

CLUB EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1. Project Overview

The project aims to create a comprehensive database system for managing various entities related to a university club's operations. The system is designed to handle entities such as Students, Clubs, and Admins, each with specific roles and interactions. Students can RSVP for events, Clubs can request event scheduling and budget allocations, and Admins oversee the approval process and budget distribution. The system is built using Next.js for the frontend, React components for user interface design, and Supabase for backend services.

2. Database Design

Entities and Their Attributes

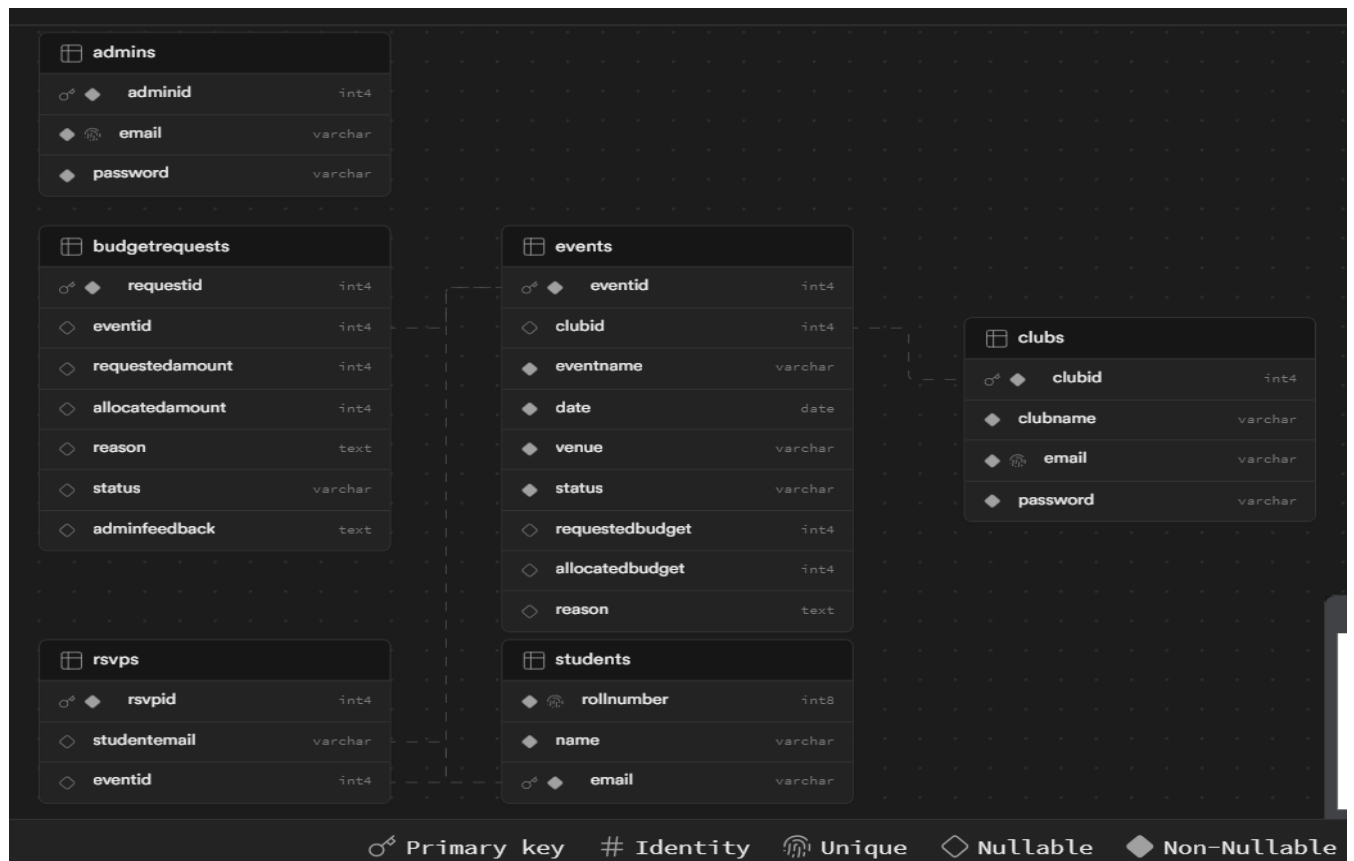
The database design involves several key entities, each with specific attributes. Here's a breakdown of these entities:

1. **Students:**
 - **Attributes:** RollNumber (Primary Key), Name, Email
 - Students log in using their college email IDs (ending with @snu.edu.in) and their college roll numbers as passwords.
2. **Clubs:**
 - **Attributes:** ClubID (Primary Key), ClubName, Email, Password
 - Clubs log in using their club email IDs (also ending with @snu.edu.in). Passwords are stored securely in the database.
3. **Admins:**
 - **Attributes:** AdminID (Primary Key), Email, Password
 - Admins have their own email IDs and passwords for authentication.
4. **Events:**
 - **Attributes:** EventID (Primary Key), ClubID (Foreign Key referencing Clubs), EventName, Date, Venue, Status, RequestedBudget, AllocatedBudget, Reason
 - Events are associated with specific clubs. The status can be 'Scheduled,' 'Rejected,' or 'Pending.'
5. **BudgetRequests:**
 - **Attributes:** RequestID (Primary Key), EventID (Foreign Key referencing Events), RequestedAmount, AllocatedAmount, Reason, Status, AdminFeedback
 - Budget requests are submitted by clubs for event scheduling and additional funding.
 - Status for a request can be 'Approved', 'Rejected' or 'Pending'.
6. **RSVPs:**
 - **Attributes:** RSVPID (Auto-generated), StudentEmail (Foreign Key referencing Students), EventID (Foreign Key referencing Events)
 - Students can RSVP for upcoming events.

Relationships

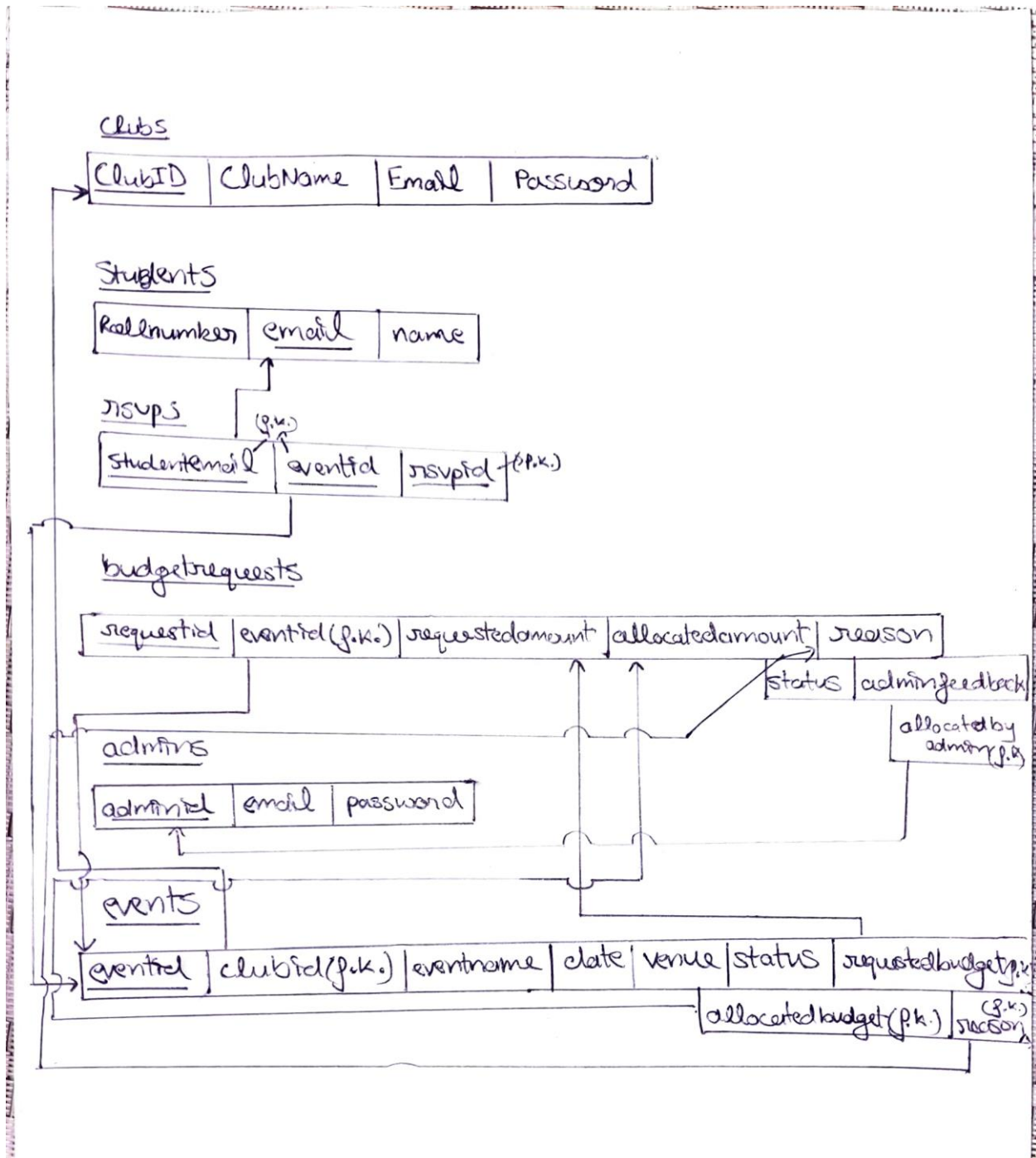
- **Students and Events:**
 - Students can RSVP for events. The `RSVPs` table captures this relationship.
- **Clubs and Events:**
 - Clubs schedule events. The `Events` table associates events with specific clubs.
- **Admins and Budget Requests:**
 - Admins review and approve/reject budget requests. The `BudgetRequests` table links requests to admins.
- **Events and Budget Requests:**
 - Budget requests are associated with specific events. The `BudgetRequests` table references the `Events` table.

