VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"Jnana Sangama", Belagavi-590018

Database Management System

Mini Project Report

On

CLUB MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of V Semester

Database Management System Laboratory

Submitted by,

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Certificate

This is to certify that the mini-project work entitled **"CLUB MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** is carried out by **ADITI PATNI(1DT20IS005) and AYUSH KUMAR(1DT20IS017)** in partial fulfillment for the requirement of V Semester DataBase Management System Laboratory(18CSL58) in **Information Science and Engineering** of the **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the year 2022-2023. It is certified that all the corrections/suggestions indicated for the given internal assessment have been incorporated in the report. This report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements with respect to the mini-project work.

Signature of the Guide **Signature of the HOD**

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ABSTRACT

Any educational institution is a huge responsibility in itself to manage. An institution aims at the overall development of its students. Formation of different clubs based on student's interest not only contributes to their co-curricular growth but also reflects on an institutions mission and vision. Different activities and events conducted by the club will give life to the clubs. In this case, it is quintessential for the institute to manage the huge database with respect to all the clubs for many viable reasons. The management system facilitates smooth handling and maintenance of all the information. It also helps the institution to compare and understand the performance of different clubs. As the statistics are in the form of graphs, it can be easily shown to board as an integral part of activities that are being conducted to accentuate the overall development of its students.

This idea is deployed as a real time project aimed at helping the college to manage all its clubs effectively and for the students to make the best use of all the activities conducted by the club. The website not only maintains a database of all the details related to the events but also showcases the performance of each club in different aspects for better understanding of each club's growth. The work is highly scalable. Therefore, any further additions with respect to the events being conducted could be flawlessly included.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Club Management System is designed to be user friendly and can be customized to meet the specific needs of any type of organization. It provides a wide range of features such as membership tracking, attendance tracking, event scheduling, financial record keeping, and more. It also provides an easy way to communicate with members and staff, as well as providing an efficient way to manage the club's finances.

The system is designed to be easily scalable and expandable as the organization grows. It can be tailored to provide more features as the organization's needs change, ensuring that the system is always up to date and providing the best possible service.

Club Management System is also an excellent tool for tracking and analyzing membership data. This data can be used to identify potential problem areas, as well as areas of success. It can also be used to make decisions on how to improve the organization, as well as providing feedback on the success of current initiatives.

Club Management System provides an efficient and organized way to manage clubs and organizations, making it easier for staff and members to stay organized and keep up to date with events and activities. This system is an invaluable tool for any club or organization that wants to stay organized and efficient.

In our web page, we are updating details in our admin page regarding all entries.

CHAPTER 2

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

The requirement analysis specifies the requirements needed to develop a project. In this phase, we collect the requirements needed for designing the project. The requirements collected are then analyzed and carried to the next phase.

2.1 FRONT END

- **HTML**
- **CSS**
- **JavaScript**

2.2 BACKEND

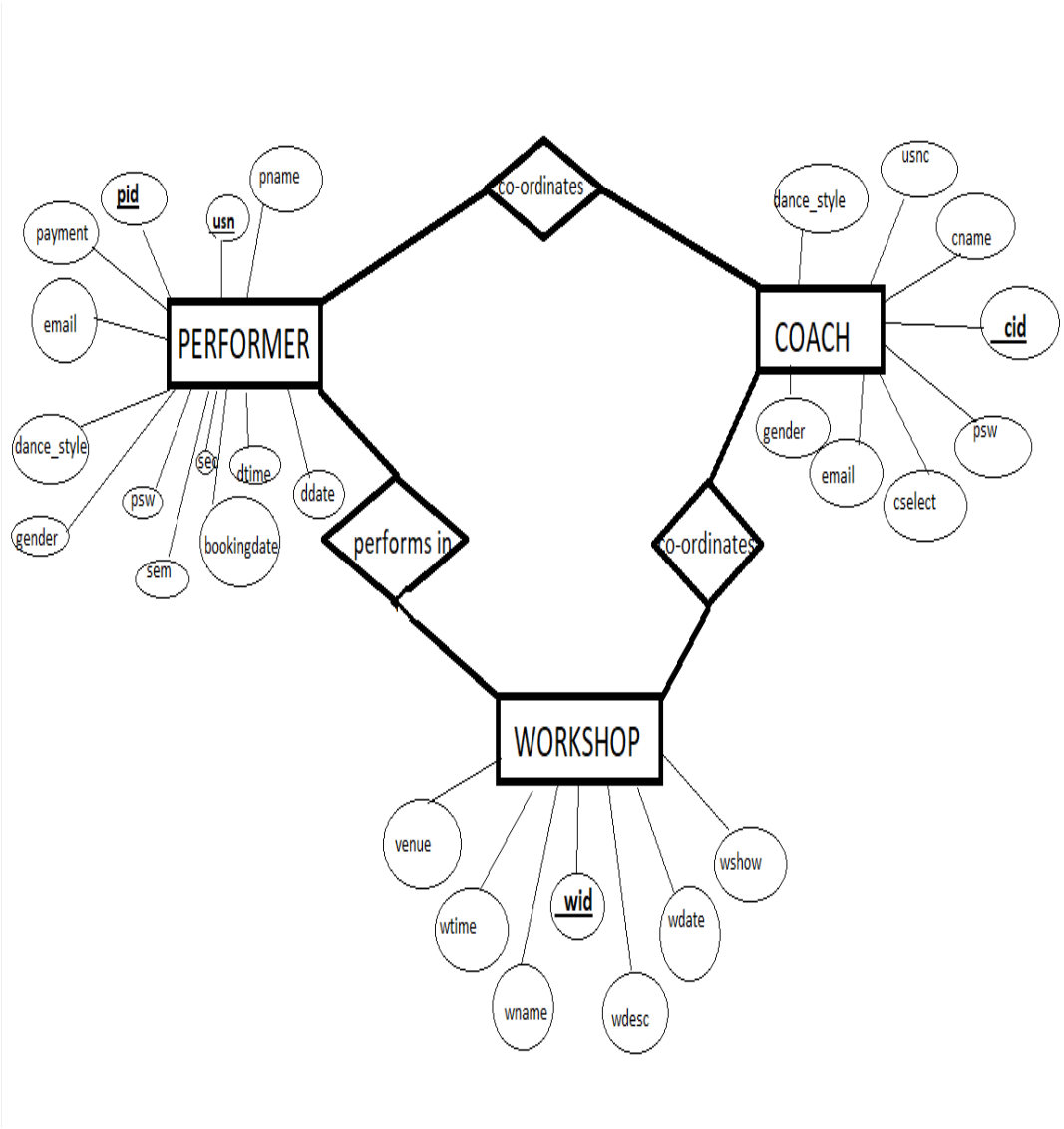
For backend we have used PHP, MySql as database and apache using Xampp for the server in localhost.

