

PROJECT REPORT ON

EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SUBMITTED BY

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B. Sc. IT EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

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V. G. VAZE COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE
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PROJECT CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project done at **InfoTech Lab II** by **Ms. Dhvani N. Patel** (Seat No. _____) has successfully completed the project report in partial Fulfillment for B.Sc. Degree Examination has been found satisfactory. This report had not been submitted for any other examination and does not form part of any other course undergone by the candidate.

Project Guide

Head of the Department

Date:

External Examiner

Acknowledgement

I the undersigned, have great pleasure in giving my sincere thanks to those who have contributed their valuable time in helping us to achieve the success in our project work.

I would like to thank **Mr.B.B .Sharma (Principal)** for his continued support.

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And last but not the least, I wish to thank all my friends and well-wishers who are directly or indirectly linked with the success of our project.

Dhwani N. Patel

Synopsis

- **Title.**
- **Statement about the Problem.**
- **Why is the particular topic chosen?**
- **Objective and scope.**
- **Methodology**
- **Hardware and Software to be used**
- **Contribution made by the project.**

Title: - Event Management

Project Statement:-

Event Management is the application of the management practice to the creation and development of festivals and events.

Event Management involves studying the intricacies of the brand, identifying the target audience, devising the event concept, planning the logistics and coordinating the technical aspects before actually executing the modalities of the proposed event.

The corporate hospitality events were as lavish as the actual athletic competition.

Festivals and community events are becoming more reliant on the involvement of companies through both sponsorship and expertise.

This places the corporate event manager in an advantageous position.

Problem Definition:-

Defining a problem is the most important activity of the project. The objective is to design precisely the problem to be solved and thereby determine the scope of the new system.

The 'Event Management System' has been designed keeping in mind the requirements of the users. The system has been designed with the aspect that it should reach the extent to which it meets the system specifications and client objectives. The system design is developed with the purpose that it should prove quite ease for the client working on the other end.

Existing System:-

Defining a problem is the most important activity of the project.

The software has been defined keeping in mind the requirements of the users.

System has been designed with the aspect that it should reach the extent to which it meets the system specifications and user objectives.

The system has been designed taking care that it provides proper outputs to the user so that the user can be able to make proper decisions at crucial times thus reducing the consumption of time and even large expenditure.

Also the existing system is manual. All day-to-day work is maintained in different registers so it is difficult to get the information.

Present System:-

The present system is easy and flexible to use because the system is automated.

All the information is stored in the database.

It reduces the redundancy of errors.

It is user friendly.

Work will be distributed properly.

A snapshot is available at any given time

Hardware & Software Requirements:-

- Hardware Requirements :-
 - Pentium4 (P4) or higher version.
 - 1 GB RAM or more.
 - 500MB free space in HardDisk.
- Software Requirements :-
 - Back end tool- SQL Server
 - Front End tool- ASP.NET
 - Operating System - Windows XP or higher version.
 - SQL Server 2000

Objective and scope of the project:-

Establishing a systematic approach to all events.

Facilitating clear communication.

Conforming to the methodology used by other departments.

Ensuring accountability.

Increasing the visibility of event planning.

Facilitating training.

Developing transferable skills.

It should be easy to understand.

It should be convenient to handle.

Data should be easily accessible.

Data monitoring should be effective.

Different databases should be connected to each other.

Changes in one entry should bring changes in other entries in other related tables.

Requirements

On the basis of requirements given by the customer the events are planned. Information of customer such as name, location, contact no., e-mail id, etc are stored in the database.

Booking

Bookings for the respective halls, venues are done. Bookings can be done either in cash, cheque or credit card.

Methodology:-

Spiral model is suitable for our system.

The Spiral Model is an evolutionary software process model that couples the iterative nature of prototyping with the controlled and systematic aspect of the waterfall model. Using spiral model, software is developed in a series of incremental releases. During the early iterations, the incremental release might be a paper model or prototype. During later iterations, increasingly more complete versions of the system are produced.

Testing:-

The testing techniques used are:-

Unit testing:-

Single modules are tested using this testing technique to find if any flaws are present.

Integration testing:-

The interrelated modules are then tested using this testing technique to find errors.

System testing:-

The whole system is tested using this testing technique to find any errors.

Limitations:-

In case of system or power failure the data cannot be recovered.

Our system requires higher versions of windows to work properly.

Conclusion:-

The development of the proposed software is aimed at facilitating systematic recording of various events as they happen and generating various outputs to help not only in day-to-day operations but also for management information and analysis purposes.

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1

Theoretical Background

1. Theoretical Background

1.1 Existing System

The Consultancy is working manually. The current system is lot of time consuming and also if is very costly, because it involves a lot of paper work. To manually handle such a system was very difficult task. But now-a-days because of computerization this job is becoming easier.

The following are the reasons why the current system should be computerized:

- To increase efficiency with reduced cost.
- To reduce the burden of paper work.
- To find out the availability of requirements of any event.
- To save time of client to visiting at one place instead of searching different vendors.

1.2 Limitations of Existing System

Maintaining data in registers or files involves many limitations such as:

- **Poor report generation :**
The entire information is not integrated together which can lead to improper judgments regarding the profits, status, etc.
- **Increases the paper work :**
As all data has to be maintained in files or registers the data entry process becomes time consuming.
- **Chances of Information Leakage or Loss of Information increases :**
As all data is not integrated, it can lead to loss of some important information.
- **Maintaining records is not Integrated :**
As different registers are maintained for different records there is no integration within that data.
- **Duplication of data :**
There can be a possibility of the same information being stored in different registers or files.

- **Unorganized data .**

Searching for information from various files can prove in-efficient.

- **Error prone data .**

As data entry involves a manual process there is a possibility of missing out on important data.

- Tedious calculation for user.
- Time delay in calculating and generating reports.
- Complications in analyzing stored data.

- **Accuracy :**

As the system is in manual there are lot many chances of human errors.

These cause errors in calculating mechanism and maintaining client and employee data in registers.

- **Less Reliable :**

Use of papers for storing valuable data information is not at all reliable.

- **Storage Requirements :**

As files and registers are used the storage space requirement is increased

- **Difficulty in Accessing Data:**

The file processing environments do not allow needed data to be retrieved in Better manner with safety.

1.3 Proposed System

To reduce the inconvenience that were found in the current system, it has been automated so as to provide a user friendly GUI that will help data entry. This also includes bill and report generation as well as stock entry and ordering.

The proposed system will include following features

- Creating a database for the events containing the information present with them on the paper in the existing system.
- Access to database will be based on login-id and password. Different person will have different login-id and a distinct set of access rights.
- The developed system will also print bills and reports and maintain various transactions.

- It will have a comfortable and user friendly GUI.
- The user interface will be designed using MICROSOFT VISUAL STUDIO 2005 and database will be implemented in MS-SQL 2000
- Also the system is intended to take very few inputs from the user.

The software also includes a halls catalog that includes images of halls that can make customer to book the hall easily.

1.4 Advantages of Proposed System

- User friendly, accurate and robust system.
The system will have a GUI so it provides ease of use and allows valid data entry.
- Store various services information, i.e. supplier information and their availability.
The system is designed to store all the required details of the above.
- Handle order placing and their payments .
The system will be able to generate orders depending upon the event or customer requirements.
- Manage availability of all suppliers.
The supplier status is maintained along with its details.
- Production of bills.
To speed up all the processes sales bills or purchase receipts are generated.
- Security of data.
The system provides security of data by restricting access to data.
- Integration of all functions in to one system.
All the important process are integrated together for a proper functioning.
- Remove redundancy of data.
The data stored in the database is checked and duplicate information is avoided.
- Remove inconsistency of data.
Through proper validations data inconsistency is reduced.

2

Objective and Scope of the Project

2. Objectives and Scope

2.1 Introduction

All sorts of organizations require some sort of system to maintain their inventory and other transactions. Our website requires their vital information needs to be kept safe and may be required in the future.

The main aim of developing event management system is to build a user friendly, efficient and robust system that will handle all transactions related to the event. The services maintenance if highest priority, daily transactions need to be recorded and updated.

The EMS i.e. **Event Management System** will record details of all services and information relating booking of the halls and the availability of the services. All the information will be stored in consistent and structured format which will allow easier retrieval of data. . The system is Management Oriented.

This system gives the management an efficient way to handle their main operational areas such as customer care, inventory control, analysis of the system, Profits.

The project aims to develop software, which will store data about different events, their organizers, customer records and even the record of their employees. This system provides accounting, inventory, invoicing information, preferably with Graphics User Interface (GUI).In this project I have tried to work upon each aspect of the services provided as well as the processes taking place.

2.1 Objectives

The objective of the project is to create a system that

- Provides Security to the data.

This can be achieved by using login and password method based on the client of the system.

- According to the manager, provides the relevant data.

Depending upon the requirements of the manager, he can easily get an access to all data stored by generating various data reports or by searching for that particular information.

- The system is built to efficiently store all the relevant data about the people involved which helps to organize the event successfully.

- Auto checking the services and booking halls.

The availability of the services and the halls entered into the database can be easily checked by the system, which helps in allotting services and halls to the new client.

- Less prone to errors.

As the data is entered into the system after proper validation and checking it is less prone to errors while data entry.

- Efficient data storage that will reduce the redundancy of data.

The data is efficiently stored in the system in tabular form and it provides easy access to this data.

- Less chances of information leakage.

As not a lot of paper work is involved the chances of leaking of important information gets reduced.

2.2 Scope

The system provides accounting, inventory, invoicing information, with a user-friendly Graphics User Interface (GUI).

For Customers:

Enquiry: A proper enquiry is made by the customers who need to book a particular event or service and his/her information is collected and stored in the database. Information like name, address, contact no, gender, state, city etc are taken.

Services information: The agency provides a proper service package to the customers for which they have enquired. In case of halls the waiting number of the respective hall is provided to the customers.

Booking: Bookings for the respective services are done. The cost includes the halls bookings also. Bookings can be done either in cash or cheque. The customer is supposed to personally go to the nearest office and pay as soon as possible.

3

Problem Definition

3. Problem Definition

Defining a problem is the most important activity of the project. The objective is to design precisely the problem to be solved and thereby determine the scope of the new system.

The first task is to review the needs that originally initiated the need of the project. The second task is to identify the expected capabilities of the new system.

The objective is to define the scope of the problem in terms of the requirements of the information system that can solve it. Although at first time this may not appear to defining the problem, it is a necessary part of understanding the total scope of the project. The 'Event Management System' has been designed keeping in mind the requirements of the users. The system has been designed with the aspect that it should reach the extent to which it meets the system specifications and client objectives. The system design is developed with the purpose that it should prove quite ease for the client working on the other end.

The system has been designed taking care that it provides proper outputs to the client so that the client can be able to make proper decisions at crucial times thus reducing the consumption of time and even large expenditure.

During analysis a survey was made. After which the following clarifications emerged:

- The employee details along with the salary paid along with the date of payment.
- There can be different orders placed to the same supplier, so their respective payment details need to be stored.
- Generation of orders as and when required needs to be done efficiently.
- The customers whose orders need to be completed should be maintained properly.
- The client of the system should be allowed to make necessary changes as and when required.
- The manager should be able to view all data and generate reports that give him an insight into the total investments.

4

System analysis and design

4. System analysis and design

In System Analysis and Design phase, the whole software development process, the overall software structure and its outlay are defined. Analysis and Design are very important in the whole development cycle process. Any fault in the design phase could be very expensive to solve in the software development process. In this phase, the logical system of the product is developed. The software development process, the software's overall structure and its nuances are defined.

This step refers to the gathering of system requirements, with the goal of determining how these requirements will be accommodated in the system. Extensive communication between the customer and the developer is essential. The emphasis is on requirement analysis i.e. identifying what is need for the system, not how the system will achieve its goals. This task is complicated by the fact that there are often at least two parties involved in the software development –client and a developer. The developer has to develop the system to meet the client's needs. The usually does not understand the clients problem domain, and the client often does not understand the issues involved in the software systems. This causes communication gap, which can be bridged by gathering information from the client and also making him understand what the system will do. In case of our system database design, the data structure design etc are all defined in this phase. After designing part a software development model is created.

4.1 System Analysis

The phase is detailed appraisal of existing system. This appraisal includes how the system works and what it does. It also include finding out in more detail what are the problems with system and what user requires from a new system or any new changes in system. The output of this phase results in model of system. The model describes the system function and data and system information flow. The phase also contains the detail set of user requirement and these requirements are used to set objectives for a new system.

A system analysis should be the first undertaking of a feasibility study as it clearly defines the project outline and the clients' requirements. Once these questions have been answered the person/s undertaking the feasibility study will have outlined the project needs definition. The following questions need to be asked to define the project needs definition: What is the end deliverable? What purpose will it serve? What are the

environmental effects? What are the rules and regulations? What standards will we be measured against? What are the quality requirements? What are the minimal quality requirements allowed? How much do we need to outsource and in source?

How You Will Benefit?

- Apply and manage changes—in scope, requirements, budget, timeline and deliverables
- Know who is supposed to do what during the system analysis and development process
- Enable the project team to build the right system by learning how to conduct the requirements analysis process

4.2 Proposed System Study

It is always necessary to study and recognize the problem of existing, which will help in finding out the requirements for the new system. System study helps in finding different alternative for better solution. The project study basically deals with different operation and steps:

- Data Gathering
- Study of Existing System
- Analyzing problem
- Studying various documents
- Feasibility study for further improvement

4.2.1 Tools and techniques used for Information Gathering

Interviews

We prepared some questionnaires so as to study the actual problems being faced by the workers in the current method of functioning. It was a kind of informal interview with the employees of the institution.

These were some of the questions we asked:

- What are resources required?
- Who is responsible for the system?
- How much time is required for the above-mentioned processes?
- What all facilities do you expect from the new system, etc?

Internet Search

The Internet is a very valuable tool for getting some of doubts cleared, in case if not done so by above methods. The resources which we referred through internet are mentioned in the references section of this Document.

Information Gathered

- Operations of Existing System
- User Facing Problem
- Customer Facing Problems
- Administrative Problems
- Boundaries of Existing Systems
- Information collected From Documents of Institution.

Following are steps taken during the initial study

- Initially, I collected all the information which was to be stored.
- Then I studied the configuration of the database and noted the difficulty of the system, which motivated them to have new system.
- Then analyzed the format of the report generated by that system.

4.3 Requirement analysis and specification

During this phase the focus is on understanding the system and its requirements. Also for managing the complexity of a large volume of information various structures are used during analysis to represent the information to help view the system as a series of abstraction.

Identifying the requirements necessarily involves specifying what the people who are going to use the system have in mind. The requirement phase translates the ideas in the mind of the people into a formal document. Thus the output of this phase is a set of precisely specified requirements, which are complete and consistent.

A software requirement is a condition of capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective. This condition needs to be satisfied by the system. This focus is on the external behavior of the system.

In order to automate the existing system the requirements concluded are as

- Storing information of the numerous purchases, orders of the customers.

- Computing the salary, reports as per requirement.
- Storing information of the suppliers and employees
- Storing information of the variety of jewellery items available, un-available, or those that can be made.
- Storing customer data.
- Generating various reports based on the daily / monthly sales or purchases or orders placed.
- Providing security to data as well as reduce inconsistency of data.

4.4 Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is the study of positive possibilities of the project. It is also measure of how beneficial or practical development of information system would be to an organization.

The different types of feasibility are as follows:

- Economic feasibility
- Operational feasibility
- Technical feasibility

4.4.1 Economic Feasibility

Higher level of automation most often requires more funds. Hence based on the hardware and software specification a desirable alternative costs and benefits to see if the investment made in creating / developing a new system is costlier or more beneficial. Financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs. To assure this one must estimate the following:

- If the Organization has adequate cash flow for funding the development
- The cost to conduct a full system investigation.
- The cost of hardware and software for the class of application being considered.
- The benefits in the form of reduced costs or fewer costly errors.
- The cost if nothing changes (i.e. the proposed system is not developed) for a project to be judged feasible, it must pass all these tests.
- If any one of these issues appears infeasible the decision must be reconsidered.

My system is economically feasible as the costs involved in implementing the automated system is in lieu with the cash flow of the shop. Thus the system developed will be beneficial to the users. However there will be an additional cost for implementing the technology on which the system is to be implemented.

4.4.2 Operational Feasibility

The operational feasibility is obtained by consulting the system user whether it satisfies the user's requirements. A system with an easy interface will always help the user to use the system. The new system has completely user friendly interface. It has been designed to be pretty intuitive, so that even an inexperienced person can easily handle the system.

Business functions are reengineered to achieve broader scope and higher level of automation. Manual processes too are modified. Every company has its own culture and new system should fit the company culture.

The issues to be taken into concern are:

- Corporate Culture.
- Level of computer competency.
- Loss of control on employee by staff/management.
- Change of job responsibility.
- Loss of employment due to increased automation.
- The nature and level of user involvement in the development and implementation of system.
- Revisal of old, longstanding work procedures.
- It is usually a practice to include people trained in organizational behavior to assist in managing these changes.

As the system will be automated there is a sense of insecurity among the employees working for an event. As the system provides a user friendly simple GUI it is operationally feasible to implement it in the shop. This automation will save time as well as reduce errors.

4.4.3 Technical Feasibility

It is essential to check whether the proposed system is technically feasible and to determine the technology and skills necessary to carry out the successful implementation of the project.

The necessary software required for the development of system is

- Microsoft Visual Studio 2005
- SQL Server 2000

There is requirement for the mentioned software and an expertise for handling system. Thus in the presence of required hardware, software the proposed system is technically feasible.

5

System Planning (Gantt chart)

5. System Planning (Gantt chart)

Gantt charts are a project-planning tool that can be used to represent the timing of tasks required to complete a project. Because Gantt charts are simple to understand and easy to construct, they are used by most project managers for all but the most complex projects.

In a Gantt chart, each task takes up one row. Dates run along the top in increments of days, weeks or months, depending on the total length of the project. The expected time for each task is represented by a horizontal bar whose left end marks the expected beginning of the task and whose right end marks the expected completion date. Tasks may run sequentially, in parallel or overlapping.

As the project progresses, the chart is updated by filling in the bars to a length proportional to the fraction of work that has been accomplished on the task. This way, one can get a quick reading of project progress by drawing a vertical line through the chart at the current date.

Completed tasks lie to the left of the line and are completely filled in. Current tasks cross the line and are behind schedule if their filled-in section is to the left of the line and ahead of schedule if the filled-in section stops to the right of the line. Future tasks lie completely to the right of the line.

In constructing a Gantt chart, keep the tasks to a manageable number (no more than 15 or 20) so that the chart fits on a single page. More complex projects may require subordinate charts which detail the timing of all the subtasks which make up one of the main tasks.

