Project Report (Part II)

On

WEB-BASED-RESPONSIVE-EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

COMPUTER ENGINEERING

SUBMITTED BY

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UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

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1st cycle of Accreditation : • "A" Grade for 5 years (w.e.f. 30-10-2017)

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Abstract

Organizing successful events is no cake walk. Getting people to the event and achieving an above average return on investment are two major challenges an event manager faces. There are a few existing technological innovations for event management. However, they are standalone systems that handle user registration, event check-in, event surveys, event marketing, and event analytics which become cumbersome for event managers at times.

For big organizations**,** every day, every hour there is some conference, seminar or meeting being conducted by various departments in the company. These events may be closed (only for employees) or open (for anyone interested). Right from creating the various attributes of an event to continuously monitoring events, managing people, interactions and communication is a very tedious task. There was a need of a digitally managed event management platform to enhance the palatability of involvement and engagement from the event goers.

Firstly, the system will be web-based. The user interface of web-based applications is easier to customize, than a desktop application. This provides a unique and exciting way to present data to the user. Once a new version or upgrade is installed on the host server, all users can access it immediately. There is no need to upgrade each client PC.

Secondly, the system will be responsive in nature. Responsive web design is an approach to web design aimed at crafting sites to provide an optimal viewing experience—easy reading and navigation with a minimum of resizing, panning, and scrolling—across a wide range of devices (desktop computer monitors, tablets, mobile phones). Because of the large emphasis being placed on user-experience as a ranking factor, having a web-based application built with responsive web design, is essential to take into account when thinking about SEO (Search Engine Optimization).

Concluding, the implemented system will be able to provide an interactive experience to organizer as well as the user. The organizer will be able to create multiple events and handle them. Also, he will be able to view the number of registrations of the attendees. The attendees will be able to view various events being conducted and register for the event they are interested in. Also, the organizer will be able to analyse each event conducted as data analysis will be implemented for improvement. Thus, the system implemented will be a **Web-Based-Responsive-Event Management System**.

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Abbreviations

1. FAD : Feasibility Analysis Document
2. UI : User Interface
3. ROI : Return on Investment
4. CMS : Content Management System
5. SDLC : Software Development Lifecycle
6. DFD : Data Flow Diagram
7. UML : Unified Modelling Language
8. I/O : Input and Output
9. RWD : Responsive Web Design
10. PHP : Hypertext Preprocessor

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Problem Definition

Conceptualizing, designing, developing and delivering a web-based event management system for all kind of events. While the system will primarily be on web, however it needs to be responsive in nature – meaning should cater to the mobile form factors as well. The system should be capable of delivering the following primary capabilities:

1. Console/web-page to design an event with multiple attributes and publish to users
2. A backend storage system to store the attributes
3. User-friendly interactive page for the event goers to interact on all the agenda and other collaterals for the event
4. Interaction on the web page in terms of asking questions (answers maybe given offline) and taking quizzes online
5. Reconciliation space for admins to check the quiz results and publish to users
6. Integration of the system with social media – Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Instagram etc. with predefined hash tags and mentions if any
7. A gallery to post images from the event and a real-time reflection of new pictures to all users – Limit it to a few pictures per user to manage the database
8. Search function on the web page to look for a certain event-track and its associated details.

1.2 Aim

Event planning is the process of managing an event such as meetings, tradeshow, ceremony, concerts, party etc. Event planning includes budgeting, establishing timelines, selecting and reserving the event sites, acquiring permits, planning food, coordinating transportation, developing a theme, arranging for activities, selecting speakers and keynotes, arranging for equipment and facilities, managing risk, and developing contingency plans. Online event management system is a software project that serves the functionality of an event manager/organizer. The system allows registered organizer to login again for any new event if he/she has registered prior and the new organizer is allowed to register on the application by specifying all the pivotal details. The system then allows the organizer to select date and time of event, place. Also, the organizer must be able must have the count of all the attendees and provide all the necessary arrangements according to it. This is proposed to be a web application which will be responsive meaning it will cater in mobile form factors as well.

1.3 Scope of the project

This System will create a dedicated website to manage and organize events. The accessibility of the system should facilitate communication between users, clients, and managers. It will allow clients to request events be made. It should then allow site managers to create an event that

includes the host, type of event, time, place, and cost. End users should be able to sign up to attend. The core of the system will reside on a server connected to the internet and the primary interface for the system will be via an internet browser.

1.4 Motivation

In India people have money but cannot afford time and energy in organizing events, event management system comes in hand to help them out. The system must provide all the things that organizer requires to make the event successful and client happy. Thus a "Web Based-Responsive- Event Management" is the need of hour and providing such platform will be very beneficial to organizers as well as all the people who wish to make their events memorable without putting their much efforts.

1.5 Application of Project

This System will be a tool for companies as well as people who want to organize events. Organizers shall be able to create their events online so that people can easily view the organized events as per their interest and attend the same on a single click.

1.6 Organization of Dissertation Report

The organization of the Project Report is as follows:
Chapter 1: It consists of the introduction to the project. The problem definition of the project is explained. Also, the aim, scope and motivation for the project have been discussed.
Chapter 2: This chapter mainly focuses on the literature review and the gaps identified as well as the proposed work.
Chapter 3: This chapter deals with the initial stages of the project such as requirement gathering, planning, and analysis.
Chapter 4: This chapter focuses on the design part of the project. It consists of the Data Flow Diagrams (DFD), UML Diagrams such Use case diagrams, Flowcharts etc.
Chapter 5: This consists of the results and discussions about the project.
Chapter 6: This chapter concludes the report with a satisfactory conclusion and the future scope of the project.

Chapter 2
Review of Literature

2.4 Literature review

In today's corporate scenario where people are busy in their own world, organizing an event becomes very taxing and tedious task. In order to make life simpler, various event management systems have been developed which can help people organize an event and make it successful.
Event management system contains various events. It mainly involves corporate events, events organized in schools, colleges or institutions and also personal events such as birthdays, marriage ceremony's etc.
The basic features for any event management system include:

1. Organizer must register for conducting the event by providing all the valid details.
2. No. of people attending that event.
3. Time, place where the event is organized should be notified to all the attendees.
4. Providing the feedback.
5. If the attendees wish to share information about the event then specific platform must be provided for the same.
6. Must notify the attendees about all the upcoming events on timely basis.
7. A search option must be made available similar to google search.

Event management applications are plenty but they are generally focused on particular event. E.g.: There are certain websites/applications which focus only on cultural events like concerts, parties, awards ceremony etc.
If we consider an institution, they have there on setup for managing an event. Corporate events in companies involve high budget meetings, seminars, retirement's functions etc.
Even if there are other event management systems they do not cover all the features and requirements that the organizer needs, some or the other feature is left out.
Thus a "WEB-BASED-RESPOSIVE-EVENT MANAGEMENT "is the need of hour and providing such platform will be very beneficial to organizers as well as all the people who wish to make their events memorable without putting their much efforts.

2.5 Gap Identified

In the existing system, the person has to visit particular office for enquiry. The existing system's process is quite complex and manual. The Event Management System has to keep records of events manually.
Disadvantages:

1. It consumes a lot of time for user.
2. Paper work results in a lot of space to keep data.
3. Lack of security
4. Chances of human error happening

WEBSITE	REVIEWS
www.eventbrite.com	Their website is very user friendly and interactive and site itself acts as an event manager.
www.eventsforce.com	It is basically an event management solution which provides a platform for various type of organizers to create an event according to their requirement. It acts as a third- party organizer.
www.cvent.com	It is event management software. It has easy accessibility and simple usability. Plans, monitors and organizes event successfully.
www.eventpro.net	Booking and organizing all kind of events with main attention given to catering events.

Table 2.1:- Literature Survey

2.6 Proposed Work

Planning an event takes a lot of time, attention and skill. There is a need to create a digital platform that will optimize all these things as much as possible. Our System will provide the event organizers to plan for a wide variety of events. The system will be responsive in nature and optimal to its best possible level. It will also cater the concept of 'Social Integration'. The Organizers can select the type of event it wants to conduct, enter details of the event and ask the users to attend. The users will be able to go through the different types of events and attend any if interested. Some of the events shall be paid and some free of cost. It depends upon the organizer and also on the type of event to be conducted. The organizer as well as the attendee can post the event's images on the image gallery incorporated into the system. Managing time is the need of the hour and that's exactly what this system is going to do for the organizers.

Chapter 3
Related theory

3.1 Technology

1. PHP

Hypertext Preprocessor (or simply PHP) is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. It was originally created by 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 acronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, 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 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.

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 almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.
PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to server-side web development, in which case PHP generally runs on a web server. Any PHP code in a requested file is executed by the PHP runtime, usually to create dynamic web page content or dynamic images used on websites or elsewhere. It can also be used for command-line scripting and client-side graphical user interface (GUI) applications. PHP can be deployed on most web servers, many operating systems and platforms, and can be used with many relational database management systems (RDBMS). Most web hosting providers support PHP for use by their clients. It is available free of charge, and the PHP Group provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.

PHP acts primarily as a filter, taking input from a file or stream containing text and/or PHP instructions and outputting another stream of data. Most commonly the output will be HTML, although it could be JSON, XML or binary data such as image or audio formats. Since PHP 4, the PHP parser compiles input to produce bytecode for processing by the Zend Engine, giving improved performance over its interpreter predecessor.

Originally designed to create dynamic web pages, PHP now focuses mainly on server-side scripting, and it is similar to other server-side scripting languages that provide dynamic content from a web server to a client, such as Microsoft's ASP.NET, Sun Microsystems' JavaServer Pages, and mod_perl. PHP has also attracted the development of many software frameworks that

provide building blocks and a design structure to promote rapid application development (RAD). Some of these include PRADO, CakePHP, Symfony, CodeIgniter, Laravel, Yii Framework, Phalcon and Zend Framework, offering features similar to other web frameworks.

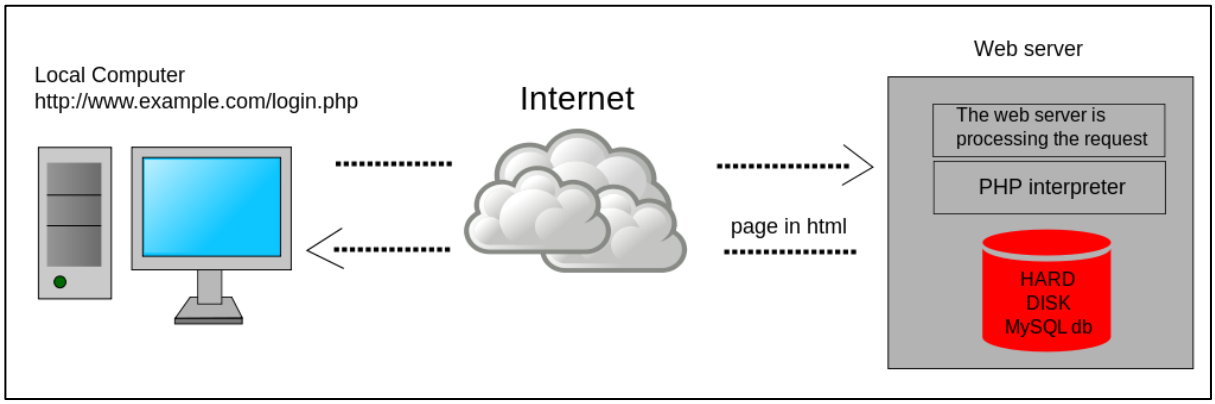


Fig 3.1:- Dynamic web page-example of server-side scripting (PHP and MySQL).

The LAMP architecture has become popular in the web industry as a way of deploying web applications. PHP is commonly used as the P in this bundle alongside Linux, Apache and MySQL, although the P may also refer to Python, Perl, or some mix of the three. Similar packages, WAMP and MAMP, are also available for Windows and OS X, with the first letter standing for the respective operating system. Although both PHP and Apache are provided as part of the Mac OS X base install, users of these packages seek a simpler installation mechanism that can be more easily kept up to date.

2. Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a free and open-source front-end library for designing websites and web applications. It contains HTML- and CSS-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions. Unlike many web frameworks, it concerns itself with front-end development only. Bootstrap 3 supports the latest versions of the Google Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Opera, and Safari (except on Windows). It additionally supports back to IE8 and the latest Firefox Extended Support Release (ESR).

Since 2.0, Bootstrap supports responsive web design. This means the layout of web pages adjusts dynamically, taking into account the characteristics of the device used (desktop, tablet, mobile phone). Starting with version 3.0, Bootstrap adopted a mobile-first design philosophy, emphasizing responsive design by default. The version 4.0 alpha release added Sass and flexbox support.

Bootstrap is modular and consists of a series of Less stylesheets that implement the various components of the toolkit. These stylesheets are generally compiled into a bundle and included in web pages, but individual components can be included or removed. Bootstrap provides a number of configuration variables that control things such as color and padding of various components.

Since Bootstrap 2, the Bootstrap documentation has included a customization wizard which generates a customized version of Bootstrap based on the requested components and various settings. As of Bootstrap 4, Sass is used instead of Less for the stylesheets.

Each Bootstrap component consists of an HTML structure, CSS declarations, and in some cases accompanying JavaScript code. Grid system and responsive design comes standard with an 1170 pixel wide grid layout. Alternatively, the developer can use a variable-width layout. For both cases, the toolkit has four variations to make use of different resolutions and types of devices: mobile phones, portrait and landscape, tablets and PCs with low and high resolution. Each variation adjusts the width of the columns.

3. Responsive Web Design

Responsive web design (RWD) is an approach to web design which makes web pages render well on a variety of devices and window or screen sizes. Recent work also considers the viewer proximity as part of the viewing context as an extension for RWD. Content, design and performance are necessary across all devices to ensure usability and satisfaction.

A site designed with RWD adapts the layout to the viewing environment by using fluid, proportion-based grids, flexible images, and CSS3 media queries, an extension of the @media rule, in the following ways:

1. The fluid grid concept calls for page element sizing to be in relative units like percentages, rather than absolute units like pixels or points.
2. Flexible images are also sized in relative units, so as to prevent them from displaying outside their containing element.
3. Media queries allow the page to use different CSS style rules based on characteristics of the device the site is being displayed on, most commonly the width of the browser.

Responsive web design has become more important as the amount of mobile traffic now accounts for more than half of total internet traffic. Therefore, Google announced Mobilegeddon in 2015, and started to boost the ratings of sites that are mobile friendly if the search was made from a mobile device. Responsive web design is an example of user interface plasticity.

4. MySQL

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS**).** The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements.

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 5.6:

a. A broad subset of ANSI SQL 99, as well as extensions

b. Cross-platform support
c. Stored procedures, using a procedural language that closely adheres to SQL/PSM
d. Triggers
e. Cursors
f. Updatable views
g. Online DDL when using the InnoDB Storage Engine.
h. Information schema
i. Performance Schema that collects and aggregates statistics about server execution and query performance for monitoring purposes.
j. A set of SQL Mode options to control runtime behavior, including a strict mode to better adhere to SQL standards.
k. X/Open XA distributed transaction processing (DTP) support; two phase commit as part of this, using the default InnoDB storage engine
l. Transactions with savepoints when using the default InnoDB Storage Engine. The NDB Cluster Storage Engine also supports transactions.
m. ACID compliance when using InnoDB and NDB Cluster Storage Engines
n. SSL support
o. Query caching
p. Sub-SELECTs (i.e. nested SELECTs)
q. Built-in replication support (i.e., master-master replication and master-slave replication) with one master per slave, many slaves per master. Multi-master replication is provided in MySQL Cluster, and multi-master support can be added to unclustered configurations using Galera Cluster.
r. Full-text indexing and searching
s. Embedded database library
t. Unicode support
u. Partitioned tables with pruning of partitions in optimizer
v. Shared-nothing clustering through MySQL Cluster
w. Multiple storage engines, allowing one to choose the one that is most effective for each table in the application.
x. Native storage engines InnoDB, MyISAM, Merge, Memory (heap), Federated, Archive, CSV, Blackhole, NDB Cluster.
y. Commit grouping, gathering multiple transactions from multiple connections together to increase the number of commits per second.
z. The developers release minor updates of the MySQL Server approximately every two months. The sources can be obtained from MySQL's website or from MySQL's GitHub repository, both under the GPL license.

3.2 Feasibility Study

Before the development of any project there are various things that need to be understood thoroughly such as:

1. The need for implementing the project and how it is beneficial to the society- For this proper survey is to be carried out, so that all our facts and figures are known beforehand.
2. Gathering all the requirements and analyzing them for future.

3. Planning the schedule for the project development- This can be done by designing a GANTT CHART for the project.
4. Lastly the most important one is to analyze the feasibility of the project. This can be done by carrying out a feasibility study based on Technical feasibility, Market survey, Technical feasibility and Society survey.

Conducting a FEASIBILITY STUDY is one of the key activities within the project initiation phase. It aims to analyze and justify the project in terms of technical feasibility, market viability and cost-effectiveness. The study serves a way to prove the project's reasonability and justify the need for launch. Once the study is done, a feasibility analysis document (FAD) should be developed to summarize the activity and state if particular project is realistic and practical.

3.2.1 Technical Feasibility

The Technical Feasibility Study assesses the details of how will you deliver a product or service (i.e., materials, labor, transportation, where the business will be located, the technology needed, etc.). It is a very effective tool for long term planning and trouble shooting.

In our case we are the Third party whose role is to develop the project and maintain it accordingly. We gather all the requirements from our clients and provide them all the features depending on the event type. Our project will be serving wide range of events from cultural events like marriages, party and other ceremonies to corporate events such as high budget meeting, retirement's functions etc.

It is very much necessary that we make our website attractive and unique compared to other event management systems so that we can attract clients and entice them from choosing our application for organizing their events. We will also provide the facility of "SOCIAL INTEGRATION "people attending the event can post their pictures in various social networking platforms.

For this purpose, for the front-end i.e. UI, we will be using "BOOTSTRAP" to create an interactive and attractive web pages which will cater the RESPONSIVE nature of this project i.e. the webpages will be adjusted according to laptops, mobile phones, tablets etc. As far as database is concerned for storing all the attributes we will be using "MYSQL" and for all the back-end coding "PHP" serves the purpose well.

These technologies that we are using not only serves our purpose well but also is being used by most of the other high end organizations. An experienced client or lending institution will read our entire report and come to their conclusions. Therefore, it is critical that the technical study is apt and not just based on some random assumptions and predictions.

3.2.2 Financial Feasibility

A financial feasibility study projects how much start-up capital is needed, sources of capital, return on investment, and other financial considerations. It looks at how much cash is needed, where it will come from, and how it will be spent. Since we are the developers, the cost will always be within the financial feasibility range. We will mostly be needing finance for hosting our website, maintenance of our website. As it is web portal internet will be required to access it, so internet cost will also be included. Apart from this money will also

be required to manage the front-end server and back-end server. Also cost of advertising will be included in order to attract more no. of clients and make our website known.

3.2.3 Market Survey

A proper market research or survey is necessary before developing any project. We need to analyze the need of the clients for our project also the demand in the market. Everything depends on demand and supply policy. If the demand is more and use of our product will be more. We need to analyze how our system is better compared to other systems this can be done by identifying gaps and also providing features that our others are not providing and make our product more useful.

In India were people have money but cannot afford time and energy in organizing such tasks event management system comes in hand to help them out. The system must provide all the things that organizer requires to make the event successful and client happy.

Thus a "WEB BASED-RESPONSIVE- EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" is the need of hour and providing such platform will be very beneficial to organizers as well as all the people who wish to make their events memorable without putting their much efforts.

3.2.4 Society Survey

Any development is directly or indirectly related to society. It may either affect the society in a positive way or a negative way. If the development is not acceptable to the society then there is not much scope of it being accepted in the world or at larger scale.

Thus, a survey must be carried out before hand of what they feel of this development and take their considerations into account before starting the project development.

Hence, we too asked people in our neighborhood about our project whether they would like to use a system which will help them in organizing their events and reduce their efforts of going through each and every minute detail and the response was positive.

In today's world where people are busy in their own life, organizing an event becomes very taxing and tedious task. In order to make life simpler, various event management systems have been developed which can help people organize an event and make it successful.

Most of them liked the idea of our "EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" and were sailing the same boat as we were. They believed in our idea, which will not only look into each and every minute detail of the events but will never let the client complain about any backdrop.

3.3 Methodology

More Events amount to more Data. With increase in number of events organizers have huge amount of data of the attendees. Big Data is one of the top trends impacting exhibitions and events. The outcome of Big Data is uncovering marketing and customer development opportunities and ultimately, results in an ROI calculation. Event Data can be collected through various mediums like registration system, social media interaction, event apps, etc. Data can be potentially generated from any action on the app by the user viz. Clicks, Likes, Views, Share, etc. Data analytics is available from CMS. Various details like session rating, attendance, survey results, number of social media interaction, etc. can be found.