- **PHP**
- **MYSQL**
- **XAMPP**

CHAPTER 3

DESIGN

3.1 ER DIAGRAM



An Entity – Relationship model (ER model) describes inter-related things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge. An ER model is composed of entity types (which classify the things of interest) and specifies relationships that can exist between instances of those entity types.

3.2 SCHEMA DIAGRAM

The term "schema" refers to the organization of data as a blueprint of how the database is Constructed (divided into database tables in the case of relational databases).

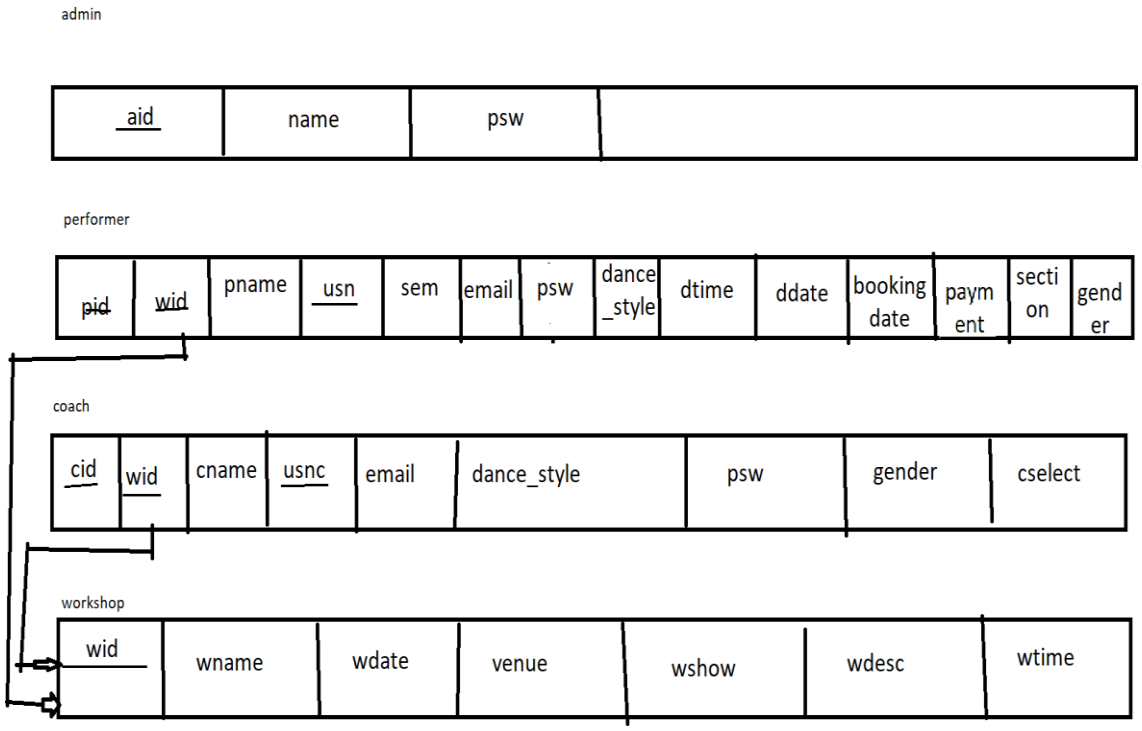


Fig: Figure showing Schema Diagram of the Application's Database

In this Schema diagram we have the Tables as admin, performer, coach, workshop .The attributes of table admin are aid, name, password. The attributes of table performer are pid, wid, pname, usn, sem, section, email, psw, dance_style, dtime, ddate, bookingdate, payment, gender. The attributes of table coach are cid,wid, cname, usnc, email, dance_style, psw, gender, cselect . The attributes of table workshop are wid, wname, wdate, venue, wshow, wdesc, wtime.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 FRONTEND TOOLS

For frontend we have used HTML, CSS and JavaScript.