For team projects, it often helps to have an additional column containing numbers or initials, which identify that on the team is responsible for the task.

Often the project has important events, which you would like to appear on the project timeline, but which are not tasks. For example, you may wish to highlight when a prototype is complete or the date of a design review.

We planned our project using according to the Gantt chart as shown as follows

6

Methodology Adopted, System Implementation, Hardware and Software used

6.1 Methodology Adopted

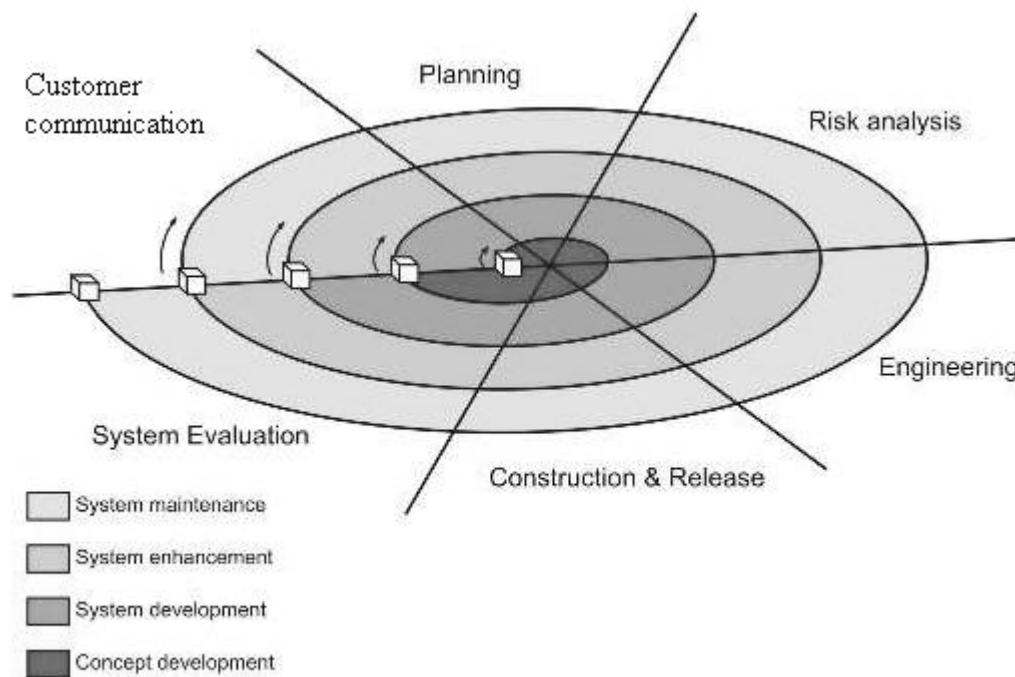
The methodology adopted while developing the system is the Iterative Enhancement Model.

Spiral Model

The Spiral Model is an evolutionary software process model that couples the iterative nature of prototyping with the controlled and systematic aspect of the waterfall model. Using spiral model, software is developed in a series of incremental releases. During the early iterations, the incremental release might be a paper model or prototype. During later iterations, increasingly more complete versions of the system are produced.

A spiral model is divided into a number of framework activities , also called as **task regions**. There can be three to six task regions.

- Customer communication
- Planning
- Risk Analysis
- Engineering
- Construction and release
- Customer Evaluation



Each of the regions is populated by a set of work tasks called **task set**, that are adapted to the characteristics of the project to be undertaken.

For the Event Management System, spiral model is best suitable because it is going to follow the steps mentioned below and the sequence and once a software is delivered it is adapted to apply throughout the life of the computer software.

Customer communication is getting all kinds of relevant information from the customer about the system, finding requirements of the system. It is very important to identify the users of the system who will be actually using the product. In case of JMS the main users will be the owner and employees. Also it is very important to identify the desired output so as per that the inputs and interface can be designed.

Planning deals with what technology should be implemented, what resources should be made available to the user in system and other technological things related to the functionality of the final outcome.

Risk Analysis is the task required to assess both technical and management risks.

Engineering is developing the working module representations.

Construction and release are the tasks required to construct, test, install and provide user support.

Customer Evaluation is obtaining customer feedback .

6.2 System Implementation

Once the designing is complete, it is time for the developers to put place them together. Although it has been tested while the designs were created, it is the final construction of the designs as the project manager or the assigned developers combine them. From this point, developers have to stand with what they work for. In the previous stages, developers can freely make some changes in their software design plans simple because it is still in the designing phase. In this stage however, there is no going back as everybody's effort will now be tested.

During this stage, different type of errors will be determined. It will gauge how far the team has advanced in building software. Since they are also responsible for building software, it is also proper that they have to fix these problems. Even though it is not mentioned before, this stage will mark importance of documentation of the software. As the system is being developed, developers must document on what they have done in this stage. Once they are brought together, it becomes even more important since developers will know how their documentation will fare against other developers.

This phase integrates all the completed developments and allows user and system testing. This phase delivers the working system in accordance with the defined requirements, specifications and agreed approach.

Activities include

- Link testing
- System testing
- User Acceptance testing
- System installation

6.3 Operating Environment

- **Hardware Requirement**

Hard Disk: Minimum 10GB HDD

CPU Type: Processor Type P-II and onwards

- **Software Requirement**

Operating Systems Windows 98 and onwards

Front End: ASP.NET

Back End: Microsoft SQL Server 2000

6.4 Technologies used

6.4.1 ASP.net

Today virtually all websites contain dynamic web pages of one kind or another. Any site that allows a user to search the site's content, order products, or customize the site's content is dynamic in nature. There are a plethora of technologies for creating dynamic pages, one of the best ones being ASP.NET.

Advantages of ASP.net

- ASP.NET provides security by hiding the code.
- It is user friendly.
- It supports session variables.
- ASP.NET is compiled language means display errors at the time of compilation.

6.4.2 Microsoft SQL Server

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system (RDBMS) produced by Microsoft. Its primary query language is Transact-SQL, an implementation of the ANSI/ISO standard Structured Query Language (SQL).

SQL ("Structured Query Language") is an ANSI Standard computer language commonly used to access data stored in databases. SQL is a tool for managing, organizing, and retrieving data stored in a computer database.

SQL works with relational databases which all organize data into tables, rows, and columns which correspond to files, records and fields.

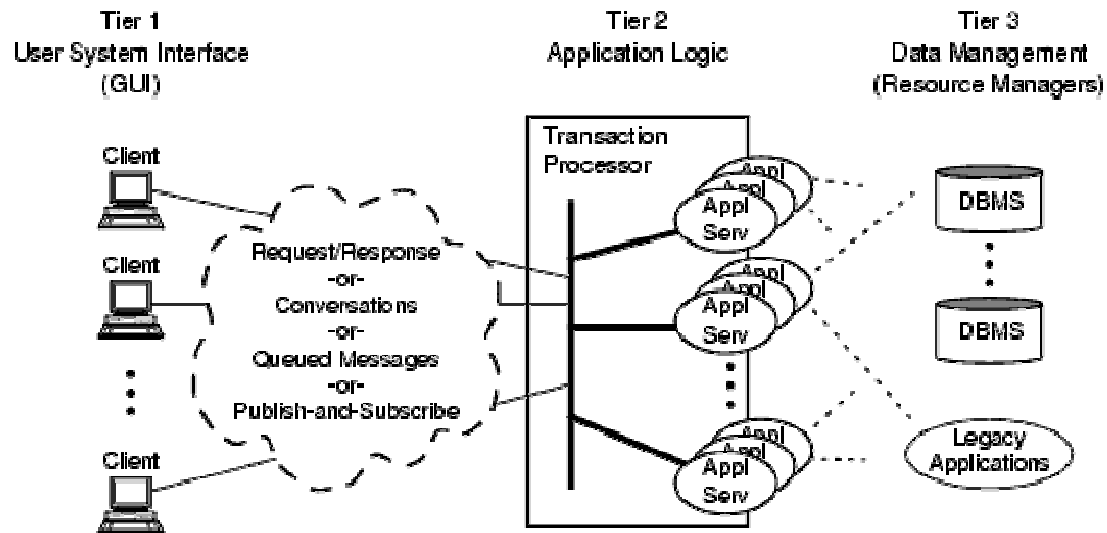


Fig 6.2 Three tier Architecture (SQL Server)

When you need to retrieve data from a database, you use the SQL language to make the request. The DBMS processes the SQL request, retrieves the requested data and returns it to you. This process of requesting data from a database and retrieving back the results is called a database query-hence the name Structured *Query* Language.

Following are the functions of SQL

- Data Definition
- Data Manipulation
- Data Retrieval
- Access Controls
- Data Integrity

7

System maintenance and evaluation

7. System maintenance and evaluation

Maintenance is not a part of software development, but is an extremely important activity in the life of a software product. Maintenance includes all the activities after installation of the software that is performed to keep the system operational.

Maintenance activities related to fixing of errors fall under corrective mechanisms. The maintenance activities related to modifications that may occur due to changes in the requirements is called '**Adaptive Maintenance**'.

It may happen that the application may fail after development. A software product wears out due to age. In software, failures occur due to bugs or errors that get introduced during the design and development process. Software may fail after operating correctly for sometime.

It is necessary to check that the vendor's computer system is having the requirements specified that too in full version and not trial period version. If the requirements are met then check for the bugs and errors do possible modifications. These bugs should be removed.

So as not to encounter such problems in the future it is necessary to visit the organization frequently to check whether the system is maintained properly and is error free. An approach to problem solving should always be adopted.

The maintenance of the software developed for the event management is not a problem since it has been developed after a detailed study of the requirements of the user of the system. The needs of the maintainers are also kept in mind during the development process.

In most software organizations, the budget for software maintenance is much larger than for software development. However, there is much less management attention focus on software maintenance than on software development.

8

Costs and Benefit Analysis

8. Costs and Benefit Analysis

Investigations of software development practices, processes, and techniques frequently report separately on the costs and benefits of a phenomenon under study, but rarely adequately address the combined bottom-line implications. In particular, tensions between the quality and productivity effects are hard to reconcile, making objective, high-level insights elusive.

A more sophisticated approach to building a cost benefit models is to try to put a financial value on intangible costs and benefits. This can be highly subjective.

These are all questions that people have to answer, and answers that people have to defend.

The version of the cost benefit approach we explain here is necessarily simple where large sums of money are involved (for example, in financial market transactions), project evaluation can become an extremely complex and sophisticated art.

8.1 Why Cost-Benefit Analysis?

Why should you do a cost-benefit analysis for your project? IT projects frequently over promise and under deliver. Executive managers have become aware of this performance issue and the cost-benefit analysis is their guarantee that the project team has carefully evaluated the project before commencement, studying the whole life cycle costs and the expected benefits. Utility regulators are imposing heightened scrutiny as well. In today's unbundled energy delivery environment, regulators want more information about projects that will be added to the rate base and more detail regarding how the projects will benefit the consumer. There is a high likelihood that executive management and/or the regulator will require a cost-benefit analysis for your next project.

The cost-benefit analysis provides a third advantage-its detailed documentation of the project's scope via the statements of cost and benefit. When developing the cost-benefit analysis you are required to be razor sharp in your logic surrounding the project. Which benefits are you striving for? Exactly how will the project deliver those benefits? Have you budgeted adequately to achieve those benefits? Committing numbers to paper forces you to actively address these issues. Once you have completed your mental model of the project, all decisions regarding the project are easier to make. You now have a guiding framework that can be used daily throughout the project's execution. When challenged

with a tough decision you can immediately ask yourself how your decision will influence the cost-benefit performance of the project?

8.2 Cost Estimation

For a given set of requirements it is desirable to know how much it will cost to develop the software to satisfy a given requirements, and how much time development will take. These estimations are needed before development is initiated. The primary reason of cost and schedule estimation is to enable the client or developer to perform a cost benefit analysis and for project monitoring and control.

The cost of a project is a function of many parameters. Foremost among them is the size of the project. Other factors that affect the cost are programmer ability, experience of the developers in the area, complexity of the project, and reliability requirements. It is also due to the requirements of software, hardware and human resources.

Cost required for the project is to install the software and hardware requirements. Software may include installing SQL Server on the system.

Cost due to the time taken for completion of the project which can be around 5 months.

A Gantt chart given in the beginning helps to understand this in a better way.

The metrics of cost analysis are:

Total Implementation Cost

Total implementation costs are the present value costs calculated over the length of the project. Because there might be overlapping in costs of implementing architectural and policy recommendation when some recommendations may be necessary to mitigate multiple categories of threats, total implementation cost are the sum of all present value costs of implementation minus any overlapping costs.

Net Project Value

Net project value is the present value of saving from the total benefits of implementing recommendations minus total cost of implementing recommendations. It demonstrates the value that the project can deliver to the overall system. The higher the net, project value is the better.

Net project value (NV) = total benefits-total implementation costs

Total system value

Total system value is the present value of net project value minus the present value of expected loss from unmitigated threats. It takes into consideration that unmitigated still cost companies some amount of money in risks. If a category of threat is mitigated, then its residual costs are used, otherwise its baseline cost is used. Total system value accounts for scenarios where the net project value is high while the overall value of the system is low because the solution did not address costly threats. It evaluates the system's overall value after implementing the project and provides high-level guidance to the business objective beyond the project itself. The higher the total system value is, the better.

Total system value (TV) = net project value – costs of unmitigated risks

8.3 Benefit Analysis

In the old system the work was done manually, so the cost of handling the system was increasing. The cost mainly includes the charges for registry maintenance, receipt books, files, accessories, and etc. to reduce the costs the new system was proposed.

Positive aspects of the designed system which contributed to the benefit analysis are fast and easy storage of all information. It was also easy to retrieve any required details as fast as possible. There is no need for maintaining receipt books. The new system is very beneficial than the old one because the system is fully automated.

The metrics of benefit analysis are

Benefit/cost ratio (B/C)

Benefit/cost ratio pertains to the ratio between the net benefit in implementing a security solution and the costs of implementing. It demonstrates the capability for the organization to profit from its security investments.

Estimation of losses

For better accuracy it is highly recommend that losses be estimated for each misuse case.

Estimation of costs

Costs are then calculated on the number of man-hours multiplied by average hourly wage rates. The company provides average cost figures for employment in different roles. We found this process of cost estimation as the use of man-hours to estimate costs of implementation. to be very effective.

9

Detailed Life – Cycle of the Project

9.1 Data Flow Diagram

The traditional approach to information system development describes activities as processes carried out by or computer. A graphical model that has proven to be quite valuable for modeling processes dependency diagram used in the Information Engineering approach and the workflow diagram used with business process reengineering, but the data flow diagram is the most commonly used process model.

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical system model that shows all of the main requirements for an information system in one diagram: inputs and outputs, processes, and data storage. Everyone working on a development project can see all aspects of the system working together at once with DFD. That is one reason for its popularity. The DFD is also easy to read because it is graphical model.

The DFD is mainly used during problem analysis. End Users, management, and all information systems workers typically can read and interpret the DFD with minimal training.

9.1.1 Context Level DFD

The context diagram is useful for showing boundaries. The system scope is defined by what is represented within single process and what is represented as an external agent. External agents that supply or receive data from the system are outside of the system scope. Everything else is inside the system scope.

Data stores are not usually shown on the context diagram because all of the system's data stores are considered to be within the system scope. The context diagram is simply the highest-level DFD.

The context diagram provides a good overview of the scope of the system, showing the system in “context” but it does not show any detail about the processing that takes place inside the system.

The context diagram for the jewelry shop is shown below. The inputs & outputs of the store are shown in the figure. The diagram shows the external entities of the system & how the data that flows through the system. This helps in determining the basic functionalities.

Data Flow Diagram symbols

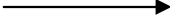
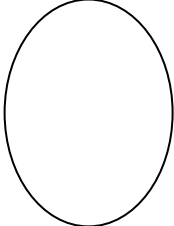


Meaning	Symbol	Description
Dataflow		A data flow shows the flow of information from its source to its destination. A data flow is represented by a line, with arrowheads showing the direction of flow.
Process		A process shows a transformation or manipulation of data flows within the system.
External entity		An external entity is source or destination of a data flow which is outside the area of study.
Data Store		

