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CHAPTER1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

The problem at hand is the need for an event management website that addresses the following challenges and requirements:

1. Manual and Time-consuming Processes: The current event management processes heavily rely on manual tasks such as event registration, ticketing, attendee management, and communication, leading to inefficiencies, errors, and delays.
2. Limited Event Visibility: Event organizers face difficulties in promoting and advertising their events to reach a wider audience, resulting in lower attendance and limited event visibility.
3. Ineffective Communication: There is a need for better communication channels between event organizers, attendees, and service providers, to ensure seamless coordination, timely updates, and clear information dissemination.
4. Complex Logistics Management: Coordinating various aspects of event logistics, such as venue selection, equipment rental, catering, and transportation, poses challenges for event organizers, often leading to confusion and delays.
5. Lack of Attendee Engagement: Many events struggle to engage attendees before, during, and after the event, resulting in lower attendee satisfaction and missed opportunities for networking and knowledge sharing.
6. Data Management and Insights: There is a need for effective data management and analytics capabilities to track event performance, attendee preferences, and feedback, enabling event organizers to make informed decisions and improve future events.
7. Security and Privacy Concerns: As events involve sensitive information like personal data, payment details, and attendee profiles, there is a need for robust security measures to protect user information and ensure privacy compliance.

The goal is to develop an event management website that overcomes these challenges, streamlines event organization and execution, enhances attendee experience, and provides a user-friendly interface for all stakeholders involved in the event management process.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the project IDo Eventz:

- Scalability and Flexibility: Develop a scalable and flexible event management website that can cater to events of various sizes, types, and complexities, accommodating different event requirements and providing customizable features.

- Integration with Third-party Services: Enable seamless integration with third-party services such as payment gateways, social media platforms, marketing tools, and analytics platforms to enhance the functionality and effectiveness of the event management website.

- Enhanced Attendee Engagement: Foster attendee engagement before, during, and after the event through features like personalized event recommendations, networking opportunities, interactive event agendas, and post-event feedback mechanisms.

1.3 EXPECTED OUTCOME

Developing an event management website is crucial to address the challenges and requirements faced by event organizers, attendees, and service providers. BY providing a centralized platform, streamlining processes, enhancing event visibility, improving communication, simplifying logistics management, and promoting attendee engagement, an event management website aims to create a seamless and efficient experience for all stakeholders involved.

CHAPTER2

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE LANGUAGES USED

2.1 INTRODUCTION TO HTML

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content

HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

FIG NO.2.1.1

The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them correctly.

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is a combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.The most widely used computer language for constructing web pages on the Internet is HTML, which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. Content kinds such as "paragraph" "list" "table" and so on are designated by the language's elements.

2.2 HTML TAGS

When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.

An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.

- All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.
- Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.
- If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)

Tag	Description
<!--...-->	Defines a comment
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document type
<html>	Root of the HTML document
<head>	Contains metadata/information for document
 	Single Line Break
<body>	Document's body
<button>	Defines a clickable button
	Defines a section of a document
<frameset>	Defines a set of frames
<frame>	Defines a window in frameset
<h1>to <h6>	Defines headings
<p>	Defines a paragraph
<img>	Defines an image
<input>	Defines an input control
<pre>	Defines preformatted text
	Defines a section of document
<blockquote>	Defines a section that is quoted from another source
<title>	Defines a title for the document
	Defines an unordered list
	Defines an ordered list
<table>	Defines a table
<td>	Defines a cell in table
<th>	Defines a heading in table
<tr>	Defines a row in table
<link>	Defines the relationship between a document and an external source

FIG NO.2.2.1

2.3 PHP

PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".
- PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.
- It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.
- PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.
- PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.
- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.
- PHP Syntax is C-Like.

Common uses of PHP are:

- PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.
- PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.
- You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.
- Access cookies variables and set cookies.
- Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.
- It can encrypt data.

FIG NO.2.3.1

2.4 CSS

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independently of the HTML that makes up each web page. It describes how a webpage should look: it prescribes colors, fonts, spacing, and much more. In short, you can make your website look however you want. CSS lets developers and designers define how it behaves, including how elements are positioned in the browser.

While HTML uses tags, CSS uses rulesets. CSS is easy to learn and understand, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

CSS Syntax:
CSS comprises style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document.
A style rule set consists of a selector and declaration block.

Selector -- h1
Declaration -- {color:blue;font size:12px;}
The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Processor: Any Processor above500 MHz
- RAM: 6 MB
- Operating system: Windows XP/Windows7 or above

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- XAMPP Control Panel – MySQL, Apache
- GOOGLE CHROME
- VS CODE – HTML PHP

CHAPTER 4

DESIGN

4.1 DESIGN GOALS

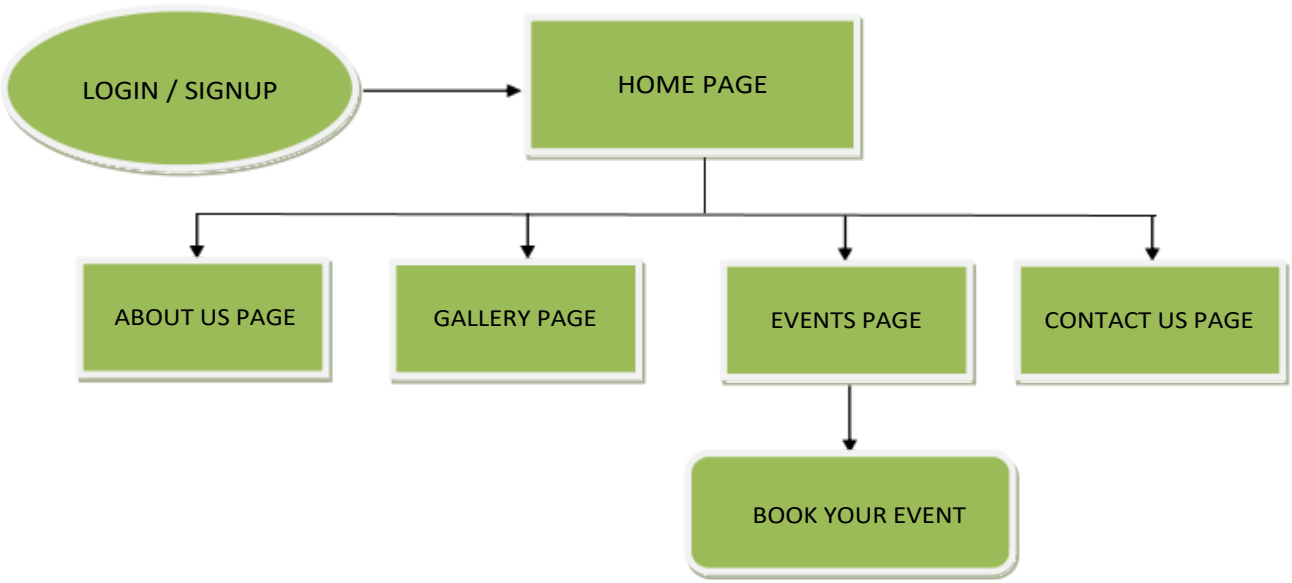


FIG NO 4.1.1

Design goals for an event management website can vary depending on the specific needs and objectives of the website. However, here are some general design goals to consider:

User-Friendly Interface: The website should have an intuitive and user-friendly interface that allows visitors to easily navigate and find the information they need. Use clear and organized menus, logical page layouts, and prominent calls-to-action to guide users through the website.

Responsive Design: The website should be responsive and mobile-friendly, ensuring a seamless experience across different devices and screen sizes. This is particularly important as many people access websites using smartphones and tablets.

Clear and Compelling Content: Provide concise and compelling content that clearly communicates the value proposition of the event management company. Use persuasive language to highlight the benefits of using the services and emphasize the expertise and experience of the team.