Database Schema-

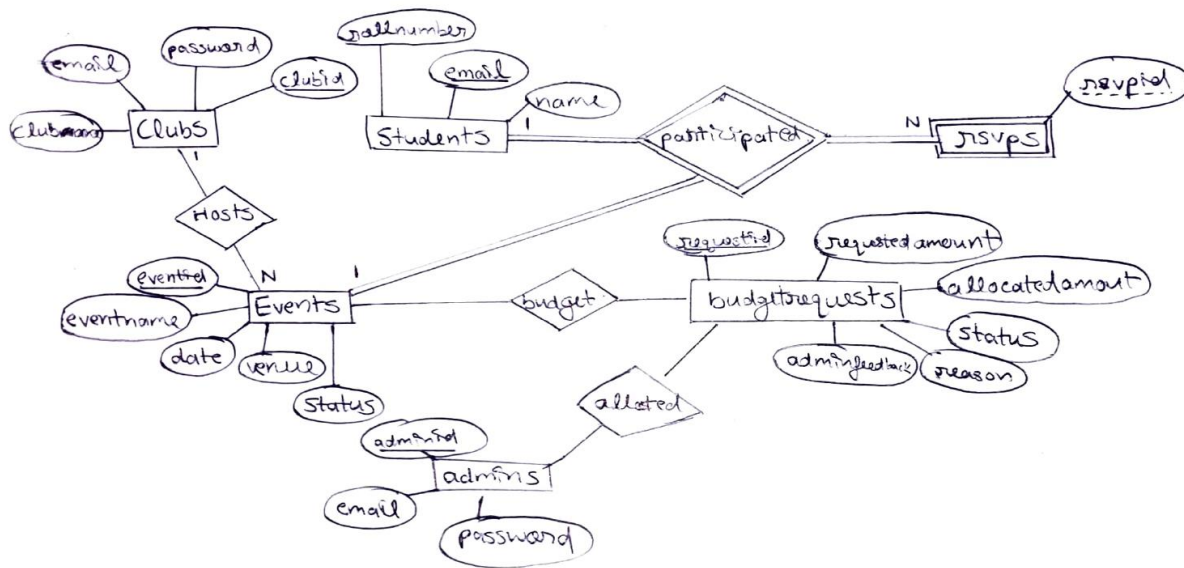


This schema captures the relationships and constraints necessary for our project.

Relational Model-



ER Model-



Functional Dependencies and Normalisation

The functional dependencies for each table in our database schema indicate that the database is normalized to at least the Third Normal Form (3NF). Here's a breakdown of how each table adheres to the normalization rules:

1. Students Table:

- **Functional Dependencies:**

- $\text{Email} \rightarrow \text{RollNumber}, \text{Name}$
- $\text{RollNumber} \rightarrow \text{Email}, \text{Name}$

- **Normalization:** Each student has a unique email and roll number, and these attributes are functionally dependent on each other. This eliminates redundancy and ensures that all non-key attributes are fully functionally dependent on the primary key (Email).

2. Clubs Table:

- **Functional Dependencies:**

- $\text{ClubID} \rightarrow \text{ClubName}, \text{Email}, \text{Password}$
- $\text{Email} \rightarrow \text{ClubID}, \text{ClubName}, \text{Password}$

- **Normalization:** The `ClubID` uniquely identifies each club, and all other attributes in the table are functionally dependent on it. There are no partial or transitive dependencies, which satisfies 2NF and 3NF.

3. Admins Table:

- **Functional Dependencies:**
 - $\text{AdminID} \rightarrow \text{Email}, \text{Password}$
 - $\text{Email} \rightarrow \text{AdminID}, \text{Password}$
- **Normalization:** Like the Clubs table, the `AdminID` serves as the primary key, and all attributes are dependent on it, adhering to 3NF.

4. Events Table:

- **Functional Dependencies:**
 - $\text{EventID} \rightarrow \text{ClubID}, \text{EventName}, \text{Date}, \text{Venue}, \text{Status}, \text{RequestedBudget}, \text{AllocatedBudget}$
 - $\text{ClubID}, \text{Date} \rightarrow \text{EventID}, \text{EventName}, \text{Venue}, \text{Status}, \text{RequestedBudget}, \text{AllocatedBudget}$
 - $\text{Eventname}, \text{date}, \text{clubid} \rightarrow \text{Eventid}$
- **Normalization:** The `EventID` is the primary key, and all event details depend on it. The composite dependency on `ClubID` and `Date` ensures that an event is uniquely identified by the club and the date, which is a business rule enforced by the schema.

5. BudgetRequests Table:

- **Functional Dependencies:**
 - $\text{RequestID} \rightarrow \text{EventID}, \text{RequestedAmount}, \text{AllocatedAmount}, \text{Reason}$
- **Normalization:** The `RequestID` is the primary key, and all budget request details are dependent on it, satisfying 3NF.

6. RSVPs Table:

- **Functional Dependencies:**
 - $\text{RSVPID} \rightarrow \text{StudentEmail}, \text{EventID}$
 - $\text{StudentEmail}, \text{EventID} \rightarrow \text{RSVPID}$
- **Normalization:** The `RSVPID` is the primary key, and there are no transitive dependencies, which complies with 3NF. In summary, the database schema adheres to the rules of 3NF because:

- All tables have a primary key that uniquely identifies their records.
- There are no partial dependencies; non-key attributes are fully functionally dependent on the primary key.
- There are no transitive dependencies; non-key attributes are only dependent on the primary key and not on other non-key attributes.

This level of normalization helps prevent update, insert, and delete anomalies, and ensures data integrity within the database.

Normalisation

1. First Normal Form (1NF):

- **How:** Each table has a primary key: RollNumber for Students, ClubID for Clubs, AdminID for Admins, EventID for Events, RequestID for BudgetRequests, RSVPID for RSVPs, RejectedRequestID for RejectedRequests. The values in each column are atomic (no repeating groups or arrays).
- **Why:** Ensures that each table represents a relation and has a unique identifier.

2. Second Normal Form (2NF):

- **How:** All tables are already in 1NF, and those with composite primary keys (RSVPs, BudgetRequests, RejectedRequests) do not have any partial dependency on a subset of the key.
- **Why:** Eliminates redundancy and ensures that each attribute is fully functionally dependent on the primary key.

3. Third Normal Form (3NF):

- **How:** In addition to being in 2NF, all attributes in each table are directly dependent on the primary key and not on any other non-prime attribute (no transitive dependencies). For example, Email in the Students table is dependent on RollNumber (the primary key), and not on any other attribute.
- **Why:** Prevents data anomalies and ensures that non-key attributes do not depend on other non-key attributes.

