A Project Report

On

EV3NT3RZ (Event Management System)

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirement for the award of the degree of

Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering

Under The Supervision of
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SCHOOL OF COMPUTING SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY, GREATER NOIDA, INDIA

DECEMBER - 2021

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY, GREATER NOIDA

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I/We hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the project, entitled **"EV3NT3RZ(Event Management System)"** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the **BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

submitted in the **School of Computing Science and Engineering** of Galgotias University, Greater Noida, is an original work carried out during the period of **JULY-2021 to DECEMBER-2021**, under the supervision of**, Dr.S.Jerald Nirmal Kumar Assistant Professor**, **Department of Computer Science and Engineering** of School of Computing Science and Engineering , Galgotias University, Greater Noida

The matter presented in the project has not been submitted by me/us for the award of any other degree of this or any other places.

16SCSE105063 - Harsh Ravishankar Jaiswal

18SCSE1010333 – Shivam Garg

This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidates is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Supervisor (Dr.S.Jerald Nirmal Kumar, Assistant Professor)

CERTIFICATE

The Final Thesis/Project/ Dissertation Viva-Voce examination of **16SCSE105063–Harsh Ravishankar Jaiswal, 18SCSE1010333 -Shivam Garg** has been held on _____and his/her work is recommended for the award of **BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**.

Signature of Examiner(s) **Signature of Supervisor(s)**

Signature of Project Coordinator **Signature of Dean**

Date:

Place:

ABSTRACT

Event management is a process of organizing a professional and focused event, for a particular target audience. It involves visualizing concepts, planning, budgeting, organizing and executing events such as wedding, musical concerts, corporate seminars, exhibitions, birthday celebrations, theme parties, etc. Event Management is a multi-million dollar industry, growing rapidly, with events hosted regularly. Surprisingly, there is no formalized research conducted to access the growth of this industry. The industry includes fields such as the MICE (Meetings, Incentives and Events), exhibitions, conferences and seminars as well as live music and sporting events. On the profession side, event management is a glamorous and exciting profession that demands a lot of hard work and dynamism. The logistics side of the industry is paid less than the sales/sponsorship side, though some may say that these are two different industries.

Event management is the application of project management to the creation and development of large scale events. The process of planning and coordinating the event is usually referred to as event planning and which can include budgeting, scheduling, site selection, acquiring necessary permits, coordinating transportation and parking, arranging for speakers or entertainers, arranging decor, event security, catering, coordinating with third party vendors, and emergency plans. The events industry now includes events of all sizes from the Olympics down to business breakfast meetings. Many industries, charitable organizations, and interest groups hold events in order to market themselves, build business relationships, raise money, or celebrate achievement. An event refers to a social gathering or activity, such as a festival,(for example a musical festival), a ceremony(for example a marriage) and a party(for example a birthday party).There are mainly 3 types of event management:

- Corporate Event Management
- Product Launch Event Management
- Special Event Management

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CHAPTER-1

Introduction

Event management is the application to manage and development of festivals, events and conferences.
Proposed work involves study of identifying the target of budget, cost, and analysis.
Post event analysis and ensuring a return on investment have become significant drivers for the event industry.
This is an online event management system, software project that serves the functionality of an event manager.
The project provides most of the basic functionality required for an event .
It allows the user to select from list of event types.
Events Management System is very helpful for events.
This application being as a platform to know the events, to apply for the events.
Event organizer is an application under project management for managing festivals or social events like gathering, colleges, events, conferences etc.

An Event Management System (or Event Management Software) helps organizers plan, execute and report on events, driving success for their business.

A truly comprehensive event management system will allow users and organizers to access and manage all aspects of an event, including registration, marketing, engagement, integrations, physical planning and preparation, reporting and analytics, and more.

events are happening all the time, whether student- or faculty-focused, and often through in-house or third parties and vendors. When these events take place, it is critical to use an event management system that offers full control and planning capabilities to ensure activities happen on time, in accommodating spaces and keeping in mind the safety of every attending. A comprehensive event solution will allow campus event planners to book large-scale events, communicate with service providers, and maintain a single source of record for repeatable, measurable events.