CHAPTER5

IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 HOMEPAGE

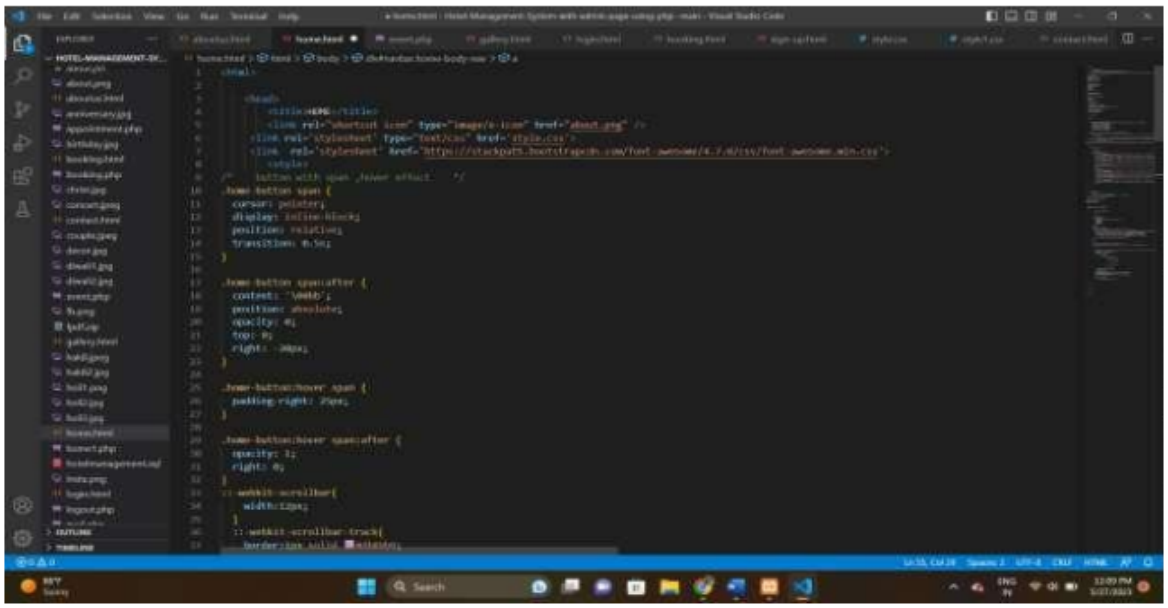


FIG NO.5.1.1

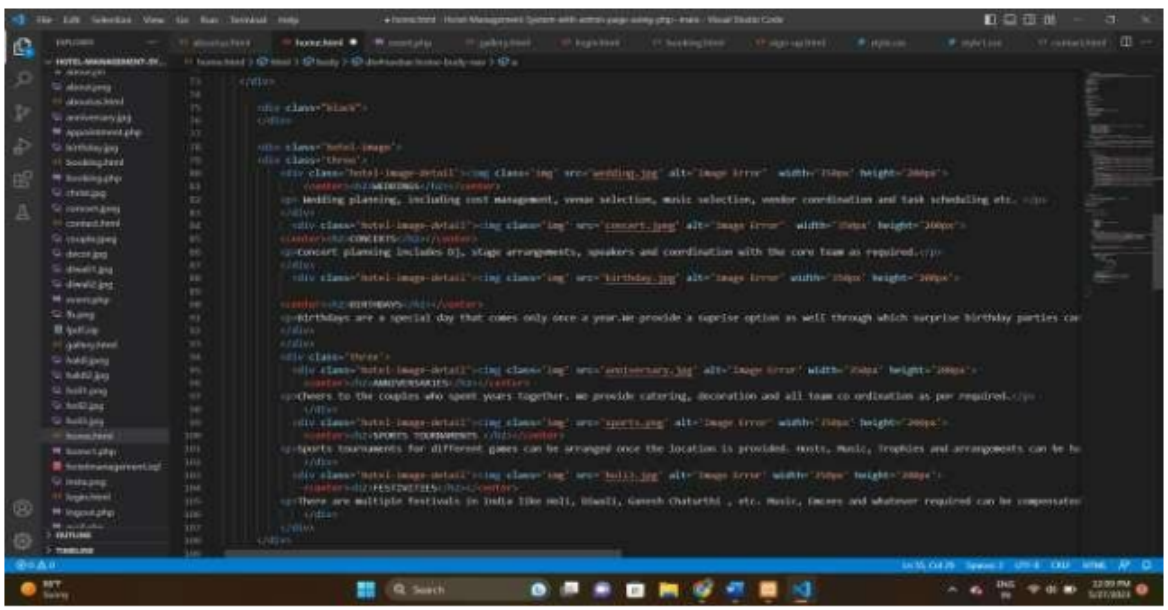
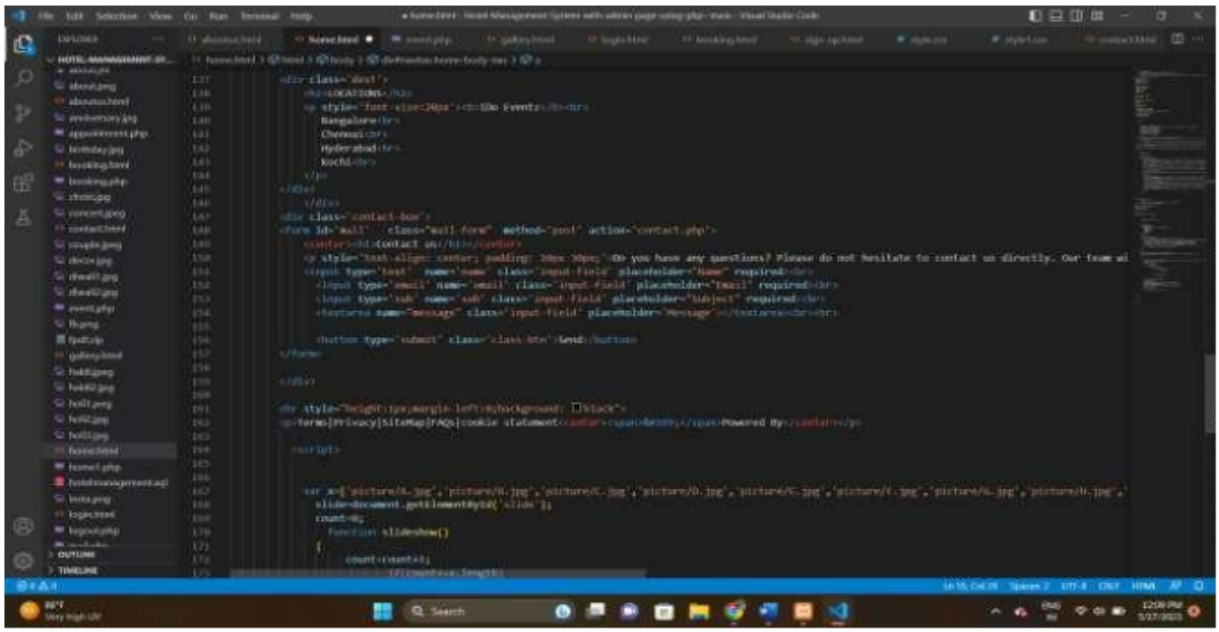


