Zoo Management System

1.INTRODUCTION

India resides a very rich animal diversity, whereas maintenance recorded manually. Zoos were initially started for the entertainment of people. Gradually, Over the years, they have come to play an important role in conservation. The goal of the zoos is the conservation of the animals in the wild. Since, a research study was conducted to computerize their administration, maintenance and ticketing fields were easy. Therefore, designed a database system named, Zoo Management System(ZMS). It is a web based technology which manages peoples, animals details and provides ticket to the person who comes to visits in zoo with his/her family. This web application provides a way to effectively control record and track the people who visit to zoo.

A zoo management system effectively manages and handles all the functioning of a zoo. The software system can store the data of people tickets that came to visit in the zoo. The system also maintains and calculates the price of ticket. The system needs an administrator to input the detail of ticket like how many are adult and how many are child and print the ticket and give it to person.

The main advantage of this system is reduces usage of papers helps to keep green environment and reduce time consumption. In this project we use PHP and MYSQL database and it has one module that is Admin. All possible features such as verification, validation, security etc, have been considered.

OVERVIEW

We are here trying to make project on Zoo Management System, Which is basically an application software were we can get information about animals. Here animal loving people search foreign animal to get the whole information with id.

Zoo Management System is a web based technology which manages peoples, animals details and provides ticket to the person who comes to visits in zoo with his/her family. This web application provides a way to effectively control record and track the people who visit to Zoo.

A zoo management system effectively manages and handles all the functioning of a Zoo. The software system can store the data of people tickets that came to visit in the Zoo.

It will provide reduced response time against the queries made by different users. This project is based on PHP language with MYSQL database which manages people and provides ticket

to the person who comes to visits in zoo with his/her family. All possible features such as verification, validation, security, user friendliness etc have been considered.

OBJECTIVES

- The proposed system will affect or interface with the person with who visit in the zoo and administrator.
- Admin login into the system and can add more animals with cage no, breed, etc. and also manage the animals.
- With this, admin can view and edit details of tickets for normal adult and child, foreigner adult and child.
- The system also maintains and calculates the price of ticket in order to minimize the waiting times.
- And also generates the report of the people who visits the zoo between the dates.
- With this can also be able to search by the ticket Id.

2.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 Front End

HTML, CSS, JS and PHP are acronyms for different coding languages used for displaying and processing webpages on the internet. Each has a different purpose and function and they work together to deliver beautiful websites with updated content to your web browser. The following as used for the implementation of User interface and Experience as front- end technologies.

A CSS framework is a pre-prepared software framework that is meant to allow for easier, more standards-compliant web design using the Cascading Style Sheets language. Most of these frameworks contain at least a grid. More functional frameworks also come with more features and additional JavaScript based functions, but are mostly design oriented and unobtrusive. This differentiates these from functional and full JavaScript frameworks

- In our web application we have used the Bootstrap CSS framework.
- Bootstrap CSS has been used for color, animation, input styles, page margin, grid etc.
- Bootstrap CSS is free and open source we can use it as required and make changes as our requirements.
- Several other frameworks can be used such as Bootstrap. The use of Bootstrap CSS was done in out project to avoid more complexity and for its ease of use.

2.1.1 HTML

The Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

- Publish online documents with headings, text, tables, lists, photos, etc.
- Retrieve online information via hypertext links, at the click of a button.
- Design forms for conducting transactions with remote services, for use in searching for information, making rereservations, ordering products, etc.

In our project we have used HTML to create web pages like home page, to provide customer with different foods that are available in our cafeteria.

2.1.2 CSS

CSS is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including color, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, Small screens, or printers. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based mark-up language. The separation of HTML from CSS makes it easier to maintain sites, share style sheets across pages, and tailor pages to different environments.

In our project we have used the external style sheets where the CSS styles are defined in other file and we just need to include that file in our project files by specifying its location.

2.1.3 JavaScript

JavaScript is a cross-platform, object-oriented scripting language used to make webpages interactive (ex. having complex animations, clickable buttons, popup menus, etc.). There are also more advanced server side versions of JavaScript such as Node.Js which allow you to add more functionality to a website than simply downloading files (such as real time collaboration between multiple computers). Inside a host environment (for example, a web browser), JavaScript can be connected to the objects of its environment to provide programmatic control over them. Client-side JavaScript extends the core language by supplying objects to control a browser and its Document Object Model (DOM). For example, client-side extensions allow an application to place elements on an HTML form and respond to user events such as mouse

clicks, form input, and page navigation. Server- side JavaScript extends the core language by supplying objects relevant to running JavaScript on a server. For example, server-side extensions allow an application to communicate with a database, provide continuity of information from one invocation to another of the application, or perform file manipulations on a server.

2.1.4 PHP

PHP is a server side scripting language that is used to develop Static websites or Dynamic websites or Web applications. PHP stands for Hypertext Pre-processor, that earlier stood for Personal Home Pages. PHP is supported by a wide range of commercial and open- source web servers, including Red-Hat Linux, and can also be installed as an Apache module. Its widespread availability and its relative simplicity mean that it is an excellent way to introduce dynamic features into your webpages. As it is an open, non-proprietary standard, PHP developers are not restricted by the limitations imposed by some commercial suppliers of server-side scripting software, neither do they have to purchase expensive licenses in order to use it.

2.2 Back End

2.2.1 MySQL

MySQL is offered under two different editions: the open source MySQL Community Server and the proprietary Enterprise Server. MySQL Enterprise Server is differentiated by a series of proprietary extensions which install as server plugins, but otherwise shares the version numbering system and is built from the same code base. Major features as available in MySQL. A broad subset of ANSI SQL 99, as well as extensions, Cross-platform support, Stored procedures, using a procedural language that closely adheres to SQL/PSM, Triggers, Cursors, Updatable views, Online Data Definition Language (DDL) when using the InnoDB Storage Engine. Information schema Performance Schema that collects and aggregates statistics about server execution and query performance for monitoring purposes. MySQL is one of the most popular relational database system being used on the Web today. It is freely available and easy to install, however if you have installed Wamp server it already there on your machine. MySQL database server offers several advantages:

- MySQL is easy to use, yet extremely powerful, fast, secure, and scalable.

