

Student Event Management System: Project Report (IT1208 CA-2)

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Module: IT1208 - Web Technologies

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1. System Overview and Architecture

The UoM Student Event Hub is a dynamic, full-stack web application designed to manage event listings and student registrations. The system is built upon a standard LAMP stack architecture (Linux/Windows, Apache, MySQL, and PHP), utilizing **HTML, CSS, and JavaScript** for the client-side experience.

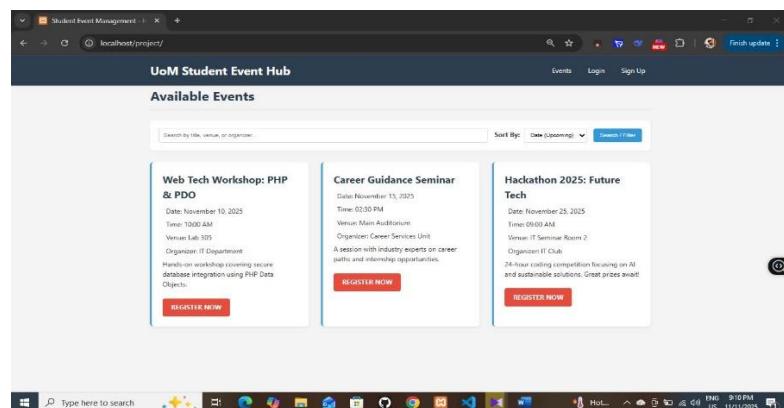
1.1 Key Features

The application successfully implemented all core requirements and two optional features:

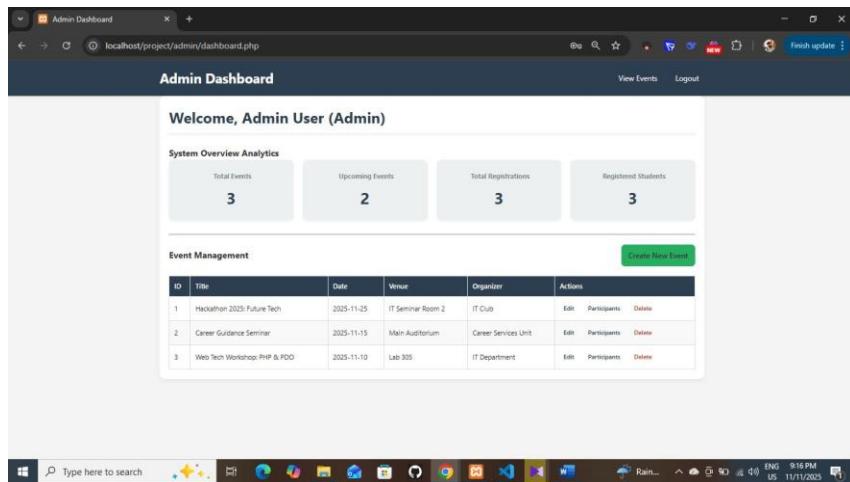
- **Secure Authentication:** User Login and Registration using PHP sessions and secure password hashing.
- **Event CRUD:** Full Administrator control (Create, Read, Update, Delete) over event data.
- **Registration:** Secure student registration with client-side validation.
- **Responsiveness:** A fully responsive interface using modern CSS principles (`assets/style.css`).
- **Search and Filter (Optional):** Dynamic server-side filtering of events on the homepage.
- **Analytics Dashboard (Optional):** Displays key statistics in the Admin panel.

1.2 Screenshots (Placeholders)

Figure 1.1: Event Listing Homepage (index.php)



- Figure 1.2: Administrator Dashboard (admin/dashboard.php)



- Figure 1.3: Registration Form with Client-Side Validation

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Event Registration" with the URL "localhost/project/registration_form.php?event_id=1". The page is titled "UoM Student Event Hub" and includes links for "Events", "Login", "Sign Up", and "Admin".

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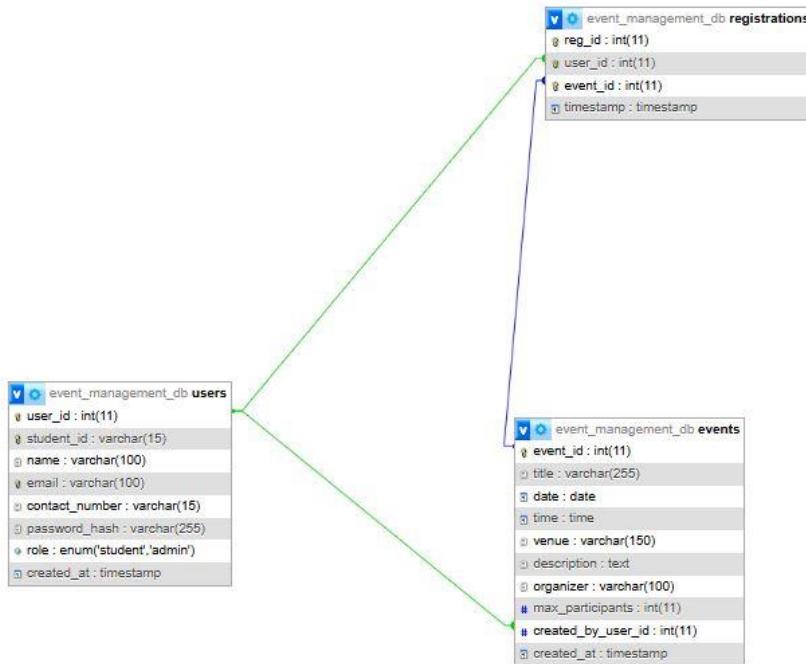
Form fields:

- Full Name (as per Student ID):
- Student ID:
- Email Address:
- Contact Number:

A red "COMPLETE REGISTRATION" button is at the bottom of the form.