Table 9.1 Data Flow Diagram symbol

Context Level DFD

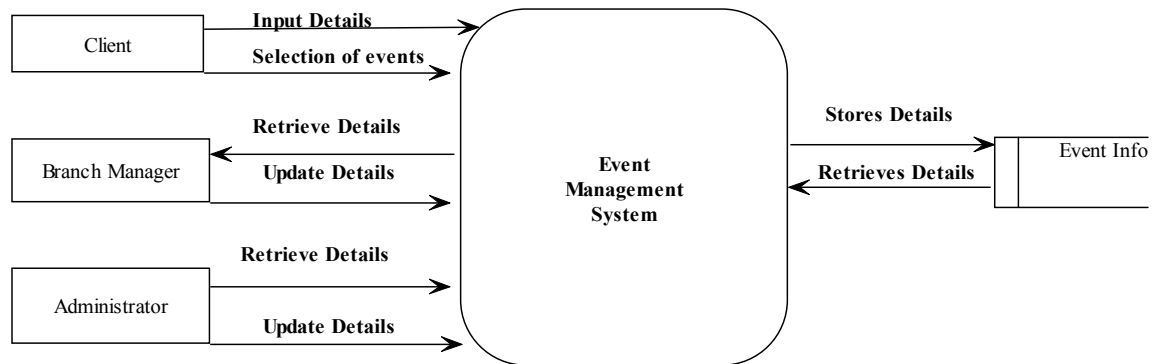


Fig 9.1 Context Level DFD

Level 1 DFD

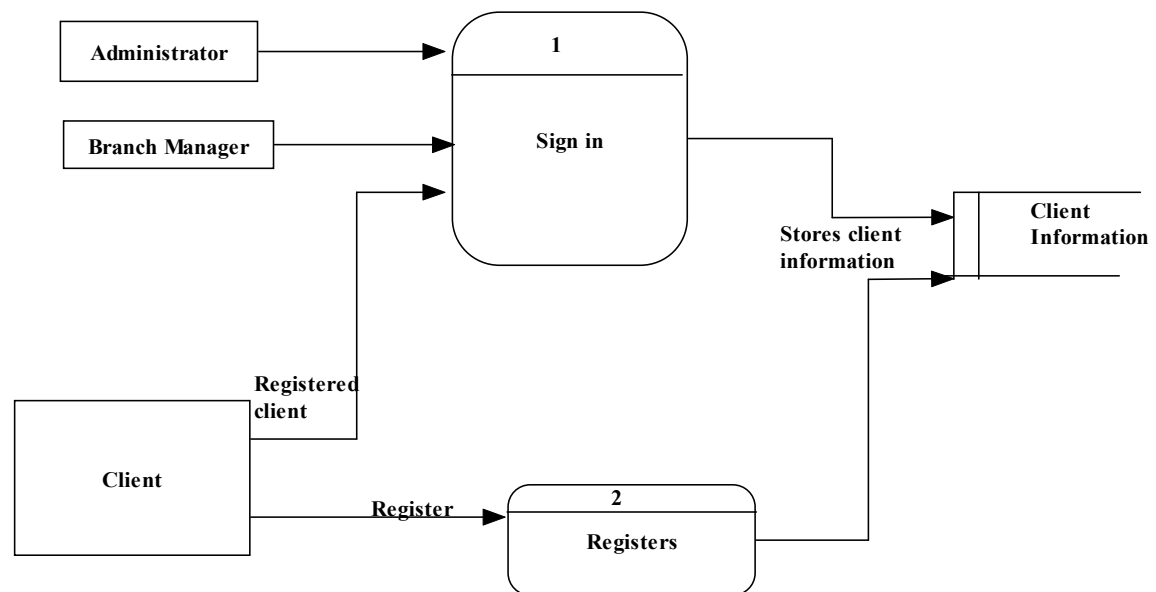


Fig 9.2 Level 1 DFD

Level 2 DFD

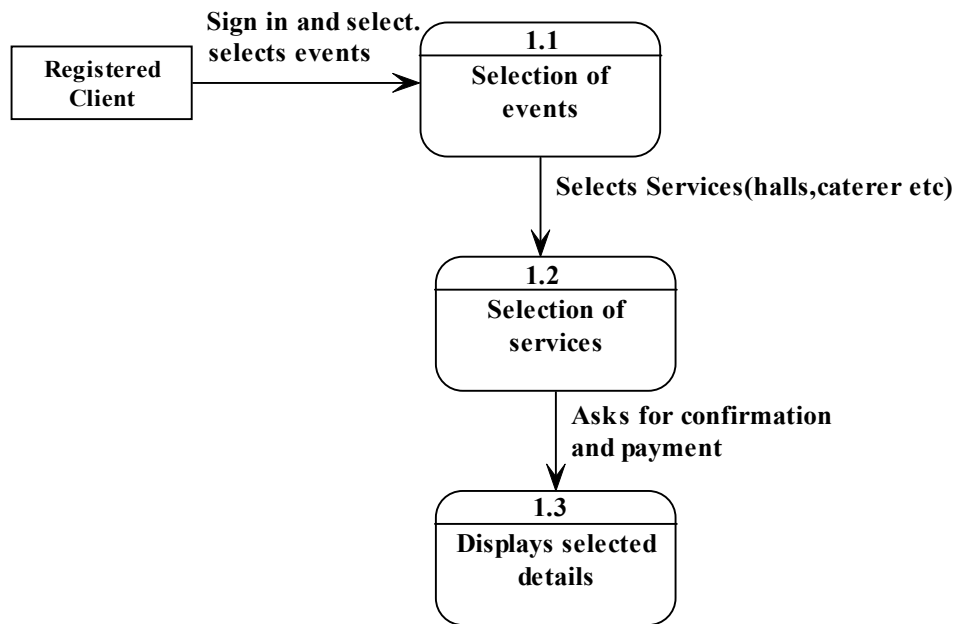


Fig 9.3 Level 2 DFD

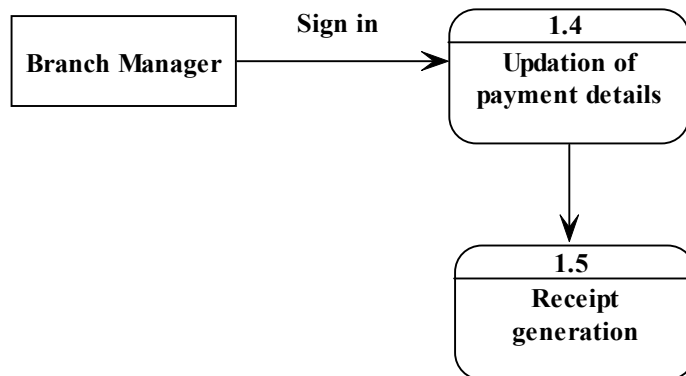


Fig 9.4 Level 2 DFD

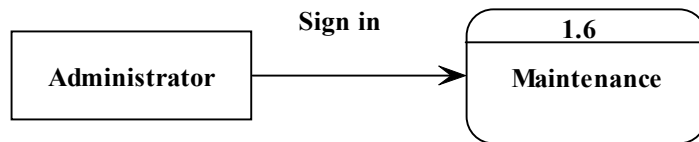


Fig 9.5 Level 2 DFD

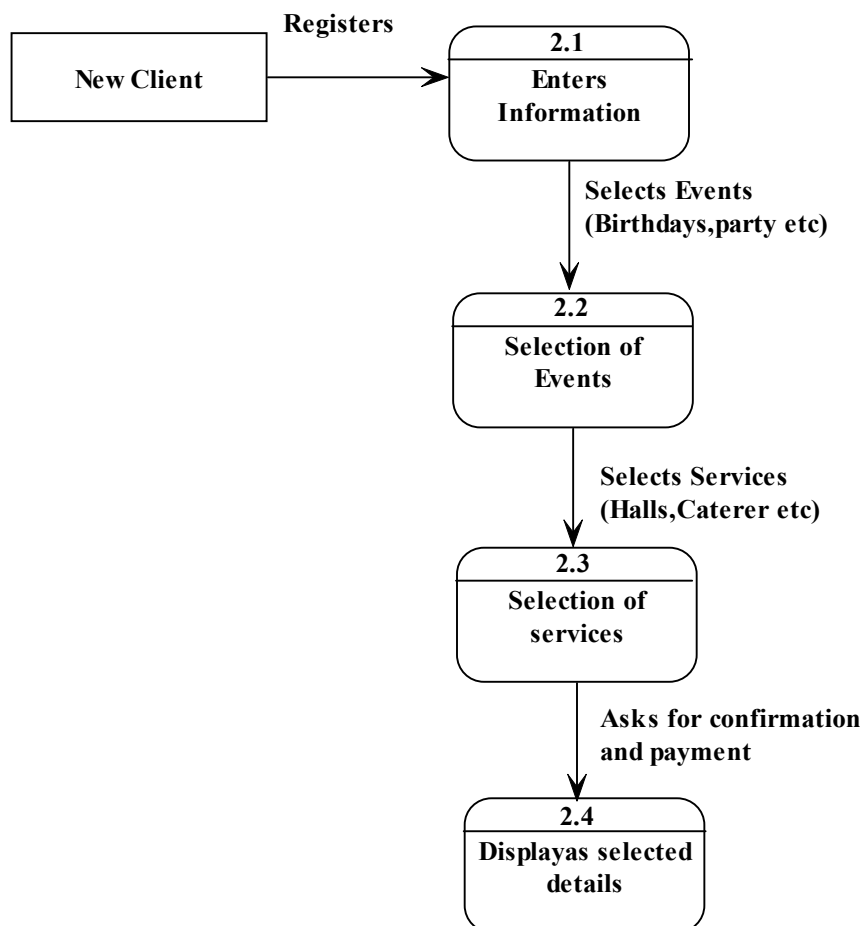


Fig 9.6 Level 2 DFD

Level 3 DFD

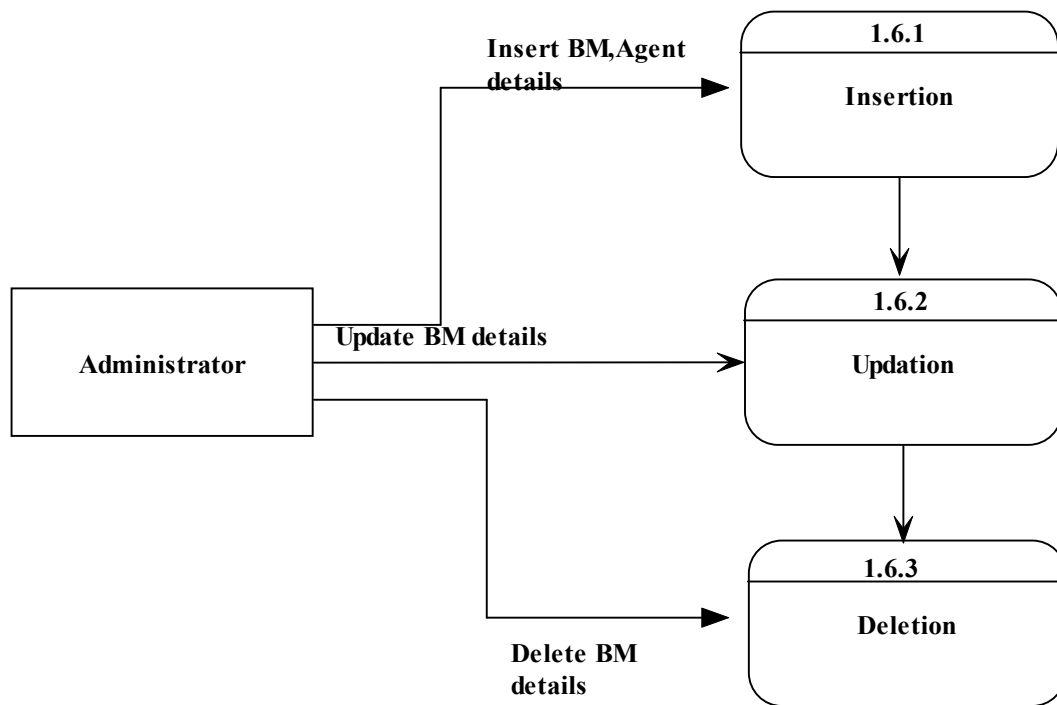
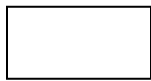


Fig 9.7 Level 3 DFD

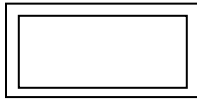
9.2 E-R Diagram

An **entity** is a “thing” or “object” in the real world that is distinguishable from all set of objects. An entity **set** is a set of the same type that share same properties, or attributes. An entity is represented by a set of attributes.

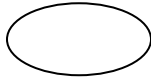
E-R diagram is a relationship between two entity sets. E-R diagram can express the overall structure of a database graphically. E-R diagrams are simple and clear. E-R diagram consists of the following major components:



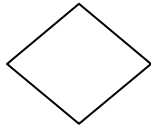
Rectangles, which represents entity sets.



Double rectangles, which represent weak entity set.



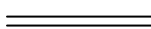
Ellipse, which represent attributes.



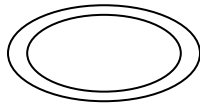
Diamonds, which represent relationship sets.



Lines, which link attributes to entity sets and entity sets to relationship sets.



Double lines, which total participation of an entity in a relationship set.



Double ellipse, which represent multivalued attributes.



Dashed ellipse, which denote derived attributes.

The traditional approach to system development places a great deal of emphasis on data storage requirements for the new system. Data storage requirements include the data entities, their attributes, and the relationships among the data entities. The model used to define the data storage requirements is called the Entity-Relationship Diagram.

9.2.1 Data Requirements

The data requirements process may be based on interviews with the database users, and on the designer's own analysis of the organization. The major characteristics of the event management web site are

- Customers of the website are identified by their names. It stores each customer's name and address where the customer lives. Customers visit our website to book the event.
- Managers of the website are identified by their manager-id values. The administrator stores the name, addresses, position, salary of each employee. It also keeps track of the manager's date of join.
- The website also keeps the information about the suppliers. Each supplier is identified by its supplier-id. It also stores the name, address and type of service that the supplier can give.
- The shop also keeps the information of all of the events organized.

9.2.2 Entity Set Designation

From the characteristics of the data requirements we begin to identify entity set and their attributes:

- The ADMINISTRATOR entity set, with attributes Adid, Adname, Adaddress, Ad_dob, Adoffice_no, Admophone, Adgender, Ademail.
- The AGENT entity set, with attributes Aid, Aname, Aaddress, Astate, Acity, Acountry, Adob, Aoffice_no, Amophone, Adgender, Aemail.

- The MANAGER entity set, with attributes Mid, Mname, Maddress, Mmophone, Mgender, Msalary, Mdoj, Mdob, Moffice_no, Mcity, Mstate, Mcountry, Memail .
- The CLIENT entity set, with attributes Cid, Cfname, Clname, Caddress, City, State, Country, Cresi_no, Cmophone, Eid, Hid, Mid, Eid.
- The HALL entity set, with attributes Hid, Hname, Haddress, Hrate, Hmanager, Hcity.
- The SERVICES entity set, with attributes Pid, Stype, Pname, Paddress, Pmphone, Pcity, Prate.
- The PAYMENT entity set, with attributes Receipt no, Bank_name, Cheque_no, Amount, Mode, Pay_date, Cid.
- The ENGAGED entity set, with attributes Cid, Pid, Edate, Education.
- The CONFIRMS entity set with attributes Cid, Hid, Hdate, Hduration.
- The BRANCH entity set with attributes Brid, Brcity, Braddress, Mid.
- The EVENTS entity set with attributes Eid, Edescription, Counter.
- The LOGIN entity set with attributes Username, Password, Type, Typeid.
- The TEMP entity set, with attributes Cid, Eid ,Edescription Edate, Education, hid, Mwaiting_no, Ewaiting_no, Amount.