- MySQL runs on a wide range of operating systems, including UNIX or Linux, Microsoft Windows, Apple Mac OS X, and others.
- MySQL supports standard SQL (Structured Query Language).
- MySQL is ideal database solution for both small and large applications.
- MySQL is developed, and distributed by Oracle Corporation.
- MySQL includes data security layers that protect sensitive data from intruders.

2.2.2 PHP

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed primarily for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Originally created by Ramus Leadoff in 1994, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Development Team. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive acronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code may be embedded into HTML or HTML5 markup, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server software combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a command-line interface (CLI) and can be used to implement standalone graphical applications.

3. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

3.1 Software Requirements

Database : MYSQL

Server : Apache

Frontend : HTML

Scripting Language: JavaScript

Technology: PHP

Operating System: Windows XP or later

3.2 SYSTEM DESIGN

Design is the first step in the development phase for any techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization.

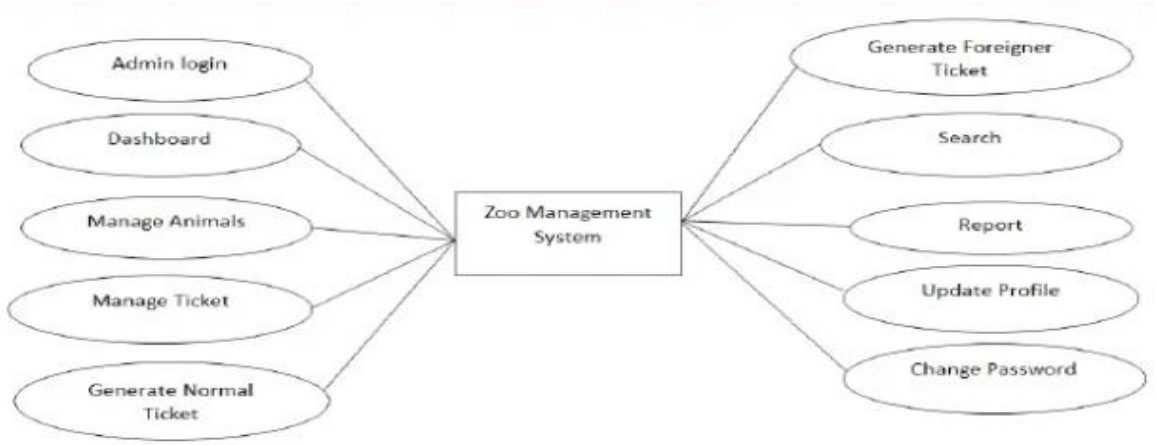


Figure 1 :System Design

Once the software requirements have been analyzed and specified the software design involves three technical activities design, coding, implementation and testing that are required to build and verify the software.

The design activities are of main importance in this phase, because in this activity, decisions ultimately affecting the success of the software implementation and its ease of maintenance are made. These decisions have the final bearing upon reliability and maintainability of the system. Design is the only way to accurately translate the customer's requirements into finished software or a system.

Design is the place where quality is fostered in development. Software design is a process through which requirements are translated into a representation of software. Software design is conducted in two steps. Preliminary design is concerned with the transformation of requirements into data.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

In earlier days, Zoological gardens provide an opportunity to open up a whole new world of curiosity and interest, and sensitize visitors regarding the value and need for conservation of wildlife. Zoos were initially started for the entertainment of people. Gradually over the years, they have come to play an important role in conservation. The ultimate goal of zoos is the

conservation of animals The entire detail of the ZOO PARK and to elaborate more on providing the visitors entry tickets, keeping the animals' details and maintaining their birth, death& updates. Zoos faced the problems of issuing a ticket and maintaining the animal's data by manually. It takes more time and difficult to maintain. Zoo management system will find a new way to overcome the above problem that will help to provide the tickets effectively without any corrupted data or information and to provide a security data base to store all animals' details. By this way, the history record can be maintained without much manual effort and storage of paper. So this reduces the usage of papers which in turns helps to keep Green Environment.

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make database access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. Relationships are established between the data items and unnecessary data items are removed. Normalization is done to get an internal consistency of data and to have minimum redundancy and maximum stability. This ensures minimizing data storage required, minimizing chances of data inconsistencies and optimizing for updates. The MS Access database has been chosen for developing the relevant databases.

4.1 Modules

Admin:

1. **Dashboard:** In this section, admin can see how many foreigner and Indian ticket is generating today and yesterday.
2. **Animals Details:** In this section, admin can manage animals details (Add/Update).
3. **Manage Ticket:** In this section, admin can update price and ticket type of ticket.
4. **Indian Ticket:** In this section, admin can add the detail of number of adult and number of child and print the ticket with their total cost.
5. **Foreigner Ticket:** In this section, admin can add the detail of number of adult and number of child and print the ticket with their total cost.
6. **Search:** In this section admin, can search ticket by ticket id.
7. **Reports:** In this section admin can view how many ticket has been generate in particular period.
8. **Logout:** Normal browser close will not destroy the session. The browser application is closed. By using logout option from web application will Log the user out from the application and destroys the session, so that it cannot be resumed by unauthorized person.

4.2 PHP

PHP code consists of a core, with optional extensions to the core functionality. PHP's MySQL-related extensions, such as the MySQLi extension, and the MySQL extension, are implemented using the PHP extension framework. An extension typically exposes an API to the PHP developer, to allow its facilities to be used programmatically. However, some extensions which use the PHP extension framework do not expose an API to the PHP developer, The PDO MySQL driver extension, for example, does not expose an API to the PHP developer, but provides an interface to the PDO layer above it. MySQLi is an improved version of the older PHP MySQL driver, offering various benefits. The authors of the PHP scripting language recommend using MySQLi when dealing with MySQL server versions 4.1.3 and newer (takes advantage of new functionality).

- PHP is a server-side scripting language that is used to develop Static websites or Dynamic websites or Web applications. PHP stands for Hypertext Pre-processor, that earlier stood for Personal Home Pages.
- It is an excellent way to introduce dynamic features into web pages and our web application makes full use of it.
- features in our web application such as maintaining sessions for each users and the main functionality of providing the study material and other necessary things is done by using the dynamic features of PHP.
- We have used the MySQLi extension which is widely popular.
- The MySQLi Extension is a relational database driver used in the PHP scripting language to provide an interface with MySQL databases.
- MySQLi functions allow you to access MySQL database servers which we use for our web applications.

