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RAJAGIRI SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
(AUTONOMOUS)

EVENTIFY:

AN EVENT MANAGEMENT REGISTRATION SYSTEM

EVENTIFY

MINI PROJECT REPORT

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to

the APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of the Degree of
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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RAJAGIRI SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (AUTONOMOUS)

RAJAGIRI VALLEY, KAKKANAD, KOCHI- 39

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the report entitled "Eventify: An event management registration" is a bonafide record of the work done by Mr. Joel Sony, Rizwin KA, Ms. Abeeshna Krishnankutty, and Mr. Akshay Sajith, University Register Number,U2008037, U2008039, U2008003, U2008067 , in partial fulfilment of the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology in Artificial Intelligence at Rajagiri School of Engineering & Technology, Kakkanad, Kochi during the academic year 2022-23.

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Submitted for the practical examination conducted on……

Internal Examiner

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A strong foundation is a necessity to step on and to start building and expanding. We are thankful for the management and our Principal Dr. P. S. Sreejith who has ensured this strong foundation for us, students, to start building our lives on.

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ABSTRACT

Event management registration systems play a pivotal role in modern event planning and execution, offering a seamless and efficient solution to handle the complexities of organizing events. This abstract provides an overview of the key components and functionalities of event management registration systems, highlighting their benefits, challenges, and prospects. The primary objective of an event management registration system is to facilitate the smooth registration process for participants, attendees, and stakeholders. These systems offer user-friendly interfaces to capture essential information, including personal details, ticket preferences, and payment options. By automating the registration process, event organizers can streamline their workflow and significantly reduce manual administrative tasks. Key features of event management registration systems include dynamic online registration forms, real-time event updates, and secure payment gateways. Event organizers can customize registration forms according to the specific requirements of each event, allowing for the collection of essential data and tailoring the user experience. Additionally, real-time updates on event details such as schedules, speakers, and venue changes ensure that participants stay informed. Event management registration systems offer numerous benefits to both organizers and attendees. For organizers, these systems enhance data accuracy, provide detailed analytics and insights, and simplify the management of event logistics. Attendees, on the other hand, benefit from a convenient and hassle-free registration process, quick access to event-related information, and easy networking opportunities with other participants.

Nevertheless, event management registration systems also pose certain challenges. Privacy and data security concerns may arise due to the collection and storage of personal information. Ensuring compliance with data protection regulations is crucial to building trust with participants. Moreover, technical glitches and network issues could disrupt the registration process and necessitate robust contingency plans. The prospects of event management registration systems are promising. Advancements in technology, such as integration with mobile applications and the incorporation of artificial intelligence, will further enhance their functionality and user experience. Machine learning algorithms can analyse data patterns to provide personalized event recommendations to potential attendees, resulting in higher engagement and satisfaction levels. In conclusion, event management registration systems have revolutionized the event planning landscape, offering a sophisticated and user-friendly platform to handle registrations efficiently.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Event management registration systems are software solutions designed to simplify and automate the process of registering participants, attendees, and stakeholders for various types of events. These systems are an integral part of event planning and execution, facilitating the collection and management of attendee data, ticketing, and communication.

In the past, event registration was often a time-consuming and manual process, involving paper forms, spreadsheets, and extensive administrative efforts. As events became more complex and the number of participants increased, the need for a more efficient and streamlined registration process became evident. This led to the development of event management registration systems, which have since evolved to meet the growing demands of the event industry.

General Features and Functionality:

Online Registration: Event management registration systems offer online registration forms that attendees can access through event websites or dedicated registration portals. This allows participants to sign up conveniently from anywhere, at any time, reducing the need for physical paperwork.

Customizable Forms: Organizers can tailor registration forms to collect specific information required for each event, such as participant demographics, ticket preferences, dietary requirements, and more.

Ticketing and Payment Processing: These systems facilitate ticket sales and manage payment processing securely through various payment gateways, ensuring a smooth and hassle-free transaction process for attendees.

Real-time Updates: Event management registration systems often provide real-time updates on event details, schedule changes, speaker information, and venue updates to keep participants informed.

Reporting and Analytics: These systems generate comprehensive reports and analytics based on attendee data, enabling event organizers to gain insights into attendee demographics, preferences, and behaviour.

Communication and Engagement: Event management registration systems often include communication tools, such as email notifications and reminders, to keep attendees engaged before, during, and after the event.

Overall, event management registration systems have revolutionized the way events are organized and executed.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project objective is to develop an efficient event management registration system that streamlines the event registration process, enhances attendee experience, and provides real-time updates and comprehensive data insights for effective event planning. The system aims to offer secure payment processing, effective communication tools, and adherence to data privacy regulations to ensure a seamless and user-friendly event registration experience.

1.3 SCOPE

The scope of an event management registration system project defines the boundaries and extent of the project's functionalities and deliverables. It outlines what features and capabilities the system will include and what aspects of event registration and management it will cover. The scope helps to establish clear expectations and prevents the project from becoming overly ambitious or unmanageable. The scope of an event management registration system typically includes the following:

User Registration: The system should allow event attendees to register for an account, providing necessary personal information to create their profiles.

Event Creation: Event organizers should be able to create and set up events, including details such as event name, date, time, location, description, and ticket types.

Online Registration Form: The system should offer a customizable online registration form that event organizers can design according to the specific needs of each event. This form should capture attendee details like name, email, contact information, and other relevant information.

Ticketing and Payment: The system should provide ticketing functionality, enabling attendees to select ticket types, quantities, and make secure payments using various payment methods.

Real-time Updates: The system should provide real-time updates to attendees regarding event changes, schedule updates, speaker announcements, and any other relevant information.

Reporting and Analytics: The system should generate comprehensive reports and analytics based on attendee data, offering insights into attendee demographics, preferences, and ticket sales.

Communication Tools: The system should have built-in communication tools, such as email notifications and reminders, to facilitate effective communication between organizers and attendees.

Security and Privacy: The system must prioritize data security and comply with data protection regulations to safeguard attendee personal information.

Integration: The scope may include integration with other event-related platforms or systems, such as event management software, marketing tools, or mobile apps, to enhance the overall event experience.

Accessibility: The system should be designed to be accessible to all individuals, including those with disabilities, to create an inclusive event environment.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION:

Event management systems play a crucial role in facilitating the planning, organization, and execution of various events, ranging from corporate conferences to social gatherings. These systems leverage technology to streamline the event management process, enhance attendee experiences, and improve event outcomes. This comprehensive literature survey aims to explore and analyse the existing research and literature related to event management systems, covering their features, functionalities, challenges, and technological advancements.

METHODOLOGY:

To conduct this literature survey, an extensive search was performed in academic databases, research journals, conference proceedings, and industry reports. The selection of sources was based on their relevance to event management systems. The survey incorporates a diverse range of scholarly articles, conference papers, and industry reports to provide a comprehensive view of the subject.

Literature Survey:

1. Event Management Systems: A Review of State-of-the-Art Features and Functionalities

a. This comprehensive review paper examines the key features and functionalities of modern event management systems. It categorizes these systems into modules, including event registration, ticketing, scheduling, venue management, and participant engagement. The study emphasizes the significance of real-time updates, mobile responsiveness, and data analytics in event planning.

2. User Experience Design in Event Management Systems: A Human-Centered Approach

a. This study investigates the importance of user experience (UX) design in event management systems. It analyzes the impact of intuitive interfaces, personalized content, and efficient navigation on user satisfaction and engagement. The research emphasizes the role of feedback loops and iterative design in enhancing the overall user experience.

3. Challenges and Opportunities in Implementing Event Management Systems for Enterprises

a. An industry report that examines the challenges faced by enterprises when adopting event management systems. The report identifies issues such as integration with existing systems, data security, and scalability. It provides recommendations for successful implementation and highlights the potential benefits of these systems.

4. Data Privacy and Security in Event Management Systems: A Critical Review

a. This research paper investigates the data privacy and security concerns associated with event management systems. It examines the vulnerabilities and risks related to the storage and processing of sensitive attendee data. The study proposes encryption, access controls, and regular security audits as essential measures to protect user information.

5. Impact of Event Management Systems on Event Outcomes: An Empirical Study

a. This empirical research evaluates the impact of event management systems on event outcomes, such as attendance, participant satisfaction, and revenue generation. It presents case studies of events that adopted such systems and analyzes the improvements achieved in different aspects of event management.

2.1 LIMITATIONS:

1. Complexity of Implementation:

- Event management systems often require significant time and resources for implementation and customization, particularly for large-scale events with complex requirements.
- The complexity of integrating the system with existing event processes and databases can pose challenges, especially for organizations with limited technical expertise.

2. Cost and Budget Constraints:

- Acquiring and maintaining an event management system can be costly, especially for small businesses and non-profit organizations with tight budgets.
- The ongoing subscription or licensing fees may become a financial burden for events that are infrequent or have limited funding.

3. Data Privacy and Security Concerns:

- Event management systems handle sensitive personal and financial data of attendees, raising concerns about data privacy and security.
- Instances of data breaches or unauthorized access to attendee information can damage an event's reputation and result in legal consequences.

4. User Adoption and Training:

- Users, including event organizers and participants, may face challenges in adapting to new event management systems due to unfamiliar interfaces and workflows.
- Proper training and support are essential to ensure the effective use of the system and to maximize its benefits.

5. Scalability for Large Events:

- Event management systems may experience performance issues when handling large-scale events with a high volume of attendees, impacting registration, ticketing, and communication processes.

- Ensuring seamless scalability to accommodate varying event sizes is crucial to maintain the system's efficiency.

6. Mobile Responsiveness and Accessibility:

- Some event management systems may lack optimal mobile responsiveness, making it challenging for users to access and navigate the platform on mobile devices.
- Accessibility concerns for individuals with disabilities, such as screen reader compatibility, may not always be fully addressed in all systems.

7. Integration with Third-Party Services:

- Integrating event management systems with third-party services, such as payment gateways or marketing tools, can be complex and may result in data synchronization issues.
- Ensuring seamless integration is essential to provide a comprehensive event management solution.

8. Customization Limitations:

- Off-the-shelf event management systems may have limitations in terms of customization and may not fully cater to unique event requirements.
- Customizing the system extensively may require technical expertise and additional development costs.

9. Reliance on Internet Connectivity:

- Event management systems that heavily rely on internet connectivity may face operational challenges in areas with poor network coverage or during internet outages.

10. Support and Maintenance:

- Adequate technical support and timely updates are critical for the smooth functioning of event management systems.
- Inadequate support and maintenance may lead to system downtime or compatibility issues with evolving technologies.

Recognizing and understanding the limitations of event management systems is essential for event organizers and developers. Addressing these limitations through proper planning, technical expertise, and user training can help overcome challenges and optimize the benefits of these systems, ultimately leading to successful and well-organized events.

As the event management industry continues to evolve, ongoing research and development efforts can help address these limitations and further enhance the effectiveness of event management systems. Overcoming the limitations of event management systems requires a combination of strategic planning, technical solutions, and effective management. Here are some approaches to address and overcome these limitations:

2.2 OVERCOMING LIMITATIONS

1. Complexity of Implementation:

- Engage with experienced event management system providers or developers who can guide you through the implementation process and offer customized solutions that align with your event requirements.
- Consider phased implementation, starting with essential features and gradually incorporating advanced functionalities as users become familiar with the system.

2. Cost and Budget Constraints:

- Evaluate different pricing models and opt for event management systems that offer flexible plans or pay-as-you-go options.
- Explore open-source event management solutions that may reduce initial costs but may require technical expertise for customization.

3. Data Privacy and Security Concerns:

- Choose event management systems with robust security measures, including data encryption, access controls, and regular security audits.
- Comply with relevant data protection regulations, such as GDPR, to ensure the privacy and security of attendee data.

4. User Adoption and Training:

- Provide comprehensive training to event organizers and participants on how to use the system effectively.
- Offer ongoing support and assistance to address user queries and challenges during the adoption phase.

5. Scalability for Large Events:

- Opt for event management systems with a proven track record of successfully handling large-scale events.
- Collaborate with the system provider to optimize system performance and load balancing to accommodate increased traffic during peak times

6. Mobile Responsiveness and Accessibility:

- Prioritize event management systems with mobile-responsive design and ensure that the platform is accessible to individuals with disabilities.
- Conduct usability testing to identify and address potential accessibility issues.

7. Integration with Third-Party Services:

- Choose event management systems that offer seamless integration with popular third-party services, such as payment gateways and marketing tools.

- Work closely with the system provider to ensure smooth data synchronization and compatibility with external tools.

8. Customization Limitations:

- Engage with event management system developers who can provide tailored solutions to meet specific event requirements.
- Identify the most critical customization needs and focus on implementing those that provide the most significant impact.

9. Reliance on Internet Connectivity:

- Plan for contingencies in areas with poor internet connectivity by offering offline registration options or implementing backup systems.
- Consider using hybrid event management solutions that offer both online and offline functionalities.

10. Support and Maintenance:

- Choose event management systems from reputable providers that offer reliable technical support and regular updates.
- Establish a clear communication channel with the system provider to quickly address any issues that may arise.

Addressing and overcoming the limitations of event management systems require a proactive approach, involving careful system selection, thorough planning, and effective user training. By collaborating with experienced developers and system providers, event organizers can tailor the solutions to meet their unique requirements and ensure a smooth and successful event planning process. Regular evaluations and updates will help keep the system up-to-date with the latest technologies and industry best practices, enhancing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of event management systems.

The literature survey on event management systems provides valuable insights into the state-of-the-art features, functionalities, and technological advancements in this field. The research highlights the significance of real-time updates, mobile responsiveness, user experience design, and data security in modern event management systems. Emerging technologies, such as AI-driven chatbots and blockchain, offer promising opportunities to further enhance event planning and execution.

The challenges related to data privacy, system implementation, and integration with existing processes remain important considerations for successful adoption. As the event management industry continues to evolve, further research should focus on exploring innovative approaches, best practices, and the integration of emerging technologies to optimize event planning and deliver memorable experiences for event organizers and attendees. Additionally, future studies may explore the impact of event management systems on different types of events, industries, and organizational contexts.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY/THEORY/MODELLING/ EXPERIMENTATION

3.1 SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

The proposed system is an event management company that allows different users to register and buy tickets for the events that are published by different event organisers. System Analysis involves investigating the existing such models and gathering information, identifying the user needs, types of events that should be organised. System Design involves designing a database schema with appropriate UI along with planning event approval workflow and ensuring security measures.

3.1.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed Eventify has four user types - admin, attendee, event organiser.

Figure 3.1.1 shows overall system architecture with the functionalities of each user. Figure 3.1.1 shows that the admin can manage the event organisers in the system and can approve or deny the request of conducting an event. Attendees can register for events and can give feedback on the event they attended. Event organiser can propose his idea on our website which will be considered by the admin.

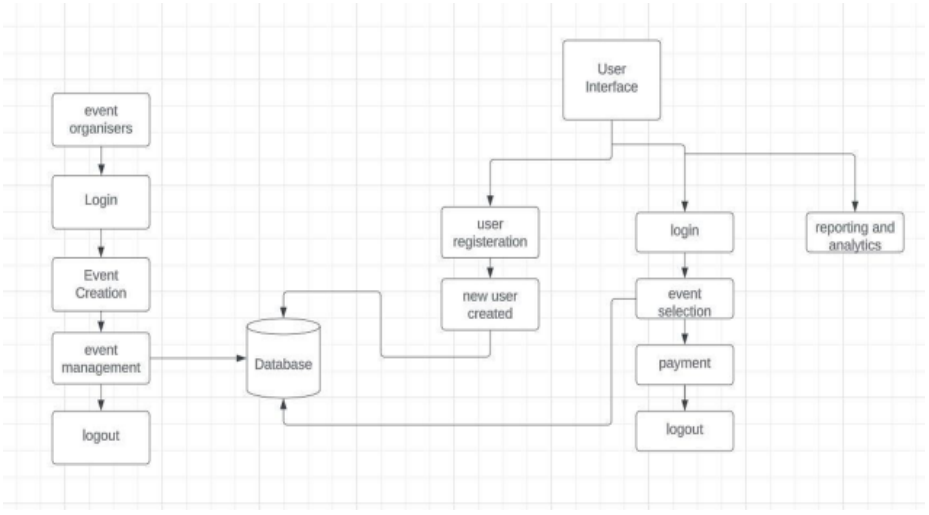


FIGURE 3.1.1

3.1.2 USE CASE DIAGRAM

The website allows the Admin user to log into the system. Admin is also responsible for managing event organisers and attendees. The next user, which is the attendee, can signup and login themselves and view different events that are conducted at various places and register for the events by making the required payment.The user-Event organisers can also signup and login themselves and register their events which should be open to the public and they can set their ticket price.

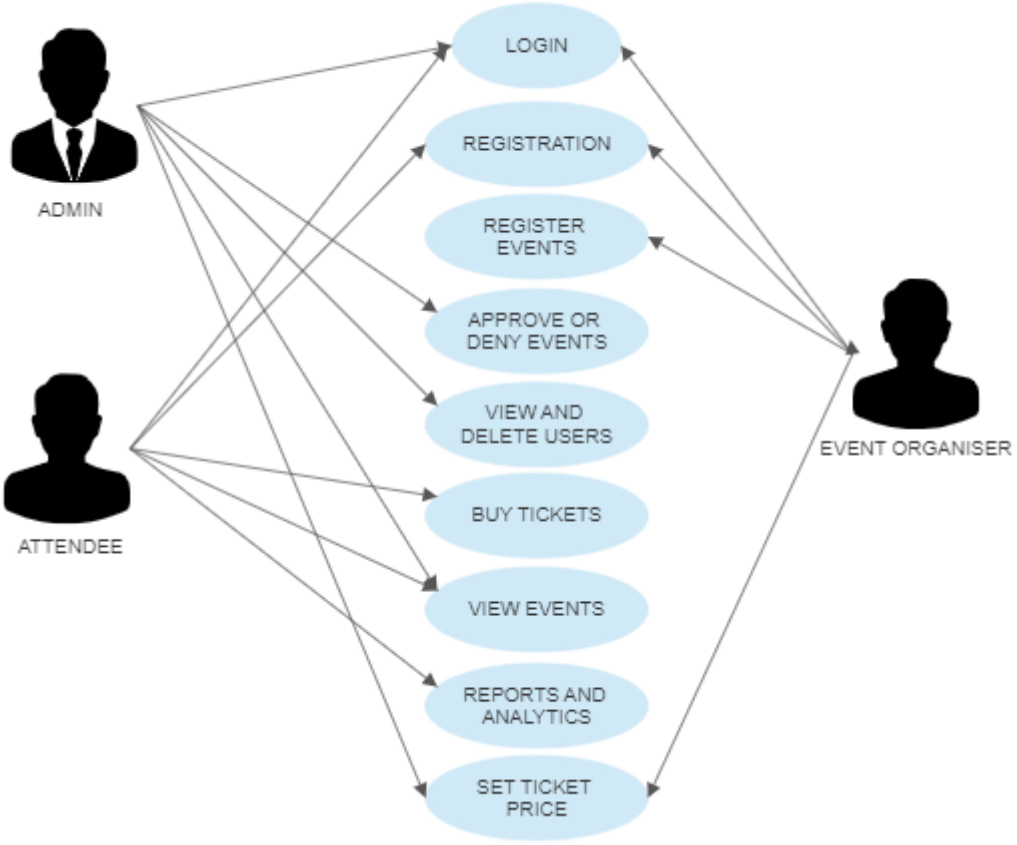


FIGURE 3.1.2 USE CASE DIAGRAM

3.2 MODULE-1-ADMIN

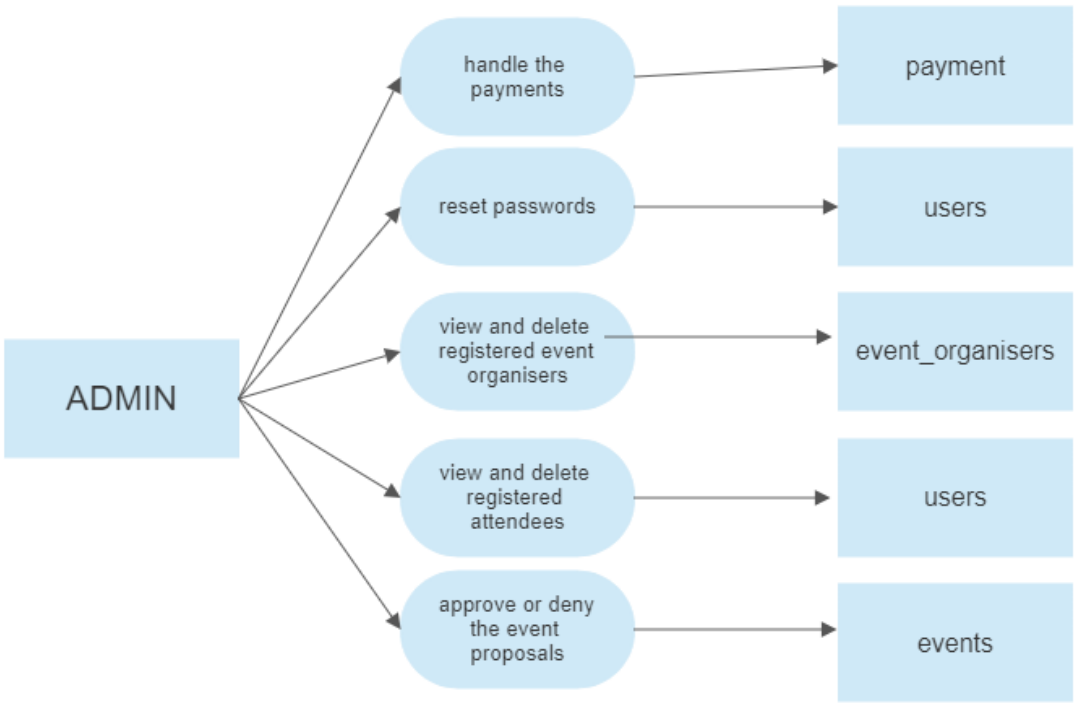


FIGURE 3.2 MODULE 1 - ADMIN DEPICTS THE FUNCTIONALITIES OF ADMIN

- Admin can handle all the payments via the payment table
- Admin can reset passwords of the attendees
- Admin can view and delete the registered event organisers
- Admin can view and delete registered attendees
- Admin can approve or deny the event proposals.

3.3 MODULE -2 - USERS(ATTENDEES)

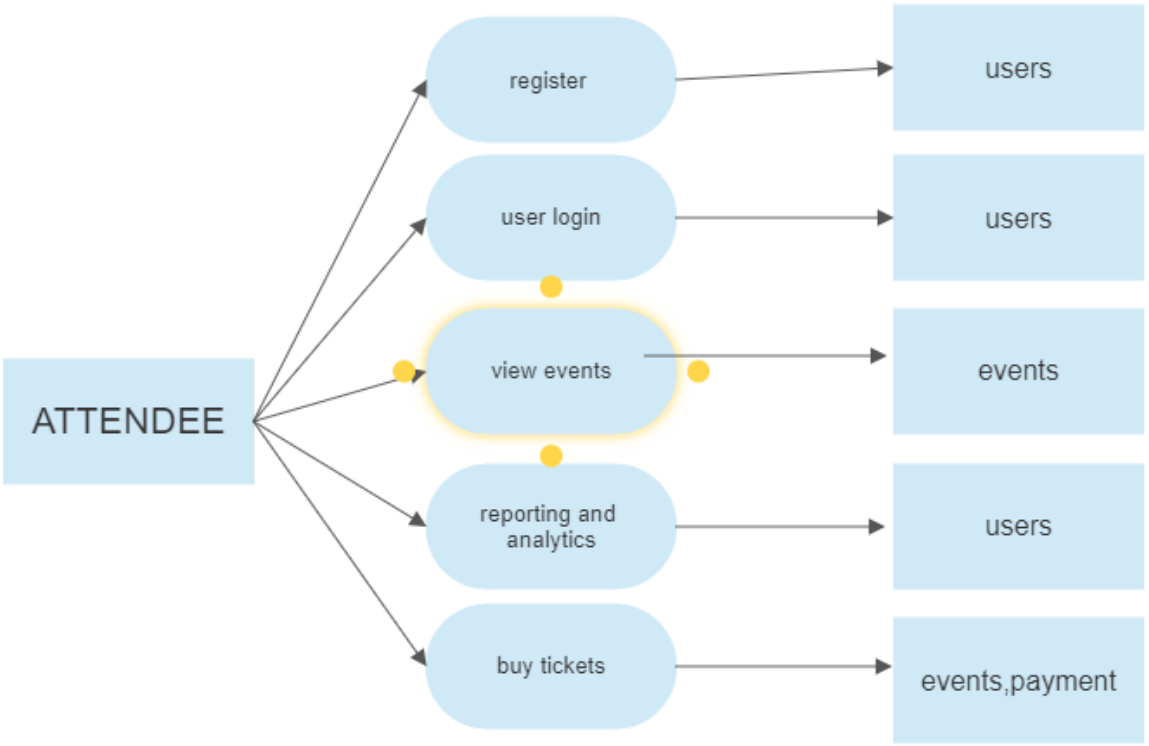


FIGURE 3.3 MODULE 2 - ATTENDEE DEPICTS THE FUNCTIONALITIES OF AN ATTENDEE

- Attendees can register themselves
- Attendees can login
- Attendees can view the events
- Attendees can give feedback on the events they have attended
- Attendees can buy tickets for any events

3.4 MODULE - 3 - EVENT ORGANISERS

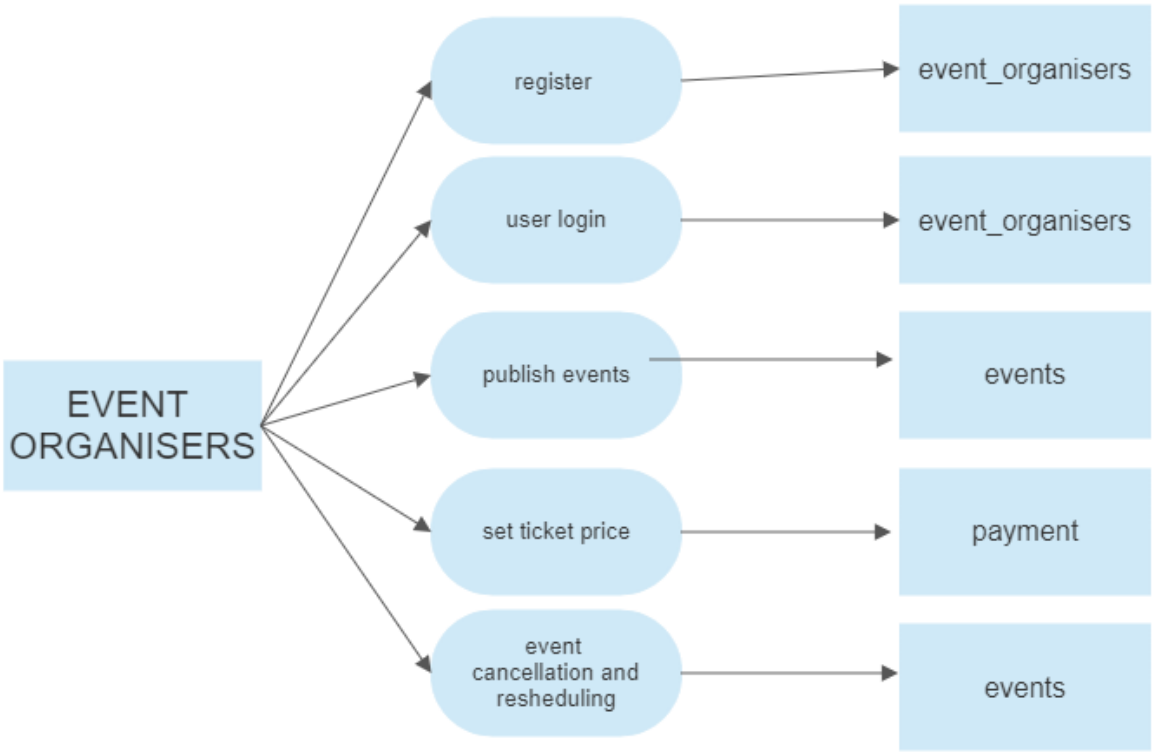


FIGURE 3.4 MODULE 3 - EVENT ORGANISERS DEPICTS THE FUNCTIONALITIES OF EVENT ORGANISERS

- Event organisers can register themselves
- Event organisers can login using the registered details
- Event organisers can publish their events which is prior to the approval from the admin
- Event organisers can set their ticket price
- Event organisers can cancel their event or reschedule the events

3.5 TABLE DESIGN

attendees

Table contains information such as user id,first name , last name , email id , gender , phone number , password of the user. The primary key in this table is id which is used to log in to the system

events

This table contains the event title , event id, start date ,end date , venue, last date for registration,organiser name , contact email. The primary key is the id which is used to identify the different events.

admin

This table contains id,admin name,email id,password , phone number.

