

ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT

PROJECT REPORT

Done in

ASP.NET

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award
of**

BSc Computer Science

By

ABDUL NAUFAL A A

ASWIN NAMBIAR N

JASNA RAJU

MIDHUN G



GOVERNMENT COLLEGE KASARAGOD
(Affiliated to KANNUR UNIVERSITY)
Vidyanagar , Kasaragod - 671123

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE KASARAGOD
(Affiliated to KANNUR UNIVERSITY)
Vidyanagar , Kasaragod – 671123



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project "**ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT**" submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of BSc Computer Science is a result of bonafide work carried out by "**Abdul Naufal A A , Aswin Nambiar N , Jasna Raju , Midhun G**" , during the academic year 2017-2018.

Internal Project Guide

External Examiner

1. Head of the Department
- 2.

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project work entitled “Online Event Management” written and submitted by us is our original work. We also declare that this report has not been submitted to any other Universities or Institutions for the award of any fellowship, degree or diploma.

By,

Abdul Naufal A A

Reg No: GK15CCSR02

Aswin Nambiar N

Reg No: GK15CCSR09

Jasna Raju

Reg No: GK15CCSR18

Midhun G

Reg No: GK15CCSR21

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We have proud and pleasures to submit our **ASP.NET PROJECT ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**, which will helpful to create successfully, organize a function. And the project gives basic functionality required for an event. It allows the customer to select from a list of event types. Then customer enters an event like Marriage, Birthday, Engagement, Cradle ceremony. All the data are logged in the database. Also we take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the person who has helped in our attempt.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our principle Mr. Dr. Aravind Krishnan K, our HOD Ass. Professor Ayshath Fazna T P, our project guide Mrs. Amitha, Mrs. Mamatha, and Mrs. Samasya. Our head of the department and all staffs of the computer science department for their kind co-operation and encouragement to make the project success.

Finally we would like to thank the team faculty and our lab instructors who extended their helping hand in various occasions.

Sincerely,

Abdul Naufal A A [GK15CCSR02]

Aswin Nambiar N [GK15CCSR09]

Jasna Raju [GK15CCSR18]

Midhun G [GK15CCSR21]

ABSTRACT

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The project entitled “Online Event Management System” is a software system, in which an event is planned, prepared and produced. As with any other form of management, it encompasses the assessment, definition, direction, allocation, control and analysis of time, finances, people, products, services and other resources to achieve objectives. An event manager’s job is to oversee and arrange every aspect of an event, including researching, planning, organizing, implementing, controlling, and evaluating an event’s design, activities and production.

For this software **ASP.NET** is used as a front end and **SQL SERVER** is used as backend.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The “Event Management System” is very useful software for everyone to search and manage any event according to their taste. Event Management is the process whereby customers directly booking events like Marriage, Birthday, Engagement, Cradle ceremony and manages the event. From a user interactively in real - time without an intermediary service over the internet.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

Purpose

Event Management tries to enhance access to care and improve the continuity and efficiency of services. Depending on the specific setting and locale, case managers are responsible for a variety of tasks, ranging from linking clients to services to actually providing intensive event and managers services themselves.

Scope

This system has great future scope. The main scope of this software system is to provide an easy, fast, effective, highly secure functionality along with attractive user friendly interface.

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The project entitled “Event Management System” is a software system, where a customer can search many events they want and book it through online using credit. Customers can search product according to their taste. They are also provided with the details of the products so that they can check its quality. Through online shopping the payment is done using the credit card. This application is designed in a Modular approach and has lot of modules. These modules are Registration module, Login module, Admin Module, Item Module, search module, payment module, and feedback module.

Selecting via the internet eliminates the need to shift through a store's products with potential buys like pants, shirts, belts, and shoes all slung over one arm. Online shopping also eliminates the catchy, yet irritating music, as well as the hundreds, if not thousands, of other like-minded individuals who seem to have decided to shop on the same day.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Online Event Management System Consist of following modules:

Modules:

1. Login Module
2. Registration Module
3. Admin Module
4. Item Module
5. Search Module
6. Payment Module
7. Feedback Module

Module Description

a) Login Module :-

- Every Registered user can login to the system by providing credentials
- A user must login to use all options of online event management
- Admin can login using credentials provided by administrator

b) Registration Module :-

- New user will submit their personal details, user name and password
- The username/email and password is then used to login

c) Admin Module :-

- This Module Manages all registered users
- Admin controls add, update, delete, display on item
- View user feedbacks
- View user list
- View Booking details

d) Item Module :-

- Admin add item
- Admin Update item
- Admin delete item
- Admin display item

e) Search module :-

- This Module is available for all customers
- Item Customer wish to buy are added to search
- Contain Product Details and cost details

f) Payment module :-

- User can select the Card type
- Delivering address is given by the user

g) Feedback Module :-

- Any User can write comment on anything related to the system
- Admin can see all feedbacks
- It is helpful to improve the system.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System analysis or study is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minutest details and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of an interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. The system is viewed as a whole and the inputs to the system are identified. The outputs from the organization are traced through the various processing that the input phases through in the organization.

A detailed study of this process must be made by various techniques like onsite information, interviews, questionnaires etc. the data collected by these sources must be scrutinized to arrive to a conclusion. The conclusion is an understanding of how the system functions. This system is called existing system. Now the existing system is subjected to close study and the problem solver tries to sort out difficulties that the enterprise faces.

The solutions are given as a proposal. The proposal is then weighed with the existing system analytically and the best one is selected. The proposal is presented to the user. The proposal is reviewed on user request and suitable changes are made. This is a loop that ends as soon as the user is satisfied with the proposal.

PRELIMINARY STUDY

Preliminary study is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, using the information for further studies on the system. It is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. It does various feasibility studies. In these studies, a rough figure of the system activities can be obtained, from which the decisions about the strategies to be followed for effective system study and analysis can be taken. Preliminary study also identifies the method collection to be followed.

At the preliminary study conducted an initial picture about the system working was got. From the information got form the study, the data collection methods are identified. Even in the first investigation itself drawback of the existing system could be identified.

REQUIREMENTS GATHERING AND ANALYSIS

The analyst starts the requirements gathering and analysis activity by collecting all information from the customer, who will use the system. He then analyses the collected information to obtain a clear and thorough understanding of the product to be developed, with a view to removing all ambiguities and inconsistency from the initial customer perception of the problem. This may sound like a simple task. However,

in practice it is difficult to gather the necessary information and to form a unambiguous understanding problem. Now elaborates the two main activities involved in the requirements gathering and analysis phase:

REQUIREMENT GATHERING: - This activity typically involves interviewing the end users and customers and studying the existing documents to collect all possible information regarding the system. If the project involves automating some existing procedures, then the task of the system analyst becomes a little easier as he can immediately obtain the input and the output data format and the details of the operational procedures.

ANALYSIS OF GATHERED REQUIREMENTS: - The main purpose of this activity is to clearly understand the exact requirements of the customer. The following basic questions pertaining to the project should be clearly understood by the analyst in order to obtain the good grasp of the problem:

- **Identify and define the problem?**
- **Why is it important to solve the problem?**
- **What is the possible solution to the problem?**
- **What exactly are the data input to the system and what exactly are the data output required of the system?**

- **What are the likely complexity that might arise while solving the problem?**
- **If there are external software or hardware with which the developed software has to interface, then what exactly would the data interchange format with the external system be?**

After the analyst has understood the exact customer requirements he proceeds to identify and resolve the various requirements problems. The most important requirements problems that the analyst has to identify and eliminate the problems of anomalies, inconsistencies and incompleteness

Anomaly: - An anomaly is an ambiguity in the requirement. When a requirement is anomalous, several interpretations of the requirement are possible.

Inconsistency: - The requirement becomes inconsistent, if anyone of the requirement contradicts another.

Incompleteness: - An incomplete requirement is one where some of the requirements have been overlooked.

Often, incompleteness is caused by the inability of the customer to visualize and anticipate all the features that would be required in a system to be developed. An experienced analyst can usually detect these missing features easily and suggest them to the customer for his consideration.

The technique I used for this is visiting many matrimonial sites in the internet. I visited the site several times for the purpose of requirement gathering.

SRS document produced at the end of this phase is also called the “Black box Specification” of the problem, since in this document, the system is considered as a black box whose external behavior is only specified and the internal details are not known.

PROBLEM DEFINITION AND METHODOLOGY

LIMITATIONS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system was automated system. But it was found to be inefficient in meeting the growing demands of population.

Disadvantage of the existing system:

- Time Consuming
- Expensive
- Needed an agent
- We have to out for that

BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The EVENT MANAGEMENT(Home Shop) is an easy to maintain, ready to run, scalable, affordable, and reliable cost saving tool from

Software Associates suited for small, medium, and large purchasing centre and showrooms.

Features and benefits:

- Providing security
- Low Cost
- Basic Computer knowledge required
- Configurable and extensible application UI design
- User – Friendly
- Less Time Consuming

The proposed system can be used even by the native users and it does not require any educational level, experience and technical expertise in computer field but it will be good use if the user has the good knowledge of how to operate a computer.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility study is carried out to determine whether the proposed system can be developed with available resources. A feasibility study is a test of a system proposal according to its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet user needs, and effective use of resources.

The existing system frequently needs the support from the software vendors. The previous editions are not available in the existing

system to the clients who need it. So it is not efficient as the proposed system. The updating process also will be time consuming, when considering the availability of the programmers. So the working with the existing system is quite tedious where as considering the merits of the new system, it is beneficial. The results of the feasibility study are given below.

- **TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**

The project requires the system to be functional and multi-user one. It should be based on specified technology. The system under study must be portable and platform independent. It should be compatible with all kinds of existing system in industry and should not provide any overhead to the user. Technical feasibility centers on the existing computer system and to what extent it can support the proposed system. Updating and viewing the previous editions are tedious in the existing system. Implementation of the proposed system does not require changing of the existing configuration of the system. The platform that is needed for the development of the system is ASP.NET, which is easily available. So it is technically feasible.

- **ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY**

The given system can be developed under optimal expenses with the available hardware and software. Besides it is a good economic to invest in such a kind of software from the project managers' point of view as the benefits overweighs the costs. The resources needed to run the above projects should be less in cost and highly reliable so that there might be no hanging and minimum level of expense to implement the software. Economic feasibility is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a candidate system. More commonly known as cost / benefit analysis the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with costs.

- **OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY**

The present system is easily understandable the maintenance and working of the new system needs less human effort. The proposed project is beneficial to the organization and is user friendly. The system is directly used by the employees of the software company and needs no other operators to co-ordinates the system. So the system can be judged operationally feasible.

- **TIME AND RESOURCE FEASIBILITY**

The speed of the interaction is so large, which can imagine only, when using a traditional system. It can check any information details within microseconds. Also it uses very limited system resources and it should avoid the wastage of memory resources to the minimum.

During the interview with the staffs I understood that they need software, which will help them easy and user friendly approach. Also they needs the proposed software system should be run on every computer in this shop. I understood that the scope of proposed software system is enormous. The project will be technically and financially feasible also.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

After the analyst has collected all the required information regarding the software to be developed, and has removed all incompleteness, inconsistence, and anomalies from the specification, he starts to systematically organize the requirements in the form of an SRS document. The SRS document usually contains all the user requirements in an informal form.

An SRS document be clearly specify

- **Function requirements**
- **Non functional requirements**
- **Goal of implementation**

INTRODUCTION

The SRS document describes the requirements for the new system. The “Event Management System” is a single user application used to handle the various tasks done manually.

Purpose

Event Management tries to enhance access to care and improve the continuity and efficiency of services

Scope

The main scope of this software system is to provide an easy, fast, effective, highly secure functionality along with attractive user friendly interface.

ORGANIZATION OF THIS MANUAL

The rest of this manual completely outlines the requirements of the customer and some details about proposed software system.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS

Functionality: This software is developed in order to help a office employee to do his usual work effectively & accurately, within its budget

Purpose: This Software is not developed for any particular Authority. Some functions will differ from office to office. As the user needs the vendor will make necessary changes and deliver it.

Target Platforms: This software is a platform independent one-that is it can work well with any operating systems like windows, Linux etc.

User Profiles: The system has two type of user that is the administrator, who activates the database while working and the person who register in the website.

FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS

Functional requirements specify which output should be produced for the given input. Here depending on the input the user enters the output is displayed. If the input is invalid the appropriate message are to be displayed.

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Inputs and Outputs:-

In administrator's point of view, he is able to add the necessary details & need necessary information from system with respect to his action more efficiently. For adding information he is provided easy interfaces. The system includes combo boxes in many cases, which avoids the typing.

Process:-

There are two major activities. First up all he had to register in the site. Then login into his profile using email id and password. After that he can view his profile and preferred matches.

In administrators point of view he can perform various tasks.

- **Administrators can add, edit & delete products. And provide services to the customer.**
- **Administrator can see the daily sell. Can also see the feedback given by the customer.**
- **Update details of items.**
- **Administrator maintaining the deliveries.**

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

System configuration: - Hardware and software requirement for installation and smooth functioning of this product could be configured based on requirement needed by the following components of operating environment that work as front end as well as back end system. So I suggest minimum configuration that is recommended by the vendors of above-mentioned component.

HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Machine : Intel (1366x768)

HDD : 450GB

RAM : 4 GB

CD ROM : 194 MiB

Clock Speed : 2.20 GHz

Floppy Drive : 1.44 MB

Printer : Ink-jet Printer

Scanner : Any Brand

Keyboard, Mouse, UPS, Storing Device & Controlling Devices

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Operating System : Windows 10 pro / Linux

Front-End : Microsoft visual studio Asp.Net

Middle ware : C#

Back-End : SQL SERVER

Development Tool: Macromedia

The above configuration should be considered as least one, required operating the package. However today's computers of desktop category are pre configured to meet the most computing requirement ranging from small scale to family entertainment. Integrity of secondary storage may be lost if the system is connected with a fluctuating power system. So it is highly recommended to have an un-interrupted power supply.

2. EXTERNAL INTERFACE REQUIREMENT

(User Interface) This refers to the screen design. The screen layout is attractive with various controls well spaced and compact. In this project I have used ASP.NET server controls. ASP.NET server controls are also called Web Controls. ASP.NET Web Control Similar HTML Form Tag which is used to make highly effective user interface.

3. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

- Keep administrators password secret.
- Work with respect to the system and displayed messages.

4. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- The software works in desktop environments only

5. PERFOMANCE OF THE SYSTEM

There are two types of requirements

1. *Static Requirements*

2. *Dynamics Requirements*

Static Requirements: - Those that do not impose constraints on the execution of the software but on the capacity requirements of the system, such as the number of users to be supported. This software supports single user at a time.

Dynamic Requirements: - Those that specify constraints on the execution of the system. This include the response time and throughout constraints on the system. Since this software is developed using ASP.NET and MySQL, it has the same response time and efficient throughput as other application have.

The performance requirements of this Software system are

Speed: - The speed of the interaction is so large, which can imagine only, when using a traditional system. It can check any information within microseconds.

Availability: - The languages used in software are the simple English. So it is available to a user with minimum English knowledge. The hardware and software requirements of the software and the price of software are cheap and minimum. So it is available to all types of such offices also.

Response time: - The response time of the software is very short.

Portability: - The software can make use of the portability of C# language, since it uses the C# language as the implementation language. Platform independency of this system increases the portability of this system

Correctness: - The transactions with this software are very accurate. But traditional processing is error prone.

Security: - Security of this software is high. The only administrator is able to activate the database to change the current information. It uses ASP.NET language also. So it can make use of the security feature of ASP.NET.

6. DESIGN CONSTRAINTS

These are the factors in the client's environment that may restrict the choice of a designer. Such factors include standards that must be followed, resource limit, operating environment reliability and security. This application is password protected only the administrator can view

all the information about user like phone number. Hence it supports security. This application is build in ASP.NET language under Windows Operating System.

SYSTEM DESIGN

- **DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS**
- **INPUT/OUTPUT DESIGN**
- **DATABASE DESIGN**

SYSTEM DESIGN

Design is the first step in the development phase for any engineered product or system. It may be defined as “the process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization”. Computer software design like engineering design approaches in other disciplines changes continually as new method, better analysis, and broader understanding evolve.

Using one of a number of design methods, the design step produces a data design, an architectural design and a procedural design. The data design transforms the information domain model created during analysis into the data structure that will be required to implement the software. The architectural design defines the relationship among major structural components into a procedural description of the software.

The design phase focuses on the detailed implementation of the system recommended in the feasibility study. The design phase is a transition from a user-oriented document to a document oriented to the programmers or database personnel.

The design is the transition from the user-oriented view to the programmer view. Design phase act as an edge between the software

specification phase and the software development phase which satisfies the requirements. The system transforms a logical representation of what a given system is required to be, into the physical specification. Design starts with the requirement specification and converts it into physical specification.

DESIGN PHASES

System design goes through two phases of development: **logical and physical design**. A data flow diagram shows the logical flow of a system and defines the boundaries of the system. It describes the inputs, outputs, databases and procedures- all in a format that meets the user's requirements. During logical design programmers develop the necessary programs or modify the software package that accepts input from users, performs the necessary calculations through the existing file or database, produces the report on a hard copy or displays it on a screen and maintains an updated database at all times.

LOGICAL DESIGN

In logical design the proposed system is pictorially represented. Drawing the Data Flow Diagrams of the proposed system does this.

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

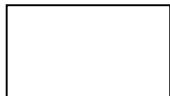
Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs) are a well known and widely used to define the flow of the system and its resources such as information. Data flow diagrams are a way of expressing system requirements in a graphical manner. A DFD is also known as bubble chart. It has the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations that will become programs in system design. A DFD represents the flow of data. They describe systems as collections of data that are manipulated by functions. Data can be organized in several ways: they can be stored in data repositories, they can flow in data flows, and they can be transferred to or from the external environment.

To construct a Data Flow Diagram, we use,

- Arrow
- Ellipse
- Open End Box
- Squares

DFD SYMBOLS

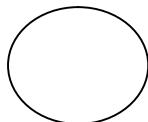
In the normal convention, logical DFD can be completed using four Notations.



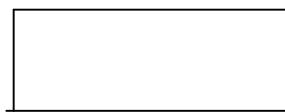
Represents source or destination of data



Represents data flow



Represents a process that transforms incoming data
Into outgoing flow

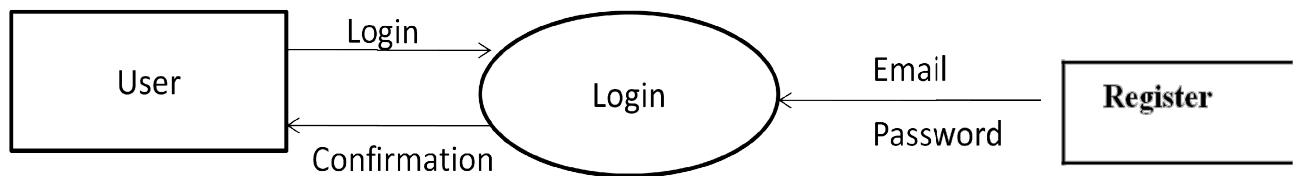


Represents data store

Level 0: Data flow diagram



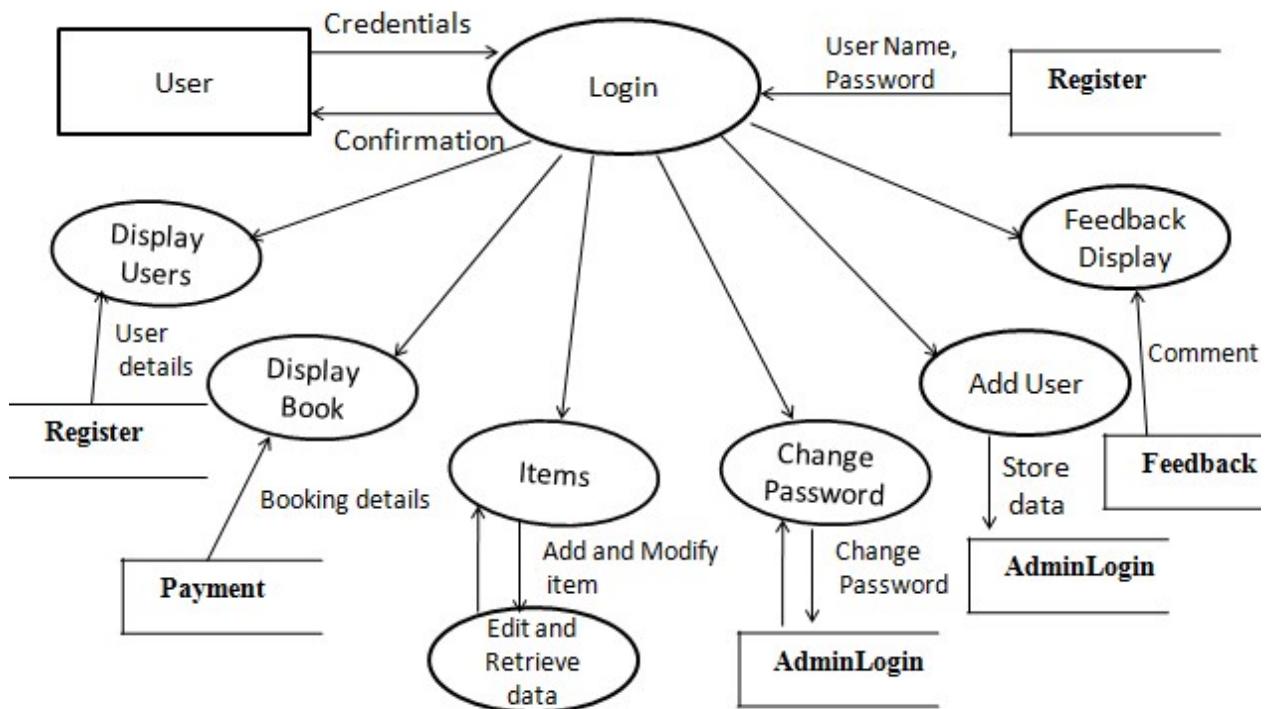
Level 1: Data flow diagram for Login Module



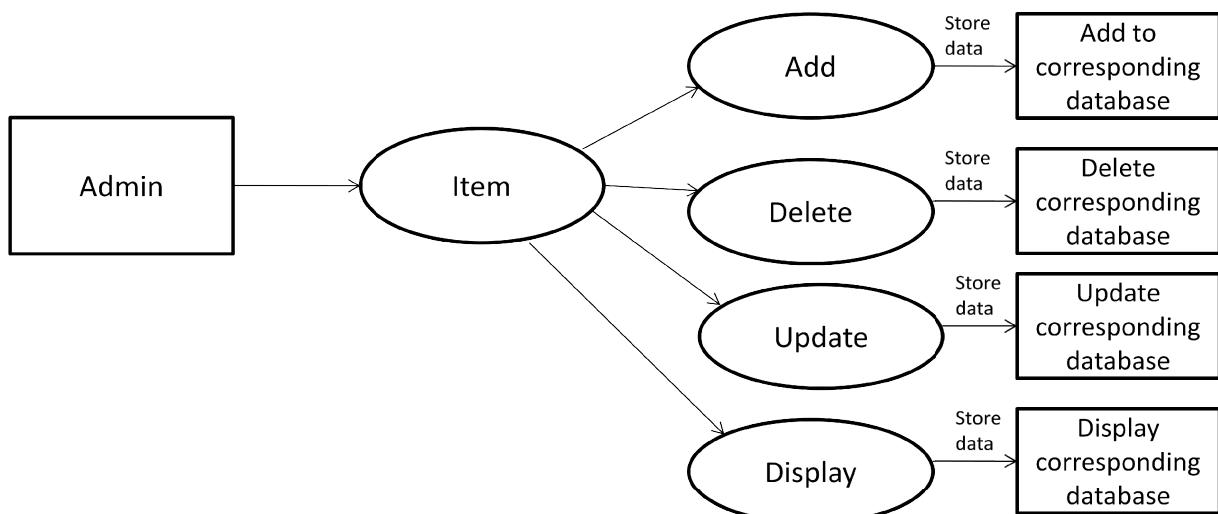
Level 1: Data flow diagram for Registration Module



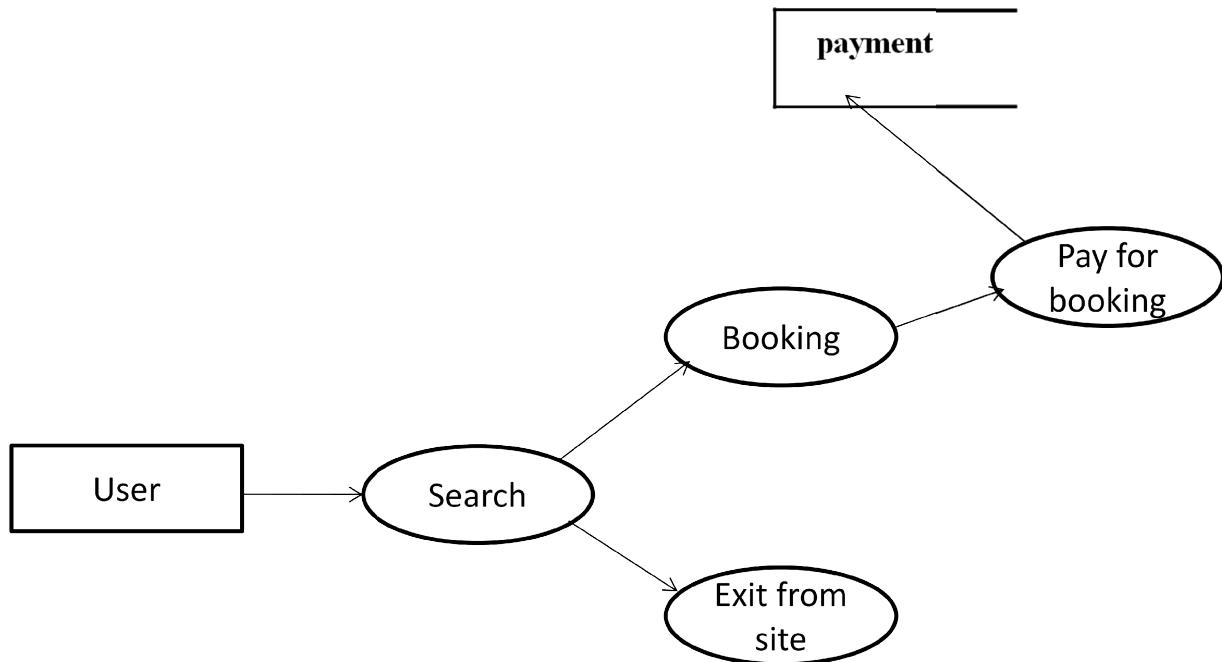
Level 1: Data flow diagram for Admin Module



Level 1: Data flow diagram for Item Module



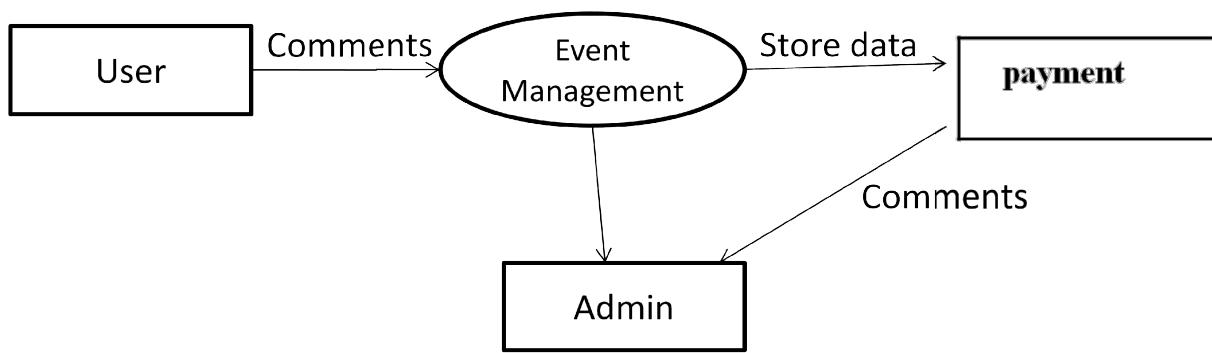
Level 1: Data flow diagram for Search Module



Level 1: Data flow diagram for Payment Module



Level 1: Data flow diagram for Feedback Module



DETAILED DESIGN

In the detailed design the input output design and the database design is carried out.

INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting user-oriented input to a based format. Inaccurate input data are the most common cause of errors in data processing. Errors entered by data entry operators can be controlled by input design.

The goal of designing input data is to make data entry as easy, logical and error free from errors. When we approach input data design; we design the data source documents that capture the data and then select the media used to enter them into the computer.

User-friendly screen format can reduce the burden on end users, who are not highly proficient in computers. An important step in input design stage is a design of source document. Source document is the form in which the data are initially captured. The next step is the design of document lay out. In the lay out organizes the document by placing information, where it will be noticed and establishes the appropriate sequence of items

ASP.NET provides two default options for storing session state across a Web form: a session-state provider that invokes an out-of-process session-state server, and a session-state provider that stores data in a Microsoft SQL Server database. Because both options involve storing state information outside a Web application's worker process, session state has to be serialized before it is sent to remote storage. Depending on how much information a developer saves in session state, the size of the serialized data can grow quite large. After login the user will reach a screen that will show the users profile. This screen or the frame is combination of panes. The different panes or window are ‘Register’, ‘Image Upload’, ‘Search’, ‘Display/View’ panes.

OUTPUT DESIGN:-

Computer output is the most important and direct source of information to the user. Efficient, intelligible output design should improve the system’s relationship with the user and help in decision making.

In the output design it is determined how the information is to be displayed for immediate need and also the hard copy output. A major form of output is a hard copy from the printer. Printouts should be designed around the output requirements of the user. Printers, CRT screen display are the examples for providing computer based output. The output design associated with the system includes the various

reports of table generations and query executions. Output design is one of the, most important features of the information system.

Output design generally refers to the results that generated by the system. In this project I have used different frames for displaying formations of individual User. The administrator can view the complete information about a particular person in a more attractive and easily understandable manner. The search outputs are also provided in separate tables.

DATABASE DESIGN

Database is generally a record keeping system, which helps us to store and retrieve data's conveniently and efficiently. This software uses the Relational Database Models for the database design. In this project I have used Databases for storing information about valid user details such as user name, password. Since the database is locked using password. The in formations about all activities such as user name, phone no and all other details are pushed into the specified tables in the database. These databases are created using MySQL and all the database tables are in Normalized Form also.

DATA DICTIONARY

1. ADMIN LOGIN TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
Name	nvarchar(50)
Password	nvarchar(MAX)

2. COSTUME TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
ItemCode	nvarchar(50)
Category	nvarchar(50)
Type	nvarchar(50)
Price	nvarchar(50)
Description	nvarchar(50)
Designer	nvarchar(50)
Image	nvarchar(MAX)

3. DECORATION TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)

ItemCode	nvarchar(50)
Pandaltype	nvarchar(50)
Sqfeet	nvarchar(50)
Noofchairs	nvarchar(50)
Price	nvarchar(50)
Description	nvarchar(50)
Nooffans	nvarchar(50)
Nooflights	nvarchar(50)
Image	nvarchar(MAX)

4. FEEDBACK TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
Email	nvarchar(50)
Password	nvarchar(50)
Message	nvarchar(50)

5. FOOD TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
ItemCode	nvarchar(50)
Name	nvarchar(50)
Price	nvarchar(50)
Receipe	nvarchar(50)
Description	nvarchar(50)
Image	nvarchar(MAX)

6. PAYMENT TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
Name	nvarchar(50)
Address	nvarchar(50)
Mobile	nvarchar(50)
Email	nvarchar(50)

Card	nvarchar(50)
Cardtype	nvarchar(50)
Cardnum	nvarchar(50)
Nameonthecard	nvarchar(50)
Expirydate	nvarchar(50)
Cvv	nvarchar(50)
Video	nvarchar(50)
Code1	nvarchar(50)
Price1	nvarchar(50)
Stills	nvarchar(50)
Code2	nvarchar(50)
Price2	nvarchar(50)
Decoration	nvarchar(50)
Code3	nvarchar(50)
Price3	nvarchar(50)
Attire	nvarchar(50)
Code4	nvarchar(50)
Price4	nvarchar(50)
Travels	nvarchar(50)
Code5	nvarchar(50)

Price5	nvarchar(50)
Food	nvarchar(50)
Code6	nvarchar(50)
Price6	nvarchar(50)
Stage	nvarchar(50)
Code7	nvarchar(50)
Price7	nvarchar(50)
Total	nvarchar(50)
Purpose	nvarchar(50)
Deliverydate	nvarchar(50)
Deliverytime	nvarchar(50)

7. REGISTER TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
FirstName	nvarchar(50)
LastName	nvarchar(50)
Address	nvarchar(50)
State	nvarchar(50)
District	nvarchar(50)
DateOfBirth	nvarchar(50)
Gender	nvarchar(50)
Mobile	numeric(18,0)
Email	nvarchar(50)
Password	nvarchar(50)
ConfirmPassword	nvarchar(50)

8. STAGE TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
ItemCode	nvarchar(50)
Sqfeet	nvarchar(50)

Price	nvarchar(50)
Description	nvarchar(50)
Image	nvarchar(MAX)

9. STILLS TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
ItemCode	nvarchar(50)
CamType	nvarchar(50)
Duration	nvarchar(50)
Price	nvarchar(50)
Image	nvarchar(MAX)

10. TRAVEL TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
ItemCode	nvarchar(50)
Vehicle	nvarchar(50)
Name	nvarchar(50)
Bustype	nvarchar(50)

Noofseats	nvarchar(50)
Duration	nvarchar(50)
Price	nvarchar(50)
Description	nvarchar(50)
Image	nvarchar(MAX)

11. VIDEO TABLE

Column Name	Data Type(Size)
ItemCode	nvarchar(50)
CamType	nvarchar(50)
Duration	nvarchar(50)
Price	nvarchar(50)
Image	nvarchar(MAX)

TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

During the system development phase, the system is constructed from the specifications prepared in the design phase. Major activities in development phase are writing code, testing and implementation.

Coding

System development is a series of operations performed to manipulate data to produce output from a computer system. This is highly dependent on the programming language used. The principal activities performed during the development phase can be divided into two major related sequences.

They are:

- External system development (to the computer program component)
- Internal system development (to the computer program component)

The major external system development activities are:

- Implementation
- Planning
- Equipment acquisition
- Installation

The major internal system development activities are:

- Computer program development
- Performance testing
- Coding Structure

Coding translates a detailed representation of the software into a programming language representation. Since I have modularized the project, I have done the coding module wise. Programming language used for coding has great influence over to get final output. I have used C# and ASP.NET as in such a way that it provide minimum execution speed and memory requirements. It also gives priority to efficiency also. I used ASP.NET language for coding by the following reasons. ASP.NET is a development framework for building web pages and web sites with HTML, CSS, JavaScript and server scripting. ASP.NET supports three different development models: Web Pages, MVC (Model View Controller), and Web Forms. Active Server Pages (ASP), also known as Classic ASP, was introduced in 1998 as Microsoft's first server side scripting engine. ASP is a technology that enables scripts in web pages to be executed by an Internet server. ASP pages have the file extension .asp, and are normally written in VBScript. ASP.NET pages are compiled, which makes them faster than Classic ASP. ASP.NET has better language support, a large set of user controls, XML-based components, and integrated user authentication. ASP.NET pages have the extension .aspx , and are normally written in VB (Visual Basic) or C# (C sharp). User controls in ASP.NET can be written in different languages, including C++ and Java.

For this project the middleware tool is C#. C# is a programming language developed by Microsoft corporation USA. C# is a fully object oriented language like JAVA and is first component oriented language. It has been designed to support the key features of .NET framework. The new development platform of Microsoft for building component based software solutions. It is a simple, efficient productive and type safe and language derived from the popular C and C++, it is a purely object oriented, modern language suitable for developing web based

applications. C# is designed for building robust, reliable and durable components to handle real world applications.

The .NET Framework is one of the tools provided by the .NET infrastructure and tools component of the .NET platform. The .NET platform provides a new environment for creating and running robust, scalable and distributed applications over the web. The .NET framework provides an environment for building and running web services and other applications.

I used MySQL for database design. MySQL database is a freely distributed database and portable in any operating system. It runs virtually every kind of computers. It is already included under many Linux distributions. It has support for transactions. It has better support for ANSI SQL than others. To communicate with database, MySQL supports following commands

DDL - Data Definition Language (create, alter, drop)

DML - Data Manipulation Language (select, insert, update, delete)

DCL - Data Control Language (grant, revoke)

TCL – Transaction Control Language (commit, rollback)

One of my major tasks was to insert the details to the database. Before inserting data into tables I had to create connection by using sqldatasource. The sqldatasource contains the following:

- **Making connection with Data Source**
- **Driver Manager Class**
- **Driver Interface**
- **Connection interface**
- **Sending sql statement to a database.**
- **Statement Interface**
- **Result set interface.**

I used ‘sqldatasource‘to connect to the MySQL database.

Testing

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents ultimate review of specification, design and code generation. Once the source code has been generated the program should be executed before the customer gets it with the specific intend of finding and removing all errors, test must be conducted systematically and test must be designed using disciplined techniques. Testing technique provides systematic guidance for performance; the following steps have to be followed

1. Execute the internal logic of the software components
2. Execute the input output domains of the program to uncover errors

During testing the system is used experimentally to ensure that the

software does not fail. It will run according to the specification and in the way user expects. Preparation of test data plays an important role in system testing. Different set of test data are generated and system under study is tested using the data

TESTING TECHNIQUES

WHITE BOX TESTING

White-Box testing is a test case design method that uses the control structure of the procedural design to derive test cases. Using white box testing methods, the test cases can be derived.

- Guarantee that all independent paths within a module have been exercised at least once.
- Exercise all logical decisions on their true and false sides.
- Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.
- Exercise internal data structures to ensure their validity.
- Execute all the connectivity and communication statements ensuring smooth transfer of data between the processes.

BLACK BOX TESTING

Black box testing methods focuses on the functional requirements of the software. That is, black box testing enables to derive sets of input

conditions that will fully exercise all functional requirements for a program. Black box testing is not an alternate to white-box testing techniques; rather it's a complementary approach that is likely to uncover a different class of errors in the following categories.

- Incorrect and missing functions.
- Interface errors.
- Errors in data structures or storage format.
- Initialization and termination errors.
- Proper error message display

DIFFERENT TESTING STRATEGIES

The different type of testing used is

- **Module testing**
- **Integration testing**
- **Validation testing**
- **User acceptance testing**
- **Output testing**

Unit Testing: - Unit testing focuses verification efforts on smallest unit of design, the module. This is known as module testing. Each module is tested separately. Different modules of the project are tested to find errors. Unit testing is simplified when a component with high cohesion

is made. When only function is addressed by a component the number of test cases reduced and errors can be more easily predicted and uncovered. Unit testing is always white box oriented and step can be conducted in parallel for multiple components.

Integration Testing: - Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting test to uncover errors associated with interfacing. The objective is to take unit tested module and build a program structure that is dictated by design.

Validation Testing: - Validation testing is where requirements established as a part of software requirement analysis is validated against the software that has been constructed. The validation that has been identified such as project team and bug administration has been tested. This test provides final assurance that the software meets all functional behavioral and performance requirements. The errors uncovered during integration testing are corrected during this phase.

User Acceptance Testing: - User acceptance of the system is the key factor of success. The system under consideration is tested for user acceptance by constantly keeping in touch with prospective system users at time of developing and making changes whatever required. The input output system design menu driven system format of reports etc is tested.

Output Testing: - No system could be useful if it does not produce required output in the specific format. The outputs generated or displayed by the system under consideration are tested along the users about the format required by them. Output testing does not result in any correlation in the system.

IMPLEMENTATION

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation phase is the phase, which involves the process of converting a new or revised system design into an operational one. A crucial factor in the conversion is that, it should not disrupt the functioning of the organization. It is the key stage in achieving a successful new system. Conversion means changing from one system to another. The objective of system implementation is to put the system into operation while holding costs, risks and personal irritation to minimum.