The schema is well-structured to avoid common anomalies and redundancy, which is consistent with 3NF.

4. Frontend Design and User Interaction

Overview

The frontend of the club management system is designed to provide a seamless and intuitive user experience. It serves as the interface between the users (Students, Clubs, Admins) and the backend database, facilitating various operations such as event RSVPs, event scheduling, budget requests, and administrative approvals.

Design Considerations

- **Responsive Design:** Ensures compatibility across various devices and screen sizes.
- **User-Friendly Navigation:** Clear and concise menus guide users through different functionalities.
- **Accessibility:** Adheres to best practices for accessibility to accommodate all users.

User Types and Functionalities

1. **Students:**
 - **Login:** Students log in using their college email ID and roll number.
 - **Event Browsing:** Upcoming events are displayed on the left side of the dashboard.
 - **RSVP:** Students can RSVP for events by clicking the RSVP button beneath each event listing.
2. **Clubs:**
 - **Login:** Clubs log in using their club email ID and password.
 - **Event Management:** Scheduled events and RSVP counts are visible on the left side of the dashboard.
 - **Budget Management:** Clubs can request new events, request reimbursements, and check the status of requests through buttons on the right side.
3. **Admins:**
 - **Login:** Admins log in using their email ID and password.
 - **Request Review:** Admins can view pending requests and review approved requests, with options to approve or reject and allocate budgets.

User Interface Components

- **Home Page:** Offers options to select user type (Student, Club, Admin).
- **Login Page:** Redirects to the respective login page based on the user type selected.

- **Dashboard:** Customized dashboards for each user type with relevant functionalities and information.

Interaction Flow

- **Case 1: Student**
 - After login, students are presented with a dashboard to view and RSVP for events.
- **Case 2: Clubs**
 - Club members have a dashboard to manage events and budget requests.
- **Case 3: Admin**
 - Admins have access to a dashboard for approving requests and managing events.

Technologies Used

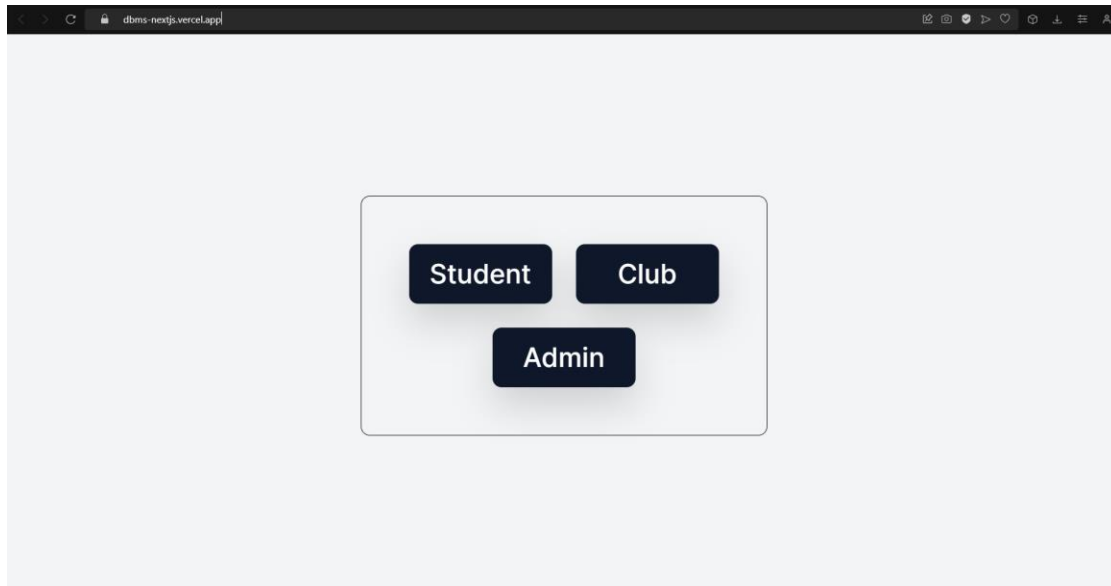
- **Next.js:** A React framework used for building the user interface.
- **React Components:** Reusable components that provide a dynamic and interactive user experience.
- **CSS Frameworks:** Used for styling and ensuring a consistent look and feel.

Security Measures

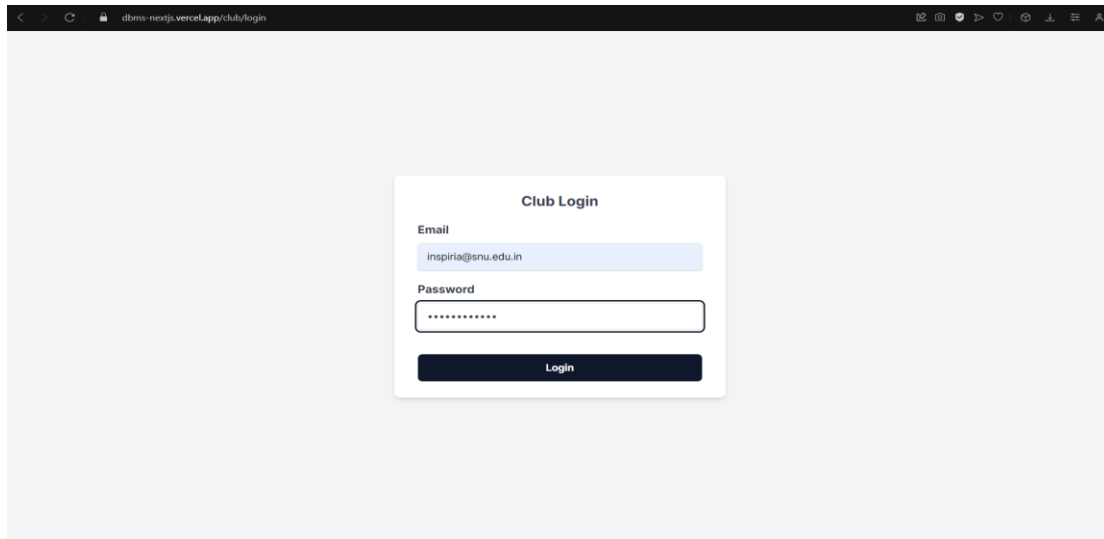
- **Authentication:** Secure login process with validation of email formats and password storage.

Frontend Tutorial

Main Page



Club Login



A screenshot of a web browser showing the 'Club Login' page. The browser's address bar displays 'dbms-nextjs.vercel.app/club/login'. The page features a central white login form with a dark blue 'Login' button. The form includes fields for 'Email' (containing 'inspira@snu.edu.in') and 'Password' (masked with dots). The background is a light gray.

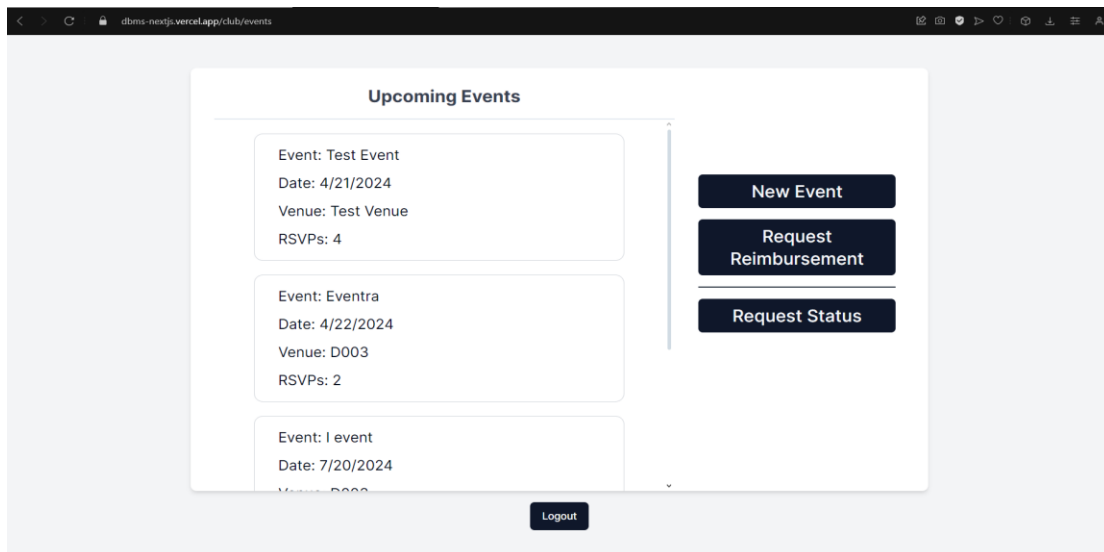
Club Login

Email
inspira@snu.edu.in

Password

Login

Club Main Page



A screenshot of a web browser showing the 'Club Main Page'. The browser's address bar displays 'dbms-nextjs.vercel.app/club/events'. The page features a white 'Upcoming Events' section with a scrollable list of events and three dark blue action buttons: 'New Event', 'Request Reimbursement', and 'Request Status'. A 'Logout' button is located at the bottom center. The background is a light gray.