1.1 EVENT MANAGER

The Event Manager is the person who plans and executes the event. Event managers and their teams are often behind-the-scenes running the event. Event managers may also be involved in more than just the planning and execution of the event, but also brand building, marketing and communication strategy. The event manager is an expert at the creative, technical and logistical elements that help an event succeed. This includes event design, audiovisual production, scriptwriting, logistics, budgeting, negotiation and, of course, client service. It is a multidimensional profession.

1.2 EVENT MANAGEMENT PROCESS

There are 2 stages of event management process namely, Event planning and Event control.

- Event Planning: To plan an event we must consider the following areas of an event, viz, feasibility, promotion, site choice/design, staging, shutdown, site map, event proposal.

1.3 Event Control: To control an event we must look on the following areas logistics, negotiations, costing & cash flow, event manual, I.T, decision making and change, risk management

1.4 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of this application is to develop a system that effectively manages all the data related to the various events that take place in an organization. The purpose is to maintain a centralized database of all event related information. The goal is to support various functions and processes necessary to manage the data efficiently.

1.5 EXISTING SYSTEM

This existing system is not providing secure registration and profile management of all the users properly. This system is not providing on-line help. This system doesn't provide tracking of users activities and their progress. This manual system gives us very less security for saving data and some data may be lost due to mismanagement. This system is not providing event management through internet. This system is not providing proper events information. The system is giving manual information through the event management executer.

1.6 FEASIBILITY STUDY

A feasibility study is a high-level capsule version of the entire System analysis and Design Process. The study begins by classifying the problem definition. Feasibility is to determine if it's worth doing. Once an acceptance problem definition has been generated, the analyst develops a logical model of the system. A search for alternatives is analyzed carefully. There are 3 parts in feasibility study.

1.6.1 Operational Feasibility

Operational feasibility is the measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.The operational feasibility assessment focuses on the degree to which the proposed development projects fits in with the existing business environment and objectives with regard to development schedule, delivery date, corporate culture and existing business processes.To ensure success, desired operational outcomes must be imparted during design and development. These include such design-dependent parameters as reliability, maintainability, supportability, usability, producibility, disposability, sustainability, affordability and others. These parameters are required to be considered at the early stages of design if desired operational behaviours are to be realised. A system design and development requires appropriate and timely application of engineering and management efforts to meet the previously mentioned parameters. A system may serve its intended purpose most effectively when its technical and operating characteristics are engineered into the design. Therefore, operational feasibility is a critical aspect of systems engineering that needs to be an integral part of the early design phases.

1.6.2 Technical Feasibility

This involves questions such as whether the technology needed for the system exists, how difficult it will be to build, and whether the firm has enough experience using that technology. The assessment is based on outline design of system requirements in terms of input, processes, output, fields, programs and procedures. This can be qualified in terms of volume of data, trends, frequency of updating inorder to give an introduction to the technical system. The application is the fact that it has been developed on windows XP platform and a high configuration of 1GB RAM on Intel Pentium Dual core processor. This is technically feasible .The technical feasibility assessment is focused on gaining an understanding of the present technical resources of the organization and their applicability to the expected needs of the proposed system. It is an evaluation of the hardware and software and how it meets the need of the proposed system.

1.6.3 Economical Feasibility

Establishing the cost-effectiveness of the proposed system i.e. if the benefits do not outweigh the costs then it is not worth going ahead. In the fast paced world today there is a great need of online social networking facilities. Thus the benefits of this project in the current scenario make it economically feasible. The purpose of the economic feasibility assessment is to determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed system will provide. It includes quantification and identification of all the benefits expected. This assessment typically involves a cost/benefits analysis.