4.3 MYSQL

MySQL can be built and installed manually from source code, but it is more commonly installed from a binary package unless special customizations are required. On most Linux distributions, the package management system can download and install MySQL with minimal effort, though further configuration is often required to adjust security and optimization settings. LAMP software bundle, displayed here together with Squid. Though MySQL began as a low-end alternative to more powerful proprietary databases, it has gradually evolved to support higher-scale needs as well. It is still most commonly used in small to medium scale

single-server deployments, either as a component in a LAMP-based web application or as a standalone database server. Much of MySQL's appeal originates in its relative simplicity and ease of use, which is enabled by an ecosystem of open source tools such as phpMyAdmin. In the medium range, MySQL can be scaled by deploying it on more powerful hardware, such as a multi-processor server with gigabytes of memory. MySQL is one of the most popular relational database systems being used on the Web today. It is freely available and easy to install, however if you have installed Wamp server it already there on your machine.

MySQL database server offers several advantages:

- ✓ MySQL is easy to use, yet extremely powerful, fast, secure, and scalable.
- ✓ MySQL supports standard SQL (Structured Query Language).
- ✓ MySQL is ideal database solution for both small and large applications.
- ✓ MySQL includes data security layers that protect sensitive data from intruders.
- ✓ MySQL includes data security layers that protect sensitive data from intruders.

For the working of our web application MySQL is very important as it is used for performing several operations on our database such as Fetch, Insert and manipulate.

This is done with the help of server-side scripting language PHP, its use in our web application is elaborated below.

5. PROJECT CODE

```sql
SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";
START TRANSACTION;
SET time_zone = "+00:00";

CREATE TABLE `tbladmin` (
  `ID` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `AdminName` varchar(120) DEFAULT NULL,
  `UserName` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
  `MobileNumber` bigint(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Email` varchar(120) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Password` varchar(120) DEFAULT NULL,
  `AdminRegdate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;

--Dumping data for table `tbladmin`--

INSERT INTO `tbladmin` (`ID`, `AdminName`, `UserName`, `MobileNumber`, `Email`, `Password`, `AdminRegdate`)
 VALUES(1, 'Admin', 'admin', 1234567890, 'admin@gmail.com', 'f925916e2754e5e03f75dd58a5733251',
 '2024-01-31 21:38:00');

-- Table structure for table `tblanimal`
--


CREATE TABLE `tblanimal` (
  `ID` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `AnimalName` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `CageNumber` int(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `FeedNumber` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Breed` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `AnimalImage` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Description` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
  `CreationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp() ON UPDATE current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_general_ci;

--
-- Dumping data for table `tblanimal`
--

INSERT INTO `tblanimal` (`ID`, `AnimalName`, `CageNumber`, `FeedNumber`, `Breed`, `AnimalImage`, `Description`,
(1, 'Giraffe', 12300, 'FN-123', 'Masai giraffe', '694cb29edd30cd1d86dda55dd904ee4b1596609931.jpg',
'The Masai giraffe (Giraffa camelopardalis tippelskirchii), also spelled Maasai giraffe,
also called Kilimanjaro giraffe, is the largest subspecies of giraffe. It is native to East Africa.
 The Masai giraffe can be found in central and southern Kenya and in Tanzania.', '2024-02-14 18:30:00'),

(2, 'Giraffe', 12301, 'F-5688', 'Reticulated giraffe', '7fdc1a630c238af0815181f9faa190f51596609868.jpg',
 'The reticulated giraffe (Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata), also known as the Somali giraffe,
  is a subspecies of giraffe native to the Horn of Africa. It lives in Somalia, southern Ethiopia,
  and northern Kenya. There are approximately 8,500 individuals living in the wild.', '2024-02-14 18:30:00'),
(3, 'Tiger', 12302, 'FN-809', 'Bengal Tiger', 'e692bd84570d9f467b75af761bf15c7c1596609789.jpg',
 'The Bengal tiger is a tiger from a specific population of the Panthera tigris tigris subspecies
  that is native to the Indian subcontinent. It is threatened by poaching, loss, and fragmentation of
   habitat, and was estimated at comprising fewer than 2,500 individuals by 2011.', '2024-02-14 18:30:00'),
(4, 'Tiger', 12303, 'FN-798', ' Indochinese Tiger', '031a51aa205bd3138f7afeb0d86999e51596611280.png',
 'The Indochinese tiger is a tiger from a specific population of the Panthera tigris tigris subspecies
 that is native to Southeast Asia. This population occurs in Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia
  and southwestern China.', '2024-02-14 18:30:00'),
(5, 'Tiger', 12304, 'FN-787', 'Siberian Tiger', '1e6ae4ada992769567b71815f124fac51596609708.jpg',
'The Siberian tiger is a tiger from a specific population of the Panthera tigris tigris subspecies
that is native to the Russian Far East, Northeast China, and possibly North Korea. It once ranged throughout
the Korean Peninsula, north China, Russian Far East, and eastern Mongolia.', '2024-02-14 18:30:00'),
(6, 'Tiger', 12305, 'FN-345', 'Indochinese Tiger', '37b3f2f8b979f990fbe8bbf02fb87ddb1596609488.jpg',
 'The Indochinese tiger is a tiger from a specific population of the Panthera tigris tigris subspecies
 that is native to Southeast Asia. This population occurs in Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia
  and southwestern China.', '2024-02-14 18:30:00'),
```

