VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"Jnana Sangama", Belagavi - 590018

A DBMS MINI PROJECT REPORT ON

"CRICKET STADIUM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

Submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the fifth semester of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

By

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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(An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Institute)

(2020-21)

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(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the mini project work entitled

"CRICKET STADIUM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

carried out By

SRIJAN K(1RR18CS141)

The student of **"Rajarajeswari College of Engineering"** in partial fulfillment for the fifth semester of **Bachelor of Engineering** in **Computer Science & Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the year **2020-2021**. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the department library. The mini project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of mini project work prescribed for the fifth semester

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SRIJAN K(1RR18CS141)

PREFACE

With the fast development of computer technology, the software projects are growing and complexity. Software experts have recently sought to develop a more systematic and formal approach in the design, development and implementation of their software. This new approach has become necessary because the traditional methods of system development often yielded software characterized by late diversity, costliness, unreliability, and non-maintainability and non-use ability.

In this new age of computing everything has been computerized, so how can we become isolate and untouched from this environment. That's why keeping this thing in mind and an opportunity or probably a creativity to do such a task different and unique from others, we thought a way to develop this software.

This project has been developed in aim to aid and computerize Ticket booking. While keeping in mind the user will find an easy and friendlier user interface to perform his task. The software has been made so user friendly that any person can use it easily without having any computer experience.

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Chapter 1 -INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Cricket Stadium Management Contains the Details about matches held in the stadium, Scheduled time And its Fare tariffs, Seat Reservation and Ticket Records.

1.2 Project Description

The advent of computer Technology has brought relief to repetitive tasks and has helped in the better management and origination of data. Information management system can be applied to any system that facilitates storage, management and retrieved of data and information required for some particular application within a computer system. This makes it easier for data to be handled or managed. The stadium staffs have been finding it so difficult to manage information. For example, in the existing system where everything is processed manually, the operators find it difficult when it comes to storage, location or retrieval of information when necessary. Also the issue of crowd control and ticketing, which is needed in events to generate income for the sector. Processing ticket for an event manually can be costly, time – consuming and waste ticket stock which is always encountered in some event due to the excess ticket processed manually. The computer system can be used in so many ways in the stadium, for example, crowd control, processing of ticket for an event, managing office files and so on. This work concentrates on the computerized ticket, crowd control, information management in the stadium and facility management. With the aid of computer system, the data will be properly managed, organized and construction of a suitable program that will help in the management of stadium.

1.3. Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

Personal Details: Details of passengers such as user id, phone number, address, e-mail address etc.

Contact Details: Details of contact associated with the passenger.

SRS: System Requirement Specification

WWW: World Wide Web.

MySQL: is a RDBMS based on SQL which is used for adding, removing, and modifying information in the database.

RDBMS: Relational Database Management System

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor

CSS: Cascading Style Sheet

HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Chapter 2 -Problem Definition

2.1 Existing System

In few countries if a person wants to book a match ticket, he use to follow one of these things:

Disadvantages

- Manually goes to the Stadium and book his ticket.
- Downloading the ticket form as paper document, filling it manually and submitting it at Stadium.
- Fill the Ticket form on system and get the print out as paper documents to submit it at Stadium.
- Booking the Ticket at some particular registered ticket counters in online.
- Even above approaches make a ticket booking online, it was not completely done on online. Customers may not have much freedom over this approach.
- Cannot Upload and Download the latest updates.
- No use of Web Services and Remoting.
- Risk of mismanagement and of data when the project is under development.
- Less Security.
- No proper coordination between different Applications and Users.
- Fewer Users – Friendly

2.2. Proposed System:

The Proposed system ensures the complete freedom for users, where user at his own system can logon to this website and can book his ticket. Our proposed system allows only registered users to book the tickets, view timings and cancel their tickets.

In this Proposal the entire work is done on online and ticket with id is also provided for customers as a print document. Here passengers can send their queries and suggestions through a feedback form.

To debug the existing system, remove procedures those cause data redundancy, make navigational sequence proper To build strong password mechanism.

Advantages:

- User friendliness provided in the application with various controls.
- The system makes the overall project management much easier and flexible.
- It provides high level of security with different level of authentication.

2.3. Product Functions

The website will allow access only to authorized users with specific roles (Administrator-maintains the website, Company-Register the passengers, Passenger-Fills the details).

Following are the System Functions:

Customer role:

On the register form, customer should enter all their detail such as their name, Email, password and contact number.

Administration role

The system administrator must be able to: add, update and modify matches and view the customer details.

2.4. User Characteristics

End Users

All specific knowledge or skills are required from the feeder.

- Educational level: Users should be comfortable with the English language.
- Experience: Users should have prior information regarding the online booking
- Skills: Users should have basic knowledge and should be comfortable

Administrator

Administrator must be capable to manage user rights.

This system will not take care of any virus problem, which might occur either on the Client or the server system. Avoiding the use of pirated software and ensuring that floppies and other removable media are scanned for viruses before use could minimize the possibility of viral infection.

2.5. Constraints

he Information of all users, subjects and allocations must be stored in a database that is accessible by every connected system. MySQL used for database.

- Users may access from any system connected to the online database.
- Users must have their correct usernames and passwords to enter into their accounts.

2.6. System Study

System Study is a detailed study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside of the system. Here the key question is- what all problems exist in the present system? What must be done to solve the problem? Analysis begins when a user or manager begins a study of the program using existing system. System study can be categorized into four parts.

- System planning and initial investigation
- Proposed System with objectives

2.7. Assumptions and Dependencies

The Software needs the following third party products-

- Adobe Dreamweaver for development of project.
- MYSQL for database connectivity.

Although basic password authentication and role based security mechanisms will be used to protect OPMS from unauthorized access; functionality such as email notifications are assumed to be sufficiently protected under the existing security policies applied by the University network team. Redundant Database is setup as the role of backup Database Server when primary database is failure.