The primary key is the admin_id to distinguish admins.

event_organisers

Table contains information such as id,name,email id, phone number , password of the organiser.

organiser_id is the primary key to distinguish different organisers.

payment

Table contains information about the payment id , user id , event id , payment date.

Primary key will be the payment_id and foreign keys are user_id and event_id.

organiser_registrations

This table contains organiser_id and registration_count which is used to track the number of registrations and give offers.

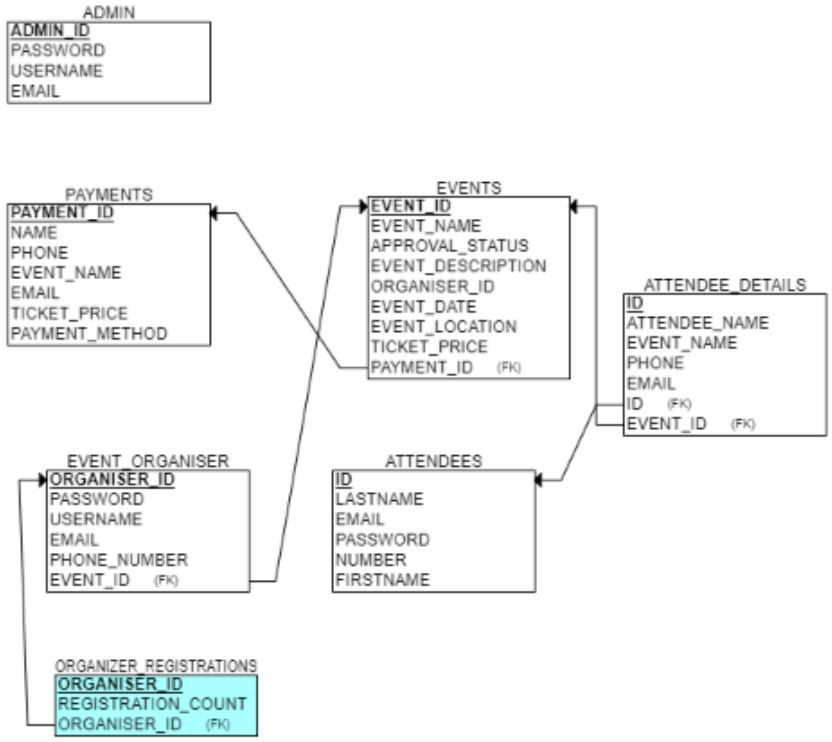


FIGURE 3.5 RELATIONAL SCHEMA OR THE DATABASE DESIGN OF THE EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

3.6 IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS AND SCHEDULE

3.6.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The selection of hardware configuration is a very important task related to software development, particularly inefficient RAM may adversely affect the speed and correspondingly the efficiency of the entire system. The processor should be powerful to handle all the operations. The hard disk should have sufficient capacity to solve the database and the application. The network should be efficient to handle the communication fast.

1. CPU: i3 Processor
2. Memory: 128 MB
3. Cache: 512KB
4. Floppy Disk. :1.44MB
5. HardDisk:4.3GB
6. Display :15” Monitor
7. Keyboard: Standard108keysEnhancedKeyBoard
8. Mouse: MSSerialMouse

3.6.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

1. Operating System: WindowsXP,7,8 or above
2. Front End Tool: HTML,CSS,JAVASCRIPT
3. Back End Tool: PHP XAMPP SQL
4. IDE: VSCODE

3.7 GUI DESIGN

The login option has 3 users - Admin,Attendee,Event organiser

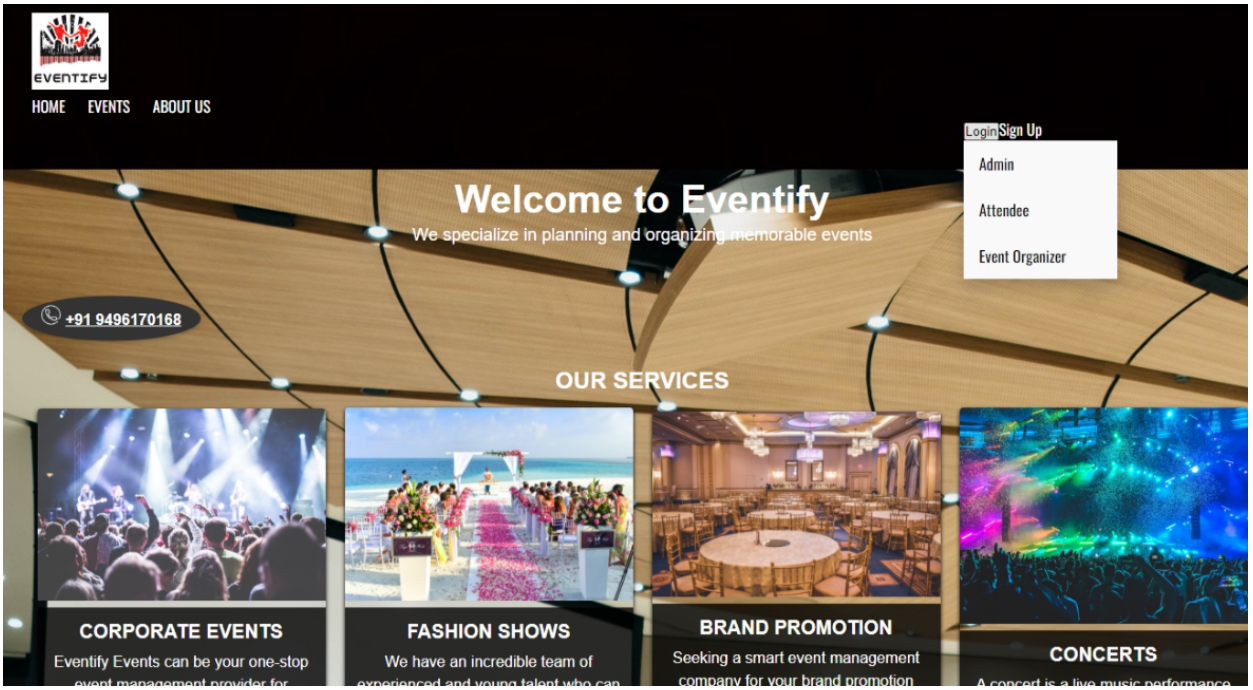


FIGURE 3.7.1 HOME PAGE:The Login button has 3 options(ADMIN,ATTENDEE,EVENT ORGANISER)

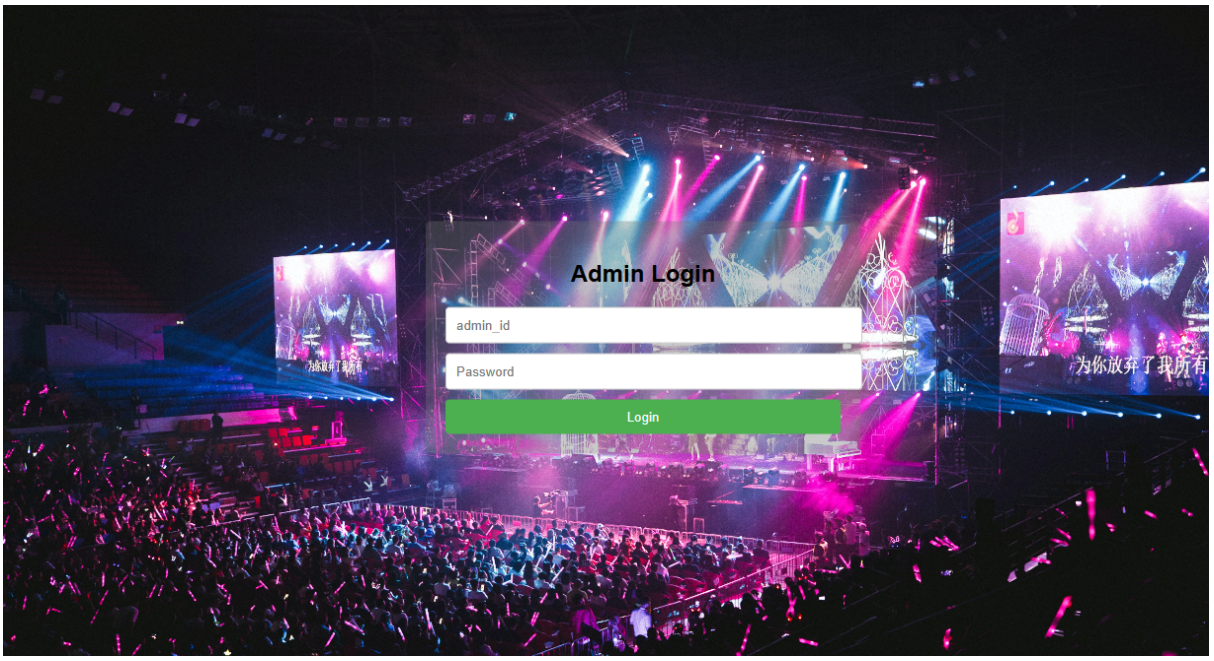
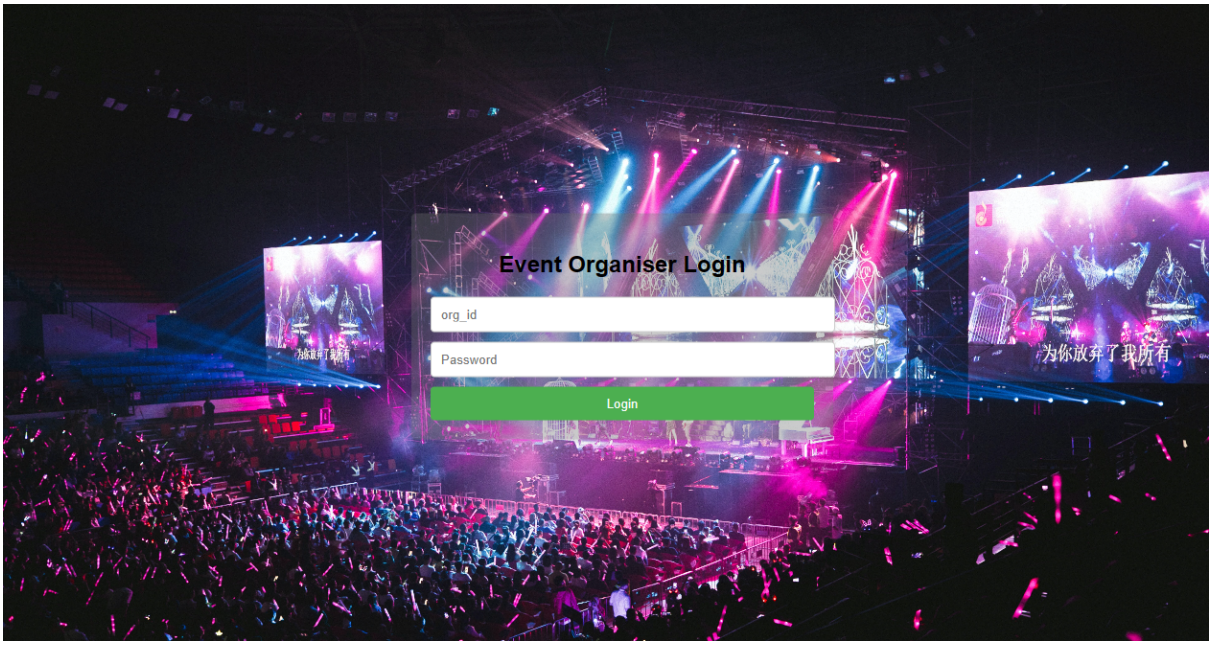
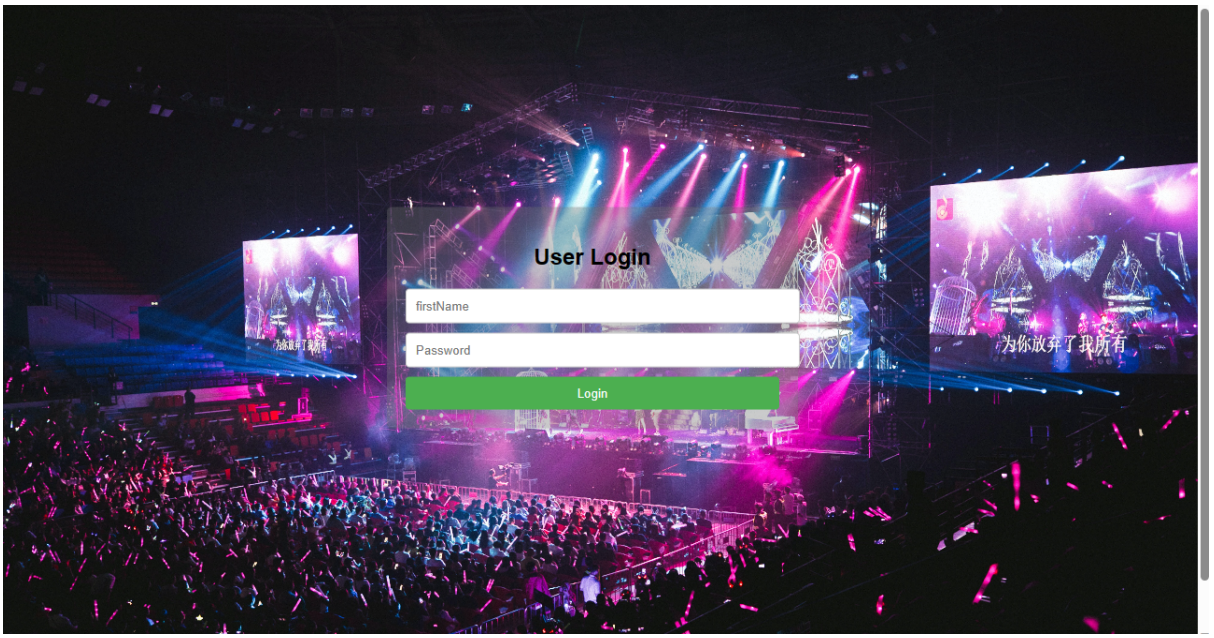


FIGURE 3.7.2 THE ADMIN LOGIN PAGE: It shows the where and when the admin enters admin_id and password..



3.7.3 EVENT ORGANISER LOGIN PAGE: The organiser can have a successful login by entering the organiser_id and password.



3.7.4 NORMAL ATTENDEE LOGIN PAGE:An attendee can login with first name and password..

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The event management system was evaluated using quantitative and qualitative data collected during the event. Registration numbers were high, resulting in a significant attendance rate. Ticket sales were successful, and user engagement was generally positive. However, some users expressed dissatisfaction with the user interface.

The event management system proved effective in managing the event, achieving its objectives in terms of attendance and ticket sales. User feedback highlighted the need for UI improvements to enhance user satisfaction. Despite its success, certain limitations were identified, such as the need for better user onboarding. Future prospects include expanding the system's capabilities and addressing user feedback to improve overall performance and user experience.

Additionally, we believe that making this technology more user-friendly by

- Improve User Interface (UI) for better usability.
- Enhance user onboarding with clear instructions and support.
- Optimize system performance and scalability.
- Offer personalized event recommendations and customization options.
- Integrate with secure and popular payment gateways.
- Ensure robust data security and privacy measures.
- Gather and act on user feedback for continuous improvement.
- Integrate social media for increased event visibility.
- Implement analytics for data-driven decision-making.
- Provide training and comprehensive documentation for users.

Figures depict various user logins and few significant actions carried out by the same user.

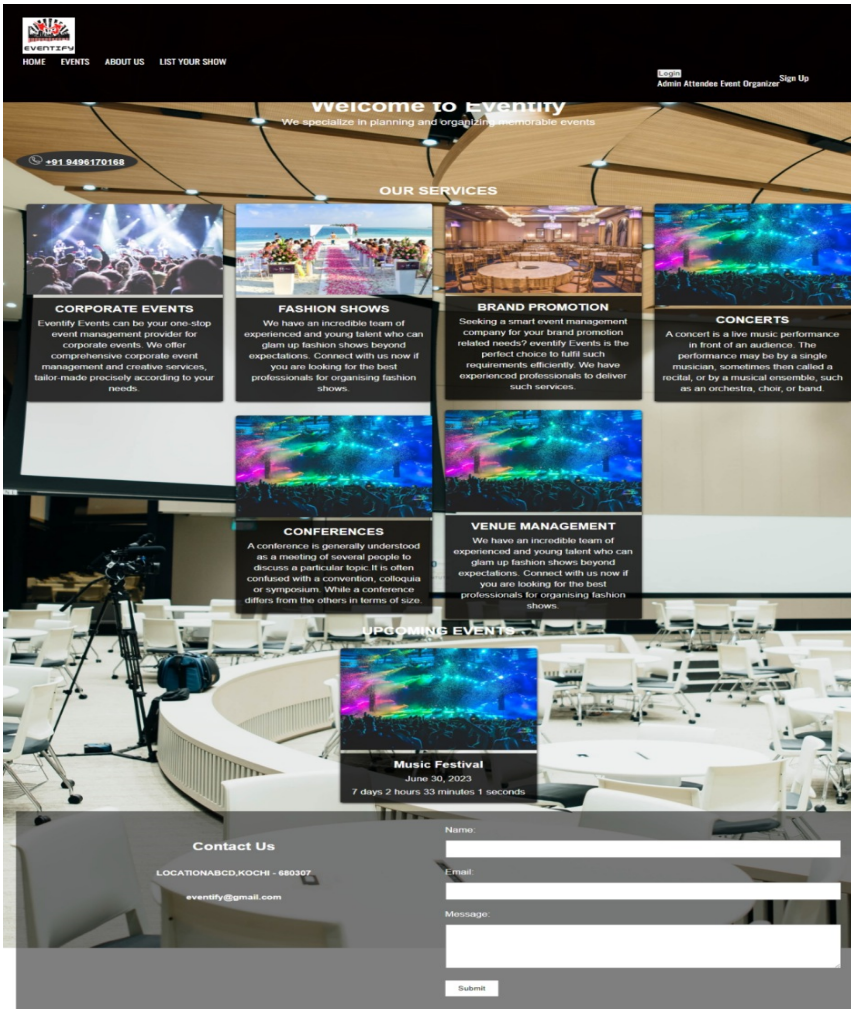


Figure 4.1 HOME PAGE:It has a dropdown menu to access the different users login pages.

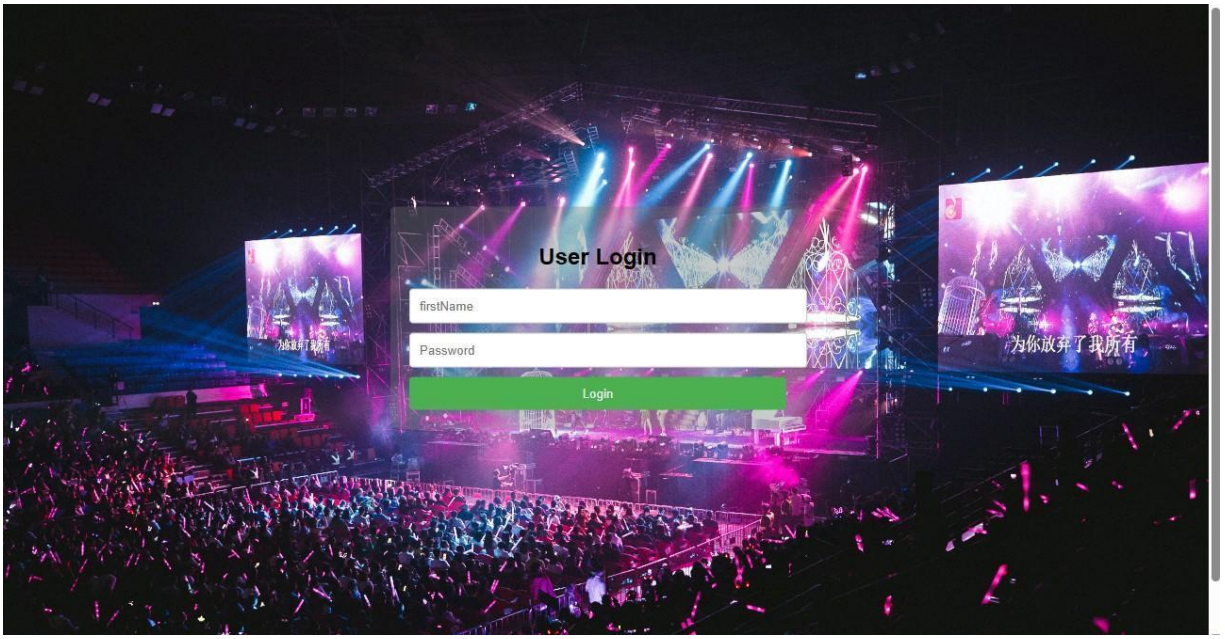


Figure 4.2 USER LOGIN PAGE: The user can login to view and manage other user details.

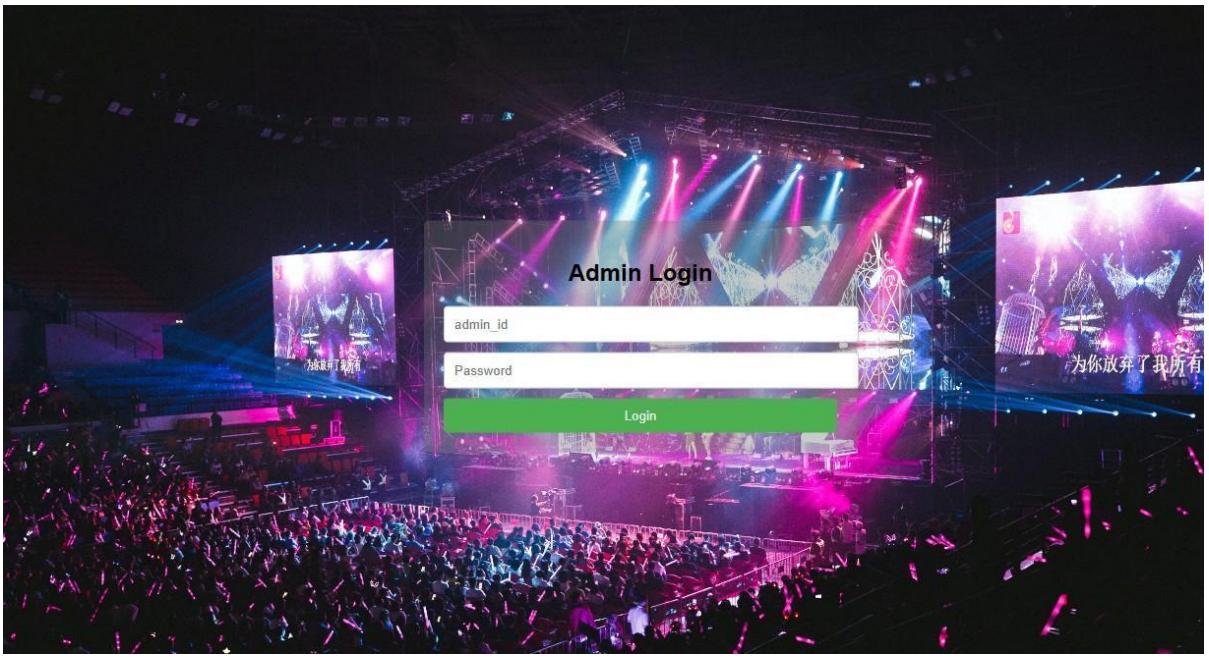


Figure 4.2.1 ADMIN LOGIN PAGE:The admin can give access to users and event organizers to view and manage other user details.

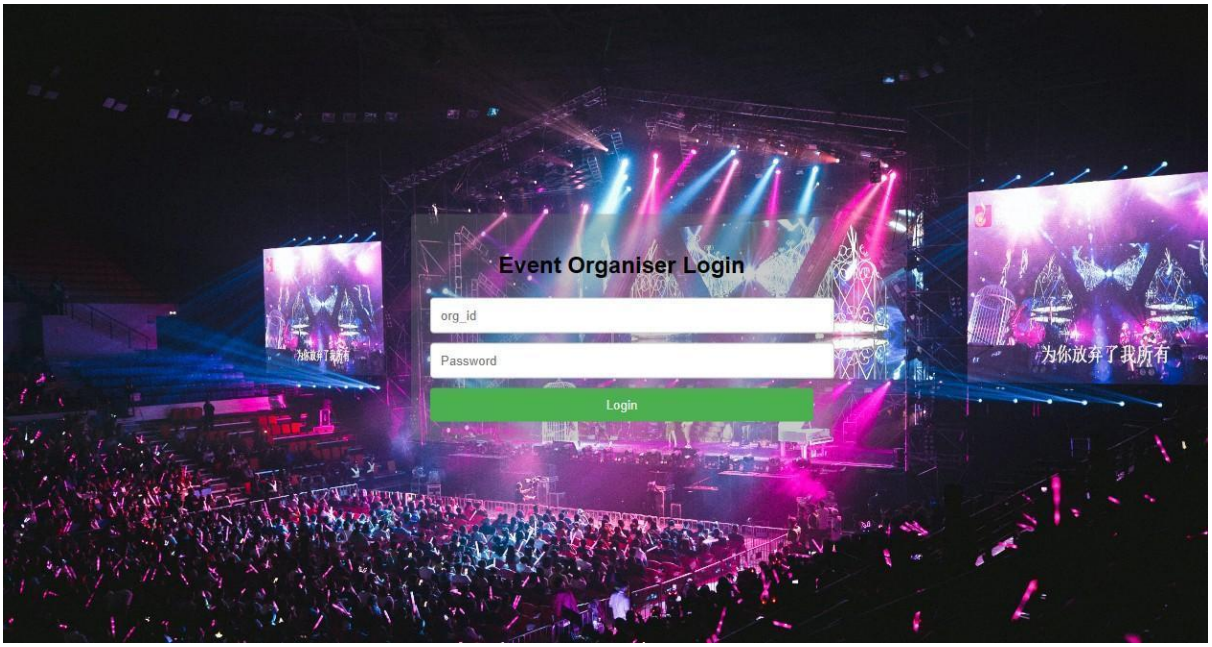


Figure 4.2.2 EVENT ORGANISERS LOGIN PAGE: The organisers can login to view and add,delete or update events details.