1. HTML

(HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content. Other technologies besides HTML are generally used to describe a web page's appearance/presentation (CSS) or functionality/behavior (JavaScript).

"Hypertext" refers to links that connect web pages to one another, either within a single website or between websites. Links are a fundamental aspect of the Web. By uploading content to the Internet and linking it to pages created by other people, you become an active participant in the World Wide Web.

HTML uses "markup" to annotate text, images, and other content for display in a Web browser. HTML markup includes special "elements" such as <head>, <title>

An HTML element is set off from other text in a document by "tags", which consist of the element name surrounded by "<" and ">". The name of an element inside a tag is case insensitive. That is, it can be written in uppercase, lowercase, or a mixture. For example, the <title> tag can be written as <Title>, <TITLE>, or in any other way.

2. CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility; provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics; enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate . CSS file, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the CSS file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.

The name cascading comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet media type (MIME type) text/CSS is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free CSS validation service for CSS documents.

In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS including XHTML, plain XML, SVG, and XUL.

3. JAVASCRIPT

often abbreviated JS, is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS. Over 97% of websites use JavaScript on the client side for web page behavior, often incorporating third-party libraries. All major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute the code on users devices.

JavaScript is a high-level, often just-in-time compiled language that conforms to the ECMAScript standard. It has dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first- class functions. It is multi-paradigm, supporting event-driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. It has application programming interfaces (APIs) for working with text, dates, regular expressions, standard data structures, and the Document Object Model (DOM).

The ECMAScript standard does not include any input/output (I/O), such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript APIs for I/O.

JavaScript engines were originally used only in web browsers, but are now core components of some servers and a variety of applications like the most important Node.js. Although Java and JavaScript are similar in name, syntax, and respective standard libraries, the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design.

4.2 BACKEND TOOLS

For backend we have used PHP, MySql as database and apache using Xampp for the server in localhost.

1. PHP

is a general-purpose scripting language geared towards web development. It was originally created by Danish-Canadian programmer Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994. The PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initials PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code is usually processed on a web server by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module, a daemon or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. On a web server, the result of the interpreted and executed PHP code – which may be any type of data, such as generated HTML or binary image data – would form the whole or part of an HTTP response. Various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks exist which can be employed to orchestrate or facilitate the generation of that response. Additionally, PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside the web context, such as standalone graphical applications and robotic drone control. PHP code can also be directly executed from the command line.

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on a variety of operating systems and platforms.

The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the de facto standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014, work has gone on to create a formal PHP

2. MySQL

Is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter,and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language. A relational database organizes data into one or more data tables in which data types may be related to each other; these relations help structure the data. SQL is a language programmers use to create, modify and extract data from the relational database, as well as control user access to the database.

MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius forked the open-source MySQL project to create Maria DB.

4.3 CONNECTIVITY TO THE DATABASE

Xampp using Apache is Web Server on Localhost on the same IP. For connectivity, we use XAMPP app so that we can get the localhost connection to the web browser.

In XAMPP, we start the APACHE and MYSQL modules.

As a Web server, Apache is responsible for accepting directory (HTTP) requests from internet users and sending them their desired information in the form of files and web pages. Much of the Web's software and code is designed to work along with Apache's features.

MySQL is a relational database management system based on SQL - Structured Query Language. Here we are using this server in XAMPP for connecting our database frontend.

CHAPTER 5

SNAP SHOTS

The below four screenshots is code of the database of Club Management.

```
16  CREATE TABLE `admin` (
17    `aid` int(11) NOT NULL,
18    `name` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
19    `psw` varchar(30) NOT NULL
20  ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
21
22  --
23  -- Dumping data for table `admin`
24  --
25
26  INSERT INTO `admin` (`aid`, `name`, `psw`) VALUES
27  (1, 'admin', 'admin');
28
```

Screenshot 1: The Screenshot contains Description of table “admin” . The attributes of table admin are aid, name, psw.

```
35  CREATE TABLE `performer` (
36    `pid` int(11) NOT NULL,
37    `wid` int(11) NOT NULL,
38    `pname` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
39    `usn` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
40    `sem` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
41    `email` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
42    `psw` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
43    `dance_style` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
44    `dtime` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
45    `ddate` date NOT NULL,
46    `bookingdate` date NOT NULL,
47    `payment` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
48    `section` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
49    `gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL
50
51
52  ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
53
54  --
55  -- Dumping data for table `performer`
56  --
57
58  INSERT INTO `performer` (`pid`, `wid`, `pname`, `usn`, `sem`, `email`, `psw`, `dance_style`, `dtime`, `ddate`, `bookingdate`, `payment`,
    `section`,`gender`) VALUES
59  (18, 1, 'Sahana', '1DT20IS080', '5', 'sahanacreddy18@gmail.com', '123', 'MUSIC', '10 am', '2022-12-28', '2023-01-24', 'yes','b','Female'),
60  (19, 1, 'Nismitha', '1DT20IS058', '5', 'nishmithashettr25@gmail.com', '123', 'Dance', '10 am', '2022-12-28', '2023-01-24', 'yes','a',
    'Female'),
61  (31, 1, 'nischal s', '1DT20IS057', '5', 'nischal57@gmail.com', '123', 'Technical', '10 am', '2022-12-28', '2023-01-24', 'yes','a','Male');
```