FIG NO.5.1.2



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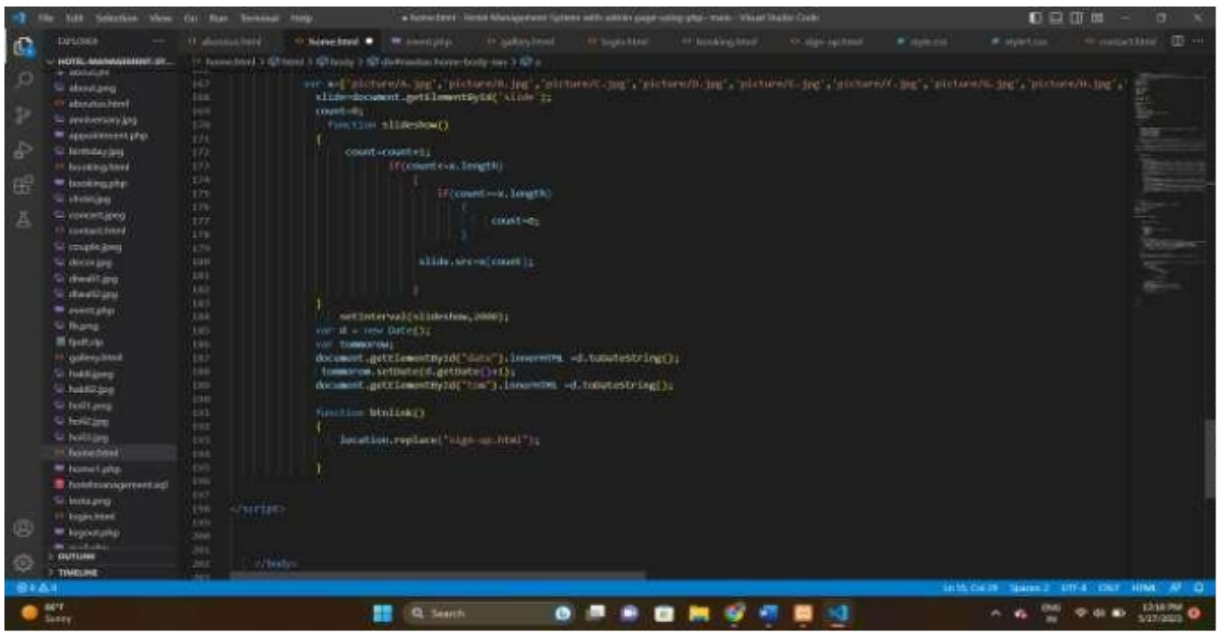


FIG NO.5.1.4

5.2 ABOUT US PAGE

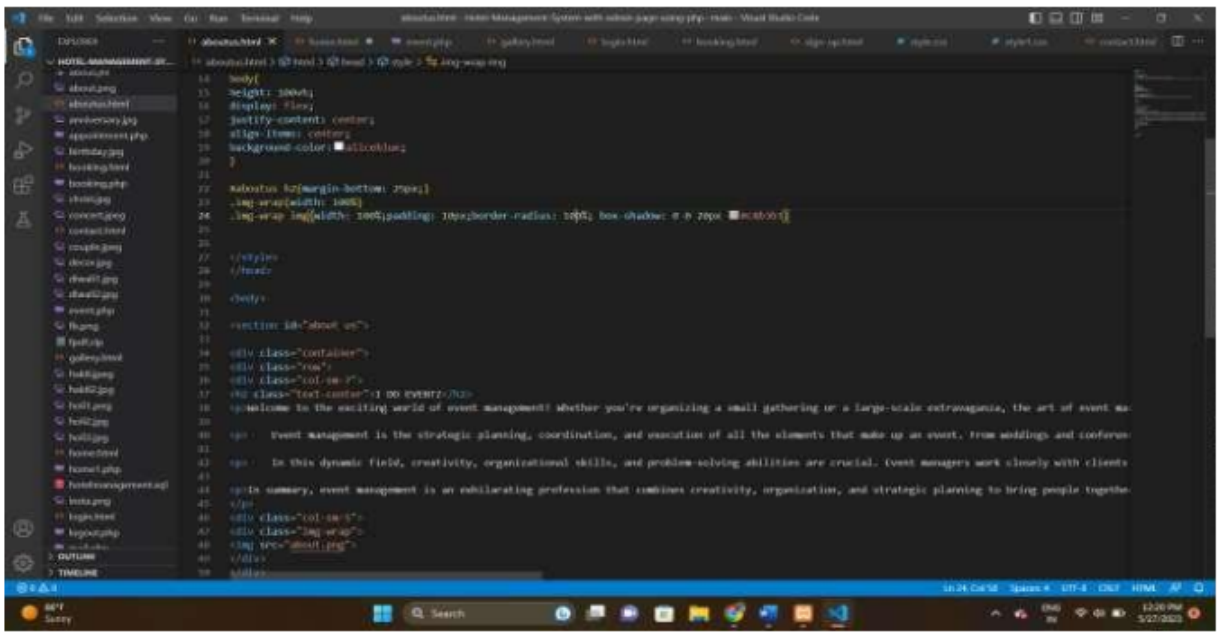


FIG NO.5.2.1

5.3. EVENTS PAGE

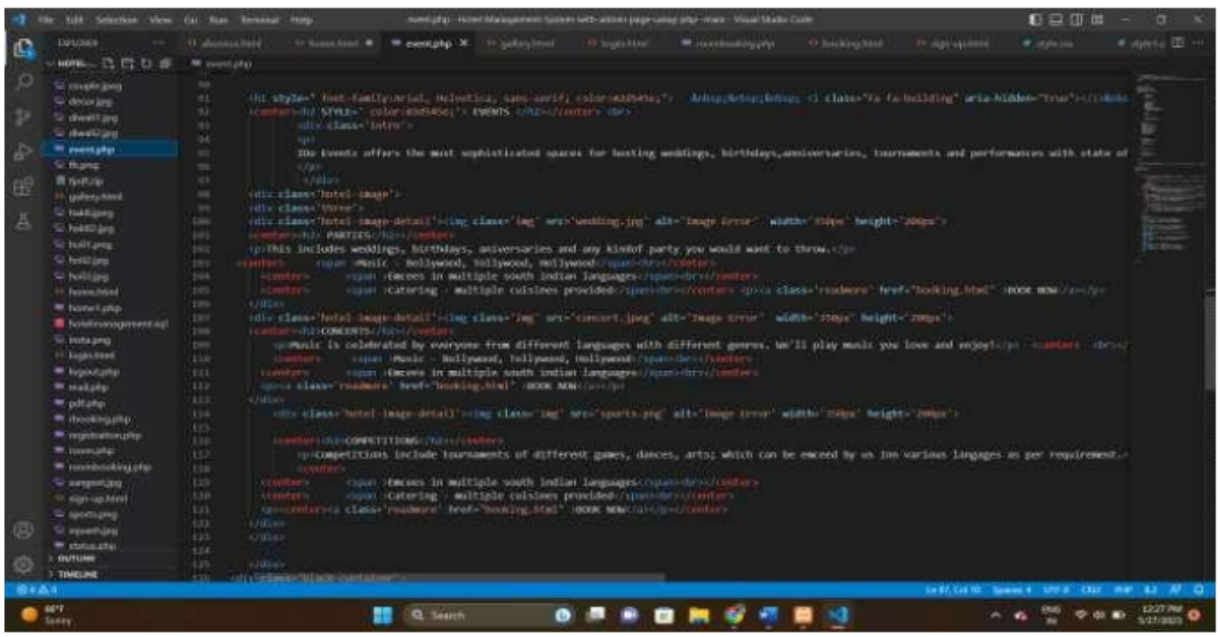
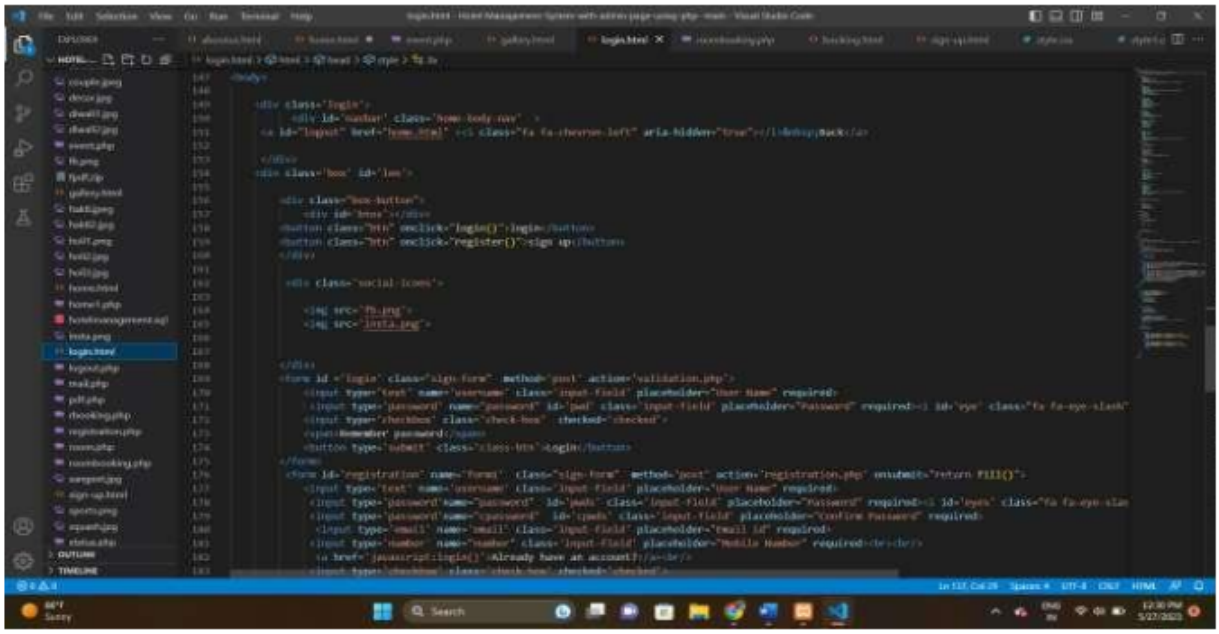