Event Management System is developed as a web-based application developed in Java programming language. It facilitates online registration cum feedback evaluation for different kinds of events such as games, workshops, and seminars. The project's main objective is to control or manage the activities and duties to be preformed by various event conductors such as attendees, organizers, event reviewers, and authors.

You can access the complete source code and project files of Event Management System in Java from the download links in the post. The project report and documentation are not available for download at the moment; if found, they will be updated in the download link. Below, I've briefly discussed the project abstract, modules, and system requirements.

Features:

Event Management System being a web-based project, it is very simple, easy to use and flexible. The key features or functions of the project are:

Registration of participating students
Scheduling meeting
Inviting participants via email
Canceling events
Collecting feedback from students
Recording attendance details from faculty members
Generating various feedback reports

CHAPTER-2

Literature Survey

Online event management system is an online event management system software project that serves the functionality
of an event manager. The system allow registered user login and new user are allowed to register on the application. The system
helps in the management of events, users and the aspects related to them. This proposed to be a web application. The project
provides most of the basic functionality required for an event type e.g. [Marriage, Dance Show Birthday party, College Festival,
etc.], the system then allows the user to select date and time of event, place and the event equipment. All the data is logged in the
database and the user is given a receipt number for his booking. The data is then send to administrator (website owner) and they
may interact with the client as per his requirement.

Event management is the application to manage and development of festivals, events and conferences. Proposed work involves study of identifying the target of budget, cost, and analysis. Post event analysis and ensuring a return on investment have become significant drivers for the event industry. This is an online event management system, software project that serves the functionality of an event manager. The project provides most of the basic functionality required for an event .It allows the user to select from list of event types. Events Management System is very helpful for events. This application being as a platform to know the events, to apply for the events. Event organizer is an application under project management for managing festivals or social events like gathering, colleges, events, conferences etc. To understand use of this application consider the flow of actions happening, by this Amir Saleem et al, International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing, user can register the students, after registering, user can login, after login, event details including name ,contact, address, venue of the event, date, event conducting time, cost of events etc. After receiving SMS student can register through application.

An Event Management System (or Event Management Software) helps organizers plan, execute and report on events, driving success for their business.

Using an Event Management System for Seamless Campus Events

A truly comprehensive event management system will allow users and organizers to

access and manage all aspects of an event, including registration, marketing, engagement, integrations, physical planning and preparation, reporting and analytics, and more.

On events are happening all the time, whether student- or faculty-focused, and often through in-house or third parties and vendors. When these events take place, it is critical to use an event management system that offers full control and planning capabilities to ensure activities happen on time, in accommodating spaces and keeping in mind the safety of every attending. A comprehensive event solution will allow campus event planners to book large-scale events, communicate with service providers, and maintain a single source of record for repeatable, measurable events.

Event planners on university campuses must also consider student and faculty safety, especially now as large gathers have become more complicated in the wake of COVID-19. An event management system provides connection to campus police and other security factors to keep attendees safe and control crowds. An event management system can also help formalize sanitation procedures, ensure socially distant spacing, and

Why Do You Need an Event Management System?

An Event Management System provides campus event planners a flexible, fully integrated solution to simplify the event management process and keep your customers, faculty and students happy, while maintaining important reports and data for making real estate and future planning decisions.

An event management system allows you to:

- Minimize administration efforts
- Eliminate missed communications
- Digitize how your events are run
- Comply with COVID-19 safety guidelines
- Maximize your campus flexibility
- Save time planning future events
- Access detailed reports & analytics

An Event Management System minimizes the steps needed to manage your events, creating a much more efficient administrative process. This way, event planners can focus more on the details, without getting lost in administrative tasks. to reduce phone calls in their event services office by more than 50%, allowing their staff to spend more time maximizing their space and event planning on campus.

Poor communication is the leading cause of event failures or mishaps. An event management system facilitates instant communication between planners and providers and makes it easier to share timely information to students, faculty, catering, operations, and more. Automated notifications and mobile capabilities help keep everyone informed of changes and plans, eliminating event disasters due to miscommunications.

