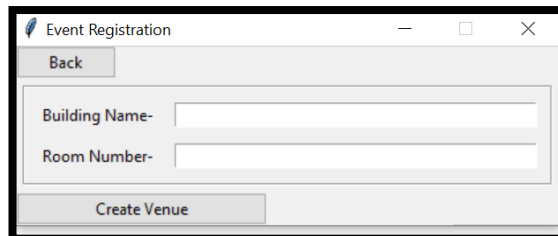


CLICKING ADMIN

Admin gets the option to create event, club and venue and to view them along with all transaction details.

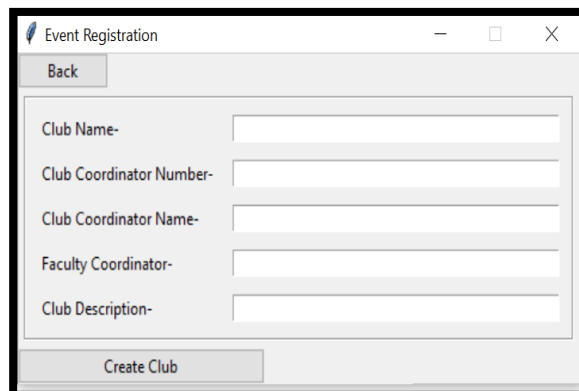


CLICKING ADD VENUES



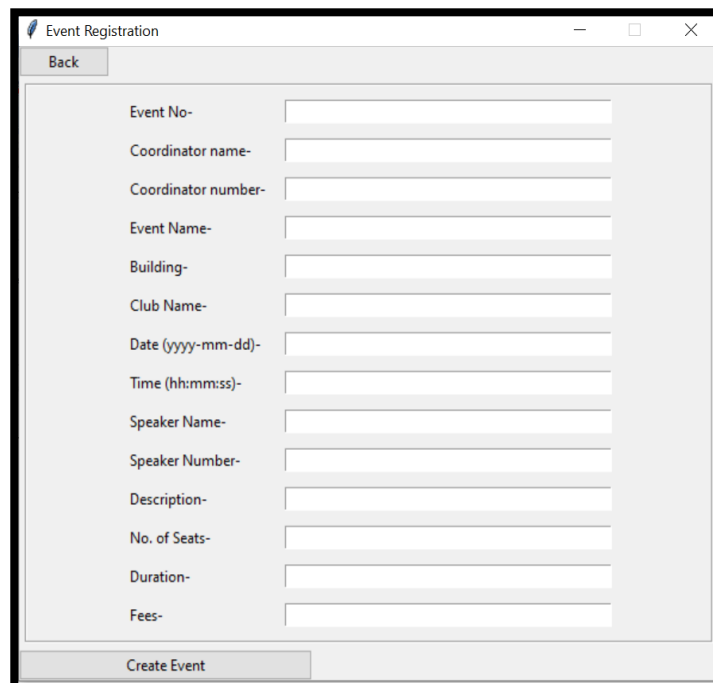
The screenshot shows a window titled "Event Registration" with a "Back" button at the top left. Below it, there are two text input fields: "Building Name-" and "Room Number-". At the bottom of the window is a "Create Venue" button.

CLICKING ADD CLUB



The screenshot shows a window titled "Event Registration" with a "Back" button at the top left. Below it, there are five text input fields: "Club Name-", "Club Coordinator Number-", "Club Coordinator Name-", "Faculty Coordinator-", and "Club Description-". At the bottom of the window is a "Create Club" button.

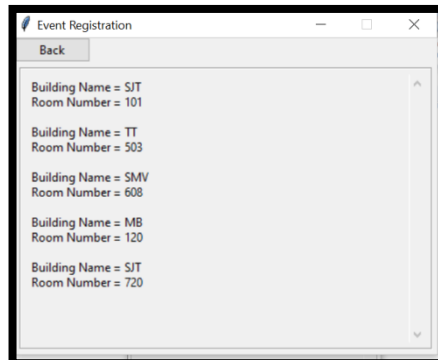
CLICKING ADD EVENT



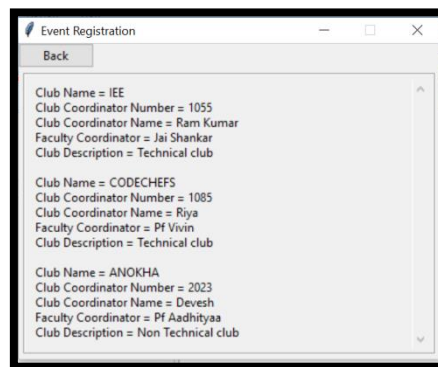
The screenshot shows a window titled "Event Registration" with a "Back" button at the top left. Below it, there are thirteen text input fields: "Event No-", "Coordinator name-", "Coordinator number-", "Event Name-", "Building-", "Club Name-", "Date (yyyy-mm-dd)-", "Time (hh:mm:ss)-", "Speaker Name-", "Speaker Number-", "Description-", "No. of Seats-", "Duration-", and "Fees-". At the bottom of the window is a "Create Event" button.