Upcoming Events

Event: Test Event
Date: 4/21/2024
Venue: Test Venue
RSVPs: 4

Event: Eventra
Date: 4/22/2024
Venue: D003
RSVPs: 2

Event: I event
Date: 7/20/2024
Venue: D003

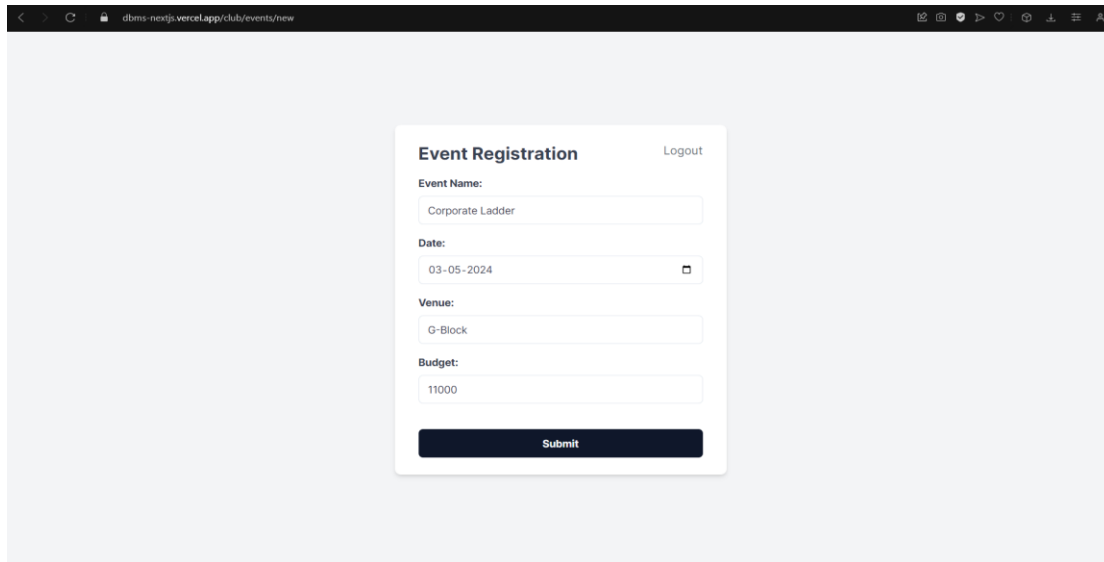
New Event

Request Reimbursement

Request Status

Logout


Club registering New Event.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "dbms-nextjs.vercel.app/club/events/new". The page features a central "Event Registration" form with a "Logout" link in the top right corner. The form contains the following fields: "Event Name" (filled with "Corporate Ladder"), "Date" (filled with "03-05-2024" and a calendar icon), "Venue" (filled with "G-Block"), and "Budget" (filled with "11000"). A dark blue "Submit" button is located at the bottom of the form.

Event Registration [Logout](#)

Event Name:

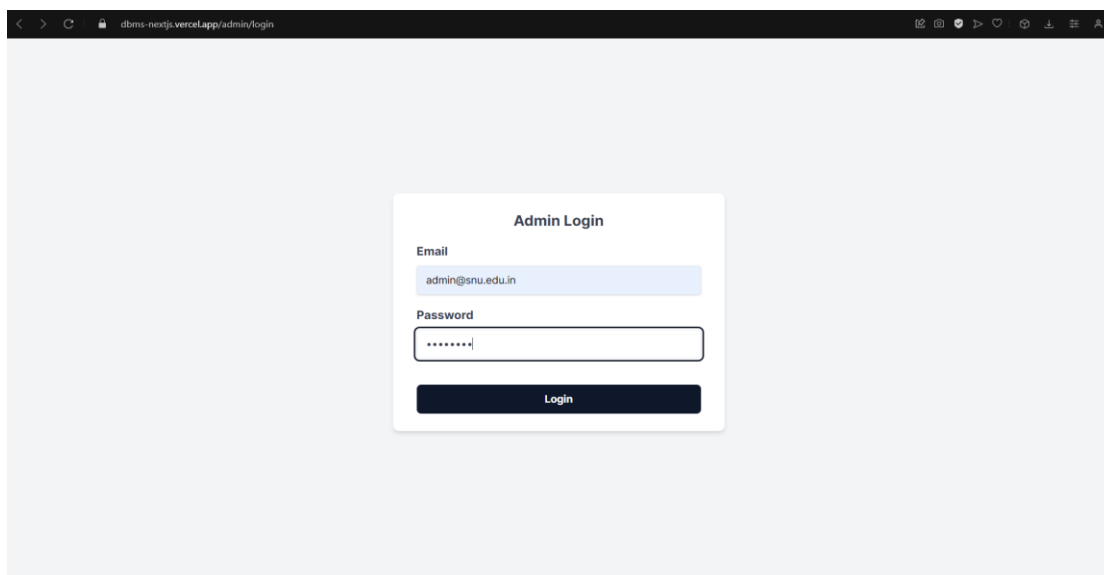
Date:
 

Venue:

Budget:

[Submit](#)

Admin Login



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "dbms-nextjs.vercel.app/admin/login". The page features a central "Admin Login" form. The form contains the following fields: "Email" (filled with "admin@snu.edu.in") and "Password" (filled with "*****"). A dark blue "Login" button is located at the bottom of the form.