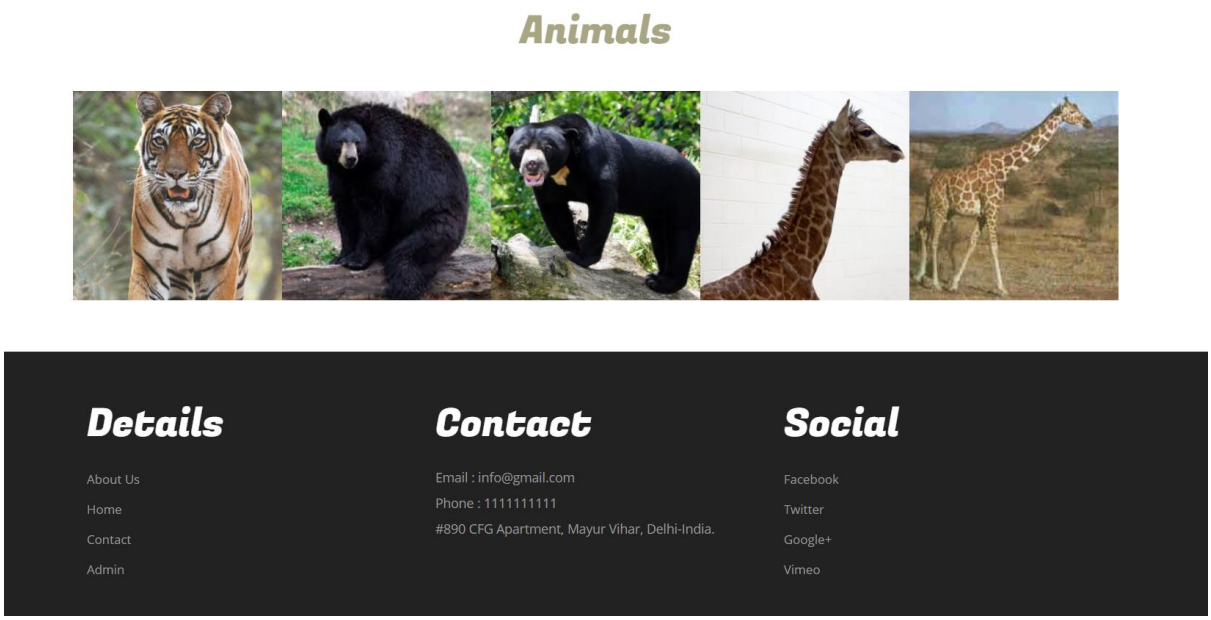
```
(7, 'Bear', 12307, 'FN-0123', 'Sloth Bear', 'efc1a80c391be252d7d777a437f868701596611141.jpg', 'The sloth bear
(Melursus ursinus) is a myrmecophagous bear species native to the Indian subcontinent. It feeds on fruits,
ants and termites. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, mainly because of habitat loss and
degradation.', '2024-02-14 18:30:00'),
(8, 'Bear', 12308, 'FN-090', 'Sun Bear', '6c09a06117fd4daa8fd74f6d1560d6a01596609406.jpg',
'The sun bear (Helarctos malayanus) is a species in the family Ursidae occurring in the tropical forests
of Southeast Asia. It is the smallest bear, standing nearly 70 centimetres (28 inches) at the shoulder and
weighing 25–65 kilograms (55–143 pounds). It is stockily built, with large paws, strongly curved claws, small
rounded ears and a short snout. The fur is generally jet-black, but can vary from grey to red. Sun bears get
their name from the characteristic orange to cream coloured chest patch. Its unique morphology—inward-turned
front feet, flattened chest, powerful forelimbs with large claws—suggests adaptations for climbing.',
'2024-02-14 18:30:00');

-- Table structure for table `tblpage`
--

CREATE TABLE `tblpage` (
  `ID` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `PageType` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `PageTitle` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `PageDescription` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
  `Email` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `MobileNumber` bigint(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_general_ci;

-- Dumping data for table `tblpage`
--

INSERT INTO `tblpage` (`ID`, `PageType`, `PageTitle`, `PageDescription`, `Email`, `MobileNumber`, `UpdationDate`)
 VALUES
(1, 'aboutus', 'About us', 'We understand that running your business is hard work. This is a game-changer
 when it comes to family activity center software. Clubspeed develops and adapts our solution specifically
  for the needs of your business; simply sit back, relax, and let us do all the heavy lifting. Then the fun
   will truly begin!<div><br></div>', NULL, NULL, '2024-02-10 02:59:31'),
(2, 'contactus', 'Contact Us', '#890 CFG Apartment, Mayur Vihar, Delhi-India.', 'info@gmail.com', 1111111111,
 '2024-02-10 02:59:31');

-- Table structure for table `tblticforeigner`
--

CREATE TABLE `tblticforeigner` (
  `ID` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `TicketID` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `visitorName` varchar(250) DEFAULT NULL,
  `NoAdult` int(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `NoChildren` int(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `AdultUnitprice` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
  `ChildUnitprice` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
  `PostingDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;

-- Dumping data for table `tblticforeigner`
--

INSERT INTO `tblticforeigner` (`ID`, `TicketID`, `visitorName`, `NoAdult`, `NoChildren`, `AdultUnitprice`,
 `ChildUnitprice`, `PostingDate`) VALUES
(3, '425693290', 'JohnDoe', 6, 3, '1100', '800', '2024-02-16 16:43:43');

-- Table structure for table `tblticindian`
--

CREATE TABLE `tblticindian` (
  `ID` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `TicketID` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `visitorName` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
  `NoAdult` int(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `NoChildren` int(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `AdultUnitprice` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
  `ChildUnitprice` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
  `PostingDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;

--
-- Dumping data for table `tblticindian`
--
```

```sql
INSERT INTO `tblticindian` (`ID`, `TicketID`, `visitorName`, `NoAdult`, `NoChildren`, `AdultUnitprice`,
 `ChildUnitprice`, `PostingDate`) VALUES
(2, '911666414', 'Atul singh', 2, 0, '350', '80', '2024-02-17 01:39:41'),
(3, '562063870', 'Anuj kumar', 4, 1, '300', '80', '2024-02-16 16:43:11');

-- Table structure for table `tblticketype`


CREATE TABLE `tblticketype` (
  `ID` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `TicketType` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Price` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
  `CreationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;

-- Dumping data for table `tblticketype`
--

INSERT INTO `tblticketype` (`ID`, `TicketType`, `Price`, `CreationDate`) VALUES
(1, 'Normal Adult', '300', '2024-02-16 06:42:56'),
(2, 'Normal Child', '80', '2024-02-16 06:42:56'),
(3, 'Foreigner Adult', '1100', '2024-02-16 06:42:56'),
(4, 'Foreigner Child', '800', '2024-02-16 06:42:56');

--
-- Indexes for dumped tables
-- Indexes for table `tbladmin`
--
ALTER TABLE `tbladmin`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`ID`);

--Indexes for table `tblanimal`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblanimal`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`ID`);

-- Indexes for table `tblpage`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblpage`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`ID`);

-- Indexes for table `tblticforeigner`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblticforeigner`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`ID`),
  ADD UNIQUE KEY `TicketID` (`TicketID`),
  ADD KEY `TicketID_2` (`TicketID`),
  ADD KEY `priceid` (`AdultUnitprice`);

--
-- Indexes for table `tblticindian`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblticindian`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`ID`),
  ADD KEY `TicketID` (`TicketID`),
  ADD KEY `pidddd` (`ChildUnitprice`);

--
-- Indexes for table `tblticketype`
--
```