CREATE button will verify the input and insert data into the above tables.

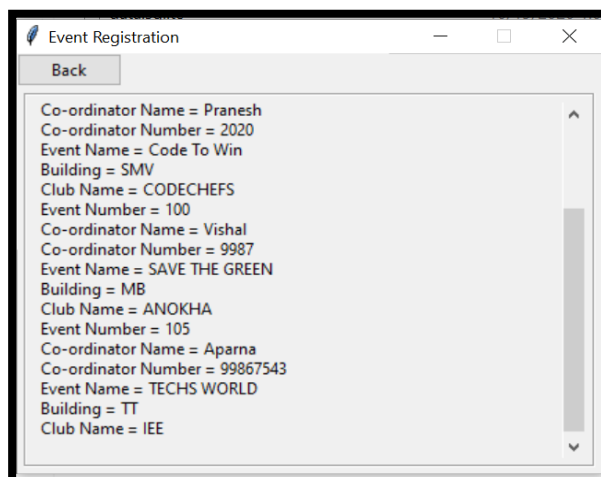
CLICKING VIEW VENUES



CLICKING VIEW CLUBS

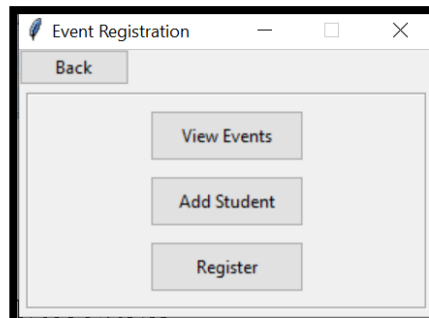


CLICKING VIEW EVENT

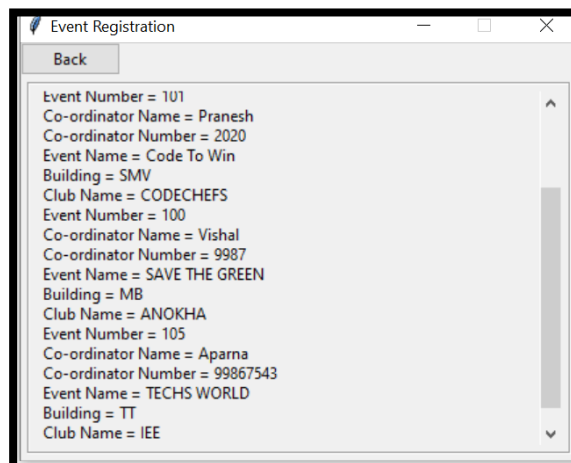


CLICKING USER

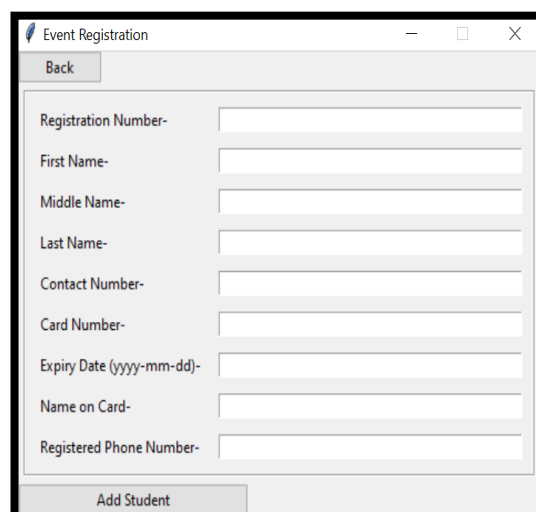
User gets the option to create profile, view events and register for those events.



CLICKING VIEW EVENT



CLICKING ADD STUDENT

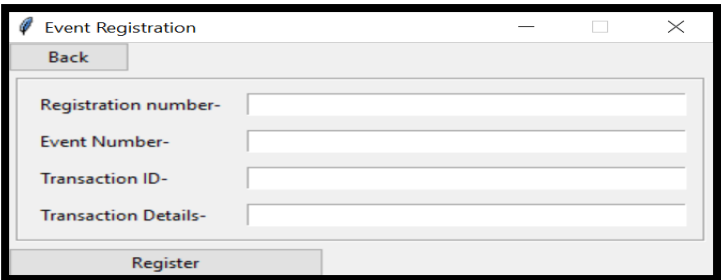


The image shows the "Event Registration" window with the "Add Student" button selected. The main content area displays a form with the following fields:

- Registration Number-
- First Name-
- Middle Name-
- Last Name-
- Contact Number-
- Card Number-
- Expiry Date (yyyy-mm-dd)-
- Name on Card-
- Registered Phone Number-

Below the form is an "Add Student" button.