Chapter 3 - Feasibility Study

Preliminary investigation examines project feasibility. The likelihood the system will be useful to the organization. The main objective of the feasibility study is to test the Technical, Operational and Economical feasibility for adding new modules and debugging old running system. All system is feasible if they are unlimited resources and infinite time. There are aspects in the feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation:

- Technical Feasibility
- Operation Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility

3.1. Technical Feasibility

The technical issue usually raised during the feasibility stage of the investigation includes the following:

- Does the necessary technology exist to do what is suggested?
- Does the proposed equipment have the technical capacity to hold the data required to use the new system?
- Will the proposed system provide adequate response to inquiries, regardless of the number or location of users?
- Can the system be upgraded if developed?
- Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access and data security?

Earlier no system existed to cater to the needs of 'Secure Infrastructure Implementation System'. The current system developed is technically feasible. It is a

web based user interface for audit workflow at NIC-CSD. Thus, it provides an easy access to the users.

The database's purpose is to create, establish and maintain a workflow among various entities to facilitate all concerned users in their various capacities or roles. Permission to the users would be granted based on the roles specified. Therefore, it provides the technical guarantee of accuracy, reliability and security.

The software and hardware requirements for the development of this project are not many and are already available in-house at NIC or are available as free as open source. The work for the project is done with the current equipment and existing software technology. Necessary bandwidth exists for providing a fast feedback to the users irrespective of the number of users using the

3.2. Operational Feasibility

Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned out into information system. That will meet the organization's operating requirements. Operational feasibility aspects of the project are to be taken as an important part of the project implementation. Some of the important issues raised are to test the operational feasibility of a project includes the following:

- Is there sufficient support for the management from the users?
- Will the system be used and work properly if it is being developed and implemented?

- Will there be any resistance from the user that will undermine the possible application benefits?

This system is targeted to be in accordance with the above-mentioned issues. Beforehand, the management issues and user requirements have been taken into

consideration. So, there is no question of resistance from the users that can undermine the possible application benefits.

3.3. Economic Feasibility

A system can be developed technically and that will be used if installed must still be a good investment for the organization. In the economic feasibility, the development cost in creating the system is evaluated against the ultimate benefit derived from the new systems. Financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs.

3.4. Interfaces

In computing, an interface is a shared boundary across which three separate components of computer system exchange information.

User interfaces

The application will have a user friendly and menu based interface.

3.5. Hardware Requirements:

Intel I3 2.8 GHz Processor and Above

RAM 1 GB and Above

HDD 20 GB Hard Disk Space and Above

3.6. Software Requirements:

- WINDOWS OS (Windows 7, 8 ,10) Or Linux
- Adobe Dreamweaver
- Apache Server
- Database Mysql For Backend.

Server side - An Apache Web server will accept all requests from the client. A development database will be hosted locally (using MySQL); the production database is hosted centrally.

MY-SQL (BACKEND)

MySQL in July 2013, it was the world's second most widely used RDBMS, and the most widely used open-source client server model RDBMS. It is named after cofounder Michael Widenius's. The SQL abbreviation stands for Structured Query Language. 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

Apache

The Apache HTTP Server is web server software notable for playing a key role in the initial growth of the World Wide Web. In 2009 it became the first web server software to surpass the 100 million web site milestone. Apache is developed and maintained by an open community of developers under the auspices of the Apache Software Foundation. Since April 1996 Apache has been the most popular HTTP server software in use.

Chapter 4-System Analysis

System Analysis is a detailed study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside of the system. Here the key question is- what all problems exist in the present system? What must be done to solve the problem? Analysis begins when a user or manager begins a study of the program using existing system.

4.1. Software Requirement Specification (SRS)

The software, Site Explorer is designed for management of web sites from a remote location. This section provides software requirements to a level of detail sufficient to enable designers to design the system an testers to test the system.

This section contains all of the functional and quality requirements of the system.It gives a detailed description of the system and all its features.

Introduction

Purpose: The main purpose for preparing this document is to give a general insight into the analysis and requirements of the existing system or situation and for determining the operating characteristics of the system.

S**cope:** This Document plays a vital role in the development life cycle (SDLC) and it describes the complete requirement of the system. It is meant for use by the developers and will be the basic during testing phase. Any changes made to the requirements in the future will have to go through formal change approval process.

Developer's responsibilities overview:

The developer is responsible for:

- Developing the system, which meets the SRS and solving all the requirements of the system?

- Demonstrating the system and installing the system at client's location after the acceptance testing is successful.
- Submitting the required user manual describing the system interfaces to work on it and also the documents of the system.
- Conducting any user training that might be needed for using the system.
- Maintaining the system for a period of one year after installation.

4.2. Communication Interfaces

The HTTP protocol will be used to facilitate communications between the client and server.

The system supports Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox web browsers.

4.3. Memory Constraints

Minimum memory of 512MB is required to run the exe file without any lags. This constraint does not possess an issue now a days as the minimum present RAM in a common system is 1GB.

At least 512 MB RAM and 5 MB space on hard disk will be required for running the program.

4.4. Operations

- The normal and special operations required by the user such as:
- The various modes of operations in the user organization
- Periods of interactive operations and periods of unattended operations
- Data processing support functions
- Backup and recovery operations

4.5. Site Adaptation Requirements

There should no site adaptation requirement since the Web Application Server was setup.

4.6. Functional Requirements

It deals with the functionalities required from the system which are as follows:

- The website will help the colleges/organizations/companies to conduct their student registration
- Only authorized person can access related details.
- Organizations can change their information regarding themselves. The students can login through USERNAME and PASSWORD.
- Administrator will be responsible for updating the site.

4.6.1. Performance Requirements

This subsection specifies numerical requirements placed on the software or on the human interaction with the software, as a whole.Numerical requirements will include:

300 terminals will be supported at a time

Only text information will be supported(HTTP)

4.6.2. Assumptions and Dependencies

The Software needs the following third party products-

- Adobe Dreamweaver for development of project.
- MYSQL for database connectivity.

Although basic password authentication and role based security mechanisms will be used to protect OPMS from unauthorized access; functionality such as email notifications are

assumed to be sufficiently protected under the existing security policies applied by the University network team. Redundant Database is setup as the role of backup Database Server when primary database is failure.

Chapter 5 -ER Diagram

ER Diagram stands for Entity Relationship Diagram, also known as ERD is a diagram that displays the relationship of entity sets stored in a database. In other words, ER diagrams help to explain the logical structure of databases. ER diagrams are created based on three basic concepts: entities, attributes and relationships.