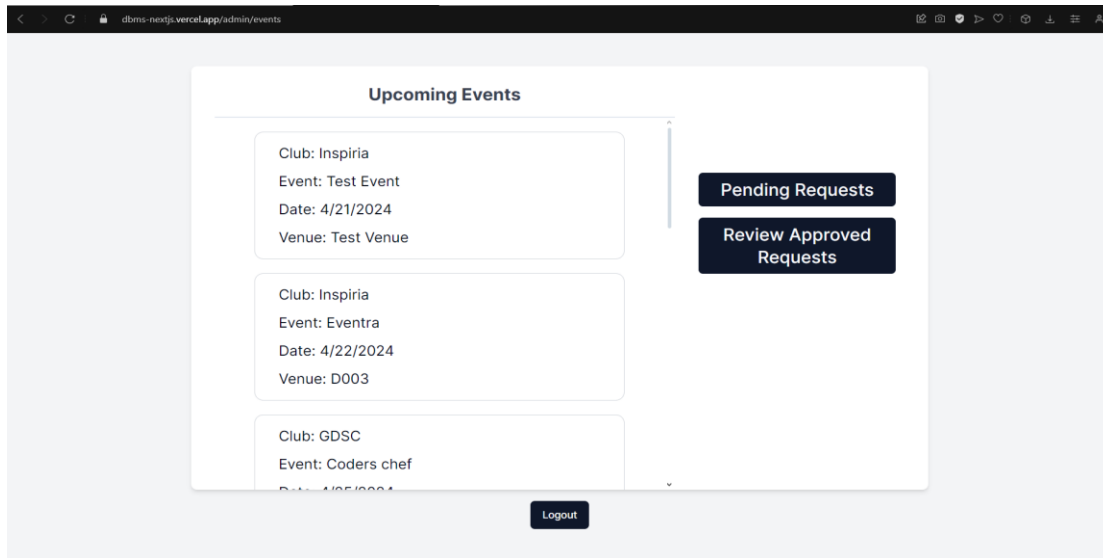
Admin Login

Email

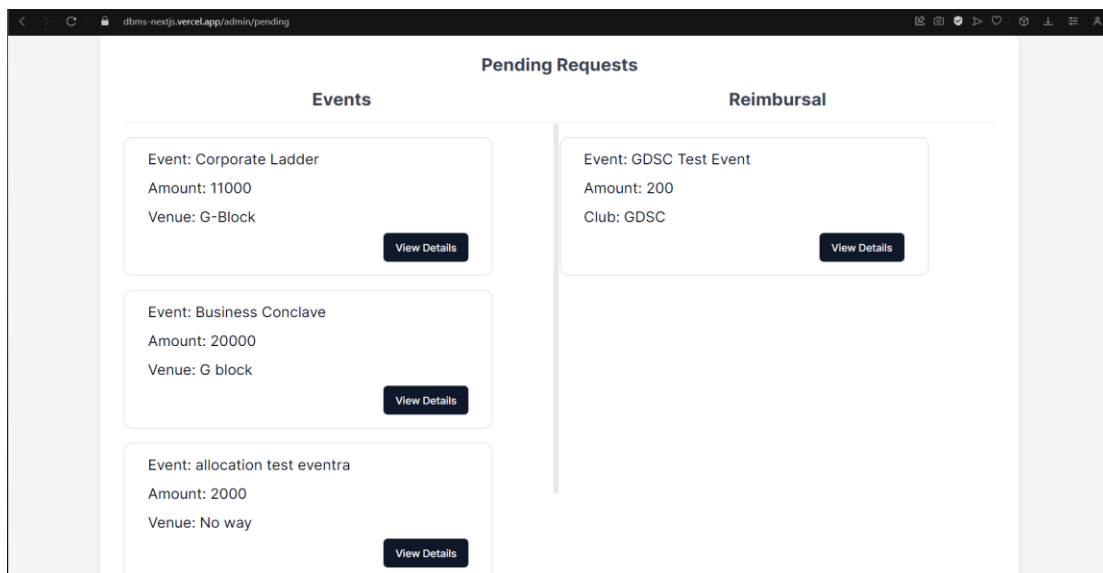
Password

[Login](#)

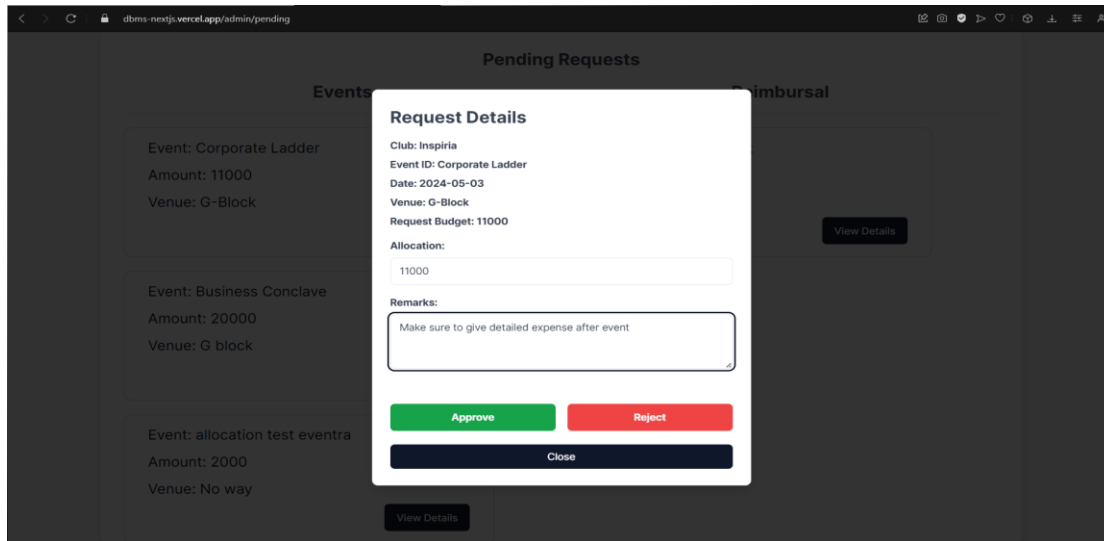
Admin Main Page



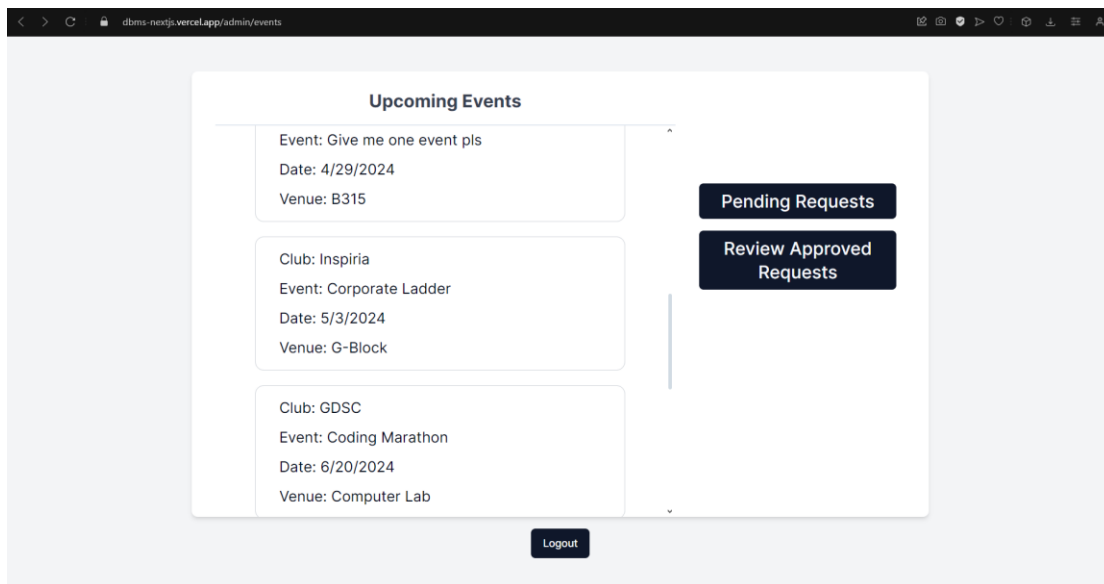
Admin Pending Request Page.



Admin Approval for Event Registration.



Event is Scheduled after Approval.



Event showing Scheduled on Club Request Page.

The screenshot shows a web application interface titled "Your Requests". It is divided into two main columns: "Events" and "Reimbursement Requests".

Events Column:

- Allocated Amount: 0
- Event: Eventra
Status: Scheduled
Allocated Amount: 40000
- Event: Corporate Ladder
Status: Scheduled
Allocated Amount: 11000
- Event: Tech Talk
Status: Rejected
Allocated Amount: 0
Reason:
- Event: I event

Reimbursement Requests Column:

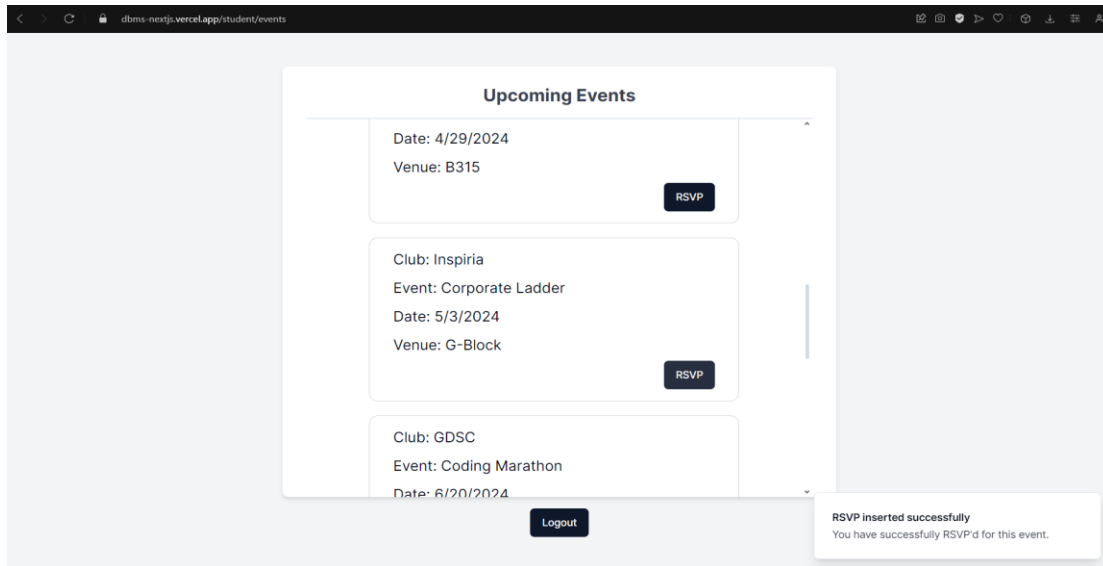
- Event: Eventra
Requested Amount: 2000
Status: Approved
Allocated Amount: 1200
- Event: tester
Requested Amount: 1000
Status: Approved
Allocated Amount: 500
- Event: Corporate Ladder
Requested Amount: 400
Status: Approved
Allocated Amount: 400