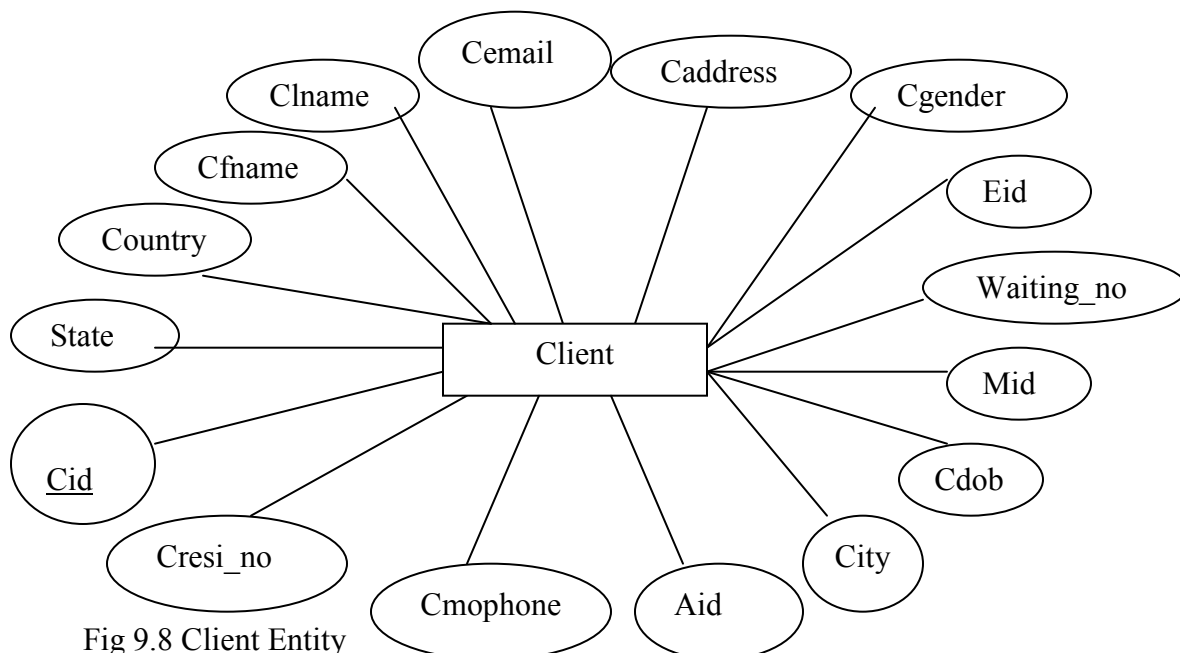


Fig 9.8 Client Entity

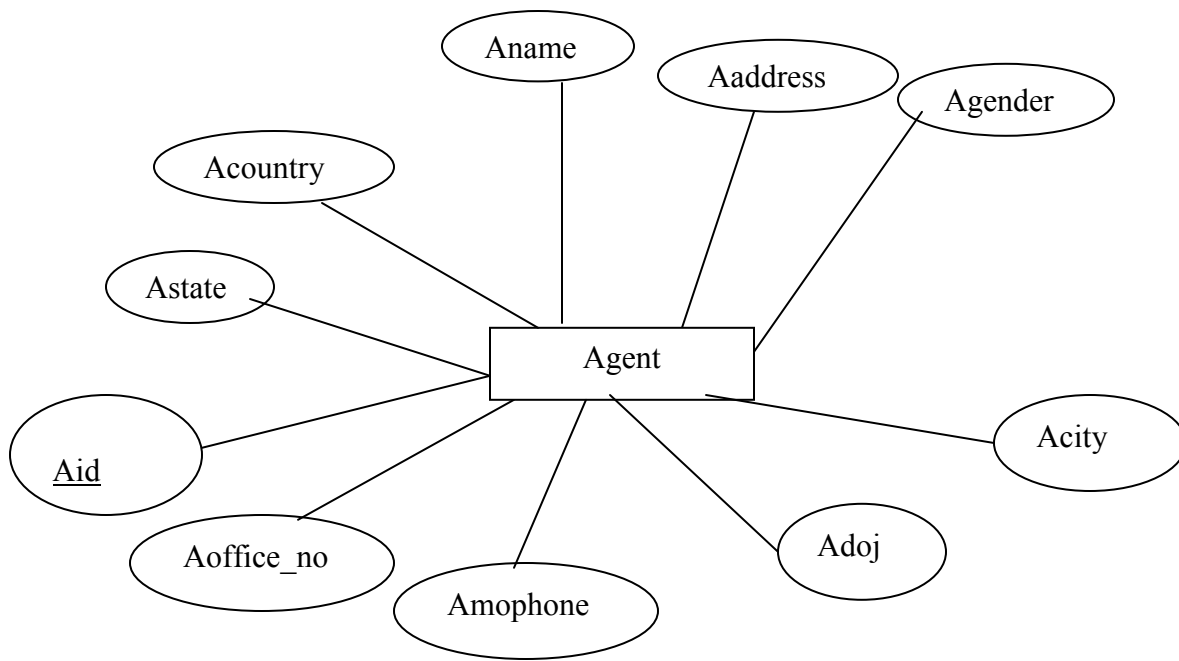


Fig 9.9 Agent Entity

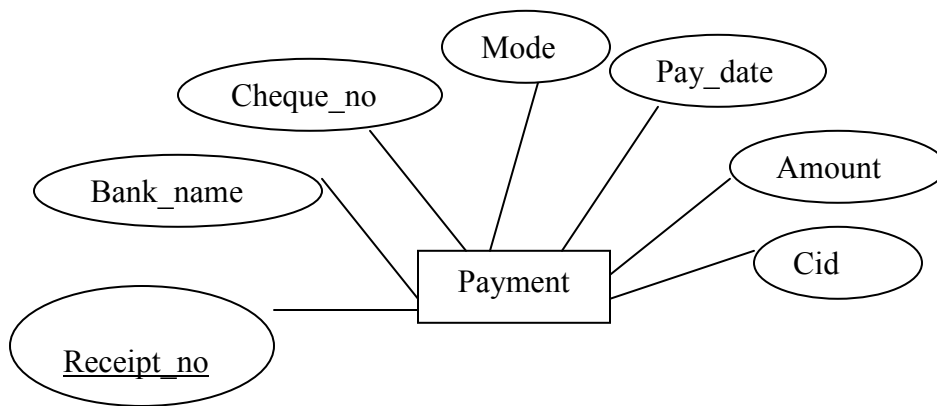


Fig 9.10 Payment Entity

Fig 9.11 Events Entity

Fig 9.12 Engaged Relationship

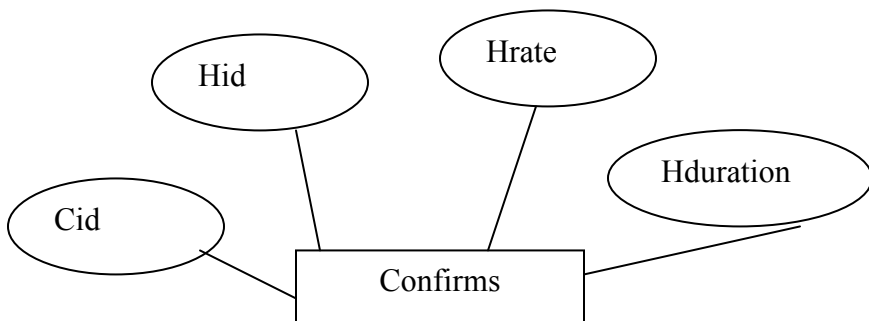
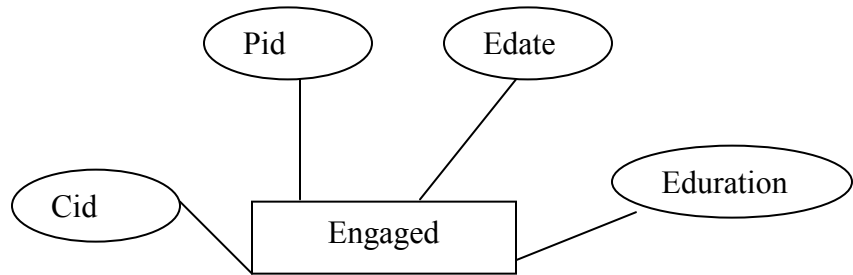
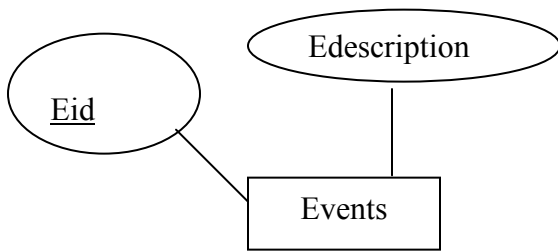


Fig 9.13 Confirms Relationship

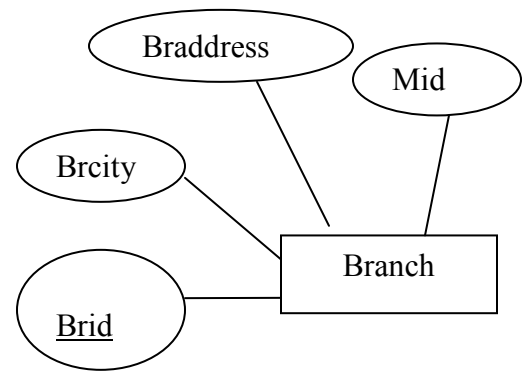


Fig 9.14 Branch Entity

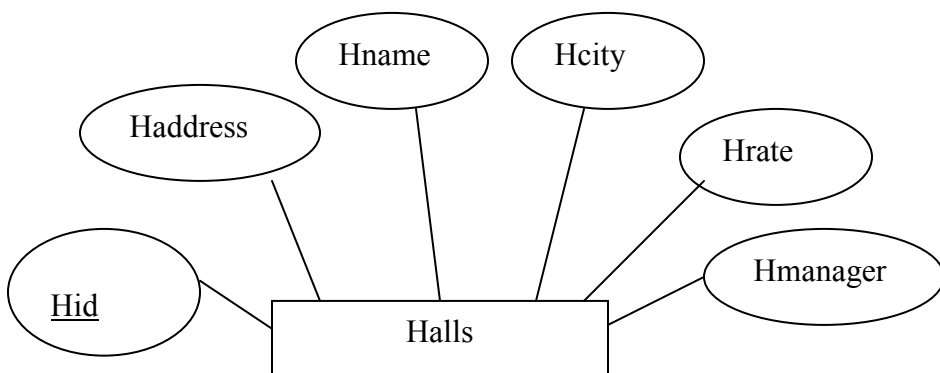


Fig 9.15 Halls Entity

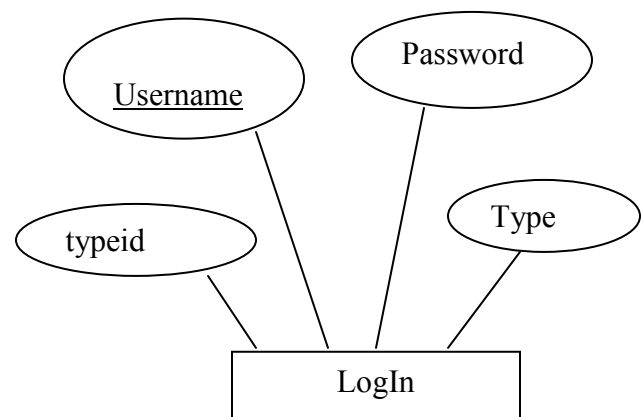


Fig 9.16 LogIn Entity

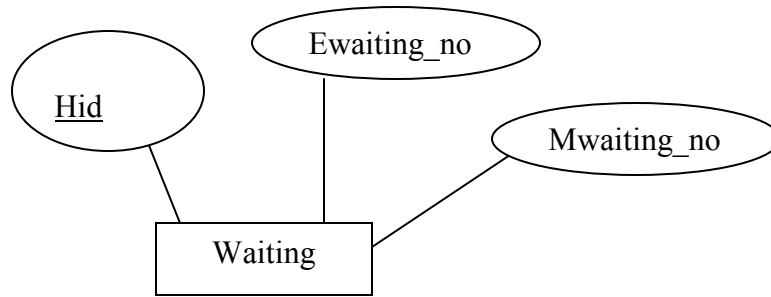


Fig 9.17 Waiting Entity

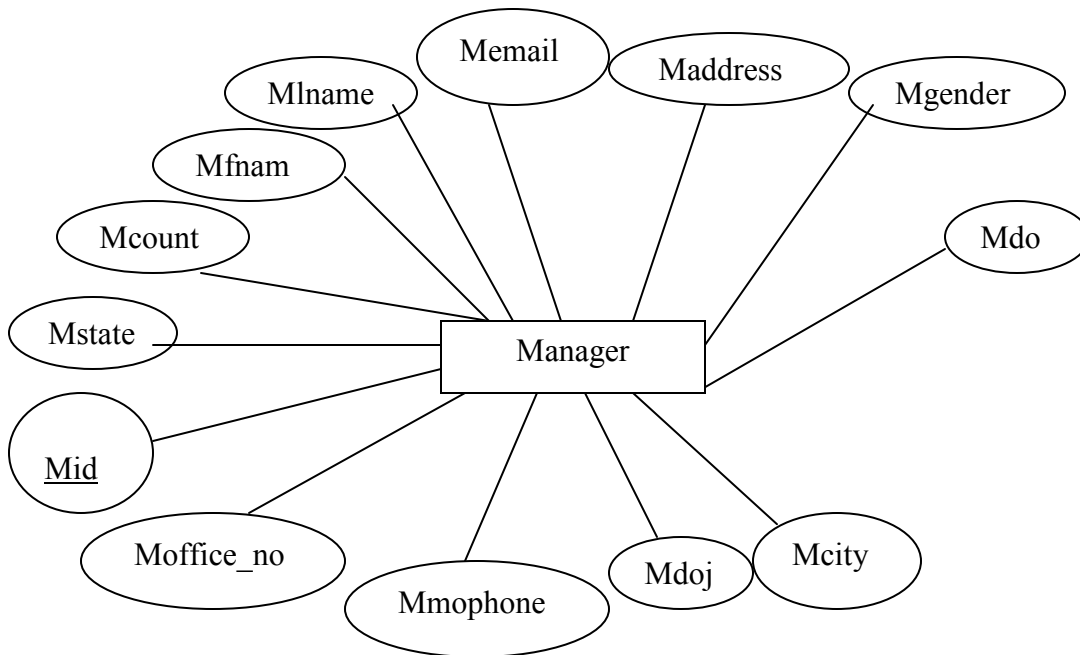
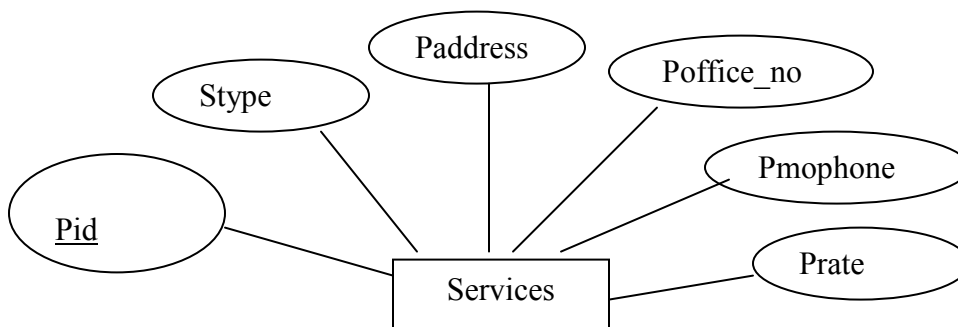


Fig 9.18 Manager Entity

Fig 9.19 Services Entity



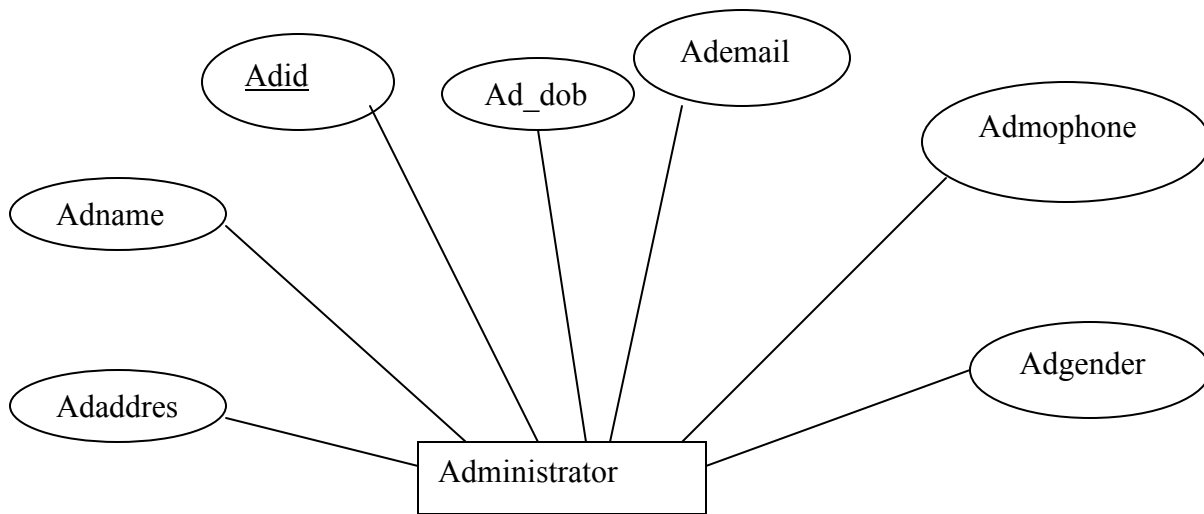


Fig 9.20 Administrator Entity

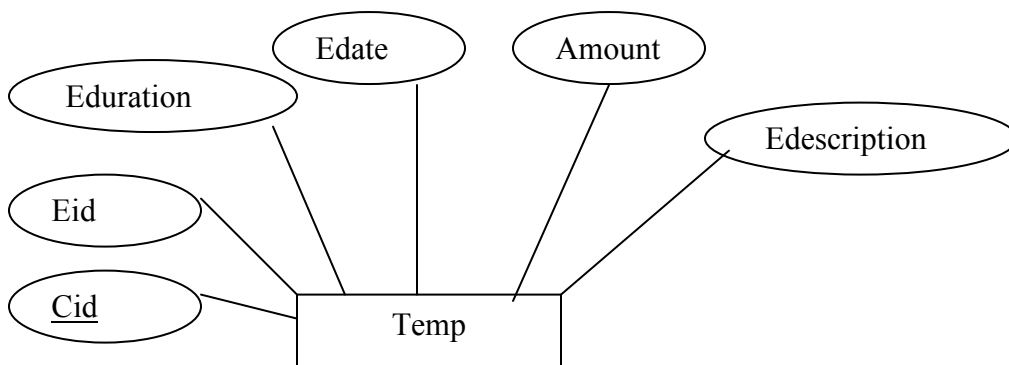


Fig 9.21 Temp Entity

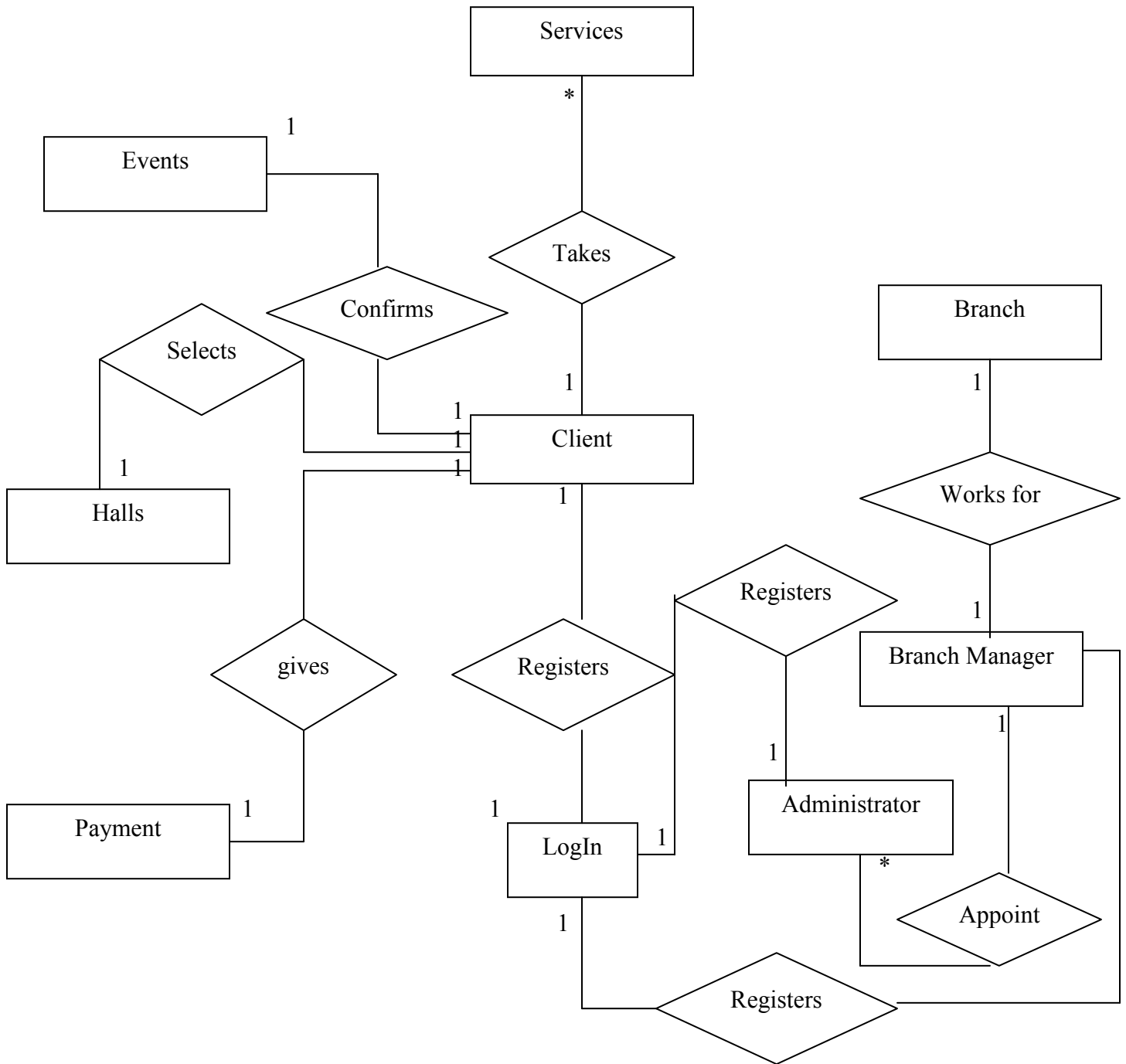


Fig 9.22 Entity Relationship Diagram

9.3 Activity diagram

In UML, an activity diagram is used to display the sequence of activities. Activity diagrams show the workflow from a start point to the finish point detailing the many decision paths that exist in the progression of events contained in the activity. They may be used to detail situations where parallel processing may occur in the execution of some activities. Activity diagrams are useful for business modelling where they are used for detailing the processes involved in business activities.

The following sections describe the elements that constitute an activity diagram.

Activities

An activity is the specification of a parameterized sequence of behaviour. An activity is shown as a round-cornered rectangle enclosing all the actions, control flows and other elements that make up the activity.

Actions

An action represents a single step within an activity. Actions are denoted by round – cornered rectangles.

Action Constraints

Constraints can be attached to an action

ControlFlow

A control flow shows the flow of control from one action to the next. Its notation is a line with an arrowhead.

Initial Node

An initial or start node is depicted by a large black spot.