Thus the information found out using Big Data will be helpful to the organizers in further events classifying the type of audience and what they currently require.

3.3.1 Process model identification

For any project development, the primary step is analyzing the topic, gathering all the requirements and then planning on how to develop the project. This process is called SDLC - Software Development Life Cycle and it aims to produce high-quality software that meets or exceeds customer expectations, reaches completion within times and cost estimates. The life cycle defines a methodology for improving the quality of software and the overall development process.

For our project, we have zeroed on using "ITERATIVE WATERFALL MODEL" methodology which best suits our project.

This modelling approach takes initiative of a small set of system requirements and after that interactively enhances the evolving versions until the actual system is implemented and ready to be deployed. At each iteration, design modifications are made and new functional capabilities are added.

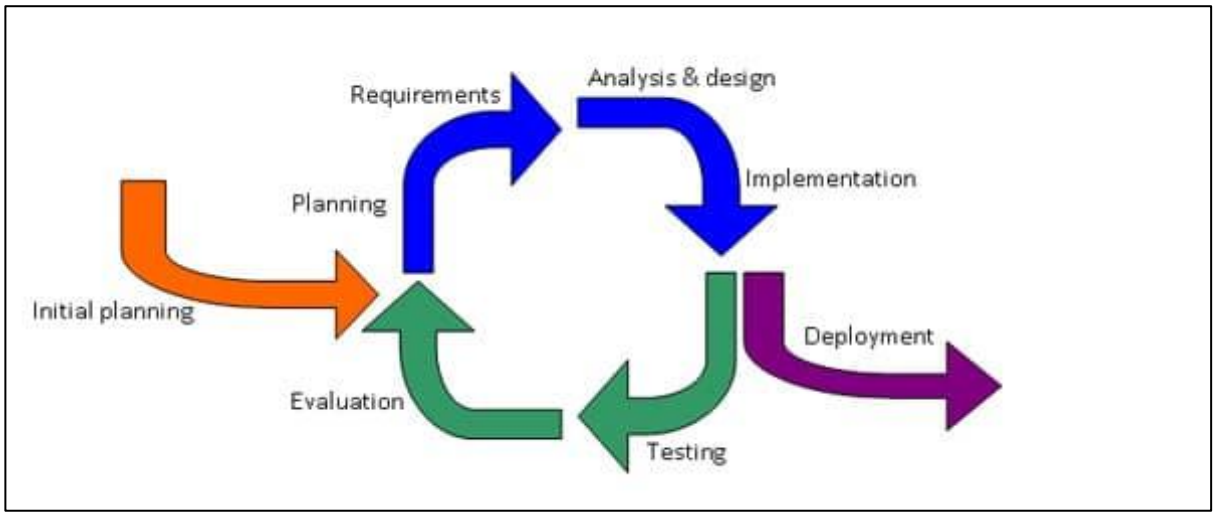


Fig 3.2:- Iterative Waterfall Model

Consider an iterative life cycle model which consists of repeating the following four phases in sequence:

1. A Requirements phase, in which the requirements for the software are gathered and analyzed. Iteration should eventually result in a requirements phase that produces a complete and final specification of requirements.
2. A Design phase, in which a software solution to meet the requirements is designed. This may be a new design, or an extension of an earlier design.
3. An Implementation and Test phase, when the software is coded, integrated and tested.
4. A Review phase, in which the software is evaluated, the current requirements are reviewed, and changes and additions to requirements proposed.

For each cycle of the model, a decision has to be made as to whether the software produced by the cycle will be discarded, or kept as a starting point for the next cycle. Eventually a point will be reached where the requirements are complete and the software can be

delivered, or it becomes impossible to enhance the software as required, and a fresh start has to be made.

This model gives us the freedom to add some functionalities or requested enhancements that may evolve with time while the major requirements are gathered beforehand in the requirement gathering process itself before the implementation phase. This provides some flexibility to the client as he is provided with the results periodically. Also, testing and debugging during small iteration is easy. Better risk analysis, Support to changing requirements and early production of software facilitates customer evaluation and feedback. As a new technology is being used and is being learnt by the development team while working on the project, this model is best-suited for our system "Web-based-Responsive-Event Management System"

Chapter 4
Design Methodology

4.1 Data Flow Diagram

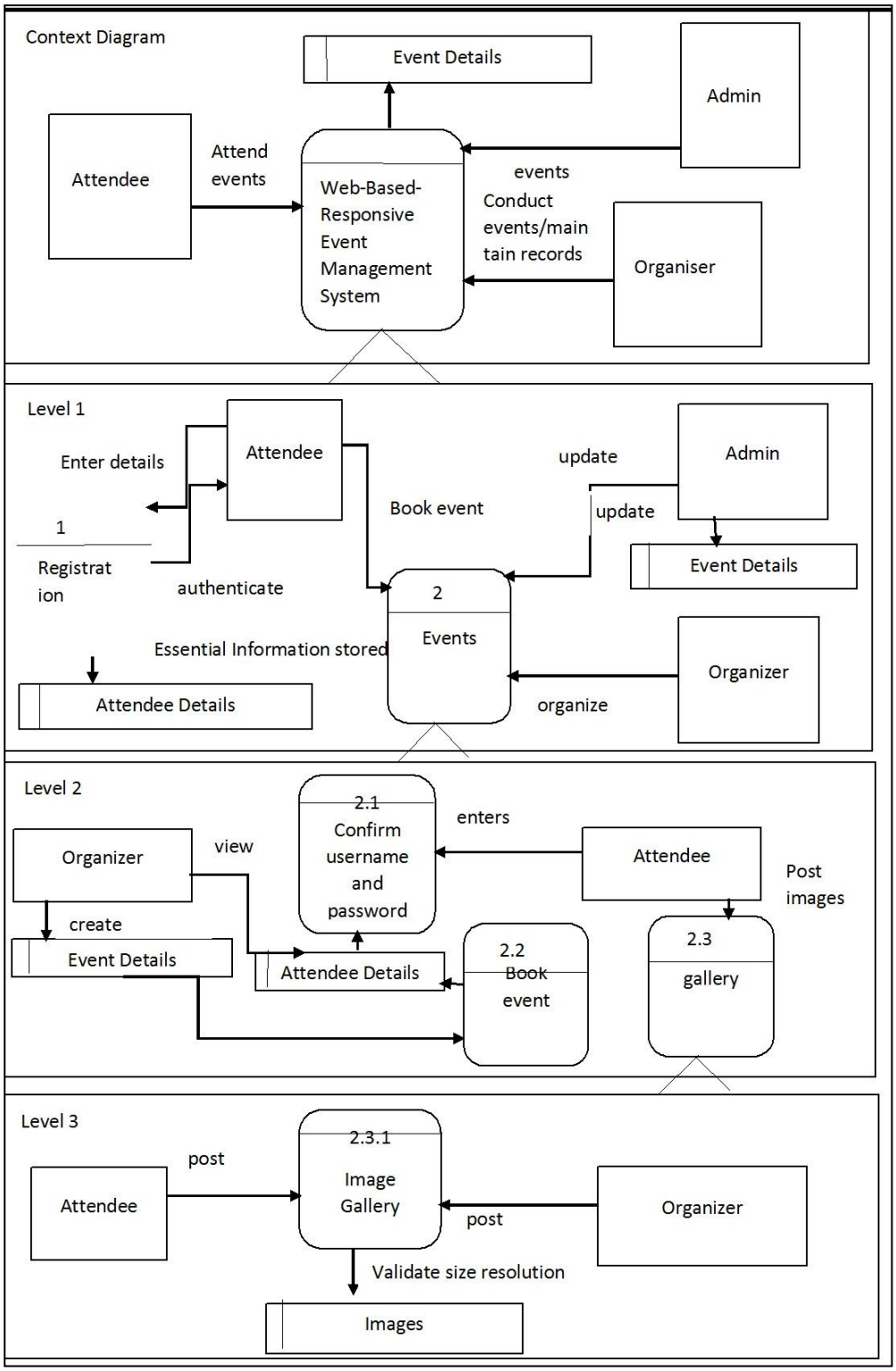


Figure 4.1:- Data Flow Diagram

Event Flow for Data Flow Diagram:

EVENT	TRIGGER	SOURCE	USECASE	RESPONSE	DESTINATION
Admin creates events.	Update	Admin	Update events	Changes in the database	Database
Organizer conducts events.	Organize	Organizer	Event Organisation	Events shall be displayed and made available on the website.	Event details Database/website
User registers himself.	Enter details	Attendee	Registration	Attendee gets registered on the site.	Attendee details Database
User enters username and password for logging.	Enters	Attendee	Login	Genuine user or not.	Attendee details database
Attendee books event.	Book	Attendee	Event selection	Event selected	Attendee details database
Attendee posts images.	Post	Attendee	Image post	Proper size image gets posted and stored in the database.	Website/ database
Organizer posts images.	Post	organizer	Image post	Proper size image gets posted and stored in the database.	Website/ database
Attendee views images.	view	Attendee	View Image posted	Views image	Attendee
Organizer views images.	view	Organizer	View Image posted	Views image	Organizer

Table 4.1: Event Flow for Data Flow Diagram

4.2 Structural Model

4.2.1 Class Diagram

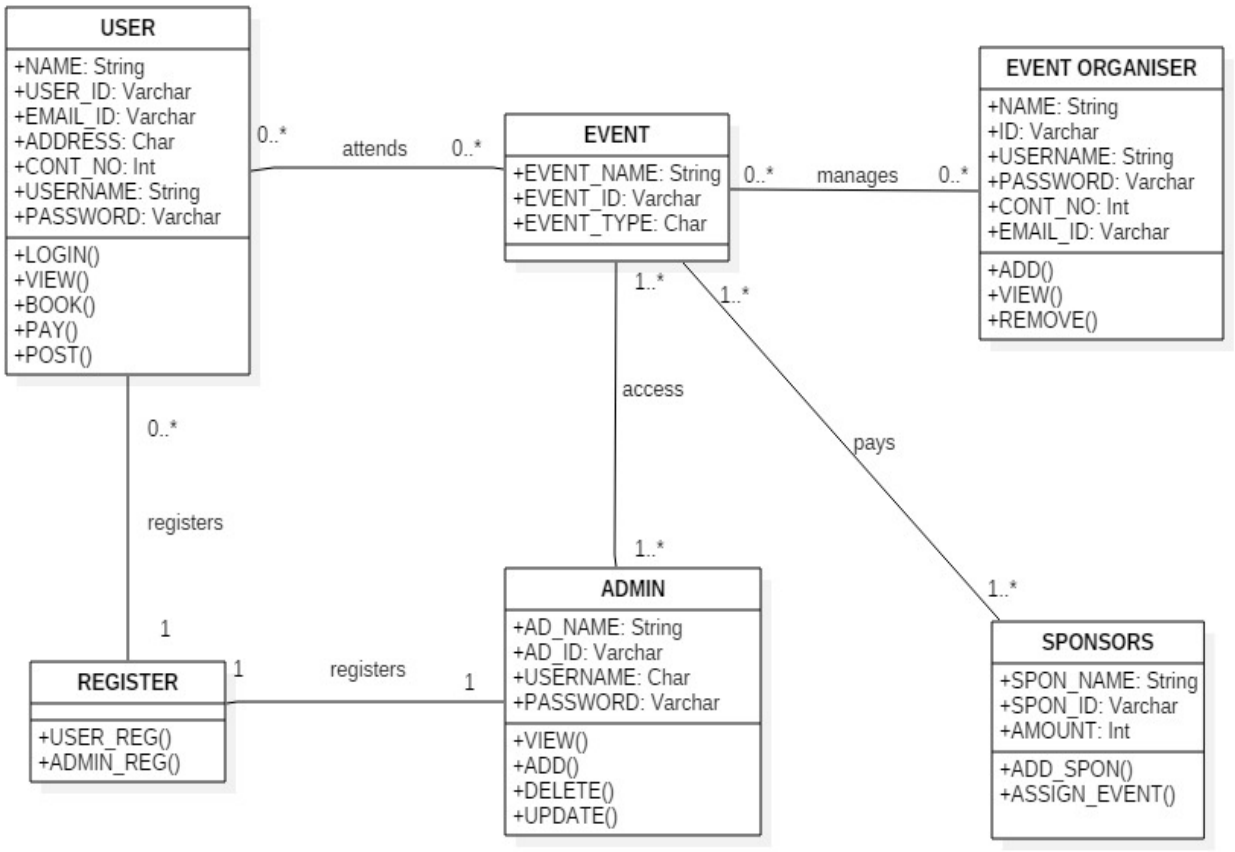


Figure 4.2:- Class Diagram

Class diagram is a static diagram. It represents the static view of an application. Class diagram is not only used for visualizing, describing, and documenting different aspects of a system but also for constructing executable code of the software application.

Class diagram describes the attributes and operations of a class and also the constraints imposed on the system. The class diagrams are widely used in the modeling of object oriented systems because they are the only UML diagrams, which can be mapped directly with object-oriented languages.

Class diagram shows a collection of classes, interfaces, associations, collaborations, and constraints. It is also known as a structural diagram.

Here, we have shown different attributes and relation between them.

4.2.2 Object Diagram

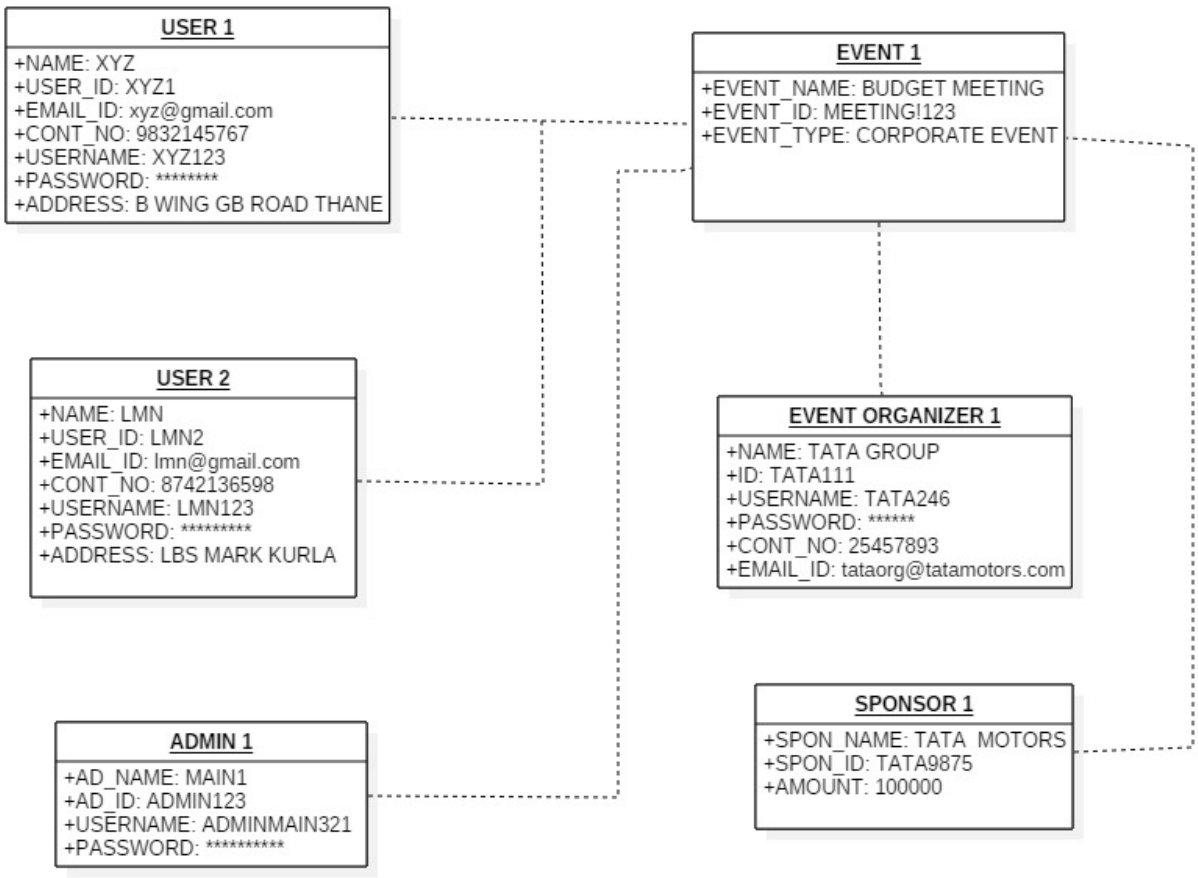


Figure 4.3:- Object Diagram

Object diagram is a static diagram. It represents the static view of an application. Object diagram is not only used for visualizing, describing, and documenting different aspects of a system but also for constructing executable code of the software application.

Object diagram describes the attributes and operations of a class and also the constraints imposed on the system. The object diagrams are widely used in the modeling of object-oriented systems because they are the only UML diagrams, which can be mapped directly with object-oriented languages.

Object diagram shows a collection of classes, interfaces, associations, collaborations, and constraints. It is also known as a structural diagram.

4.2.3 Component Diagram

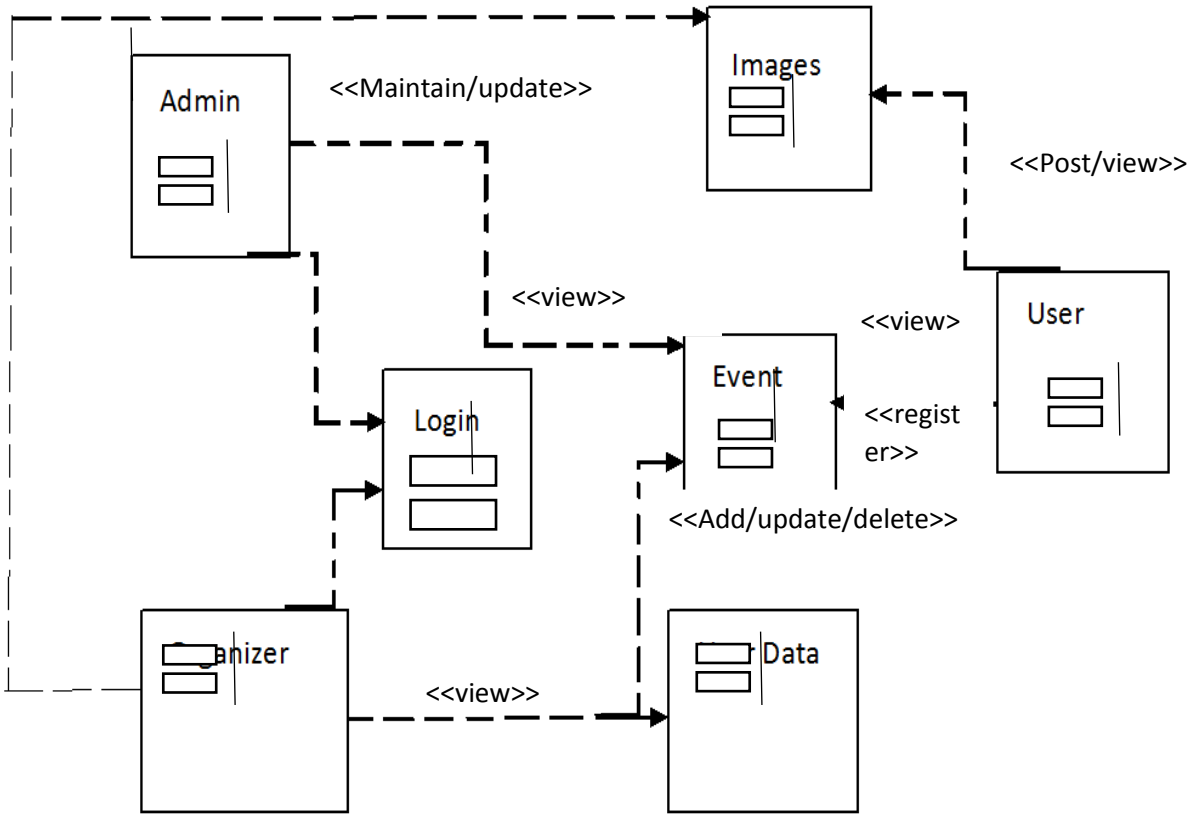


Figure 4.4:- Component Diagram

A Component Diagram does not describe the functionality of the system but it describes the components used to make those functionalities. It shows the dependencies and interactions between software components.

In the above diagram, the different components are: Admin, Organizer, User, Login, Event, User Data and Images.