FIG NO.5.3.1

5.4 LOGIN PAGE



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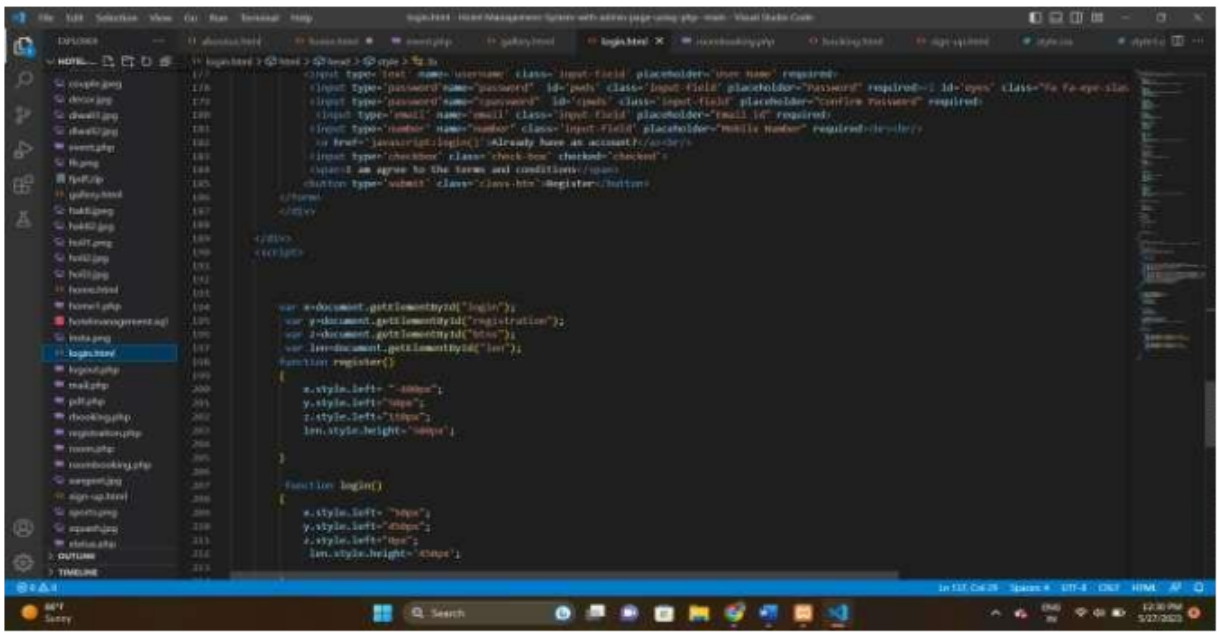
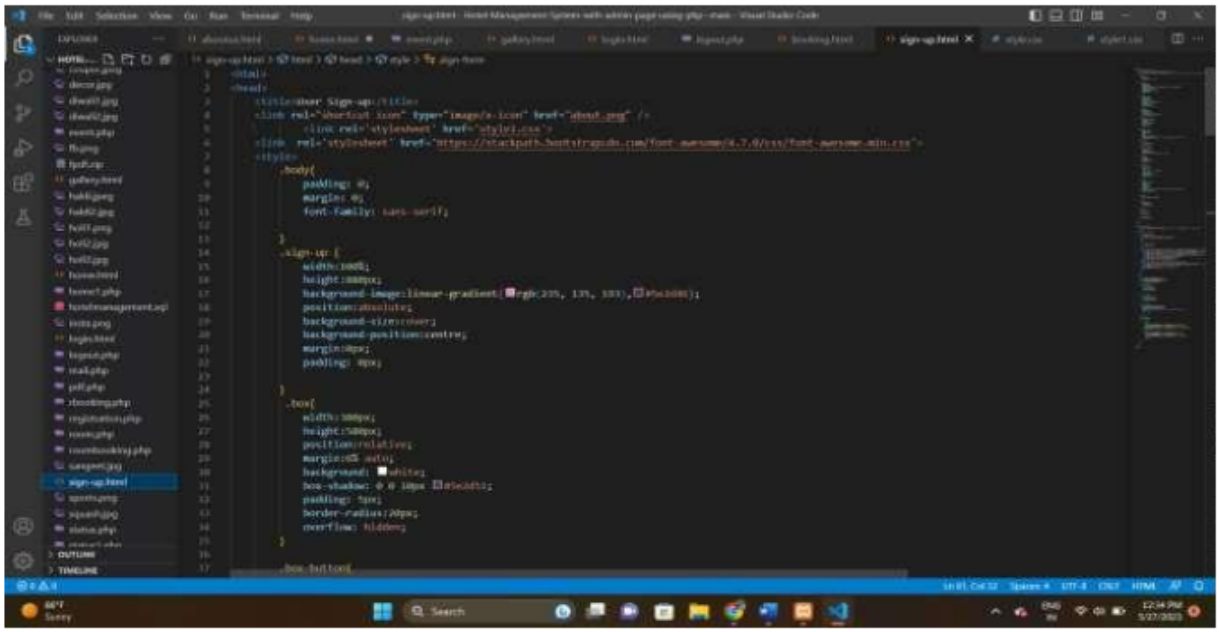


FIG NO.5.4.2

5.5 SIGNUP PAGE



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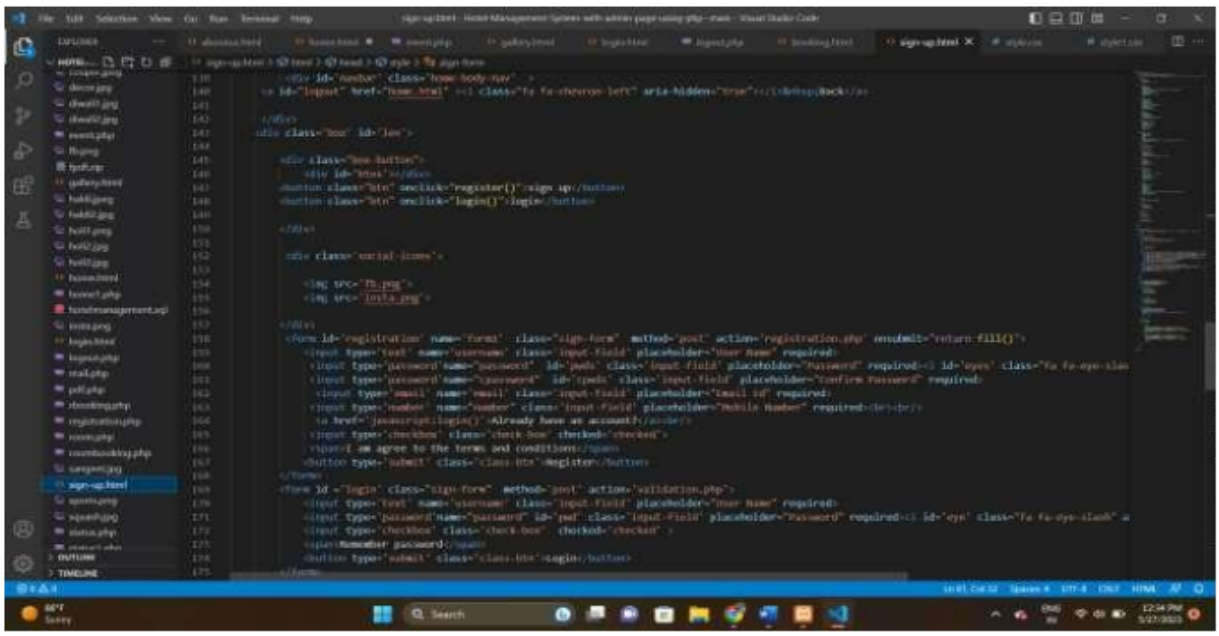