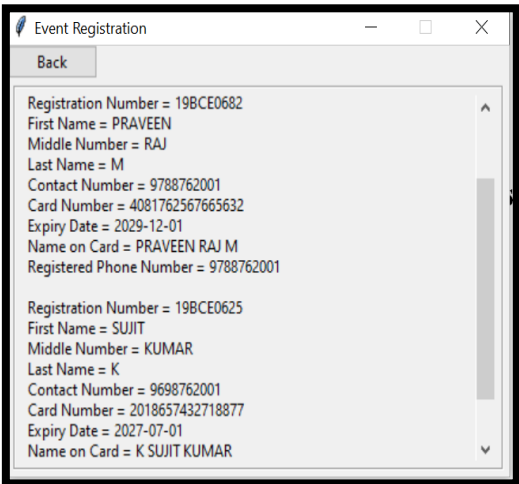
CLICKING REGISTER



The screenshot shows a window titled "Event Registration" with a "Back" button at the top left. Below it is a form with four input fields: "Registration number-", "Event Number-", "Transaction ID-", and "Transaction Details-". At the bottom of the form is a "Register" button.

After adding students and registering under events, we can view those details through “ADMIN” options.

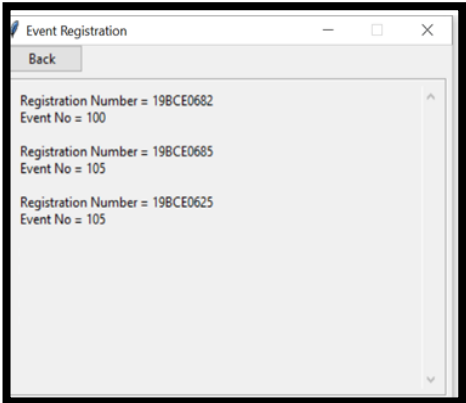
CLICKING VIEW STUDENS



The screenshot shows a window titled "Event Registration" with a "Back" button at the top left. Below it is a list of student details. The list contains two entries, each with the following fields: Registration Number, First Name, Middle Number, Last Name, Contact Number, Card Number, Expiry Date, Name on Card, and Registered Phone Number.

Registration Number	First Name	Middle Number	Last Name	Contact Number	Card Number	Expiry Date	Name on Card	Registered Phone Number
19BCE0682	PRAVEEN	RAJ	M	9788762001	4081762567665632	2029-12-01	PRAVEEN RAJ M	9788762001
19BCE0625	SUJIT	KUMAR	K	9698762001	2018657432718877	2027-07-01	K SUJIT KUMAR	

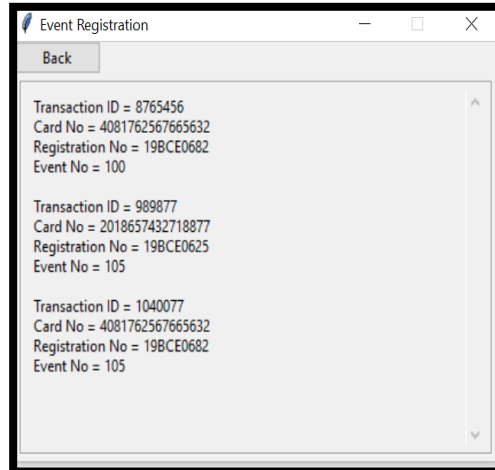
CLICKING VIEW REGISTRATIONS



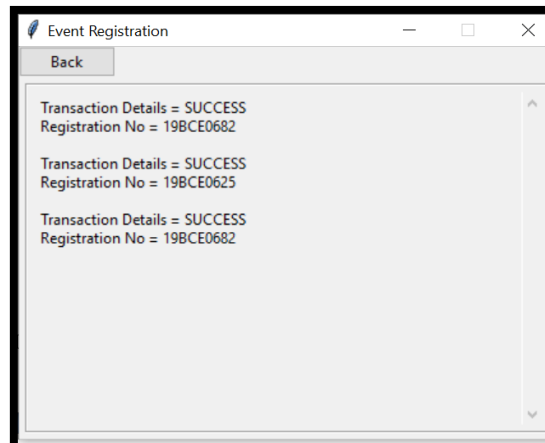
The screenshot shows a window titled "Event Registration" with a "Back" button at the top left. Below it is a list of registration details. The list contains three entries, each with the following fields: Registration Number and Event No.

Registration Number	Event No
19BCE0682	100
19BCE0685	105
19BCE0625	105

CLICKING VIEW PAYMENTS



CLICKING VIEW TRANSACTION DETAILS



CONCLUSION

A successful implementation of event registration database is shown. Growing towards the technical world we must remember that every piece of data really powers everything that we do and the data will last longer than the system itself. So its important to organize that data in a clean, safe way, database is the exact place to do that. We must understand that databases can give us all information if processed in a right way which paved way for many other growing technologies like "Machine learning".

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to express my gratitude to our guide, Prof.Sivakumar.N for showing his support, guidance and encouragement for taking up this project. We would like to thank our university for giving us this opportunity to take up this project.

LINKS

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1GXS8LMlmbiROJh1IiCyrDUwiSMgkwdoc?usp=sharing>