4.2.4 Deployment Diagram

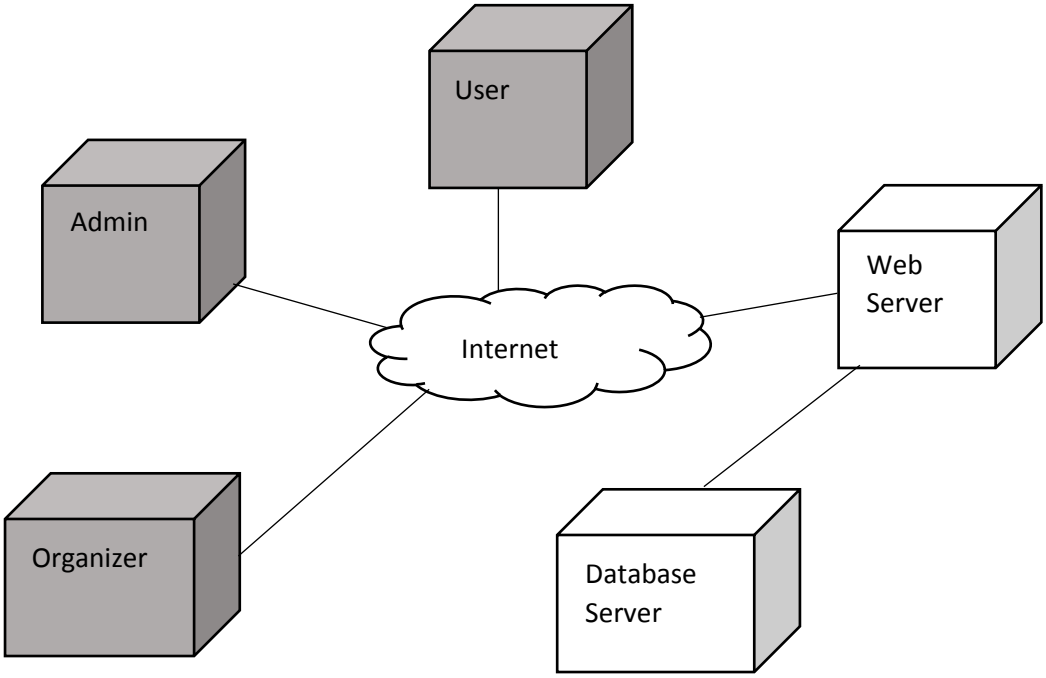


Figure 4.5:- Deployment Diagram

A Deployment Diagram is a structure diagram which shows the architecture of the system as deployment (distribution) of software artifacts to deployment targets.

A node is a computational resource upon which UML artifacts may be deployed for execution. There are two types of nodes: device nodes and execution nodes. Device nodes are not able to execute any program whereas execution nodes can execute and run programs and perform tasks.

In the above diagram, there are three execution nodes- Admin, Organizer and User. Also, there are two device nodes- Web Server and Database Server. All the nodes are dependent on the Internet.

Thus, above are the different Structural UML diagrams drawn for our project.

4.3 Behavioral Model

4.3.1 Use case

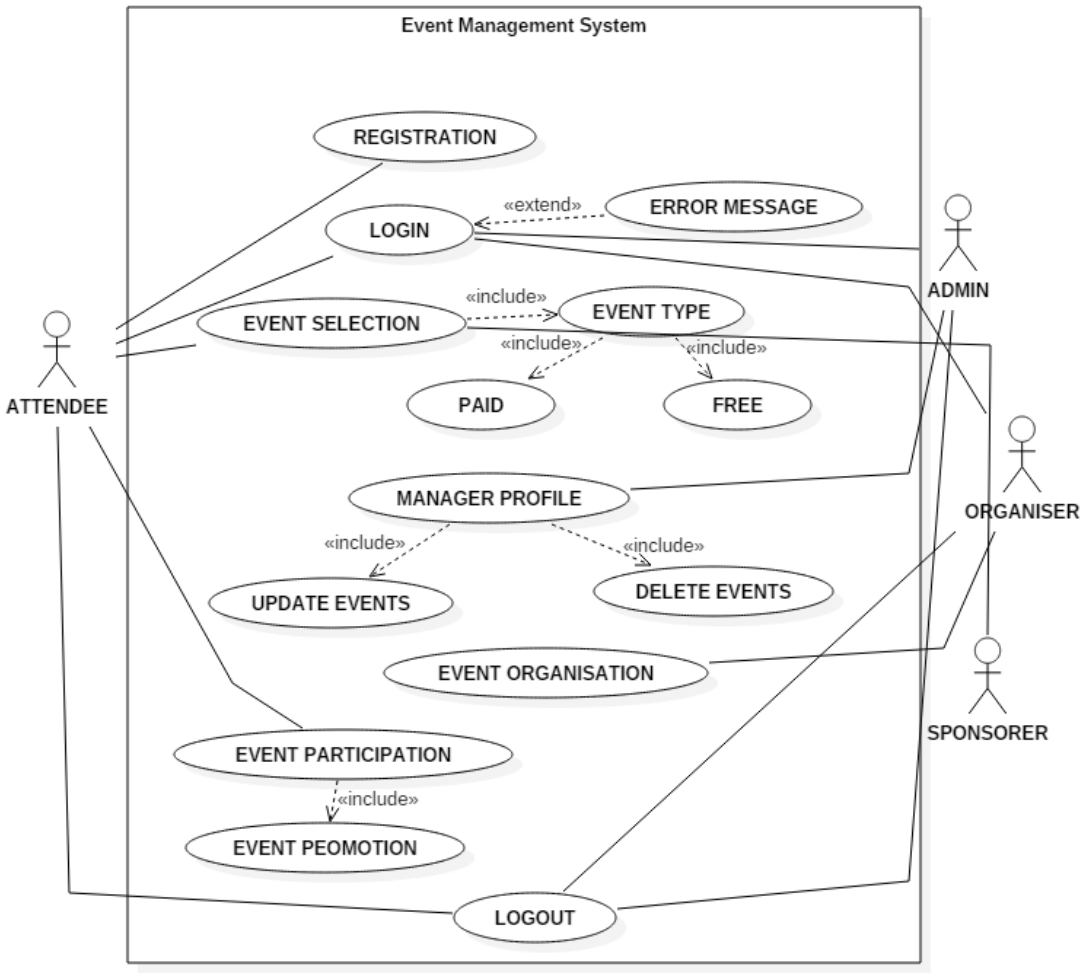


Figure 4.6:- Use Case Diagram

To model a system, the most important aspect is to capture the dynamic behavior.
Dynamic behavior means the behavior of the system when it is running/operating.
The purpose of use case diagram is to capture the dynamic aspect of a system. However, this definition is too generic to describe the purpose, as other four diagrams (activity, sequence, collaboration, and State chart) also have the same purpose. We will look into some specific purpose, which will distinguish it from other four diagrams.

Use case diagrams are used to gather the requirements of a system including internal and external influences. These requirements are mostly design requirements. Hence, when a system is analyzed to gather its functionalities, use cases are prepared and actors are identified.

4.3.2 Sequence diagram

1. Registration and login

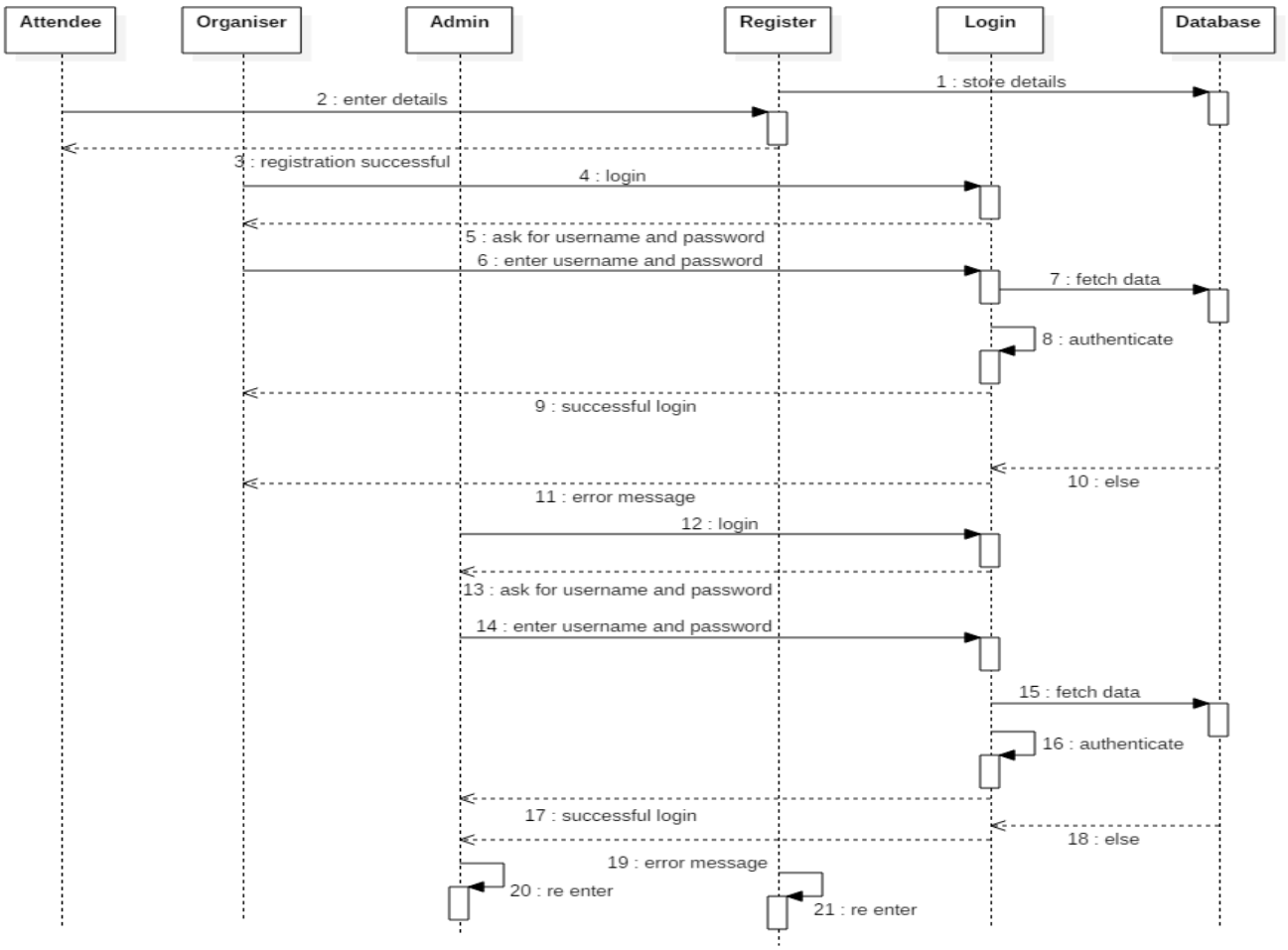


Figure 4.7:- Sequence Diagram for Registration and Login

2. Event management and organization

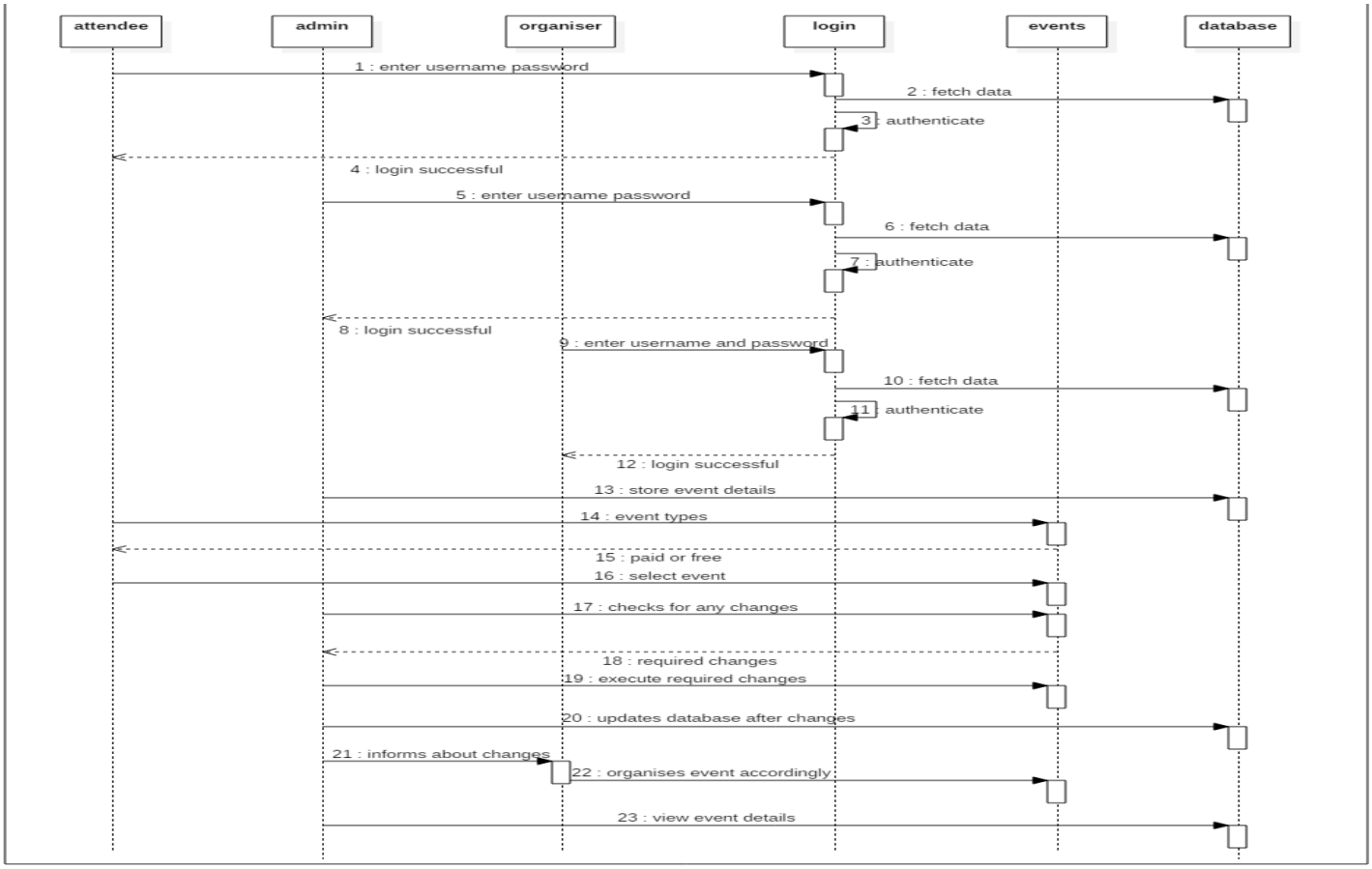


Figure 4.8:- Sequence Diagram for Event Management and Organization

3. Slot booking

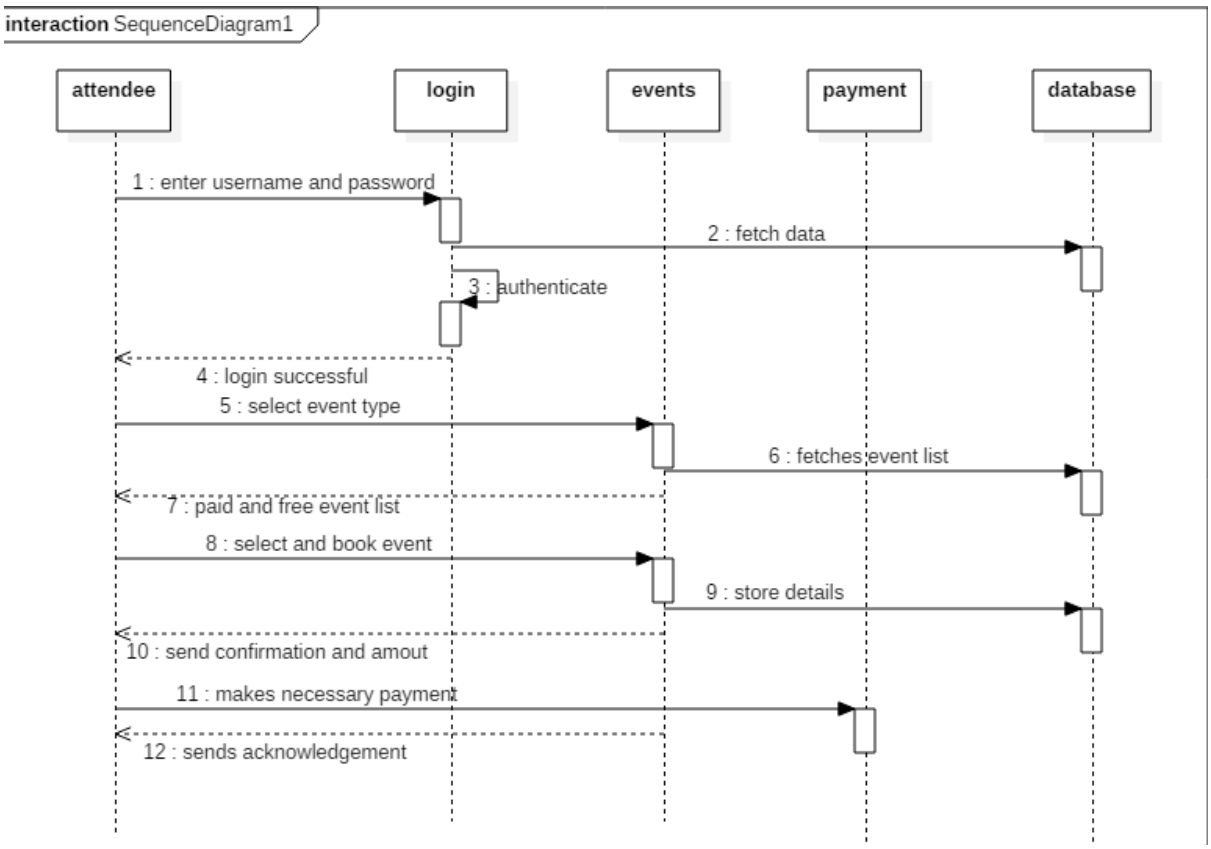


Figure 4.9: Sequence Diagram for Slot Booking

Sequence diagram emphasizes on time sequence of messages and collaboration diagram emphasizes on the structural organization of the objects that send and receive messages.

The purpose of interaction diagrams is to visualize the interactive behavior of the system. Visualizing the interaction is a difficult task. Hence, the solution is to use different types of models to capture the different aspects of the interaction.

Sequence and collaboration diagrams are used to capture the dynamic nature but from a different angle.

4.3.3 Activity Diagram

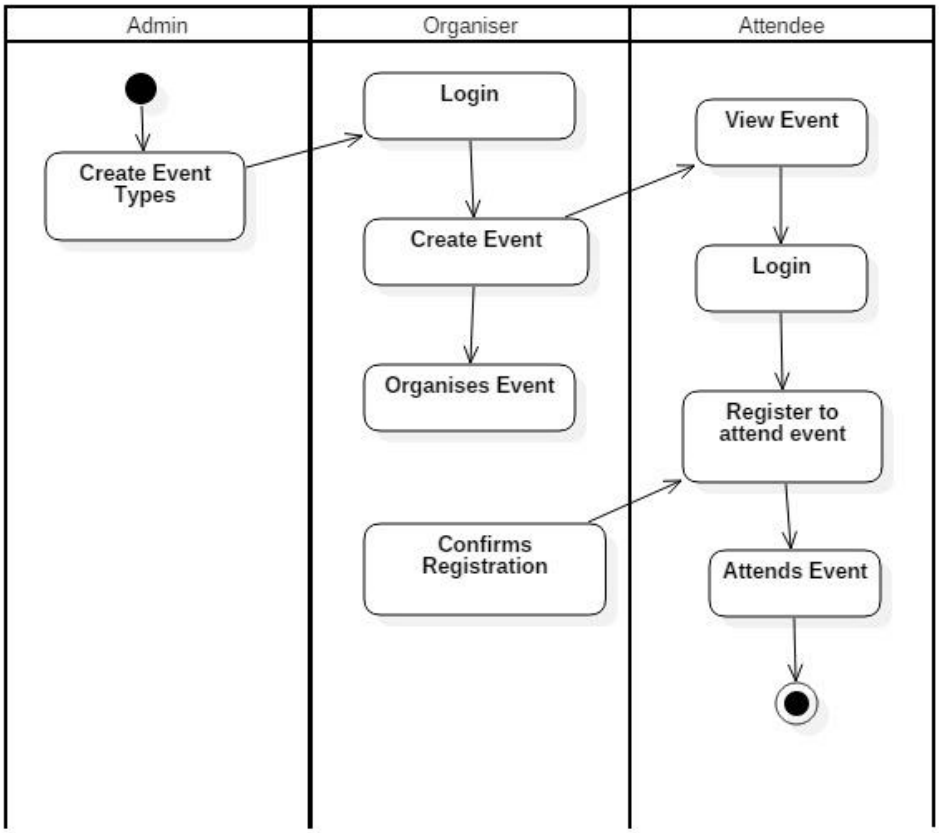


Figure 4.10 : Activity Diagram

Activity diagram is another important diagram in UML to describe the dynamic aspects of the system. Activity diagram is basically a flowchart to represent the flow from one activity to another activity. The activity can be described as an operation of the system. The control flow is drawn from one operation to another.