ER Diagrams contain different symbols that use rectangles to represent entities, ovals to define attributes and diamond shapes to represent relationships.

At first look, an ER diagram looks very similar to the flowchart. However, ER Diagram includes many specialized symbols, and its meanings make this model unique. The purpose of ER Diagram is to represent the entity framework infrastructure.

5.1 Why use ER Diagrams?

Here, are prime reasons for using the ER Diagram

- Helps you to define terms related to entity relationship modeling
- Provide a preview of how all your tables should connect, what fields are going to be on each table
- Helps to describe entities, attributes, relationships
- ER diagrams are translatable into relational tables which allows you to build databases quickly
- ER diagrams can be used by database designers as a blueprint for implementing data in specific software applications
- The database designer gains a better understanding of the information to be contained in the database with the help of ERP diagram
- ERD Diagram allows you to communicate with the logical structure of the database users

5.2 Components of the ER Diagram

This model is based on three basic concepts:

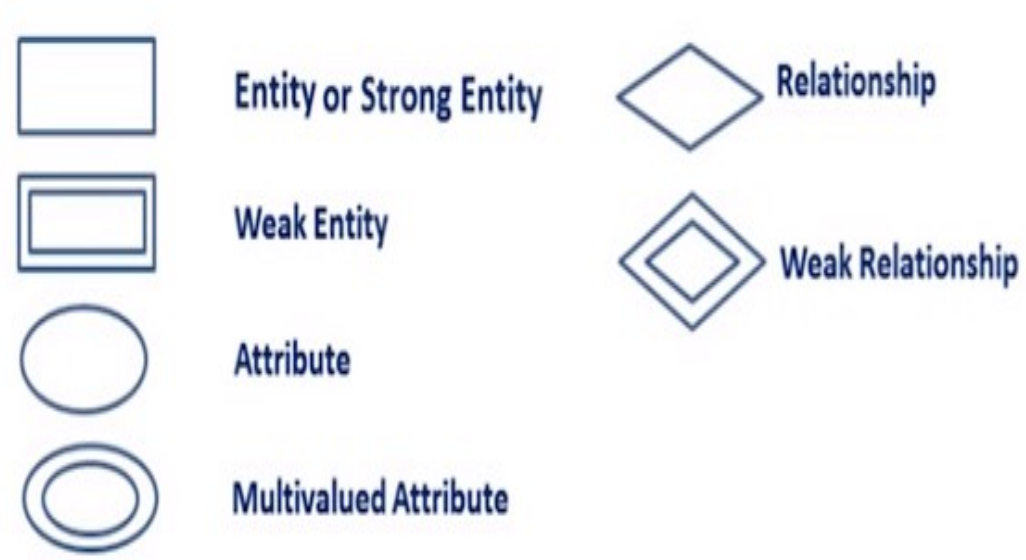
- Entities
- Attributes
- Relationships

5.3 ER Diagrams Symbols & Notations

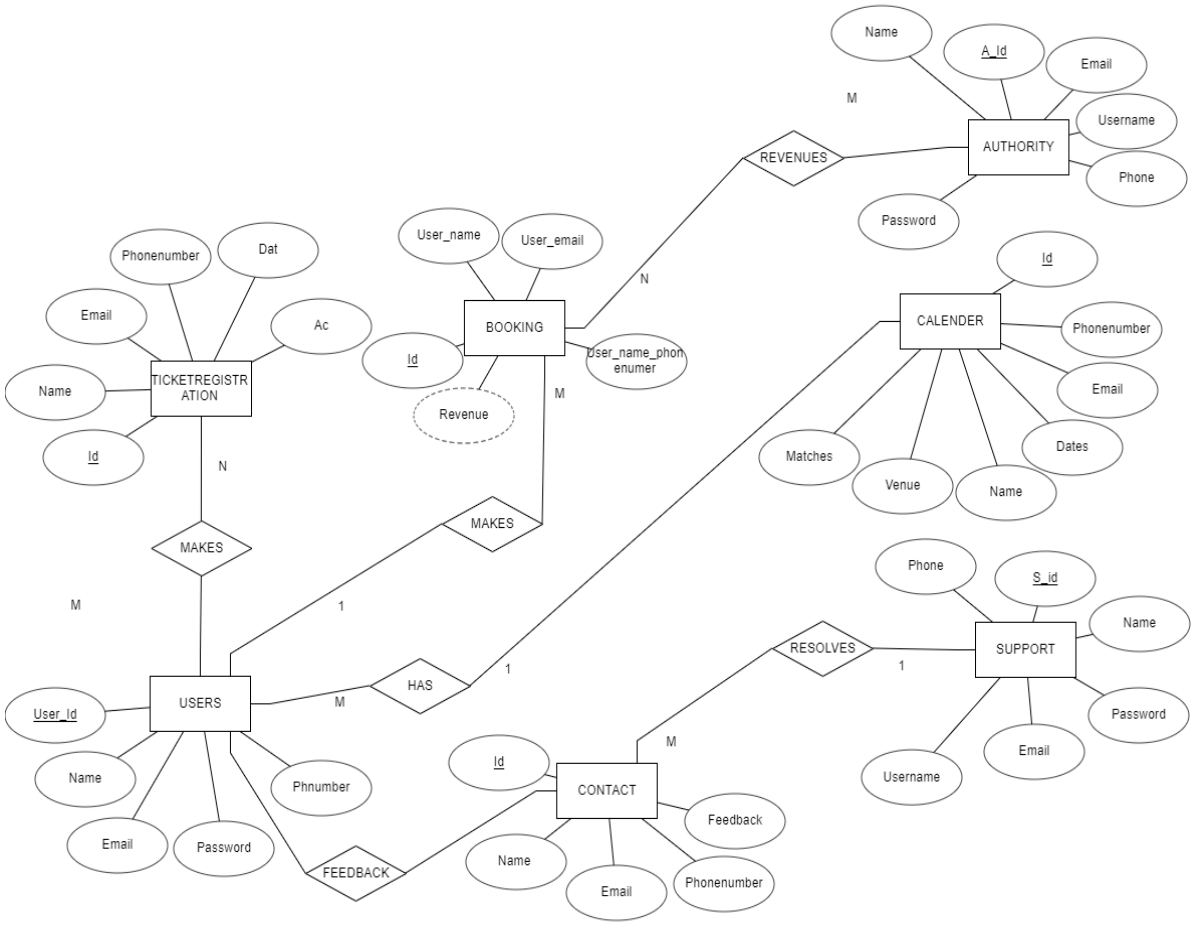
Entity Relationship Diagram Symbols & Notations mainly contains three basic symbols which are rectangle, oval and diamond to represent relationships between elements, entities and attributes. There are some sub-elements which are based on main elements in ERD Diagram. ER Diagram is a visual representation of data that describes how data is related to each other using different ERD Symbols and Notations.