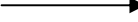

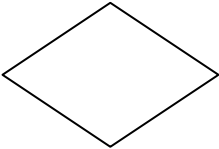


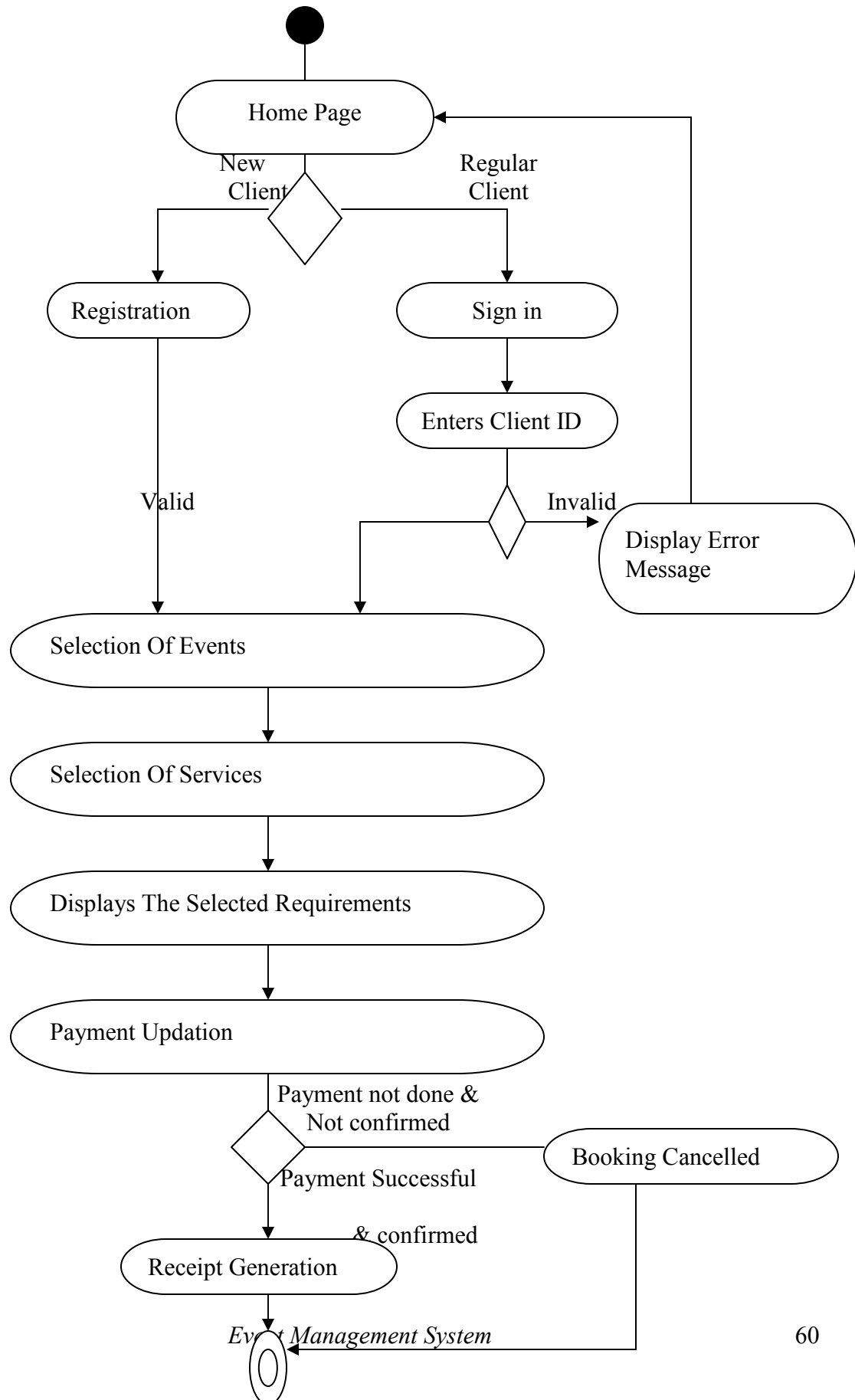
Free-form transition link		A <i>transition link</i> represents control flow between nodes.
Rounded Rectangle		It represents the activity
Diamond		A logic where a decision is to be made is depicted by a diamond
Initial Activity		This shows the starting point or first activity of the flow.
Final Activity		The end of the Activity diagram, also called as a final activity.

Table 9.2 Activity Diagram

Fig 9.23 Activity Diagram



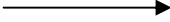


Synchronous message		An instantaneous communication between objects that conveys information, with the expectation that an action will be initiated as a result.
Activation		The period during which an object is performing an action
Object instance		An object that is created, performs actions, and/or is destroyed during the lifeline.

Table 9.3 Sequence Diagram

9.4 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

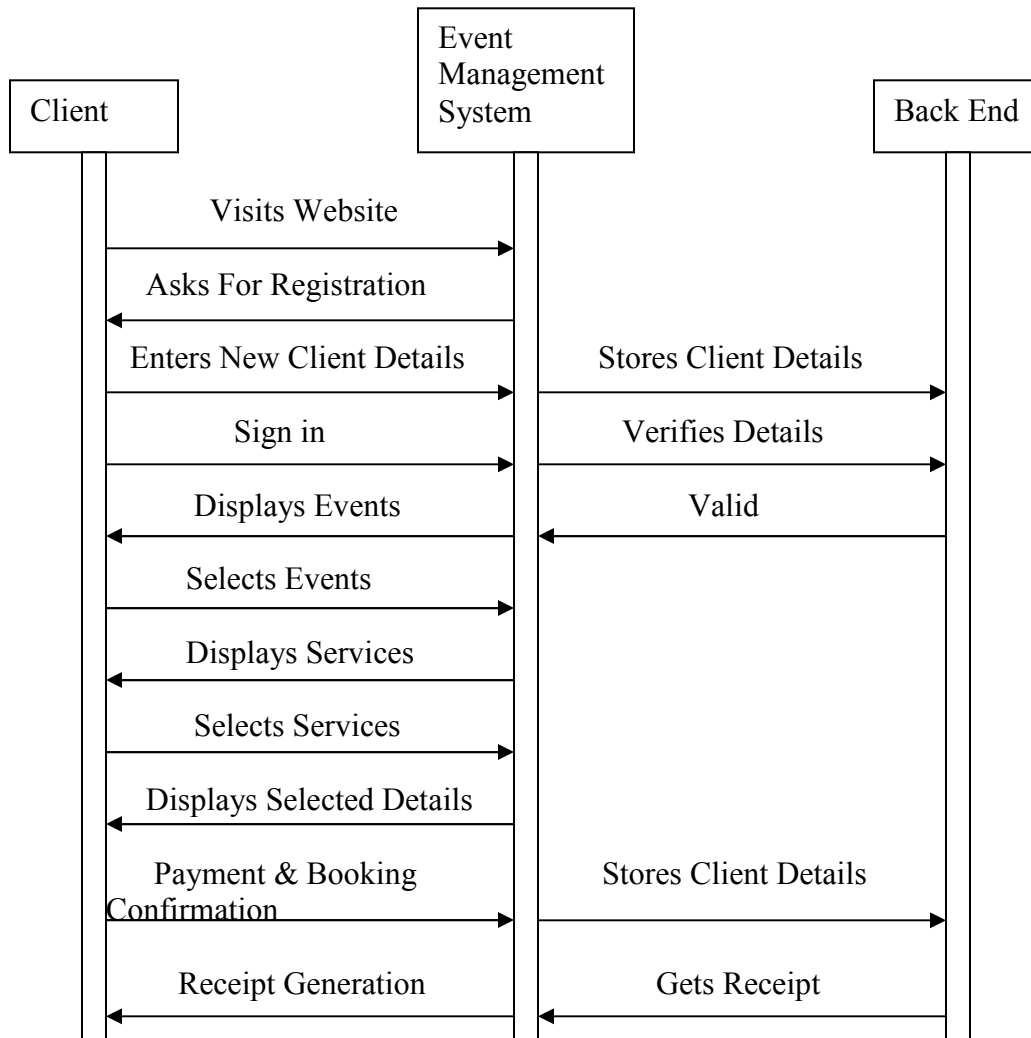


Fig 9.24 Sequence Diagram For Client

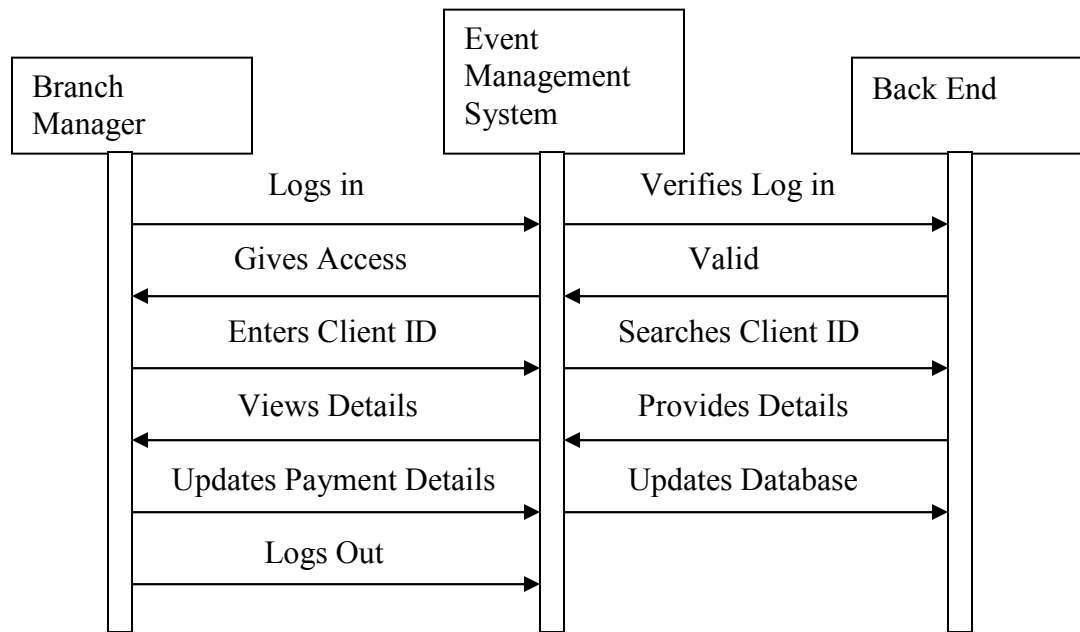


Fig 9.25 Sequence Diagram For Branch Manager

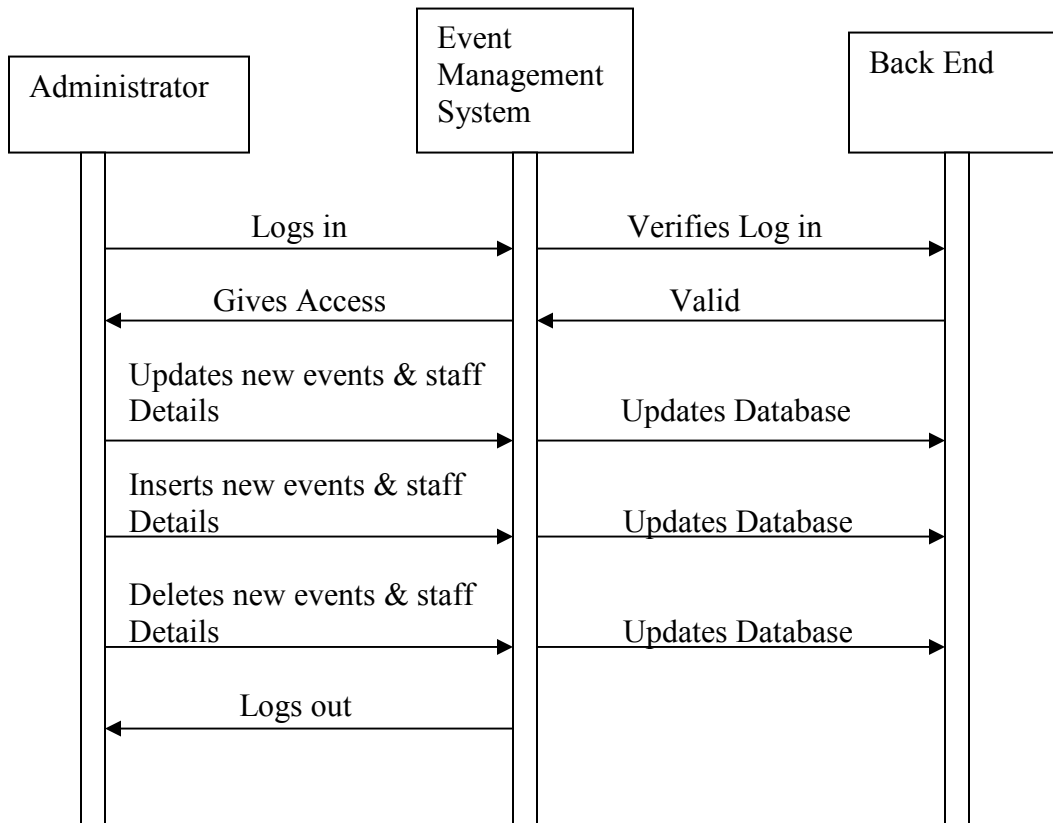


Fig 9.26 Sequence Diagram For Administrator

9.5 Database Schema Diagram

The database can be generated from either Entity Relationship Diagram or Class Diagram. You are allowed to configure the database connection and generate the database schema by exporting the Entity Relationship Diagram or Class Diagram to relational database. This chapter shows you how to generate the database and data definition language and describes how the data model maps the data definition language. Database schema refers to the database structure while data definition language (DDL) is a database language which describes the data structure in a database; that is, the DDL is used to define the database schema. The DDL statements support the creation and destruction of a database and/or table.

As the visual modeling of data model is supported, database connection is allowed to configure to the working environment. According to the data model, the database and DDL can also be generated.

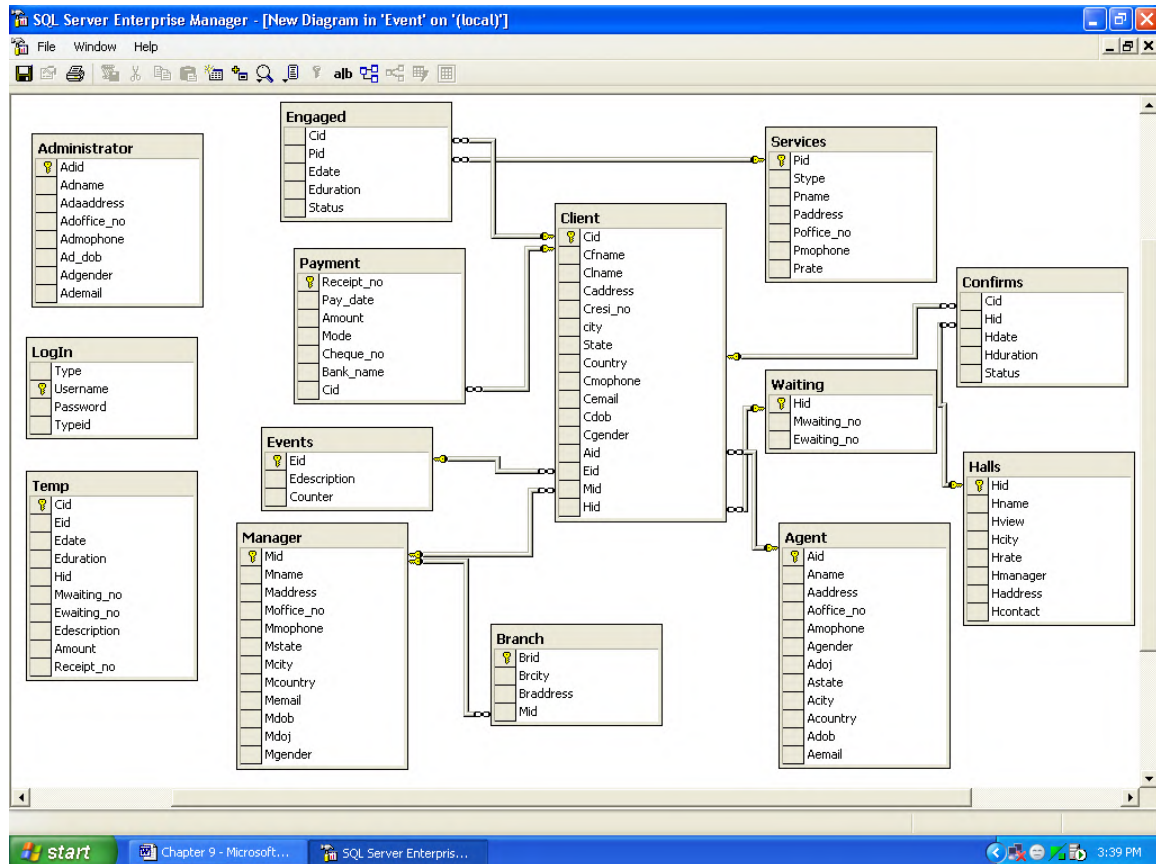


Fig 9.27 Schema Diagram

9.6 Database Tables

The following table briefs about all tables that store data in the database.

Table Name	Description
LogIn	It stores the username and password to login to the system.And also Type and ID of the clients and managers.
Client	It stores the details of the clients registered to our website.
Manager	It stores the details of all the managers working for our website.
Agent	It stores the details of all the agents supplying clients to the website.
Services	It stores the details of all the service providers who are linked with our website.
Confirms	It stores the details of the halls which are booked.
Engaged	It stores the details of all the service providers who are engaged.
Halls	It stores the details of all the halls available for the clients.
Waiting	It stores the waiting number of the halls which are booked.
Events	It stores the names of all the events which are organized by our website.
Payment	It stores the payment details of all the clients.
Branch	It stores the details of offices working for our website.
Temp	It stores the details temporarily so that it becomes easy for retrieval.