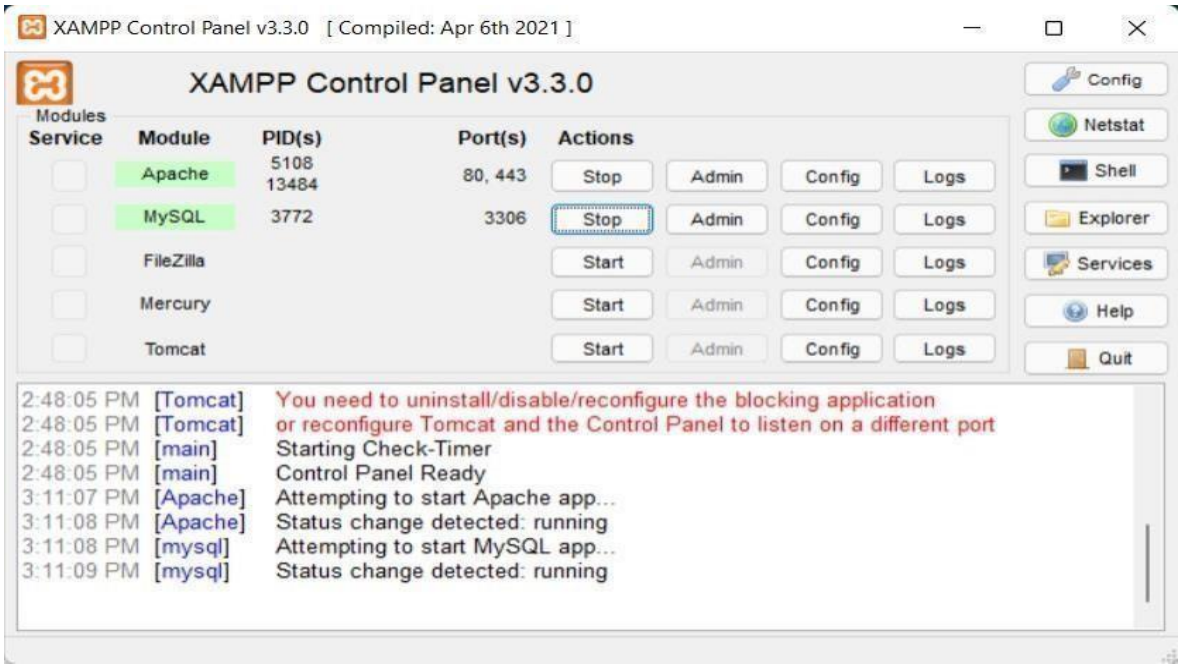
Screenshot 2: The Screenshot contains Description of table “performer” the attributes of table are pid, wid, pname, usn, sem, email, psw, dance_style, dtime, ddate, bookingdate, payment, section, gender .

```sql
-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `coach`
--

CREATE TABLE `coach` (
  `cid` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `wid` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `cname` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
  `usnc` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
  `gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
  `dstyle` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
  `psw` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `cselect` varchar(10) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

--
-- Dumping data for table `coach`
--

INSERT INTO `coach` (`cid`, `wid`, `cname`, `usnc`, `gender`, `dstyle`, `psw`, `email`, `cselect`) VALUES
(1, 1, 'aditi', '1dt20is005', 'Female', 'fashion', '123', 'aditi@gmail.com', 'Not Action'),
(2, 15, 'bhanav', '1dt20is020', 'Male', 'fashion', '123', 'bhanavhosapattan@gmail.com', 'Not Action'),
(3, 4, 'kavitha', '1dt20is69', 'Female', 'art & literature', '123', 'Kavitha02aradhya@gmail.com', 'Not Action');


-- --------------------------------------------------------
```