Following are the main components and its symbols in ER Diagrams:

- **Rectangles:** This Entity Relationship Diagram symbol represents entity types
- **Ellipses :** Symbol represent attributes
- **Diamonds:** This symbol represents relationship types
- **Lines:** It links attributes to entity types and entity types with other relationship types
- **Primary key:** attributes are underlined
- **Double Ellipses:** represent multi-valued attributes



5.4 ER Diagram for Cricket Stadium Management System



Chapter 6 – Table Of Contents

6.1 Table Creation

6.1.1 Authority

```
CREATE TABLE authority (
id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
name varchar(255),email varchar(255),
username varchar(255),
password varchar(255),
phone bigint(10),
PRIMARY KEY(id));
alter table authority modify id int(10) NOT NULL auto_increment;
```

6.1.2 Support

```
CREATE TABLE support (
id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
name varchar(255),
email varchar(255),
username varchar(255),
password varchar(255),
phone bigint(10),
PRIMARY KEY(id));
```

alter table support modify id int(10) NOT NULL auto_increment;

6.1.3 Users

CREATE TABLE users (

id int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,

name varchar(255),

email varchar(255),

password varchar(255),

phnumber bigint(10),

PRIMARY KEY(id));

6.1.4 Ticket registration

CREATE TABLE ticket_registration (

id int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,

name varchar(255),

email varchar(255),

phonenumber bigint(10),

dat varchar(255),

ac varchar(255),

PRIMARY KEY(id),

user_id int (10) references user(id));

6.1.5 Contact

```
CREATE TABLE contact (
id int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
name varchar(255),
email varchar(255),
phonenumber bigint(10),
feedback varchar(255),
PRIMARY KEY(id),
user_id int (10) references user(id)
s_id int (10) references support(id));
```

6.1.6 Booking

```
CREATE TABLE booking(
id int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
user_id int(10) ,
user_name varchar(255),
user_email varchar(255),
user_phone_number bigint(10),
revenue bigint(20),
a_id int(10) references authority(id),
PRIMARY KEY(id),
FOREIGN KEY(user_id) REFERENCES users(id));
```

6.1.7 Calender

```
CREATE TABLE calender (
id int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
matches varchar(255),
venue varchar(255),
dates varchar(255),
name varchar(255),
 email varchar(255),
phonenumber bigint(10)
user_id int (10) references users(id),
PRIMARY KEY(id));
alter table calender auto_increment=100;
```

6.1.8 Deleted Data Tables

6.1.8.1 Ticket_registrationdel

```
CREATE TABLE ticket_registrationdel (
id int NOT NULL,
name varchar(255),
email varchar(255),
phonenumber bigint(10),
dat varchar(255),
ac varchar(255),
user_id int(10) references users(id),
```

PRIMARY KEY(id));

6.1.8.2 Calenderdel

CREATE TABLE calenderdel (

id int NOT NULL,

matches varchar(255),

venue varchar(255),

dates varchar(255) ,

name varchar(255),

email varchar(255),

phonenumber bigint(10),

user_id int(10) references users(id),

PRIMARY KEY(id));

6.2 Functionality

Here Shown Functionality for 1 table

6.2.1 Connection Code from Front End to Back End

```
<?php

error_reporting(0);

$server_name="localhost";

$username="root";

$password="";

$database_name="stadium";

$conn= mysqli_connect($server_name,$username,$password,$database_name);

if(!$conn)
```

```
{
  die("Connection Failed:" . " " .mysqli_connect_error());
}
?>
```

6.2.2 Inserting Values To tables from Front End

```
<?php
error_reporting(0);
include 'connect.php';
if(isset($_POST['save']))
{
  $name= $_POST['name'];
  $email= $_POST['email'];
  $password =$_POST['password'];
  $ph= $_POST['ph'];
  }
  $sql_query="INSERT INTO users (name,email,password,phnumber)
  VALUES ('$name','$email','$password' ,'$ph') ";
  $data = mysqli_query($conn,$sql_query);
      echo "<script>alert('Thank you for Signing up.Login to your
Account')</script>";
  ?>
```

6.2.3 Deleting Values from Front End

```
<?php
include 'connect.php';
$i =$_GET['rn'];
$h = mysqli_query($conn,"SELECT * FROM ticket_registration WHERE id ='$i'
```