In the above diagram, the flow of activity occurs right from the admin creating the website and listing some of the events to the organizer creating an event of his choice. The attendee views the events and logs into his account to book a slot for the respective event.

The organizer confirms the attendee's booking and then allows the user into the event.

Thus, the above diagram shows the dynamic flow of the system.

4.3.4 State transition diagram

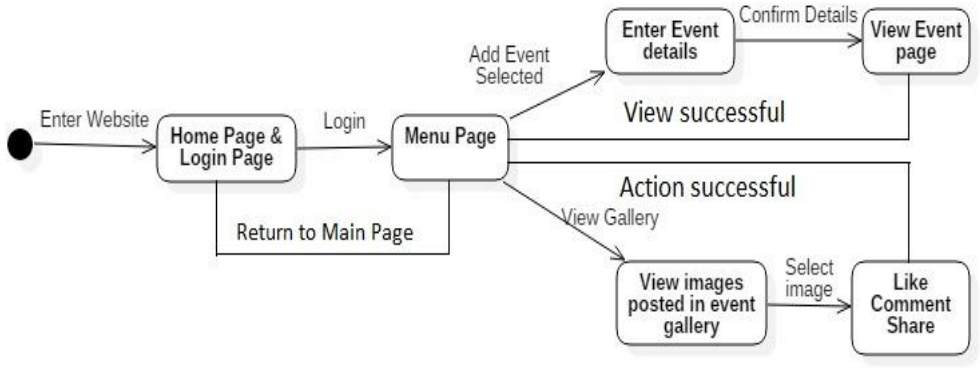


Figure 4.11 : State Transition Diagram for Organizer

A diagram consisting of circles to represent states and directed line segments to represent transitions between the states. One or more actions (outputs) may be associated with each transition. The diagram represents a finite state machine.

We have shown the transition diagram for Organizer as well as the Attendee separately in order to cover all the states that each one undergoes.

The above diagram shows the transition in states for the Organizer. Right from him organizing the event to checking for the people who are going to attend to posting and viewing images posted in the gallery are the tasks performed by the Organizer.

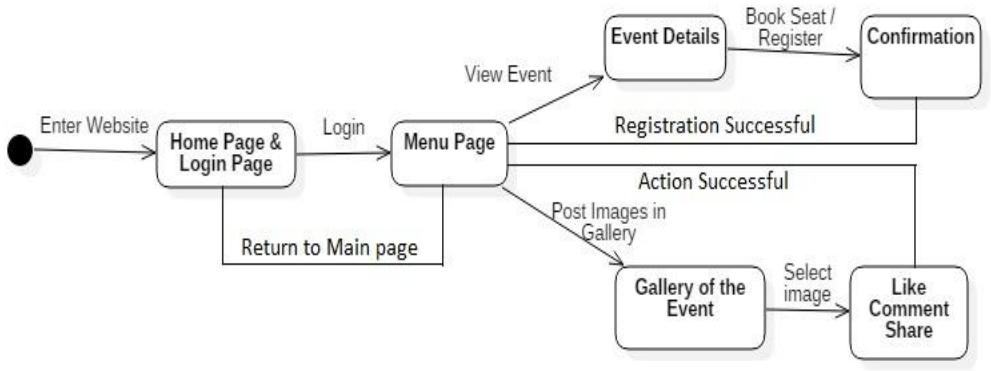


Figure 4.12:- State Transition Diagram for User

The above diagram is for the people. The user shall enter into the website, login into it, view the events, book a slot if interested and receive confirmation. The attendee can then post images onto the gallery and also view the existing images.

4.4 Block Diagram

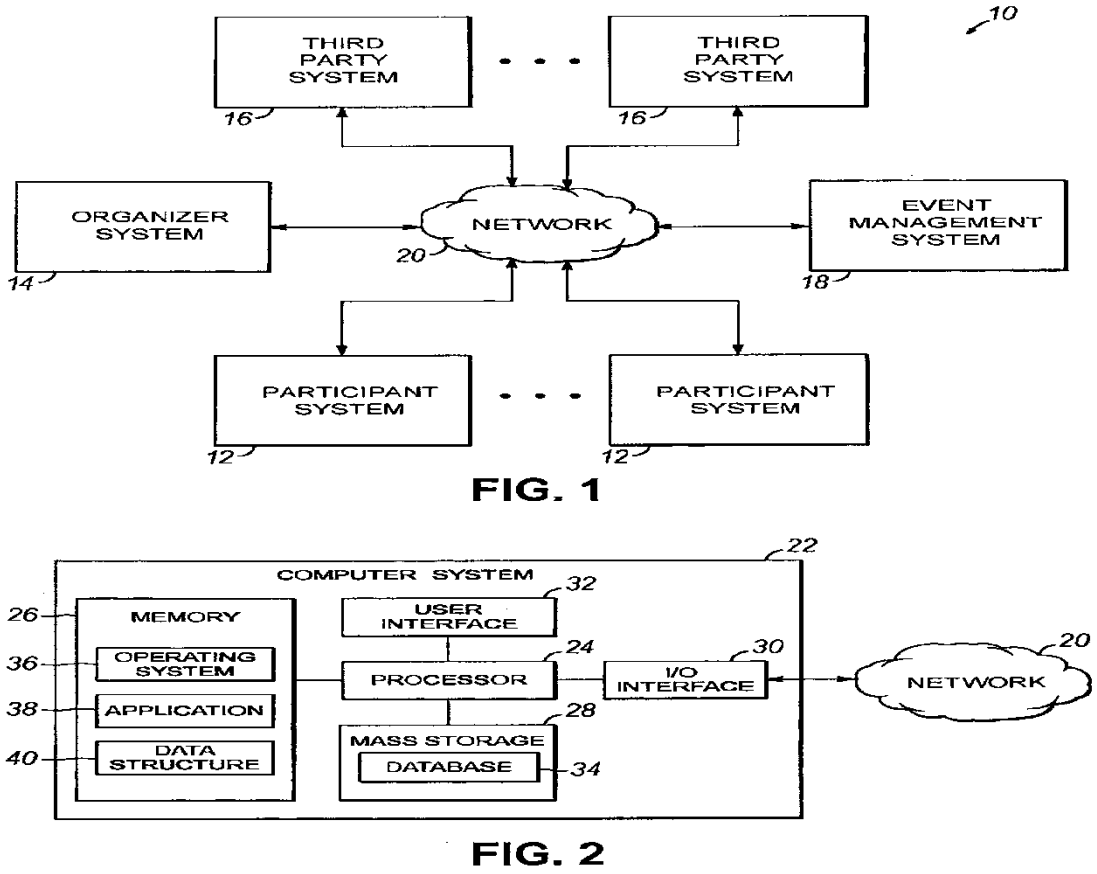


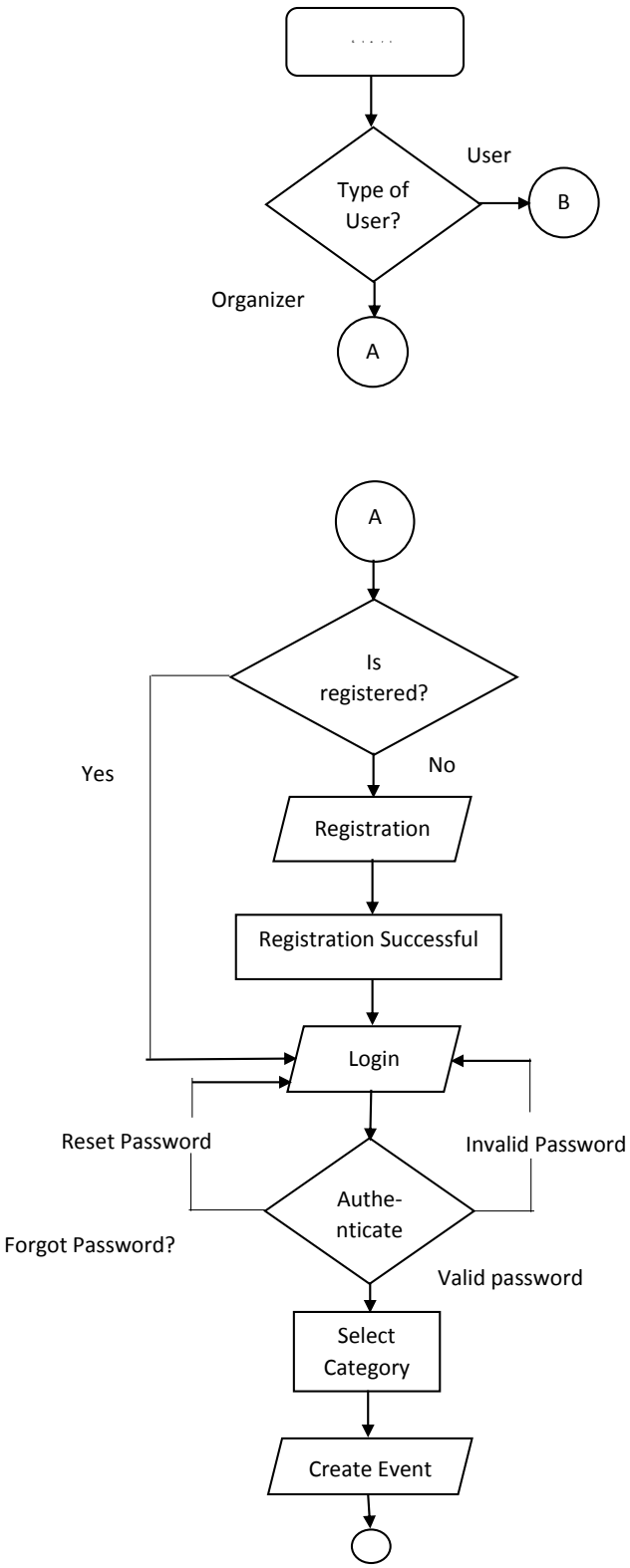
Figure 4.13:- Block Diagram

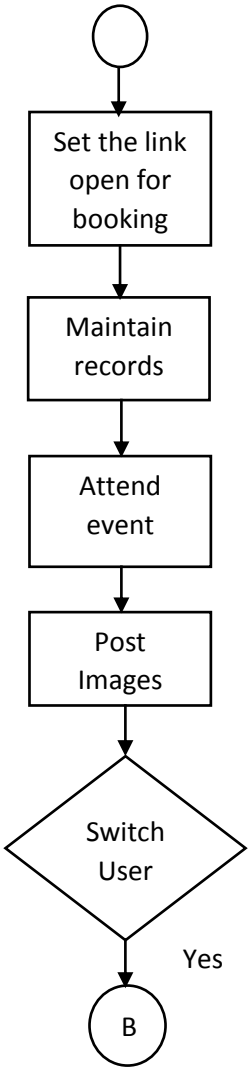
Fig 1 shows the different systems that shall be participating in the network. First would be the Organizer's System that would create events and manage all the records of the attendees. Secondly would be the Participating Systems that shall use the services provided by the organizer and book slots for the event by first registering. And lastly it would be the Third-Party System that has created this portal and would maintain this and update the portal over a period of time if needed.

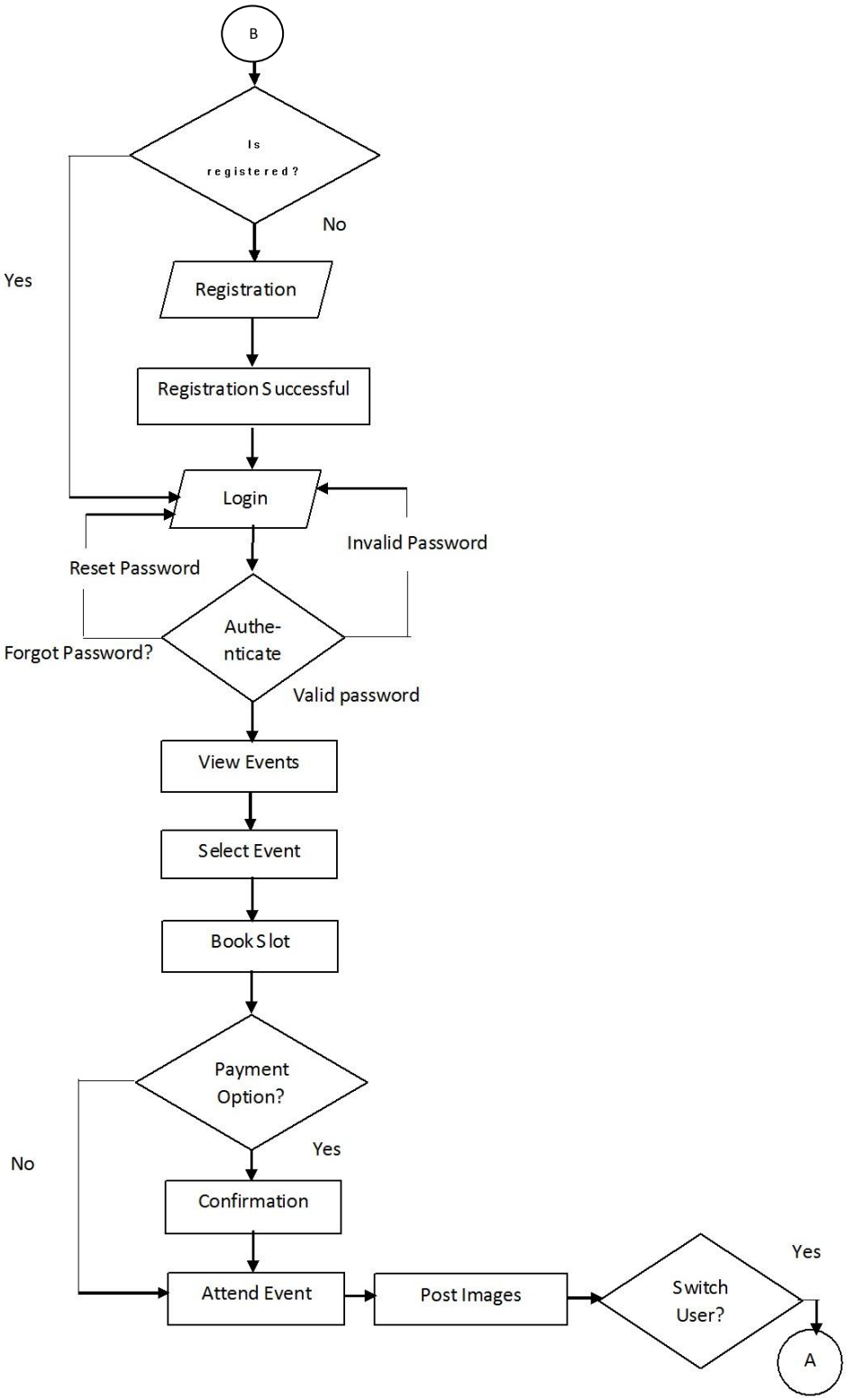
Fig 2 shows the different components of a computer system that shall interact with the network. The major blocks are-Memory, User Interface, Processor, Mass Storage (database) and the I/O Interface. All these communicate with each other as shown in the figure and finally with the network.

4.5 Algorithm/Flowchart

FLOWCHART




Set the link open for booking
Maintain records
Attend event
Post Images
Switch User
Yes
B


B
Is registered?
No
Yes
Registration
Registration Successful
Login
Invalid Password
Reset Password
Authe-nticate
Forgot Password?
Valid password
View Events
Select Event
Book Slot
Payment Option?
Yes
No
Confirmation
Attend Event
Post Images
Switch User?
Yes
A

ALGORITHM

1. Start
2. Ask for the Type of User?
3. If Organizer then A
4. Else
5. If User then B

Algorithm from the Organizer's side:

1. Check whether the Organizer is registered
2. If yes then goto step 6
3. Else
4. Do registration
5. Registration successful
6. Login
7. Authenticate the Organizer
8. If invalid password or Forgot Password? then goto step 6
9. Else
10. Select category
11. Organizer creates an event
12. Organizer sets the link open for booking
13. Organizer maintains records
14. Organizer attends the event
15. Posts/views images if interested
16. Switch User?
17. If yes then B

Algorithm from the User's side:

1. Check whether the User is registered
2. If yes then goto step 6
3. Else
4. Do registration
5. Registration successful
6. Login
7. Authenticate the User
8. If invalid password or Forgot Password? then goto step 6
9. Else
10. User views events
11. User selects the event in which he is interested
12. User books slot
13. Is the event paid?
14. If no then goto step 17
15. Else
16. Pay and get confirmation
17. User attends the event
18. User posts/views images if interested
19. Switch User?
20. If yes then A

Chapter 5
Results and Discussion

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION

Index.html

```
<?php
$db = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'id5287851_supriya', 'supriya1234 ', 'id5287851_ems');
if (isset($_POST['eid'])) {
$eid= $_POST['eid'];
$sql = "SELECT eid FROM o_details WHERE eid='$eid'";
$results = mysqli_query($db, $sql);
if (mysqli_num_rows($results) == 0)
{
echo '<script type="text/javascript">alert("Kindly Register First!");</script>';
}
else {
header("Location:eventdetails1.php");
}
exit();
}
?>
<body>
<!--header-->
<header class="main-header" id="header">
<div class="bg-color">
<!--nav-->
<nav class="nav navbar-default navbar-fixed-top">
<div class="container">
<div class="col-md-12">
<div class="navbar-header">
<button type="button" class="navbar-toggle collapsed" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#mynavbar" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="navbar">
<span class="fa fa-bars"></span>
</button>
<a href="index.php">
<img src="logo.png" width="70" height="70"></img>
</a>
</div>
<div class="collapse navbar-collapse navbar-right" id="mynavbar">
<ul class="nav navbar-nav">
<li class="active"><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="#feature">Features</a></li>
<li><a href="#cta-2">Regsiter/Login</a></li>
<li><a href="image.html">Image Gallery</a></li>
<li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div> </div> </nav>
<!--/ nav--><br><br><br>
<div class="container text-center">
<div class="wrapper wow fadeInUp delay-05s" >
<h4 class="top-title">Event Management System</h4>
<h3 class="title">EVENTS@TATA</h3>
<h6 class="sub-title"> We manage to make it Happen</h6>
</div> </div> </div> </header>
<!--/ header-->
<!---->
<section id="cta-1">
<div class="container">
<div class="row">
<div class="cta-info text-center">
<h3><span class="dec-tec">“</span>Until we can manage time, we can manage nothing else.<span class="dec-tec">”</span> -Peter F. Drucker</h3>
</div> </div> </div> </section>
<!---->
<!---->
<section id="feature" class="section-padding">
<div class="container">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-3 wow fadeInLeft delay-05s">
<div class="section-title">
<h2 class="head-title">Features</h2>
<hr class="botm-line">
</div> </div>
<div class="col-md-9">
<div class="col-md-6 wow fadeInRight delay-02s">
<div class="icon">
```

```
<i class="fa fa-camera-retro"></i> </div>
<div class="icon-text">
<h3 class="txt-tl">Image Gallery</h3>
<p class="txt-para">Post Images after event is completed. </p>
</div> </div>
<div class="col-md-6 wow fadeInRight delay-02s">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-cogs"></i> </div>
<div class="icon-text">
<h3 class="txt-tl">Social Media Integration</h3>
<p class="txt-para">Events can be shared on different social media platforms. </p>
</div> </div>
<div class="col-md-6 wow fadeInRight delay-06s">
<div class="icon">
<i class="fa fa-clock-o"></i>
</div>
<div class="icon-text">
<h3 class="txt-tl">Save Tons of Time</h3>
<p class="txt-para">Easy UI. </p>
</div> </div> </div>
</div></div> </section>
<!---->
<section class="section-padding parallax bg-image-2 section wow fadeIn delay-08s" id="cta-2">
<div class="container">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-8">
<div class="cta-txt">
<h3>Register now for seamless management!</h3>
</div> </div>
<div class="col-md-4 text-center">
<a href="orgdetails1.php" class="btn btn-submit">Register</a>
</div> </div> </div>
</section>
<!---->
<!---->
<section class="section-padding wow fadeInUp delay-05s" id="contact">
<div class="container">
<div class="row white">
<div class="col-md-8 col-sm-12">
<div class="section-title">
<p class="sec-para black">Already registered? Please Login!! </p>
<button onclick="document.getElementById('id01').style.display='block'" style="width:auto;">Login</button>
<div id="id01" class="modal">
<form class="modal-content animate" action="" method="post">
<div class="imgcontainer">
<span onclick="document.getElementById('id01').style.display='none'" class="close" title="Close Modal">&times;</span>
<img src="login.png" alt="login" class="login">
</div> <div class="container">
<label for="eid"><b>Employee ID: </b></label>
<input type="password" placeholder="Enter your Employee ID" name="eid" required>
</div>
<div class="container" style="background-color:#f1f1f1">
<button type="button" onclick="document.getElementById('id01').style.display='none'" class="cancelbtn">Cancel</button>
<input type= submit class="btn btn-success" style="position: absolute; right: 0" name="submit" value="Submit">
</div>
</form> </div>
<h2 class="head-title black">Contact Us</h2>
<hr class="botm-line">
<p class="sec-para black">For any inquiries or queries, feel free to contact us. </p>
</div> </div>
<div class="col-md-12 col-sm-12">
<div class="col-md-4 col-sm-6" style="padding-left:0px;">
<h3 class="cont-title">Email Us</h3>
<div id="sendmessage">Your message has been sent. Thank you!</div>
<div id="errormessage"></div>
<div class="contact-info">
<form action="" method="post" role="form" class="contactForm">
<div class="form-group">
<input type="text" name="name" class="form-control" id="name" placeholder="Your Name" data-rule="minlen:4" data-msg="Please enter at least 4 chars" />
<div class="validation"></div> </div>
```

```
<div class="form-group">
<input type="email" class="form-control" name="email" id="email" placeholder="Your Email" data-rule="email" data-msg="Please enter a valid email" />
<div class="validation"></div>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<input type="text" class="form-control" name="subject" id="subject" placeholder="Subject" data-rule="minlen:4" data-msg="Please enter at least 8 chars of subject" />
<div class="validation"></div>
</div> <div class="form-group">
<textarea class="form-control" name="message" rows="5" data-rule="required" data-msg="Please write something for us" placeholder="Message"></textarea>
<div class="validation"></div>
</div>
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-send">Send</button>
</form> </div> </div>
<div class="col-md-4 col-sm-6">
<h3 class="cont-title">Visit Us via: </h3>
<div class="location-info">
<p class="white"><span aria-hidden="true" class="fa fa-phone"></span>Phone: +91 99999 00000</p>
<p class="white"><span aria-hidden="true" class="fa fa-envelope"></span>Email: <a href="" class="link-dec">hi@events4all.com</a></p>
</div> </div>
<div class="col-md-4">
<div class="contact-icon-container hidden-md hidden-sm hidden-xs">
<span aria-hidden="true" class="fa fa-envelope-o"></span>
</div> </div> </div>
</div> </div> </section>
<!---->
<!---->
<footer class="" id="footer">
<div class="container">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-sm-7 footer-copyright">
© Events4All - All rights reserved
</div>
<div class="col-sm-5 footer-social">
<div class="pull-right hidden-xs hidden-sm">
<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-facebook"></i></a>
<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-dribbble"></i></a>
<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-twitter"></i></a>
<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-google-plus"></i></a>
<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-pinterest"></i></a>
</div> </div>
</div> </div> </footer>
<!---->
<!--contact ends-->
<script src="jquery.min.js"></script>
<script src="jquery.easing.min.js"></script>
<script src="bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<script src="wow.js"></script>
<script src="custom.js"></script>
<script src="contactform.js"></script>
<script>
// Get the modal
var modal = document.getElementById('id01');
// When the user clicks anywhere outside of the modal, close it
window.onclick = function(event) {
if (event.target == modal) {
modal.style.display = "none";
} }
</script> </body>
</html>
```