The world continues to move toward a digital-first mindset. By bringing your campus into the digital age with a mobile, agile event solution, you ensure that the platform scales with you and provides multiple digital, accessible touchpoints for users. In a comprehensive event management system, you can digitize contracts, registrations, request forms, reports and more.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

1. Software Specifications:

- Technology : Java, jdbc and jsp
- Database : MYSQL
- OS : Windows XP
- Browser : Internet Explorer 7.0
- Web Server : Tomcat Apache 5.0

2. Hardware Specifications:

- HDD : 512MB
- RAM : 256MB
- Micro Processor Pentium-p4
- Keyboard
- Mouse

Chapter 4
Functionality/Working of Project

Event Management System is a three modules project. The modules in the project are: Administrator Module, Student Module and Faculty Module.

1. Administrator Module: This modules handles systems such as uploading events, verifying events registration and deleting events. Administrator is provided with forms/pages to login or logout of the system.
2. User Module: Besides login and logout, module includes features such as event registration, viewing events and checking events status.
3. Organiser Module: Like the other two modules, the faculty module is provided with the features to login and logout of the system. Besides that, this module includes register, view events, and view registered user options.

Functional Model:

The functional model shows how output values in an computation are derived from input values, without regard for the order in which the values are computed. The functional model consists of multiple data flow diagrams which show the flow from external inputs, through operations and internal data stores, to external outputs. The functional model also includes constraints among values within an object model.

Data modeling:

Data modeling is a method used to define and analyze data requirements needed to support the business processes of an organization. The data requirements are recorded as a conceptual data model with associated data definitions. Actual implementation of the conceptual model is called a logical data model. To implement one conceptual data model may require multiple logical data models. Data modeling defines the relationships between data elements and structures.[2] Data modeling techniques are used to model data in a standard, consistent, predictable manner in order to manage it as a resource. use of this standard is strongly recommended for all projects requiring a standard means of defining and analyzing the data resources within an organization.

Solution Scope:

The entire application needs to be a web-based application running on the Internet with security-based access for NC Techsoft Coordinators and staff.

Significant time was currently being spent in very first stages itself of client interactions – namely Estimate preparation. Since a lot of the work that NC Techsoft carries out is similar for a particular type of event, there was the scope to create Event Templates based on the type of event. For example, if an Educational Seminar Event were to be conducted for an IT Training Institute, then the list of things to be done under such an event would be more or less the same all the time. The dates may change and the specific service provider may change. The content of what needs to be delivered will change. But essentially, from an estimation perspective, the checklist remains the same. Therefore, it should be possible to create Event Templates for different kinds of events which will include all known important services under with a default vendor (which can be changed from time to time) for each service. Thus, selecting an Event Template and modifying its dates and service selections can arrive at Estimation at almost immediately. These templates are likely to be very detailed based on the extensive experience of handling such events in the past.

The Event Worksheet is a full statement of Costs and Revenues for the event. One source of revenue for the event is through Sponsors. Such sponsor funds may come in the form of cash or sometimes through a specific deliverable. For example, a Garment company would sponsor all hoardings for an event. The amount set aside for that would now be considered as a revenue source and also as an expense under Advertising hoardings. Ticket sales , for example, would figure as a Revenue source. While estimating an Event, all sources of Revenues need to be identified and recorded indicating either cash inflows or service-sponsorship. The Event Worksheet is approved by client and signed when the contract is signed after making necessary changes.

It should be possible to generate an Estimate from an event template for a specified Client. The Estimate, when approved, would become the contract.

The system should enable generation of Purchase Order based on the inclusions in the Contract for specific Service Providers. Each Purchase order would have multiple service descriptions, dates for delivery, units, rates and total amounts with provisions for taxes and other charges. The Purchase Order would also have a section to include terms of purchase. Each term specifies a condition under which service should be delivered and there can be multiple terms in a Purchase Order. There should be a facility to store all commonly used terms and conditions so that they can be quickly entered in the PO.