There are three types of implementation

1. Implementation of a computer system by replacing a manual system. The problems encountered are file conversion, user trading

etc

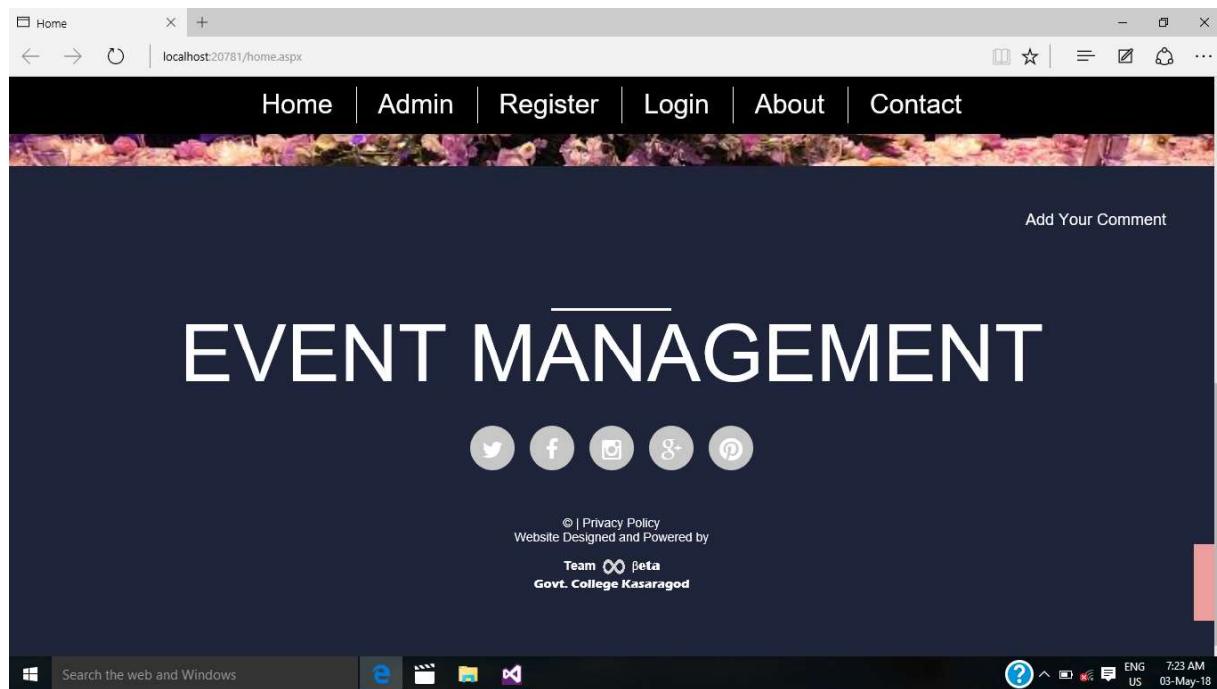
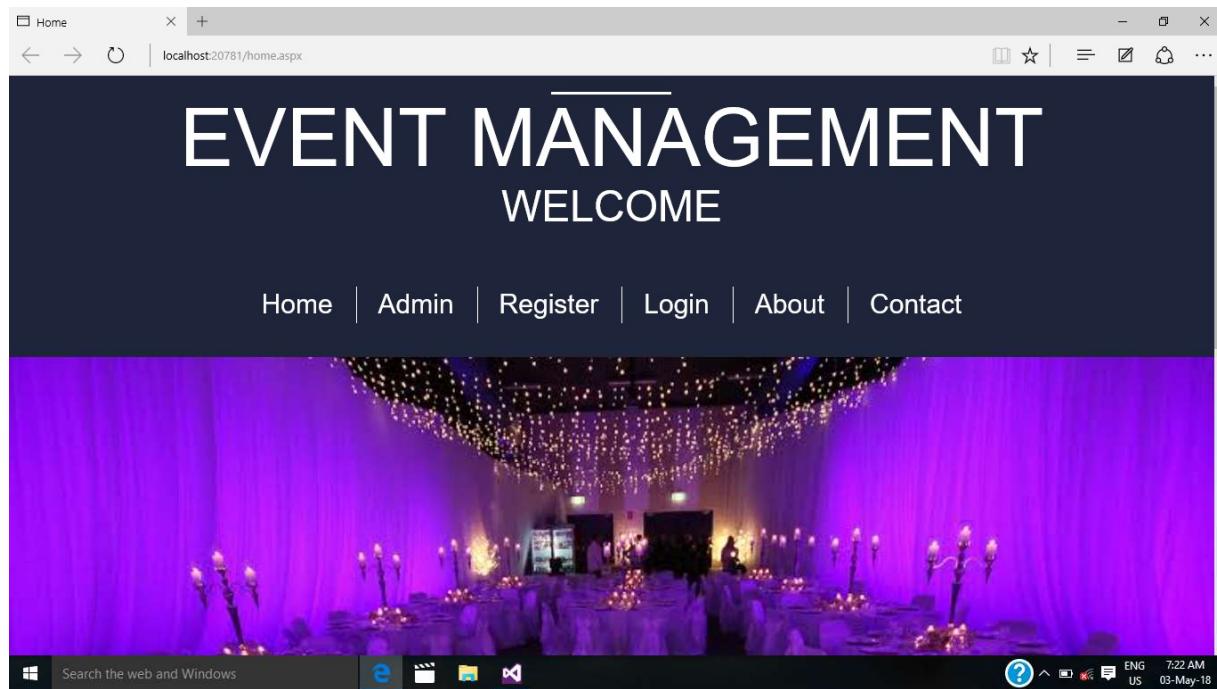
2. Implementation of a system by replacing it with an existing one. This is usually a difficult process. Maximum interactivity is added to maintain people who were using the old product from getting restless with the new product.
3. Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one using the same computer. This type of conversion is relatively simple.

In this project the first case of implementation is adapted. That is an existing manual system of placement procedure is modified with a computer control system. The computer control system contains a lot of features, which are actually unknown to the manual system. So all the features are used in the computer control system are new to the user. During testing phase the problems occurred are correctly solved. After testing all the modules successfully program is loaded in to the system.

SCREENSHOTS

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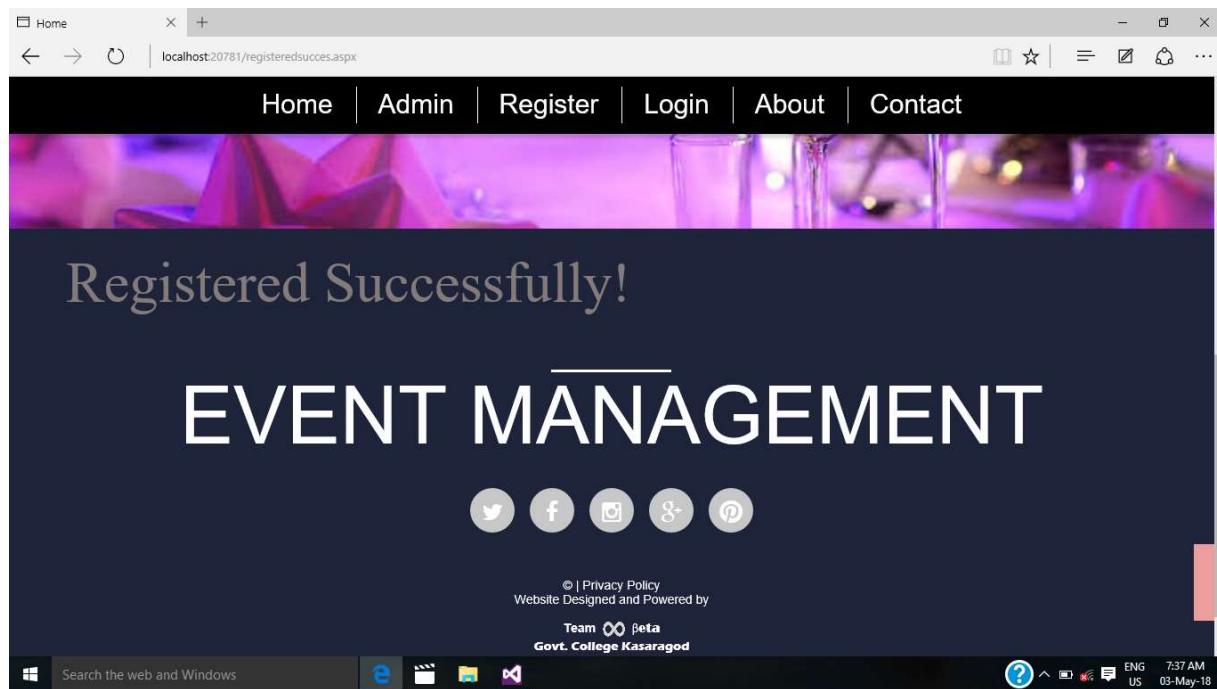
HOME PAGE



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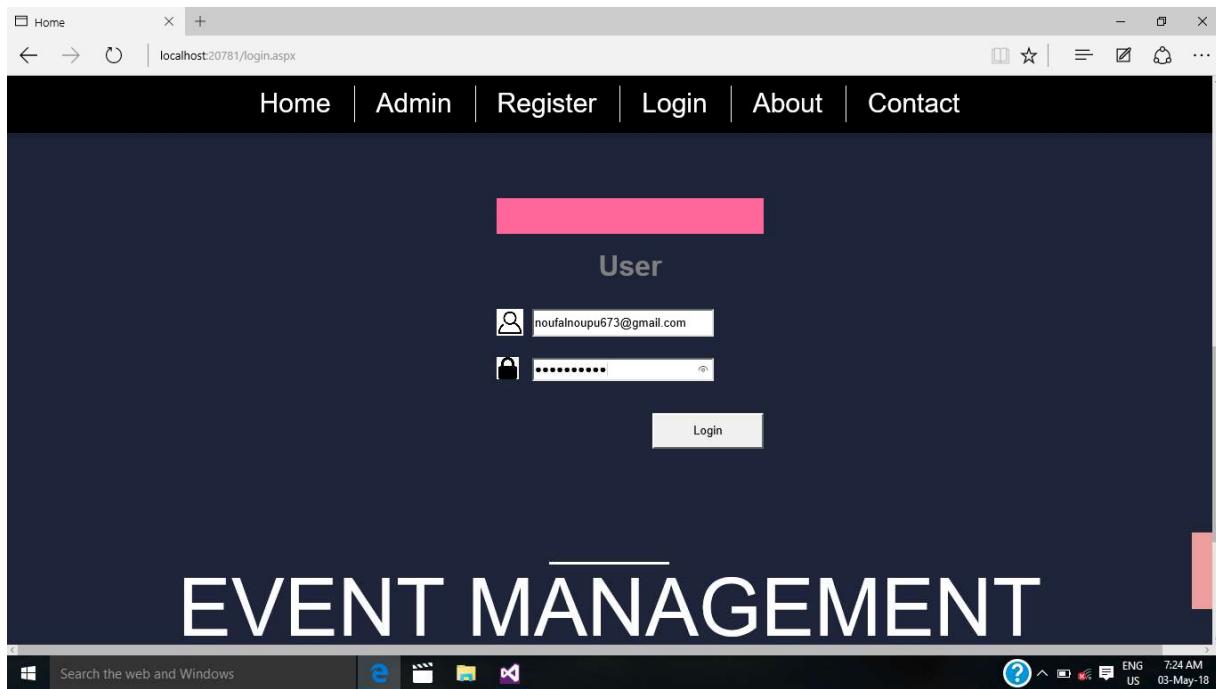
REGISTRATION

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a registration form titled "Register an Account". The form includes fields for Name, Address, State, District, Date of Birth, Gender, email, Mobile Number, Password, and Confirm Password. The Name field contains "Jasna Raju", Address "Panhangad", State "Kerala", District "Kasaragod", Date of Birth "20/05/1997", Gender "Male", email "jasna123@gmail.com", Mobile Number "+91 9895616361", Password and Confirm Password both set to "*****". Below the form is a "Submit" button. The browser's address bar shows "localhost:20781/register.aspx". The taskbar at the bottom includes icons for File Explorer, Task View, and other system tools.