Orgdetails.php

```
<body>
<div class="example3">
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-static-top">
<div class="container">
<div class="navbar-header">
<button type="button" class="navbar-toggle collapsed" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#navbar3">
<span class="sr-only">Toggle navigation</span>
<span class="icon-bar"></span>
<span class="icon-bar"></span>
<span class="icon-bar"></span>
</button>
<a class="navbar-brand" href="index.html"><img src="logo.png" alt="">
</a> </div>
<div id="navbar3" class="navbar-collapse collapse">
<ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">
<li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="eventdetails.php">Event Details</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Events</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Image Gallery</a></li>
```

```
</ul> </div>
<!--/.nav-collapse -->
</div>
<!--/.container-fluid -->
</nav> </div>
<?php
// define variables and set to empty values
$onameErr = $eidErr = $dnameErr = $emidErr = $phoneErr = "";
$oname = $eid = $dname = $emid = $phone = "";
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST")
{
if (empty($_POST["oname"])) {
$onameErr = "Name is required";
} else {
$oname = test_input($_POST["oname"]);
// check if name only contains letters and whitespace
if (!preg_match("/^[a-zA-Z ]*$/",$oname)) {
$onameErr = "Only letters and white space allowed";
} }
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST")
{
if (empty($_POST["eid"])) {
$eidErr = "Employee ID is required";
}}
if (empty($_POST["dname"])) {
$dnameErr = "Department name is required";
} else {
$dname = test_input($_POST["dname"]);
// check if name only contains letters and whitespace
if (!preg_match("/^[a-zA-Z ]*$/",$dname)) {
$dnameErr = "Only letters and white space allowed";
} }
if (empty($_POST["emid"])) {
$emidErr = "Email is required";
} else {
$emid = test_input($_POST["emid"]);
// check if e-mail address is well-formed
if (!filter_var($emid, FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL))
{
$emidErr = "Invalid email format";
} }
if (empty($_POST["phone"]))
{
$phoneErr = "Phone number is required";
} else
{
$phone = test_input($_POST["phone"]);
// check if URL address syntax is valid (this regular expression also allows dashes in the URL)
if (!preg_match("/^[0-9]{10}$/",$phone))
{
$phoneErr = "Invalid Phone number";
} } }
function test_input($data)
{
$data = trim($data);
$data = stripslashes($data);
$data = htmlspecialchars($data);
return $data;
}
?>
<?php
if (isset($_POST['oname']) && isset($_POST['eid']) && isset($_POST['dname']) && isset($_POST['emid']) && isset($_POST['phone']) )
{
$oname = $_POST["oname"];
$eid = $_POST["eid"];
$dname = $_POST["dname"];
$emid = $_POST["emid"];
$phone = $_POST["phone"];
$con=
mysqli_connect("localhost","id5287851_supriya","supriya1234");
mysqli_select_db($con, "id5287851_ems");
$sql = " insert into o_details (oname,eid,dname,emid,phone)
values('$oname','$eid','$dname','$emid',
'$phone')";
$results = mysqli_query($con,$sql) or die("UNSUCCESSFUL!!(".mysqli_error($con).")");
}
?>
<div class="container">
<form class="well form-horizontal" id="regForm" method="post" action="<?php echo htmlspecialchars($_SERVER["PHP_SELF"]);?>">
<fieldset>
<!-- Form Name -->
<legend><center><h2><b>Organiser Details</b></h2></center></legend><br>
<!-- Text input-->
<center><div class="form-group">
<label class="col-md-4 control-label">Organiser Name</label>
<div class="col-md-4 inputGroupContainer">
```

```
<div class="input-group">
<input name="oname" placeholder="Name" class="form-control" type="text">
</div>
</div>
</div></center>
<!-- Text input-->
<center><div class="form-group">
<label class="col-md-4 control-label" >Employee ID</label>
<div class="col-md-4 inputGroupContainer">
<div class="input-group">
<input name="eid" placeholder="Employee ID" class="form-control" type="text">
</div> </div> </div> </center>
<center> <div class="form-group">
<label class="col-md-4 control-label">Department / Office</label>
<div class="col-md-4 selectContainer">
<div class="input-group">
<input name="dname" placeholder="Department / Office" class="form-control" type="text">
</div> </div>
</div> </center>
<!-- Text input-->
<center><div class="form-group">
<label class="col-md-4 control-label">E-Mail</label>
<div class="col-md-4 inputGroupContainer">
<div class="input-group">
<input name="emid" placeholder="E-Mail Address" class="form-control" type="text">
</div> </div> </div> </center>
<!-- Text input-->
<center><div class="form-group">
<label class="col-md-4 control-label">Contact No.</label>
<div class="col-md-4 inputGroupContainer">
<div class="input-group">
<input name="phone" placeholder="Mobile" class="form-control" type="text">
</div> </div>
</div> </center>
<!-- Select Basic -->
<!-- Success message -->
<div class="alert alert-success" role="alert" id="success_message">Success <i class="glyphicon glyphicon-thumbs-up"></i> Success!.</div>
<!-- Button -->
<center><div class="form-group">
<label class="col-md-4 control-label"></label>
<div class="col-md-4"><br>
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-warning" >   &nbspSUBMIT
</div> </div>
</center>
</fieldset> </center>
</form>
</div>
</div><!-- /.container -->
</body>
</html>
```

Eventdetails.php

```
<script src="jquery.min.js"></script>
<script src="jquery.easing.min.js"></script>
<script src="bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<script src="wow.js"></script>
<script src="custom.js"></script>
<script>
$(document).ready(function() {
$('input[name=etype]:radio').change(function(e) {
let value = e.target.value.trim()
//$('[class^="form"]').css('display', 'none');
switch (value) {
case 'corporate':
$('.form-b').hide()
$('.form-a').show()
break;
case 'social':
$('.form-a').hide()
$('.form-b').show()
break;
default:
break;
} }) })
</script>
```

Userdetails.php

```
<body>
<?php
// define variables and set to empty values
$nameErr =  $mailidErr = $phonenoErr = "";
$name =  $mailid = $phoneno = "";
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST")
{
if (empty($_POST["name"])) {
$nameErr = "Name is required";
} else {
$name = test_input($_POST["name"]);
// check if name only contains letters and whitespace
if (!preg_match("/^[a-zA-Z ]*$/",$name)) {
```

```
$nameErr = "Only letters and white space allowed";
} }
if (empty($_POST["mailid"])) {
$mailidErr = "Email is required";
} else {
$mailid = test_input($_POST["mailid"]);
// check if e-mail address is well-formed
if (!filter_var($mailid, FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL)) {
$mailidErr = "Invalid email format";
} }

if (empty($_POST["phoneno"]))
{
$phonenoErr = "Phone number is required";
} else
{
$phoneno = test_input($_POST["phoneno"]);
// check if URL address syntax is valid (this regular expression also allows dashes in the URL)
if (!preg_match("/^[0-9]{10}$/",$phoneno))
{
$phonenoErr = "Invalid Phone number";
} } }
function test_input($data)
{
$data = trim($data);
$data = stripslashes($data);
$data = htmlspecialchars($data);
return $data;
}
?>
<?php
if (isset($_POST['name']) && isset($_POST['mailid']) && isset($_POST['phoneno']) )
{
$oname = $_POST["oname"];
$mailid = $_POST["mailid"];
$phoneno = $_POST["phoneno"];
$con= mysqli_connect("localhost","id5287851_supriya","supriya1234");
mysqli_select_db($con, "id5287851_ems");
$sql = " insert into userdetails (name,mailid,phoneno) values('$name','$mailid','$phoneno')";
$results = mysqli_query($con,$sql) or die("UNSUCCESSFUL!!(".mysqli_error($con).")");
echo"
<script>
window.location.href = 'https://event4all.000webhostapp.com/payment.php';
</script>";
}
?>
```

Upload-image.php

```
<?php
session_start();
if ( isset($_FILES["file"]["type"]) )
{
$max_size = 5000 * 1024; // 5 MB
$destination_directory = "upload/";
$validextensions = array("jpeg", "jpg", "png");
$temporary = explode(".", $_FILES["file"]["name"]);
$file_extension = end($temporary);
// We need to check for image format and size again, because client-side code can be altered
if ( (($_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/png") || ($_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/jpg") || ($_FILES["file"]["type"] == "image/jpeg")
) && in_array($file_extension, $validextensions))
{
if ( $_FILES["file"]["size"] < ($max_size) )
{
if ( $_FILES["file"]["error"] > 0 )
{
echo "<div class=\"alert alert-danger\" role=\"alert\">Error: <strong>" . $_FILES["file"]["error"] . "</strong></div>";
}
else
{
if ( file_exists($destination_directory . $_FILES["file"]["name"]) )
{
echo "<div class=\"alert alert-danger\" role=\"alert\">Error: File <strong>" . $_FILES["file"]["name"] . "</strong> already exists.</div>";
}
else
{
$sourcePath = $_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"];
$targetPath = $destination_directory . $_FILES["file"]["name"];
move_uploaded_file($sourcePath, $targetPath);
echo "<div class=\"alert alert-success\" role=\"alert\">";
echo "<p>Image uploaded successfully.</p>";
echo "<p>File Name: <a href=\"". $targetPath . "\"><strong>" . $targetPath . "</strong></a></p>";
echo "<p>Type: <strong>" . $_FILES["file"]["type"] . "</strong></p>";
```

```
echo "<p>Size: <strong>" . round($_FILES["file"]["size"]/1024, 2) . " kB</strong></p>";
echo "<p>Temp file: <strong>" . $_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"] . "</strong></p>";
echo "</div>";
echo "<button class='btn btn-lg btn-primary' id='upload-more' onClick='window.location.reload();'>Want to upload more?</button>";
} } }
else
{
echo "<div class=\"alert alert-danger\" role=\"alert\">The size of image you are trying to upload is " . round($_FILES["file"]["size"]/1024, 2) . " KB which exceeds 5 MB. Please check the image size.</div>";
} }
else
{
echo "<div class=\"alert alert-danger\" role=\"alert\">Invalid image format. Allowed formats: JPG, JPEG, PNG.</div>";
} }
?>
```

Upload-image.js

```
/*jslint browser: true, white: true, eqeq: true, plusplus: true, sloppy: true, vars: true*/
/*global $, console, alert, FormData, FileReader*/
function noPreview() {
$('#image-preview-div').css("display", "none");
$('#preview-img').attr('src', 'noimage');
$('upload-button').attr('disabled', '');
}
function selectImage(e) {
$('#file').css("color", "green");
$('#image-preview-div').css("display", "block");
$('#preview-img').attr('src', e.target.result);
$('#preview-img').css('max-width', '550px');
}
$(document).ready(function (e) {
var maxsize = 5000 * 1024; // 5 MB
$('#max-size').html((maxsize/1024).toFixed(2));
$('#upload-image-form').on('submit', function(e) {
e.preventDefault();
$('#message').empty();
$('#loading').show();
$.ajax({
url: "upload-image.php",
type: "POST",
data: new FormData(this),
contentType: false,
cache: false,
processData: false,
success: function(data)
{
$('#loading').hide();
$('#message').html(data);
} });
});
$('#file').change(function() {
$('#message').empty();
var file = this.files[0];
var match = ["image/jpeg", "image/png", "image/jpg"];

if ( !( (file.type == match[0]) || (file.type == match[1]) || (file.type == match[2]) ) )
{
noPreview();
$('#message').html('<div class="alert alert-warning" role="alert">Invalid image format. Allowed formats: JPG, JPEG, PNG.</div>');
return false;
}
if ( file.size > maxsize )
{
noPreview();
$('#message').html('<div class=\"alert alert-danger\" role=\"alert\">The size of image you are attempting to upload is ' + (file.size/1024).toFixed(2) + ' KB which exceeds 5 MB. Please check the image size.</div>');
return false;
}
$('#upload-button').removeAttr("disabled");
var reader = new FileReader();
reader.onload = selectImage;
reader.readAsDataURL(this.files[0]);
});})
```

5.2 Results

Home Page :

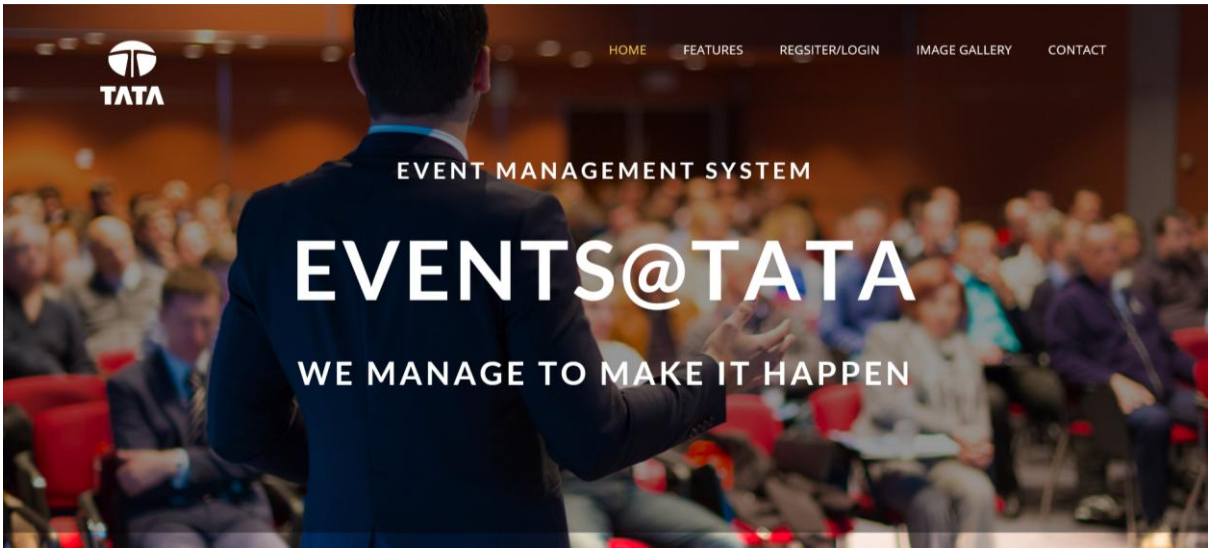


Fig 5.1:- Home Page

Features:

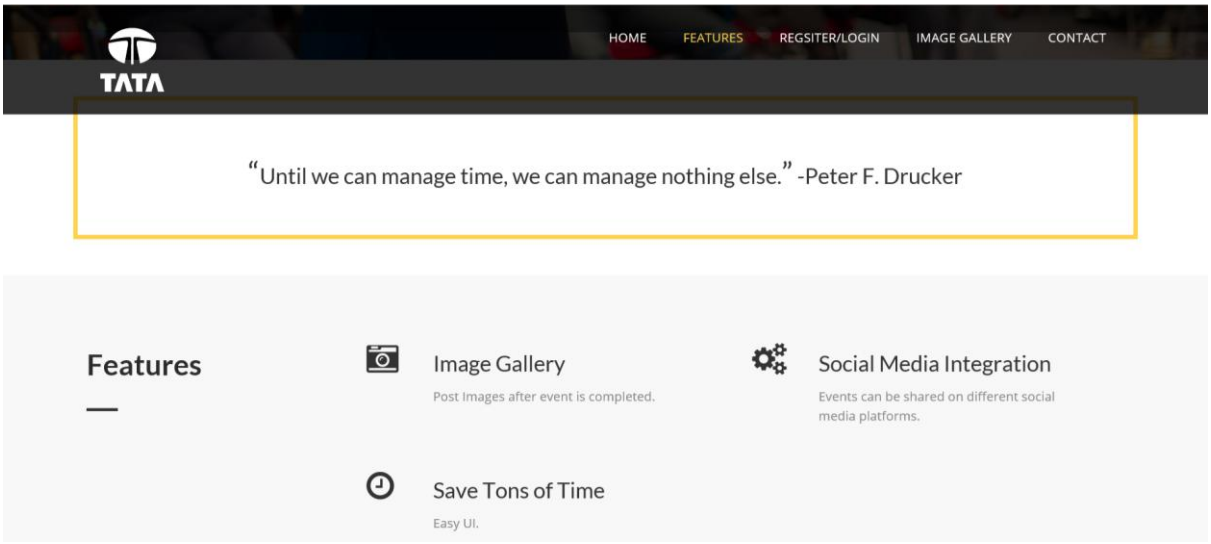


Fig 5.2:- Features

Login – for already Registered Organisers and Register for new Organisers:

Fig 5.3:- Registration/Login

Employee ID entry and verification:

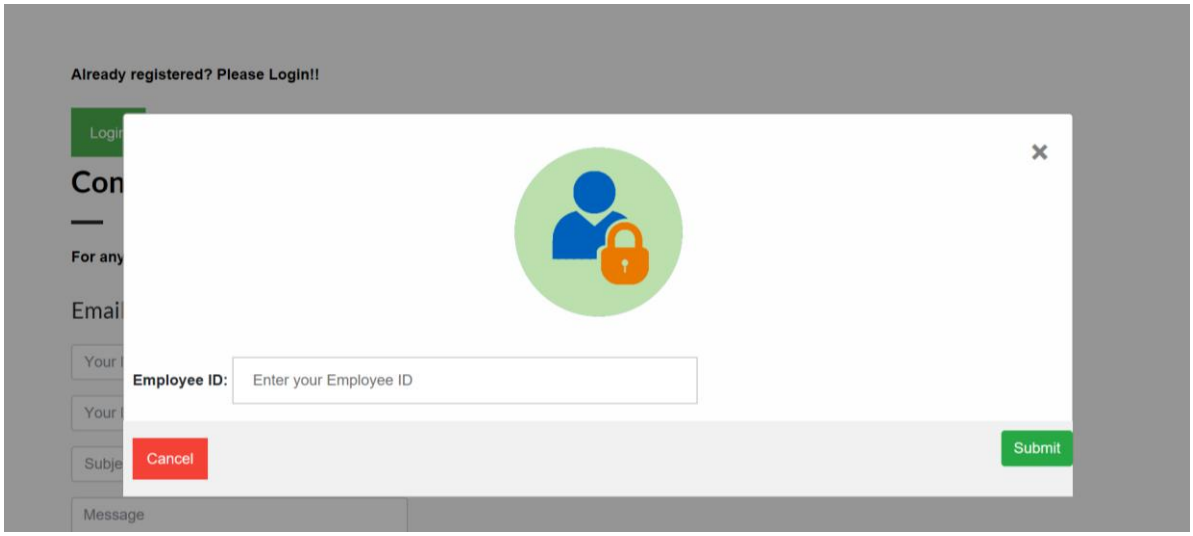


Fig 5.4:- Login

On entering Employee ID which does not exist into the database

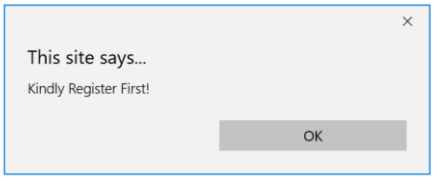


Fig 5.5:- Login verification

On entering Employee ID which already exists in the database, page gets redirected to the Event Details page.