Student Login

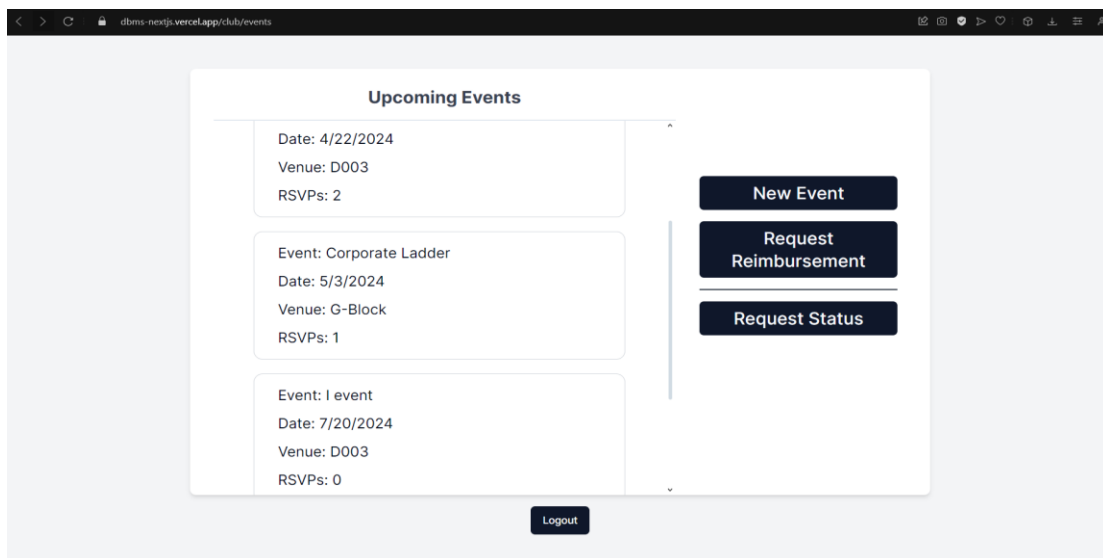
The screenshot shows a web application interface titled "Student Login". It features a login form with the following fields and elements:

- Username:** A text input field containing the email address "jd123@snu.edu.in".
- Password:** A password input field with masked characters "*****".
- Login Button:** A dark blue button labeled "Login".

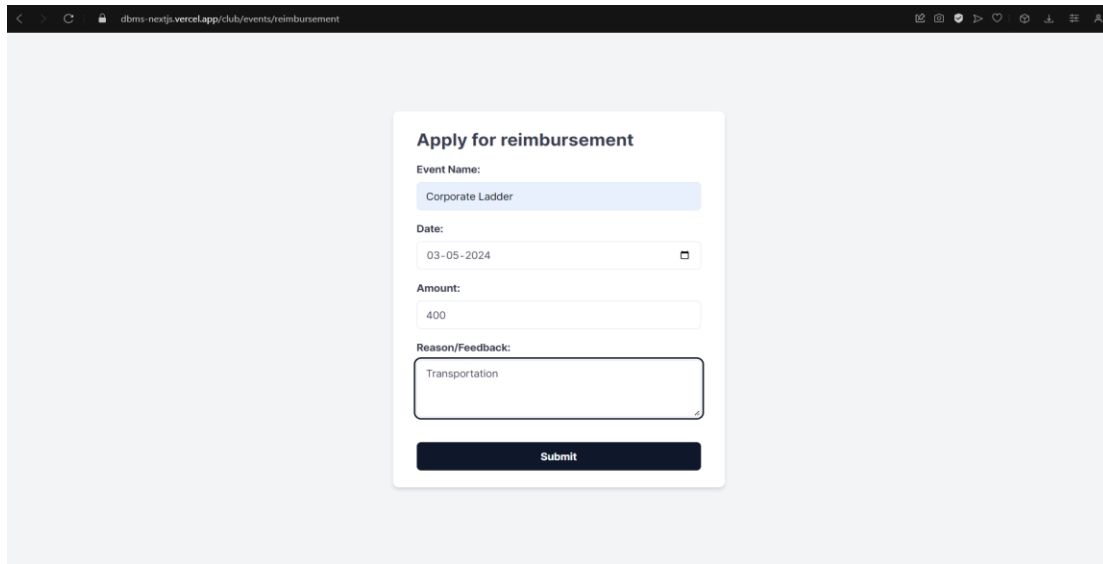
Student Main page where they can RSVP.



Number of RSVPs shows on club page after someone RSVP.



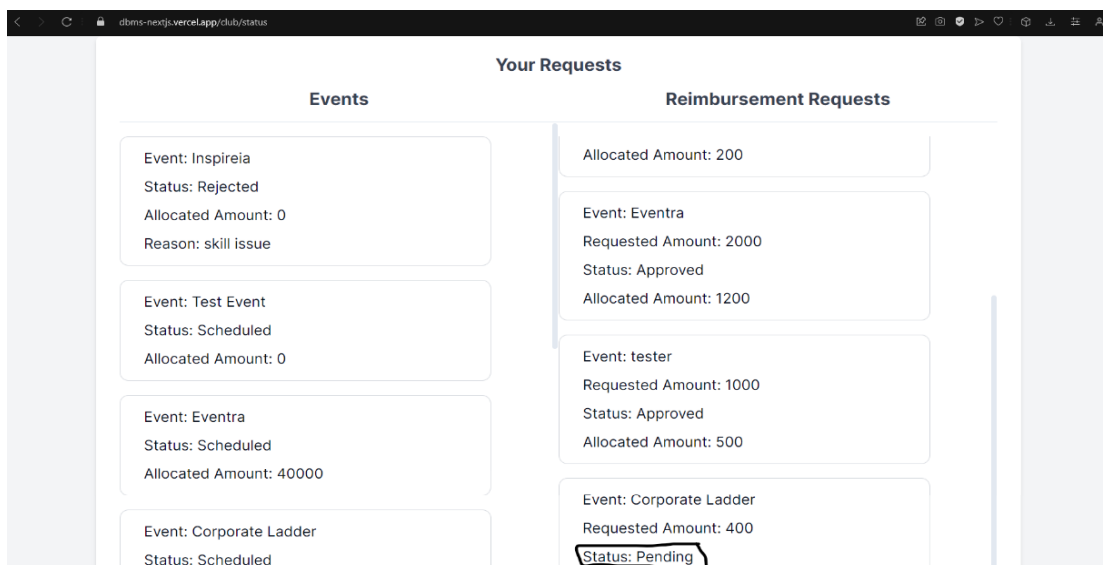
Club Request Reimbursement.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'dbms-nextjs.vercelapp/club/events/reimbursement'. The main content is a form titled 'Apply for reimbursement'. The form fields are as follows:

- Event Name:** A text input field containing 'Corporate Ladder'.
- Date:** A date picker field showing '03-05-2024'.
- Amount:** A text input field containing '400'.
- Reason/Feedback:** A text area containing 'Transportation'.
- Submit:** A dark blue button labeled 'Submit'.