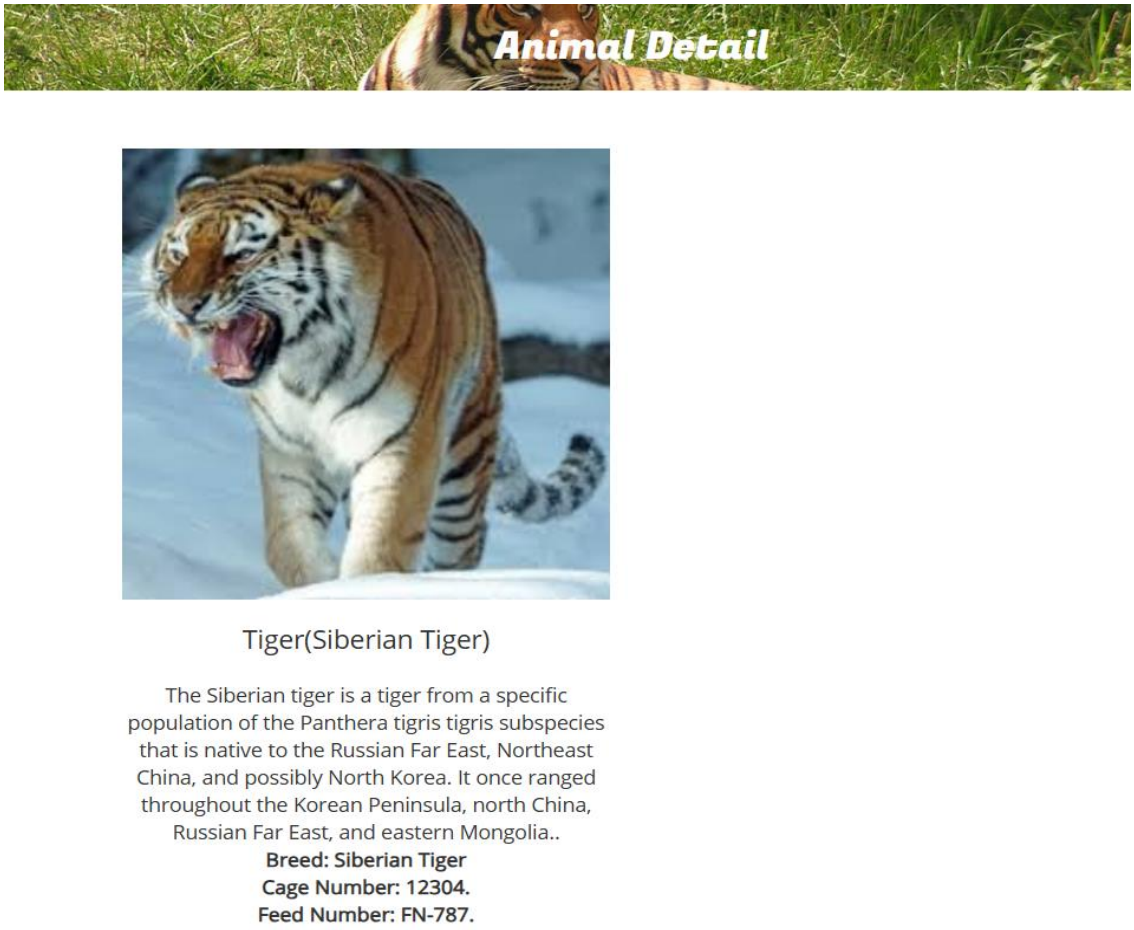
```
ALTER TABLE `tblticketype`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`ID`),
  ADD KEY `TicketType` (`TicketType`),
  ADD KEY `Price` (`Price`);

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tbladmin`
--
ALTER TABLE `tbladmin`
  MODIFY `ID` int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblanimal`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblanimal`
  MODIFY `ID` int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=10;

-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblpage`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblpage`
  MODIFY `ID` int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=3;

-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblticforeigner`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblticforeigner`
  MODIFY `ID` int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=4;

-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblticindian`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblticindian`
  MODIFY `ID` int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=4;

-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblticketype`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblticketype`
  MODIFY `ID` int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=5;

-- Constraints for dumped tables
-- Constraints for table `tblticforeigner`
--
ALTER TABLE `tblticforeigner`
  ADD CONSTRAINT `priceid` FOREIGN KEY (`AdultUnitprice`) REFERENCES `tblticketype` (`Price`);