Contact :

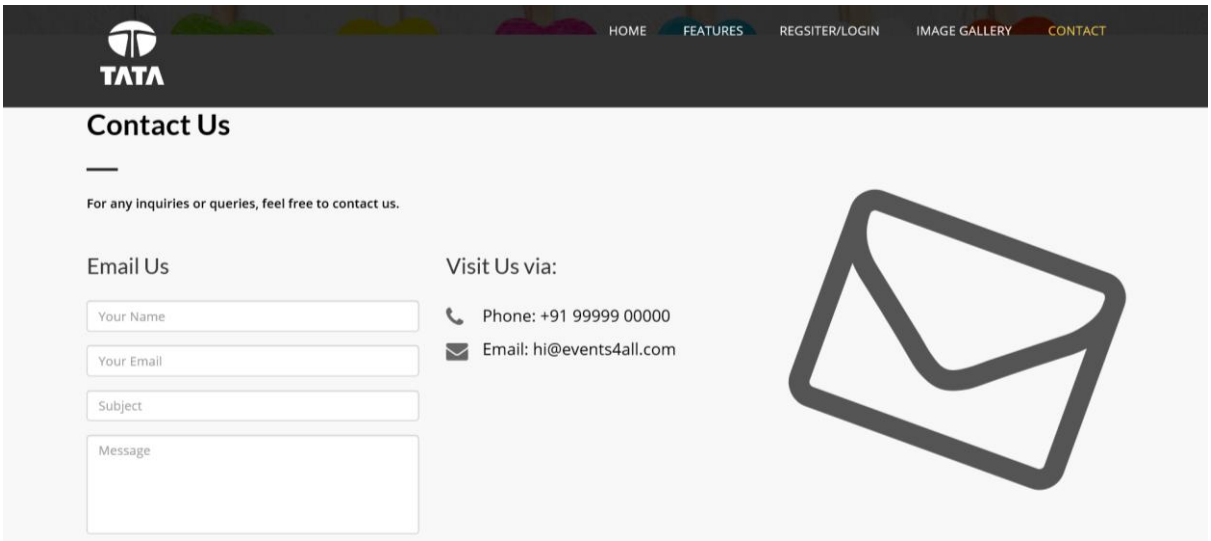


Fig 5.6:- Contact Page

Footer :

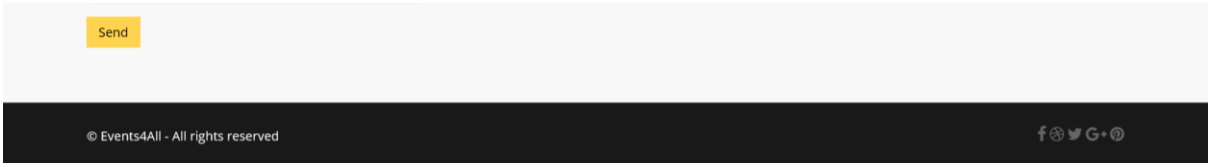


Fig 5.7:- Footer

Organiser Details:

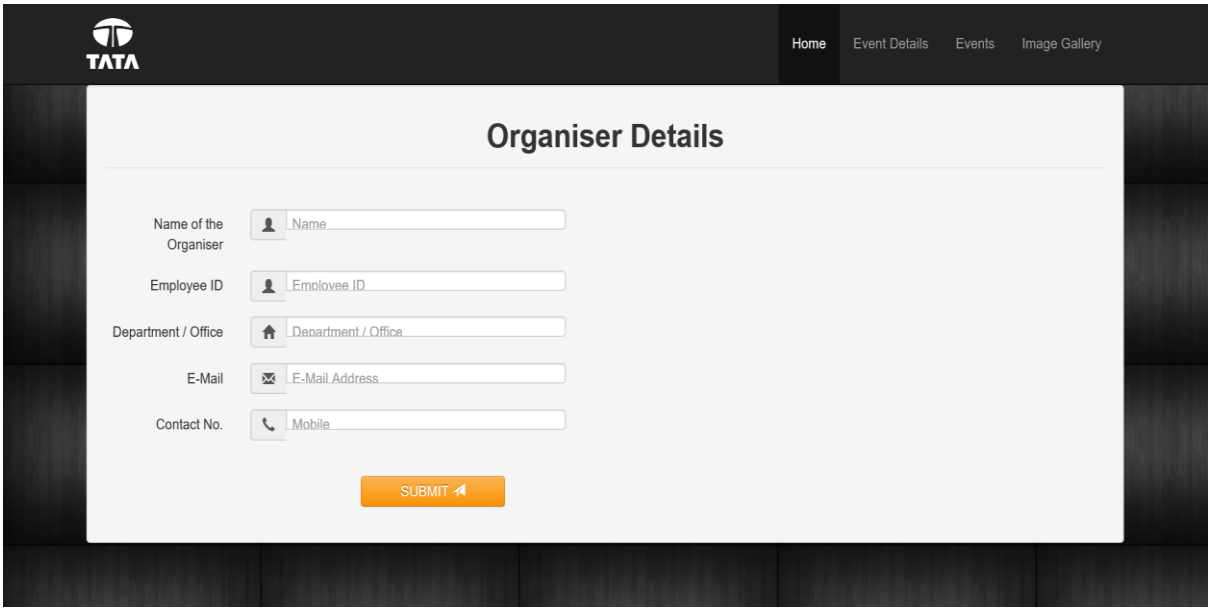


Fig 5.8:- Organiser details

Event Details:

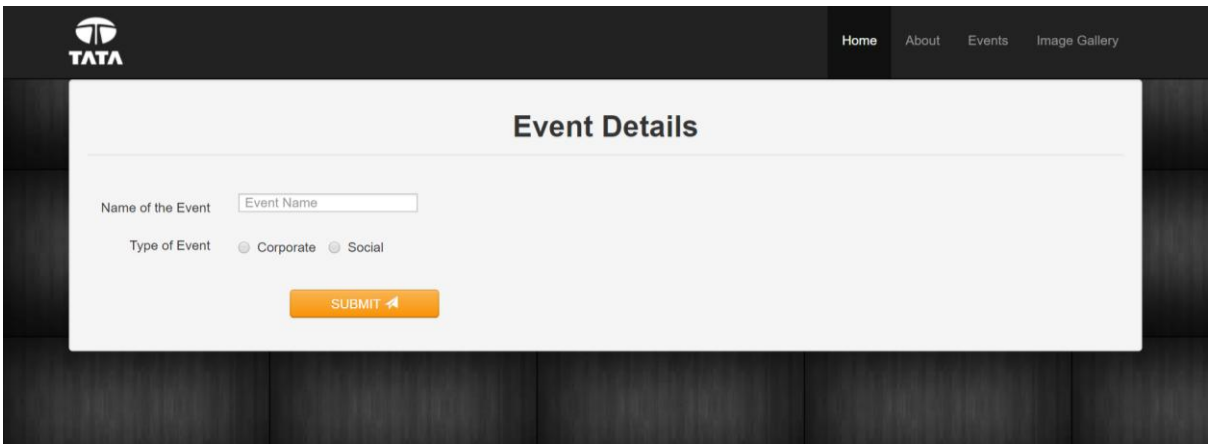


Fig 5.9:- Event details

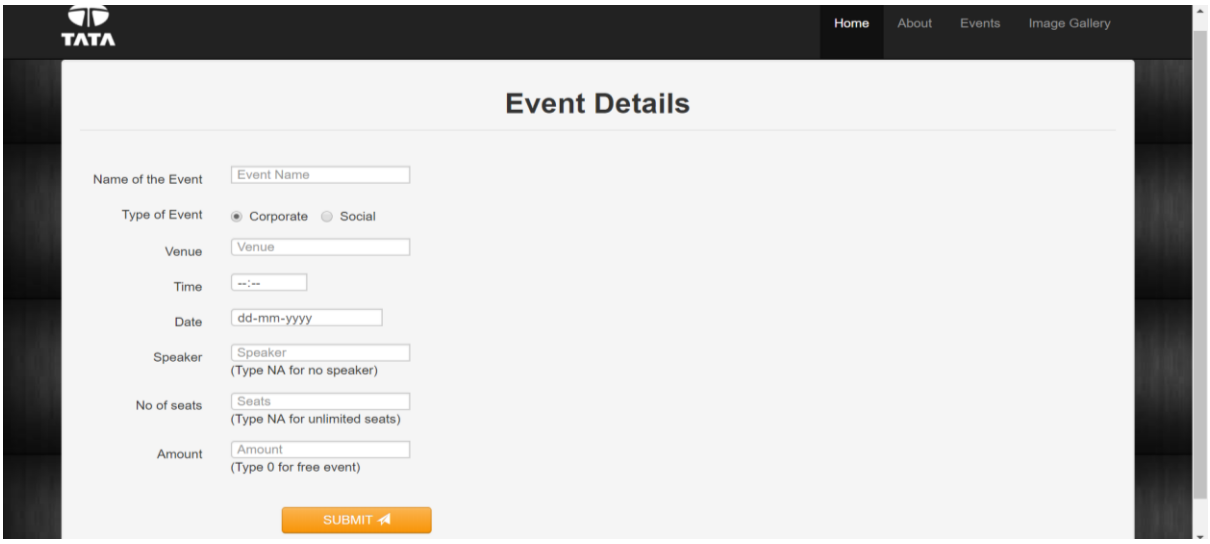


Fig 5.10:- Event details-Corporate

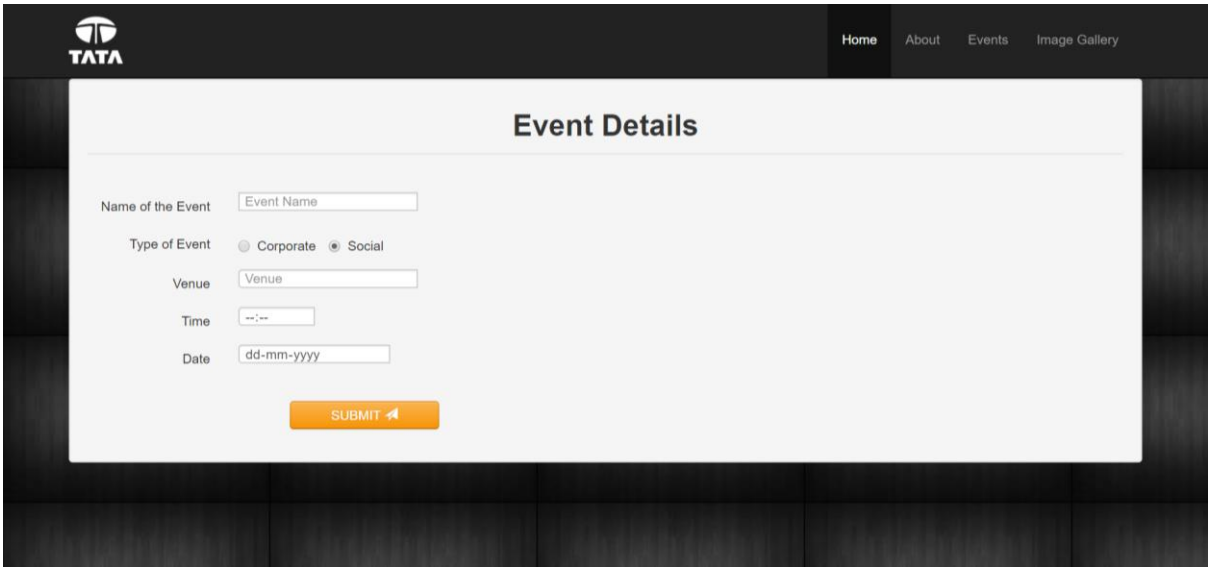


Fig 5.11:- Event details-Social

Event Display:-

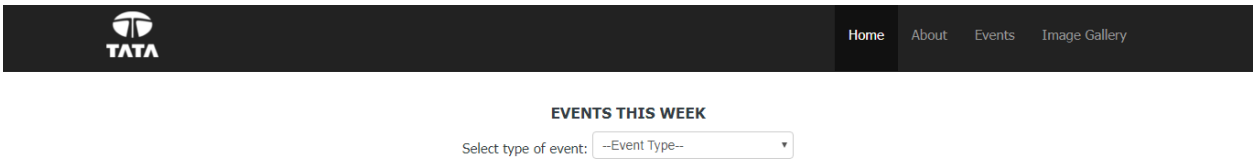


Fig 5.12:- Event Display

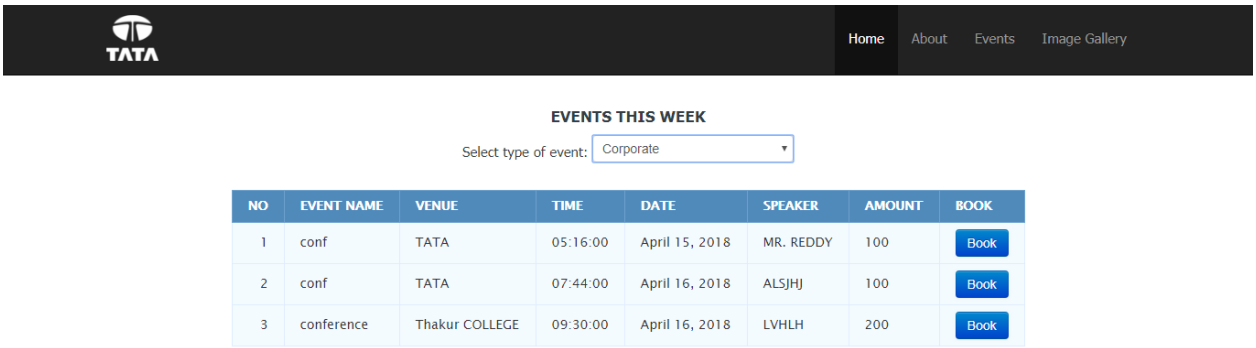


Fig 5.13:- Event Display-Corporate

User enters his details and proceeds to Payment:

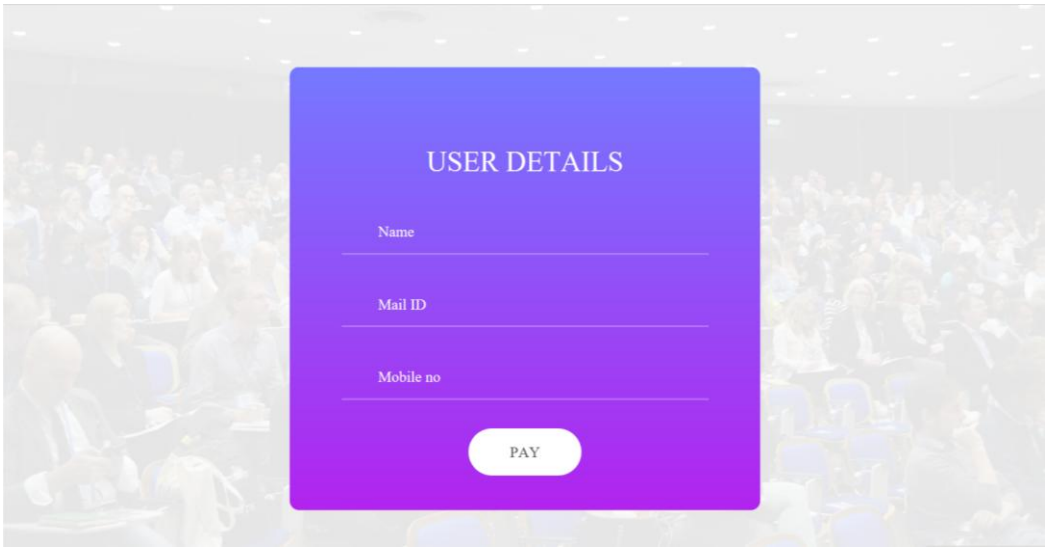


Fig 5.14:- User Details

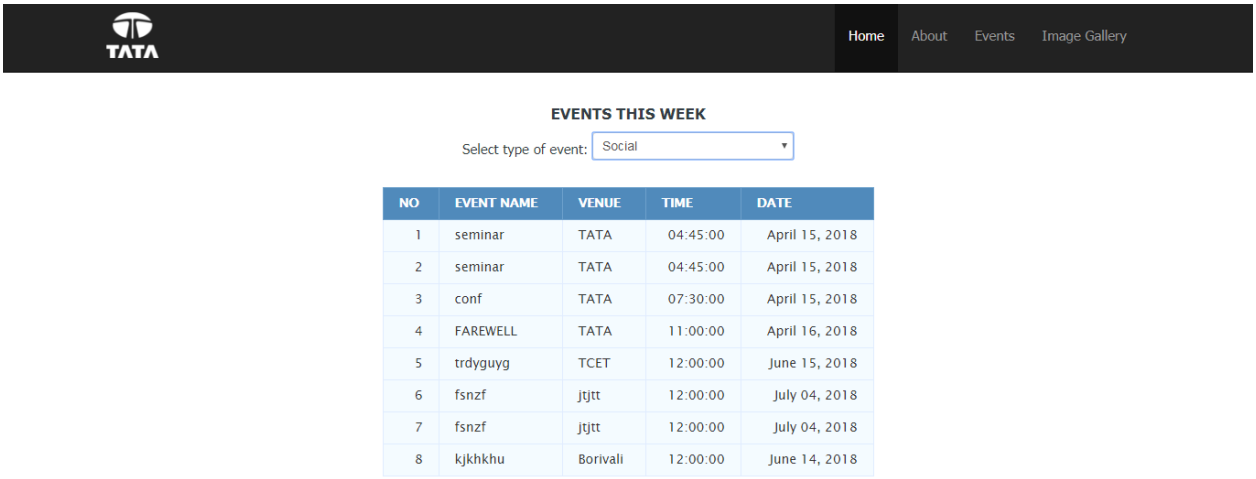


Fig 5.15:- Event Display-Social

Image Gallery – Upload Section:

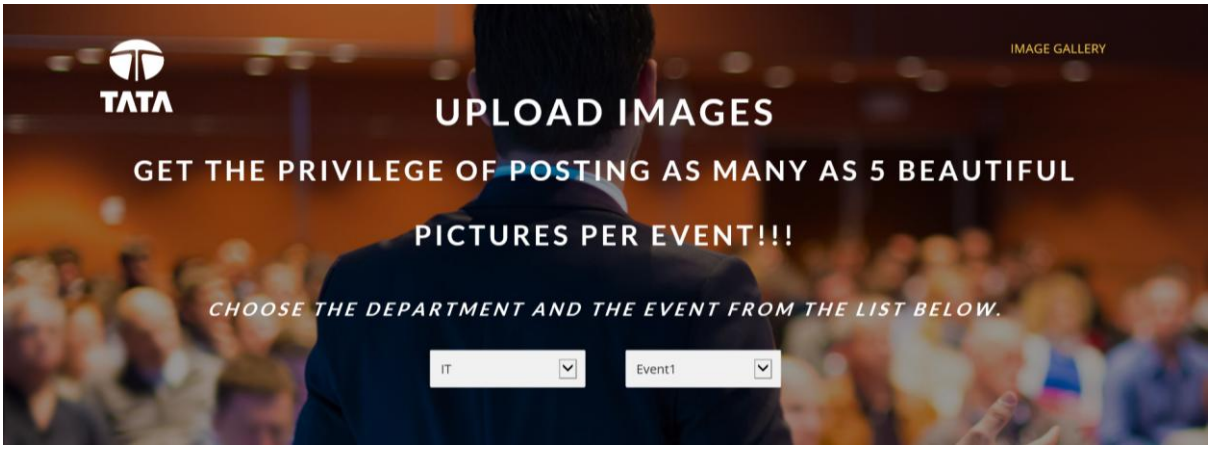


Fig 5.16:- Image Gallery-Upload

Fig 5.17:- Image Gallery-Upload

Test Cases – Upload:

1) When size of image exceeds the limit

Fig 5.18:- Upload Image 1

As seen above, the image file was 5.2 MB (which is converted into KBs and displayed) and thus the message that ‘The size of image you are attempting to upload is 5199.36 KB which exceeds 5 MB. Please check the image size.’