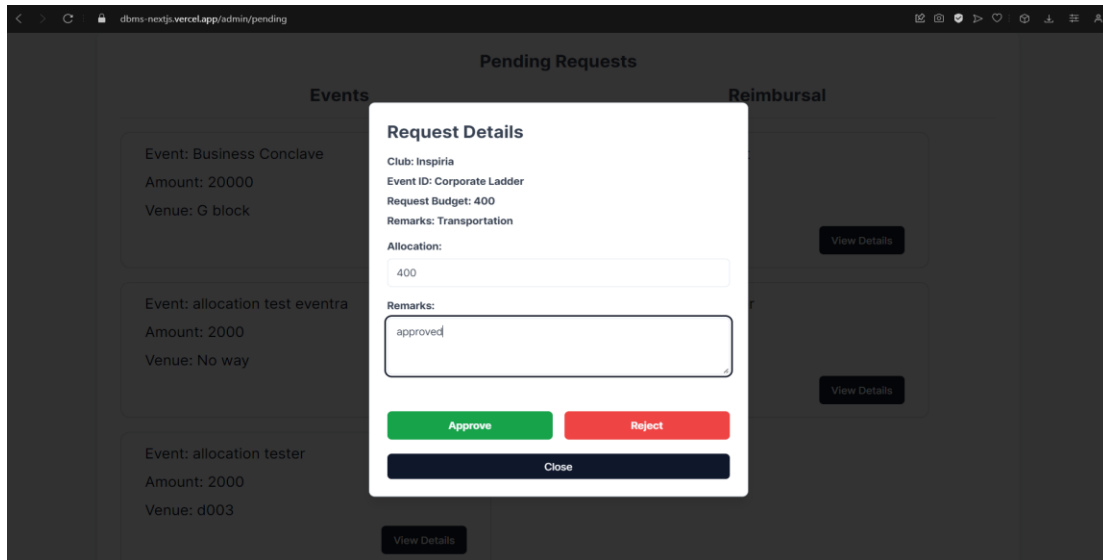
Reimbursement Status pending before admin Approval.



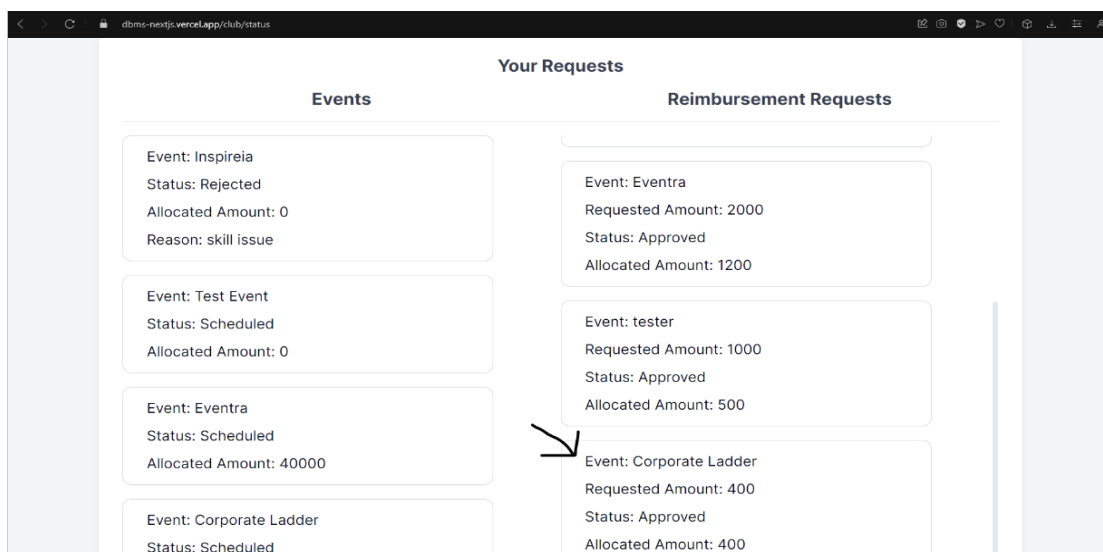
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'dbms-nextjs.vercelapp/club/status'. The main content is a table titled 'Your Requests' with two columns: 'Events' and 'Reimbursement Requests'.

Events	Reimbursement Requests
Event: Inspireia Status: Rejected Allocated Amount: 0 Reason: skill issue	Allocated Amount: 200
Event: Test Event Status: Scheduled Allocated Amount: 0	Event: Eventra Requested Amount: 2000 Status: Approved Allocated Amount: 1200
Event: Eventra Status: Scheduled Allocated Amount: 40000	Event: tester Requested Amount: 1000 Status: Approved Allocated Amount: 500
Event: Corporate Ladder Status: Scheduled	Event: Corporate Ladder Requested Amount: 400 Status: Pending

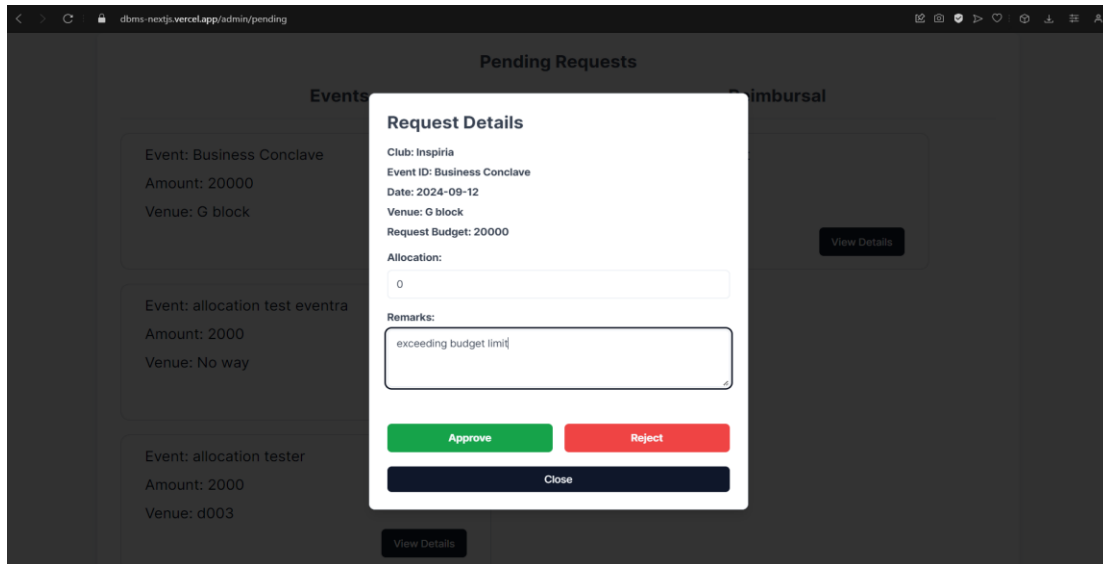
Admin Approving Reimbursement.



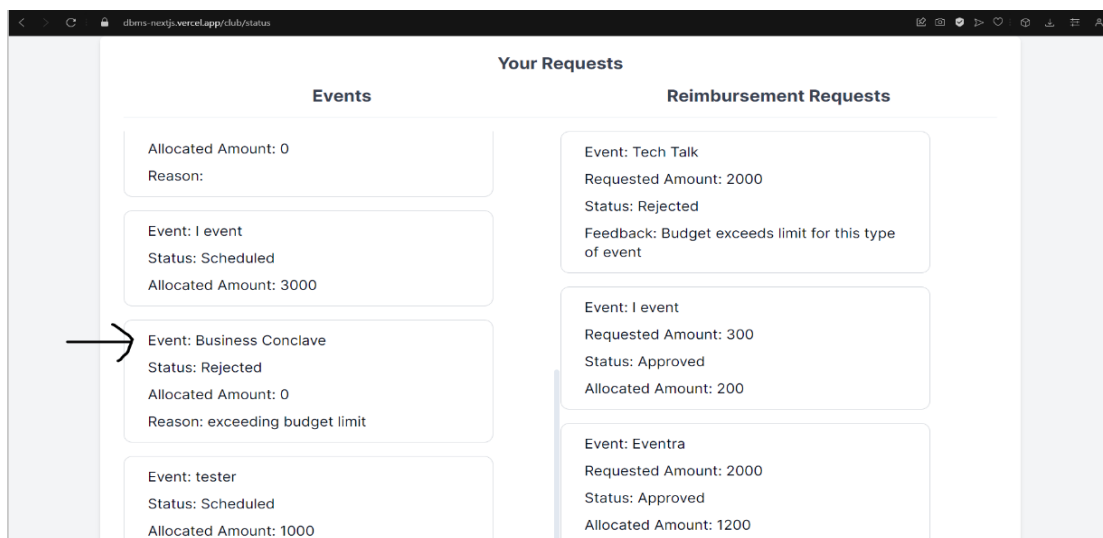
Reimbursement Status Approved on Club Page.