Table 9.4 Database Tables

Login Table

Fields	Description	Data type	Allow nulls	Constraint
Username	unique user names	varchar	No	Primary key
Password	unique password	varchar	No	
Type	type of the user	Varchar	No	
TypeId	unique id for each user	Varchar	No	

Table 9.5 Login Table

Confirms Table

Fields	Description	Data Type	Allow Nulls	Constraint
Cid	id of the client	varchar	No	Foreign key
Hid	id of the hall selected by the client	int	No	Foreign key
Hdate	date on which the hall is booked	datetime	No	
Hduration	the duration for which the hall is booked	varchar	No	

Table 9.6 Confirms Table

Client Table

Fields	Description	Data Type	Allow Nulls	Constraint
Cid	Ids of the client	Varchar	No	Primary Key
Cfname	name of client	Varchar	No	
Clname	last name of the client	Varchar	No	
Cgender	gender of the client	Varchar	No	
Caddress	information of the client addresses	Varchar	No	
Cresi_no	residential number of the client	Varchar	No	
Cmophone	mobile number of the client	Varchar	No	
Cemail	email-id of the client.	Varchar	No	
City	city of the client.	Varchar	No	
State	state of the client.	Varchar	No	
Country	country of the client.	Varchar	No	
Cdbo	date of birth of the client.	Varchar	No	
Hid	id of the hall selected by the	Integer	Yes	Foreign Key

	client.			
Aid	id of the agent	Varchar	No	Foreign Key
Waiting_no	waiting number of the hall	Integer	Yes	
Mid	id of the manager	Varchar	Yes	Foreign Key
Eid	id of the event	Varchar	Yes	Foreign Key

Table 9.7 Client Table

Agent Table

Fields	Description	Data Type	Allow Nulls	Constraint
Aid	Ids of the each agent	Varchar	No	Primary Key
Aname	name of the agent	Varchar	No	
Aaddress	information of the agent addresses	Varchar	No	
Aoffice_no	office number of the agent	Varchar	No	
Amophone	mobile number of the agent	Varchar	No	
Agender	gender of the agent	Varchar	No	
Adoj	date of join of the agent	datetime	No	
Astate	state of the agent	Varchar	No	
Acity	city of the agent	Varchar	No	
Acountry	country of the agent	Varchar	No	
Adob	date of birth of the agent	datetime	No	
Aemail	email id of the agent	Varchar	No	

Table 9.8 Agent Table

Manager Table

Fields	Description	Data Type	Allow Nulls	Constraint
Mid	Ids of the each manager	Varchar	No	Primary Key
Mfname	name of the manager	Varchar	No	
Mlname	last name of the manager	Varchar	No	
Mgender	gender of the manager	Varchar	No	
Maddress	information of the manager addresses	Varchar	No	
Moffice_no	office number of the manager	Varchar	No	
Mmophone	mobile number	Varchar	No	
Memail	email-id	Varchar	No	
Mcity	city	Varchar	No	
Mstate	the state	Varchar	No	
Mcountry	country	Varchar	No	
Mdbo	date of birth of the manager	Varchar	No	
Mdoj	date of join of the manager	Varchar	No	Foreign Key

Table 9.9 Manager Table

Administrator Table

Fields	Description	Data Type	Allow Nulls	Constraint
Adid	Ids of the each administrator	Varchar	No	Primary Key
Adname	name of administrator	Varchar	No	
Adaddress	information of the administrator addresses	Varchar	No	
Aoffice_no	office number of the administrator	Varchar	No	
Amophone	mobile number of the administrator	Varchar	No	
Ad_dob	date of birth of the administrator	datetime	No	
Adgender	gender of the administrator	Varchar	No	
Ademail	email-id of the administrator	Varchar	No	

Table 9.10 Administrator Table

Branch Table

Fields	Description	Data type	Allow nulls	Constraint
Brid	unique ids of the branch	varchar	No	Primary Key
Brcity	city of the corresponding branch	varchar	No	
Braddress	address of the corresponding branch	Varchar	No	
Mid	id of the manager	Varchar	No	Foreign Key

Table 9.11 Branch Table

Engaged Table

Fields	Description	Data type	Allow nulls	Constraint
Cid	id of the clients	varchar	No	Foreign Key
Pid	id of the service provider	varchar	No	Foreign Key
Edate	date of the event	Varchar	No	
Eduration	Duration for the event	Varchar	No	

Table 9.12 Engaged Table

Waiting Table

Fields	Description	Data type	Allow nulls	Constraint
Hid	unique ids of the halls	Integer	No	Primary Key
Mwaiting_no	waiting number of the hall for the morning slot	Integer	No	
Ewaiting_no	waiting number of the hall for the evening slot	Integer	No	

Table 9.13 Waiting Table

Payment Table

Fields	Description	Data type	Allow nulls	Constraint
Receipt_no	unique receipt number	varchar	No	Primary Key
Bank_name	name of the bank	varchar	No	
Cheque_no	cheque number of the client.	Varchar	No	
Mode	mode of payment either (cheque or cash).	Varchar	No	
Pay_date	Date of payment.	datetime	No	
Amount	amount paid by the client.	Varchar	No	
cid	unique id of the client	Varchar	No	Foreign Key

Table 9.14 Payment Table

Services Table

Fields	Description	Data type	Allow nulls	Constraint
Pid	unique ids of the service providers	varchar	No	Primary Key
Stype	type of the service.	varchar	No	
Pname	name of service provider	Varchar	No	
Paddress	address of the service provider	Varchar	No	
Poffice_no	office number of the service provider	datetime	No	
Pmophone	mobile number of the service provider	Varchar	No	

Table 9.15 Services Table

Halls Table

Fields	Description	Data type	Allow nulls	Constraint
Hid	Ids of the each hall	Integer	No	Primary Key
Hname	name of each hall	Varchar	No	
Hview	image of the hall	Image	No	
Hcity	city of the hall	Varchar	No	
Haddress	information of the addresses of the hall	Varchar	No	
Hrate	rate of the hall	Numeric	No	
Hmanager	name of the manager of the hall	Varchar	No	

Table 9.16 Halls Table

Temp Table

Fields	Description	Data Type	Allow Nulls	Constraint
Cid	id of the client	varchar	No	Primary Key
Hid	id of the hall selected by the client	int	No	
Edate	date of the event	datetime	No	
Eduration	duration of the event	varchar	No	
Edescription	Description of the event	Varchar	No	
Eid	id unique id of the event	Varchar	No	
Mwaiting_no	waiting number of the hall for the morning slot	Varchar	No	
Ewaiting_no	waiting number of the hall for the evening slot	Varchar	No	
Amount	amount paid by the client	Varchar	No	

Table 9.17 Temp Table

9.7 Methodology used for Testing

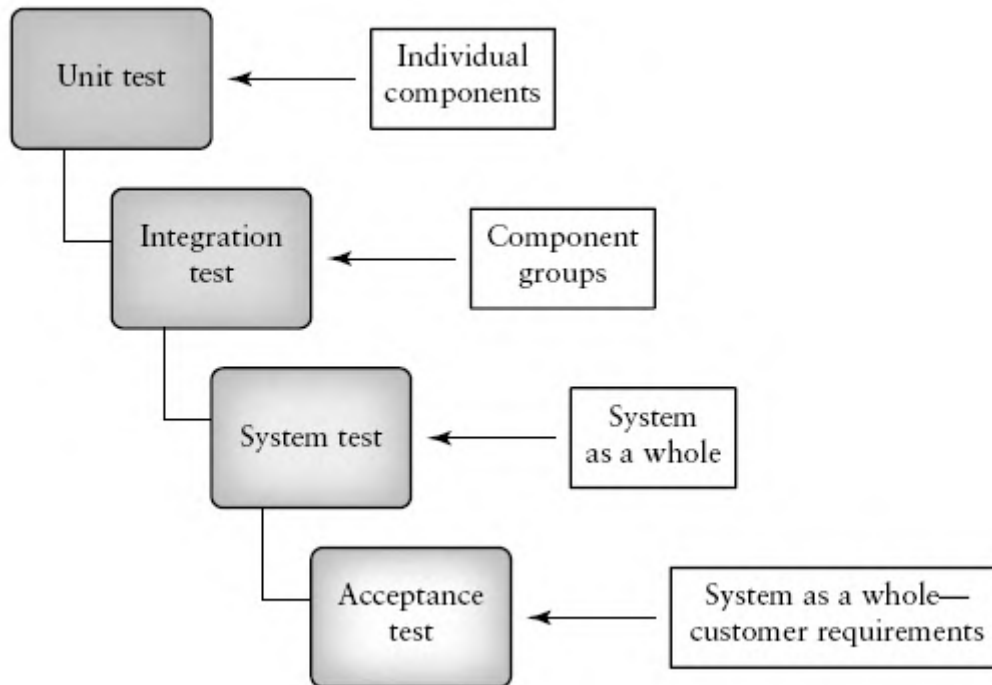


Fig 9.28 Testing

At each stage the necessary program, modifications to correct discovered flaws must be made, which in turn may require earlier stages in the testing process to be repeated. The process is therefore an iterative one.

Brief outlines of the five aforementioned stages are: -

Unit testing: Individual components are tested independently of other system components. The goal is to ensure the particular unit in question functions correctly by itself.

Integration (module) Testing: A module consists of several units, which work together and are interdependent. The goal is to ensure that all the components in the particular module function correctly with respect to each other.

System Testing: The previously tested subsystems are now combined into the system. Any incorrect interactions are detected and noted. Correction may require changes to the subsystem and subsequent re-testing.

Acceptance Testing:

The system is tested using “real world” data supplied by the client rather than the simulated test data used by the developer. Acceptance testing can be classified as either Alpha or Beta testing. In the case of tailor made systems, the acceptance testing continues until both developer and client agree that the system has reached an acceptable stage with regard to the system requirements. The acceptance testing in this case is referred to as alpha testing. In the case where the system is generic and to be marketed to customers beta testing is used. During beta testing a pool of potential customers, agree to use the system. The problems they experience are then reported back to the developers. This real world use of the product normally shows up many unanticipated defects in the product. The feedback allows changes to be made and either a new beta released or the product released. Typically after each iteration of a beta release the number of reported problems plummets until the product has met the required standard.

9.8 Process Involved

9.8.1 Project Modules

The main modules involved in the system are

- Customer Module.
- Manager Module.
- Event Module.
- Payment Module.
- Administrator Module.
- Feedback Module.

Customer Module

It involves storing the information of customers visiting the site.

Manager Module

It involves storing the information of managers working for the site.

Event Module

It involves storing the information of event which is to be organized. This information is provided by the customer according to his/her convenience.

Payment Module

Client needs to make payments to confirm his/her booking at any particular branch as per his convenience.

Administrator Module

It involves storing the information of administrators. Providing methods to modify, delete, and search their details.

Feedback Module

It involves storing the information of customer feedback.

Test Reports

Here Username must contain only alphabets and password must be of greater than or equal to six characters. The data must not be incorrect.

Login - Windows Internet Explorer

http://localhost:2087/EMS/Login.aspx

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Features

- HOME
- LOGIN
- ABOUT US
- CONTACT US
- FEEDBACK

Welcome

Login Form :

This is a Login form.For gaining access to the additional features provided to our esteemed members, you require to login into our website. If you dont have a login id then please create an account through the option.

Thanking you for your valuable time.

The data you have entered doesnt seem to match.Please check the username,the password or the type that you have entered

Select type Client

User Name

(Only alphanumeric character and underscores are allowed)

Password

(Password size should be between 6 and 16 characters)

[Forgot Password?](#)

[Sign In](#)

[Change Password](#)

Local intranet 100%

Fig 9.29 Login Validation

Any one of the event must be selected .

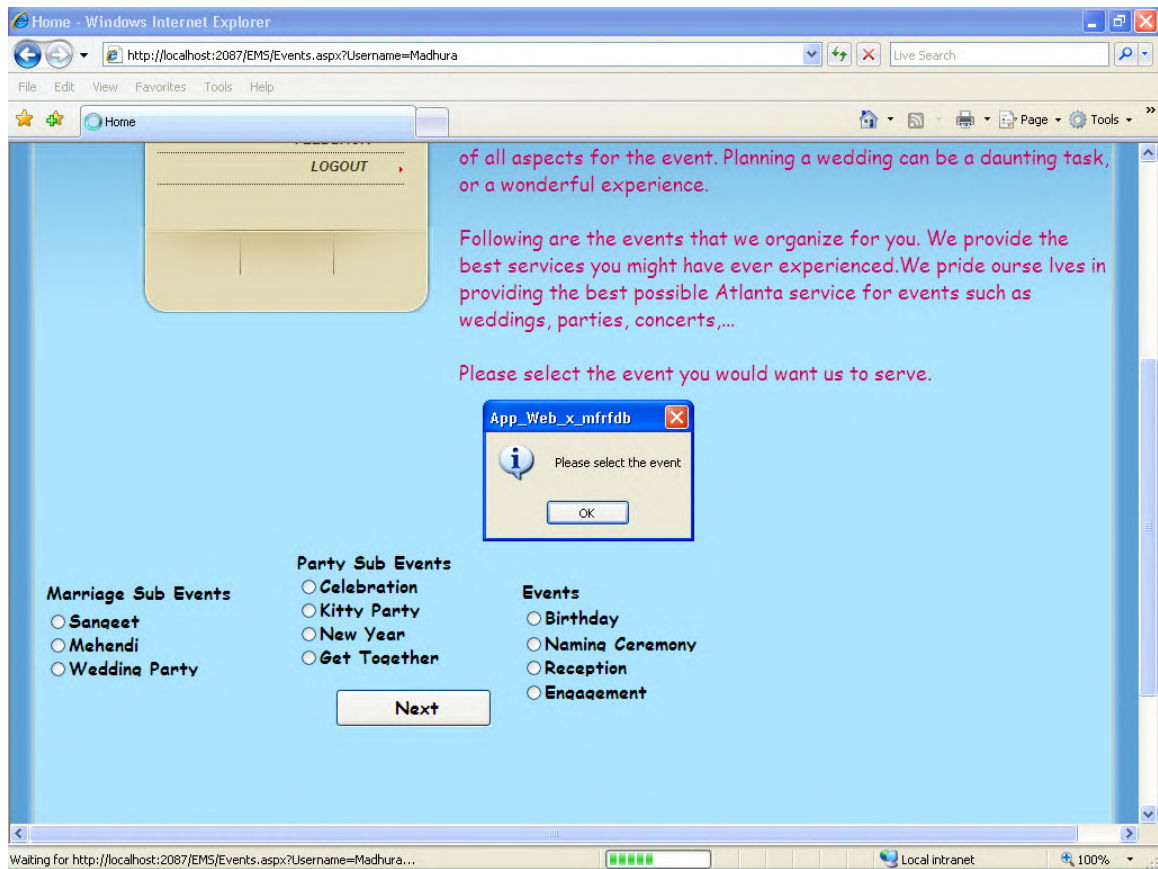


Fig 9.30 Events Validation

The date must be greater than the current date.

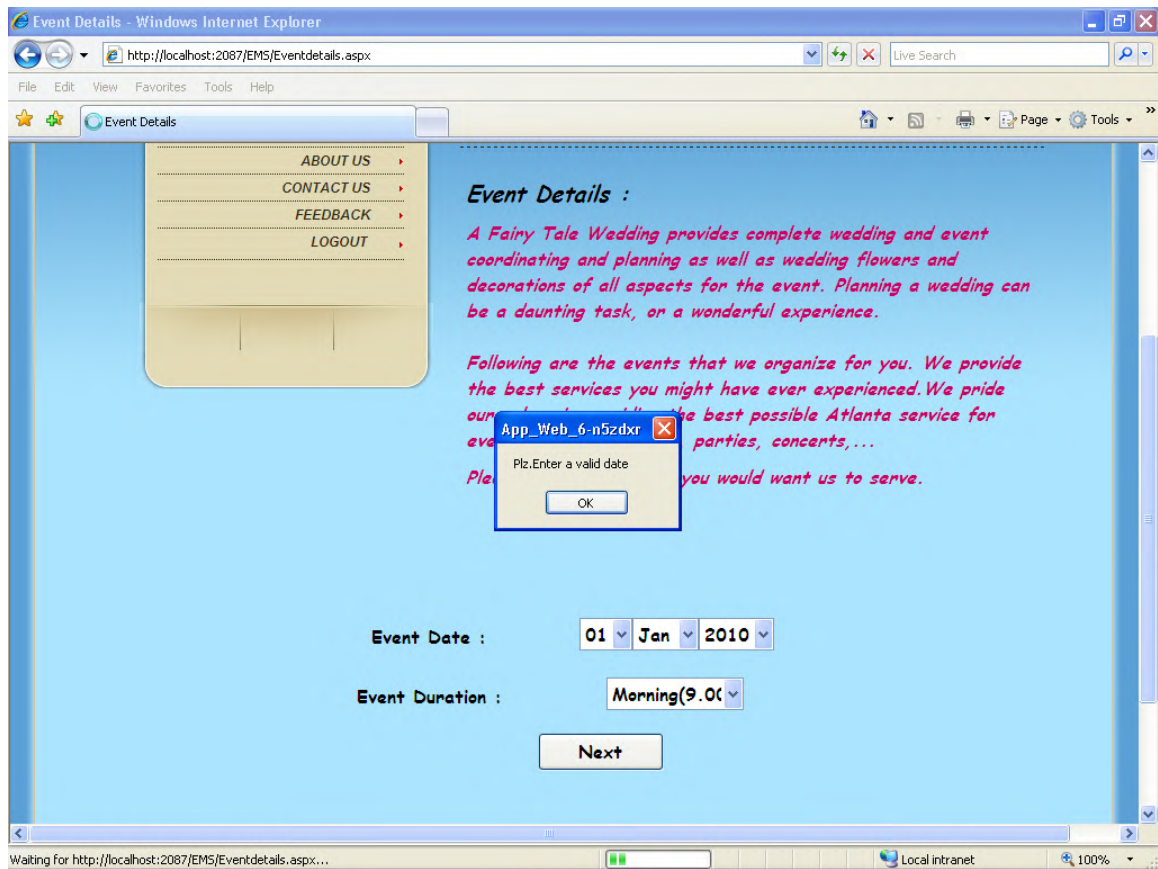


Fig 9.31 Event Date Validation

It involves required field validator which gives an error message if any of the input is not provided by the user. It also involves regular expression validator which gives an error message if the required input is not provided and a compare validator to check the original password and the retyped password.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Client Registration - Windows Internet Explorer" with the address bar displaying "http://localhost:2087/EMS/ClientReg.aspx". The form is titled "Client Registration" and contains several input fields with associated validation messages:

- Last Name:** 798790. Validation message: "Please enter valid name".
- Gender:** Radio buttons for "Male" and "Female".
- Date of birth:** 01 Jan 1941.
- Address:** Empty field. Validation message: "Please enter valid name".
- City:** 678678. Validation message: "Please enter valid name".
- State:** Empty field.
- Country:** Empty field.
- Agent Name:** Empty dropdown menu. Validation message: "Please select the agent".
- 2.Id and Username:** gujg76. Validation message: "(Only alphanumeric characters and underscores are allowed.)".
- Password:** Empty field.
- Re-type:** Empty field. Validation message: "Please re-type the password".
- 3.Contact Details:**
 - Residence No.:** 78676766989. Validation message: "Please enter a valid number".
 - Mobile No.:** 6788798. Validation message: "Please enter a valid number".
 - E-Mail:** 675786gfy+6+. Validation message: "Please enter a valid e-mail id".

The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Local intranet" and "100%".