2) When file uploaded does not match the format

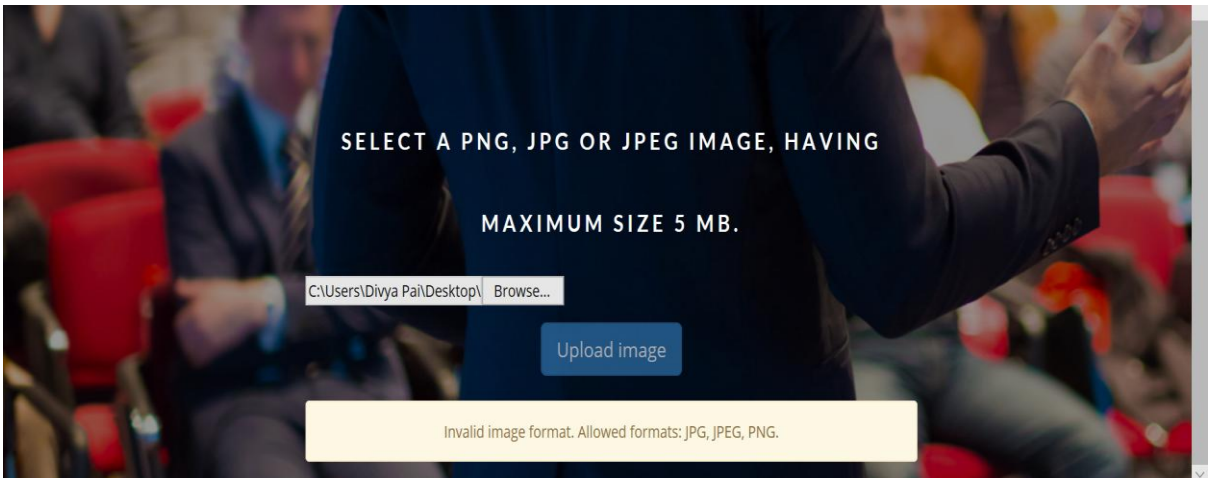


Fig 5.19:- Upload Image 2

The file type should match with the allowed formats. Otherwise, error message will be displayed.

3) When file gets uploaded

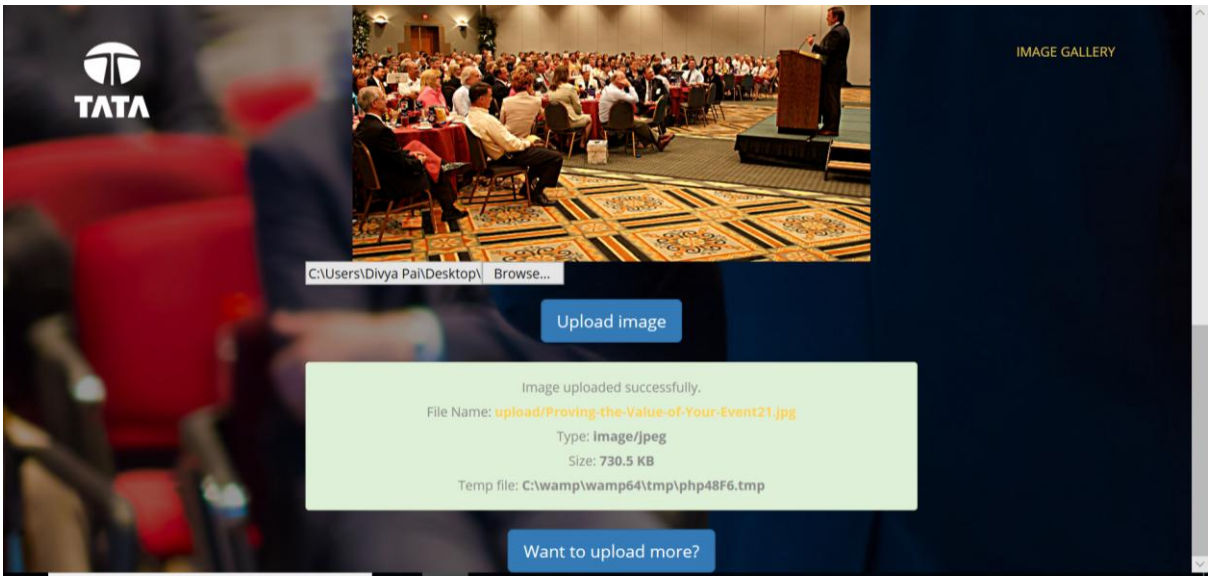


Fig 5.20:- Upload Image 3

Databases:

1) Organiser Details in o_details table

+ Options

	oname	eid	dname	emid	phone
Edit Copy Delete					0
Edit Copy Delete	DIVYA	DIVS123	admin	divyapai@gmail.com	9220869748
Edit Copy Delete	komal	komal1254	admin	mishrakomal@gmail.com	9885412375
Edit Copy Delete	RASHI	RASH123	IT	dhariwalrashi@yahoo.com	1203654895
Edit Copy Delete	rashi	rash900	admin	rashidhariwal@gmail.com	9769350596
Edit Copy Delete	supriya	sups456	accounts	murtysupriya@gmail.com	9223366923
Edit Copy Delete	swarna	swar1233	accounts	swar34@gmail.com	1247856932
Edit Copy Delete	EKHFKUH	WDKW	GWUWEUF	EGKQWGK@gmail.com	1230456789
Edit Copy Delete	Yash	Y123	IT	yash@gmail.com	9878767654

Fig 5.21:- Database for Organiser details

2) Corporate events details in c_events table

+ Options

eid	ename	evenue	etime	edate	espeaker	enumber	eamt
rash900	conf	TATA	05:16:00	2018-04-15	MR. REDDY	100	100
sups456	conf	TATA	07:44:00	2018-04-16	ALSJHJ	100	100
komal1254	conference	Thakur COLLEGE	09:30:00	2018-04-16	LVHLH	100	200
swar1233	FAREWELL	TATA	10:00:00	2018-04-16	NA	0	100

Fig 5.22:- Database for Corporate events

3) Social events details in s_events table

eid	ename	esvenue	estime	esdate
sups456	seminar	TATA	04:45:00	2018-04-15
sups456	seminar	TATA	04:45:00	2018-04-15
sups456	conf	TATA	07:30:00	2018-04-15
RASH123	FAREWELL	TATA	11:00:00	2018-04-16
swar1233	trdyguyg	TCET	12:00:00	2018-06-15
sups456	fsnzf	jtjtt	12:00:00	2018-07-04
sups456	fsnzf	jtjtt	12:00:00	2018-07-04
sups456	kjkhkhu	Borivali	12:00:00	2018-06-14

Fig 5.23:- Database for Social events

4) User Details while booking slot

name	mailid	phoneno
divya	divya@gmail.com	9878767657
rashi	rashi@gmail.com	9845345688
supriya	sups@gmail.com	8787676567

Fig 5.24:- Database for User details

5.3 Testing and its outcomes

5.3.1 Introduction

Web Applications are plenty and people often use them in their day-to-day lives. A user gets attracted to a website if it is user-friendly and works properly, efficiently without much time delays, errors. Thus, for a web application to be efficient, testing should be done on each and every module and then by integrating the different modules and lastly the entire application as in whole. The different testing that are performed for our system are as described below. Later on, we have tabulated the different test cases for our project along with their description and output.

5.3.2 Testing Plan

Unit Testing

Unit testing is a software development process in which the smallest testable parts of an application, called units, are individually and independently scrutinized for proper operation. In our system, the individual units are –

1. Organiser Details page - Make sure that all the fields are entered with proper data and format
2. Login for already registered organisers - Check the login page by entering different employee IDs
3. Event Details page - Display fields on the form as per the type of event selected

4. Image Gallery – Check the size of the image uploaded and also the type of file

We have included the screen shots of the test cases in the results section.

Integration Testing

Integration testing is a level of software testing where individual units are combined and tested as a group. The purpose of this level of testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units. Integration Testing is the second level of testing performed after Unit Testing and before System Testing. In our project, the organiser details page and event details page can be tested together. Immediately after a new organiser registers himself/herself, he has to be redirected to the event details page. Otherwise, an alert message saying 'Form not submitted successfully' should be displayed.

Thus, the results show that the different modules are integrated properly. Navigation between the pages is possible and proper alert messages are displayed as and when required.

System Testing

System testing of software or hardware is testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. System testing falls within the scope of black-box testing, and as such, should require no knowledge of the inner design of the code or logic. Once our system is ready to be hosted, the entire working of the system can be tested by the organisers as well as by the users without getting into the details and coding of the modules.

The entire web application runs well on hosting. Thus, the testing phase gets completed.

TEST CASES WITH THEIR DESCRIPTION AND RESULT

SR NO.	TEST CASE NAME	TEST CASE DESCRIPTION	TEST RESULT
1	Validating and verifying the login for already registered users	Check the login page by entering different employee IDs	If the Employee ID exists in the database then proceed to event details page else alert message 'Please register first'
2	Validating and verifying Organiser Registration Page	Make sure that all the fields are entered with proper data and format	Message 'Successful Registration' appears if form is properly filled
3	Validating and verifying Event Details page	Display fields as per the type of event selected	Display fields of Corporate event type when Corporate radio button is selected else

			Social type fields
4	Validate size of image uploaded in the image gallery	Size of an image should not exceed 5 MB	Message ‘Size of image you are trying to upload exceeds 5 MB. Please check the image size.’ Appears if size exceeds else message ‘Image uploaded successfully.’
5	Check the uploaded file type in the image gallery	File types accepted are JPG, JPEG, PNG	Message ‘Invalid Image Format’ if formats does not match the accepted formats
6	Validate data retrieval	Data retrieved should be from the proper table	Data should be displayed as per the required need
7	Validate and verify the attendee details page	Make sure that all the fields are entered with proper data and format	Move to the Payment page on successful form filling
8	Validate Payment page	Make sure the email message for the payment goes to the proper user	User who wants to attend the event shall receive an email regarding the amount to be paid for registration

Table 5.1:- Test Cases

Chapter 6
Conclusion & Future Scope

6.1 Conclusion

Event Management is a tedious task. Right from creating the various attributes of an event to continuously managing the people, interactions and communications. Event planning is the process of managing an event such as meetings, tradeshow, ceremony, concerts, party etc. Event planning includes budgeting, establishing timelines, selecting and reserving the event sites, acquiring permits, planning food, coordinating transportation, developing a theme, arranging for activities, selecting speakers and keynotes, arranging for equipment and facilities, managing risk, and developing contingency plans.

In this project, we have made an attempt to effectively introduce the concept of event management systems already existing in the society. We have explained the concept of online event management systems which are already present. We have described the proposed system and explain the features implemented by our proposed system. We have also given a brief overview of the technologies used during the development of our proposed system. Finally, we have illustrated the working of our proposed system.

The system allows registered organizer to login again for any new event if he/she has registered prior and the new organizer is allowed to register on the application by specifying all the pivotal details. The system then allows the organizer to select date and time of event, place. Also, the organizer must be able must have the count of all the attendees and provide all the necessary arrangements according to it. The proposed system is a web application which will be responsive meaning it will cater in mobile form factors as well.
This project can be further refined and extended by introducing new and more innovative features.

6.2 Future scope

A mobile application can be developed for this system using android techniques extending its usability to the mobile users which are plenty. This will increase the target audience of the system making it widely known in the industry. Applications are popularly used everywhere over web-based and thus, an android application can be a future scope of this project.

A discussion forum can be included so as to allow the attendees to clear their doubts on spot. Also it will help understanding the expectation of the attendees to make the event more successful. This will also facilitate like-minded attendees to keep in contact with one another even after an event has passed. The amount of interaction among these leads can definitely bolster the success of future events.

Event venue booking, catering services can be linked so as to provide the required services on a single platform thus enhancing organiser base and in turn a more successful event.

Appendix

B

Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development. It includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many other, as well as optional JavaScript plugins. It also gives you the ability to easily create responsive designs

E

Event is a planned and organized occasion, for example a social gathering or a sports match. Any organized activity, celebration, etc. for members of the general public or a particular group

M

MySQL Server – It is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. It aims to make data management self-tuning, self-organizing, and self-maintaining with the development of SQL Server always on technologies, to provide near zero timeline SQL. As a database server, it is a software product with the primary function of storing and retrieving data as requested by other software applications which may run either on the same computer or on another computer across a network (including the Internet).

R

Responsive web design is an approach to web design which makes web pages render well on a variety of devices and window or screen sizes.

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Web-Based-Responsive-Event Management System

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***Abstract* — Organizing a successful event is no cake walk. There is always so much work that has to be done, minute details to be taken care of and last-minute errands to be run. The major challenges faced by existing systems are simplifying communication between event managers and attendees and achieving a good Return on Investment through Event Analytics. The proposed system will be web-based. A web-based console is a client server application which the client runs in a web browser. The system will also be responsive in nature. Responsive web design is an approach to web design aimed at crafting sites to provide an optimal viewing experience across a wide range of devices. The implemented system will be able to provide an interactive experience to organizer as well as the user. This will be achieved using web development techniques which will cater to responsive and web-based nature of the system. Information entered by organizer and attendees will be stored in database. Also, the organizer will be able to analyze each event conducted as data mining tools will be implemented for improvement. Thus, the system implemented will be a Web-Based-Responsive-Event Management System.**

Keywords - Event Management, Return on Investment, Event Analytics, Responsive Web Design, Data Mining

I. INTRODUCTION

Event Management is a tedious task. Right from creating the various attributes of an event to continuously managing the people, interactions and communications. Event planning is the process of managing an event such as meetings, tradeshow, ceremony, concerts, party etc. [1] Event planning includes budgeting, establishing timelines, selecting and reserving the event sites, acquiring permits, planning food, coordinating transportation, developing a theme, arranging for activities, selecting speakers and keynotes, arranging for equipment and facilities, managing risk, and developing contingency plans. [2] Online event management system is a software project that serves the functionality of an event manager/organizer. The system allows registered organizer to login again for any new event if he/she has registered prior and the new organiser is allowed to register on the application by specifying all the pivotal details. The system then allows the organizer to select date and time of event, place. Also, the organizer must be able to have the count of all the attendees and provide all the necessary arrangements according to it. This is proposed to be a web application which will be responsive meaning it will cater in mobile form factors as well.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Before the development of any project there are various things that need to be understood thoroughly such as:

1) The need for implementing the project and how it is beneficial to the society- For this proper survey is to be carried out, so that all our facts and figures are known beforehand.

2) Gathering all the requirements and analysing them for future.

3) Planning the schedule for the project development- This can be done by designing a GANTT CHART for the project.

4) Lastly the most important one is to analyse the feasibility of the project. This can be done by carrying out a feasibility study based on Technical feasibility, Market survey, Technical feasibility and Society survey.

A. FEASIBILITY STUDY

Conducting a feasibility study is one of the key activities within the project initiation phase. It aims to analyse and justify the project in terms of technical feasibility, market viability and cost-effectiveness. The study serves a way to prove the project's reasonability and justify the need for launch.

B. TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The Technical Feasibility Study assesses the details of how will you deliver a product or service (i.e., materials, labour, transportation, where the business will be located, the technology needed, etc.). It is a very effective tool for long term planning and trouble shooting.

C. FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY

A financial feasibility study projects how much start-up capital is needed, sources of capital, returns on investment, and other financial considerations. It looks at how much cash is needed, where it will come from, and how it will be spent.

D. MARKET SURVEY

We analysed how our system is better compared to other systems by identifying gaps and also providing features that our others are not providing thereby making our product more useful and simplified to use.

E. SOCIETY SURVEY

We asked people in our neighbourhood about our project whether they would like to use a system which will help them in organizing their events and reduce their efforts of going through each and every minute detail and the response was positive.

In today's world where people are busy in their own life, organizing an event becomes very taxing and tedious task. In order to make life simpler, various event management systems have been developed which can help people organize an event and make it successful.

WEBSITE	REVIEWS
www.eventbrite.com	Their website is very user friendly and interactive and site itself acts as an event manager.
www.eventsforce.com	It is basically an event management solution which provides a platform for various type of organizers to create an event according to their requirement. It acts as a third-party organizer.
www.cvent.com	It is event management software. It has easy accessibility and simple usability. Plans, monitors and organizes event successfully.
www.eventpro.net	Booking and organizing all kind of events with main attention given to catering events.

Table 1: Literature Survey

III. PROPOSED WORK

A. Design Phase

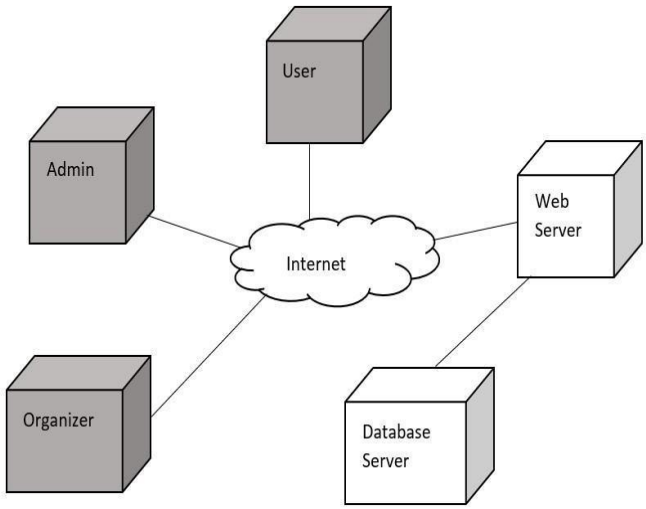


Fig 1: Two-tier (Client-Server) Architecture

The above diagram shows the architecture of the system as deployment (distribution) of software artifacts to deployment targets. [3] The different execution nodes are- Admin, Organizer and User (Attendee). On the other hand, the device nodes are-Web Server and Database Server.

All the different execution nodes need an internet access to work with the system. The proposed system will be webbased. The web pages shall be interactive, the time taken to navigate from one web-page to another will be very less as we shall be using Bootstrap which comprises of CSS which is very efficient. The organizer with the help of an internet access can use the website to conduct the various events. He/she will have an access to the backend database, which stores all the information about the attendees, events as well as the various data that is generated.

The attendee also needs an internet access. Since it will be responsive in nature, meaning, cater to all the mobile form factors as well, the attendee can access the system from anywhere. The responsiveness nature shall be catered with the help of Bootstrap. Bootstrap is well known for creating interactive and attractive web pages. The attendee can view the site, book a slot as per his/her choice and then receive an acknowledgement for the same via Text message and Email. We shall incorporate an image gallery into the system. The pictures that shall be uploaded will be restricted to a fixed size and limit the number of pictures per user to handle the database efficiently.

We shall integrate the system with social media- Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Instagram, etc. The system should constantly notify the users with the upcoming events via text messages/email. Big Data techniques shall be used to analyze the event, understand the users' mentality and for a better business.

Thus, the above functionalities shall be provided by the proposed system with the help of such a framework.

B. Module Description

1. Organizer Login - The Organizers shall enter their username and password to login into the system. He/she can further access the entire system, make updates, etc.

2. Attendee Login – The Attendees can login into the system by entering his/her username and password. Once authenticated successfully, the attendee can view the different events conducted and book as per his/her interest.

3. Event Details – In this module, the organizers can enter the complete details of the event that has to be conducted. He/she shall enter the name of the event, name of the organizer, name of the speaker (optional), event fee (optional), event venue, contact number. The organizer has the privilege to make any updates if needed.

4. Search/Event Booking - The system shall be interactive. The attendees can browse through the upcoming events and book their slot. They need to enter their relevant details. After successful booking, the attendee needs to get an acknowledgement Receipt via SMS and Email.

5. Payment – Some of the corporate events can be paid and some free of cost. A payment module needs to be included for the events that are paid.

6. Images Gallery - For a real-time reflection of new pictures to the attendees, an image gallery shall be incorporated. The organizers as well as the attendees can post their images from the event. It is necessary to limit the number of images per user as well as limit the size of the images to handle the database efficiently. The attendees can also share their views and experiences on social media with predefined hash tags and mentions if any.

7. Quiz/Puzzles section – For more interaction with the attendees during the event, a quiz section can be included. The results can be displayed either online or offline.