FIG NO.5.5.2

5.6 GALLERY PAGE

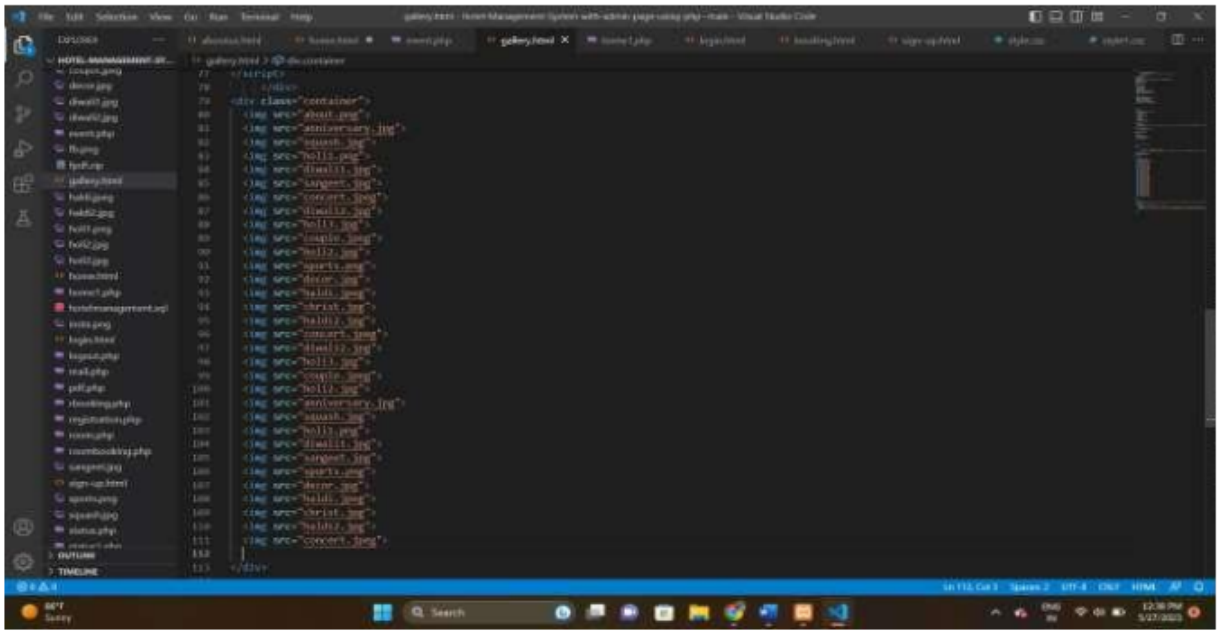


FIG NO.5.6.1

5.7 CONTACT US PAGE

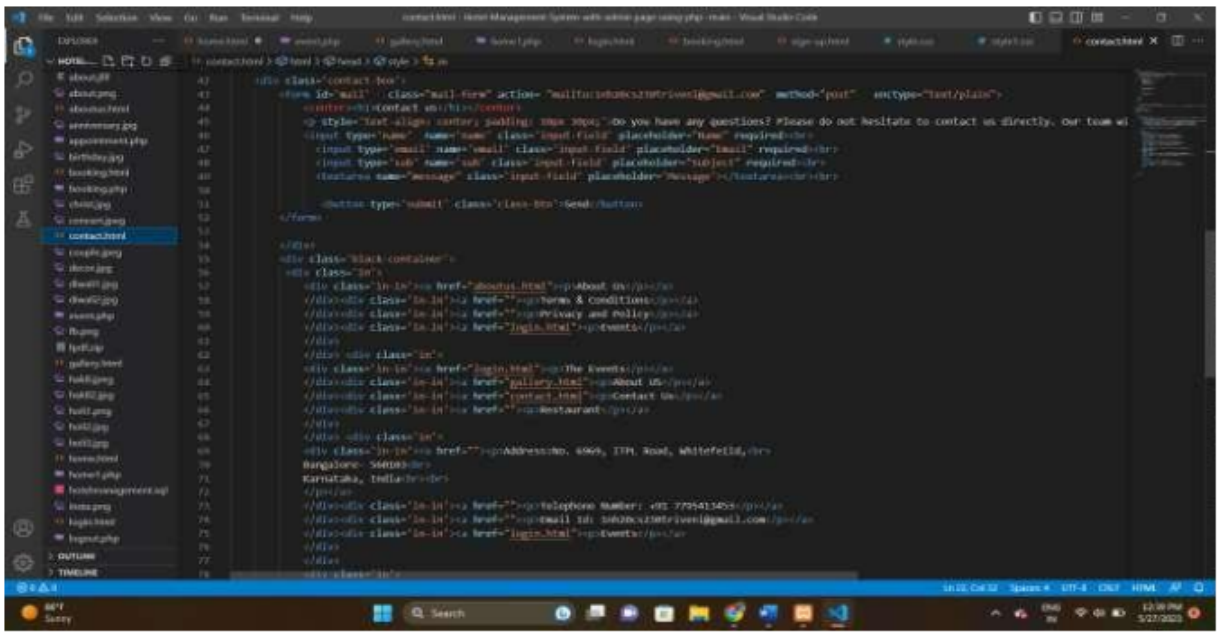
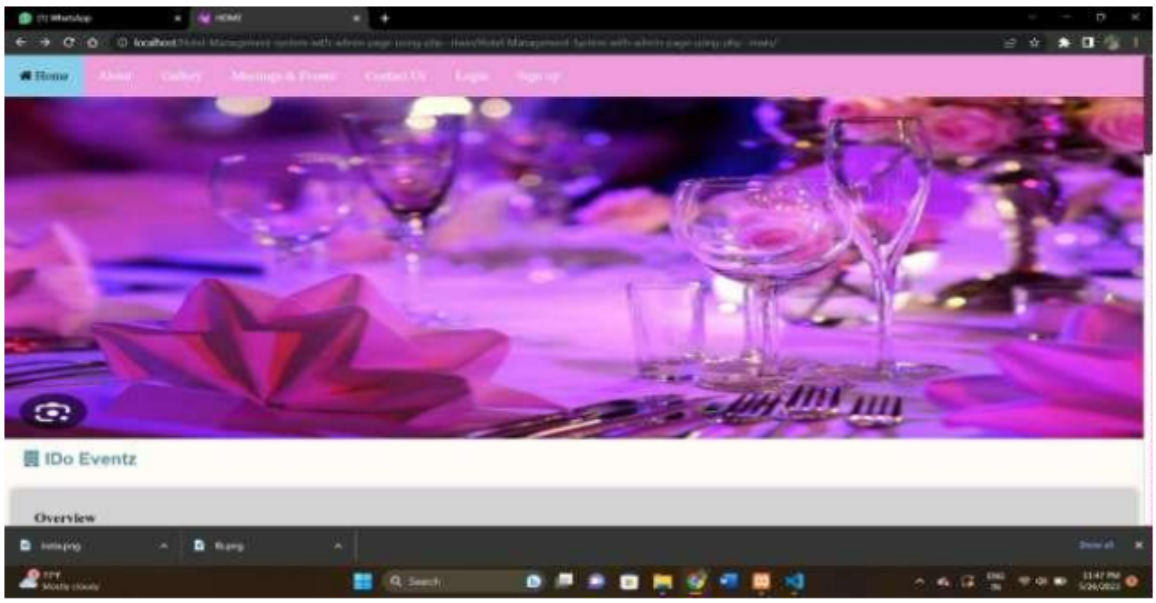