```

6. Snapshots

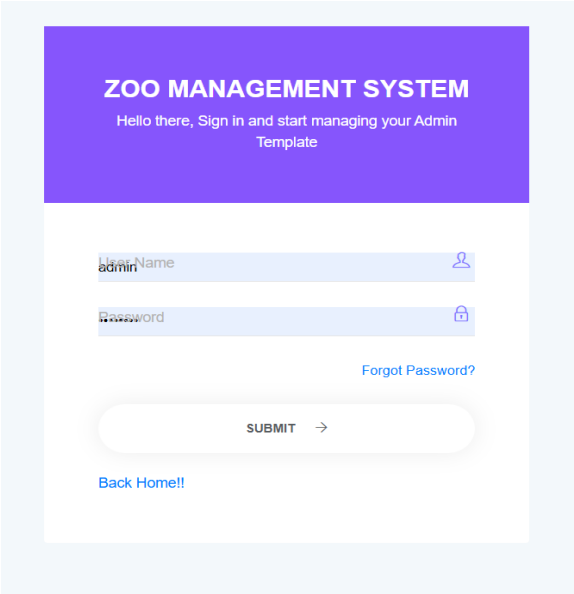
Snapshot 1: Welcome page



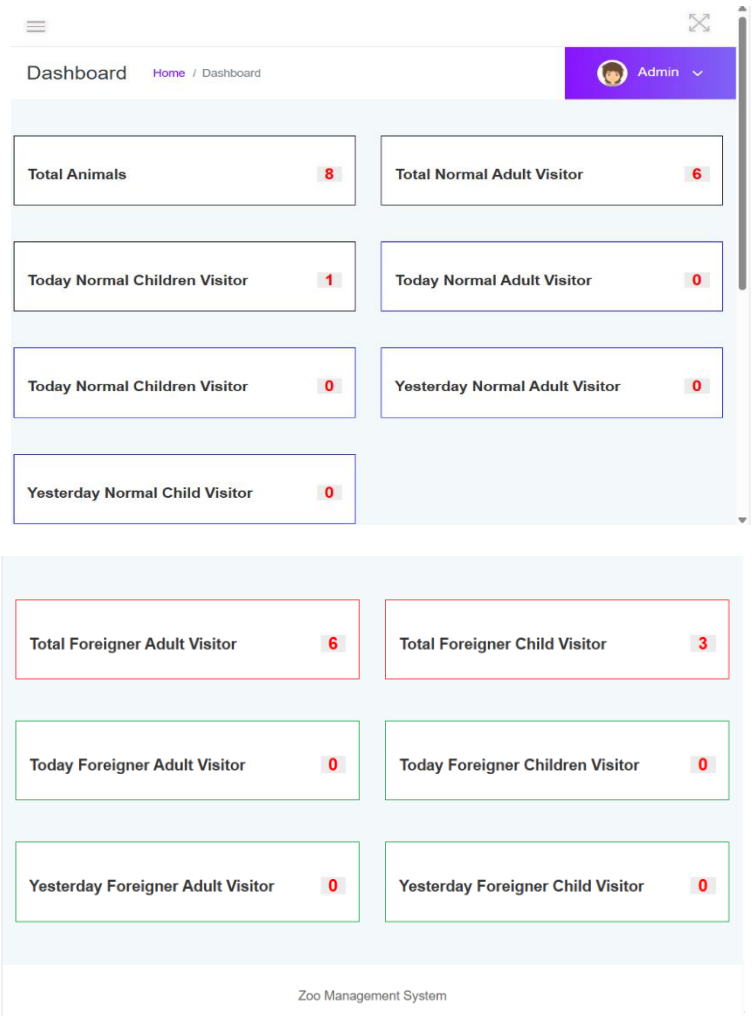
Snapshot 2: Home page



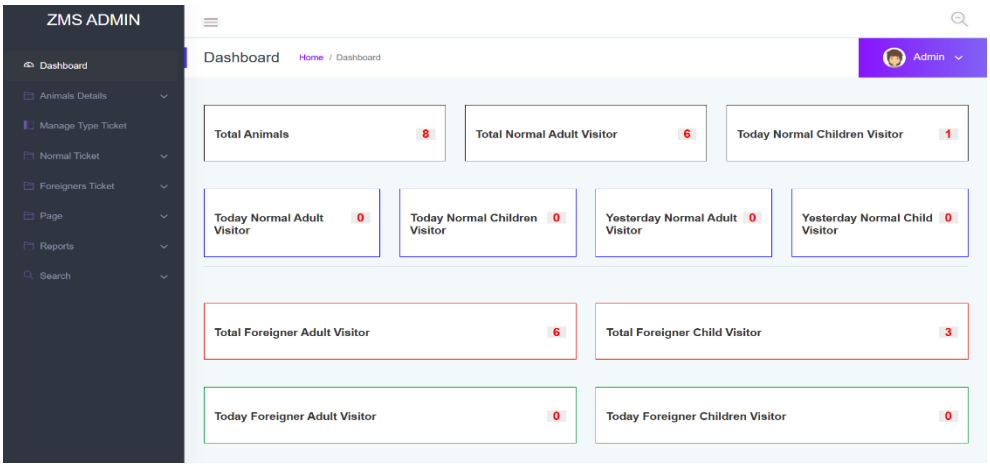
Snapshot 3: Detail about Animal(Tiger)