Whenever a Service is delivered, there should be a Service Delivery transaction that should be entered with the authorization of the Coordinator who would check for the quality of the service delivered. Service Acceptance slips are generated and signed for by the Coordinator to indicate that the delivery was according to the requirements. Payments are released only after acceptance and according to payment terms agreed upon with the Service Provider.

The Solution Provider is expected to make recommendations in designing processes within NC Techsoft that can capture the necessary kinds of data so that critical monitoring information would be made available.

Analysis

(Data Models like 0, 1 and 2 level DFDs, Complete ER Diagrams with cardinality, Class Diagrams etc. as per the requirement)

Data Dictionary

A data dictionary is a “centralized repository of information about data such as meaning, relationships to other data, origin, usage, and format.” term may have one of several closely related meanings pertaining to databases and database management systems (DBMS):a document describing a database or collection of databases

an integral component of a DBMS that is required to determine its structure

a piece of middleware that extends or supplants the native data dictionary of a DBMS

DFD (Data flow diagram) of event management system

A DFD is a graphical representation that depicts information flow and the transforms that are applied as data move from input to output.
The DFD may be used to represent a system or software at any level of abstraction DFD's may be partitioned into levels that represent increasing information flow and functional details. The DFD provides a mechanism for functional modeling as well as information flow modeling.

A level "O" DFD, also called a fundamental system model or a context model , represents the entire software element as single bubble with input and output data indicated by incoming and outgoing arrows respectively.

A level "1" DFD contain five or six bubbles with interconnecting arrows. Each of the processes represented at level 1 is a sub function of the overall system.

Similarly DFD level 1 can be refined into next level 2 .The information flow continuity has been maintained between each levels.

A Complete Database and tables detail with Primary and Foreign Keys, and proper Constraints in fields:
Database Design and RDBMS

The general theme behind database design is to handle information as on integrated whole. There is none of the artificiality that is normally embedded in separate files or applications. A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make information access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. In database design of this project several objectives were considered.

1. **Controlled redundancy*:*** Redundant data occupies space and therefore is wasteful. If versions of the same data are in different phase of updating, the system gives conflict information. A unique aspect of database design is strong a data only once, which control redundancy and improves system performance.
2. **Ease of learning and use:** A major feature of user-friendly database package is how easy it to learn and use. Related to this point is that a database can be modified without interfering with established way of using data.
3. **Data independence*:*** An important database objective is changing hardware and store procedures or adding new data without having to rewrite application programs.

4. **Performance:** This objective emphasizes response time to inquiries suitable to use of the data. How satisfactory the response time is depends on the nature of the user database dialogue.

* The database tables that have been identified for storing data are:

1. Staff

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
EmpId	Varchar(50)	Primary Key
Password	Varchar(30)	
Designation	Varchar(30)	

2. Client

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
ClientId	Varchar(50)	Primary Key
Password	Varchar(30)	
ContactPerson	Varchar(50)	
ContactNo	Varchar(11)	
Address	Varchar(100)	
CompanyName	Varchar(80)	

3. Expenditure

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
TransId	Numeric(10)	Primary Key
EventId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
ProviderId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
EmpId	Varchar(50)	Foreign Key

Amount	Numeric(10)	
DateExp	Datetime	

4. EventDesc

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
EventId	Numeric(10)	Primary Key
ClientId	Varchar(50)	Foreign Key
Objective	Varchar(300)	
Audience	Varchar(50)	
TimePeriod	Varchar(10)	
Invitation	Varchar(50)	
TypeEvent	Varchar(30)	
DateEvent	DateTime	
Venue	Varchar(100)	
Hospitality	Varchar(100)	
Performance	Varchar(100)	

5. Estimate

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
EventId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
EmpId	Varchar(50)	
Rate	Numeric(6)	
ApproveStatus	Boolean	

6. ServiceProvider

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
ProviderId	Numeric(10)	Primary Key
CompanyName	Varchar(100)	
Contact	Varchar(50)	
ContactNo	Varchar(11)	
ServiceType	Varchar(100)	
ServiceRate	Numeric(6)	
ServiceUnit	Varchar(20)	