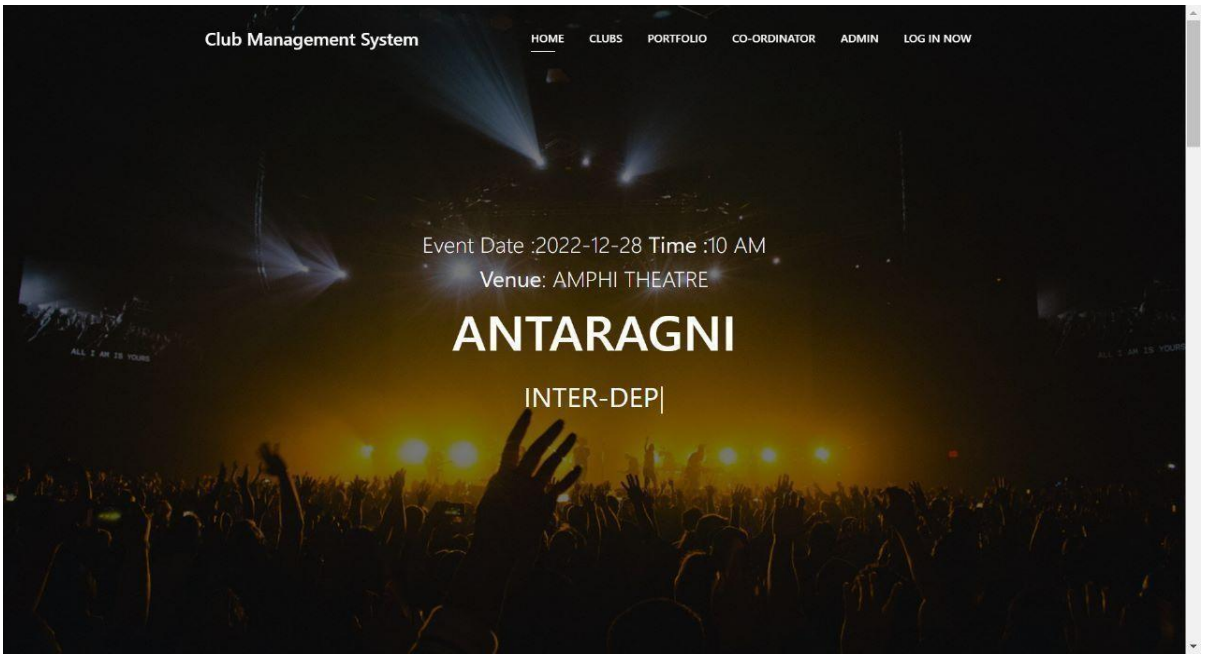
Screenshot 3: The Screenshot contains Description of table “coach” the attributes of table are cid, wid, cname, usnc, gender, dstyle, psw, email, cselect.

```sql
--
-- Table structure for table `workshop`
--

CREATE TABLE `workshop` (
  `wid` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `wname` varchar(40) NOT NULL,
  `wdate` date NOT NULL,
  `venue` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `wshow` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `wdesc` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
  `wtime` varchar(20) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

--
-- Dumping data for table `workshop`
--

INSERT INTO `workshop` (`wid`, `wname`, `wdate`, `venue`,`wshow`, `wdesc`, `wtime`) VALUES
(1, 'ANTARAGNI', '2022-12-28', 'AMPHI THEATRE', '1', 'INTER-DEPARTMENT FEST', '10 AM');
(4,'Quiz','2023-01-20','C block- 2nd floor','0','OFF-STAGE EVENTS','9:00 am');


```

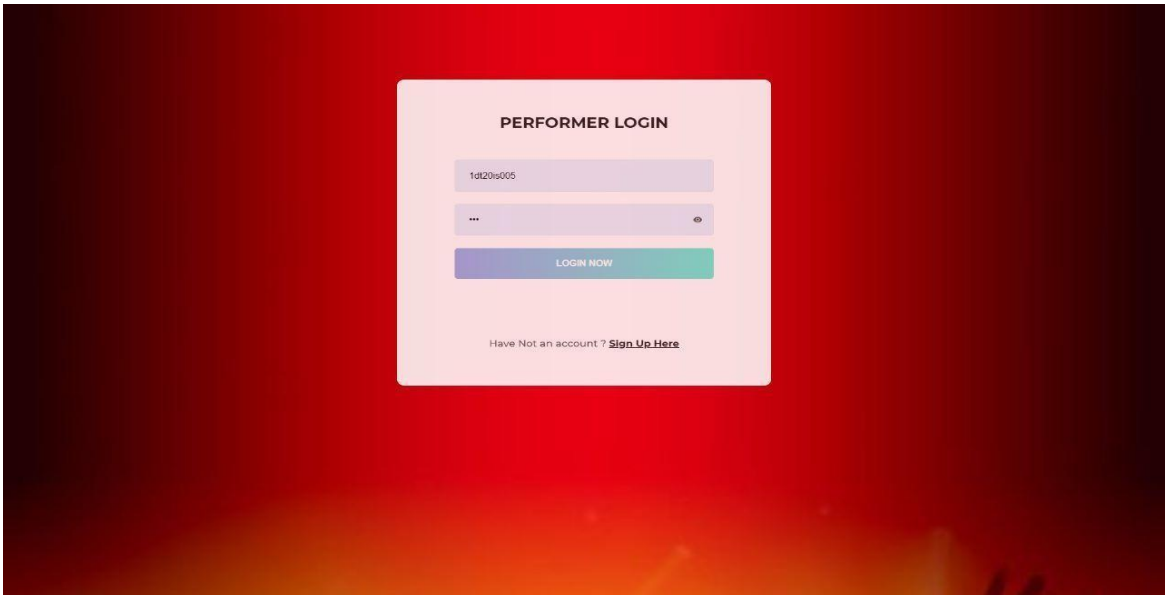
Screenshot 4: The Screenshot contains Description of table “workshop” the attributes of table are wid, wname, wdate, venue, wshow, wdesc, wtime.