FIG NO.5.7.1

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS

6.1 HOMEPAGE



FIGNO.6.1.1

FIGNO.6.1.2

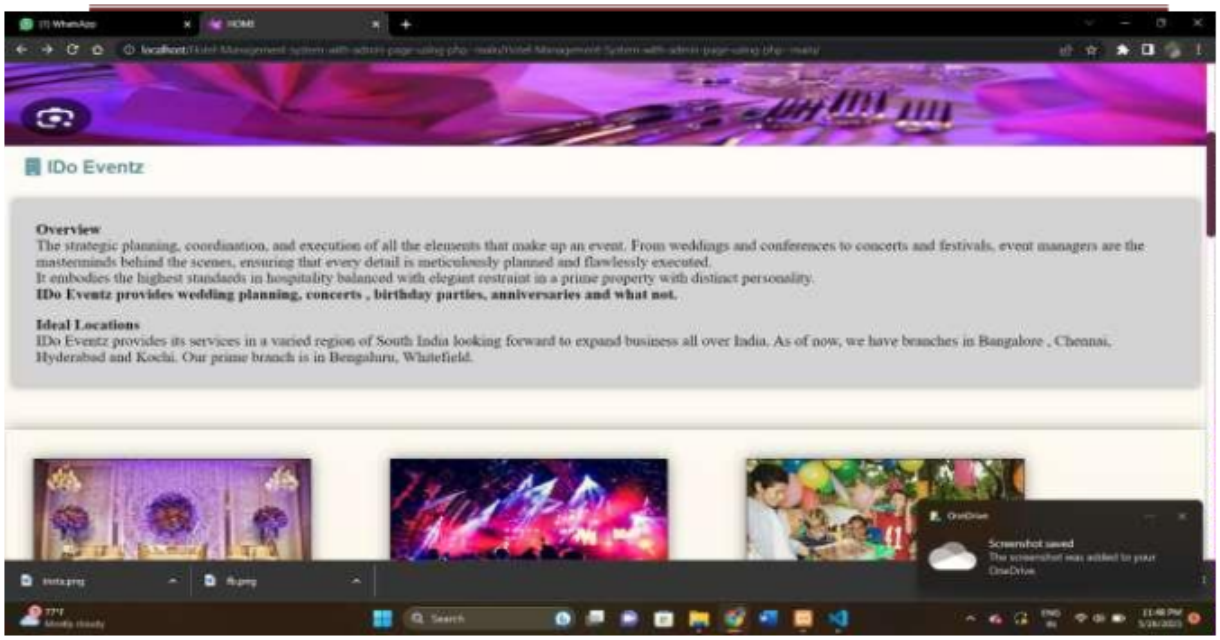


FIG NO 6.1.3

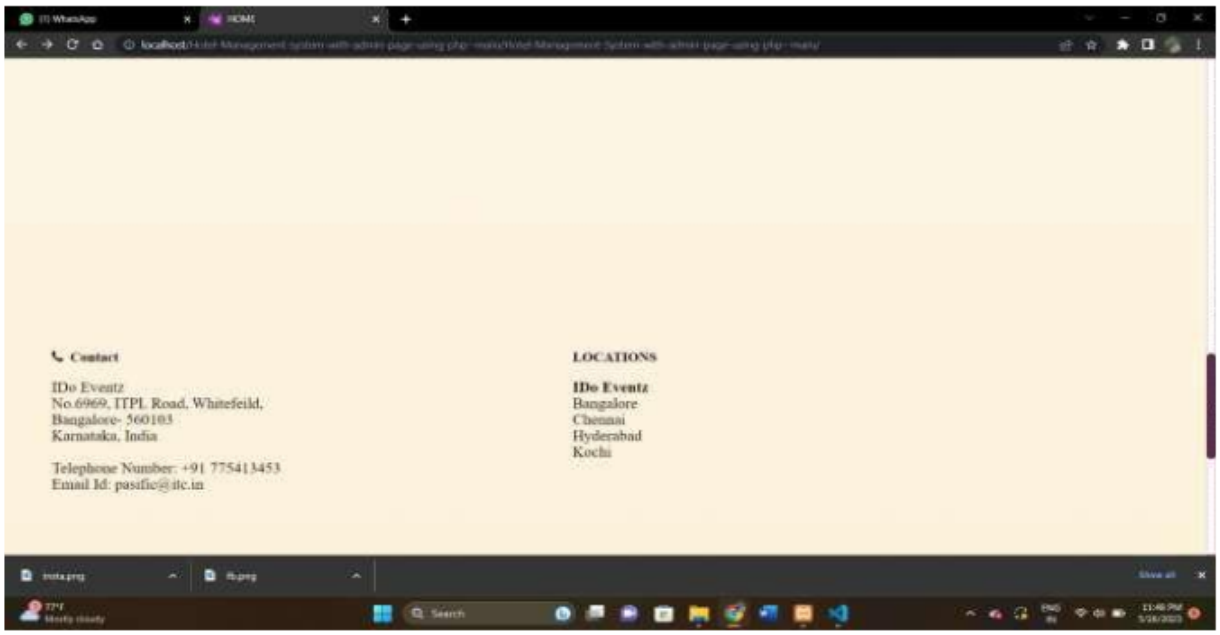
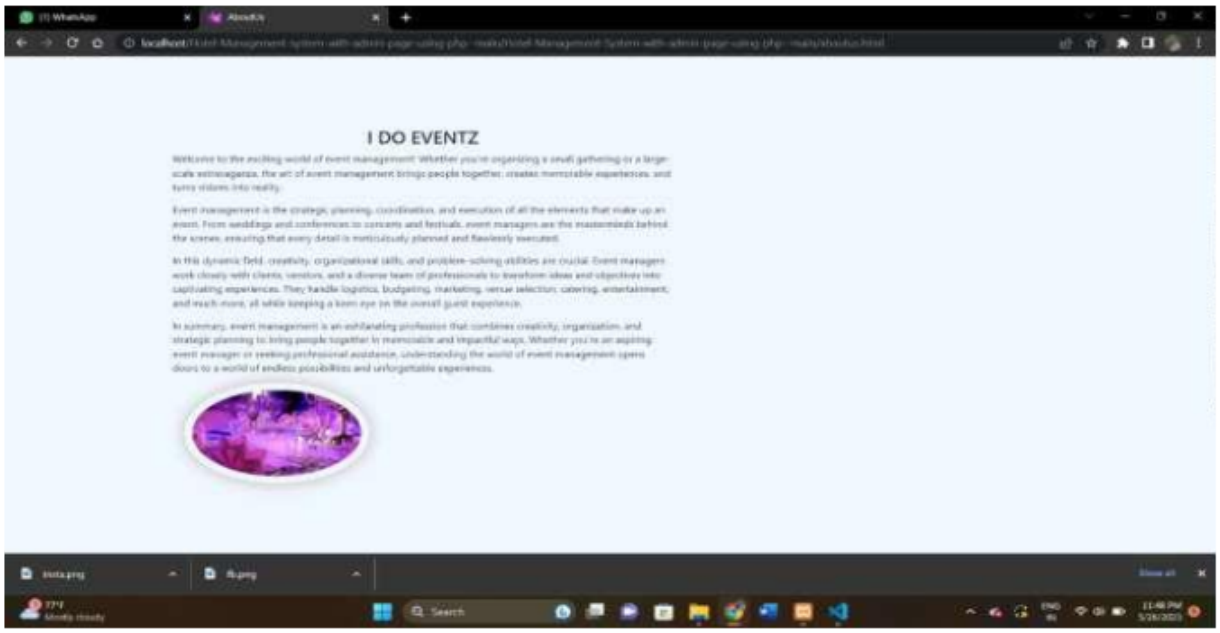