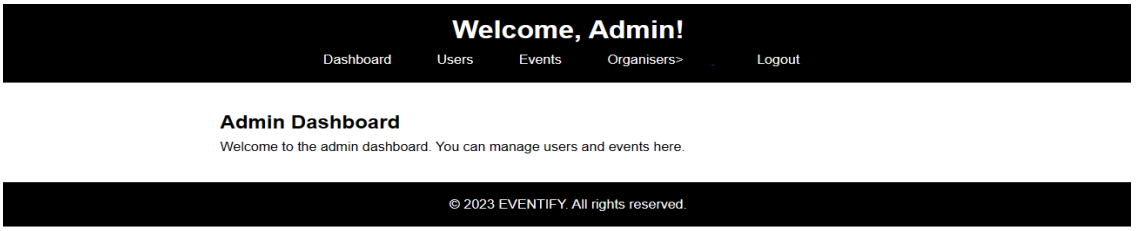


Figure 4.2.4 ADMIN DASHBOARD

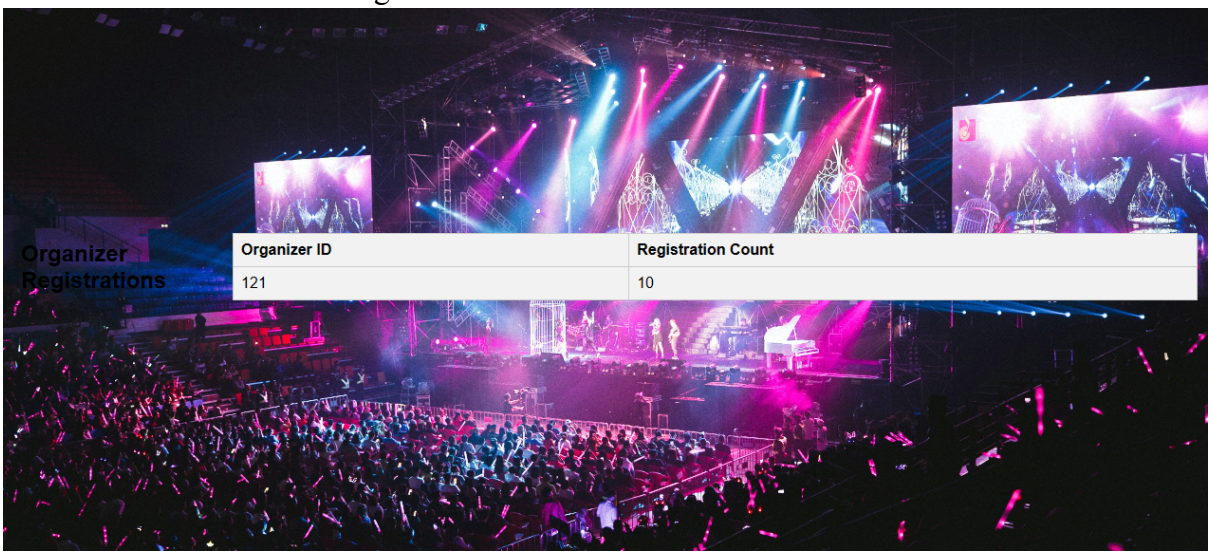


Figure 4.2.5 ORGANIZERS REGISTRATION FORM

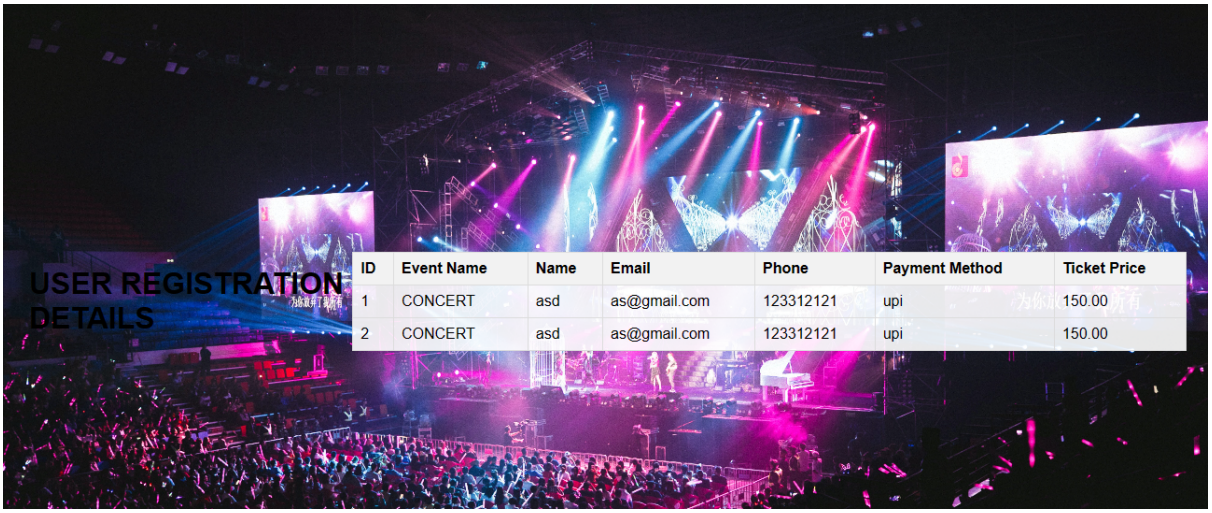


Figure 4.2.6 EVENT REGISTRATION:IT SHOWS WHICH ALL USERS HAVE REGISTERED FOR WHICH ALL EVENTS..

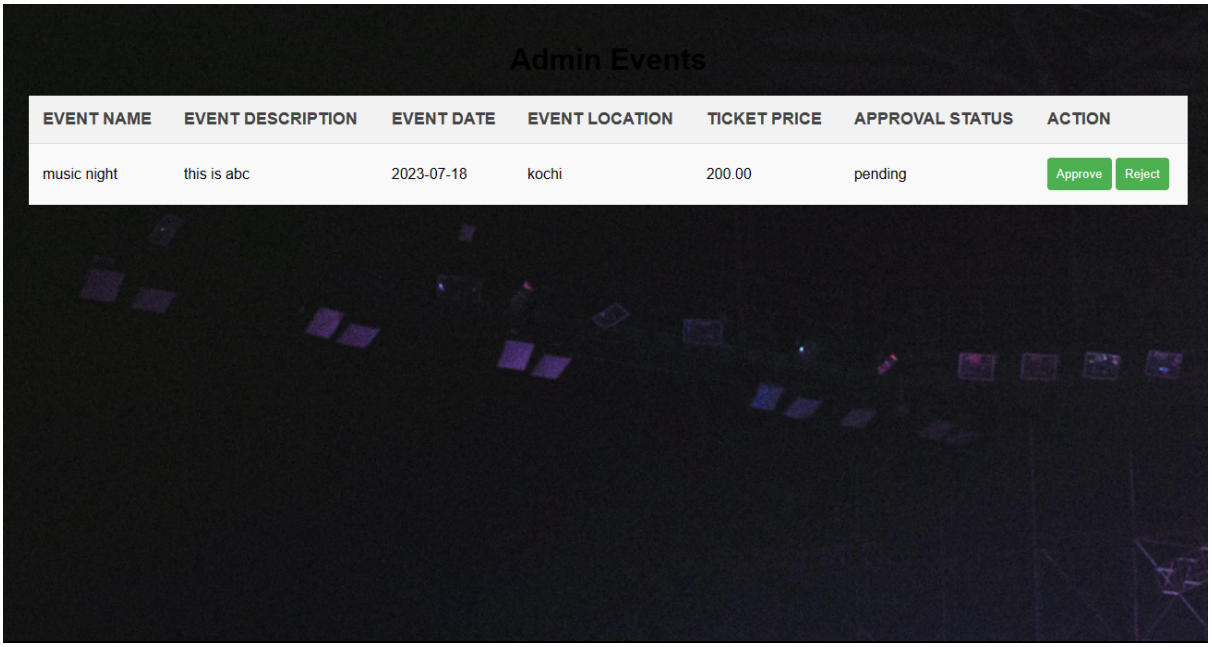


Figure 4.3USER REGISTRATION PAGE: The user can log into their respective account and view event details.

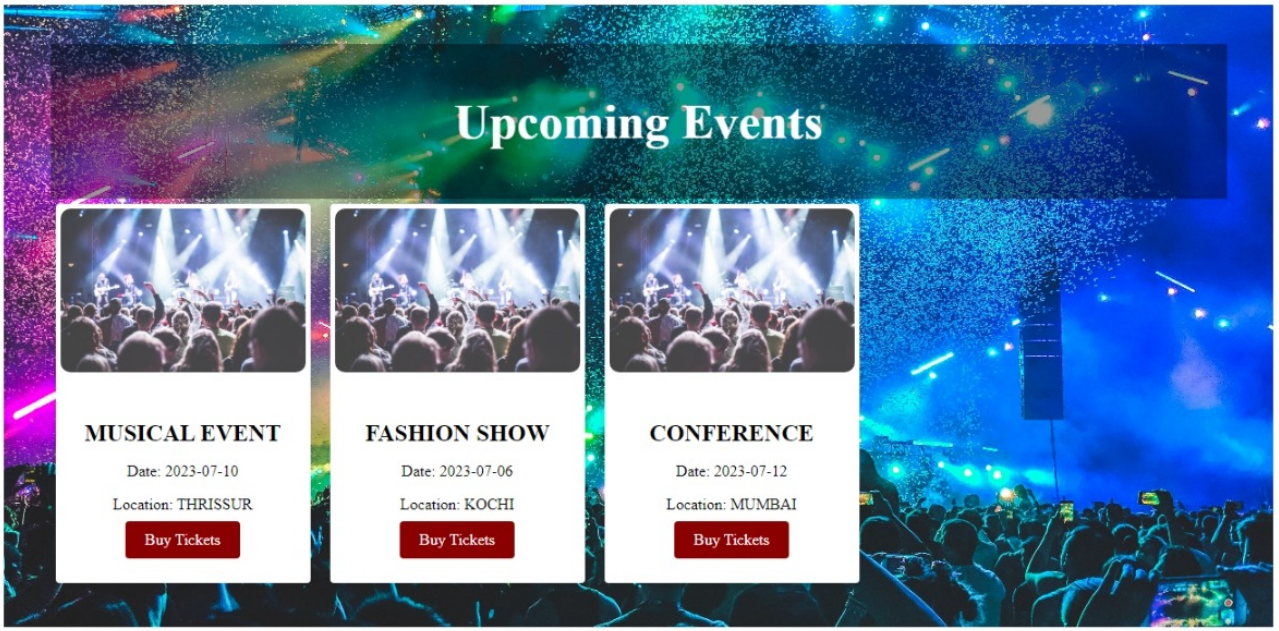


Figure 4.4 DETAILS OF UPCOMING EVENTS

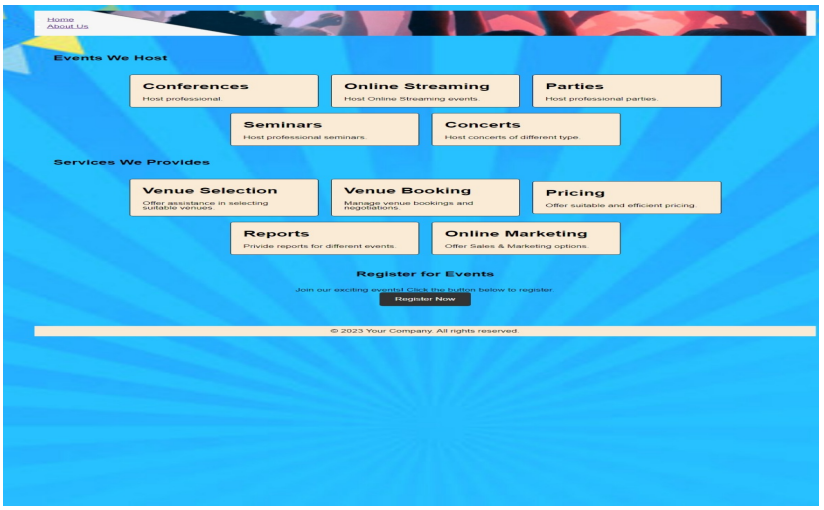


Figure 4.5 LIST OF EVENTS VIEWED BY USERS.

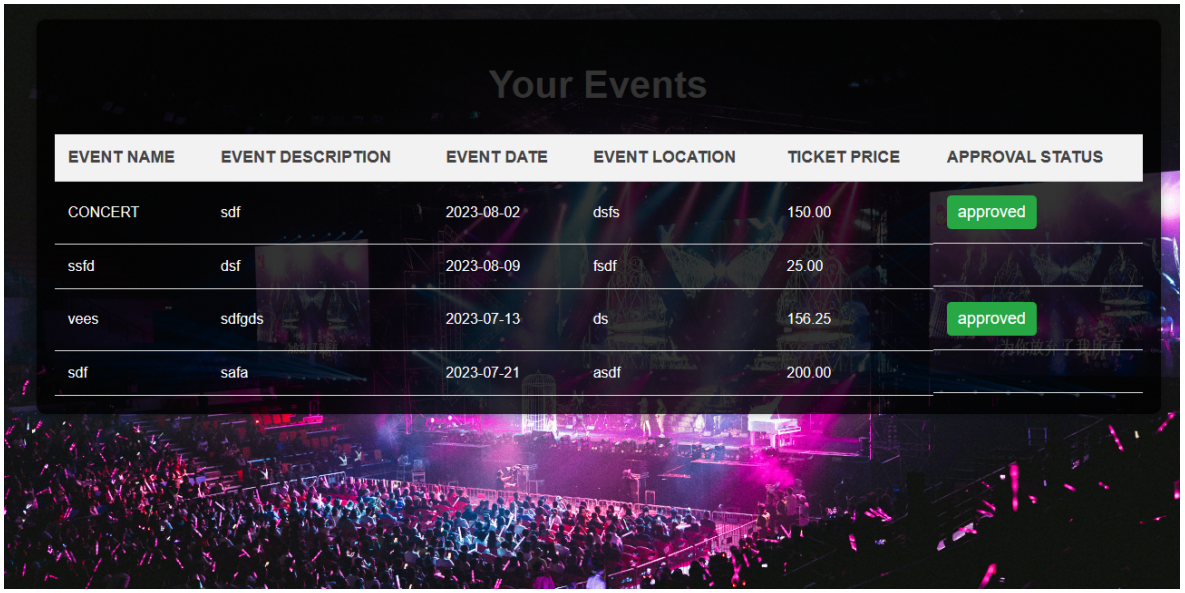


Figure 4.6 DEPICTS THE NUMBER OF EVENTS OF THE USER.

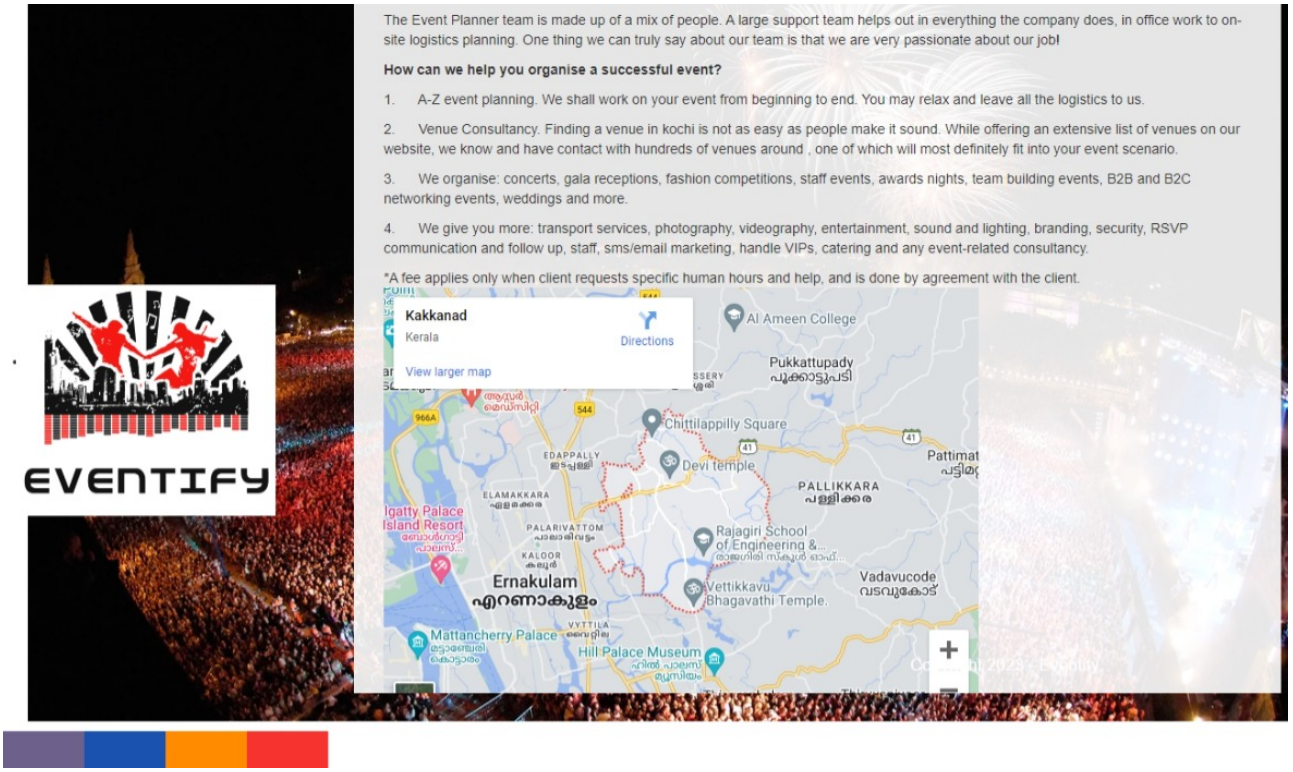


Figure 4.7 ABOUT US PAGE.

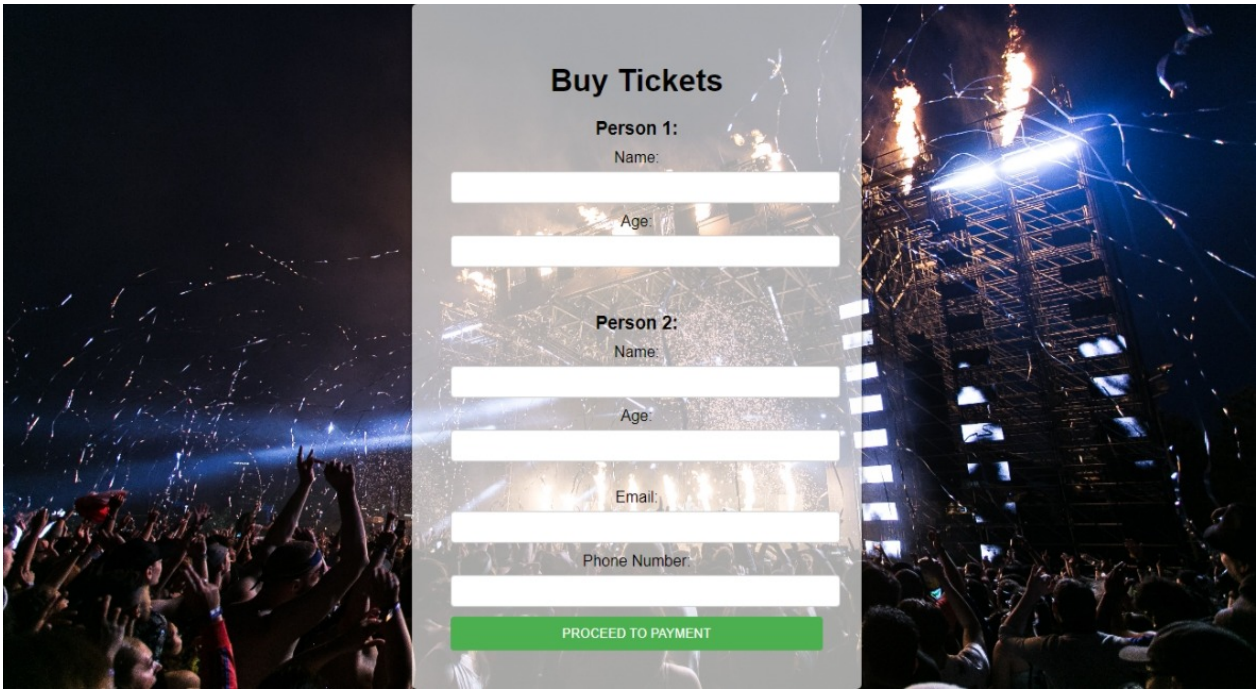


Figure 4.8 DEPICTS THE EVENT TICKETS

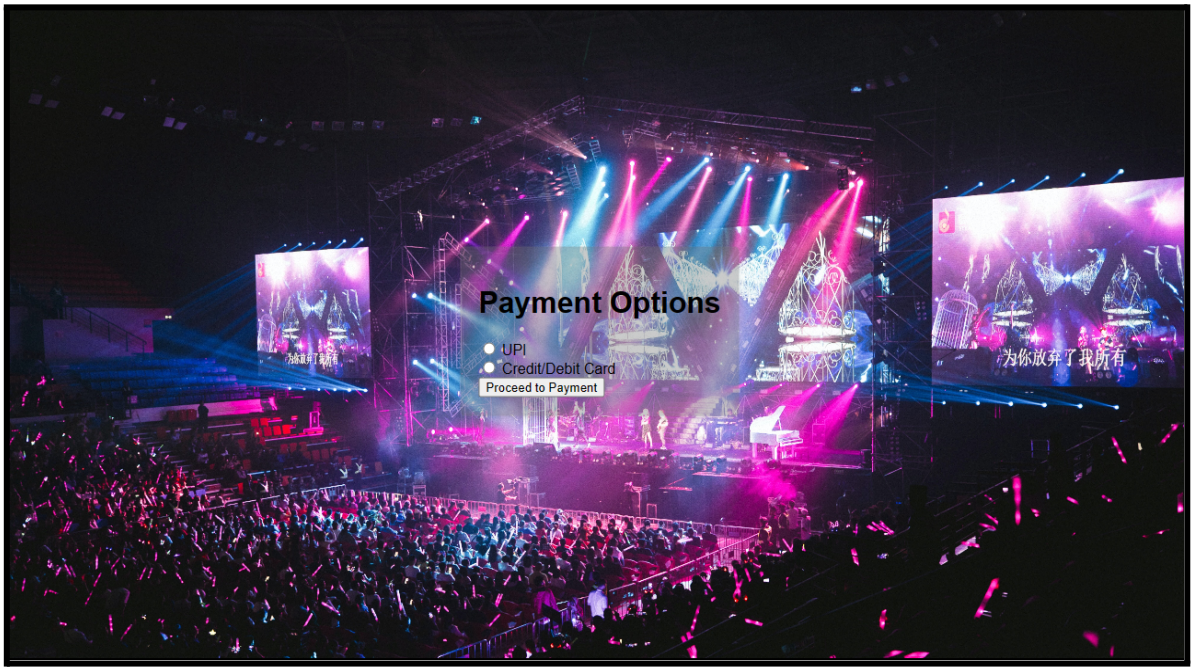


Figure 4.9 DEPICTS THE PAYMENT OPTIONS IMPLEMENTED TO BUY THE TICKETS.

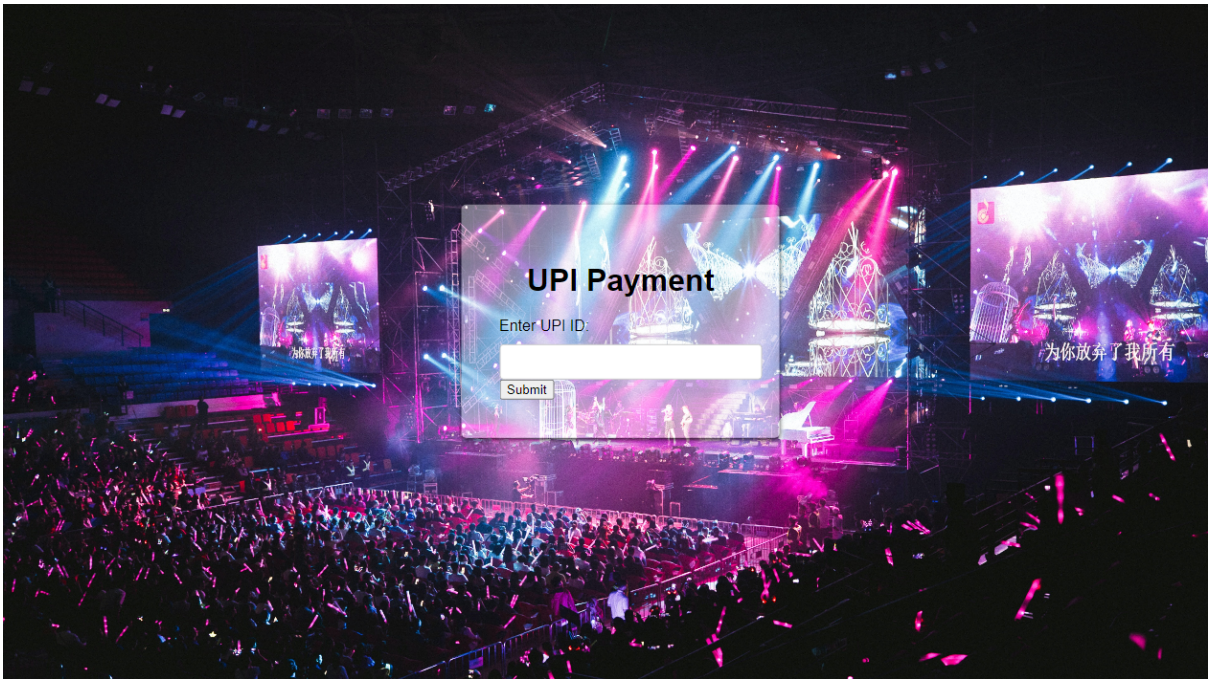


Figure 4.9.1 PAYMENT THROUGH UPI

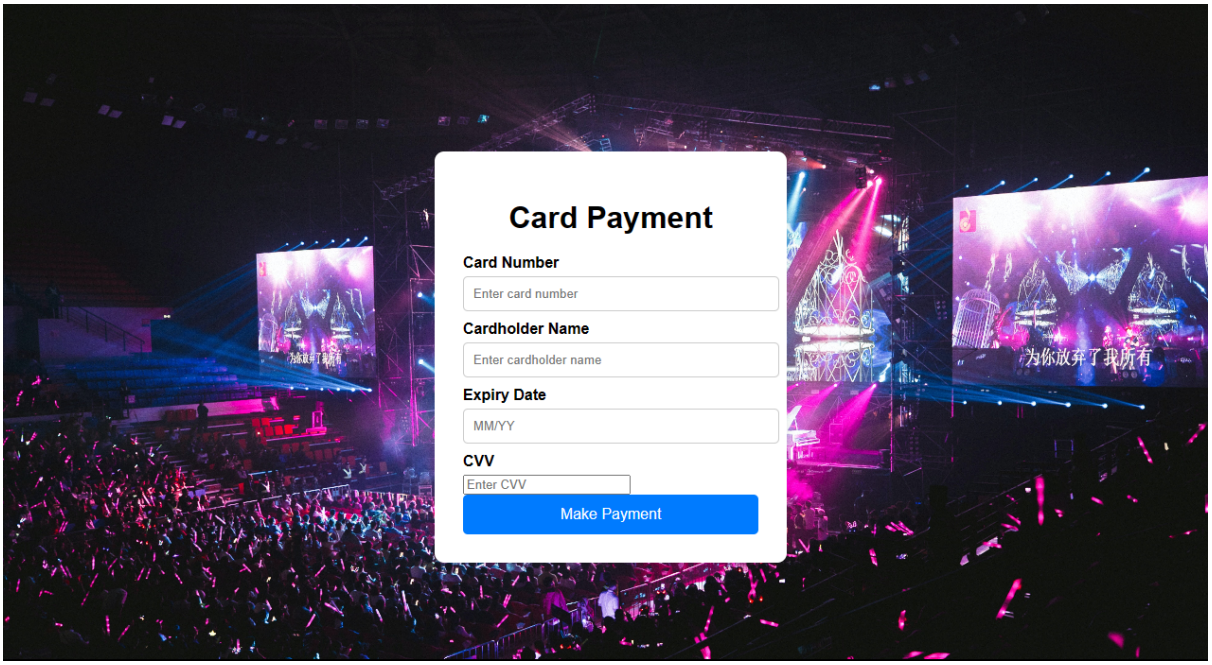


Figure 4.9.2 PAYMENT THROUGH CARD

Figure 4.10 RESULT OF PAYMENT

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the event management system has demonstrated its effectiveness in successfully organizing and managing events. The system's robust features, such as streamlined registration processes, ticket sales, and user engagement, contributed to achieving high attendance rates and successful event outcomes. However, user feedback also shed light on areas of improvement, particularly related to the user interface, onboarding process, and performance optimization. Addressing these concerns through UI enhancements, improved user onboarding, and performance optimization will significantly enhance user satisfaction and overall system performance. The system's ability to offer personalized event recommendations and customization options adds value to both event organizers and attendees, fostering a more tailored and enjoyable experience. Moreover, the integration with secure payment gateways and the implementation of data security measures have instilled trust and confidence among users in handling sensitive information during transactions. Continued efforts to gather and act on user feedback will be vital for the ongoing development and refinement of the system, ensuring that it remains aligned with user needs and expectations. Social media integration has the potential to amplify event reach and engagement, contributing to the system's success. By leveraging analytics for data-driven insights and decision-making, event organizers can gain valuable information to further enhance event planning and execution. Providing training resources and comprehensive documentation will empower users to make the most of the system's capabilities.