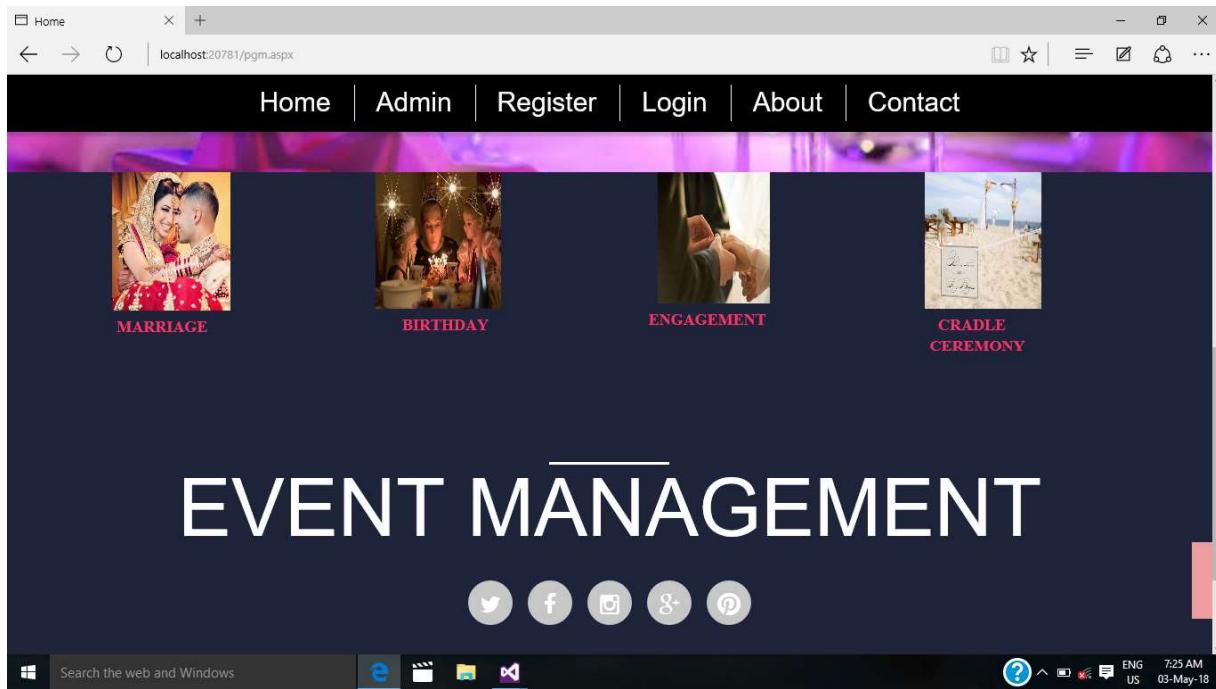


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LOGIN PAGE

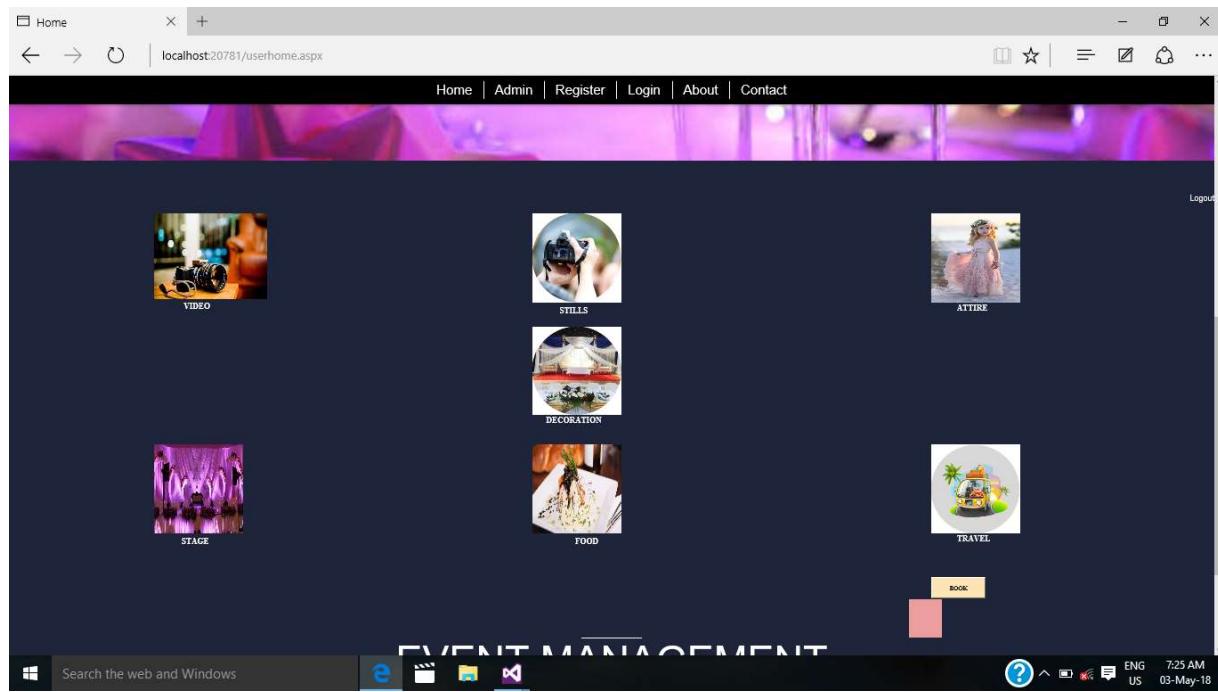


USERPGM PAGE

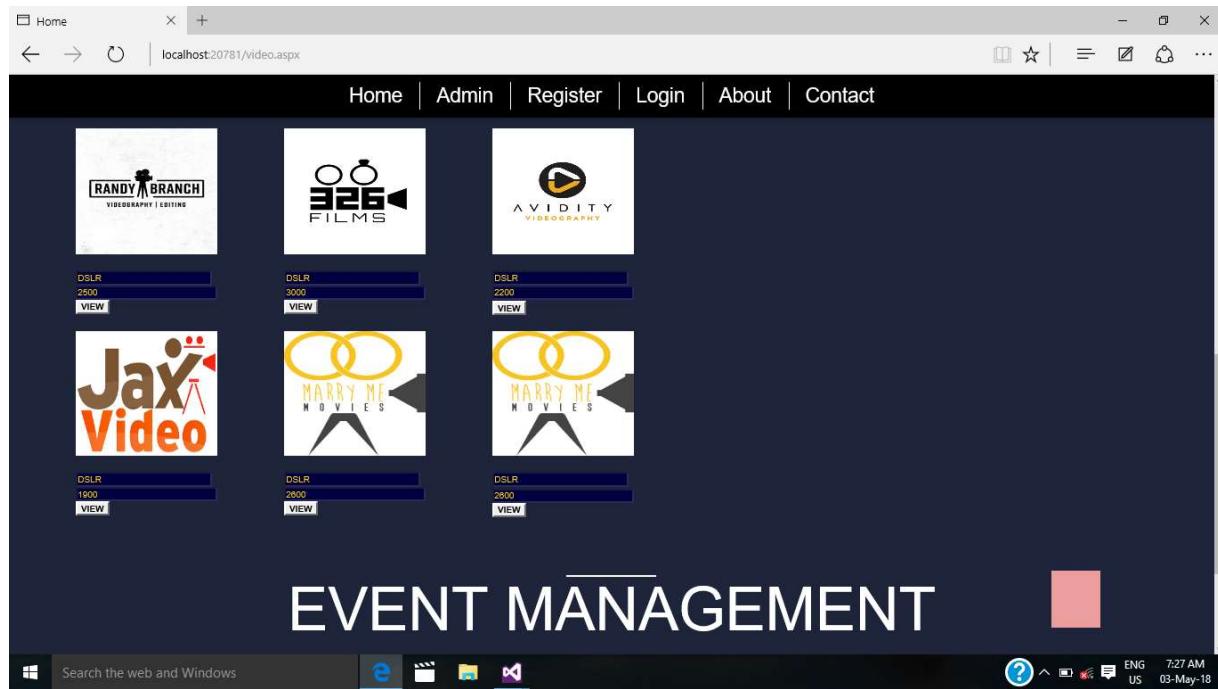


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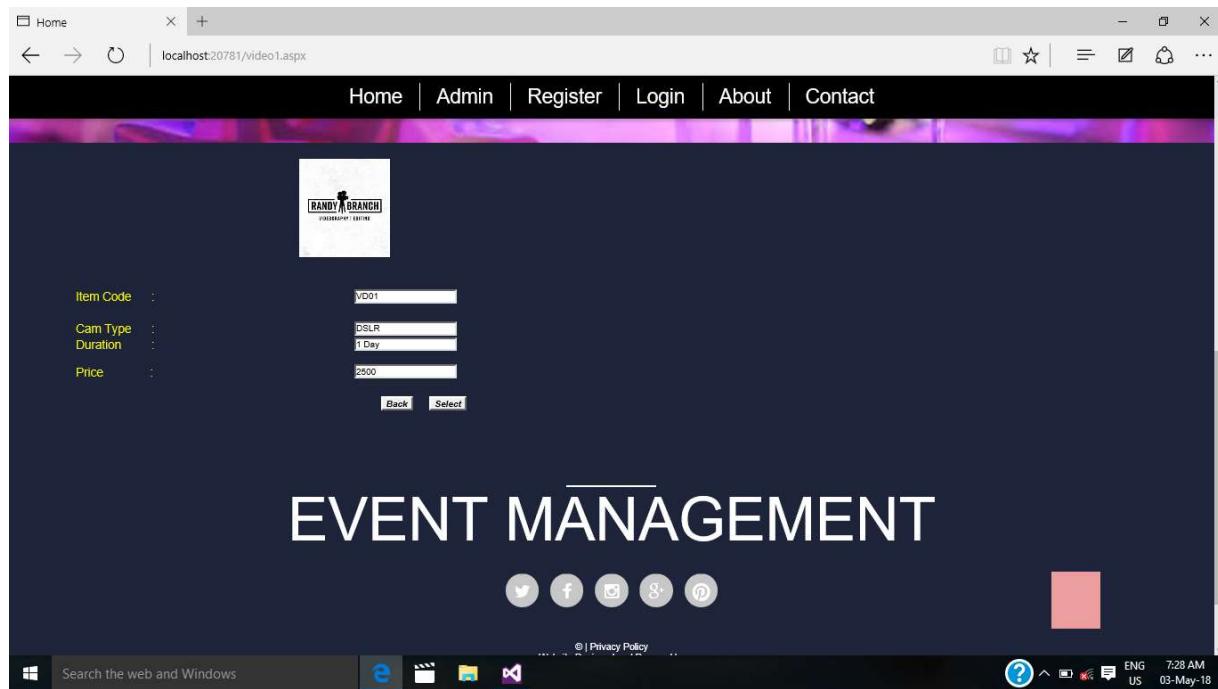
USERHOME PAGE