Fig 9.32 Registration validations

9.9 Inputs and Output Screen Design

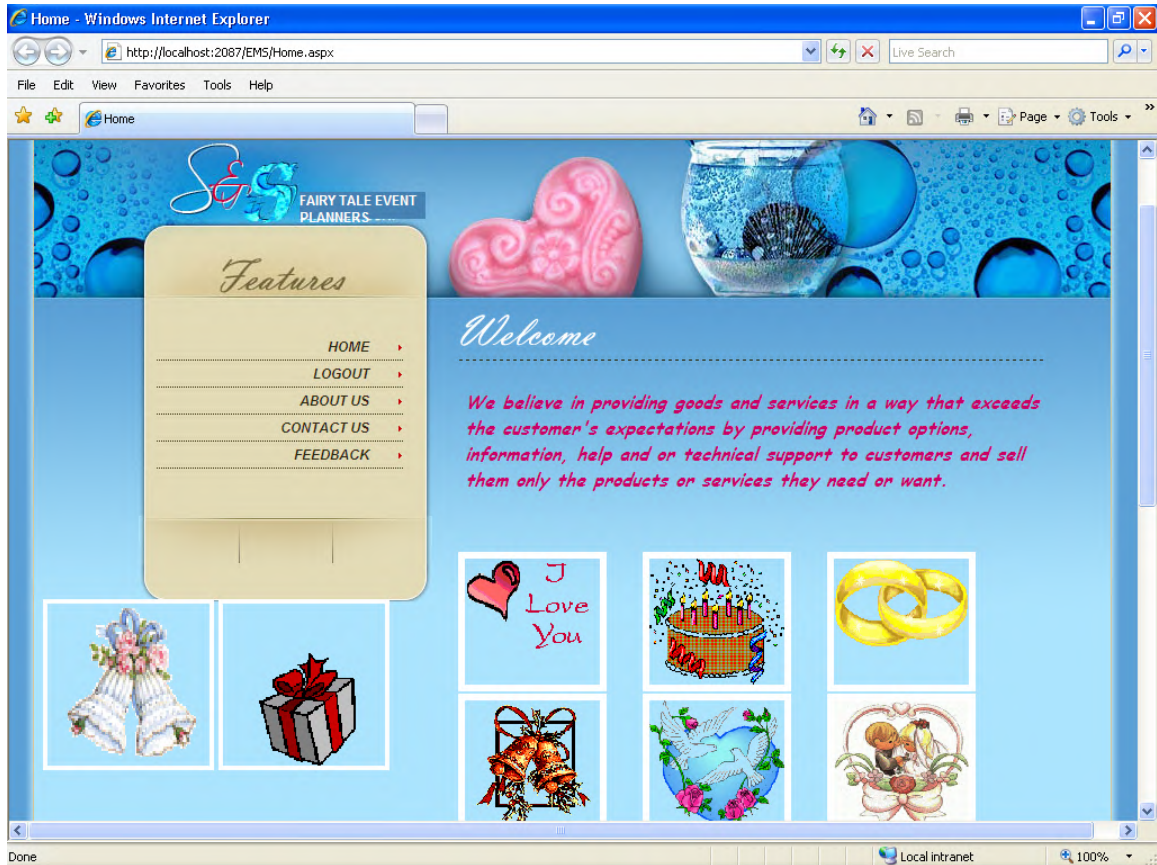


Fig 9.33 Home Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Client Registration - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar displays "http://localhost:2087/EMS/ClientReg.aspx". The browser's menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Favorites", "Tools", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom shows "Done", "Local intranet", and "100%".

The registration form is divided into three sections:

- 1. Add Details :**
 - First Name:** Text input field.
 - Last Name:** Text input field.
 - Gender:** Radio buttons for ☐ Male and ☐ Female.
 - Date of birth:** Three dropdown menus showing "01", "Jan", and "1941".
 - Address:** Text input field with a small "v" icon on the right.
 - City:** Text input field.
 - State:** Text input field.
 - Country:** Text input field.
 - Agent Name:** Dropdown menu.
- 2. Id and**
 - Username:** Text input field. Below it, a note states: "(Only alphanumeric characters and underscores are allowed.)"
 - Password:** Text input field.
 - Re-type:** Text input field.
- 3. Contact Details:**
 - Residence No.:** Text input field.

Fig 9.34 Client Registration Form

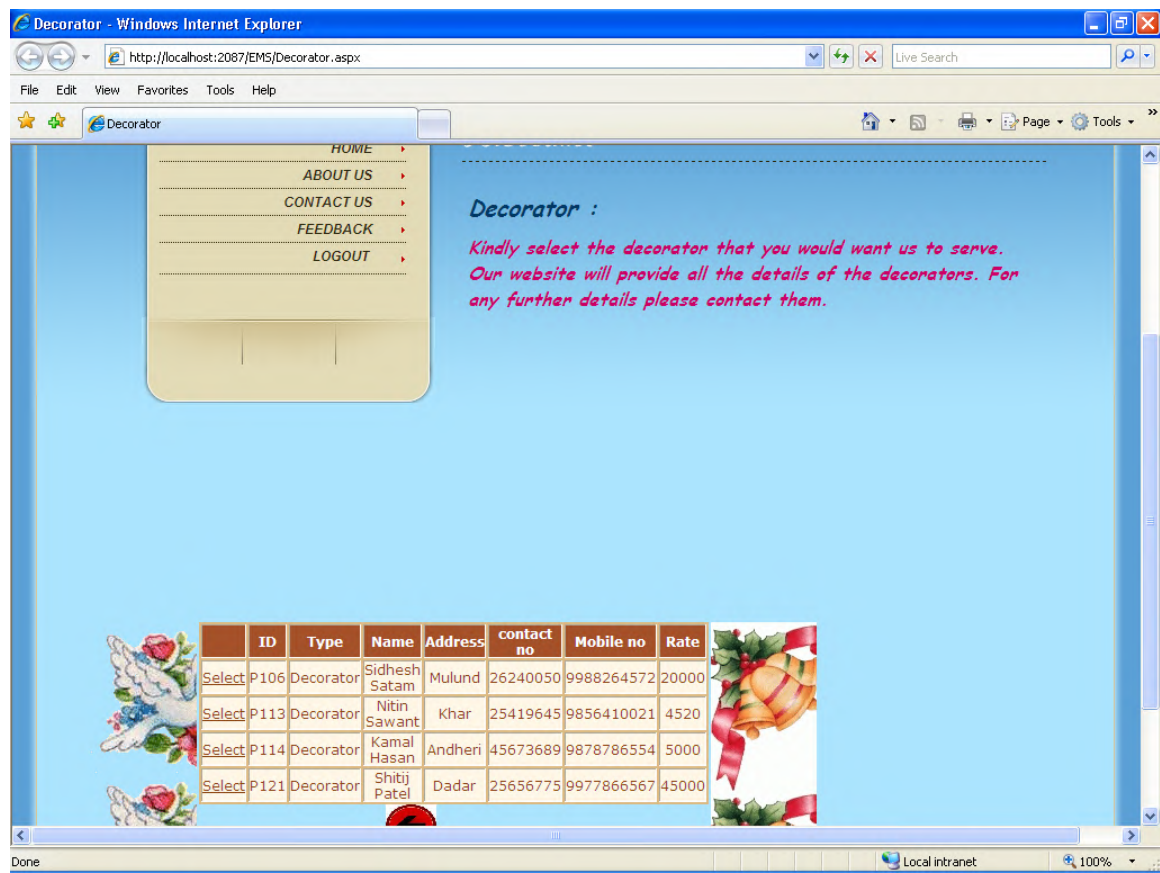


Fig 9.35 Services Details Form

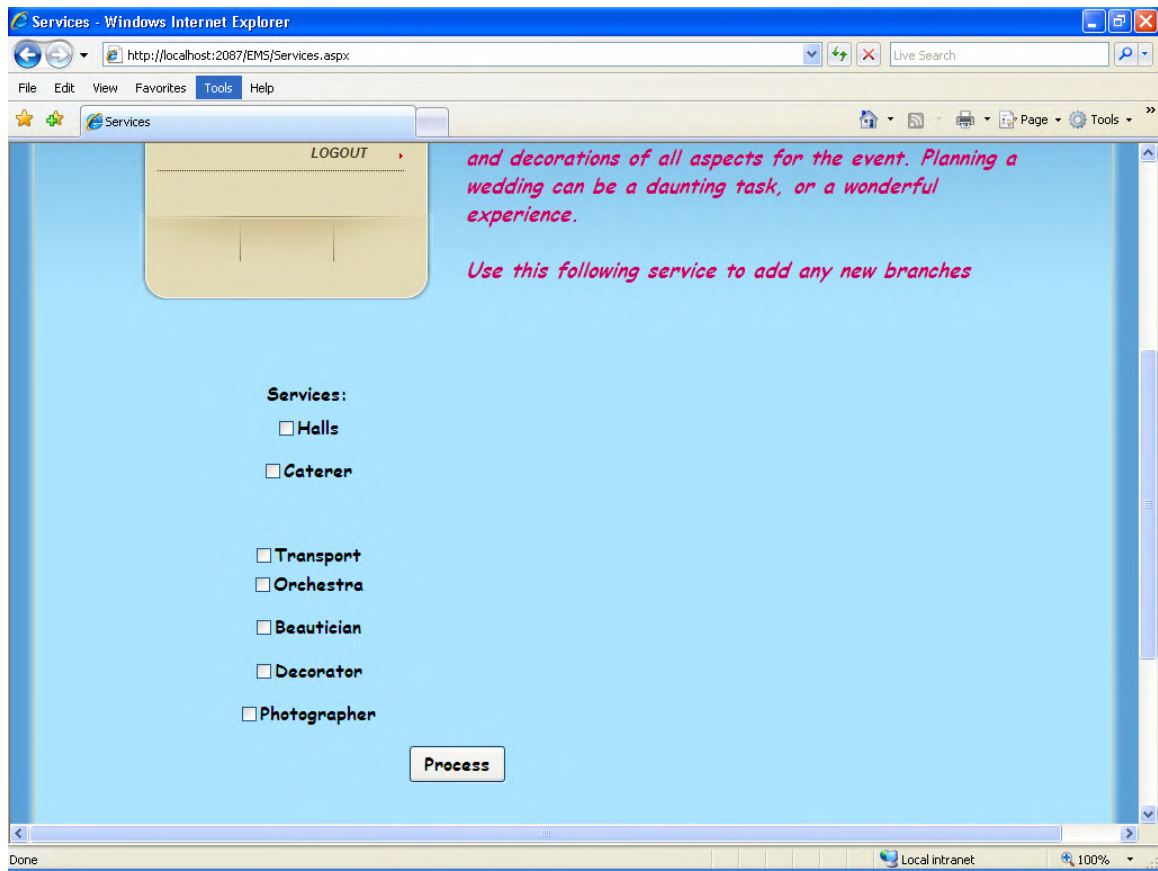


Fig 9.36 Services Information Form

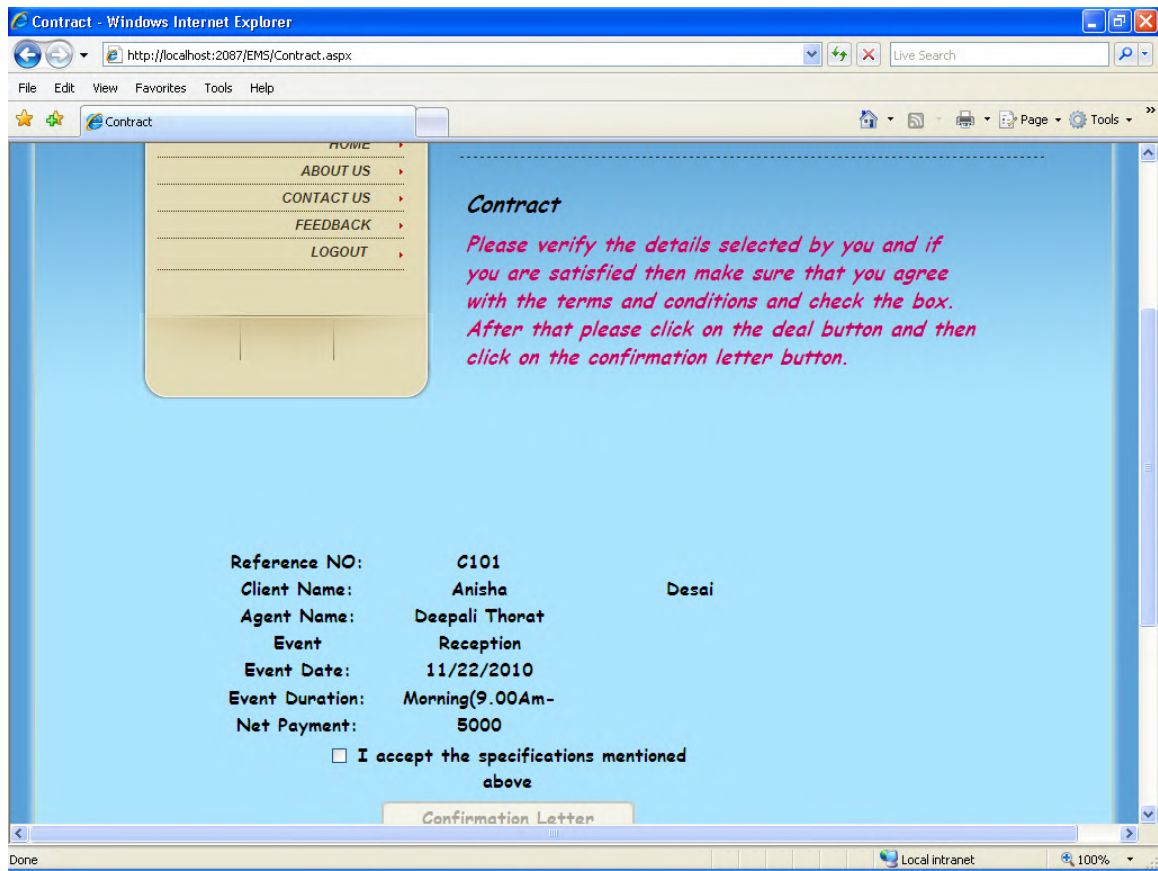


Fig 9.37 Contract Form

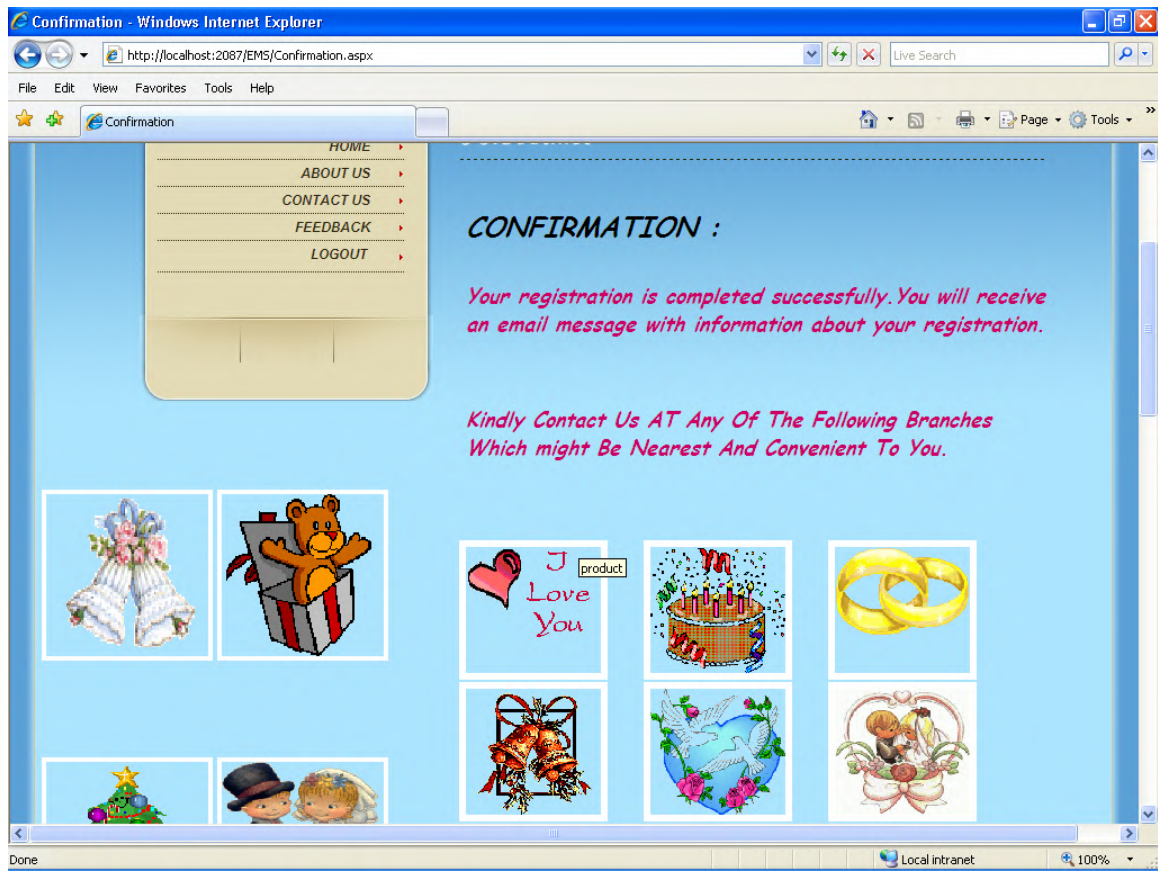


Fig 9.38 Confirmation Form

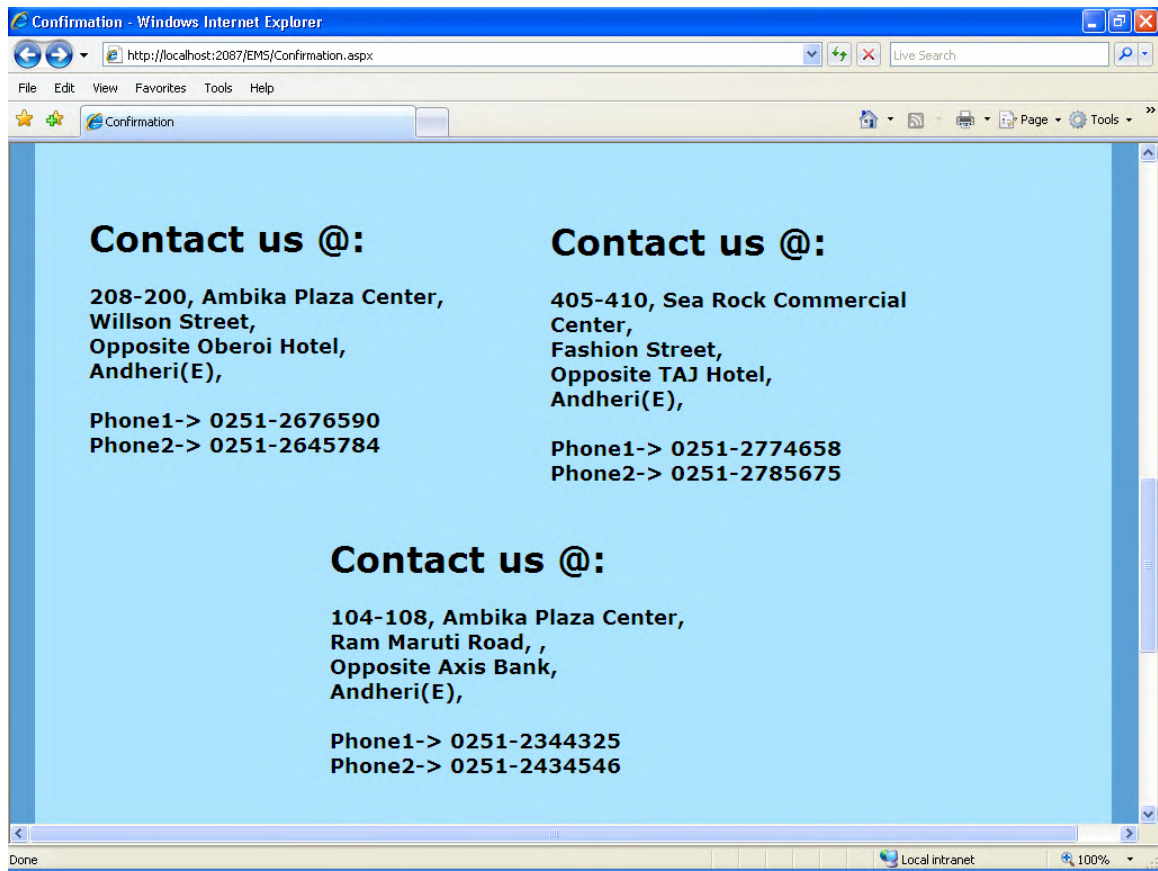


Fig 9.39 Contact Form

Payment - Windows Internet Explorer

http://localhost:2087/EMS/Payment.aspx?Username=Amit

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Payment

HOME
ABOUT US
CONTACT US
FEEDBACK
LOGOUT

Payment :

A Fairy Tale Wedding provides complete wedding and event coordinating and planning as well as wedding flowers and decorations of all aspects for the event. Planning a wedding can be a daunting task, on a wonderful experience.