Overall, with the implementation of the suggested remedies, the event management system is poised to deliver an even more seamless, user-friendly, and efficient platform for organizing a wide range of events. As technology advances and user demands evolve, continuous improvement and innovation will be key to maintaining the system's competitive edge in the event management industry.

CHAPTER 6
REFERENCES

1. "Event Management: Principles and Practices" by Lynn Van der Wagen, Brenda R. Carlos, and J. Johnny Allen - This book provides a comprehensive overview of event management principles and practices, including discussions on event technology and software systems.

2. "Event Management Technology & Trends Report" by EventMB - EventMB is a leading resource for event professionals, and their technology and trends report provides insights into the latest developments in event management systems and software.

3. "The Role of Technology in Event Management: A Comprehensive Study of Current and Emerging Trends" by Pooja Chand and Dharmendra Chahar - This academic research paper explores the role of technology in event management and discusses the significance of event management systems.

4. "Event Management Software Market - Global Industry Analysis, Size, Share, Growth, Trends, and Forecast" by Transparency Market Research - This market research report offers an in-depth analysis of the global event management software market, including key trends and market dynamics.

5. "The Impact of Event Management Software on Event Planning and Execution" by Event Industry News - This article discusses the benefits and impact of event management software on event planning and execution.

6. "Best Event Management Software 2023" by Capterra - Capterra is a popular software review website, and this list provides an overview of some of the best event management software options available in the market.

7. "The Role of Event Management Systems in Enhancing Attendee Experience" by EventMB - Another insightful article from EventMB, focusing on the role of event management systems in improving attendee experience and engagement.

8. "Event Management Systems: A Comprehensive Guide" by Whova - Whova is an event management software provider, and their comprehensive guide offers insights into various aspects of event management system

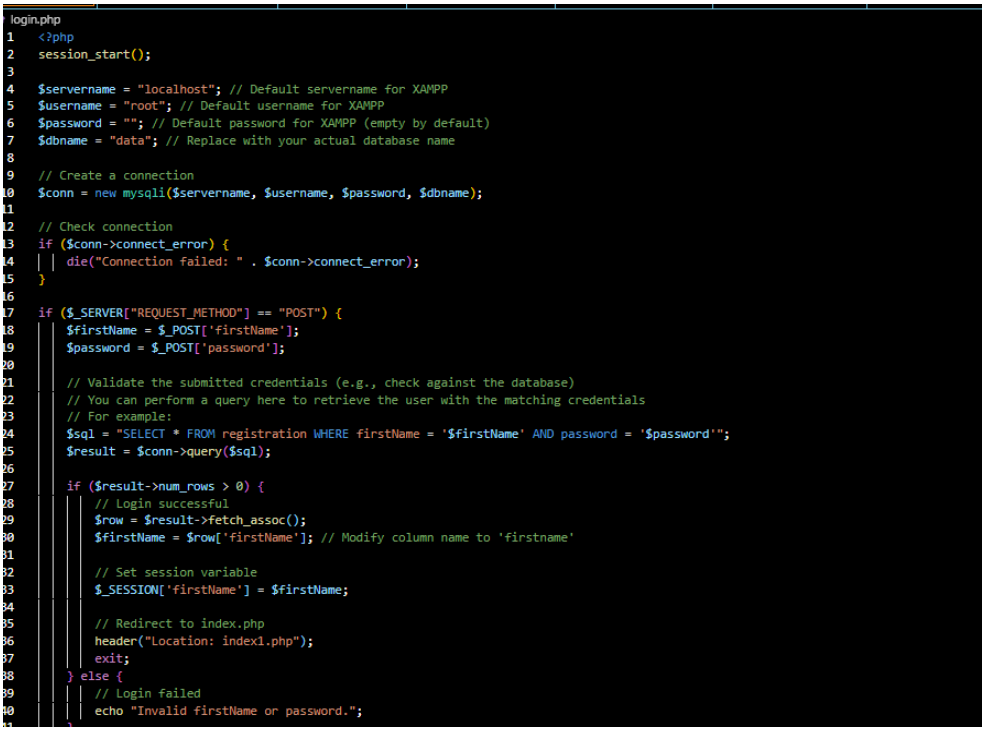
CHAPTER 7
APPENDICES

APPENDIX-A
PSEUDOCODE

event_organiser_login.php

```
    $dbname = "data";

    $conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

    // Check connection
    if ($conn->connect_error) {
        die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
    }

    // Retrieve data from the form
    $organiser_id = $_POST['organiser_id'];
    $password = $_POST['password'];

    // Prepare and execute the SQL query
    $stmt = $conn->prepare("SELECT * FROM event_organiser WHERE organiser_id = ? AND password = ?");
    $stmt->bind_param("ss", $organiser_id, $password);
    $stmt->execute();
    $result = $stmt->get_result();

    if ($result->num_rows === 1) {
        // Successful login
        // Store organiser_id in session
        $_SESSION['organiser_id'] = $organiser_id;

        // Redirect to event_organiser.html
        header("Location: event_organiser.html");
        exit();
    } else {
        // Invalid credentials
        echo "<p class='error-message'>Invalid credentials. Please try again.</p>";
    }

    $stmt->close();
    $conn->close();
}
?>
```

figure 7.2 the pseudocode corresponds to the event organiser's login page.



```php
<?php
session_start();

$servername = "localhost"; // Default servername for XAMPP
$username = "root"; // Default username for XAMPP
$password = ""; // Default password for XAMPP (empty by default)
$dbname = "data"; // Replace with your actual database name

// Create a connection
$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

// Check connection
if ($conn->connect_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
}

if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
    $firstName = $_POST['firstName'];
    $password = $_POST['password'];

    // Validate the submitted credentials (e.g., check against the database)
    // You can perform a query here to retrieve the user with the matching credentials
    // For example:
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM registration WHERE firstName = '$firstName' AND password = '$password'";
    $result = $conn->query($sql);

    if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
        // Login successful
        $row = $result->fetch_assoc();
        $firstName = $row['firstName']; // Modify column name to 'firstname'

        // Set session variable
        $_SESSION['firstName'] = $firstName;

        // Redirect to index.php
        header("Location: index1.php");
        exit;
    } else {
        // Login failed
        echo "Invalid firstName or password.";
```

figure 7.3 shows the php section of the attendee's login page .

```
}

.login-container form input[type="text"],
.login-container form input[type="password"] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 4px;
}

.login-container form button[type="submit"] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px;
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: #fff;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 4px;
  cursor: pointer;
}

.login-container form button[type="submit"]:hover {
  background-color: #45a049;
}
  </style>


</head>
<body>
  <div class="login-container">
    <h2>Attendee Login</h2>
    <form action="login.php" method="POST">
      <input type="text" name="firstName" placeholder="firstName" required>
      <input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password" required>
      <button type="submit">Login</button>
    </form>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

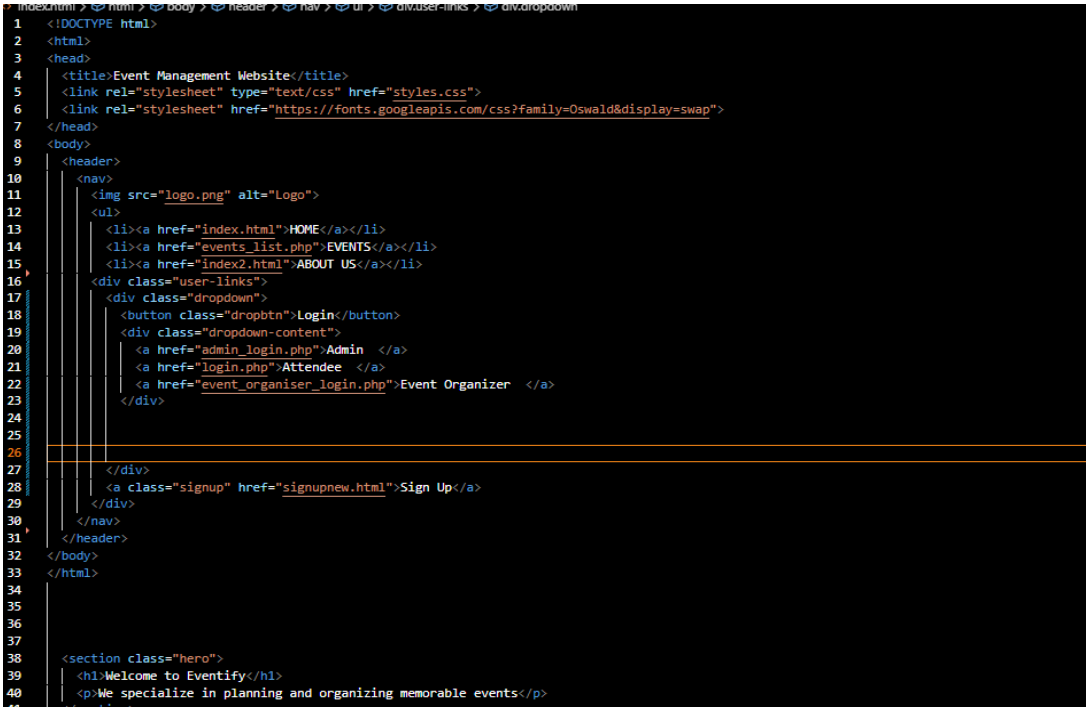
figure 7.3.1 shows the css and html portion of the attendee's login page.

```
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <?php
    session_start();

    // Check if the admin is authenticated and has an admin_id stored in the session
    if (!isset($_SESSION['admin_id'])) {
        // Redirect to the admin login page if the admin is not authenticated
        header("Location: admin_login.php");
        exit();
    }
    ?>


    <header>
        <h1>Welcome, Admin!</h1>
        <nav>
            <ul>
                <li><a href="admin.php">Dashboard</a></li>
                <li><a href="view_payments.php">Users</a></li>
                <li><a href="events_admin.php">Events</a></li>
                <li><a href="admin_logout.php">Logout</a></li>
            </ul>
        </nav>
    </header>

    <main>
        <!-- Add your admin content here -->
        <div class="content">
            <h2>Admin Dashboard</h2>
            <p>Welcome to the admin dashboard. You can manage users and events here.</p>
        </div>
    </main>

    <footer>
        <p>&copy; 2023 EVENTIFY. All rights reserved.</p>
    </footer>
</body>
</html>
```

figure 7.4 shows the pseudocode for the admin's home page

```
3   <head>
4       <title>Event Management Website</title>
5       <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
6       <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Oswald&display=swap">
7   </head>
8   <body>
9       <header>
10          <nav>
11              <img src="logo.png" alt="Logo">
12              <ul>
13                  <li><a href="index.html">HOME</a></li>
14                  <li><a href="your_events.php">YOUR EVENTS</a></li>
15                  <li><a href="index2.html">ABOUT US</a></li>
16                  <li><a href="Listyourshow.html">LIST YOUR SHOW</a></li>
17
18              </div>
19          </nav>
20      </header>
21  </body>
22  </html>
23      <section class="hero">
24          <h1>Welcome to Eventify</h1>
25          <p>We specialize in planning and organizing memorable events</p>
26      </section>
27      <a href="tel:+1234567890" class="phone-bubble"><img src="phone1.png" alt="Phone Icon">+91 9496170168</a>
28      <section class="events">
29      <h2 class="services-heading">OUR SERVICES</h2>
30      <div class="event-card">
31          <div class="event-image">
32              <img src="event1.jpg" alt="CORPORATE EVENT MANAGEMENT">
33          </div>
34          <div class="event-details">
35              <h3>CORPORATE EVENTS</h3>
36              <p><span class="location">
37                  Eventify Events can be your one-stop event management provider for corporate events.
38                  We offer comprehensive corporate event management and creative services, tailor-made
39                  precisely according to your needs.</span></p>
40          </div>
41      </div>
```

figure 7.5 shows the pseudocode for the event organiser's homepage.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Event Management Website</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Oswald&display=swap">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <nav>
      <img src="logo.png" alt="Logo">
      <ul>
        <li><a href="index.html">HOME</a></li>
        <li><a href="events_list.php">EVENTS</a></li>
        <li><a href="index2.html">ABOUT US</a></li>
      <div class="user-links">
        <div class="dropdown">
          <button class="dropbtn">Login</button>
          <div class="dropdown-content">
            <a href="admin_login.php">Admin  </a>
            <a href="login.php">Attendee  </a>
            <a href="event_organiser_login.php">Event Organizer  </a>
          </div>


        </div>
        <a class="signup" href="signupnew.html">Sign Up</a>
      </div>
    </nav>
  </header>
</body>
</html>



  <section class="hero">
    <h1>Welcome to Eventify</h1>
    <p>We specialize in planning and organizing memorable events</p>
```

figure 7.6 shows the pseudocode for the attendee's home page.

```
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="signup-container">
    <h2>Organizer Signup</h2>
    <form action="<?php echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF']; ?>" method="POST">
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="organiser_id">Organizer ID</label>
        <input type="text" id="organiser_id" name="organiser_id" required>
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="username">Username</label>
        <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="password">Password</label>
        <input type="password" id="password" name="password" required>
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="email">Email</label>
        <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="phone_number">Phone Number</label>
        <input type="text" id="phone_number" name="phone_number" pattern="[0-9]{10}" required>
        <small>Phone number should be exactly 10 digits</small>
      </div>
      <button type="submit">Signup</button>
    </form>

    <?php
    if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
      // Connect to the database
      $servername = "localhost";
      $username = "root";
      $password = "";
      $dbname = "data";

      $conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);
```

figure 7.7 shows the pseudocode for the event organiser's signup page.

```php
<?php
session_start();

if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
    // Check if the user is authenticated and has an organiser_id stored in the session
    if (isset($_SESSION['organiser_id'])) {
        $organiser_id = $_SESSION['organiser_id'];

        // Get the form data from POST request
        $event_name = $_POST['event_name'];
        $event_description = $_POST['event_description'];
        $event_date = $_POST['event_date'];
        $event_location = $_POST['event_location'];
        $ticket_price = $_POST['ticket_price'];
        $approval_status = "Pending"; // Default status when creating the event

        // Connect to the database
        $servername = "localhost";
        $username = "root";
        $password = "";
        $dbname = "data";

        $conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

        if ($conn->connect_error) {
            die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
        }

        // Prepare the SQL query to insert the event details into the events table
        $sql = "INSERT INTO events (organiser_id, event_name, event_description, event_date, event_location, ticket_price,approval_status)
                VALUES ('$organiser_id', '$event_name', '$event_description', '$event_date', '$event_location', $ticket_price,'$approval_status'

        if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE) {
            echo "Event created successfully!";
            // Redirect to index.html after successful event addition
            header("Location: event_organiser.html");
            exit();
        } else {
            echo "Error: " . $sql . "<br>" . $conn->error;
```

figure 7.7.1 shows the pseudocode for event creation.

your_events.php

```php
<?php
session_start();

if (!isset($_SESSION['organiser_id'])) {
    // Redirect to the login page if the user is not authenticated
    header("Location: event_organiser_login.php");
    exit();
}

$organiser_id = $_SESSION['organiser_id'];

// Connect to the database
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "root";
$password = "";
$dbname = "data";

$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

if ($conn->connect_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
}

// Retrieve the events for the logged-in organiser
$sql = "SELECT * FROM events WHERE organiser_id = '$organiser_id'";
$result = $conn->query($sql);

// Close the database connection
$conn->close();
?>
```

figure 7.7.2 shows the pseudocode for the “your events” in the event organiser page.

```
<section class="event-page">
<div class="container">
  <div class="events-heading">
    <h2>Upcoming Events</h2>
  </div>
  <div class="events-container">
    <?php
    $servername = "localhost";
    $username = "root";
    $password = "";
    $dbname = "data";

    $conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

    if ($conn->connect_error) {
        die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
    }

    $sql = "SELECT * FROM event";
    $result = $conn->query($sql);

    if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
        while ($row = $result->fetch_assoc()) {
    ?>
            <div class="event-card">
              <img src="event1.jpg" alt="<?php echo $row['Event_Title']; ?>">
              <div class="event-details">
                <h2><?php echo $row['Event_Title']; ?></h2>
                <p>Date: <?php echo $row['Start_Date']; ?></p>
                <p>Location: <?php echo $row['Venue']; ?></p>
                <a href="buy_tickets.php?eventTitle=<?php echo urlencode('Event 1'); ?>" class="btn">Buy Tickets</a>
              </div>
            </div>
    <?php
        }
    } else {
        echo "<p>No events registered yet.</p>";
    }

    $conn->close();
    ?>
```

figure 7.8 shows the pseudocode for the available events in the home page.

```php
<body>
<div class="container">
    <h1>Buy Tickets</h1>

    <?php if (!isset($_POST['numberOfPersons']) || empty($_POST['numberOfPersons'])) : ?>
        <!-- Form to ask for the number of persons attending the event -->
        <form action="#" method="post">
            <label for="numberOfPersons">Number of Persons:</label>
            <input type="number" id="numberOfPersons" name="numberOfPersons" min="1" required>
            <input type="submit" value="Next">
        </form>
    <?php elseif (isset($_POST['numberOfPersons']) && is_numeric($_POST['numberOfPersons']) && $_POST['numberOfPersons'] > 0) : ?>
        <form action="payment.html" method="post"> <!-- Set the target URL to "payment.html" -->
            <?php
            $numberOfPersons = (int)$_POST['numberOfPersons'];
            for ($i = 1; $i <= $numberOfPersons; $i++) {
                echo '<h3>Person ' . $i . ':</h3>';
                echo '<label for="name' . $i . '">Name:</label>';
                echo '<input type="text" id="name' . $i . '" name="name' . $i . '" required>';

                echo '<label for="age' . $i . '">Age:</label>';
                echo '<input type="number" id="age' . $i . '" name="age' . $i . '" min="1" required>';
                echo '<br><br>';
            }
            ?>

            <label for="email">Email:</label>
            <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>

            <label for="phoneNumber">Phone Number:</label>
            <input type="text" id="phoneNumber" name="phoneNumber" required>

            <!-- Remove the payment method select option -->

            <!-- Add the "PROCEED TO PAYMENT" button -->
            <input type="submit" name="proceedToPayment" value="PROCEED TO PAYMENT">
        </form>
    <?php else : ?>
        <p>Invalid number of persons. Please go back to the previous page and enter a valid number.</p>
    <?php endif; ?>
</div>
```

figure 7.8.1 shows the pseudocode for the purchase of the tickets by the attendee's.

```php
<div class="container">
    <h1>Payment Options</h1>
    <form action="payment.php" method="post">
        <?php if (isset($_GET['eventName'])) { ?>
            <input type="hidden" name="eventName" value="<?php echo $_GET['eventName']; ?>">
        <?php } ?>
        <?php if (isset($_GET['name1'])) { ?>
            <input type="hidden" name="name" value="<?php echo $_GET['name1']; ?>">
        <?php } ?>
        <?php if (isset($_GET['email1'])) { ?>
            <input type="hidden" name="email" value="<?php echo $_GET['email1']; ?>">
        <?php } ?>
        <?php if (isset($_GET['phone1'])) { ?>
            <input type="hidden" name="phone" value="<?php echo $_GET['phone1']; ?>">
        <?php } ?>
        <?php if (isset($_GET['ticketPrice'])) { ?>
            <input type="hidden" name="ticketPrice" value="<?php echo $_GET['ticketPrice']; ?>">
        <?php } ?>
        <input type="radio" name="payment_method" value="upi" required> UPI<br>
        <input type="radio" name="payment_method" value="card" required> Credit/Debit Card<br>
        <input type="submit" value="Proceed to Payment">
    </form>
</div>
<script>
// Function to handle form submission
function submitForm() {
    var paymentMethod = document.querySelector('input[name="payment_method"]:checked').value;

    // Check the selected payment method and redirect accordingly
    if (paymentMethod === "upi") {
        window.location.href = "UPI.html";
    } else if (paymentMethod === "card") {
        window.location.href = "card.html";
    }
}

// Add event listener to the form submission
document.querySelector('form').addEventListener('submit', function (e) {
    e.preventDefault(); // Prevent default form submission
    submitForm(); // Call the custom form submission function
```

figure 7.8.2 shows the pseudocode for the payment webpage.

```
</style>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <h1>UPI Payment</h1>
        <form id="upiForm">
            <label for="upi_id">Enter UPI ID:</label>
            <input type="text" id="upi_id" name="upi_id" required>
            <button type="submit">Submit</button>
        </form>
        <div id="notification"></div>
    </div>

    <script>
        // Function to handle form submission
        document.getElementById('upiForm').addEventListener('submit', function (e) {
            e.preventDefault(); // Prevent default form submission
            submitForm(); // Call the custom form submission function
        });

        function submitForm() {
            var upiId = document.getElementById('upi_id').value;

            // Send the UPI ID to the server-side script for validation using AJAX
            var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
            xhr.open('POST', 'validate_upi.php', true);
            xhr.setRequestHeader('Content-type', 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded');
            xhr.onreadystatechange = function () {
                if (xhr.readyState === 4 && xhr.status === 200) {
                    var response = JSON.parse(xhr.responseText);
                    if (response.valid) {
                        showNotification('UPI ID is valid.');
                    } else {
                        showNotification('Invalid UPI ID. Please check and try again.');
                    }
                }
            };
            xhr.send('upi_id=' + encodeURIComponent(upiId));
        }
```

figure 7.8.3 shows the pseudocode for upi webpage, on entering the upi id it redirects to the upi_validate.php where the upi id will be checked.

```
1   <?php
2   // Check if the UPI ID is provided in the request
3   if (isset($_POST['upi_id'])) {
4       $upi_id = $_POST['upi_id'];
5
6       // Implement the UPI ID validation logic here (e.g., connect to payment gateway API)
7       // For demonstration purposes, let's assume the UPI ID is valid if it contains "@" character
8       $is_valid_upi_id = strpos($upi_id, '@') !== false;
9
10      // Prepare the response
11      $response = array(
12          'valid' => $is_valid_upi_id
13      );
14
15      // Send the response back to the client
16      header('Content-Type: application/json');
17      echo json_encode($response);
18  }
19  ?>
20
```

figure 7.8.4 shows the pseudo code for the validate_upi.php where the upi id is checked.

```
        .card-info {
            font-size: 14px;
            color: #555;
        }

        .payment-btn {
            width: 100%;
            padding: 12px;
            background-color: #007BFF;
            color: #fff;
            border: none;
            border-radius: 5px;
            cursor: pointer;
            font-size: 16px;
            transition: background-color 0.3s ease;
        }

        .payment-btn:hover {
            background-color: #0056b3;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <div class="container">
        <h1>Card Payment</h1>
        <label for="card_number">Card Number</label>
        <input type="number" id="card_number" name="card_number" placeholder="Enter card number" required>
        <label for="card_name">Cardholder Name</label>
        <input type="text" id="card_name" name="card_name" placeholder="Enter cardholder name" required>
        <label for="expiry_date">Expiry Date</label>
        <input type="text" id="expiry_date" name="expiry_date" placeholder="MM/YY" required>
        <label for="cvv">CVV</label>
        <input type="password" id="cvv" name="cvv" placeholder="Enter CVV" required>

        <button class="payment-btn" type="submit">Make Payment</button>
    </div>
</body>

</html>
```

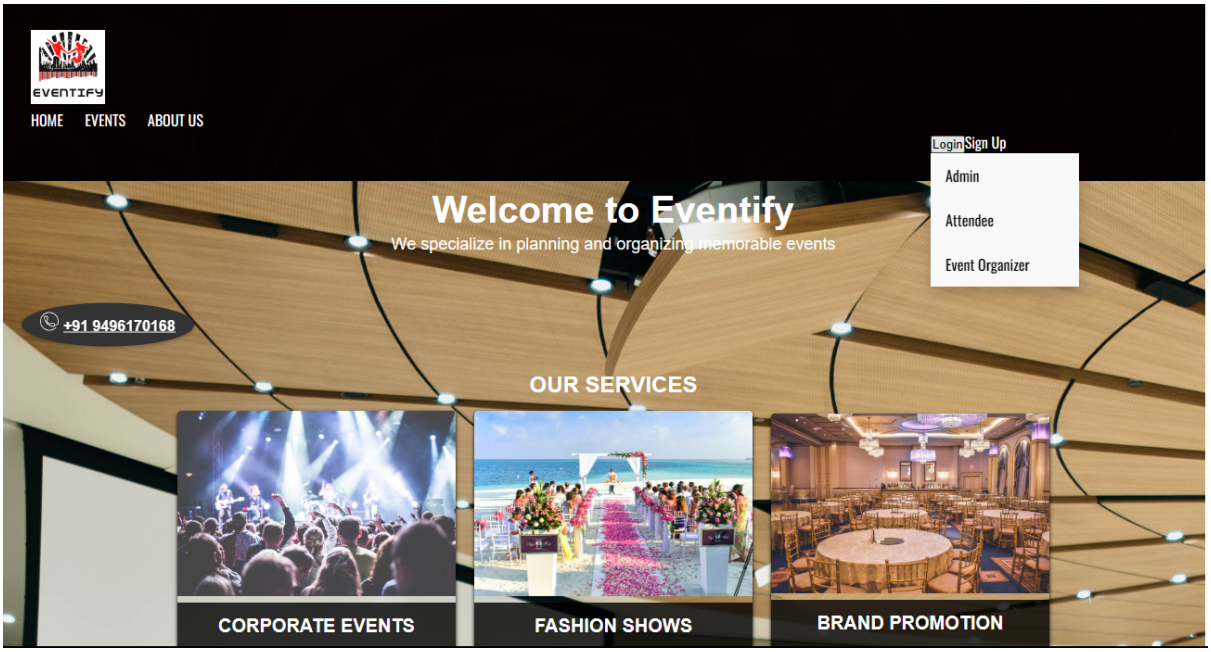
figure 7.8.5 shows the pseudo code for the card payment

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Payment Successful</title>
    <!-- Add your custom CSS styles here for the success page if needed -->
</head>
<body>
    <header>
        <!-- Add header content here (logo and navigation) -->
    </header>