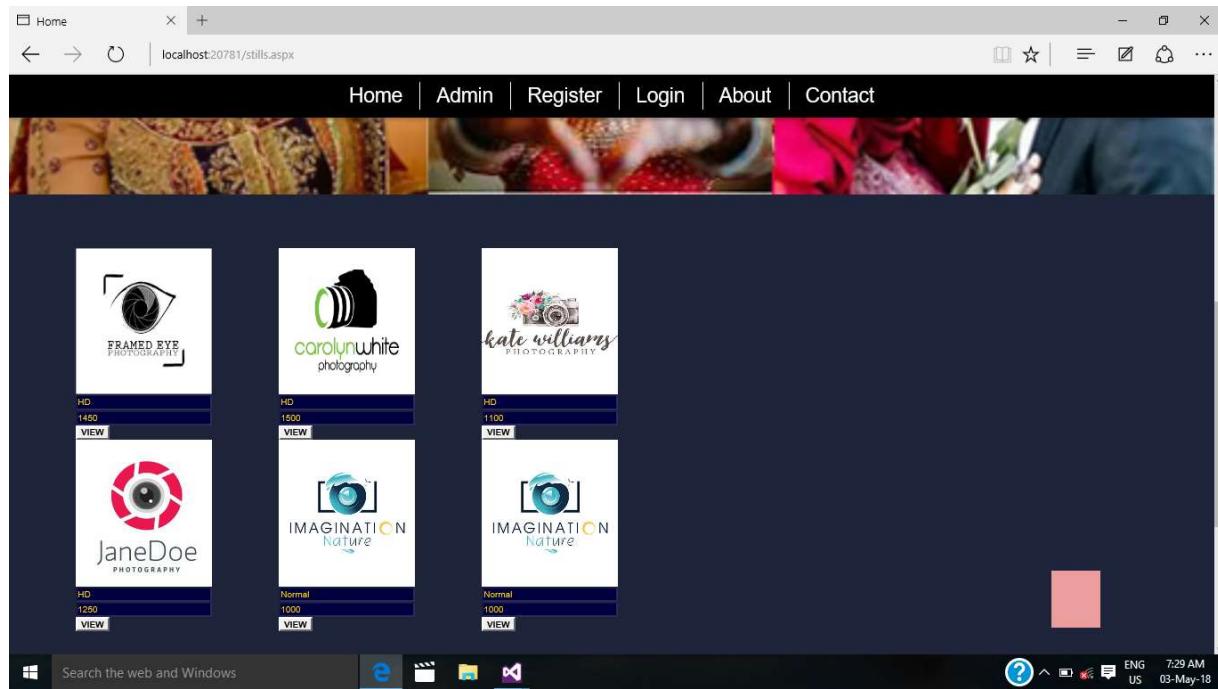
VIDEO DETAILS PAGE



VIDEO SELECTION PAGE

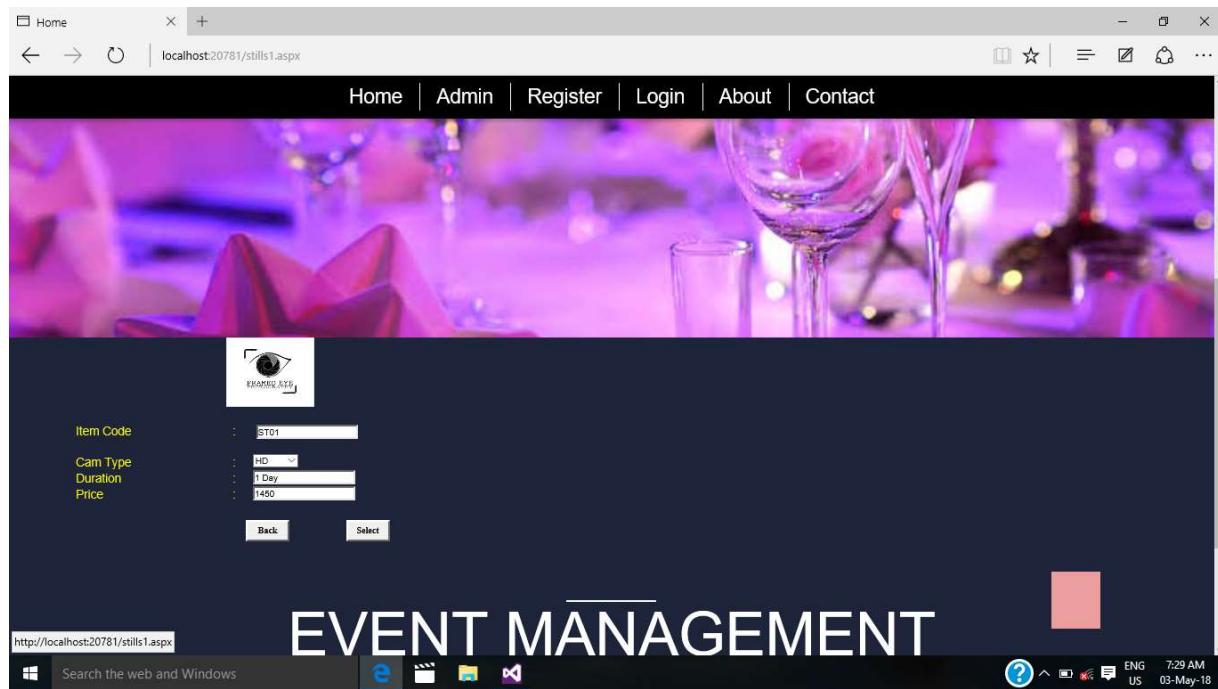


STILL DETAILS PAGE

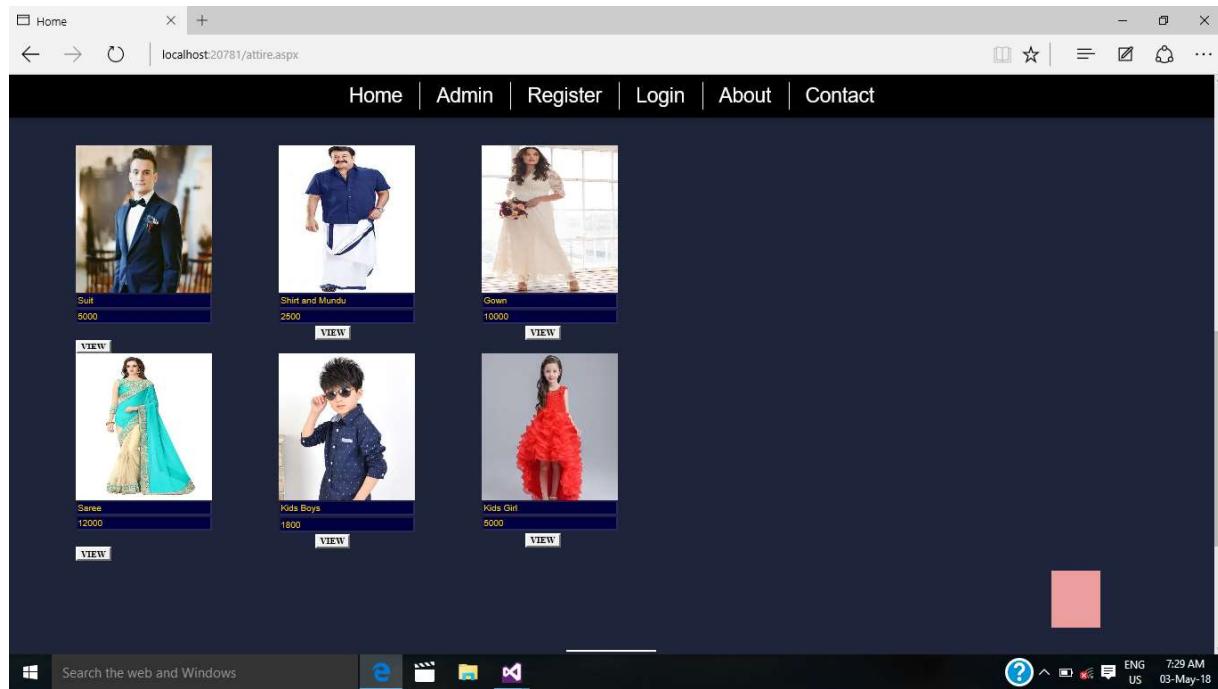


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STILL SELECTION PAGE



COSTUME DETAILS PAGE



ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT | 2018

COSTUME SELECTION PAGE

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'COSTUME SELECTION PAGE'. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the header is a decorative banner featuring various costume items. The main content area contains a form for editing an item:

Item code	AT01
Category	Marriage
Type	Suit
Price	5000
Description	Marriage
Designer	Varma designing

Buttons at the bottom of the form include 'Back' and 'Select'.

The background of the page features a large image of a person in a suit. At the bottom of the page, there is a large 'EVENT MANAGEMENT' logo.

DECORATION DETAILS PAGE

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'DECORATION DETAILS PAGE'. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the header is a decorative banner featuring various decoration items. The main content area displays five categories of decorations with their respective images, names, prices, and 'VIEW' buttons:

Category	Image	Name	Price	Action
EntryWay		EntryWay	7000	VIEW
Hall Decoration		Hall Decoration	12000	VIEW
Outside Decoration		Outside Decoration	3000	VIEW
Room Decoration		Room Decoration	2800	VIEW
Dinner Decoration		Dinner Decoration	1500	VIEW
Dinner Decoration		Dinner Decoration	1500	VIEW

The background of the page features a large 'EVENT MANAGEMENT' logo.

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DECORATION SELECTION PAGE

This screenshot shows a web page for selecting a decoration. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the navigation is a decorative banner. The main content area contains a form with the following fields:

Item code :	DC01
Pandal type :	EntryWay
Sq.feet :	2000
No. of chairs :	10
Price :	7000
Description :	White and golden
No. of fans :	5
No. of lights :	10

Below the form are two buttons: "Back" and "Select". At the bottom of the page, there's a large watermark-like text "EVENT MANAGEMENT".

STAGE DETAILS PAGE

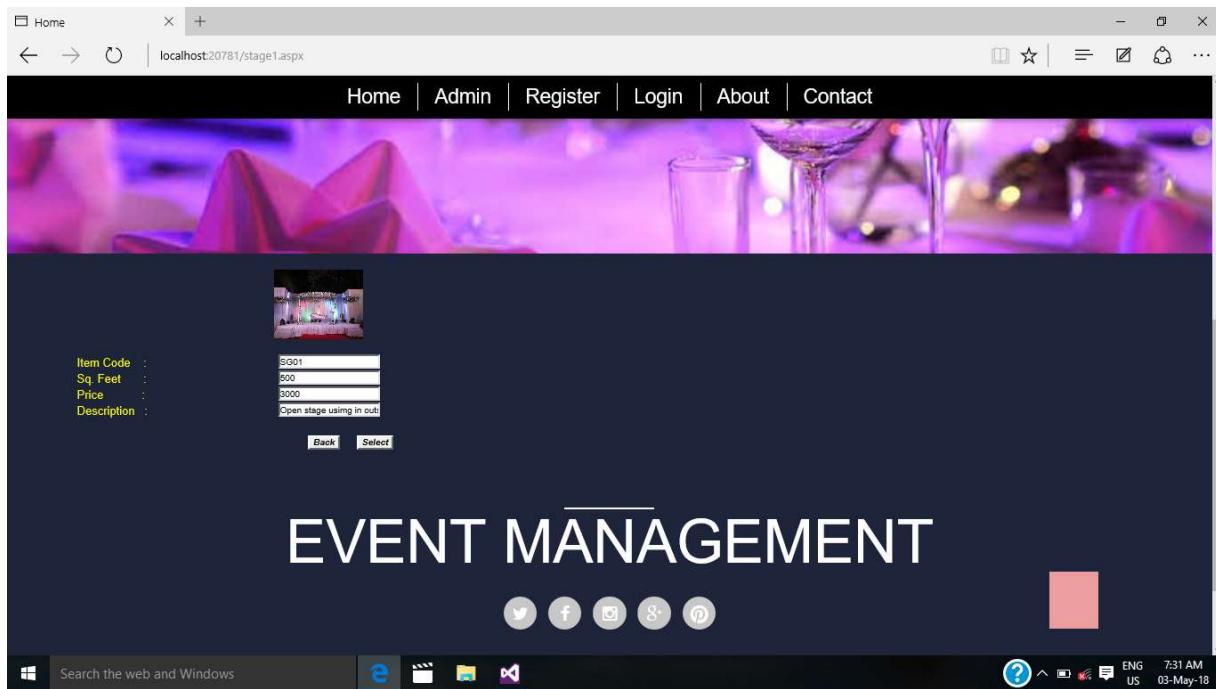
This screenshot shows a web page displaying six different stage decoration options. Each option includes a small image, dimensions, price, and a "VIEW" button.

Image	Dimensions	Price	Action
	500 3000	4500	VIEW
	500 4500	7000	VIEW
	500 10000	10000	VIEW
	500 5000	5000	VIEW
	500 6500	6500	VIEW
	500 6500	6500	VIEW

At the bottom of the page, there's a large watermark-like text "EVENT MANAGEMENT".

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STAGE SELECTION PAGE

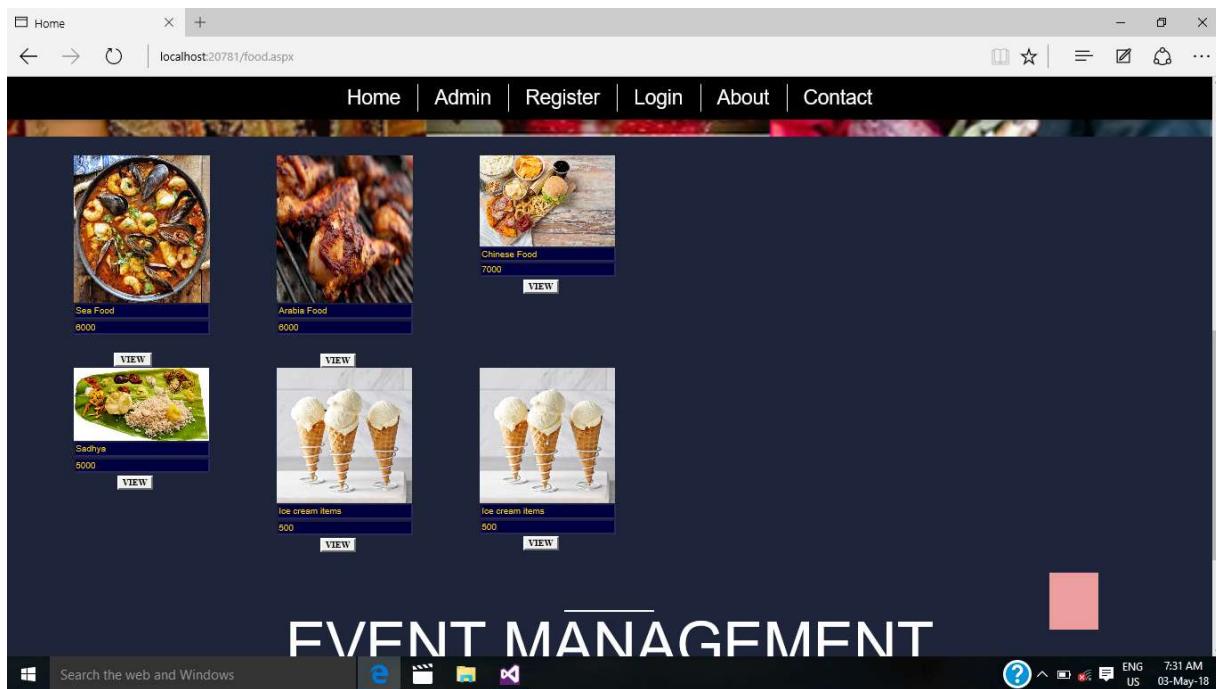


A screenshot of a web browser showing the 'stage1.aspx' page. The page has a dark header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the header is a banner image of a stage setup with purple lighting and glasses. The main content area contains a form with the following fields:

Item Code :	SG01
Sq. Feet :	600
Price :	3000
Description :	Open stage using in out.

Below the form are two buttons: Back and Select. The bottom of the page features a large 'EVENT MANAGEMENT' logo, social media icons, and a Windows taskbar at the bottom.

FOOD DETAILS PAGE



A screenshot of a web browser showing the 'food.aspx' page. The layout is similar to the stage selection page, with a dark header and a banner image of food. The main content area displays six food items in a grid:

Category	Item Name	Price	Action
Sea Food	Sea Food	8000	VIEW
Arabia Food	Arabia Food	8000	VIEW
Chinese Food	Chinese Food	7000	VIEW
Sadhyas	Sadhyas	5000	VIEW
Ice cream Items	Ice cream Items	500	VIEW

The bottom of the page features a large 'EVENT MANAGEMENT' logo, social media icons, and a Windows taskbar at the bottom.

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FOOD SELECTION PAGE

The screenshot shows a food selection page from a web application. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the navigation bar is a decorative banner featuring a close-up of a dish and some glasses. The main content area displays a food item with a small thumbnail image. Below the thumbnail are several input fields for item details:

Item Code	:	FD01
Name	:	Sea Food
Price	:	6000
Receipt	:	your choice
Description	:	[Empty text area]

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Back" and "Select".