C. Use Case Diagram

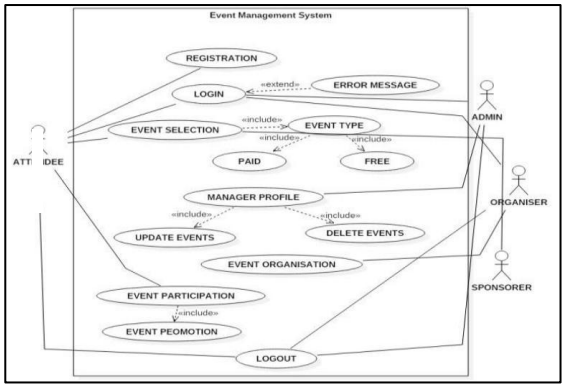


Fig 2: Use Case Diagram

To model a system, the most important aspect is to capture the dynamic behavior. The purpose of use case diagram is to capture the dynamic aspect of a system. Use case diagrams are used to gather the requirements of a system including internal and external influences. These requirements are mostly related to design requirements. Hence, when a system is analyzed to gather its functionalities, use cases are prepared and actors are identified.

For our project, the different actors are Admin, Organizer, Attendee and Sponsorer. The admin can login into the system and update it in future if needed. The organizer will have his/her own user Id and password. He/she can create events, maintain the record of the attendees and conduct the event successfully. The attendee can browse through the website, view the different events that are conducted and book his/her slot accordingly. Users of the system can also post images onto the image gallery, thus, catering to an interactive system.

D. Data Flow Diagram

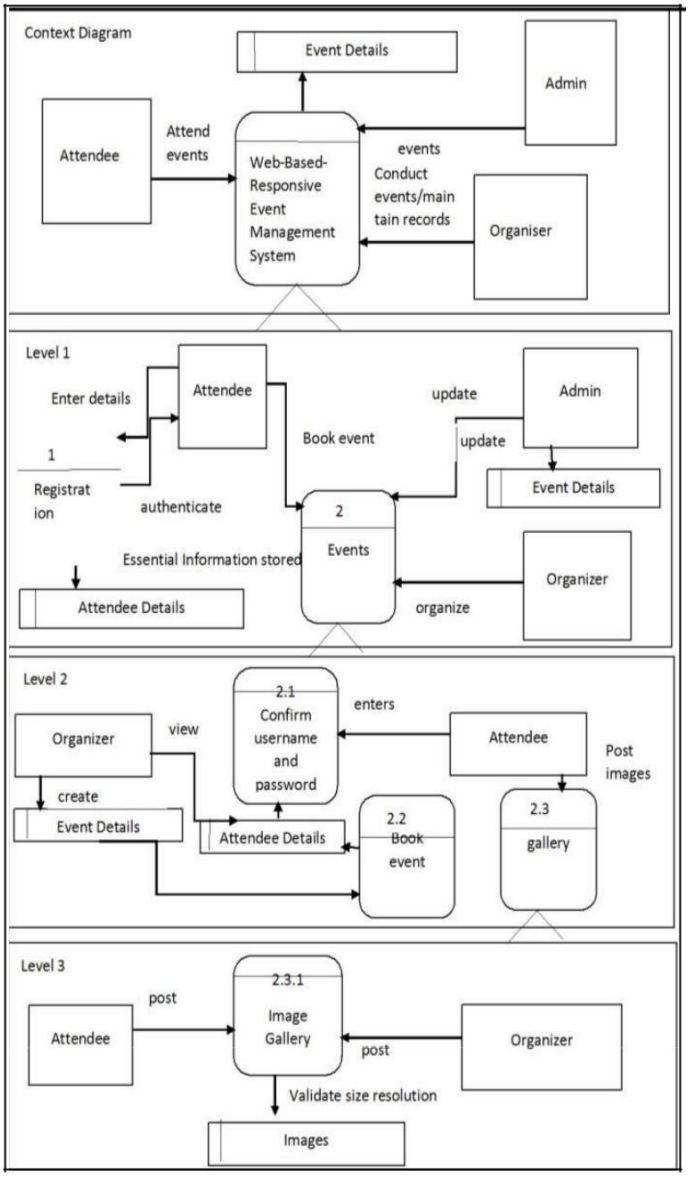


Fig 3: Data Flow Diagram

IV. METHODOLOGY

More Events amount to more Data. With increase in number of events, organizers have huge amount of data of the attendees. Big Data is one of the top trends impacting exhibitions and events. The outcome of Big Data is uncovering marketing and customer development opportunities and ultimately, results in an ROI calculation. Event Data can be collected through various mediums like registration system, social media interaction, event apps, etc. Data can be generated from any action on the app by the user viz. Clicks, Likes, Views, Share, etc. Data analytics is available from CMS. Various details like session rating, attendance, survey results, number of social media interaction, etc. can be found.

Thus, the information found out using Big Data will be helpful to the organizers in further events classifying the type of audience and what they currently require.

V. TECHNOLOGY USED

1. Bootstrap

For the front-end i.e. UI, we will be using "BOOTSTRAP" to create an interactive and attractive web pages which will cater the responsive nature of this project i.e. the webpages will be adjusted according to laptops, mobile phones, tablets etc.

2. PHP & MySQL

As far as database is concerned for storing all the attributes we will be using "MYSQL" and for all the back-end coding "PHP" servers our purpose well.

VI. APPLICATIONS

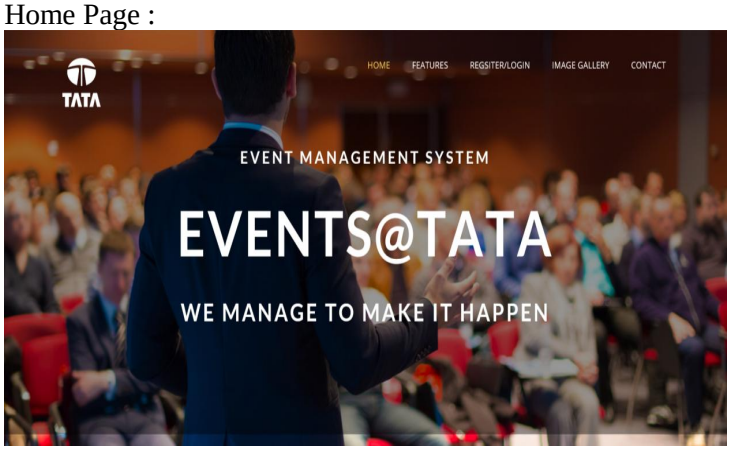
1. This System will be a tool for companies for conducting various seminars, conferences meetings, gatherings etc.
2. Organizers shall be able to create their events online so that people can easily view the organized events as per their interest and attend the same on a single click.
3. System can also be used for organizing social events or personal events like family functions, birthday parties, ceremonies etc.
4. Event management companies can also buy this system for easy work management as everything is present at a single web platform.
5. Colleges and schools which conduct events like college fests and annual function can use this platform for smooth functioning.

VII. RESULTS

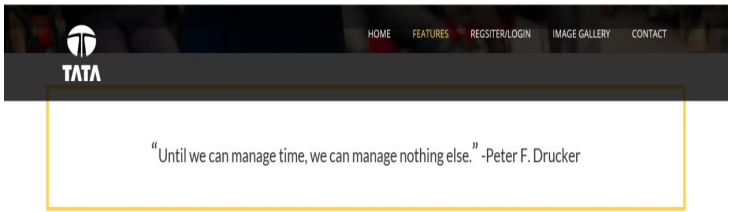
1. The organizer is able to handle the website easily and conduct the events in a much more efficient manner.
2. Thus, it saves the time of the organizer by publicizing its event online without any paper work done.
3. The users on the other hand can come to know about the events through this platform, attend the events and cherish each and every moment of it.
4. Both the organizer and the attendee can post the images on the website.
5. The size and resolution of the images shall be defined by the system.
6. Thus, "Web-Based-Responsive-Event Management System" will provide each and every service to the organizer as well as the user in a more efficient way thus saving the time of each one of us.

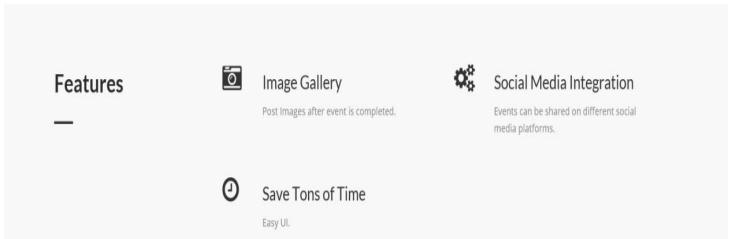
SCREENSHOTS

Home Page :

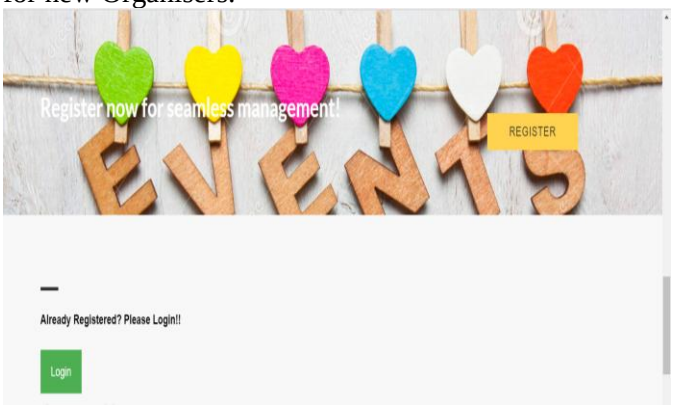


Features :

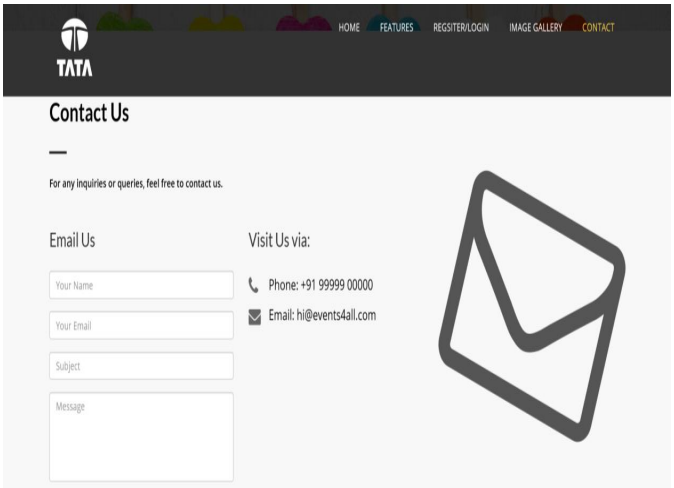




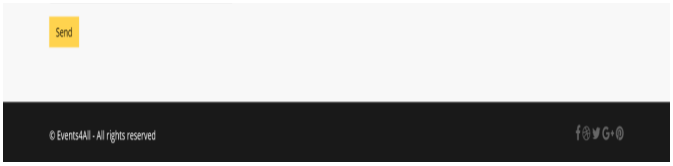
Login – for already Registered Organisers and Register for new Organisers:



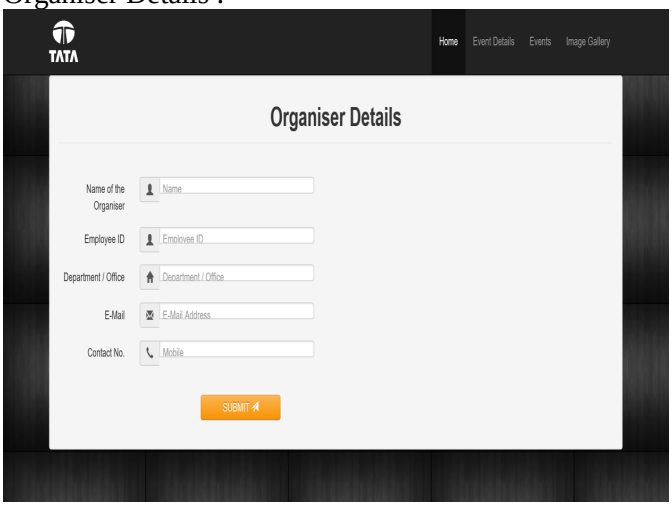
Contact :



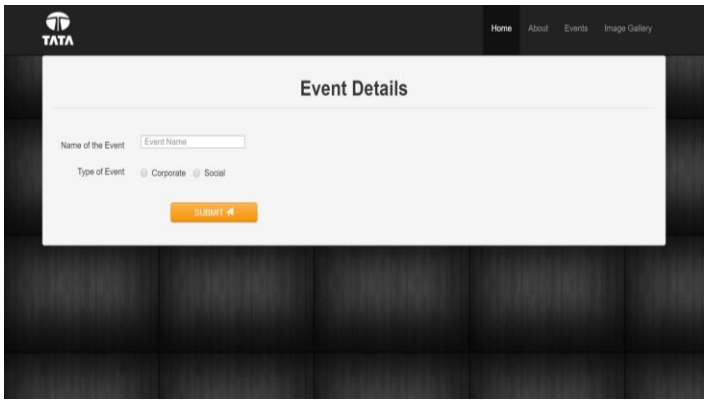
Footer :

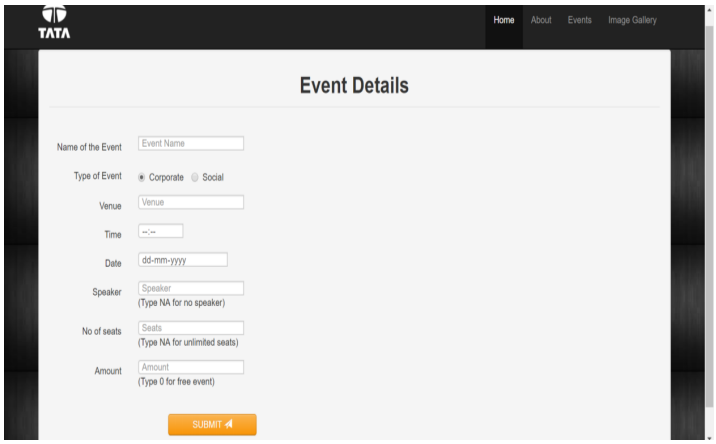


Organiser Details :



Event Details :





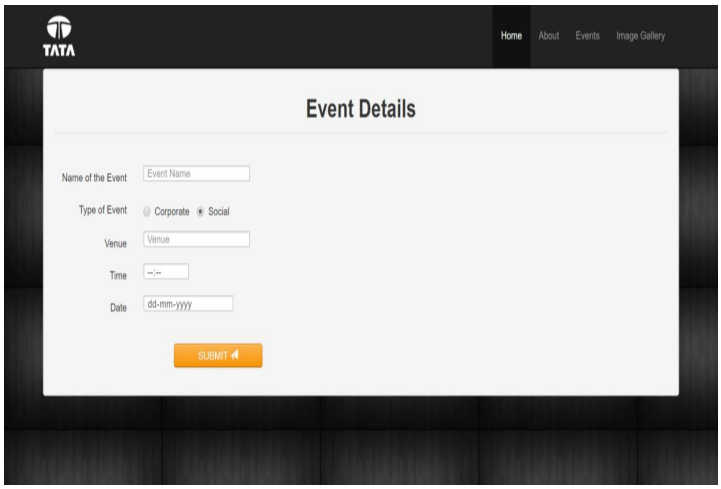
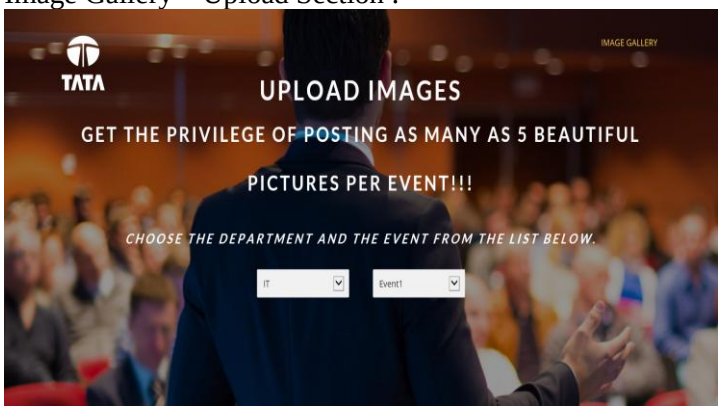
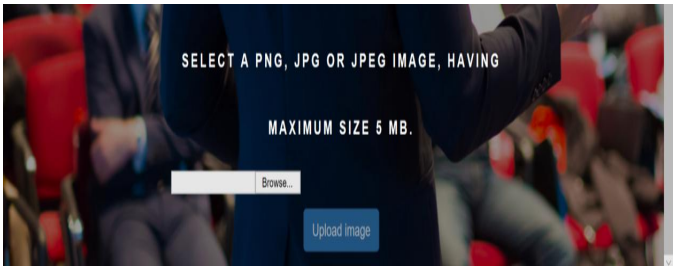


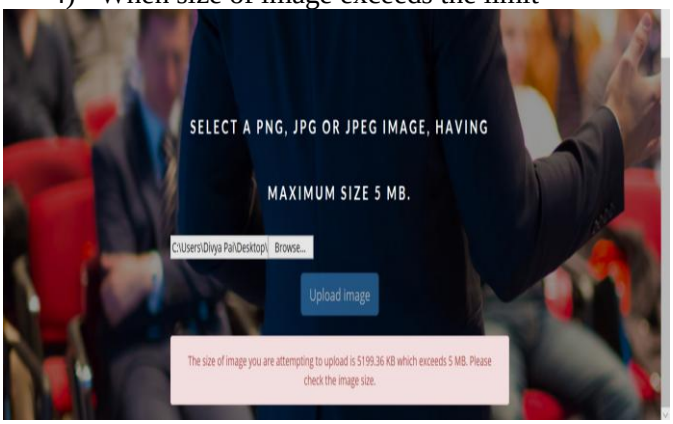
Image Gallery – Upload Section :





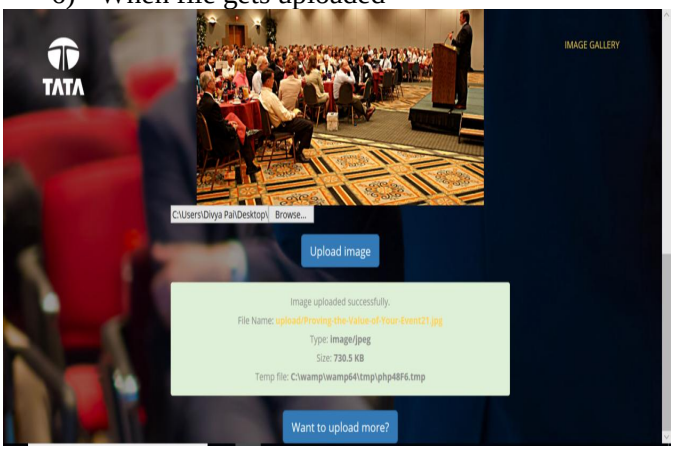
Test Cases – Upload :

4) When size of image exceeds the limit



5) When file uploaded does not match the format

6) When file gets uploaded



VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

1. A mobile application can be developed for this system using android techniques extending its usability to the mobile users which are plenty. This will increase the target audience of the system making it widely known in the industry. Applications are popularly used everywhere over web-based and thus, an android application can be a future scope of this project.
2. Some features like discussion forum, event venue booking can also be added to the system to give it more credibility.

IX. CONCLUSION

In this project, we made an attempt to effectively introduce the concept of event management systems already existing in the society. We then explained the concept of online event management systems which are already present. We described the proposed system and explained the features that shall be implemented by our system. We also gave an overview of the technologies used during the development of our proposed system and their advantages. This project can be further refined and extended by introducing new and more innovative features.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We sincerely thank our external project guide Mr Sunil Thapliyal, AGM (Tata Motors pvt. ltd.) for his faith and complete support throughout the development of the project. We sincerely thank our guide Dr. R.R. Sedamkar for his guidance and constant support and also for the stick to our backs. We also thank the project coordinators for arranging the necessary facilities to carry out the project work. We thank the HOD, Dr. Sheetal Rathi, Dean Academic, Dr. R.R Sedamkar, the Principal, Dr. B. K. Mishra and the college management for their support.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With deep sense of gratitude we would like to thank all the people who have lit our path with their kind guidance. We are very grateful to these intellectuals who did their best to help during our project.

We sincerely thank our external project guide Mr Sunil Thapliyal, AGM (Tata Motors pvt. ltd.) for his faith and complete support throughout the development of the project. It is our proud privilege to express deep sense of gratitude to our Project Guide Dr. R. R. Sedamkar for his continuous guidance and support throughout our project. It would never have been possible for us to complete this project successfully without his guidance and support.

We remain indebted to our H.O.D Dr. Sheetal Rathi CMPN Department, Dean Academic Dr. R. R. Sedamkar and Principal Dr. B.K. Mishra for their comments and kind permission to complete this project. We would also like to thank them for their timely suggestions and valuable guidance.

And lastly we would like to thank our friends and the people who are directly or indirectly related to our project.