    <main>
        <section id="payment-success">
            <h2>PAYMENT WAS SUCCESSFUL</h2>
            <p>Thank you for your payment.</p>
        </section>
    </main>
</body>
</html>
```

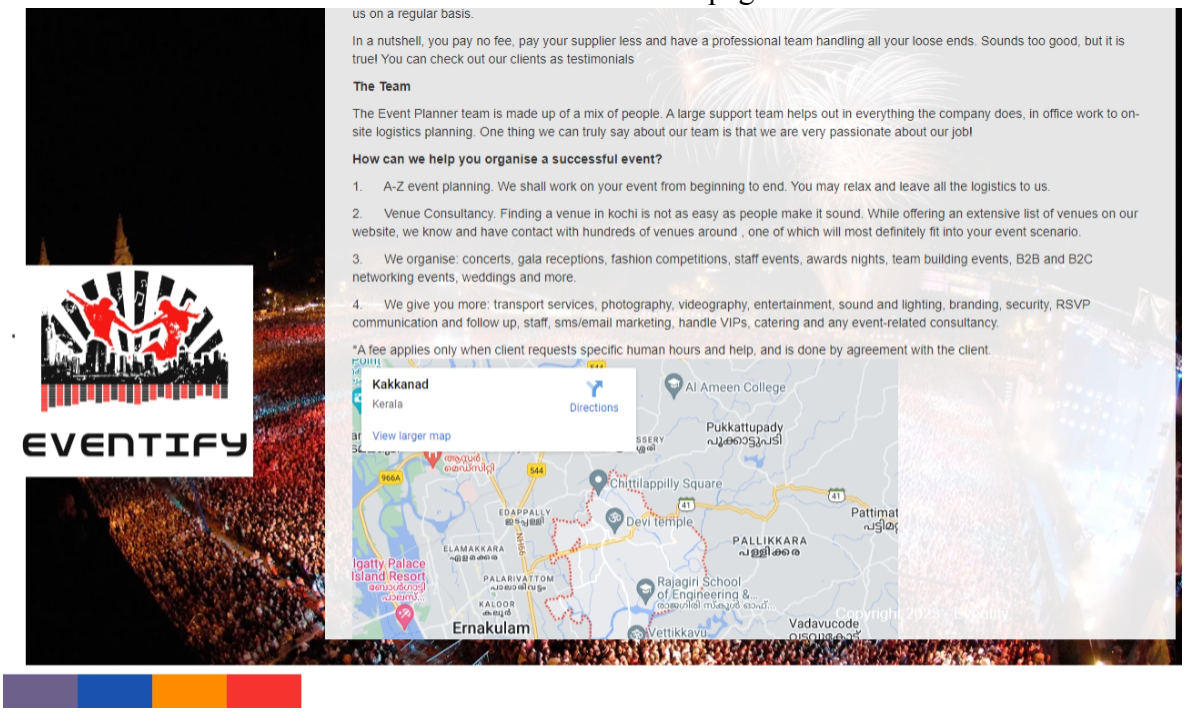
figure 7.8.6 shows the pseudo code for the successful payment done.

APPENDIX B
SAMPLE SCREENSHOTS

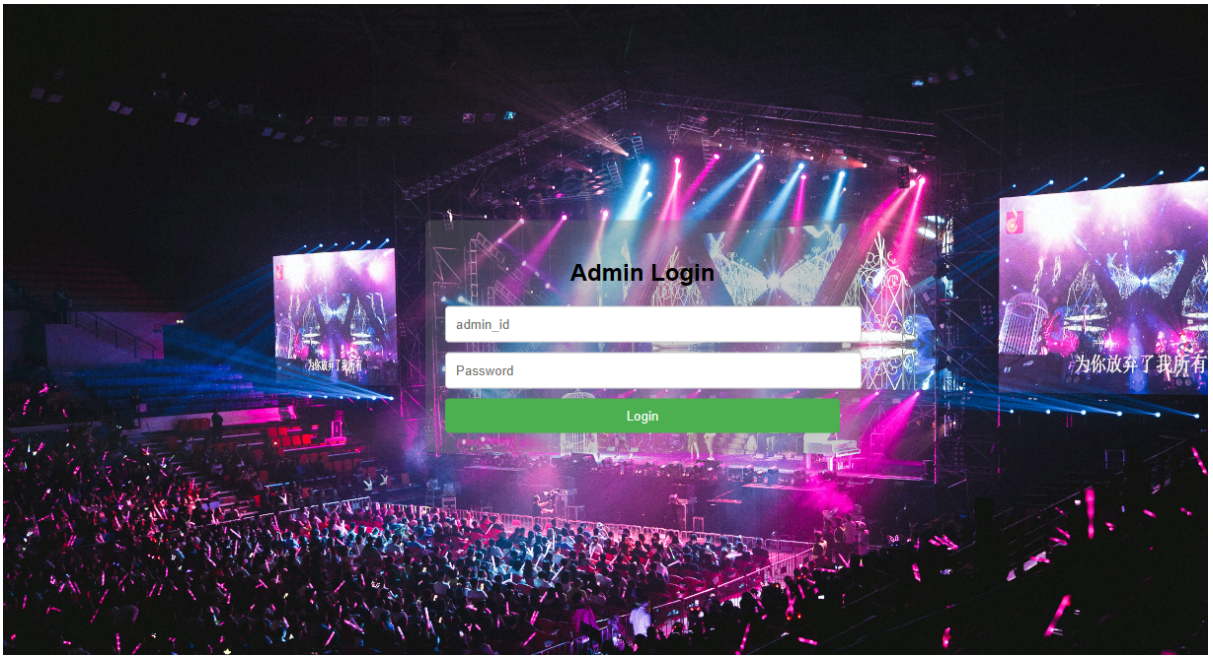
1. HOME PAGE



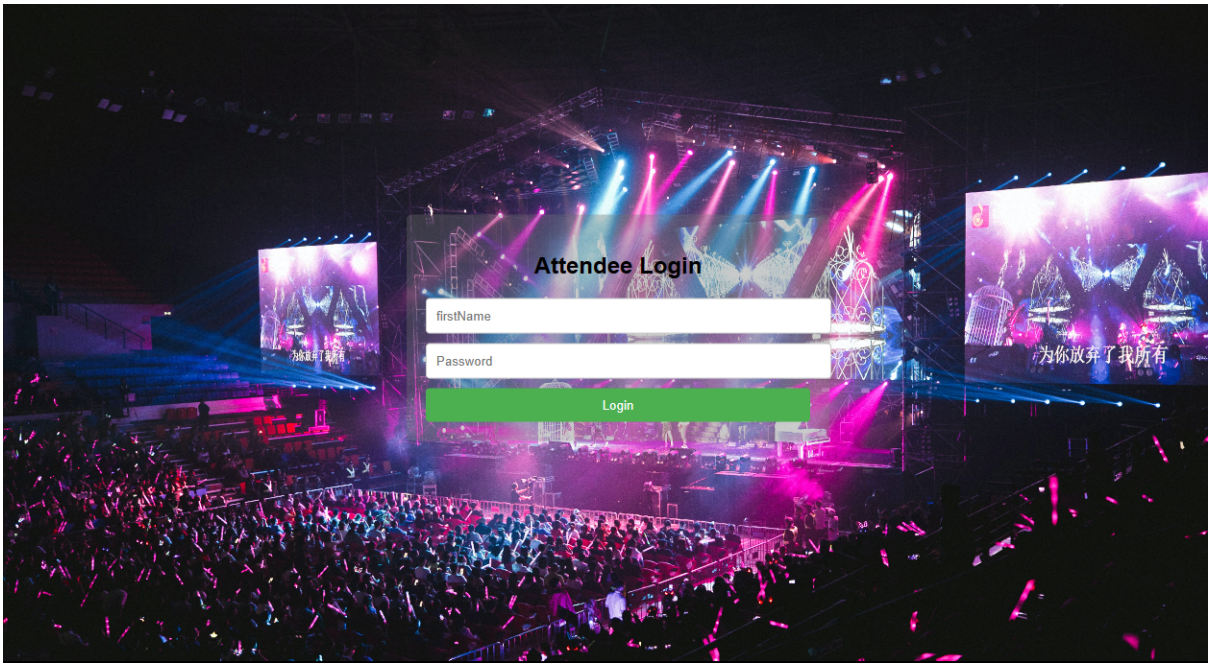
7.9 Shows the home page



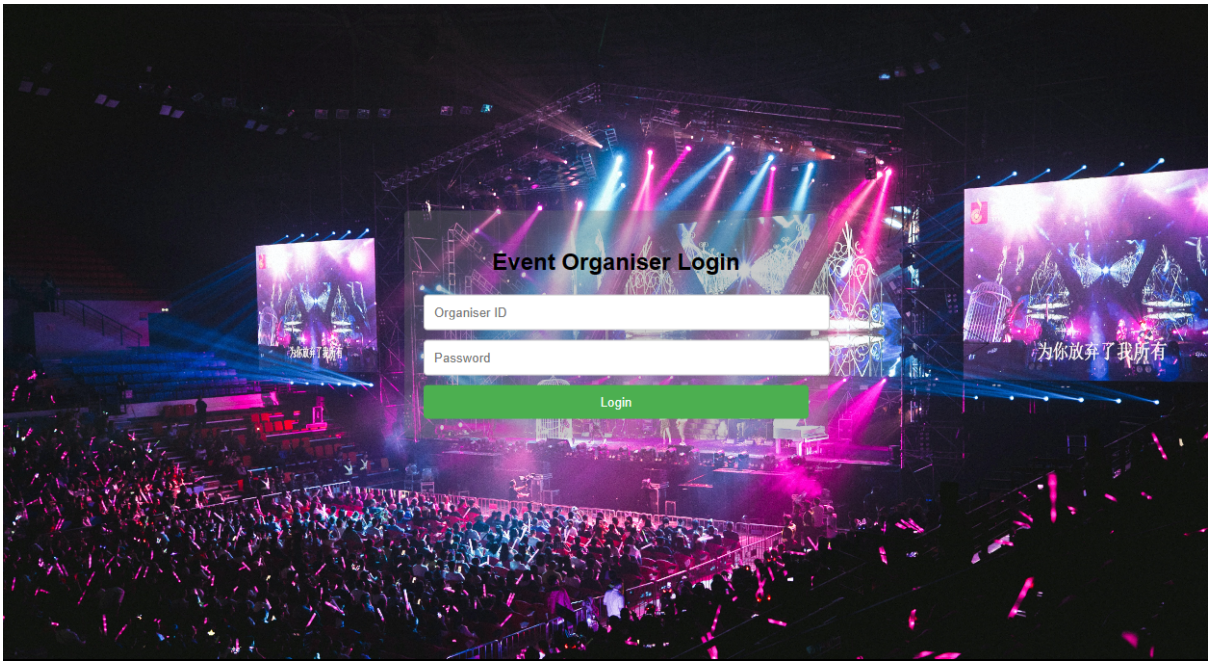
7.10.depicts the About Us page



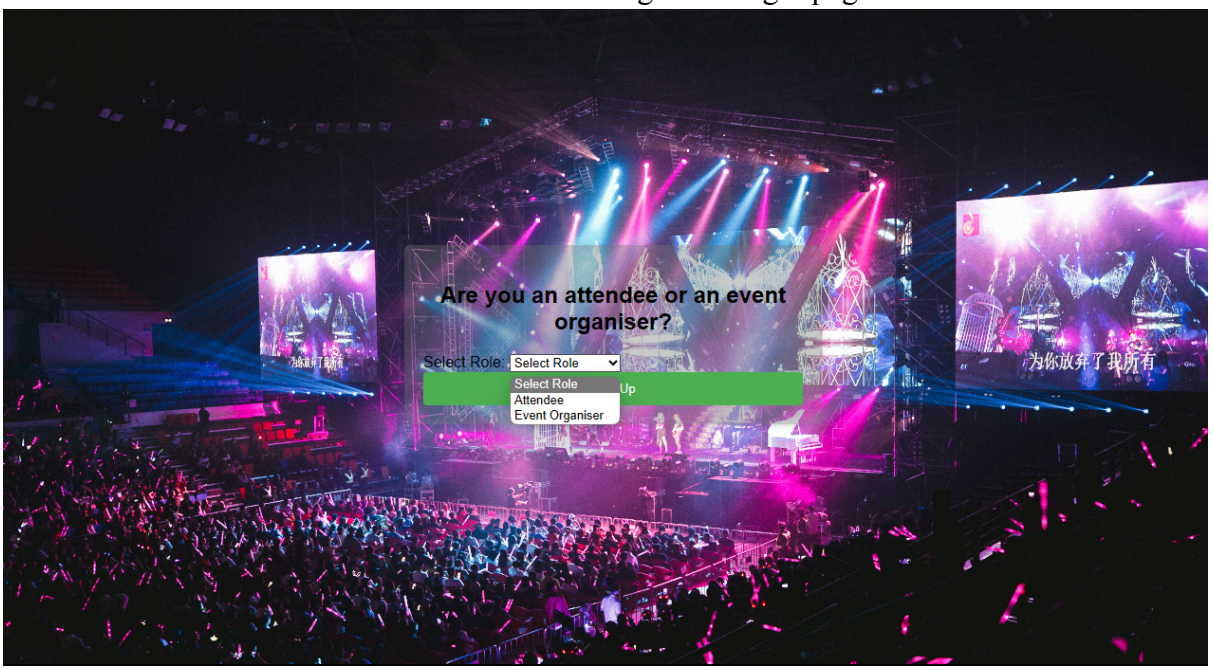
7.11.Shows Admin login page



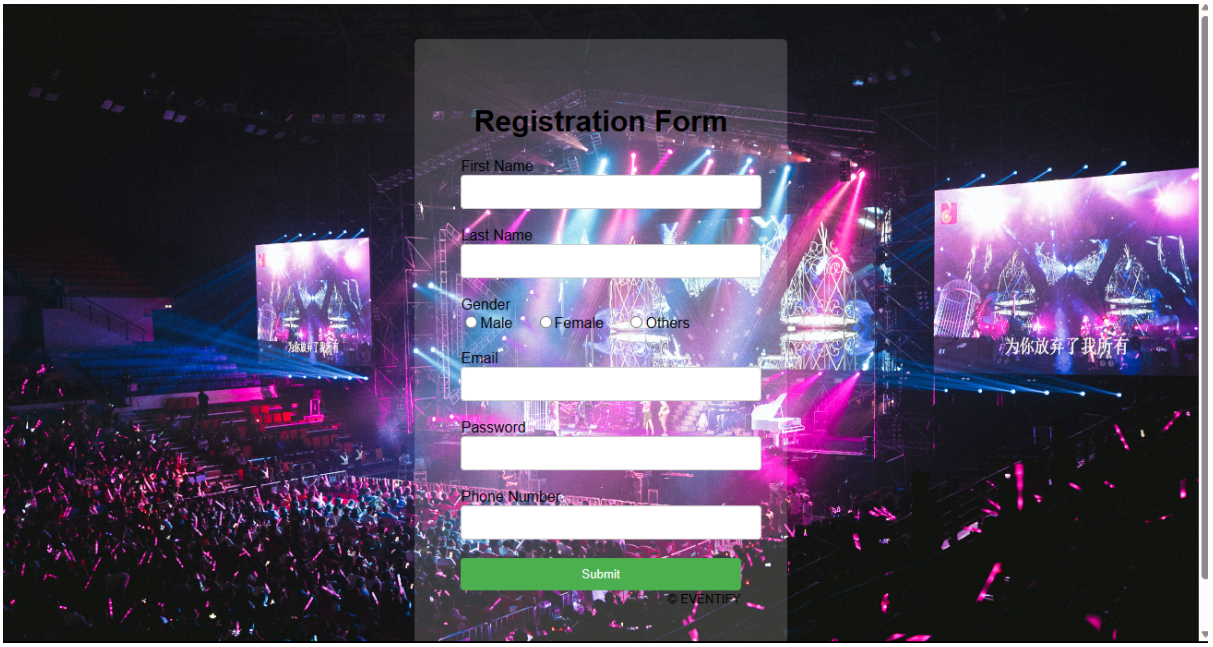
7.12. Shows the Attendee Login page for the users



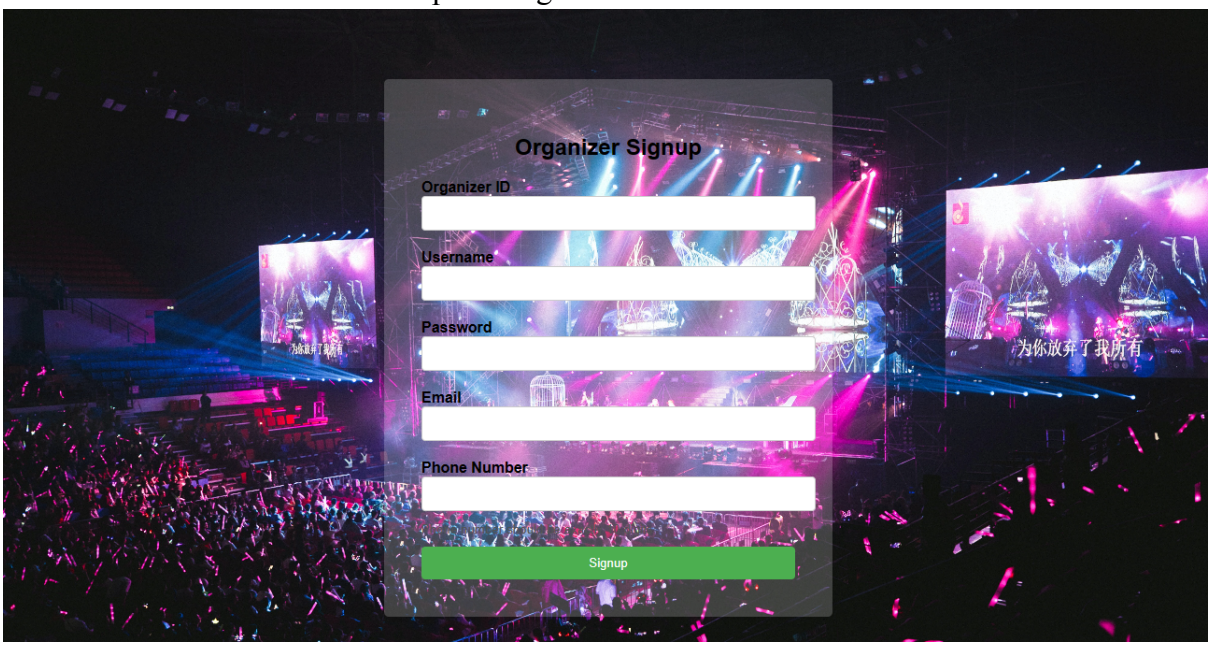
7.13.Shows the event organiser login page



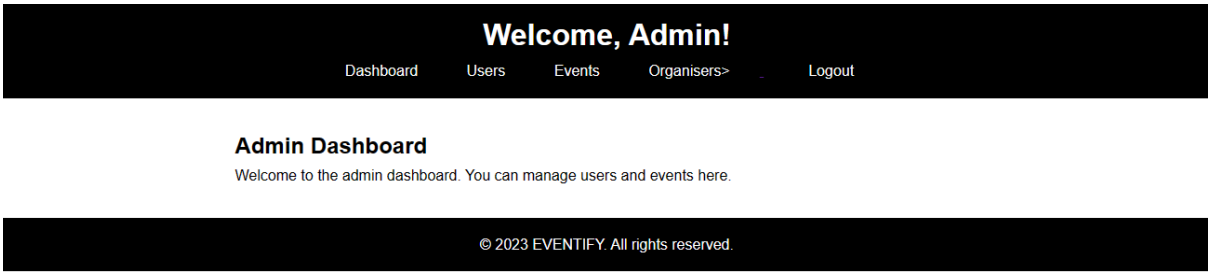
7.14. Selection of user account



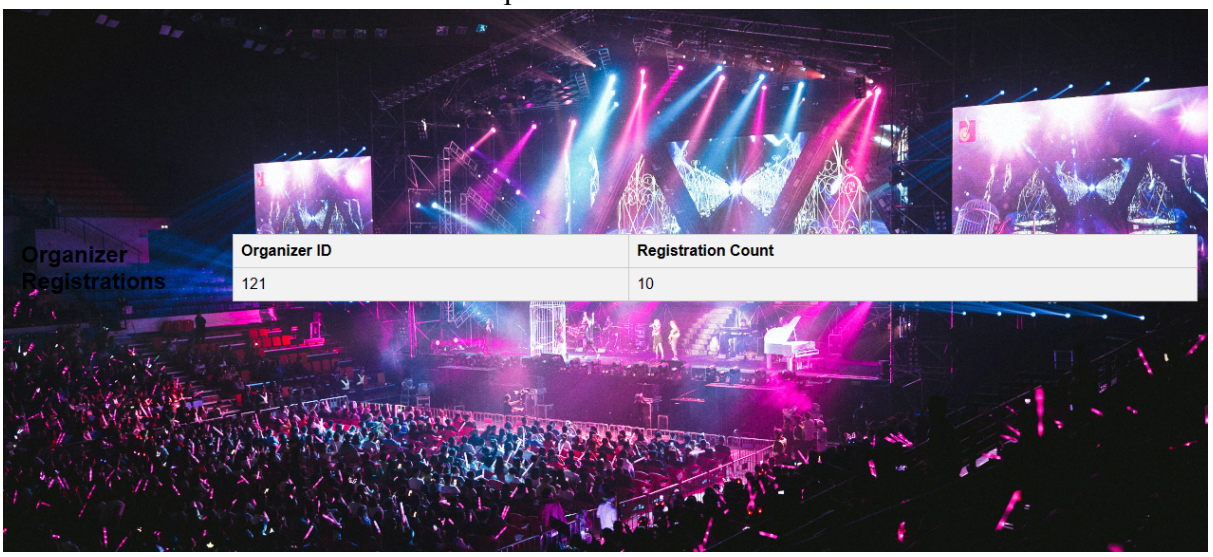
7.12.1.depicts Registration form for attendee



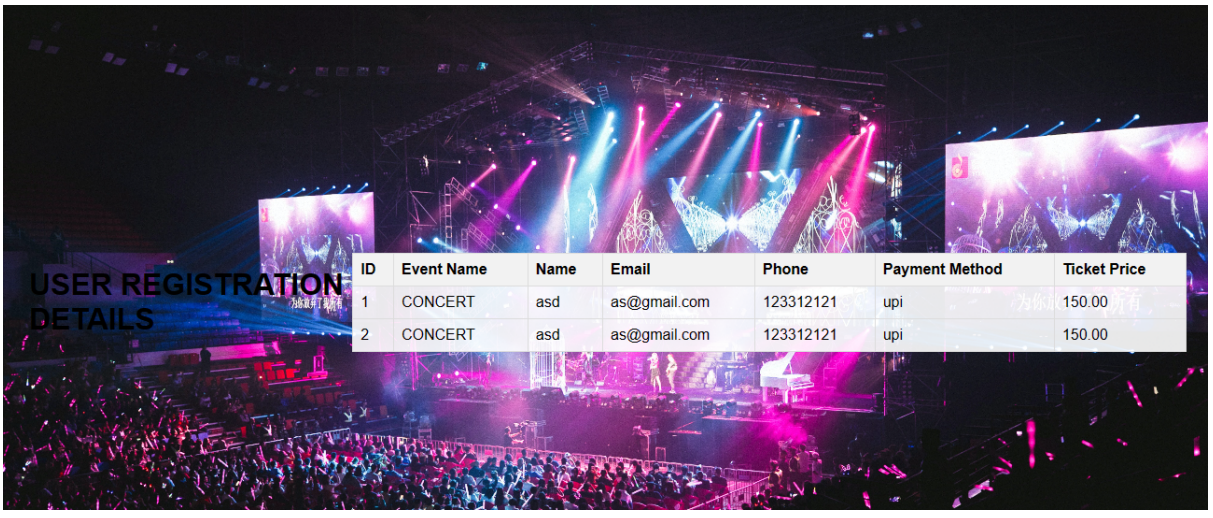
17.13.1.depicts Registration for event organisers



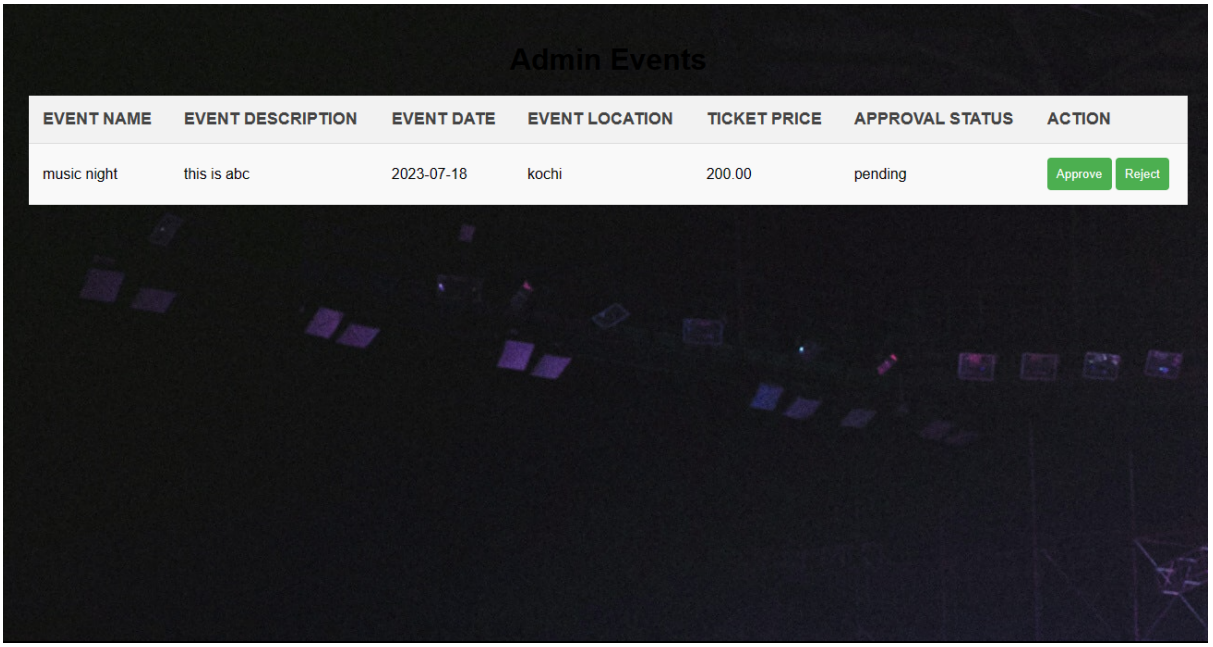
7.15.depicts admin dashboard



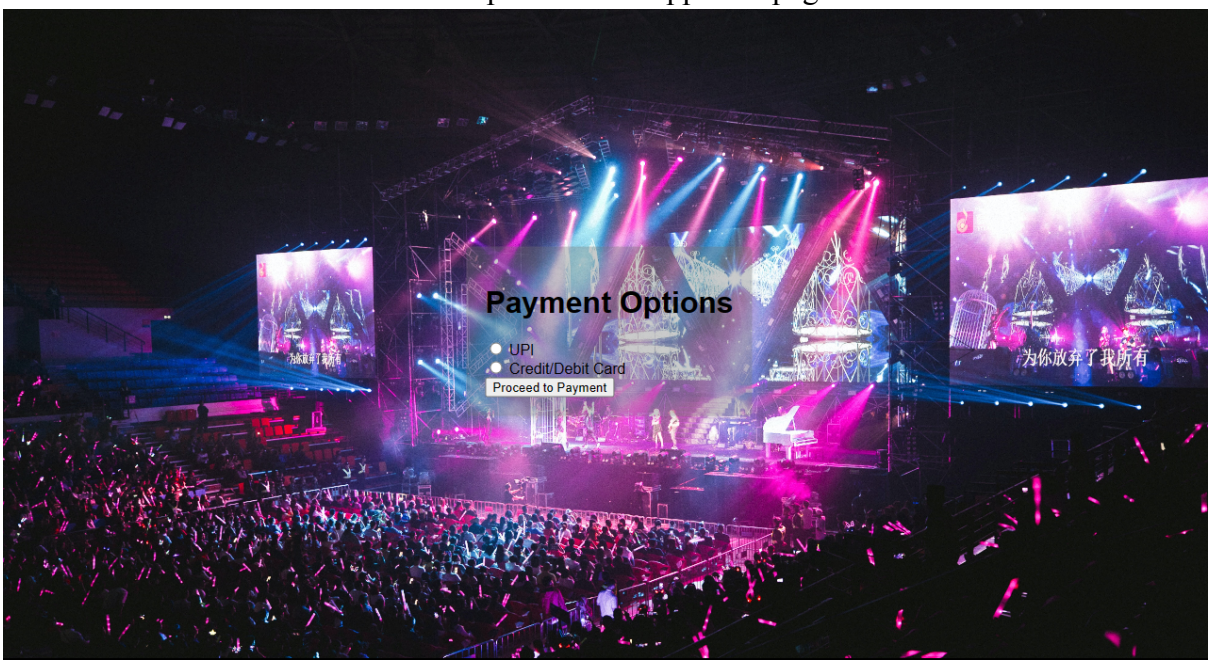
7.15.1 depicts different event organisers registered



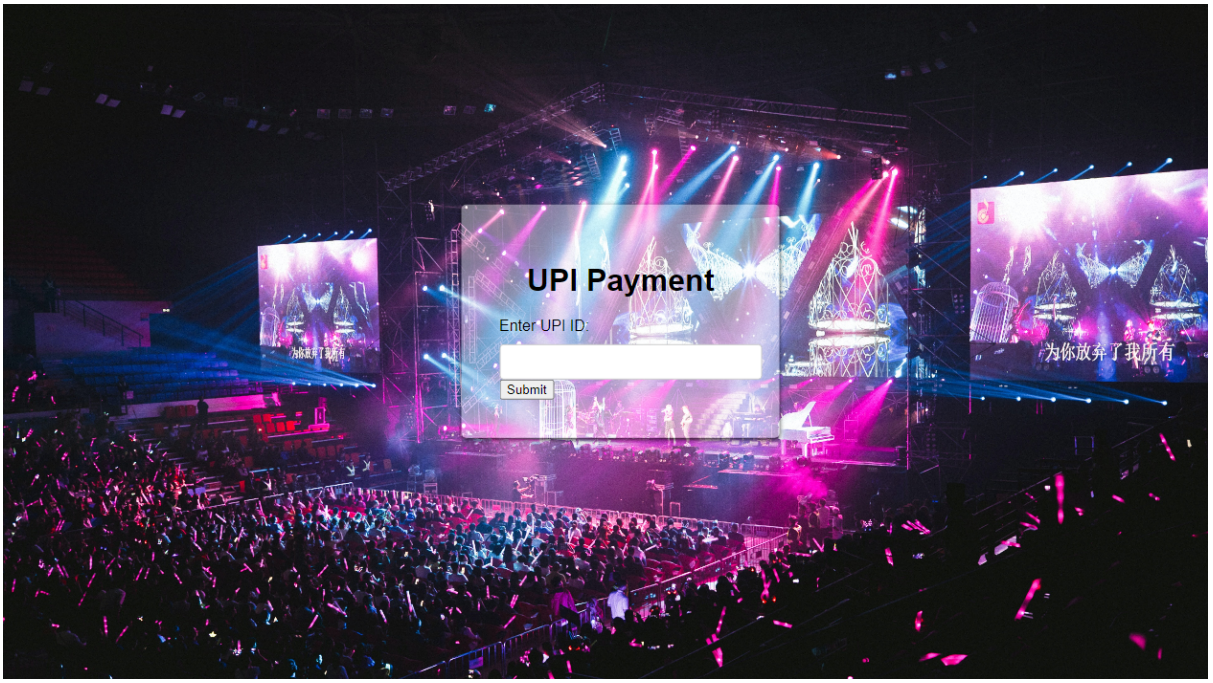
7.15.2.depicts different users registered for the events



7.15.3.depicts Admin approval page

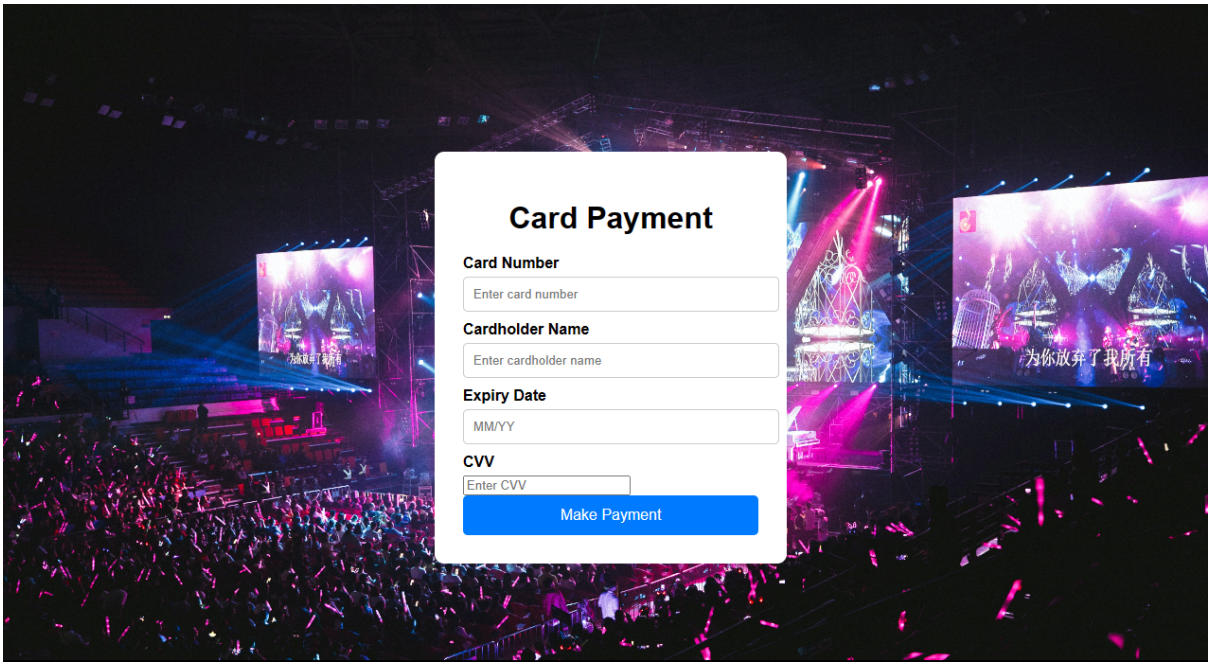


7.16.Payment options for the attendee for the evets

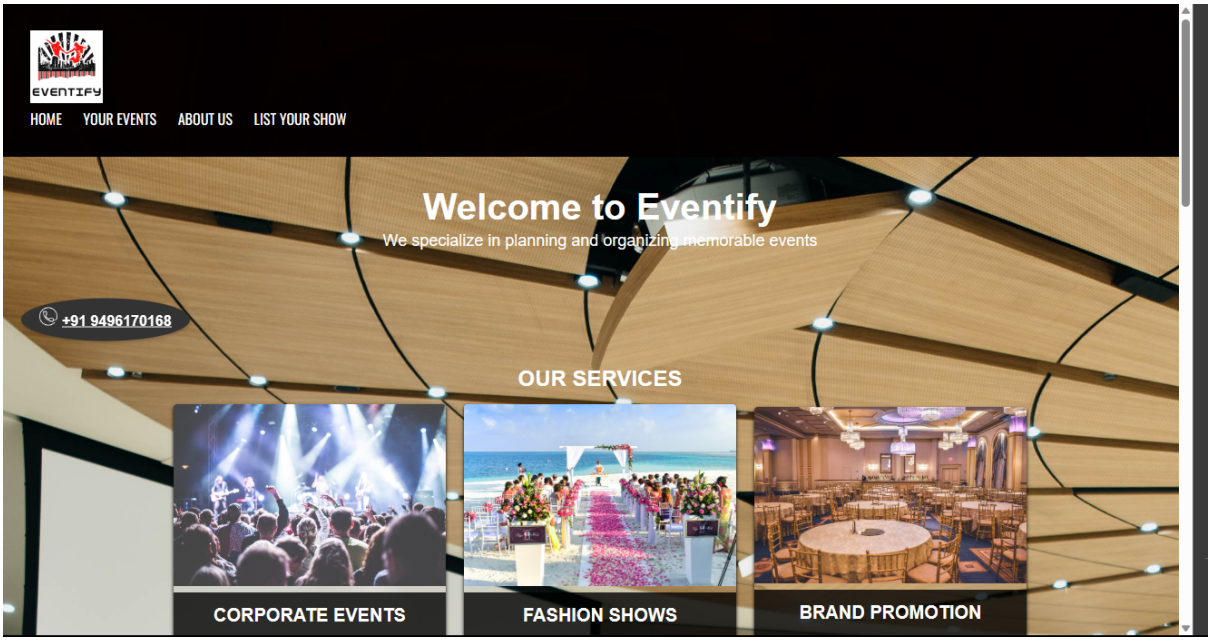


7.16.1.depicts the UPI Payment method

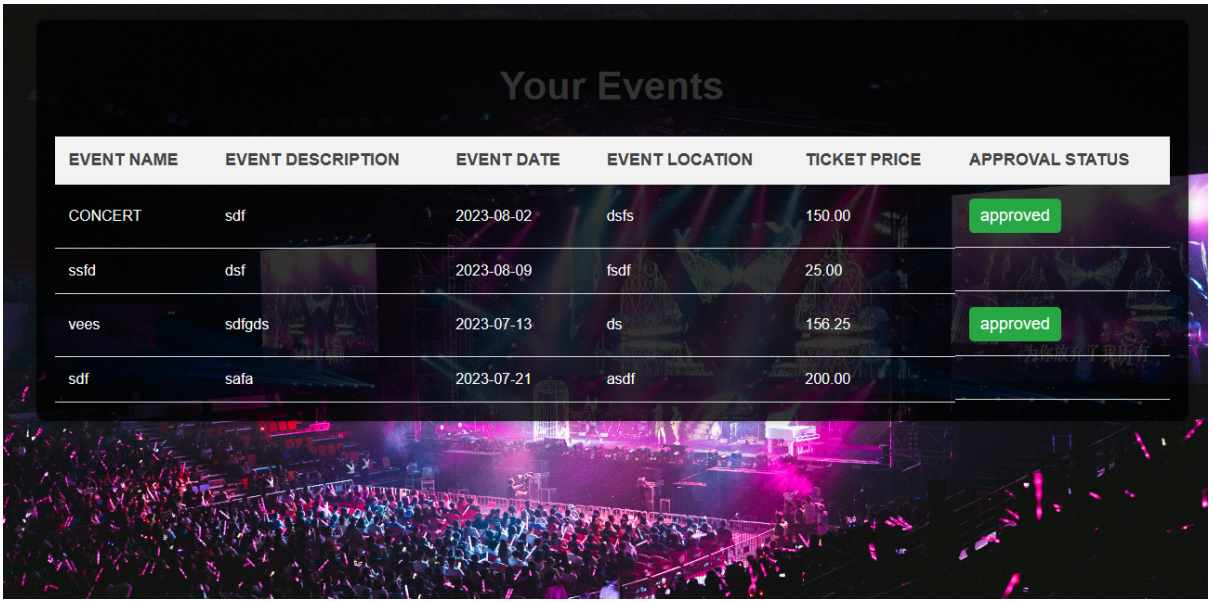
\



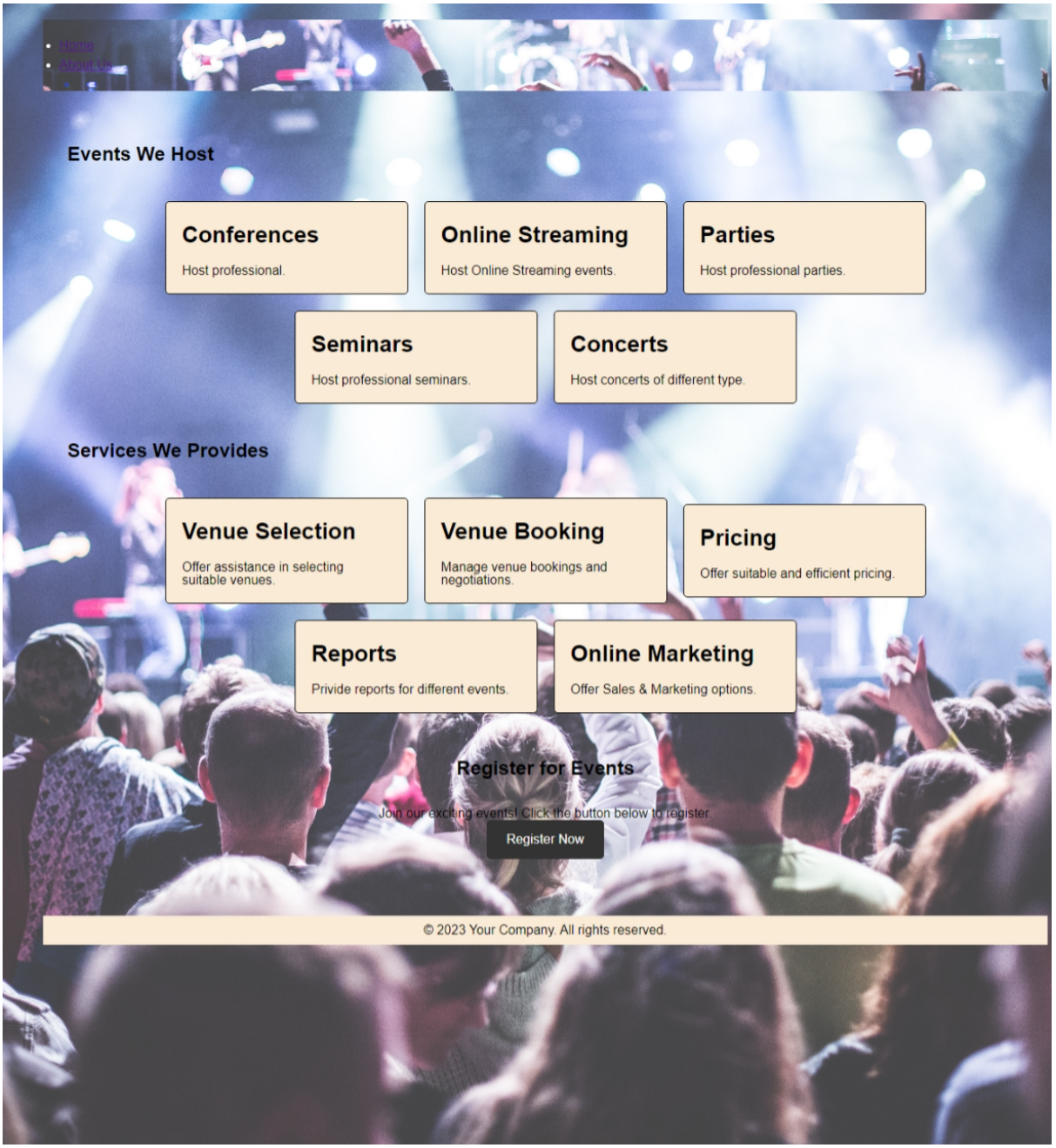
7.16.2.depicts the Card Payment method



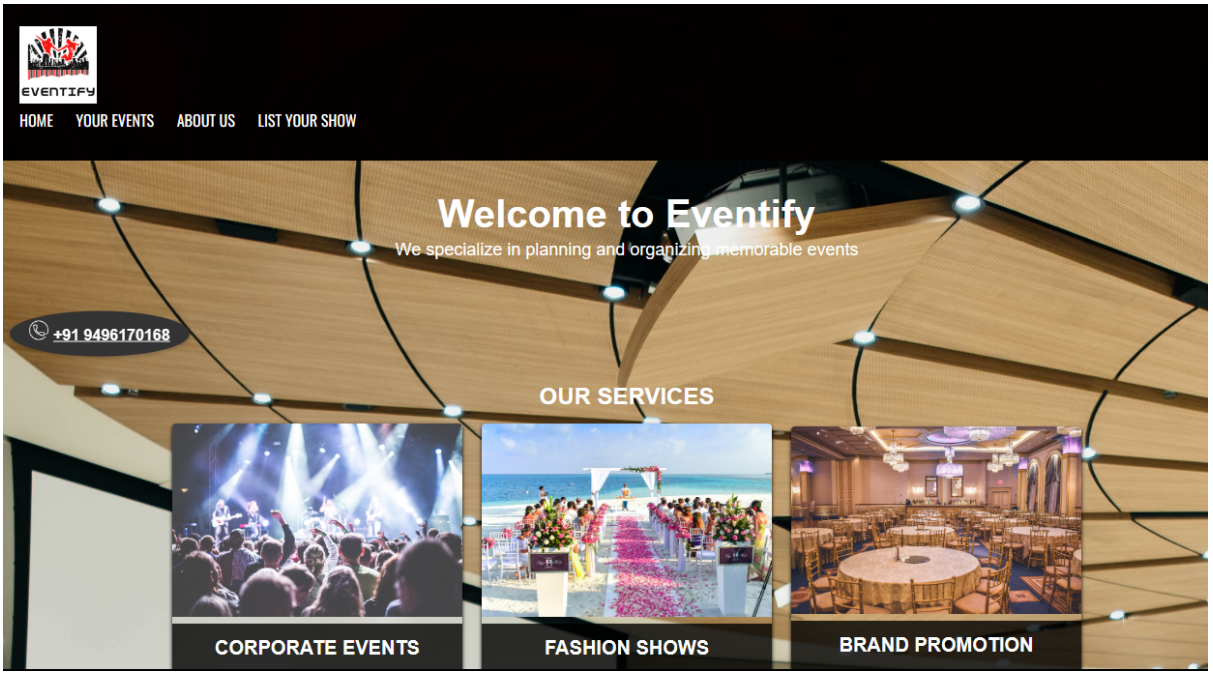
7.17.shows the Home page



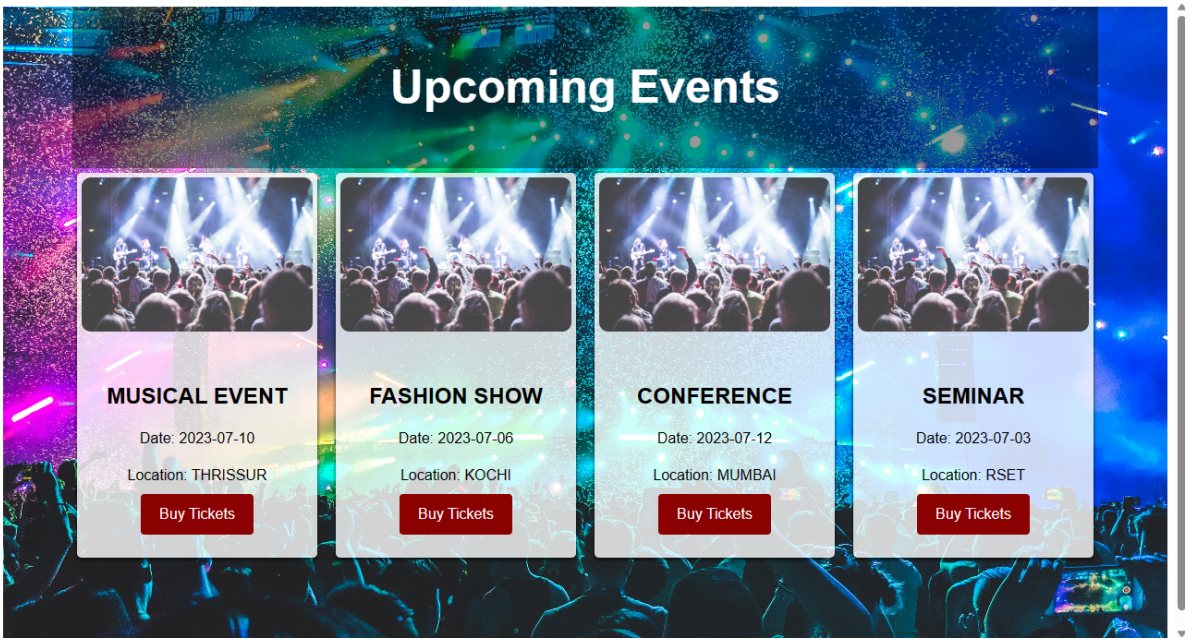
7.17.1.depicts the List of the Approved events



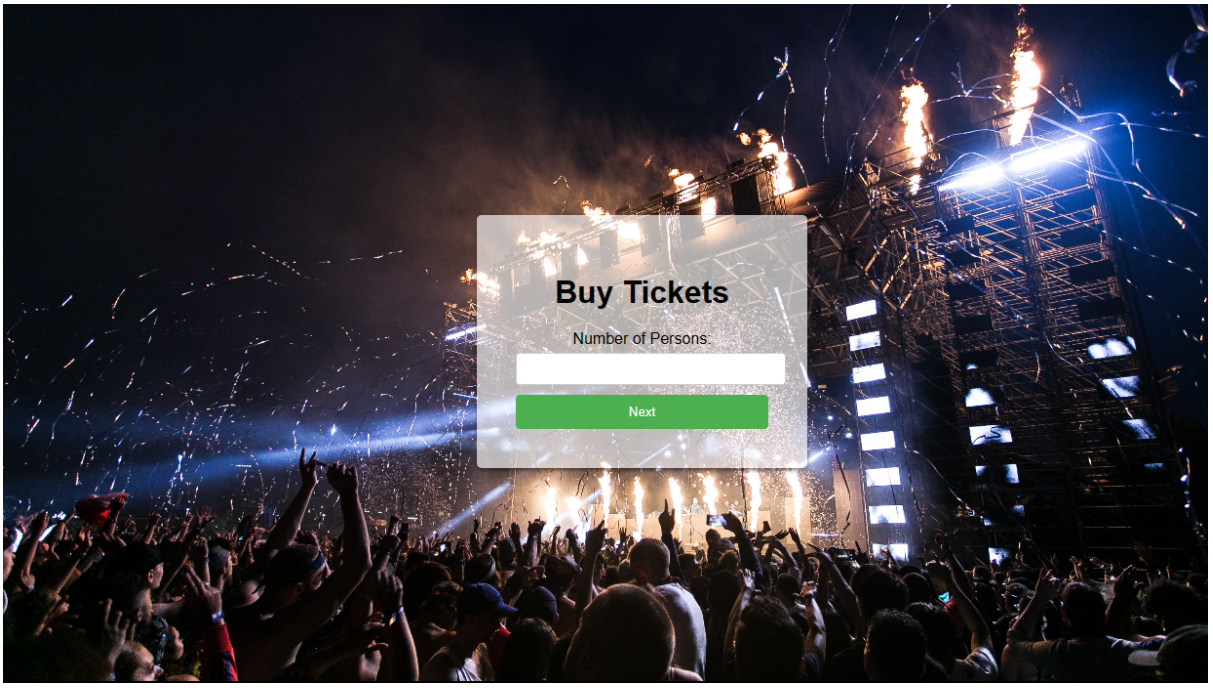
7.17.2.shows different services provided in the website



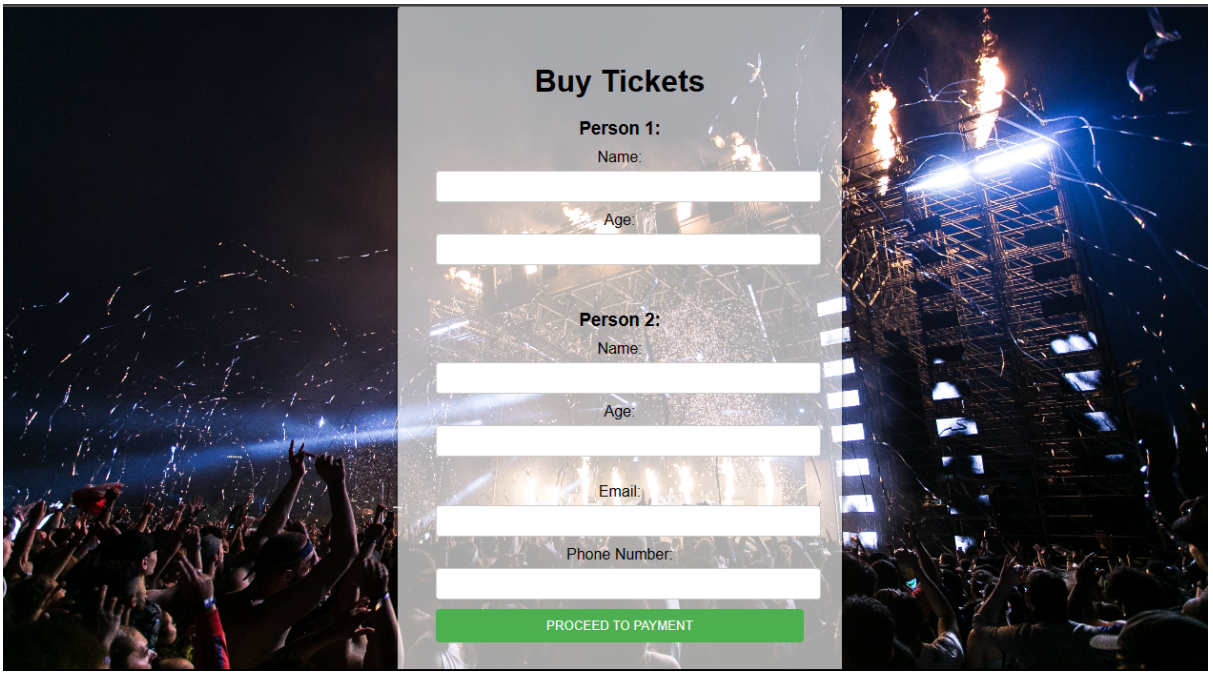
7.18.shows the Home page



7.18.1.shows the Upcoming evet details

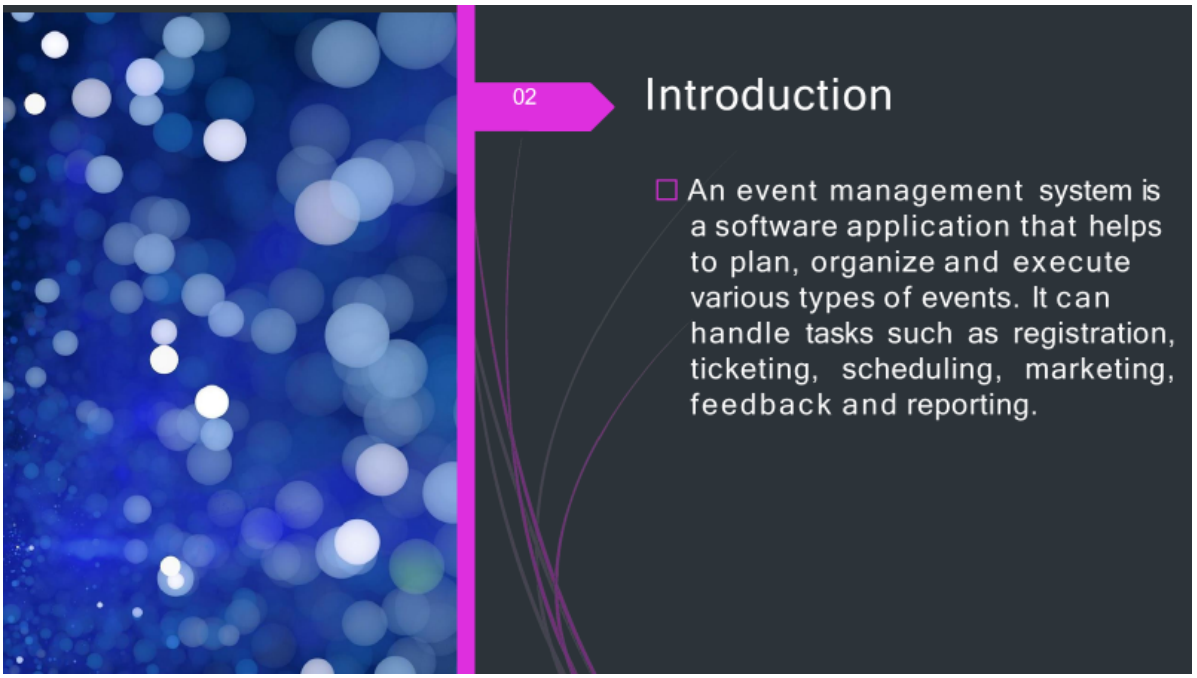


7.18.2.Providing number of attendees attending the event



7.18.3.Providing name and age of the different attendees

APPENDIX C
SLIDES



03

Problem statement

- Develop a webpage for event organizers to showcase the events they can host. The webpage should provide an intuitive user interface where event organizers can present details about various events they offer.
- The registration system aims to simplify the event management workflow, streamline communication, and centralize event-related information.

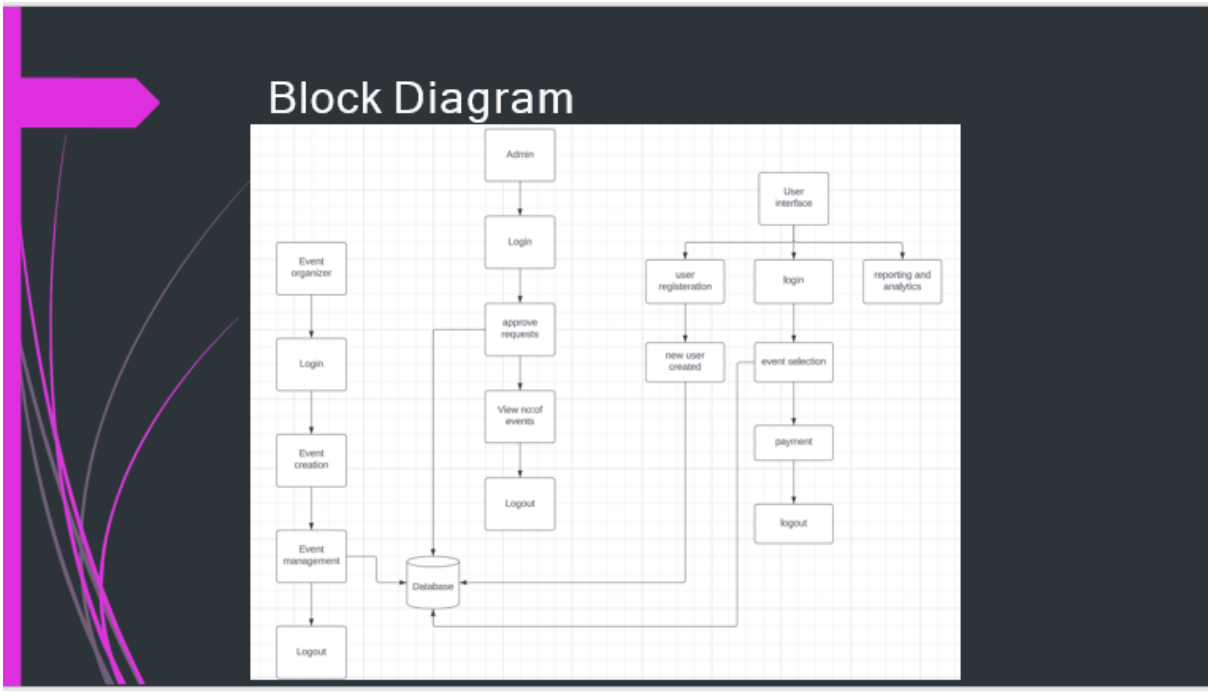
04

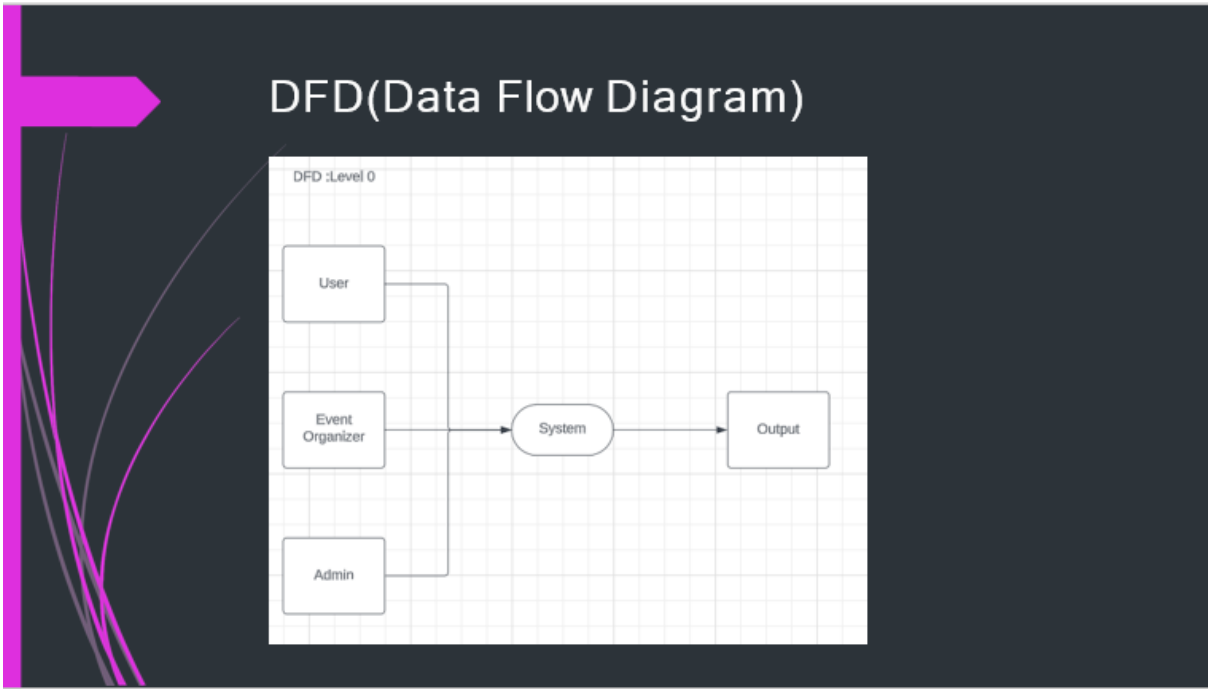
Application

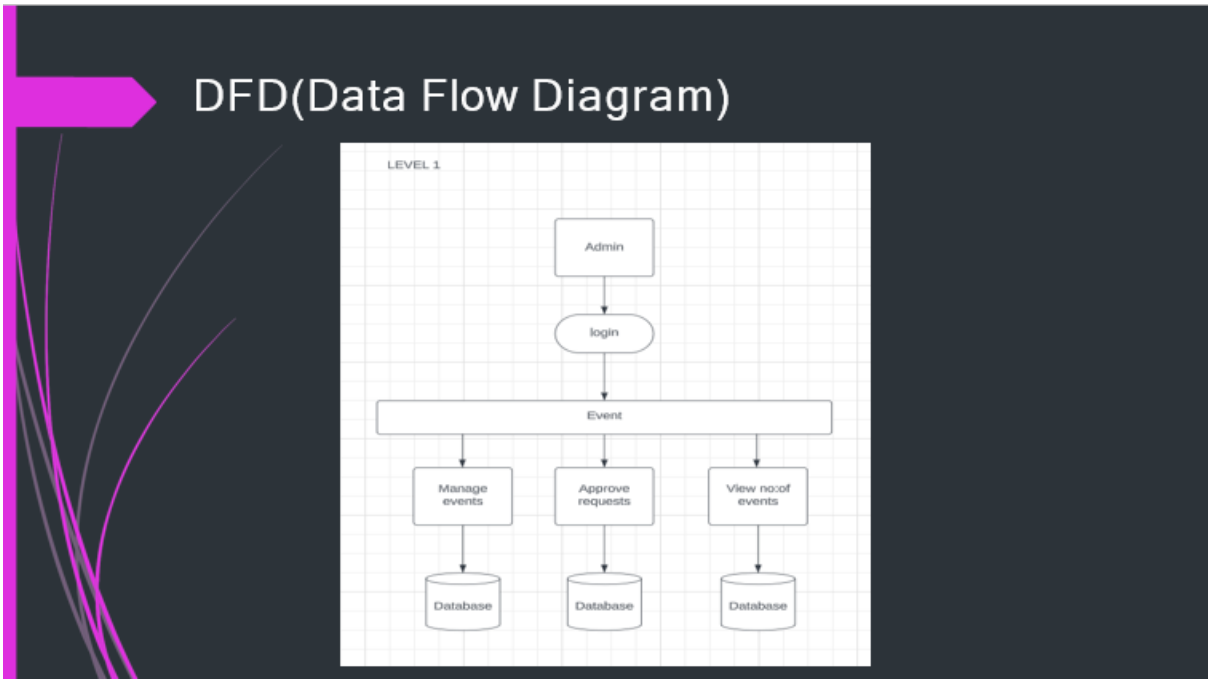
- Event Organizer Registration: Allow event organizers to create an account and register themselves as authorized organizers.
- Attendee Registration: Offer an easy and user-friendly registration process for attendees to sign up for events. This may involve collecting attendee information such as name, contact details, and ticket preferences.
- Ticketing and Payment: Facilitate the ticketing process, allowing event organizers to set ticket prices, ticket types, and available quantities. Integrate secure payment gateways to enable online ticket purchases.
- Communication and Notifications: Implement a communication system to allow organizers to send event-related notifications and updates to registered attendees. This may include email notifications, reminders, and event-specific announcements.

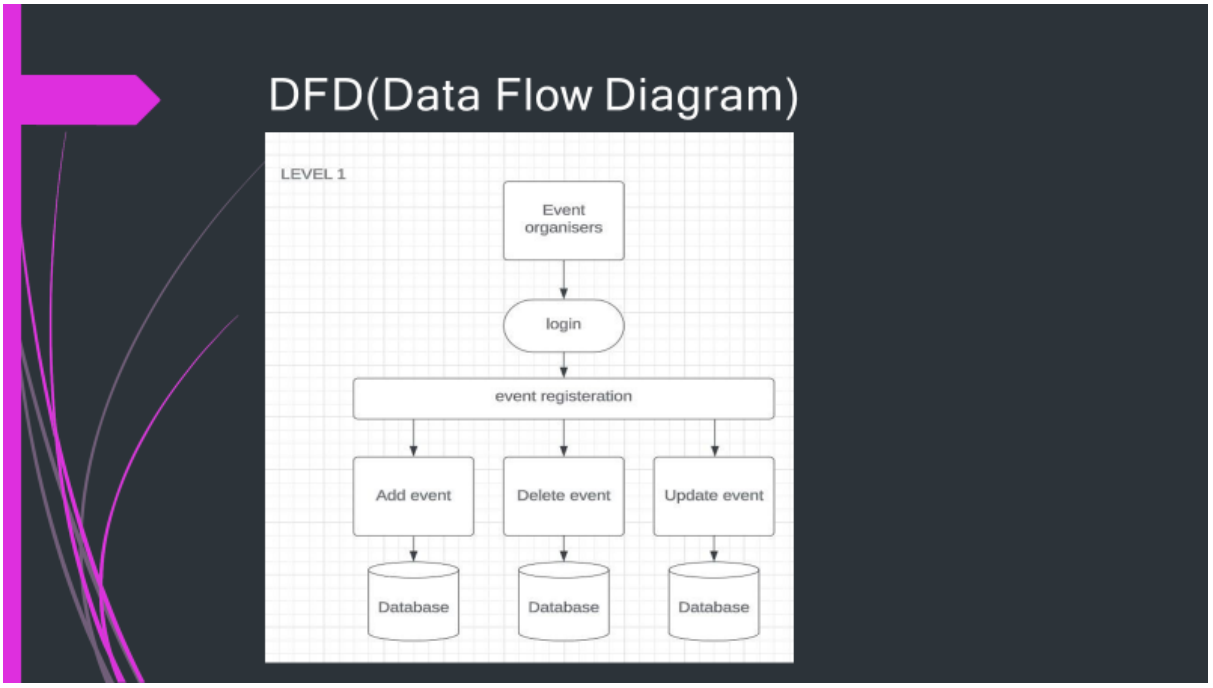

05
Existing Works
• Eventbrite
• MCI Group