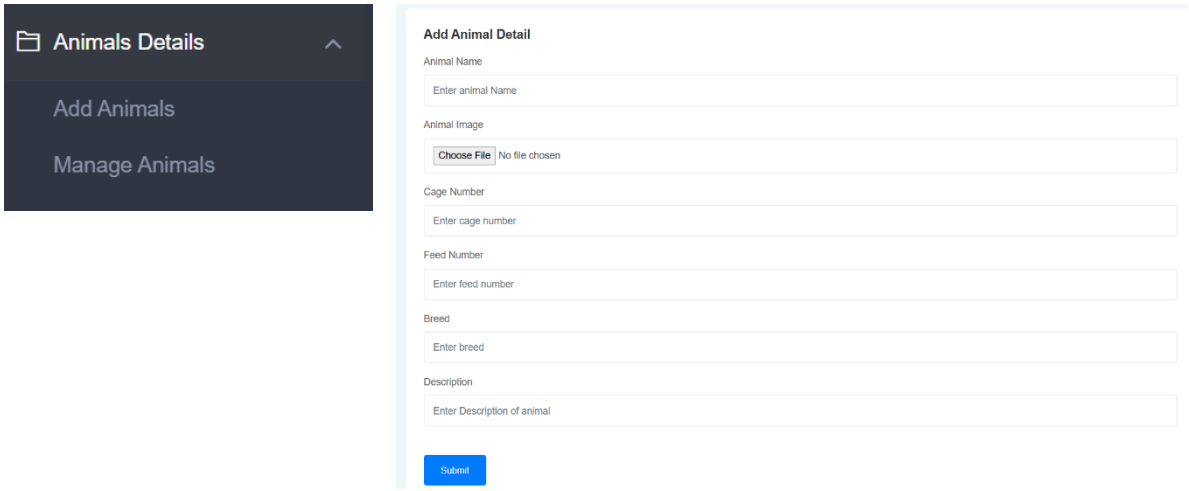
Snapshot 4: Login page



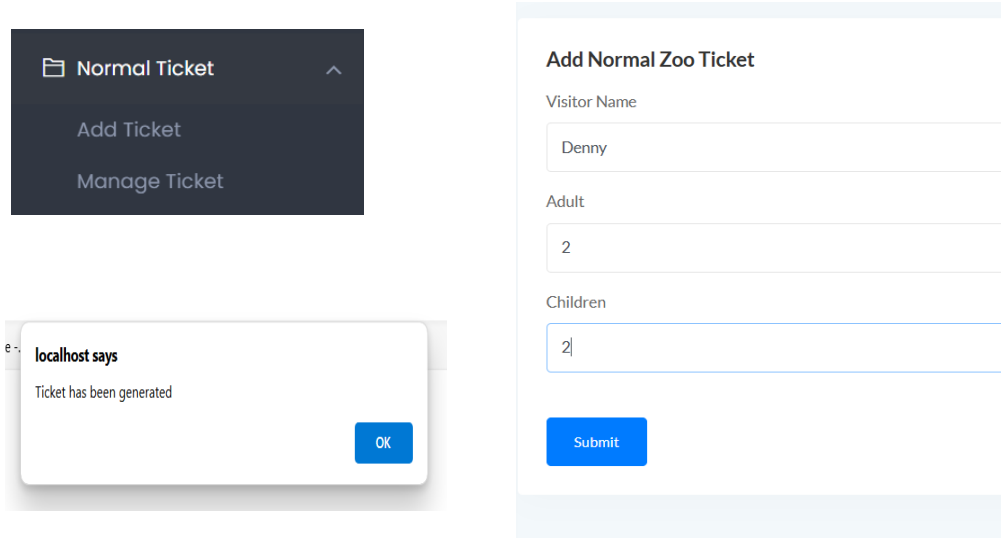
Snapshot 5: Dashboard



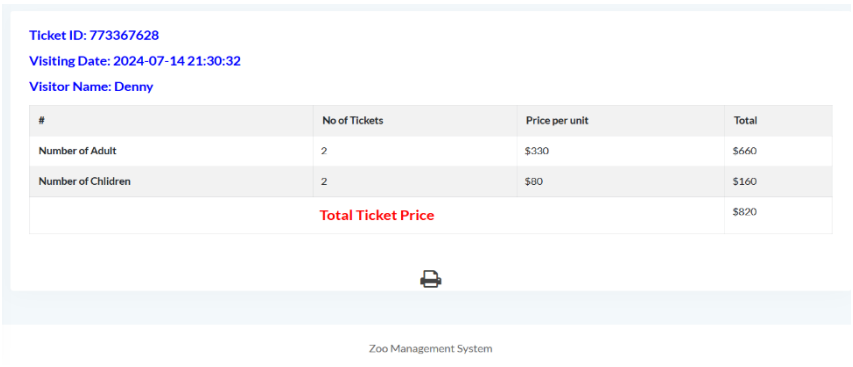
Snapshot 6: Admin Page



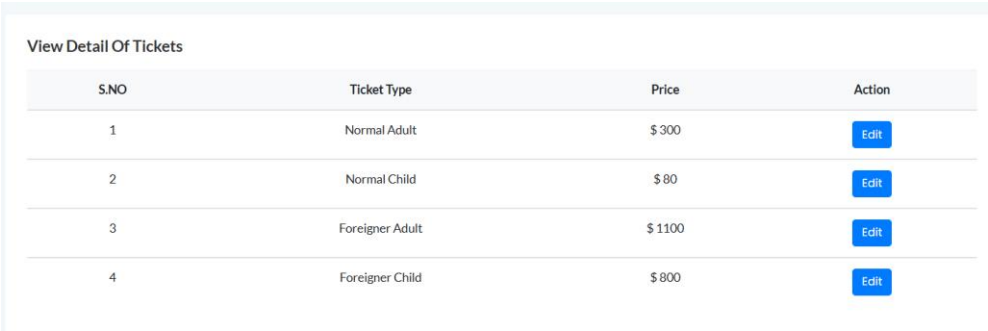
Snapshot 7: Animals Details and Adding Animal Details