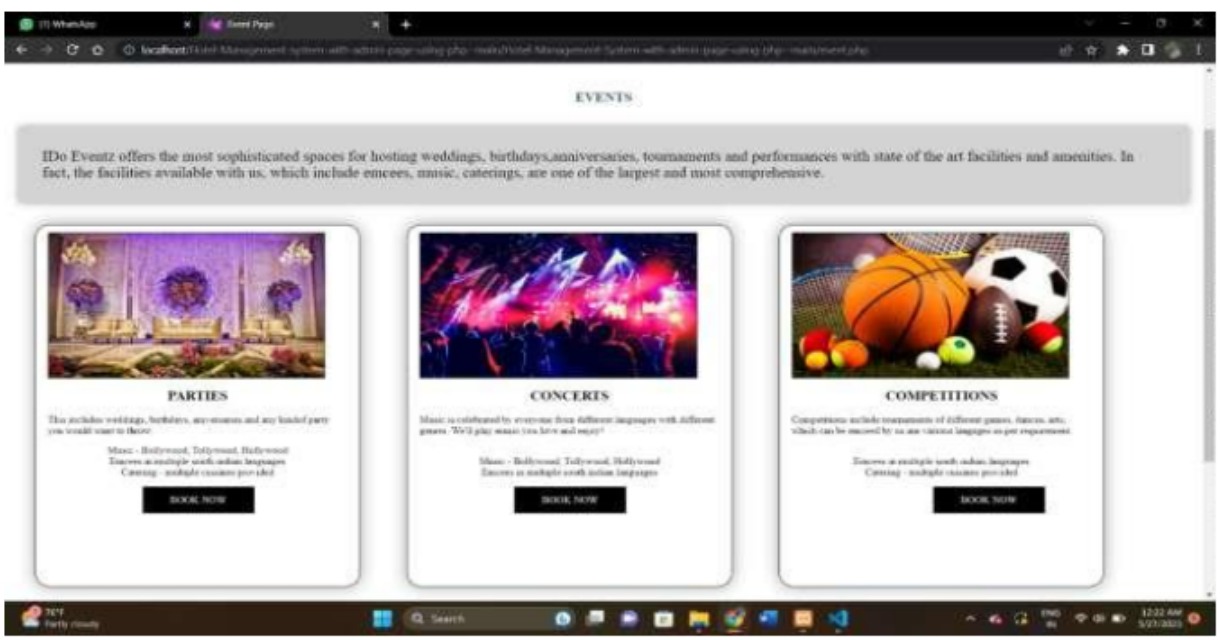
FIG NO.6.1.4

6.2 ABOUT US PAGE



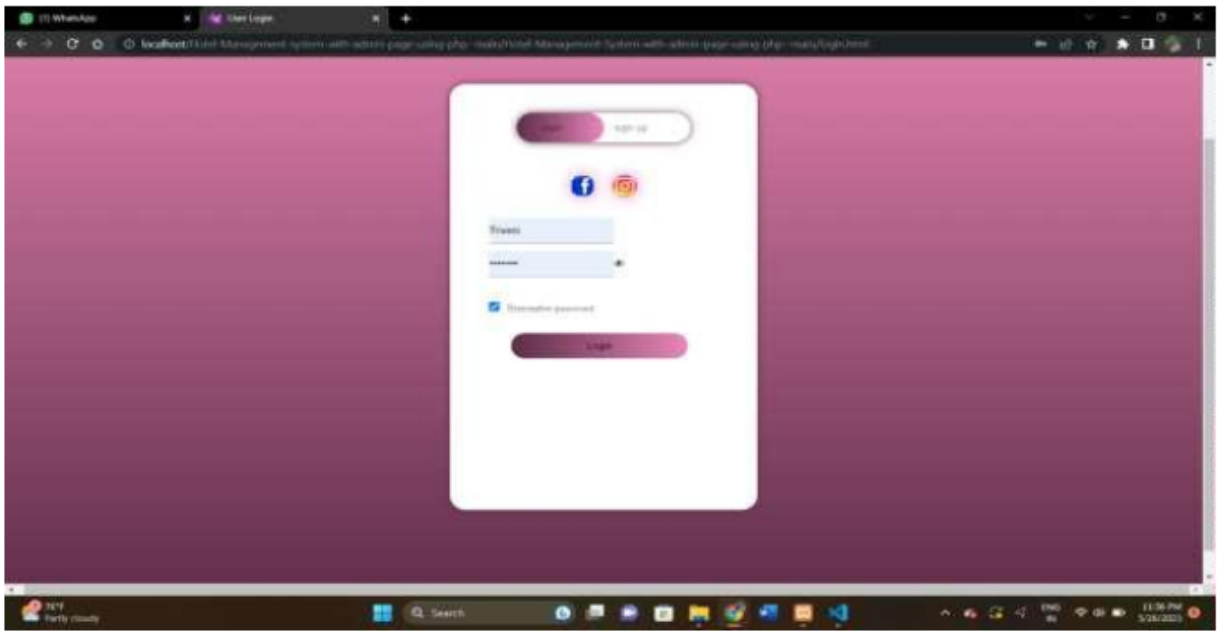
FIGNO.6.2.1

6.3 EVENTS PAGE



FIGNO.6.3.1

6.4 LOGIN PAGE



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6.5 SIGNUP PAGE

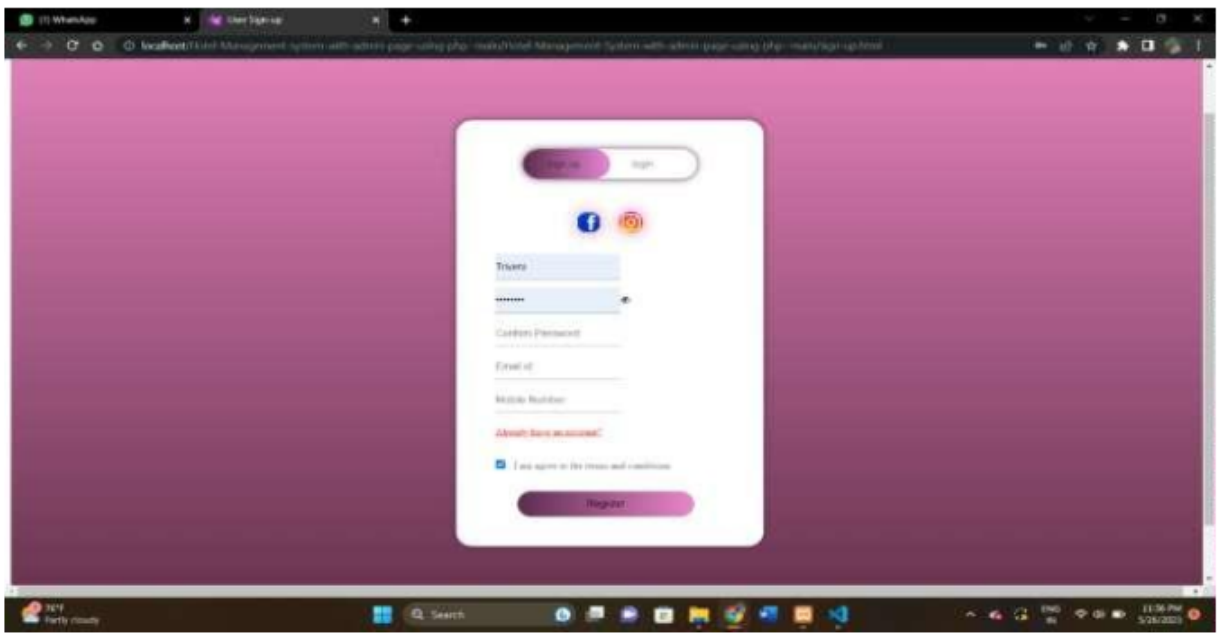
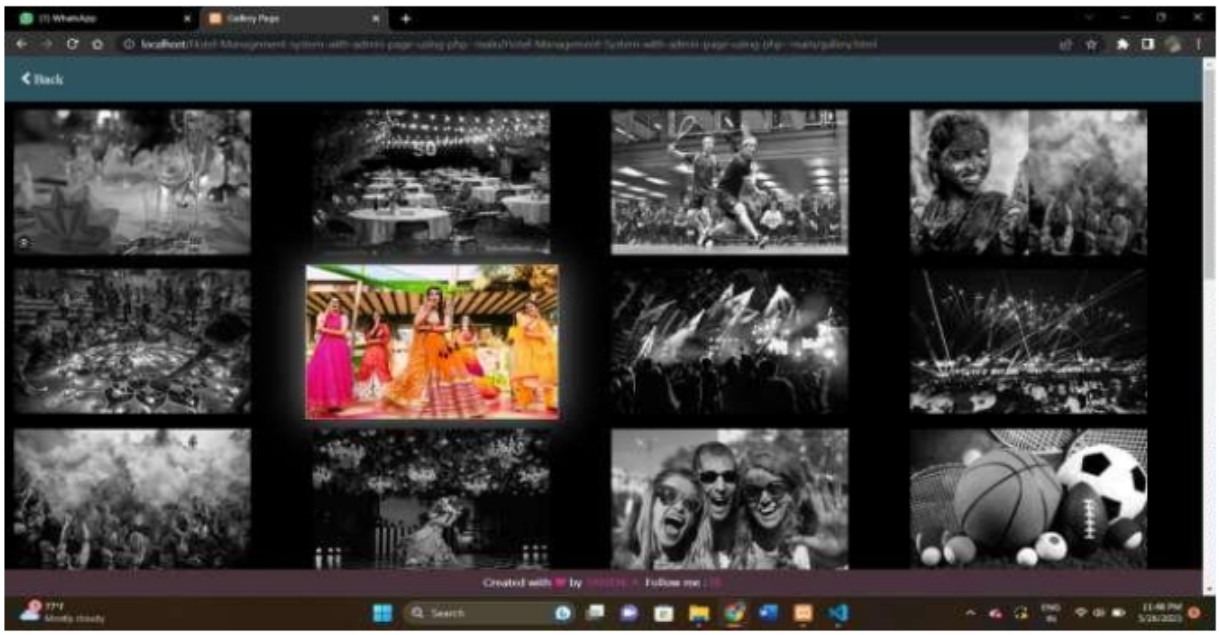