2. Database Schema Diagram

The database, `event_management_db`, consists of three relational tables (`users`, `events`, and `registrations`) to maintain data integrity and support the many-to-many relationship between students and events.



2.1 Table Structure and Relationships

Table	Purpose	Primary Key (PK)	Foreign Keys (FK)	Relationship Logic
users	Stores student and admin credentials.	user_id	N/A	Supports two user roles: student and admin.
events	Stores all event details.	event_id	created_by_user_id (FK to users)	Tracks which administrator created the event.
registrations	Links users to events.	reg_id (Composite Unique Key: user_id, event_id)	user_id (FK to users), event_id (FK to events)	Enforces that one user can register for one event only once. Uses ON DELETE CASCADE to

				clean up registrations if an event is deleted.
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3. Explanation of Core Functionalities

This section details how the Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs) were addressed through code implementation.

3.1 Server-Side Logic and Security (PHP/ILO 3)

All critical operations are managed by PHP scripts using the **PDO (PHP Data Objects)** extension.

- **Secure Authentication:** User passwords are not stored directly. The `password_hash()` function is used during registration (`register_user.php`), and `password_verify()` is used during login (`login.php`) to securely check credentials.
- **Database Security:** To prevent SQL Injection (a major security vulnerability), every interaction with the MySQL database (including inserts, updates, deletes, and search queries) utilizes **prepared statements**. This separates the SQL command structure from user data.
- **Session Management:** The `$_SESSION` superglobal is used to maintain state (`user_id`, `user_name`, `user_role`) after successful login, ensuring personalized content and access control (e.g., restricting `admin/dashboard.php` to admin roles only).

3.2 Client-Side Interactivity and Validation (JavaScript/ILO 2)

Client-side code enhances usability and reduces unnecessary server load.

- **Form Validation:** The `assets/script.js` file implements client-side validation for the registration form (`registration_form.php`). It verifies mandatory fields, email format (`/^[\^\\s@]+@[^\^\\s@]+\.\.[^\^\\s@]+\$/`), and student ID format before the data is sent to the server.
- **Admin Confirmation:** A JavaScript `prompt()` function is used in the Admin Dashboard (`admin/dashboard.php`) to require a confirmation phrase ('`DELETE`') before executing the event deletion script, preventing accidental data loss.

3.3 Database Integration and CRUD (MySQL/ILO 4, 5)

The application demonstrates full integration between the front-end and the relational database.

- CRUD Implementation:** The `admin/event_form.php` script handles both the Create (INSERT) and Update (UPDATE) operations within a single, unified form, simplifying maintenance. The Delete operation is managed by `admin/delete_event.php`.
- Filtering and Querying:** The `index.php` page dynamically builds complex SQL queries based on user inputs (`search_term` and `sort_by`), executing them via prepared statements to fetch the filtered event listing.

4. Reflection on Learning Outcomes and Challenges

4.1 Learning Outcomes Achieved (ILO 1-6)

ILO	Achieved Implementation
ILO 1: Design responsive web pages.	Achieved via flexible box model (<code>flex</code>) and CSS media queries in <code>assets/style.css</code> .
ILO 2: Implement client-side validation.	Achieved using <code>assets/script.js</code> for real-time form validation checks.
ILO 3: Develop server-side logic and session management.	Achieved through PHP scripts for Login/Logout and the <code>\$_SESSION</code> array.
ILO 4: Design and query a relational database.	Achieved via the 3-table schema (<code>users</code> , <code>events</code> , <code>registrations</code>) and complex JOIN queries for the Admin Dashboard.
ILO 5: Integrate front-end and back-end.	Achieved successfully, linking HTML forms to PHP processing and using PHP to dynamically render data retrieved from MySQL.
ILO 6: Demonstrate code modularity and security.	Achieved by separating configuration (<code>db_connect.php</code>), logic, and views, and strictly using PDO prepared statements.

4.2 Challenges Faced

- Database Connection Scope:** A major technical challenge was ensuring the database connection object (`$pdo`) was correctly scoped within multiple PHP files and functions (`get_participants`, `is_admin`). This was resolved by using the global `$pdo;` keyword in necessary functions and ensuring all included files were referenced using the correct relative paths (e.g., `../config/db_connect.php`).
- Password Hashing:** Debugging failed login attempts required careful verification that the initial password hash inserted by `db_structure.sql` was correctly generated and

that the `password_verify()` function was being executed against the correct column (`password_hash`).

End of Report.