The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://localhost:20781/food1.aspx>. The taskbar at the bottom of the screen also displays the title "EVENT MANAGEMENT".

TRAVEL DETAILS PAGE

The screenshot shows a travel details page from a web application. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. The main content area displays six vehicle options arranged in a 2x3 grid:

Vehicle Type	Capacity	Cost	Action
Bus	50000	50000	VIEW
Bus	40000	40000	VIEW
Bus	35000	35000	VIEW
Jeep	25000	25000	VIEW
Car	35000	35000	VIEW
Car	16000	16000	VIEW

The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://localhost:20781/travel.aspx>. The taskbar at the bottom of the screen also displays the title "EVENT MANAGEMENT".

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TRAVEL SELECTION PAGE

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'Travel Selection Page'. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the header is a decorative banner featuring various travel-related images like a bus and flowers. The main content area contains a form with the following data:

Item code	TR01
Vehicle	Bus
Bus type	A/C
No of seats	47
Duration	1 Day
Price	Kahinoor(47 seat)
Description	50000

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: 'Back' and 'Select'.

SUCCESS PAGE

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'Success Page'. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. The main content area features a large yellow text message: "Successfully Added!". Below this message is a white button labeled "Back To Home".

The footer of the page includes social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Google+, and Pinterest. It also contains copyright and privacy information: "© | Privacy Policy" and "Website Designed and Powered by Team Govt. College Kasaragod".

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and pinned icons for Edge, File Explorer, and Task View.

ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT | 2018

BOOK PAGE

The screenshot shows a booking summary table with the following data:

ITEM	CODE	NAME	PRICE
VIDEO	VD01	DSLR	2500
STILLS	ST01	HD	1450
ATTIRE	AT01	Suit	5000
DECORATION	DC01	EntryWay	7000
STAGE	SG01	500	3000
TRAVELS	TR01	Bus	30000
FOOD	FD01	Sea Food	9000

TOTAL 74950

[Back](#) [Continue to Booking](#)

The page also features a banner at the top with three images related to events.

PAYMENT PAGE

The screenshot shows a payment information form with the following fields:

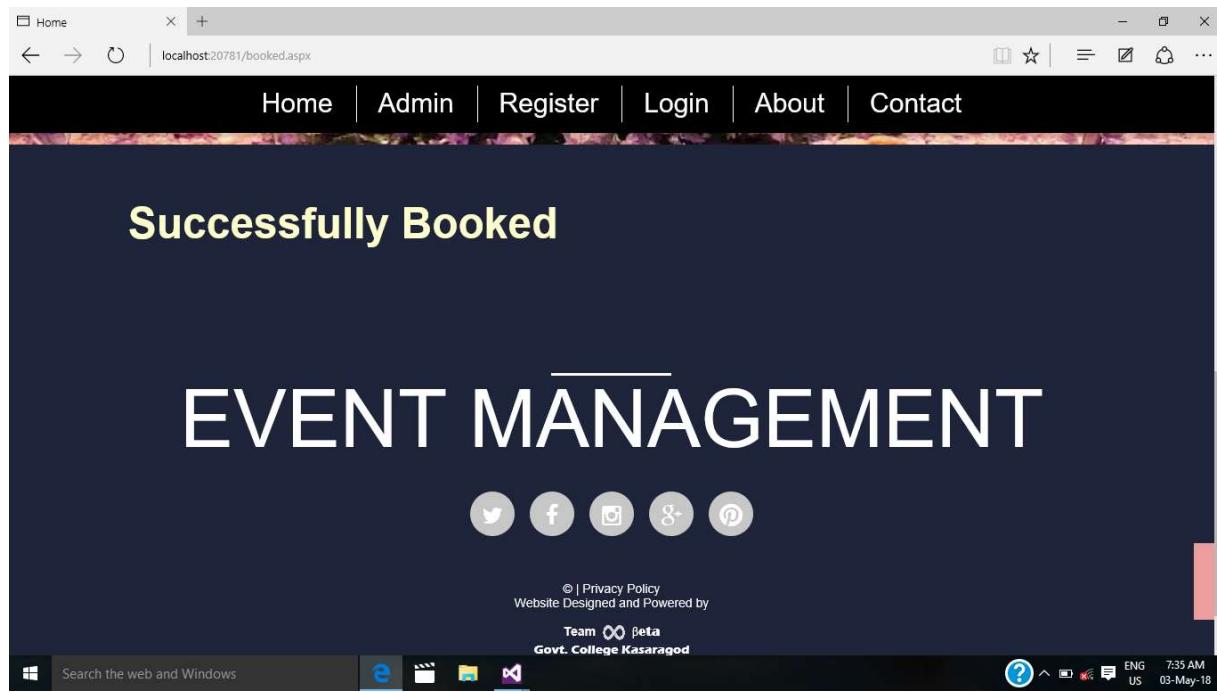
Date	: 03-05-2018
Function type	: Marriage
Name	: Amod Nada A.A.
Address	: Address#11
Mobile No.	: 7738473312
E-mail	: Youmail@gmail.com
Card	: Credit Card
Card No.	: 123456789012345678
Name On The Card	: Amod Nada A.A.
Expiry Date	: Month: APR Year: 2019
CVV	: 456
Total Price	: 74950

[Back](#) [PAY](#)

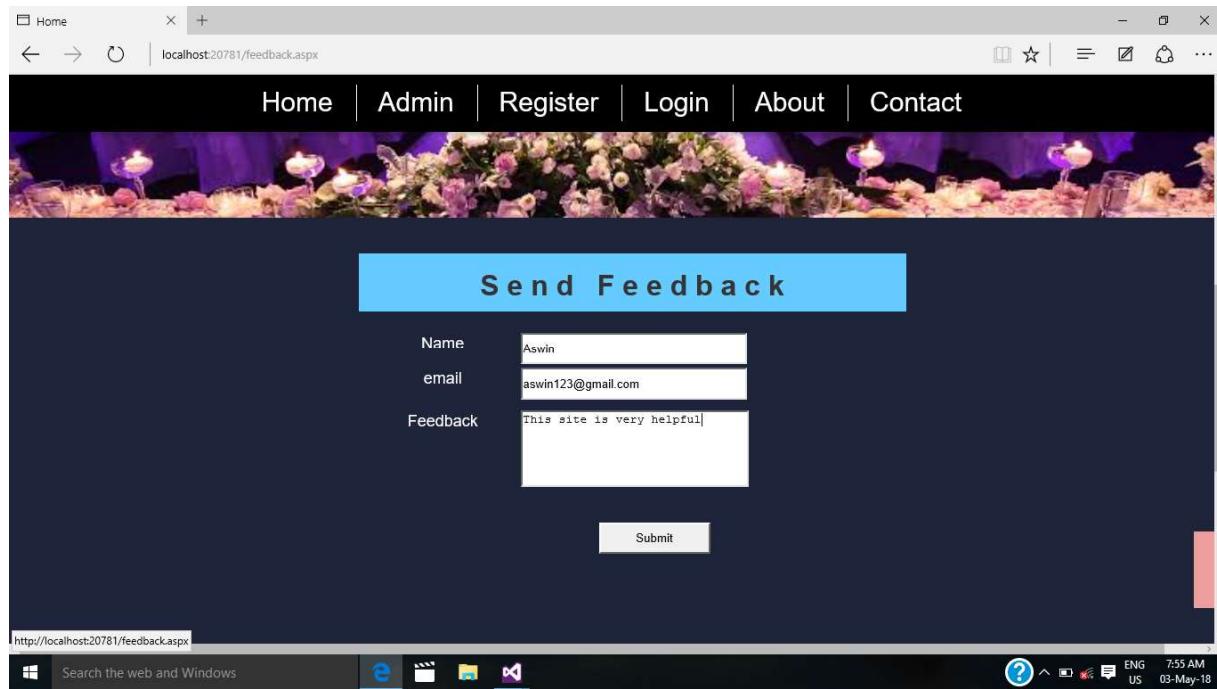
The page also features a banner at the top with three images related to events.

ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT | 2018

SUCCESS BOOKING PAGE



FEEDBACK PAGE



ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT | 2018

ABOUT PAGE

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'localhost:20781/about.aspx'. The title bar says 'Home' and the address bar says 'localhost:20781/about.aspx'. The page has a black header with white text: 'Home | Admin | Register | Login | About | Contact'. Below the header is a purple decorative banner. The main content area has a dark blue background. It contains two paragraphs of text about the event management system, followed by a photograph of a beach wedding setup with chairs and lanterns.

We have proud and pleasures to present our EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, which will helpful to create successfully, organize a function. And the site gives basic functionality required for an event. It allows the customer to select from a list of event types. Then customer enters an event like Marriage, Birthday, Engagement, Cradle ceremony. All the data are logged in the database. Also we take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the person who has helped in our attempt.

The "Event Management System" is very useful software for everyone to search and manage any event according to their taste. Event Management is the process whereby costumers directly booking events like Marriage, Birthday, Engagement, Cradle ceremony and manages the event. From a user interactively in real - time without an intermediary service over the Internet.

The site entitled "Event Management System" is a software system, where a customer can search many events they want and book it through online using credit. Customers can search product according to their taste. They are also provided with the details of the products that they can check its quality. Through online shopping the payment is done using the credit card.

A photograph of a beach wedding setup with chairs and lanterns.

CONTACT PAGE

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'localhost:20781/contact.aspx'. The title bar says 'Home' and the address bar says 'localhost:20781/contact.aspx'. The page has a black header with white text: 'Home | Admin | Register | Login | About | Contact'. Below the header is a collage of three photographs: a woman in traditional Indian attire, a woman with henna on her hands, and a couple kissing. The main content area has a dark blue background. It features a 'Contact' section with the address 'Government College Kasaragod, Vidyanagar, Kasaragod, Kerala, India 671123', email 'getinfo@gck.ac.in', website 'www.gck.ac.in', and phone '04994 256027'. It also includes a 'Website Powered by Team COBETA' logo and a 'Website Design' section listing names: ABDUL NAUFAL A A, JASNA RAJU, ASWIN NAMBIAR N, and MIDHUN G.