• Encore Event Technologies
• George P. Johnson
• Global Events Management
• Maritz Global Events
• Laqshya Live Experiences
• WeddingSutra.com
• DNA Entertainment Networks Pvt. Ltd.
• Red Events India

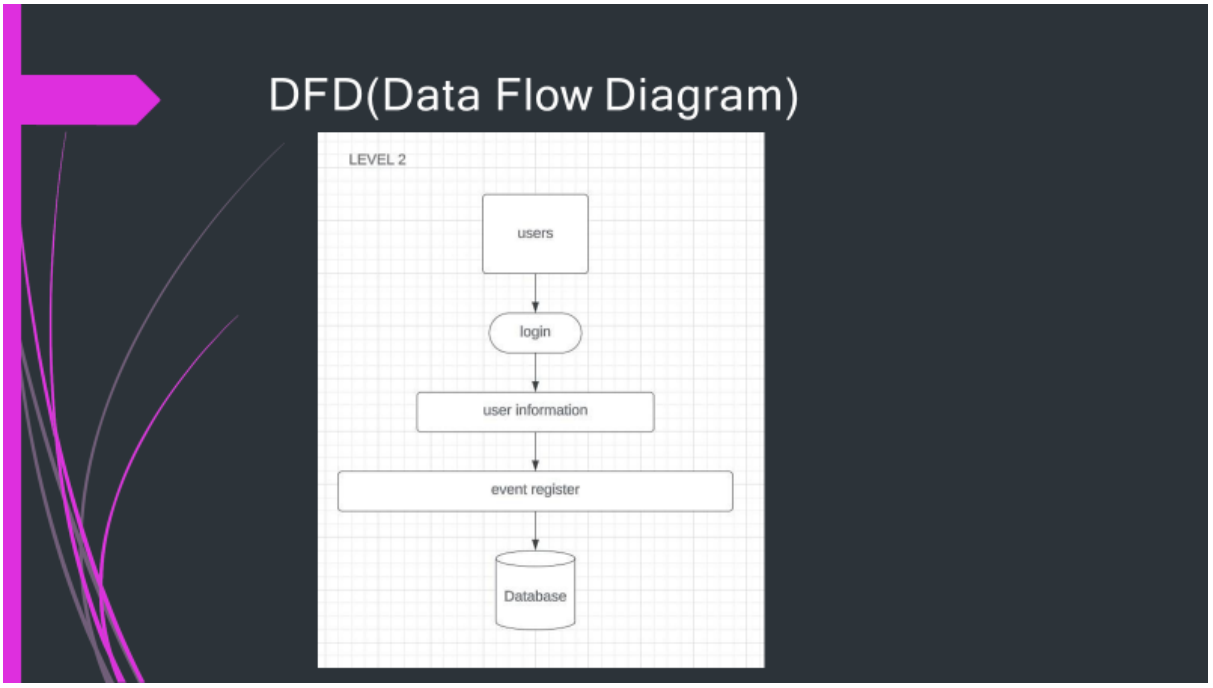

06
Challenges in developing Eventify:
Implementing a login system for both attendees and organizers can provide personalized experiences and enhance the functionality of the event management webpage.
However there are few challenges to this:
User Registration and Validation: Validating user input during the registration process is important to prevent malicious or incorrect data from being stored.
Scalability and Performance: As the number of registered attendees and organizers grows, the system should be able to handle increased traffic and user interactions.
Session Management and Authorization: Managing user sessions and ensuring proper authorization for different user roles (attendees vs. organizers) is vital. You'll need to handle session expiration, session persistence, and secure session management to prevent unauthorized access and maintain user privacy.

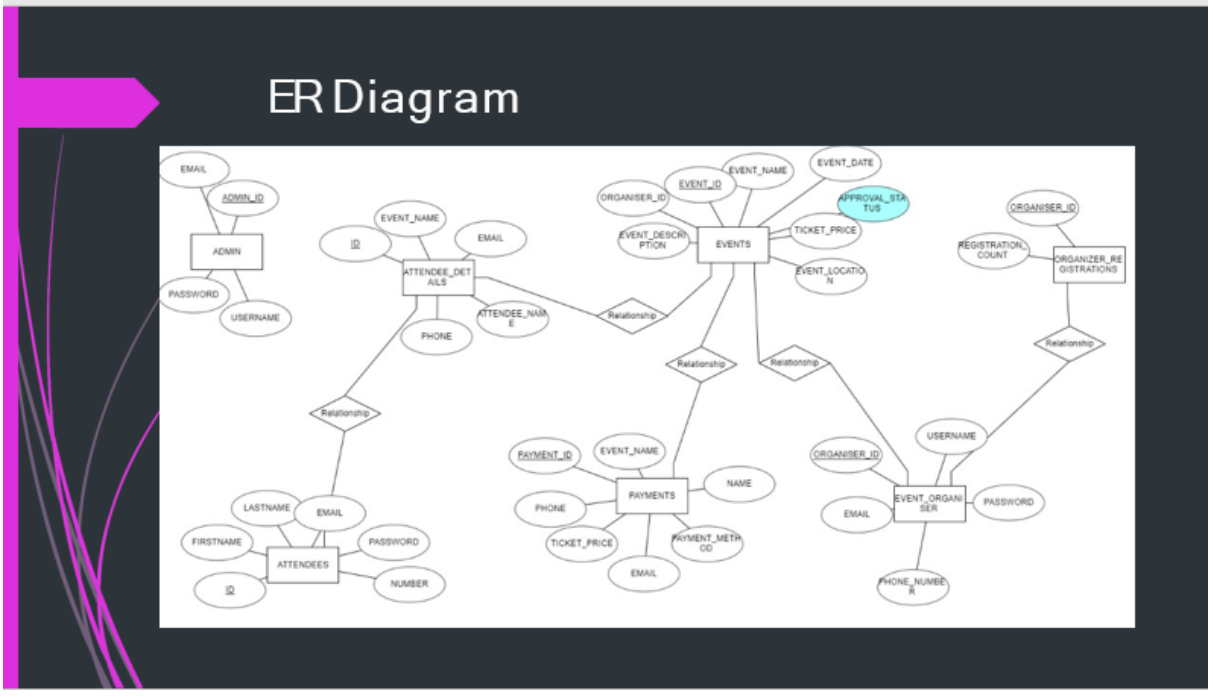

Block Diagram
Admin
Login
approve requests
View no:of events
Logout
Event organizer
Login
Event creation
Event management
Logout
Database
User interface
user registeration
login
reporting and analytics
new user created
event selection
payment
logout


DFD(Data Flow Diagram)
DFD :Level 0
User
Event Organizer
Admin
System
Output

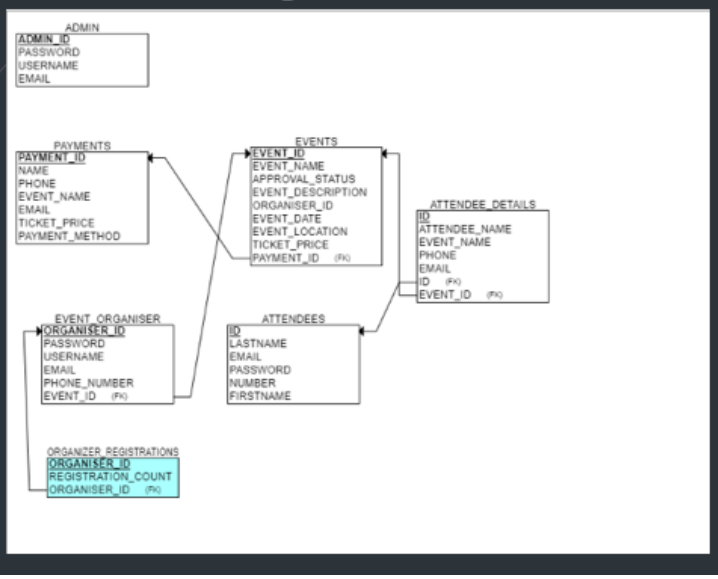

DFD(Data Flow Diagram)
LEVEL 1
Admin
login
Event
Manage events
Approve requests
View no:of events
Database
Database
Database


DFD(Data Flow Diagram)
LEVEL 1
Event organisers
login
event registeration
Add event
Delete event
Update event
Database
Database
Database


DFD(Data Flow Diagram)
LEVEL 2
users
login
user information
event register
Database


ER Diagram
EMAIL
ADMIN_ID
ADMIN
PASSWORD
USERNAME
EVENT_NAME
ID
EMAIL
ATTENDEE_DETAILS
PHONE
ATTENDEE_NAME
Relationship
EVENT_ID
EVENT_DATE
ORGANISER_ID
APPROVAL_STATUS
EVENT_DESCRIPTION
EVENTS
TICKET_PRICE
EVENT_LOCATION
REGISTRATION_COUNT
ORGANIZER_REGISTRATIONS
LASTNAME
FIRSTNAME
ATTENDEES
NUMBER
PAYMENT_ID
PAYMENTS
NAME
TICKET_PRICE
PAYMENT_METHOD
USERNAME
EVENT_ORGANISER
PASSWORD
PHONE_NUMBER

Database Design



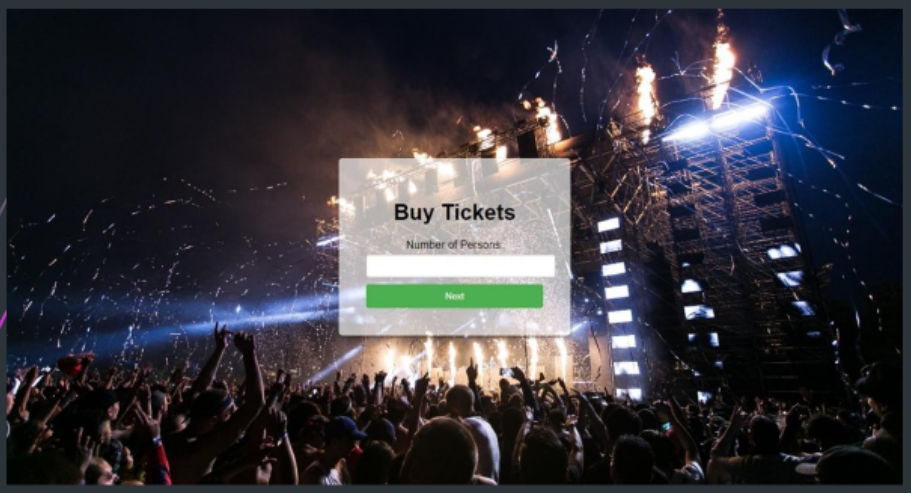
Implementation Details

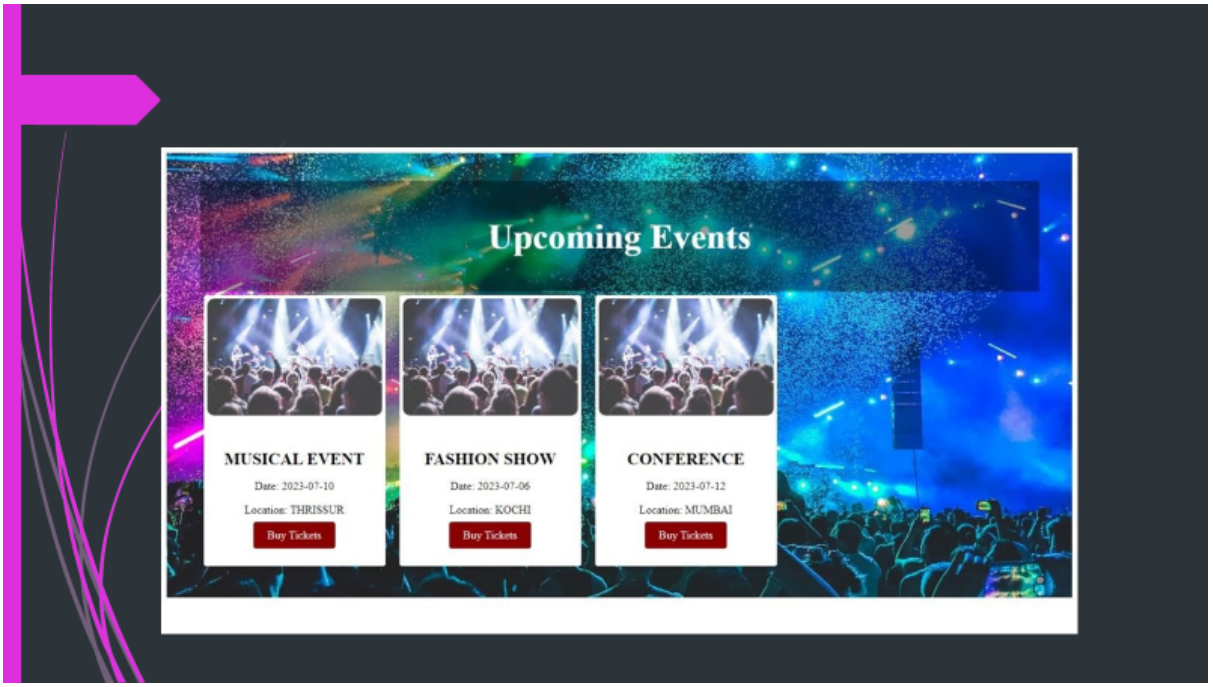
- SQl for creating and maintaining the database
- PHP-To establish server connection
- VScode platform for developing the website using HTML ,CSS and Javascript

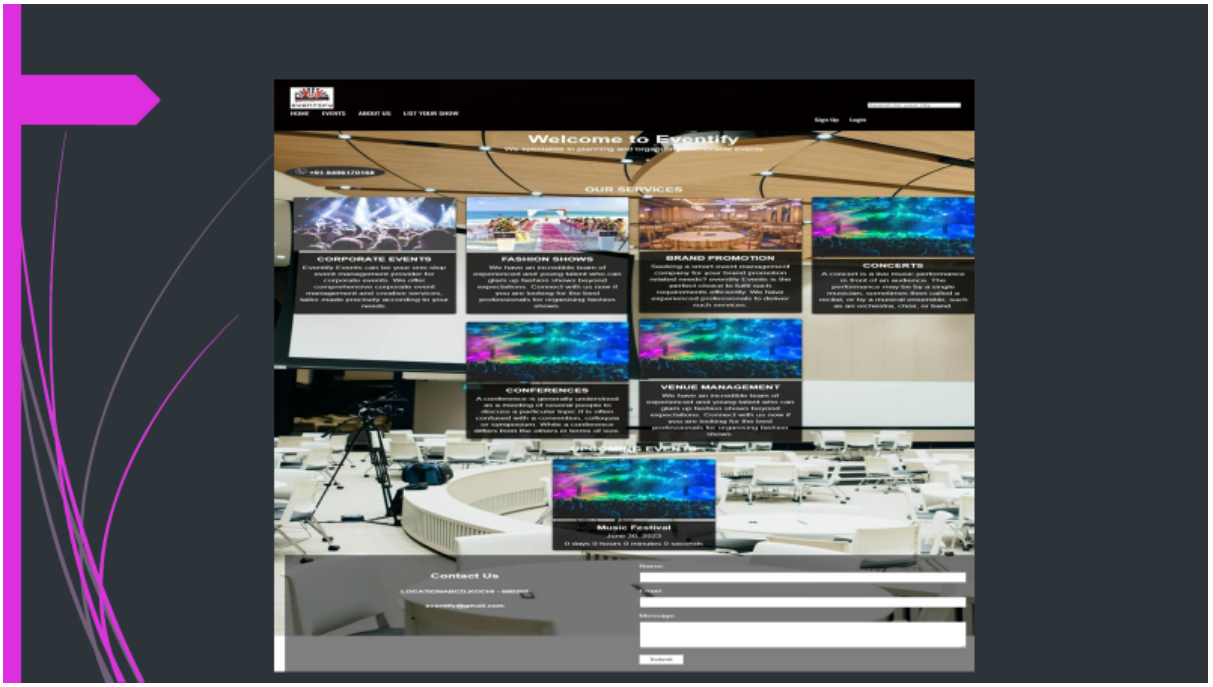
MODULES

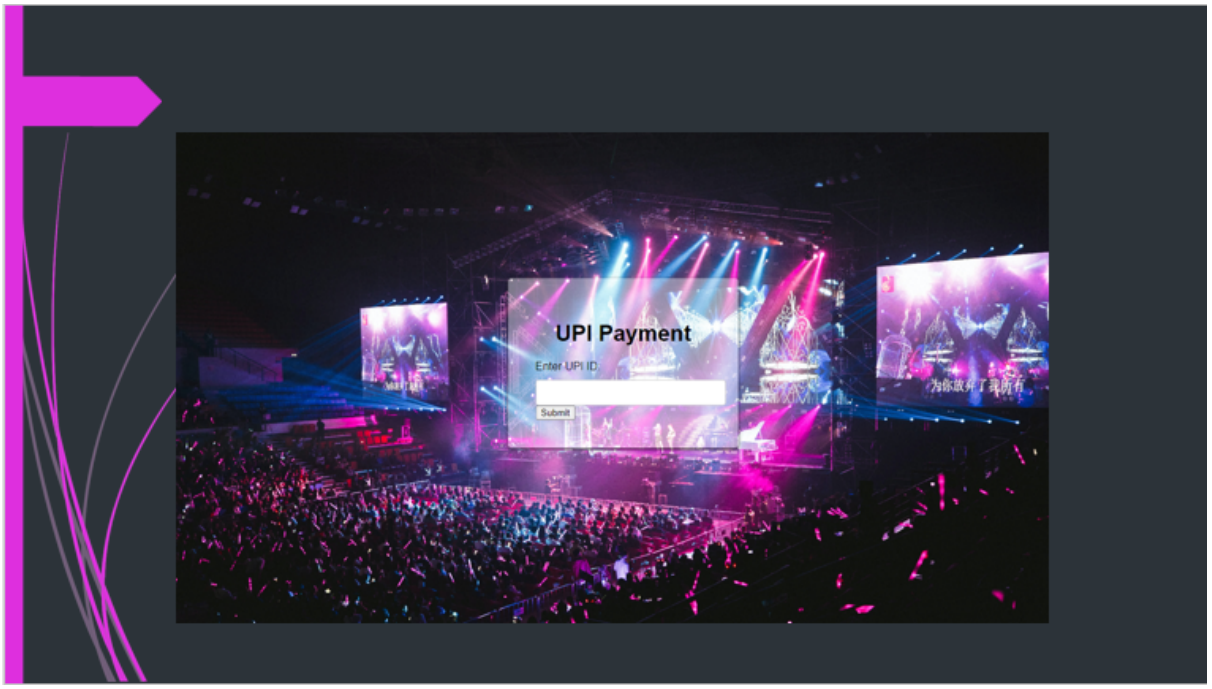
EVENT ORGANISERS	USERS	ADMIN
LOGIN	LOGIN	LOGIN
ADD EVENTS	REGISTER EVENTS	HANDLE PAYMENTS
MODIFY EVENTS	REPORT AND ANALYTICS	APPROVE OR DENY EVENT PROPOSAL

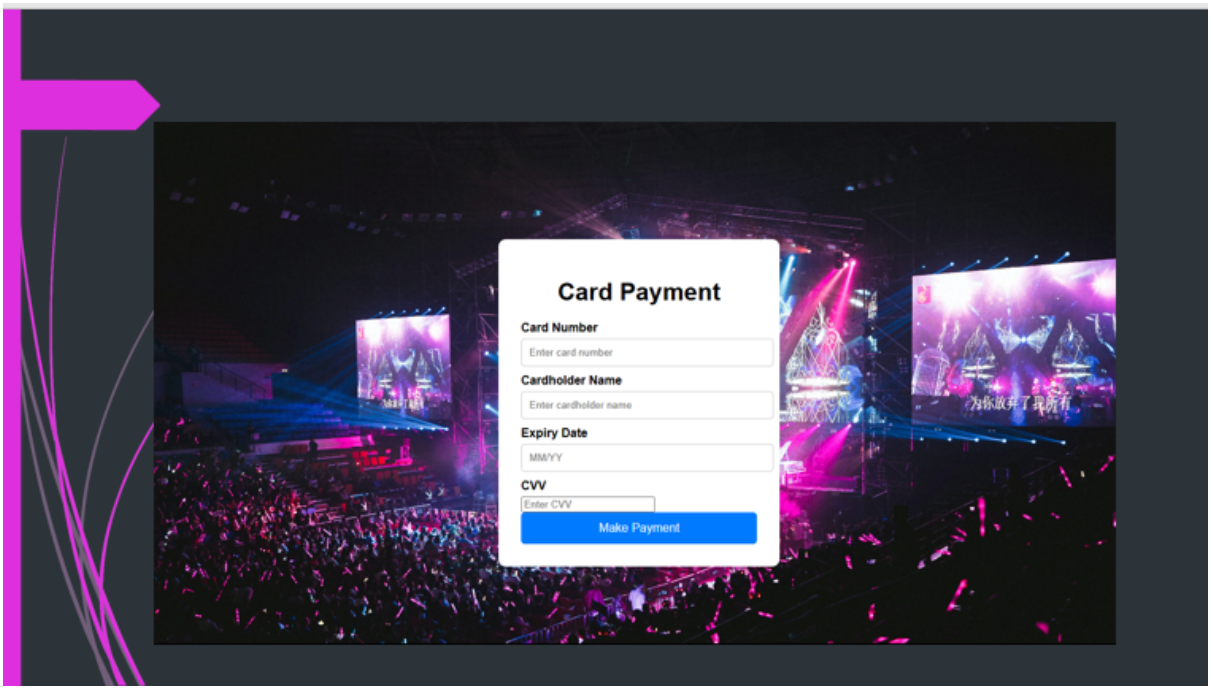
Screenshot of work done:

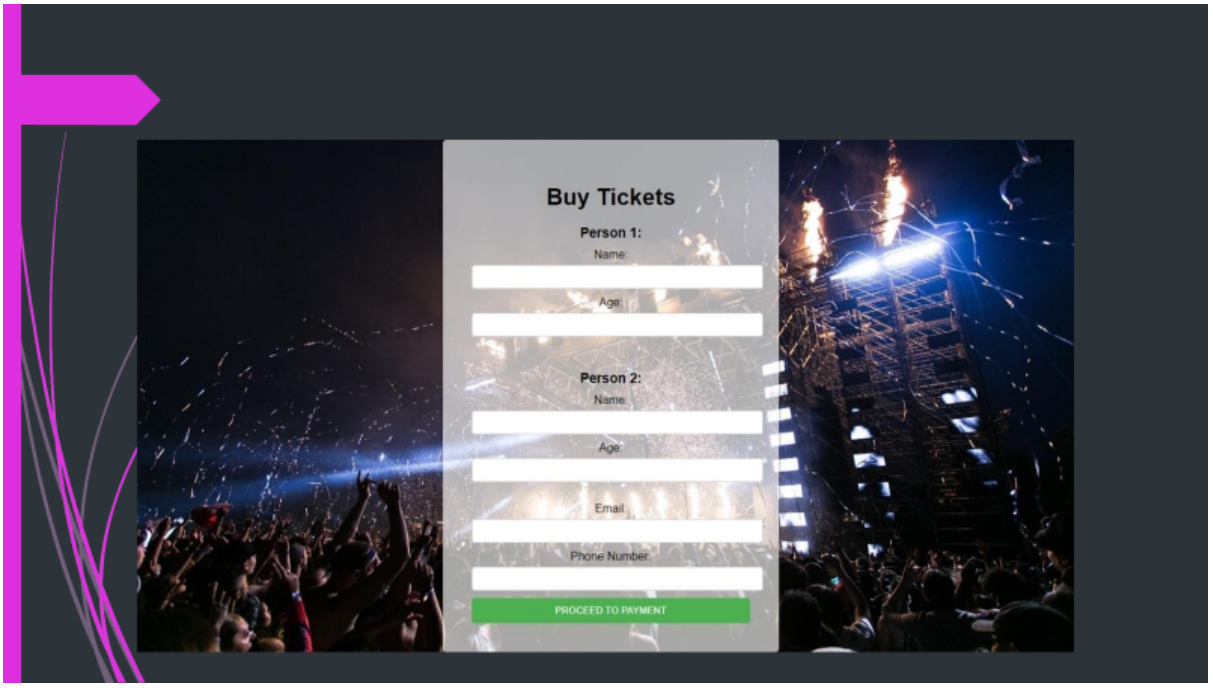


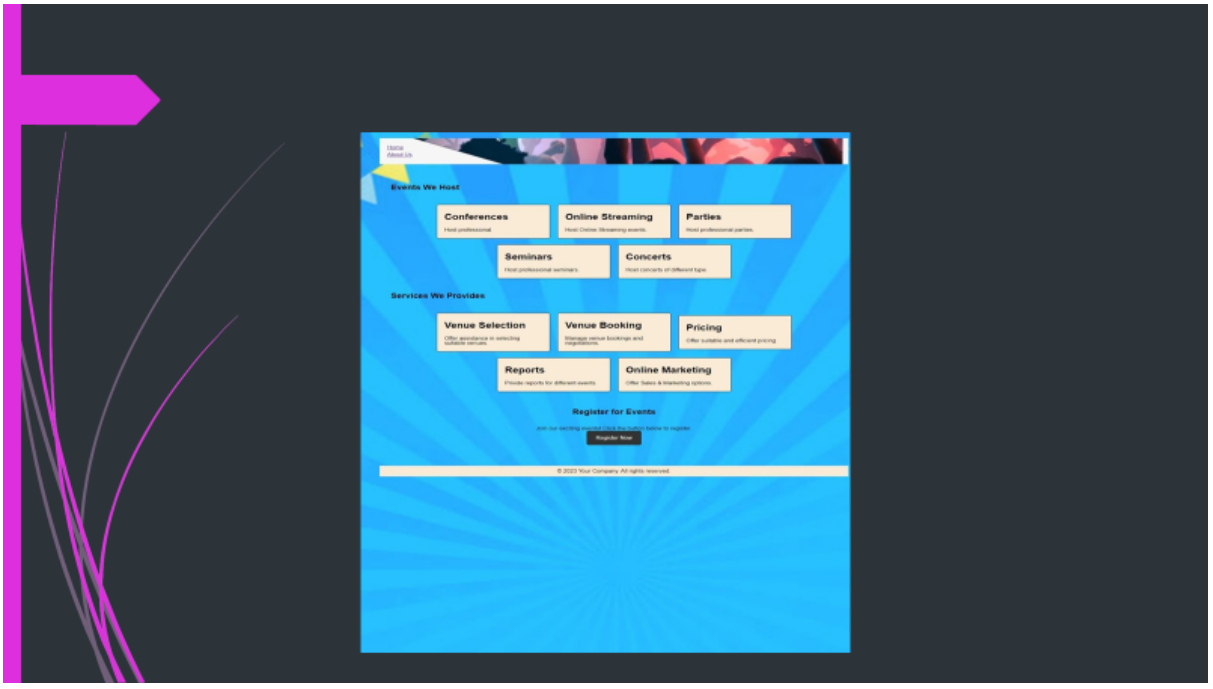

Upcoming Events
MUSICAL EVENT
Date: 2023-07-10
Location: THRISSUR
Buy Tickets
FASHION SHOW
Date: 2023-07-06
Location: KOCHI
Buy Tickets
CONFERENCE
Date: 2023-07-12
Location: MUMBAI
Buy Tickets


Welcome to Eventify
OUR SERVICES
CORPORATE EVENTS
FASHION SHOWS
BRAND PROMOTION
CONCERTS
CONFERENCES
VENUE MANAGEMENT
Music Festival
Contact Us

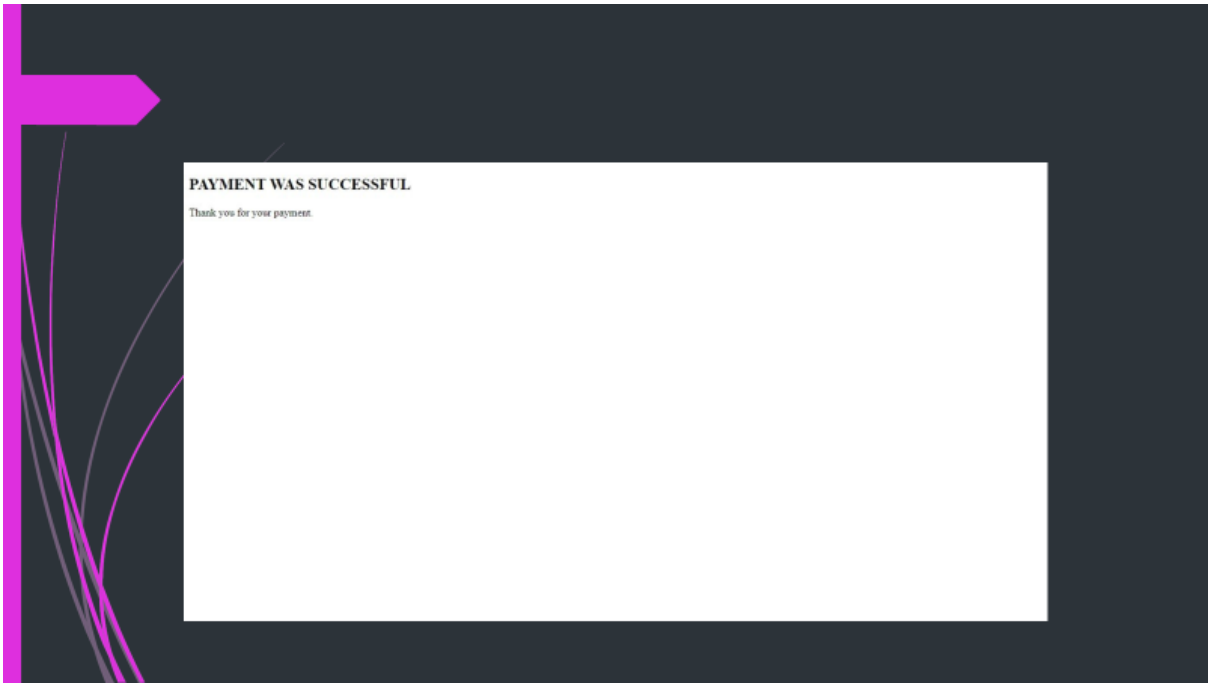

UPI Payment
Enter UPI ID
Submit

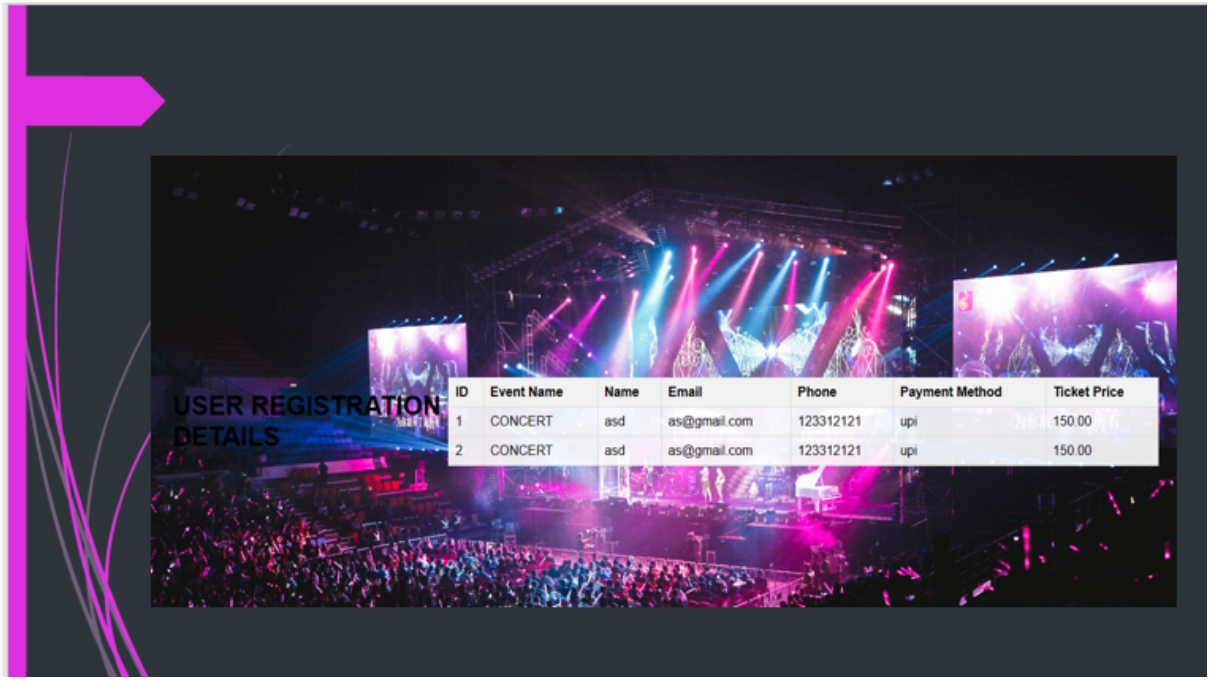

Card Payment
Card Number
Enter card number
Cardholder Name
Enter cardholder name
Expiry Date
MM/YY
CVV
Enter CVV
Make Payment

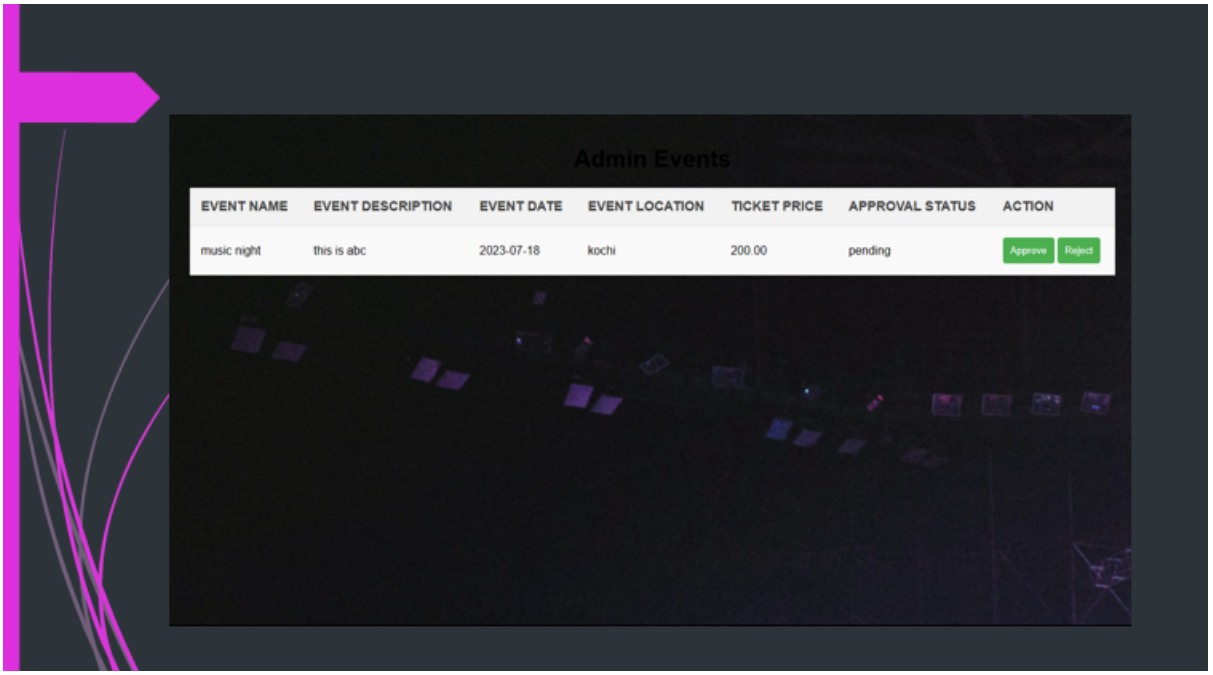

Buy Tickets
Person 1:
Name:
Age:
Person 2:
Name:
Age:
Email:
Phone Number:
PROCEED TO PAYMENT

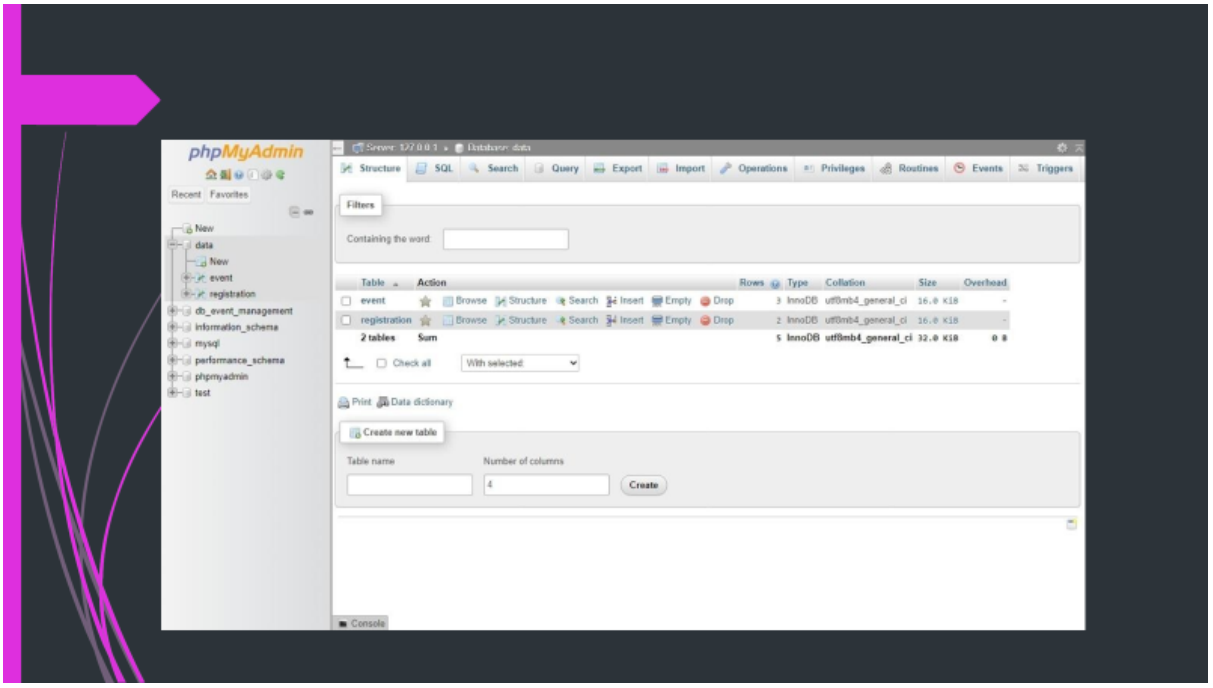

Events We Host
Conferences
Online Streaming
Parties
Seminars
Concerts
Services We Provides
Venue Selection
Venue Booking
Pricing
Reports
Online Marketing
Register for Events


EVENTIFY
The Event Planner team is made up of a mix of people. A large support team helps out in everything the company does, in office work to on-site logistics planning. One thing we can truly say about our team is that we are very passionate about our job!
How can we help you organise a successful event?
1. A-Z event planning. We shall work on your event from beginning to end. You may relax and leave all the logistics to us.
2. Venue Consultancy. Finding a venue in kochi is not as easy as people make it sound. While offering an extensive list of venues on our website, we know and have contact with hundreds of venues around , one of which will most definitely fit into your event scenario.
3. We organise: concerts, gala receptions, fashion competitions, staff events, awards nights, team building events, B2B and B2C networking events, weddings and more.
4. We give you more: transport services, photography, videography, entertainment, sound and lighting, branding, security, RSVP communication and follow up, staff, sms/email marketing, handle VIPs, catering and any event-related consultancy.
*A fee applies only when client requests specific human hours and help, and is done by agreement with the client.
Kakkanad
Kerala
Directions
View larger map
Al Ameen College
Pukkattupady
Chittethukara
Chittoppilly Square
Devi Temple
Pattimattom
PALLIKKARA
Rajagiri School of Engineering & Technology
Ernakulam
Vadavucode
Vettikkavala Bhagavathi Temple
Maharajas College Ground
Hill Palace Museum


PAYMENT WAS SUCCESSFUL
Thank you for your payment.


USER REGISTRATION DETAILS
ID Event Name Name Email Phone Payment Method Ticket Price
1 CONCERT asd as@gmail.com 123312121 upi 150.00
2 CONCERT asd as@gmail.com 123312121 upi 150.00


Admin Events
EVENT NAME EVENT DESCRIPTION EVENT DATE EVENT LOCATION TICKET PRICE APPROVAL STATUS ACTION
music night this is abc 2023-07-18 kochi 200.00 pending Approve Reject



Task Assignment

Joel Sony:

- Login Database creation and
- connection ,
- Home page front-end and back-end creation,
- Back-end for sign up page

Rizwin K A:

- My event page and login page front end,
- Retrival of images for existing pages,front-end for sign up

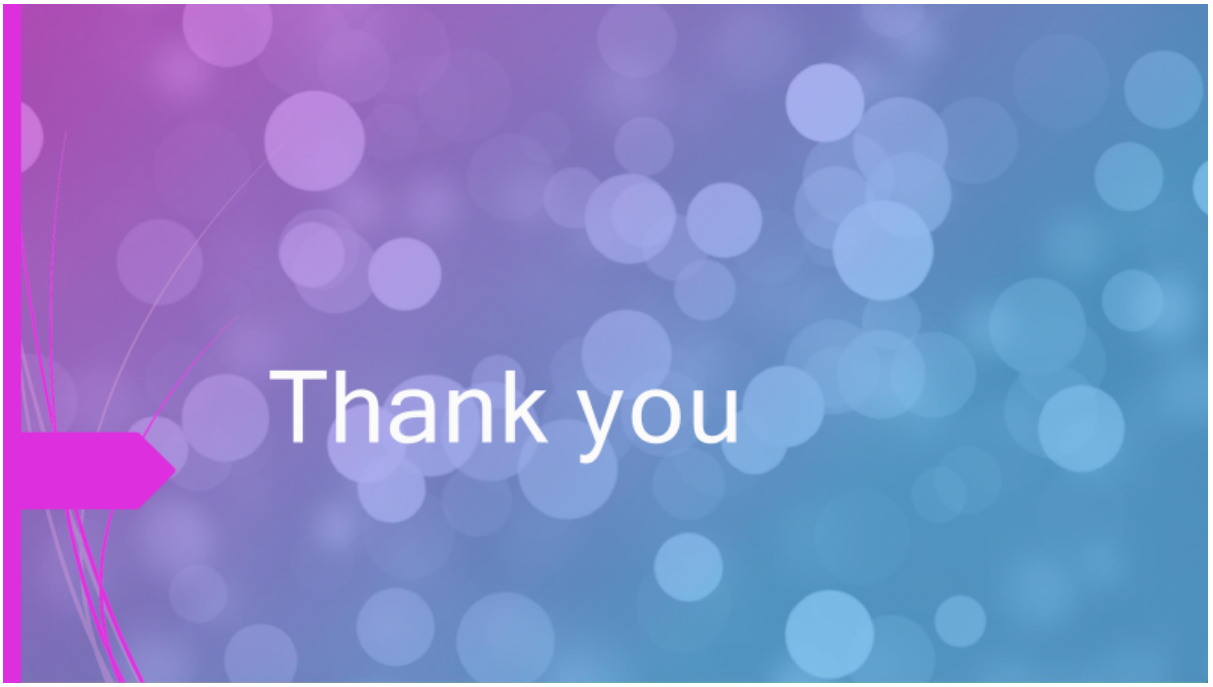
Abeeshna Krishnankutty:

- Event organisers page, creation of different types event that can be hosted

Akshay Sajith:

- Logo design,
- About us front end
- PPT
- Weekly Report


GANT CHART
Week 1
Week 2
Week 3
Week 4
Week 5
Week 6
Week 7
Week 8
Week 9
Week 10
Project Planning
Requirement Analysis
Designing
Front-End Development
Back-End Development
Recommendation Algorithm
Testing and Deploying


Thank you

APPENDIX D

RAJAGIRI SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAMME: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA SCIENCE

VISION

To evolve into a department of excellence in information technology by the creation and exchange of knowledge through leading-edge research, innovation, and services, which will in turn contribute towards solving complex societal problems.

MISSION

To impart high-quality technical education, research training, professionalism, and strong ethical values in the young minds for ensuring their productive careers in industry and academia so as to work with a commitment to the betterment of mankind.

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO)