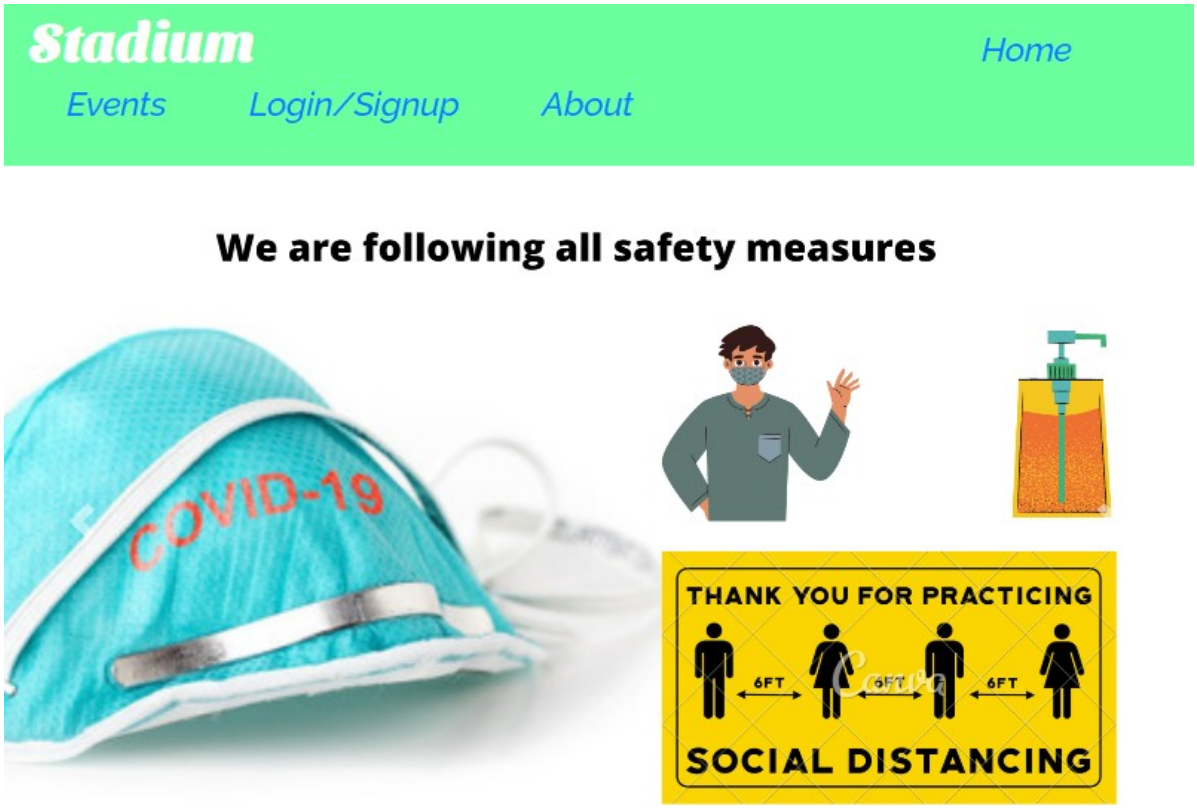
```
");
$result = mysqli_fetch_array($h);
$data = mysqli_query($conn,"DELETE FROM ticket_registration WHERE id='$i'
");
$email = $result['email'];
$g =mysqli_query($conn,"SELECT * FROM users WHERE email='$email' ");
$res = mysqli_fetch_array($g);
$password = $res['password'];
if($data)
echo "<script>alert('Deleted Succesfully')</script> ";
?>
```

6.2.4 Updating Values from Front End

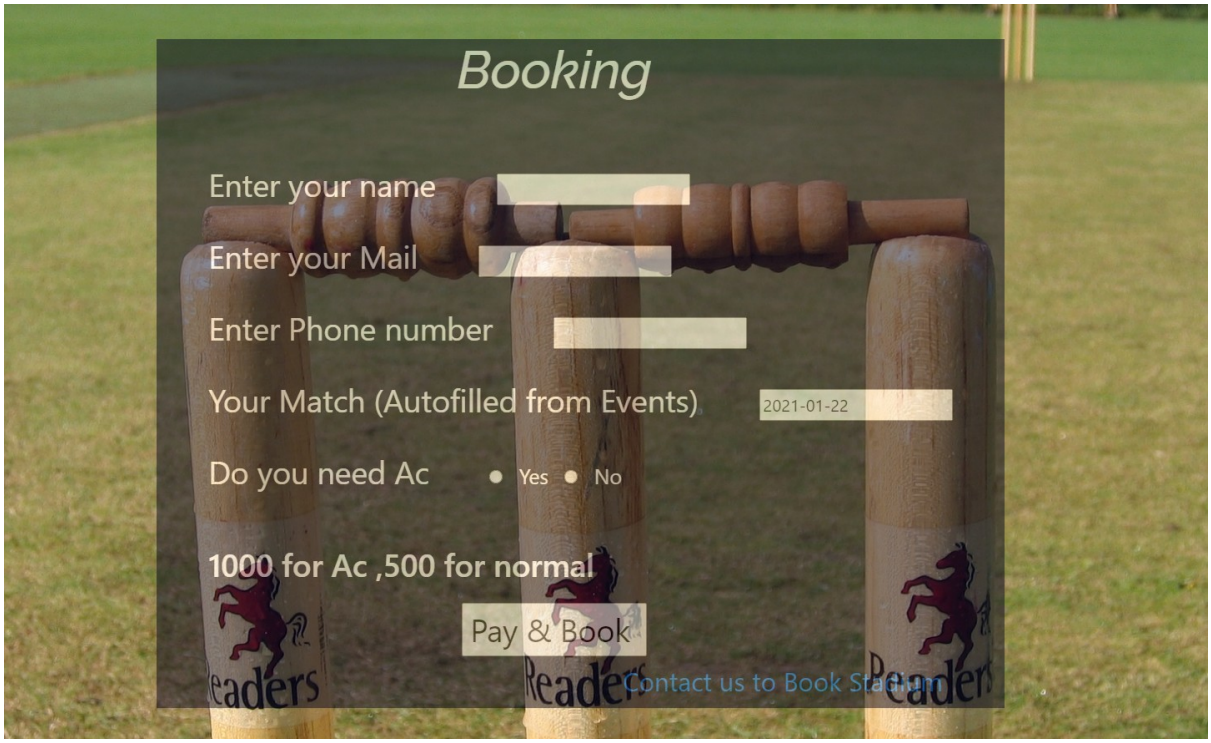
```
<?php
error_reporting(0);
include 'connect.php';
if(isset($_POST['updt'])){
  $id= $_POST['id'];
  $email = $_POST['email'];
  $name =$_POST['name'];
  $password =$_POST['password'];
  $ph= $_POST['ph'];
  $sql= "UPDATE users SET name ='$name',email='$email',password
='$password',phnumber='$ph' WHERE id= '$id'";
  mysqli_query($conn,$sql);
  echo "<script>alert('Updated Sucessfully.Login again to acess the
account')</script>";
      echo "<script>location.replace('/Stadium/html/login.html')</script>";
  }
  ?>
```