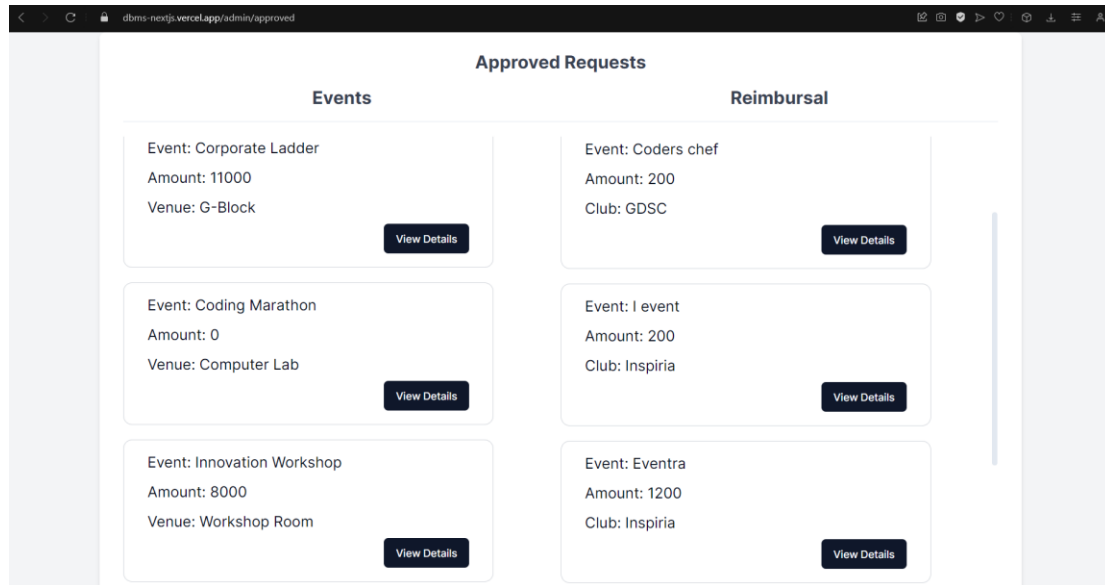
Admin Rejection.



Rejection status showing on Club's request page.



Approved Requests Page for Admin.



5. Backend Implementation and Trigger Functions

Backend Architecture

The backend of the club management system is built on Supabase, which provides a combination of database and backend services. It is responsible for handling data storage, retrieval, and manipulation, as well as enforcing business logic through trigger functions.

Trigger Functions

Trigger functions are crucial in maintaining data integrity and automating certain processes. Here are the trigger functions used in your project:

1. **checkifscheduled:** Ensures budget requests are only made for scheduled events.
2. **checkifscheduled_rsvp:** Verifies that RSVPs are only made for scheduled events.
3. **prevent_club_date_clashes:** Prevents clubs from scheduling multiple events on the same date.
4. **update_event_status_after_allocation:** Updates the event status to 'Scheduled' after budget allocation.
5. **update_event_status_after_rejection:** Sets the event status to 'Rejected' based on budget request rejections.
6. **validate_student_email_format:** Validates the format of student email addresses with the format @snu.edu.in.

Implementation Details

- **Data Handling:** CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations are implemented to manage data across different tables.
- **Business Logic:** Trigger functions are set to automatically enforce business rules, such as preventing scheduling conflicts and ensuring proper budget request flows.

Challenges in Backend Development | Transactions on Update

One of the biggest challenges faced was managing concurrent actions by multiple admins. The initial approach was to implement a transaction property to lock requests being worked on by an admin. However, this led to issues where a locked request could remain inaccessible if an admin abruptly closed the website. This led us to eventually dropping the idea in the last minute rush.

Potential Solutions

To address this, a more robust transaction management system was needed. The solution was to implement a timeout mechanism that would release the lock on a request after a certain period of inactivity, thus preventing indefinite locking and allowing other admins to take over if necessary.

Code Example

Here's an example of a trigger function used in the project:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION prevent_club_date_clashes()  
RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$  
BEGIN  
    IF EXISTS (  
        SELECT 1 FROM Events  
        WHERE ClubID = NEW.ClubID AND Date = NEW.Date AND status !=  
'Rejected' AND EventID != NEW.EventID  
    ) THEN  
        RAISE EXCEPTION 'Another event by this club is already scheduled on  
the same date.';  
    END IF;  
    RETURN NEW;  
END;  
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

This trigger function is designed to prevent clubs from scheduling more than one event on the same date, ensuring that each club has a unique event schedule.

7. Challenges and Solutions

Overview

Throughout the development of the club management system, several challenges were encountered. These challenges required innovative solutions to ensure the system's functionality and reliability. This section will outline some of the significant challenges faced and the strategies employed to overcome them.

Challenge: Event Scheduling Conflicts

One of the initial challenges was managing event scheduling conflicts, especially when the same club attempted to schedule events on the same date as its other event.

Solution: A trigger function, `prevent_club_date_clashes`, was implemented to check for existing events on the proposed date. If a conflict was detected, the system would raise an exception, prompting the club to choose a different date or proceed with caution.

Challenge: Transaction Management | Failed Implementation

Another significant challenge was handling transactions, particularly when dealing with concurrent admin actions on budget requests.

Solution: A sophisticated transaction management system was needed, including a locking mechanism with a timeout feature. This ensured that if an admin did not complete their action within a specified timeframe, the request would be unlocked, allowing other admins to address it.

Challenge: Data Integrity

Maintaining data integrity, especially with multiple users interacting with the system, posed a challenge.

Solution: Trigger functions such as `update_event_status_after_allocation` and `update_event_status_after_rejection` were used to automatically update event statuses based on admin actions, thus maintaining data consistency.

Challenge: User Authentication and Middleware

Ensuring secure and reliable user authentication was crucial, given the sensitive nature of the data involved.

Solution: The system enforced strict authentication protocols and middleware, requiring students to log in with their college email IDs and roll numbers, while clubs and admins used their respective email IDs and passwords. Additionally, email format validation was implemented to prevent unauthorized access.

Challenge: System Usability

Creating a simple but user-friendly system that could be easily navigated by students, clubs, and admins was essential.

Solution: The frontend was designed with a focus on user experience, providing clear options and responsive design. React components were utilized to create an interactive interface that was both intuitive and efficient.

Summary

The challenges faced during the development of the club management system were diverse and required a range of solutions. From implementing trigger functions to manage data integrity to designing a user-friendly interface, each solution played a vital role in creating a robust and efficient system.

In the final section, we will provide a progress log and development timeline, detailing the from the project's inception to its completion.

8. Progress Log and Development Timeline

Introduction

A progress log and development timeline are essential components of any project report. They provide a historical record of the project's evolution, highlighting key milestones, challenges faced, and solutions implemented. This section will outline the progress made on the club management system from its conceptualization to its final implementation.

January – Ideation

- **Late January:** Decided on the idea of a Club management system and formulized our approach to the problem.

February - Project Inception

- **Early February:** The project was initiated with a focus on creating an Entity-Relationship Model (EER) and Relational Model to define the system's entities and their relationships.

March - Database and Backend Solutions

- **Mid-March:** The database schema was finalized, and tables were created in Supabase.
- **Late March:** Frontend structure was finalized. All the features that were to be implemented were finalized. The frontend design began, utilizing Next.js and React components.

April - Frontend Development, Backend Completion, Linking, and User Testing

- **Early April:** First review conducted. Reevaluated our progress and made changes to the idea. The initial idea of creating a math algorithm to assign a budget was dropped and a more manual was accepted. Frontend almost completed.
- **5-15 April:** User interface components were developed, focusing on responsive design and accessibility. Triggers and functions were created, and backend was finalised
- **Final Work:** The frontend and backend were integrated, ensuring seamless interaction between the two. User testing was conducted to gather feedback and refine the system. website was deployed locally.