Contact

Government College Kasaragod
Vidyanagar, Kasaragod, Kerala, India
671123

getinfo@gck.ac.in
www.gck.ac.in
04994 256027

Website Powered by

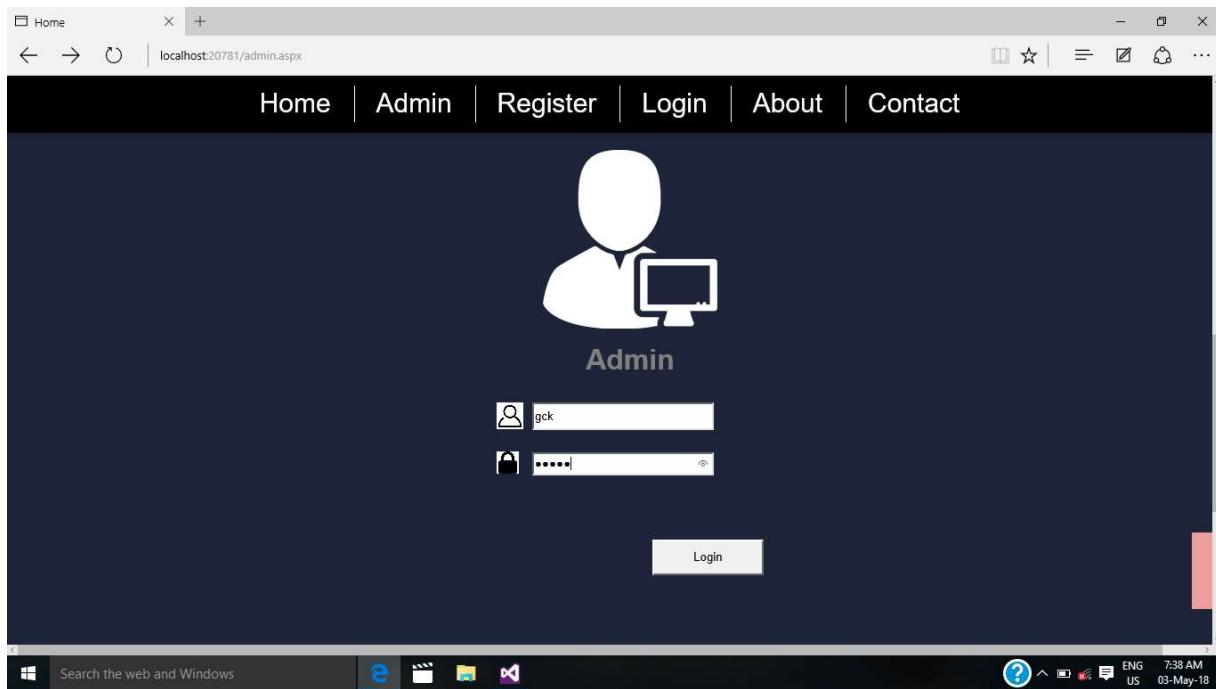
Team COBETA

Website Design

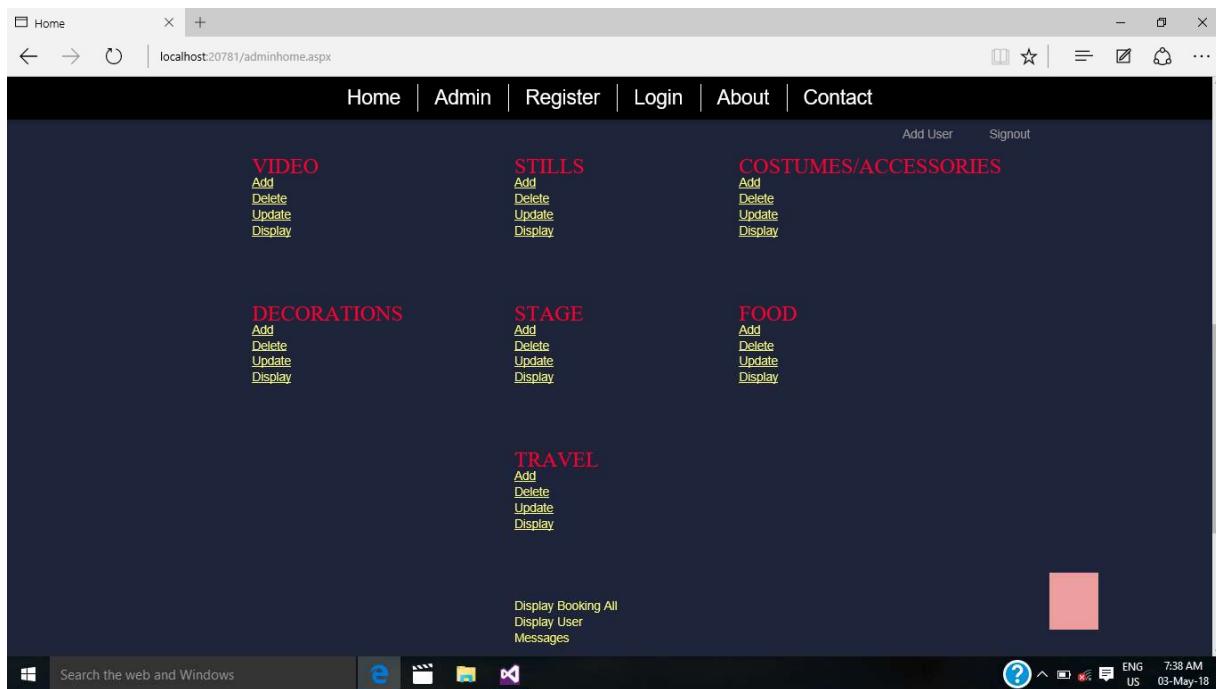
ABDUL NAUFAL A A
JASNA RAJU
ASWIN NAMBIAR N
MIDHUN G

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ADMIN LOGIN PAGE



ADMIN HOME PAGE



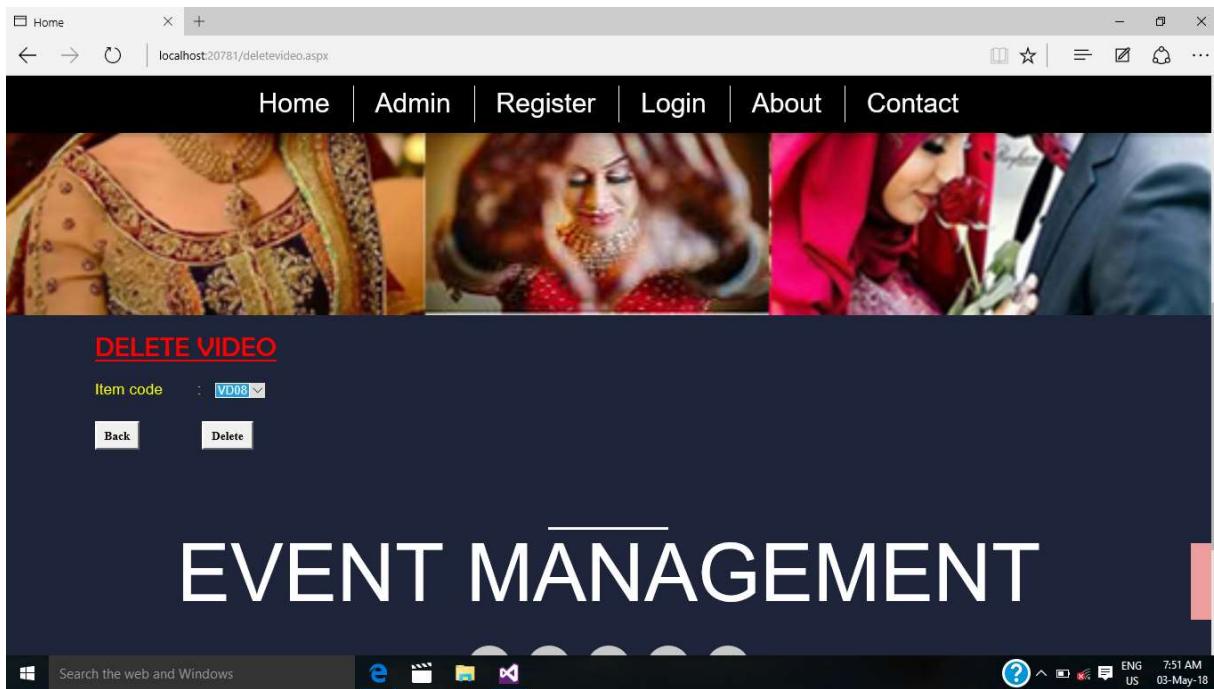
ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT | 2018

ITEM ADD PAGE

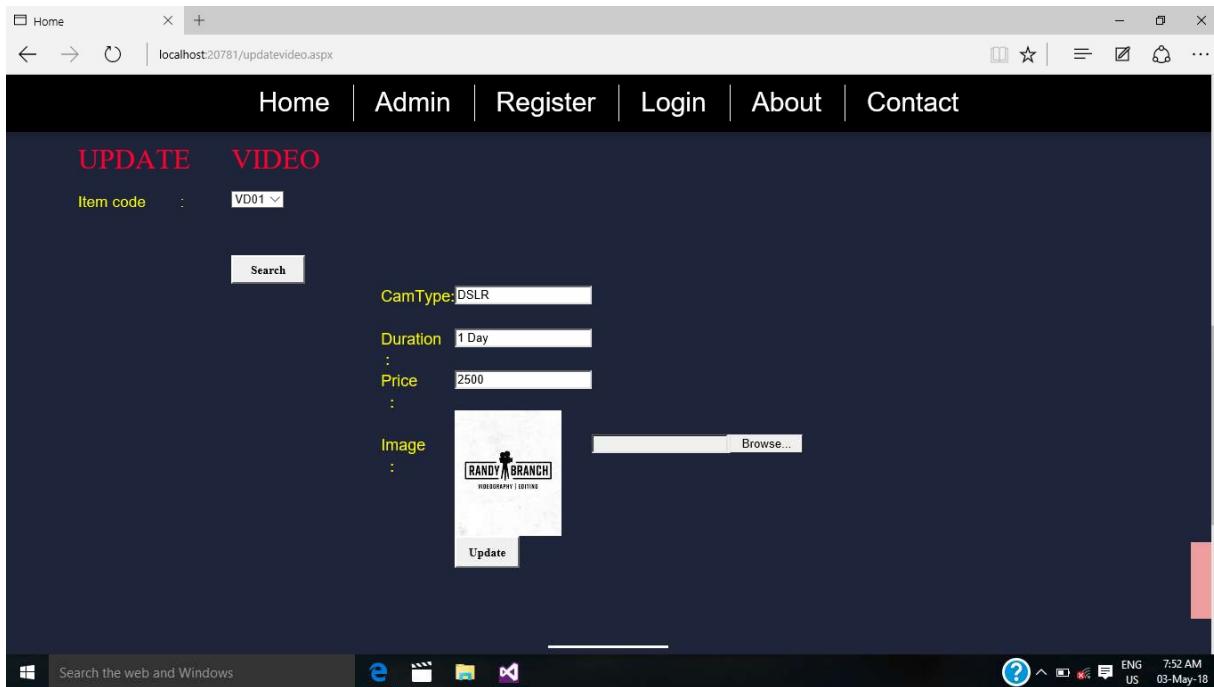
A screenshot of a Microsoft Edge browser window showing the 'ADD VIDEO' page. The URL in the address bar is 'localhost:20781/addvideo.aspx'. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the header is a banner image of a stage or event scene. The main content area is titled 'ADD VIDEO' in red. It contains five input fields: 'Item Code' (VD08), 'Cam Type' (DSLR), 'Duration' (1 Day), 'Price' (5000), and an 'Image' field which shows a thumbnail of a logo for 'RANDY & BRANCH PHOTOGRAPHY & FILMING'. A 'Save' button is at the bottom. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and pinned icons for Edge, File Explorer, and Task View.

A screenshot of a Microsoft Edge browser window showing a success message. The URL in the address bar is 'localhost:20781/addsuccess.aspx'. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. The main content area displays the yellow text 'Successfully Done!' in large letters. At the bottom left is a 'Back to Home' button. The page footer features the 'EVENT MANAGEMENT' logo, social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Google+, and Pinterest, and a link to 'Privacy Policy'. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and pinned icons for Edge, File Explorer, and Task View.

ITEM DELETE PAGE



ITEM UPDATE PAGE



ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT | 2018

ITEM DISPLAY PAGE

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'ITEM DISPLAY PAGE'. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the header is a decorative banner featuring various camera lenses. The main content area is titled 'Video' and contains a table listing seven items:

Id	ItemCode	CamType	Duration	Price	Image
16	VD01	DSLR	1 Day	2500	~/img/Vd6.jpg
9	VD02	DSLR	1 Day	3000	~/img/Vd7.jpg
10	VD03	DSLR	1 Day	2200	~/img/Vd8.jpg
11	VD04	DSLR	1 Day	1900	~/img/Vd3.png
12	VD05	DSLR	1 Day	2600	~/img/vd4.png
13	VD06	DSLR	1 Day	2850	~/img/vd5.png
14	VD07	DSLR	1 Day	3200	~/img/vd2.png

In the bottom right corner of the content area, there is a 'Back to Home' button. The browser's address bar shows 'localhost:20781/displayvideo.aspx'. The taskbar at the bottom of the screen includes icons for File Explorer, Task View, and other system tools, along with the date and time '03-May-18'.

ADMIN DISPLAY BOOKING PAGE

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'ADMIN DISPLAY BOOKING PAGE'. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the header is a decorative banner featuring a blurred image of event equipment. The main content area is titled 'Payment' and displays the following booking information:

Id	name	address	mobile	email	date	card	cardnum	nameonthecard
5	Abdul Naufal A A	Adkathball	7736478312	noufalconpu673@gmail.com	03-05-2018	Credit card	1234000012340000	Abdul Naufal A A

In the bottom right corner of the content area, there is a 'Back to Home' button. The browser's address bar shows 'localhost:20781/displaybook.aspx'. The taskbar at the bottom of the screen includes icons for File Explorer, Task View, and other system tools, along with the date and time '03-May-18'.

ADMIN DISPLAY USER PAGE

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:20781/displayuser.aspx`. The page has a dark header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the header is a decorative banner image of a table setting with glasses and napkins. The main content area is titled "User" and contains a table with the following data:

	Id	FirstName	LastName	Address	State	District	DateOfBirth	Gender	Email	Mobile	Password
7	Abdul	Naufal A A	Adkathball	Kerala	Kasaragod	07/12/1997	Male	noufalnoupu673@gmail.com	7736478312	Noufal@123	
8	Jasna	Raju	Kanhagad	Kerala	Kasaragod	20/05/1997	Male	jasna123@gmail.com	919895616381	jasna	

At the bottom right of the content area is a "Back to Home" button. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and several pinned icons.

ADMIN DISPLAY FEEDBACK PAGE

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:20781/displayfeedback.aspx`. The layout is identical to the User display page, with a dark header, a decorative banner image, and a "Message" section. The main content area is titled "Message" and contains a table with the following data:

	Id	Name	Email	Message
6	Aswin	aswin123@gmail.com		This site is very helpful!

At the bottom right of the content area is a "Back to Home" button. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and several pinned icons.

ADD ADMIN PAGE

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL localhost:20781/adduser.aspx. The page has a dark blue header with navigation links: Home, Admin, Register, Login, About, and Contact. Below the header, the title "Create an Account" is displayed. The form consists of five input fields: Name (First and Last), Create Your Password, Confirm Your Password, email (with placeholder "eg:abc@gmail.com"), and Mobile Number (+91). At the bottom are "Cancel" and "Submit" buttons. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the URL again and the date/time: 7:56 AM 03-May-18.

Create an Account

Name First Last

Create Your Password

Confirm Your Password

email eg:abc@gmail.com

Mobile Number +91

Cancel Submit

http://localhost:20781/adduser.aspx

Search the web and Windows e ENG US 7:56 AM 03-May-18

CONCLUSION

After the project was completed the whole system was well documented in clear, understandable and simple language. This was to ensure if any updating has to be performed in the future .one who did the task would not face any problem performing those tasks. An attempt was made to attain maximum perfection in documenting the software in a simple, precise and self-explanatory manner. Each and every process is explained in detail. The various tables used by the system with their fields are provided.

This is a user friendly package and requires prior knowledge of the software. Being a mean driven system it helps user to identify what he really intended to do and what the system can do.

The project was successfully completed by us, gave a very good experience in understanding the various aspects of internet. Apart from this, we all could have a very nice time and experience while working in a group, which helped us in improving our interpersonal skills also along with the technical skills.

BIBILOGRAPHY

BOOKS

The following are the list of the books that were referred during the working of the projects.

- Software Engineering by K K Aggerwal, Yogesh Singh
- An Interrupted approach to software Engineering by Pankaj Jalote
- Database System Concept by Silberchatz, Korth, Sudarshan
- Programming in C# by J Liberty(O'Reilly Publication)
- ASP.NET Black Book