Kindly fill in the details of the client for further processing.

Payment Details

C102

Client ID:

Client Name Suraj **Kamat**

Event Id E110

Event Description New Year

Total Amount 78500

Payment Mode Cash

Payment Date 3/26/2010

Generate Receipt

Local intranet 100%

Fig 9.40 Payment Form

Untitled Page - Windows Internet Explorer

http://localhost:2087/EMS/Report2.aspx

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Untitled Page

Client Details

<u>Client ID</u>	C102
<u>Client Name</u>	Suraj Kamat
<u>Event Name</u>	New Year
<u>Event Date</u>	6/6/2010 12:00:00AM
<u>Event Duration</u>	Morning(9.00Am-3.00Pm)
<u>Payment Date</u>	3/26/2010 2:00:47PM
<u>Total Amount</u>	78500

Hall Details

<u>Hall Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Manager</u>	<u>Contact No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Kohinoor Hall	Sea Rock Hotel	Sheetal More	687999798	75000

Services Details

<u>Stype</u>	<u>Pname</u>	<u>Paddress</u>	<u>Pmophone</u>	<u>Prate</u>
Beautician	Priya Joshi	Bhandup	9967415286	6000

Done

Local intranet 100%

Fig 9.41 Receipt Form

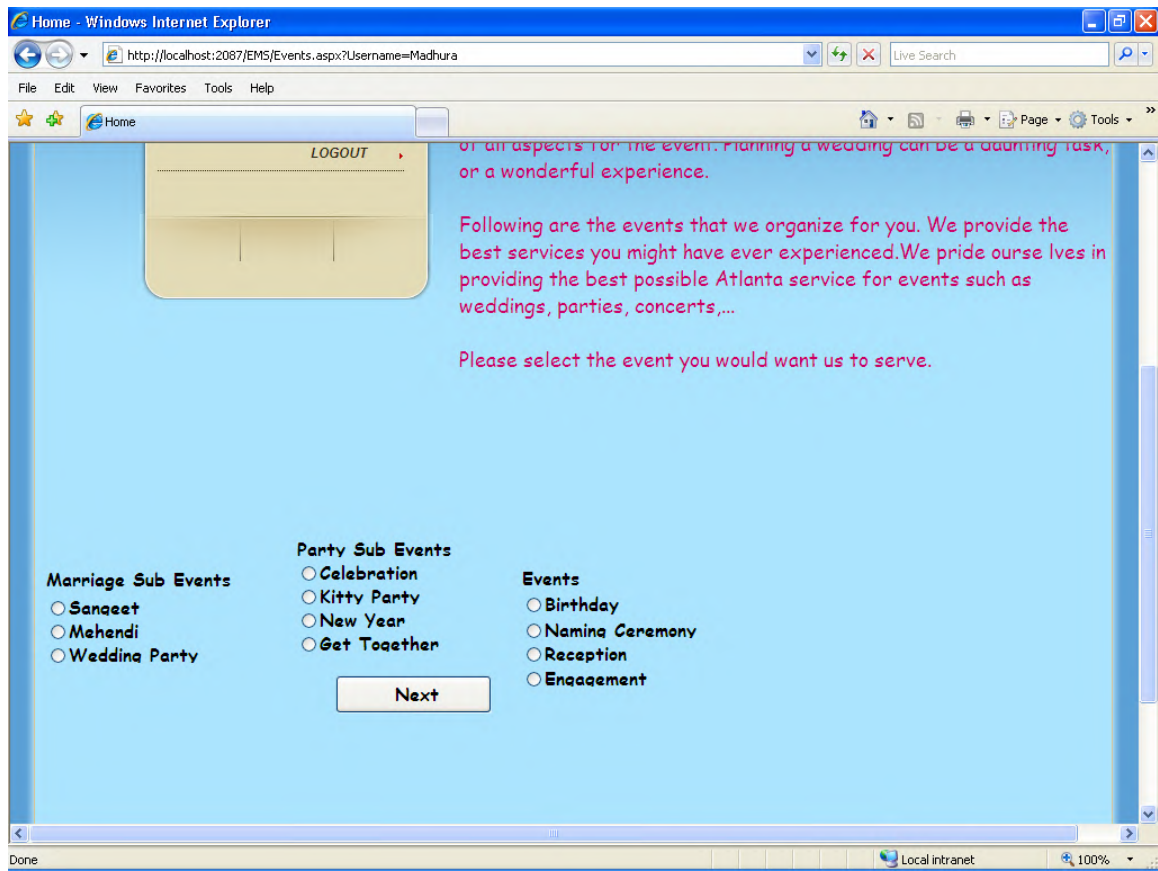


Fig 9.42 Events Form

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Event Details - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar displays "http://localhost:2087/EMS/Eventdetails.aspx". The browser's menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Favorites", "Tools", and "Help". The toolbar contains icons for back, forward, home, stop, and search, along with a "Live Search" input field. The page content is divided into a left sidebar and a main content area. The sidebar, titled "Event Details", contains a vertical menu with links: "HOME", "ABOUT US", "CONTACT US", "FEEDBACK", and "LOGOUT". The main content area has a light blue background and contains the following text:

Event Details :

A Fairy Tale Wedding provides complete wedding and event coordinating and planning as well as wedding flowers and decorations of all aspects for the event. Planning a wedding can be a daunting task, or a wonderful experience.

Following are the events that we organize for you. We provide the best services you might have ever experienced. We pride ourself in providing the best possible Atlanta service for events such as weddings, parties, concerts,...

Please select the event you would want us to serve.

Below the text, there are two dropdown menus: "Event Date :" with the value "22 Sep 2010" and "Event Duration :" with the value "Morning(9.00)". A "Next" button is positioned below these dropdowns. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Local intranet" and a zoom level of "100%".

Fig 9.43 Event Details Form

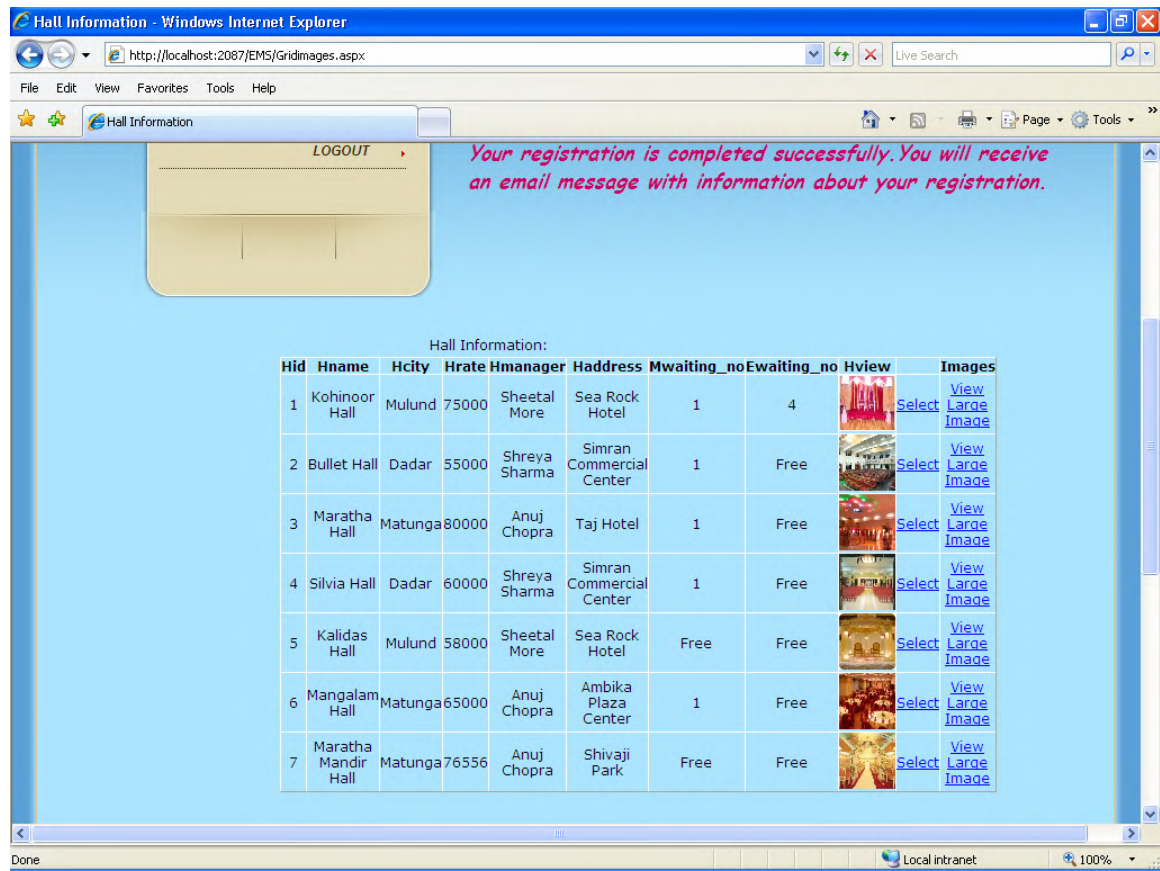


Fig 9.44 GridImages Form

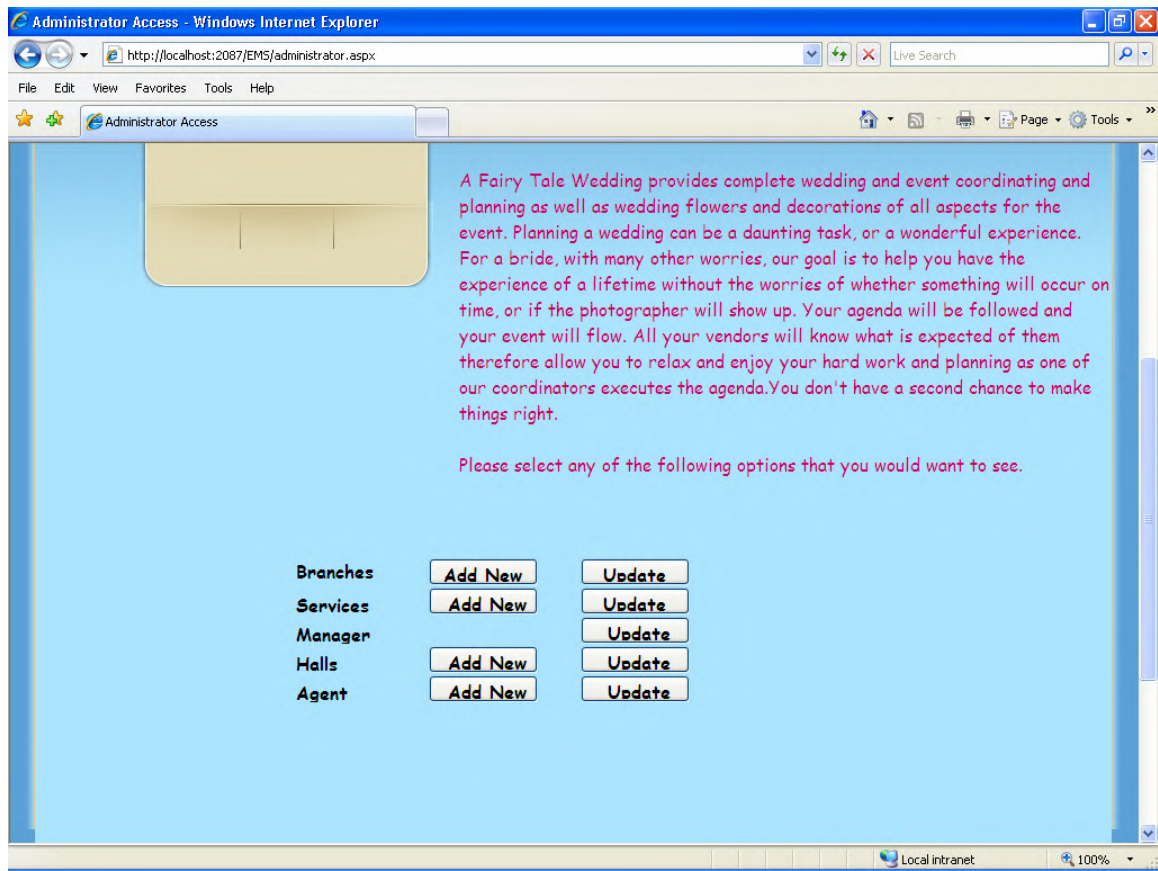


Fig 9.45 Administrator Form

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Halls Addition - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar displays "http://localhost:2087/EMS/HallsAdd.aspx". The browser's menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Favorites", "Tools", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom shows "Done", "Local intranet", and "100%".

The main content area of the browser displays a form titled "Halls Addition". The form has a light blue background and contains the following elements:

- A large orange rectangular box with a small red 'x' icon in the top-left corner, likely representing a missing image or a placeholder for a logo.
- A text input field followed by a "Browse..." button.
- A label "Hall ID" followed by a text input field containing the number "8".
- A label "Name" followed by a text input field.
- A label "Address" followed by a text input field.
- A label "City" followed by a text input field.
- A label "Rate" followed by a text input field.
- A label "Manager" followed by a text input field.
- A label "Contact No" followed by a text input field.

Fig 9.46 HallsAdd Form

Halls Modification - Windows Internet Explorer

http://localhost:2087/EMS/HallsMod.aspx

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Halls Modification

the event. Planning a wedding can be a daunting task, or a wonderful experience.

	Hid	hname	hcity	haddress	hrate	hmanager
Select	1	Kohinoor Hall	Mulund	Sea Rock Hotel	75000	Sheetal More
Select	2	Bullet Hall	Dadar	Simran Commercial Center	55000	Shreya Sharma
Select	3	Maratha Hall	Matunga	Taj Hotel	80000	Anuj Chopra
Select	4	Silvia Hall	Dadar	Simran Commercial Center	60000	Shreya Sharma
Select	5	Kalidas Hall	Mulund	Sea Rock Hotel	58000	Sheetal More
Select	6	Mangalam Hall	Matunga	Ambika Plaza Center	65000	Anuj Chopra
Select	7	Maratha Mandir Hall	Matunga	Shivaji Park	76556	Anuj Chopra

Hall ID

Name

Address

City

Rate

Manager

Update Delete Cancel

Done Local intranet 100%

Fig 9.47 HallsMod Form

10

Limitations of The Proposed System And Conclusion

Limitation of Proposed System

- The limitation of the system is that it is centralized.
- Also the data to be stored may require data entry to be done.
- This project is created only for personal events which can be further enhanced to include other events also like corporate or sports etc.

Conclusion:-

The development of the proposed software is aimed at facilitating systematic recording of various events as they happen and generating various outputs to help not only in day-to-day operations but also for management information and analysis purposes.

User Manual and Security Policies:

The system has various users and hence the system is divided based on the login provided by the user. The access is different for different users based on their login type. The various types of users are customer , Branch Manager ,administrator.

This user manual guides you through the system how it functions.

When Client enters into the system:

The client can select the event and services which he wants us to serve. After the selection of services the payments with regards to the events and services must be made to the branch manager. We have three branches and the client can pay in any of the branches nearest to him.

He can also change his password by clicking the respective link.

If in case he forgets the password then he can make request and once the request is received he will get his password on his email-id.

When Manager enters into the system:

Manager can update the payment form after the client has made the payments and then generate a receipt which is given to the client.

When administrator enters into the system:

Administrator has full access to the system. He can add new services , halls , agents , branches , and many more. He can modify and delete any of the data he wishes.

REQUIREMENTS

Event Management System requires Windows 95/98/ME/NT4/2000/XP/2003 or a newer 32-bit Windows operating system.

Hardware Requirements:

- * Pentium 300 MHz or faster recommended
- * Best display resolution 1024x786
- * Display with more than 256-colors recommended (High Color)
- * 1GB of RAM
- * 15 MB free hard drive space recommended

Software Requirements:

- * IE/Any other browser.
- * Visual Studio 2005
- * SQL server 2000 or higher.

INSTALLATION

1. Install Visual Studio 2005 On your machine
2. Install SQL server 2000 (recommended) on your machine.
3. Copy all the .aspx files present in current folder to location where Visual Studio 2005 is installed.
4. Establish database connectivity as illustrated below:
 - 4.1 Attach the Event database present in 'database' folder

with 'local windows NT server.

EXECUTION

1. Start the Visual Studio 2005 .
2. Open Microsoft Internet Explorer and type the following URL:
`http://localhost:1116/EMS/HomePage.aspx`
3. A home-page of Our web-site will be displayed.
4. Perform the operation you intend to carry out.
- 6.If you want an access to the administrator home page then provide the following URL
`http://localhost: 1116/ EMS /Login.aspx` and provide the User name as 'Administrator'
and password as 'admin'.

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