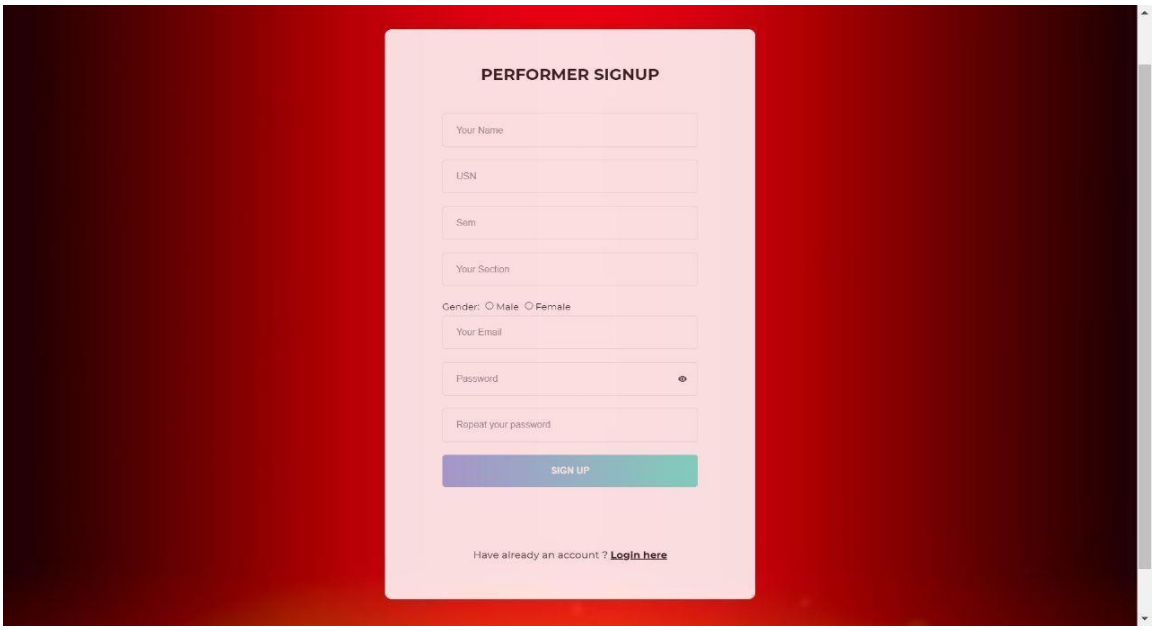
Screenshot 5: Showing XAMPP Control Panel. Which manages our localhost framework. Using this console, we are able to run the Website on our system with URL as our local-host address.



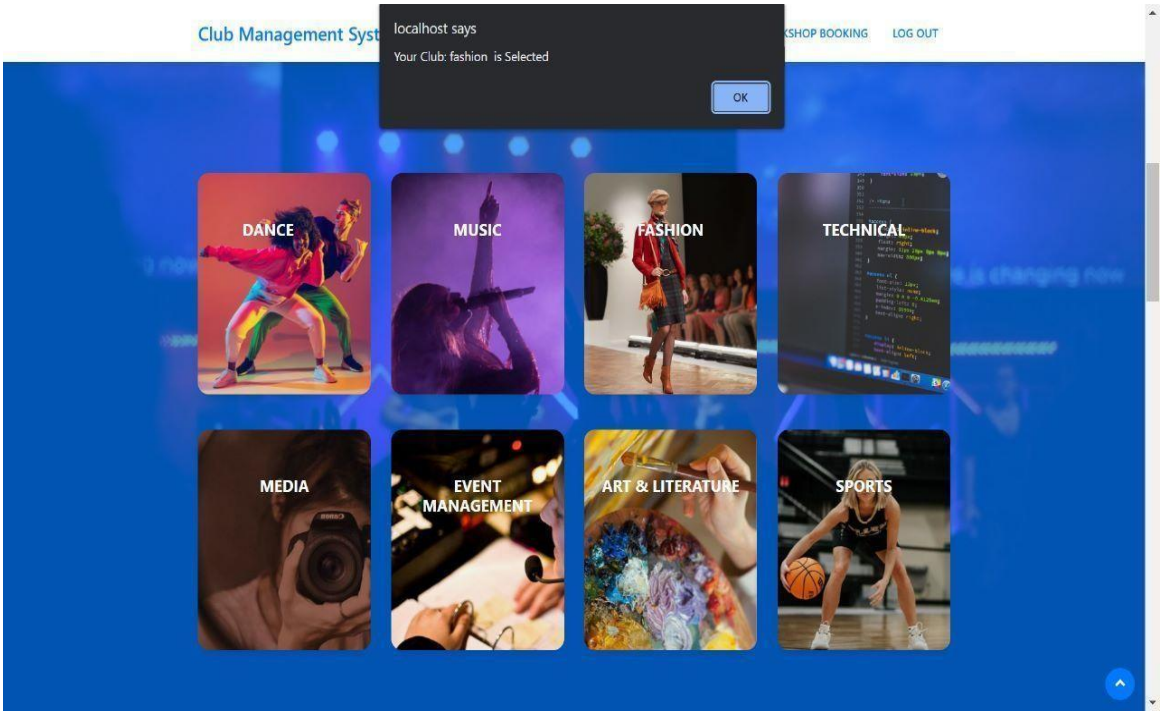
Screenshot 6: Showing landing page. From here we can choose to Login as performer, co-ordinator, admin by entering the correct Username & Password, view clubs present in the college as well as see the portfolio.