7. EventService

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
EventId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
ProviderId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
Expenses	Numeric(10)	

8. Sponsors

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
SponsorId	Numeric(10)	Primary Key
SponsorName	Varchar(100)	
Product	Varchar(100)	

9. EventSponsor

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
EventId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
SponsorId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key

SponsorType	Varchar(15)	
SponsorService	Varchar(50)	
Revenue	Numeric(10)	

10.PurchaseOrder

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
EventId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
ProviderId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
Description	Varchar(300)	
DateDelivery	Datetime	
Units	Numeric(10)	
Rate	Numeric(10)	
Taxes	Numeric(10)	
Others	Varchar(20)	
OtherRate	Numeric(10)	

11.DeliveryChallan

Attribute Name	Datatype	Feature
ChallanNo	Numeric(10)	Primary Key
EventId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
ProviderId	Numeric(10)	Foreign Key
EmpId	Varchar(50)	Foreign Key
ChallanDate	Datetime	
Quality	Boolean	

Amount	Numeric(10)	
AcceptStatus	Boolean	

Modular Structure

Customer Module – It is customer who has to take initiative for inputting the values for any event.

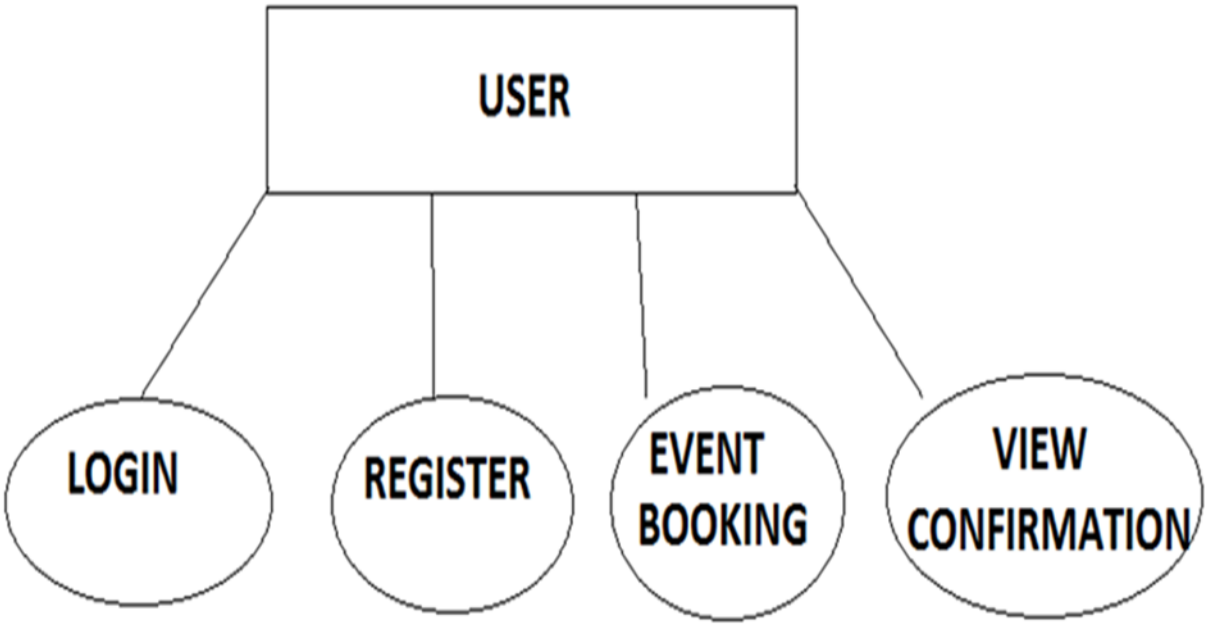
Event management – The events needs to be entered for the company to organize.