Graduates of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science program shall

PEO 1: Have strong technical foundation for successful professional careers and to evolve as key-players / entrepreneurs in the field of information technology.

PEO 2: Excel in analyzing, formulating and solving engineering problems to promote life-long learning, to develop applications, resulting in the betterment of the society.

PEO 3: Have leadership skills and awareness on professional ethics and codes.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO)

Artificial Intelligence and Data Science program students will be able to:

PO 1. Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

PO 2. **Problem analysis**: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

PO 3. **Design/development of solutions**: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

PO 4. Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

PO 5. Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

PO 6. The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

PO 7. Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

PO 8. Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

PO 9. Individual and teamwork: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

PO 10. Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

PO 11. Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO 12. Life-long learning: Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO)

Artificial Intelligence and Data Science program students will be able to:

PSO1: Apply the fundamentals of science, engineering and mathematics to understand, analyze and develop solutions in the areas related to artificial intelligence and data science for optimal design of intelligent systems.

PSO2: Design and Implement appropriate techniques and analytic tools for the integration of intelligent systems, with a view to engaging in lifelong learning for the betterment of society.

PSO3: Practice professional ethics in applying scientific method to model and support multidisciplinary facets of engineering and its societal implications.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

This course is designed for enabling the students to apply the knowledge to address the real-world situations/problems and find solutions. The course is also intended to estimate the ability of the students in transforming theoretical knowledge studied as part ofthe curriculum so far into a working model of a software system. The students are expected to design and develop a software/hardware project to innovatively solve a real-world problem.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

After completion of the course the student will be able to

Sl.NO	DESCRIPTION	Blooms'Taxonomy Level
CO1	Identify the requirements for the real world problems	Level 3: Apply
CO2	Conduct a survey of several available literatures in the preferred field of study.	Level 3: Apply
CO3	Study and enhance software/ hardware skills.	Level 3: Apply
CO4	Demonstrate and build the project successfully by hardware requirements, coding, emulating and testing.	Level 3: Apply
CO5	To report and present the findings of the study conducted in the preferred domain and demonstrate an ability to work in teams and manage the conduct of the research study	Level 2: Understand

CO-PO AND CO-PSO MAPPING

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3		2	3		3	2	3	3		3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3		2	3	3	2	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	2				3	3	3	3	3			
CO5	3				2			3	2	3	2	3			

3/2/1: high/medium/low