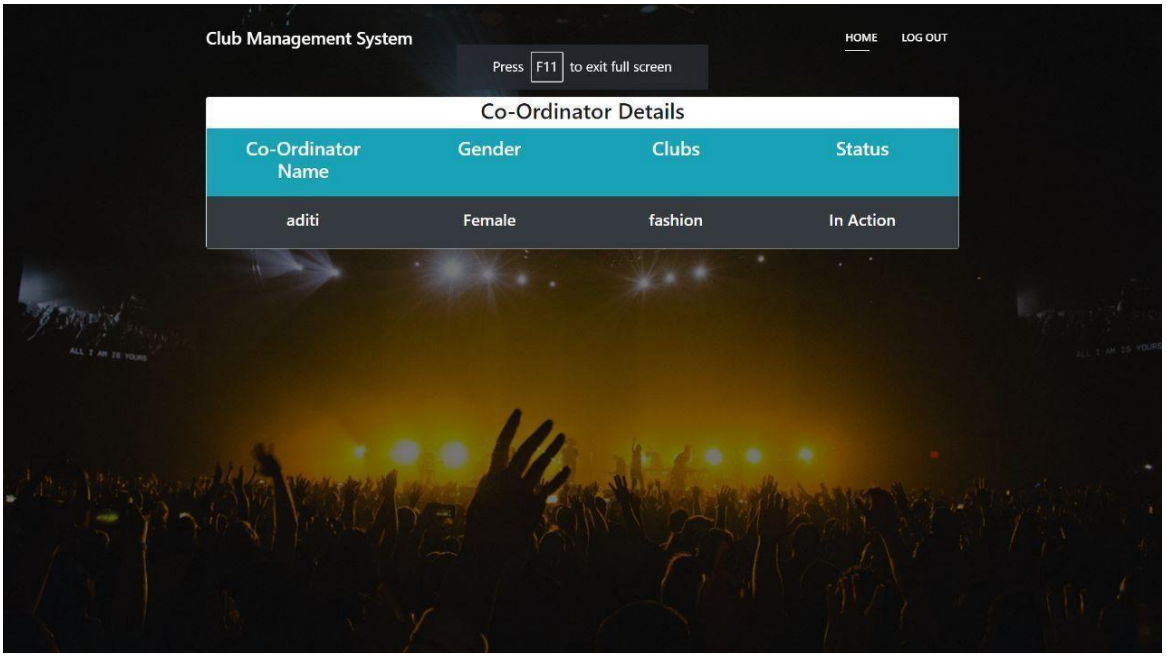
Screenshot 7: This is the login page of performer where performers can enter USN and password. If your account still doesn't exist, you can sign up as given below.



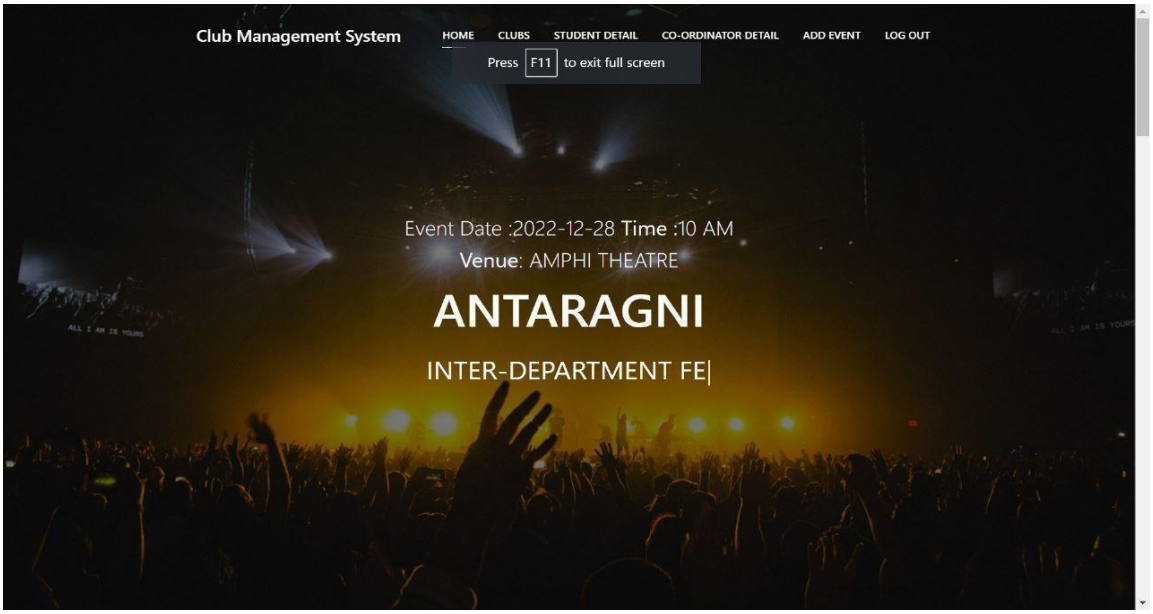
Screenshot 8: Showing the performer signup page, you can enter the following data's like name, usn, semester, section, gender, email, password.



Screenshot 9: Showing Clubs present in the college. On clicking the club, performer gets enrolled for the given club.