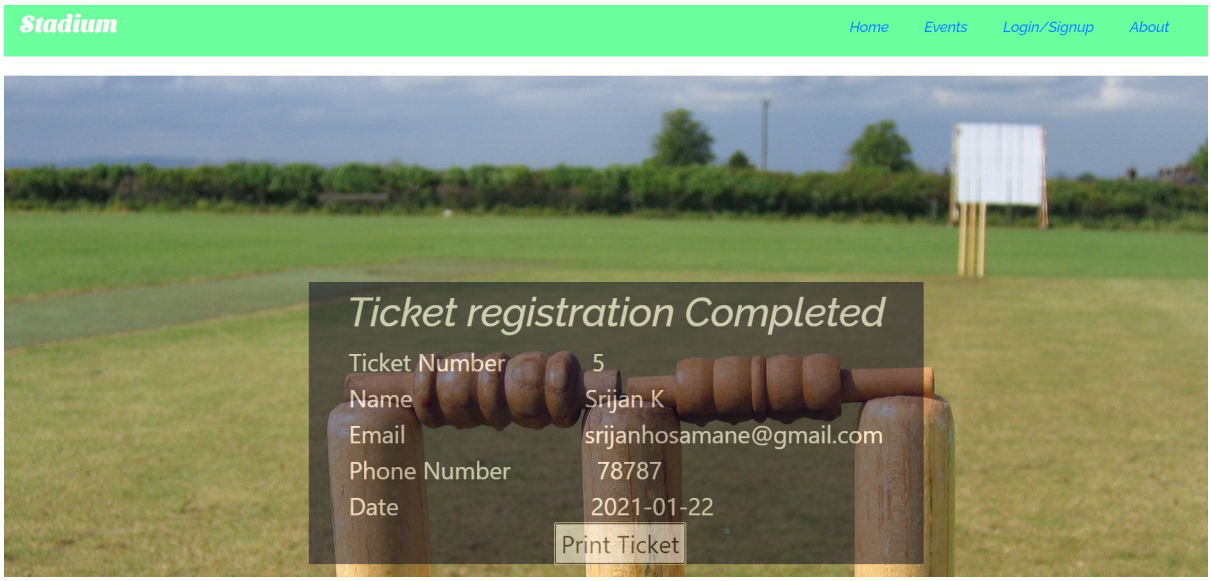
Chapter 7 – Project Designing

7.1 Home Page

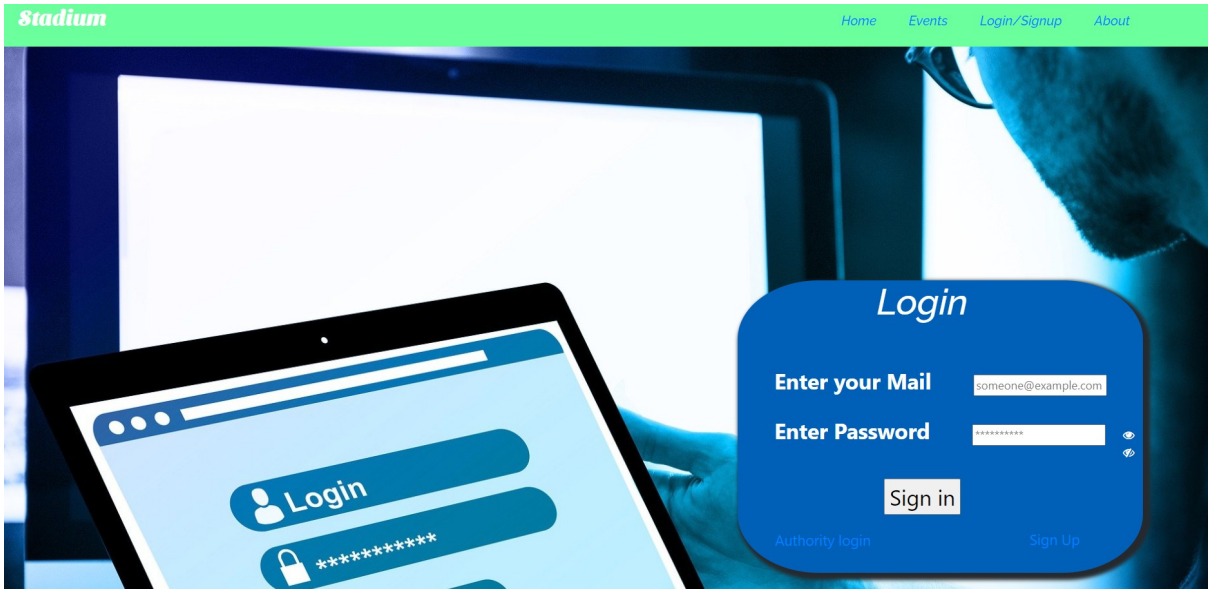


7.2 Ticket Registration Page



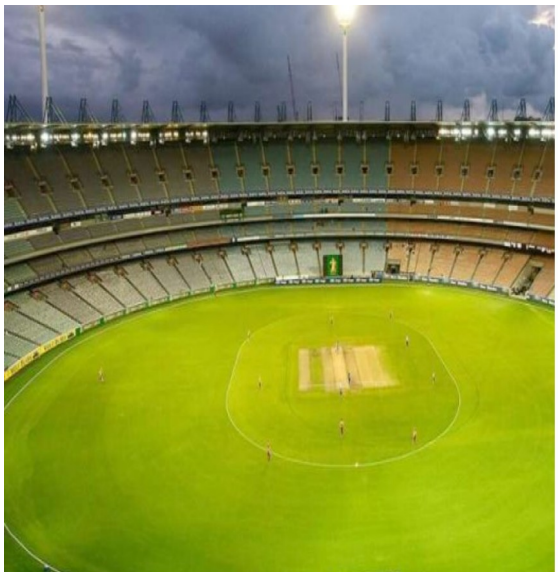


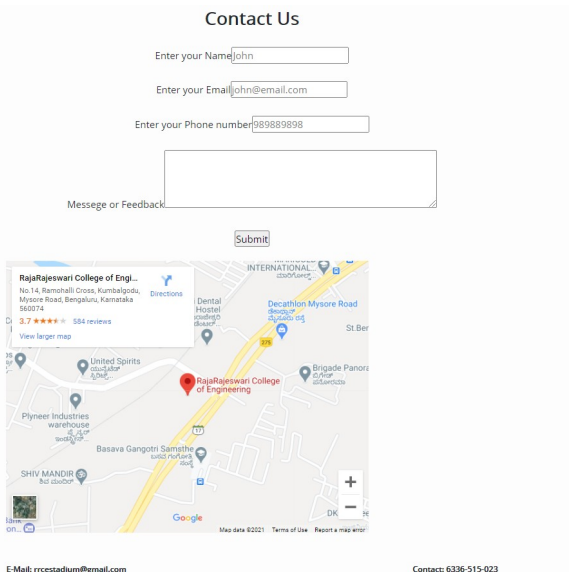
7.3 Login Page



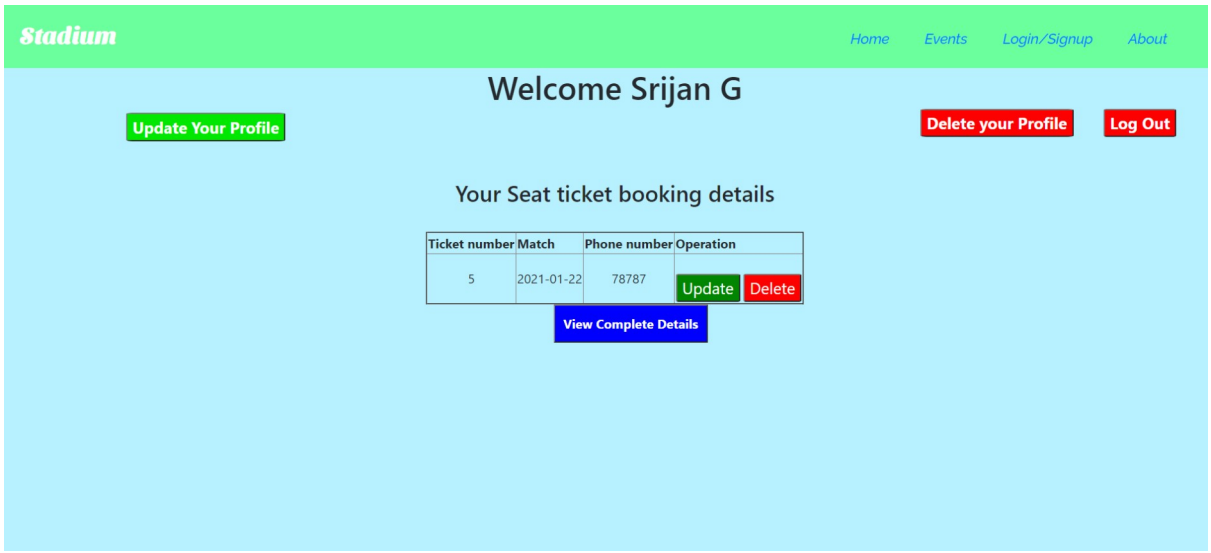
7.4 Sign up page

7.5 Feedback page

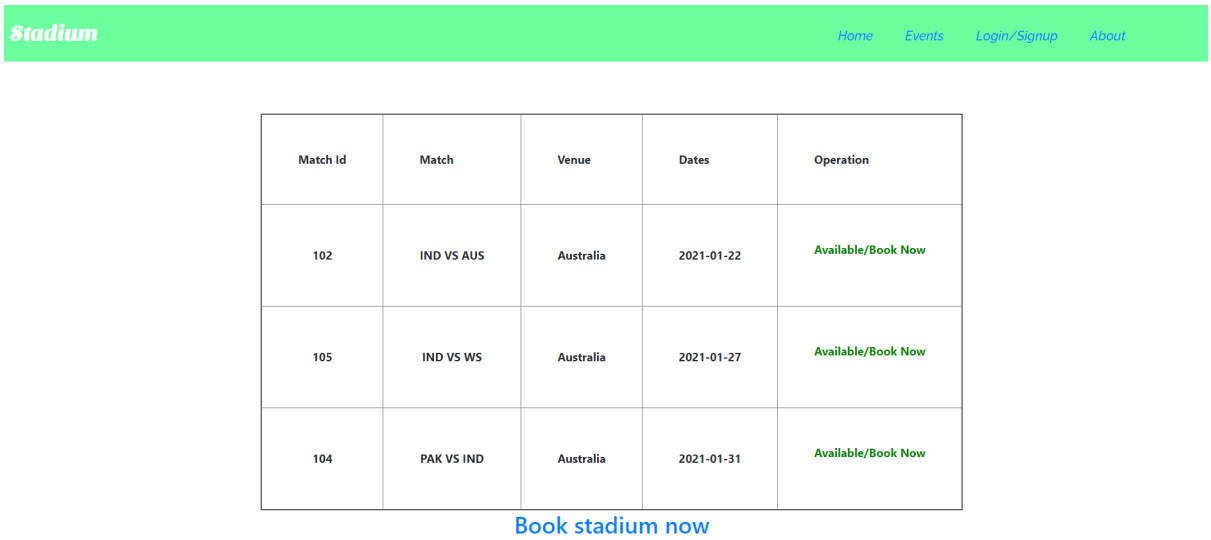




7.6 User dashboard



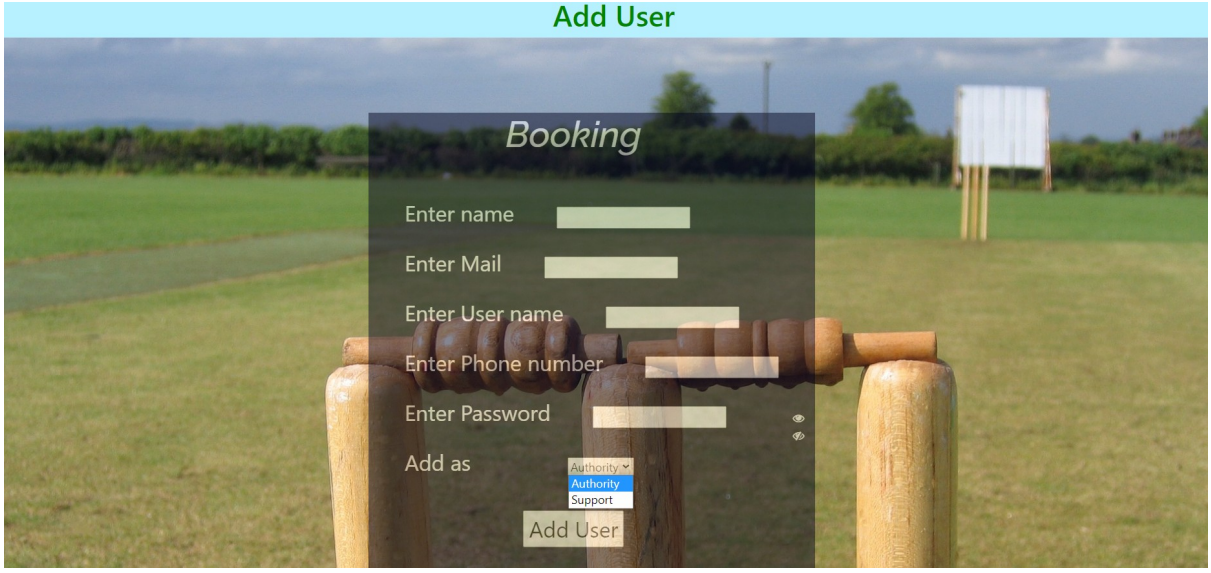
7.7 Matches page



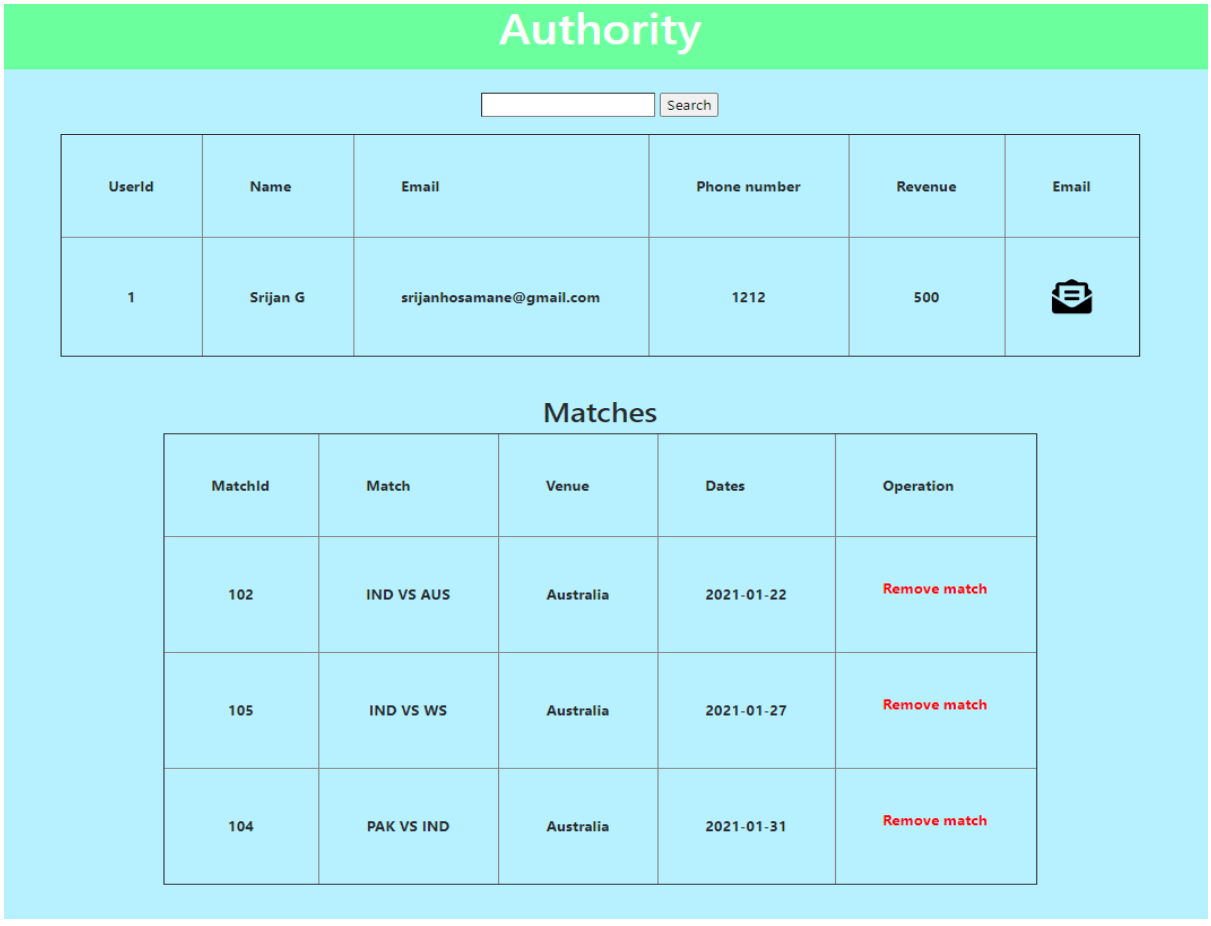
7.8 Admin Page

7.8.1 Admin

7.8.2 Authority and Support Registration



7.9 Authority Page



7.10 Support Page

Chapter 8-Summary and Conclusion

8.1 SUMMARY

According to our topic, it is justified that computer can

be employed to process data related to CRICKET STADIUM

MANAGEMENT. With this software, the management of the

stadium can easily get achieve the following;

- Total Attendance in a Match
- Accounting Information
- Staff Records
- Maintaining security system.
- Filling /access system
- Updating /maintaining system for fans and staff

  (detection, update and insertion operation)
- Records outputs in the form of soft copies and hard copies with respect to achieving these

  outline above, the paper narrows concentration down to the customers

8.2 CONCLUSION:

Computerization at large is ideal and effective towards solving today data processing problems with indent analysis of vast activities of computerization covered in this paper, despite the limited time frame, the institution can discover it an easy task, processing records.

Chapter 9 -References

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