FIG NO.6.5.1

6.6 GALLERY PAGE



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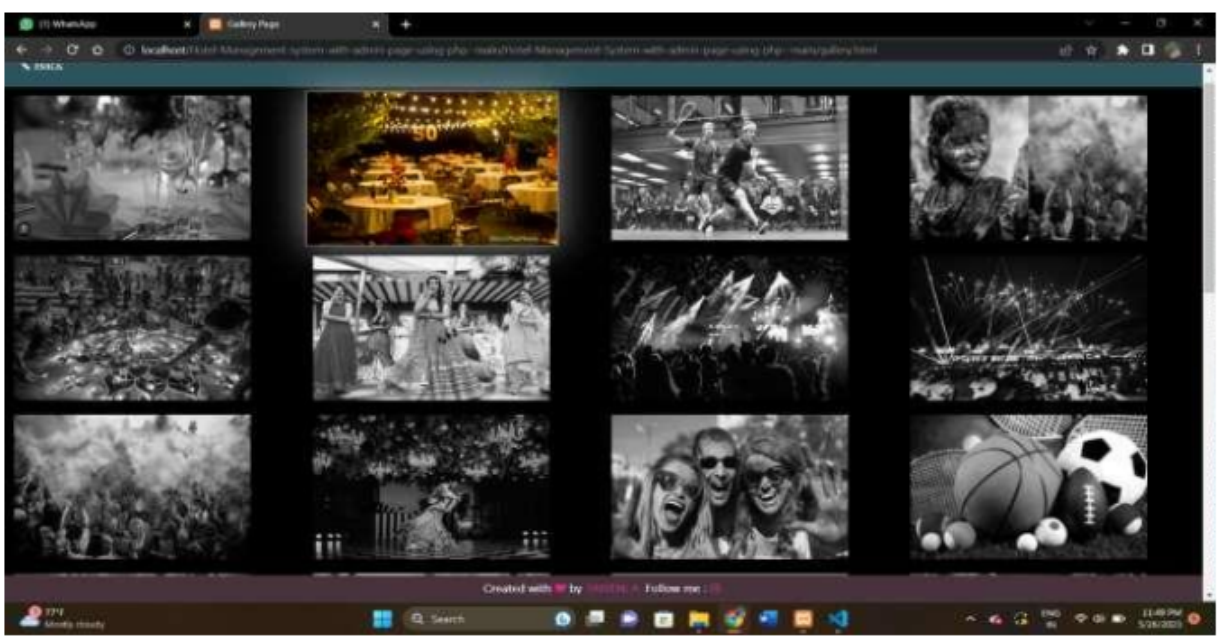

FIG NO.6.6.2

6.7 CONTACT US PAGE

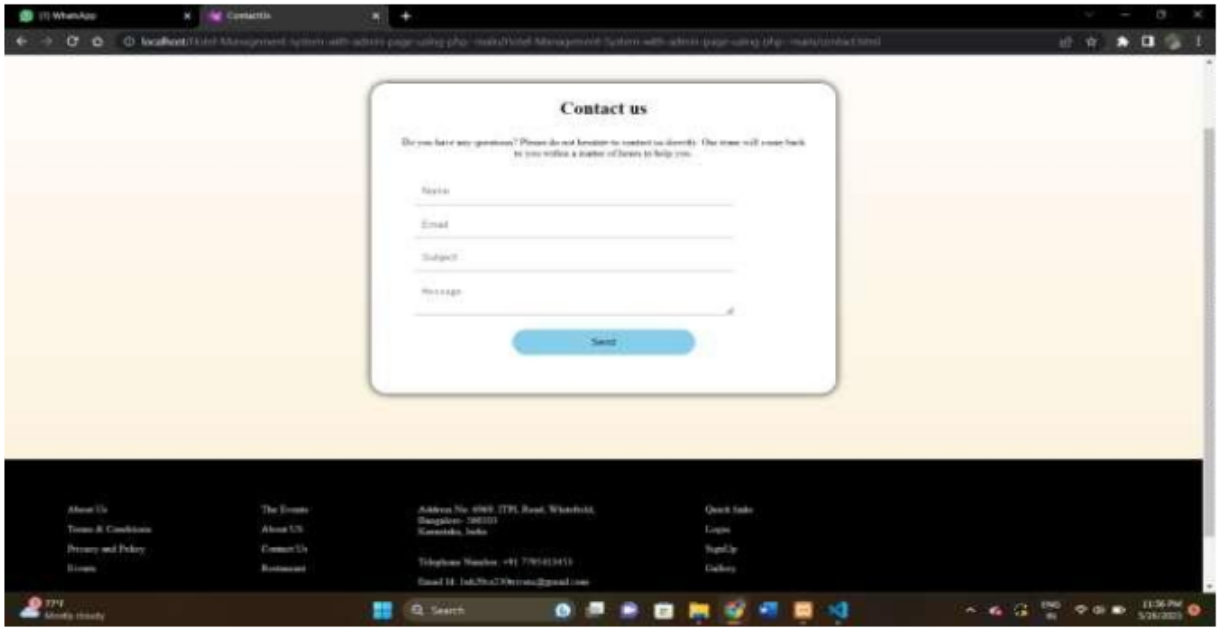

FIG NO.6.7.1

CHAPTER7

CONCLUSION

The mini project has successfully accomplished the goals it had set out in the objective sections of this report.

Developing an event management website is crucial to address the challenges and requirements faced by event organizers, attendees, and service providers. BY providing a centralized platform, streamlining processes, enhancing event visibility, improving communication, simplifying logistics management, and promoting attendee engagement, an event management website aims to create a seamless and efficient experience for all stakeholders involved.

BY embracing an event management website, event organizers can optimize their operations, reach a wider audience, enhance attendee experiences, make data-drived decisions, and ultimately create a successful and memorable events.

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