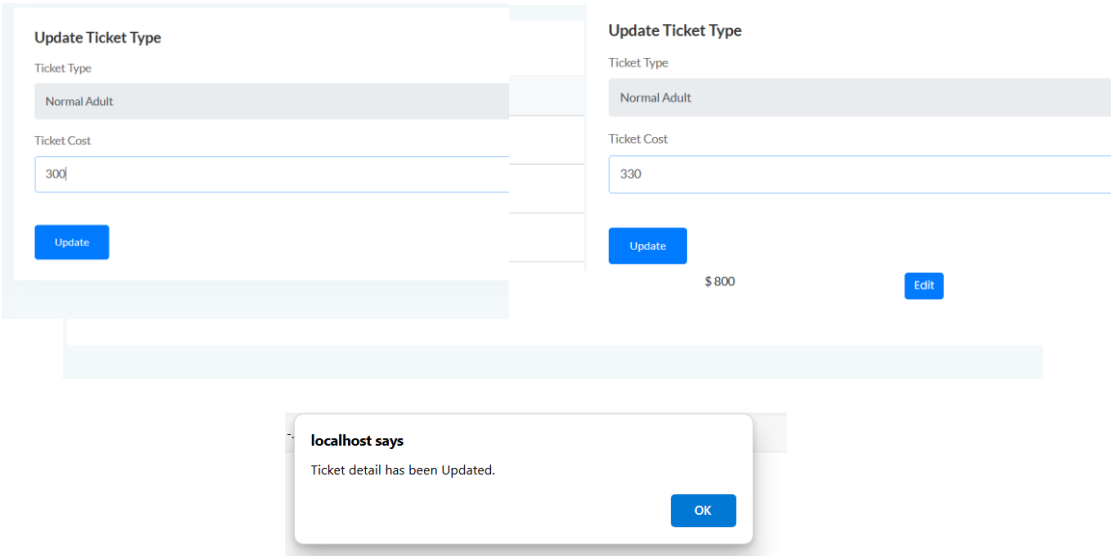
Snapshot 8: Generating Ticket Details



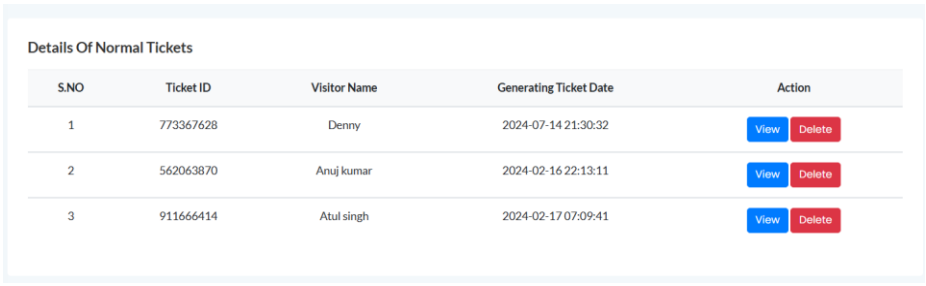
Snapshot 9: Total Ticket price



Snapshot 10: Ticket details with price



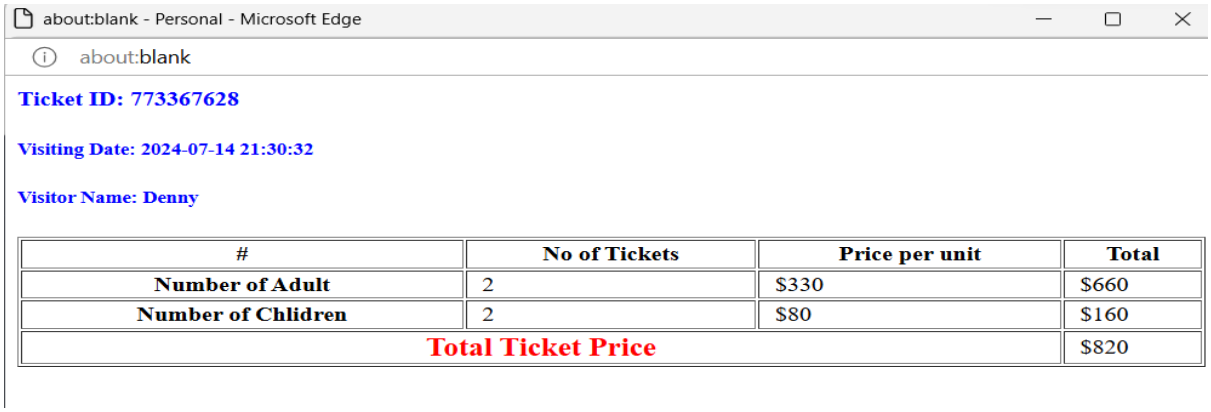
Snapshot 11: Update of Ticket Cost



Details Of Normal Tickets

S.NO	Ticket ID	Visitor Name	Generating Ticket Date	Action
1	773367628	Denny	2024-07-14 21:30:32	View Delete
2	562063870	Anuj kumar	2024-02-16 22:13:11	View Delete
3	911666414	Atul singh	2024-02-17 07:09:41	View Delete

Snapshot 12: Details of Normal tickets



about:blank - Personal - Microsoft Edge

about:blank

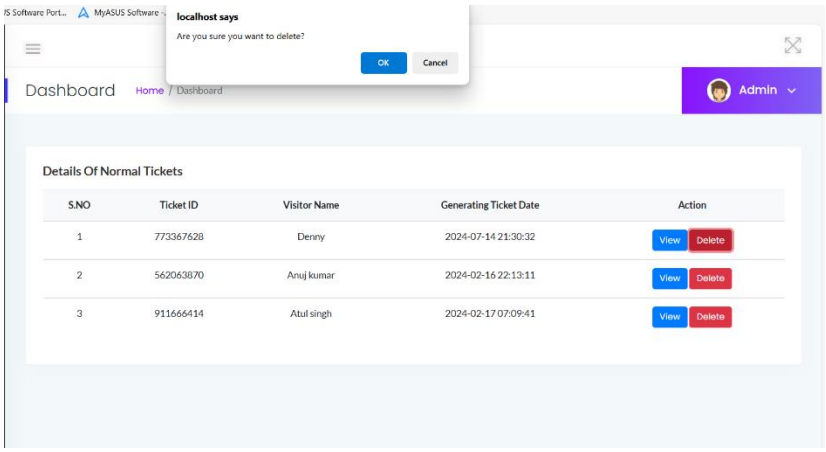
Ticket ID: 773367628

Visiting Date: 2024-07-14 21:30:32

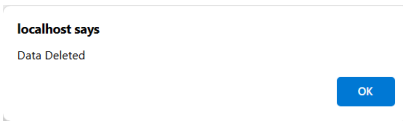
Visitor Name: Denny

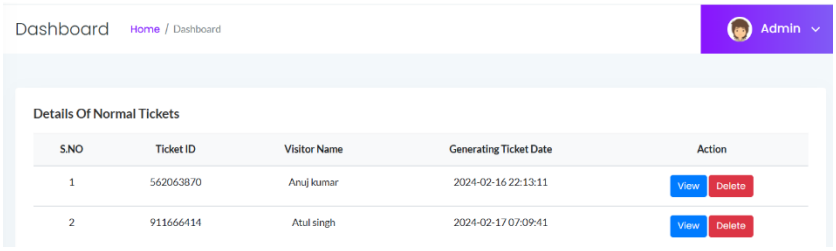
#	No of Tickets	Price per unit	Total
Number of Adult	2	$330	$660
Number of Chlidren	2	$80	$160
Total Ticket Price			$820

Snapshot 13: Printout of Generated ticket



Snapshot 14: Deleting the Visitor





Snapshot 15: After the data deletion, details about ticket

7. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES

- It helps the zoo admin to handle and manage ticket data.
- Reduce time consumption.
- Reduce error scope.
- All system managements are automated.
- Centralized database management.
- Easy operations for operator of the system.
- No paper work requirement.

DISADVANTAGES

- The system can only handle Single zoo.
- The system does not include bank payment, dd, and cheque status.

APPLICATION:

- To be used in zoo ticket

CONCLUSION

Zoo Management System is a web based application which manages and handles the people ticket who visited in the zoo. Compared to the usual traditional method, queuing method, the web-based management system could significantly increase customer and visitor satisfaction and reduce total waiting time and efforts effectively of visitors as well as the employees. Further more permits the user to access, update and remove the data in a flexible mode.