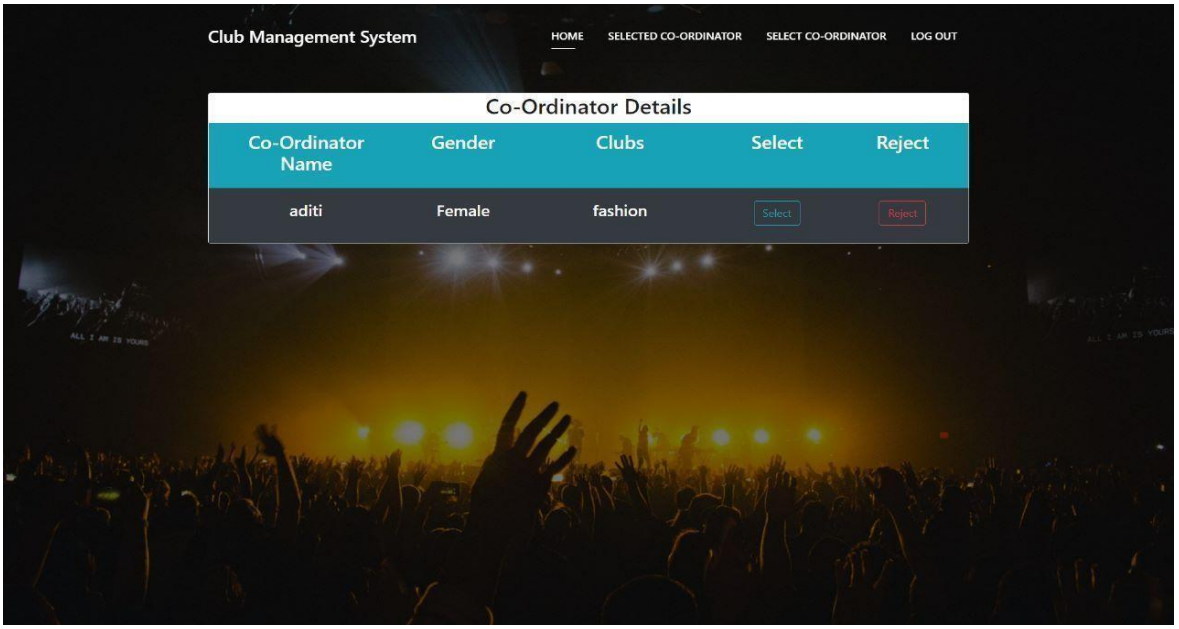


Screenshot 10: After logging in as a co-ordinator and enrolling for a club, the co-ordinator can see the details.

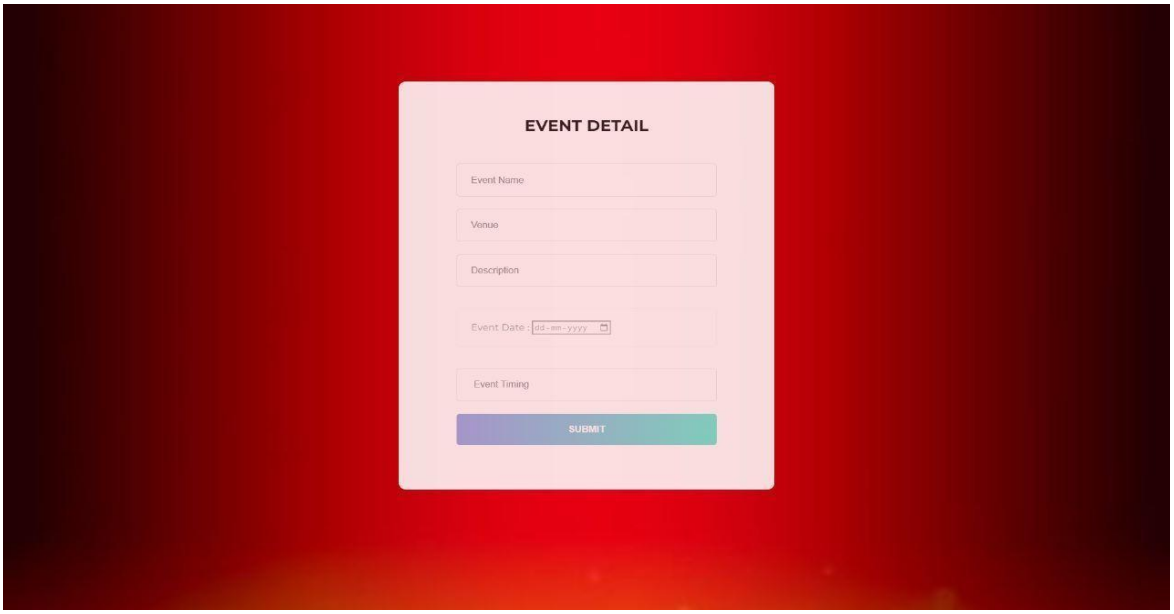


Screenshot 11: After logging in as admin, admin can choose to view student details, co-ordinator details and also can add a new event.

Screenshot 12: Admin can see the registered performers and their respective clubs along with the booking date.



Screenshot 13: Admin can see the details of the co-ordinators and accept or reject if they are selected as co-ordinators.



Screenshot 14: Admin can add a new event by adding event details like event name, venue, description, event date and timing.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

To conclude the description about the project: The project is developed using PHP, MySQL, HTML, XAMPP and CSS on the requirement specification of the user and the analysis of the existing system, with flexibility for future enhancement.

The expanded functionality of today's software requires an appropriate approach towards software development. The application is developed and designed for colleges who want to manage their Clubs and Societies and get all information on one place in this case is a website.

In future enhancements, we plan to add other features like:

- Adding Backup feature so that we can retrieve our data if the server goes down or even if we have to transport from one domain to another.
- Adding member feedback and survey tools.
- Providing mobile access.
- Integrating with other systems such as DSATM-GNUMS for attendance.
- Further we plan to store the database online so we can access it easily. By online we mean to invest in webserver and Domain names and getting a .com UR L for the Website.

CHAPTER 6

REFERENCES

1. https://stackoverflow.com/
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
3. https://github.com/