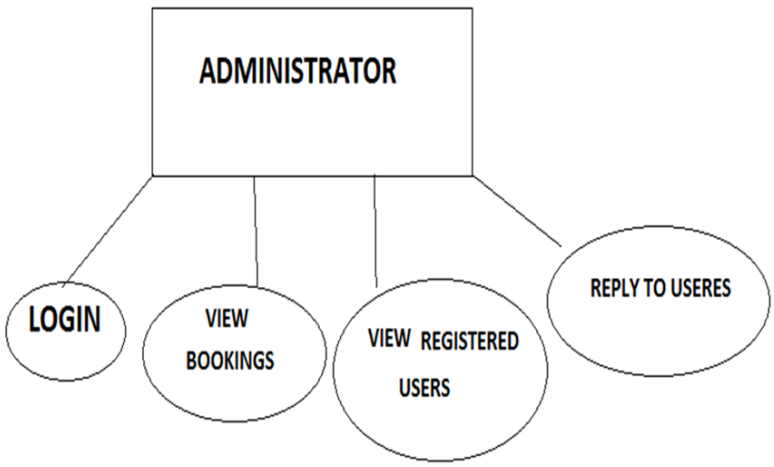
Sponsors management – Some events cannot do without sponsors so their arrangement and management has to be done.

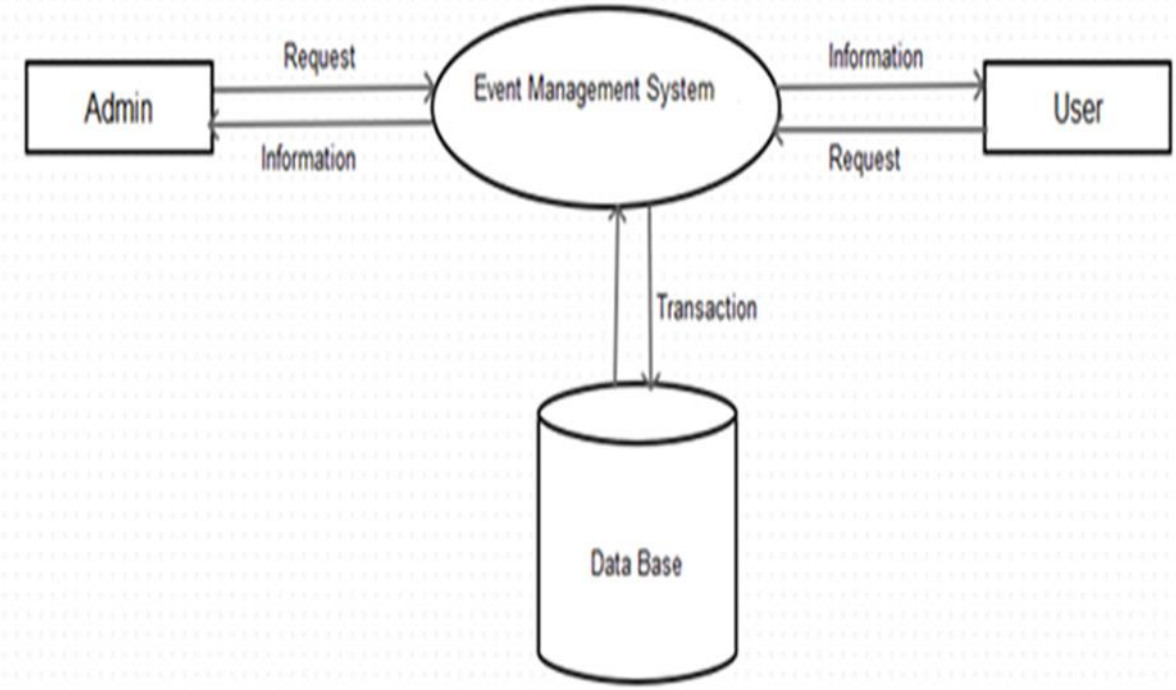
Service Providers management – These are care taker of the event so work has to be allotted.

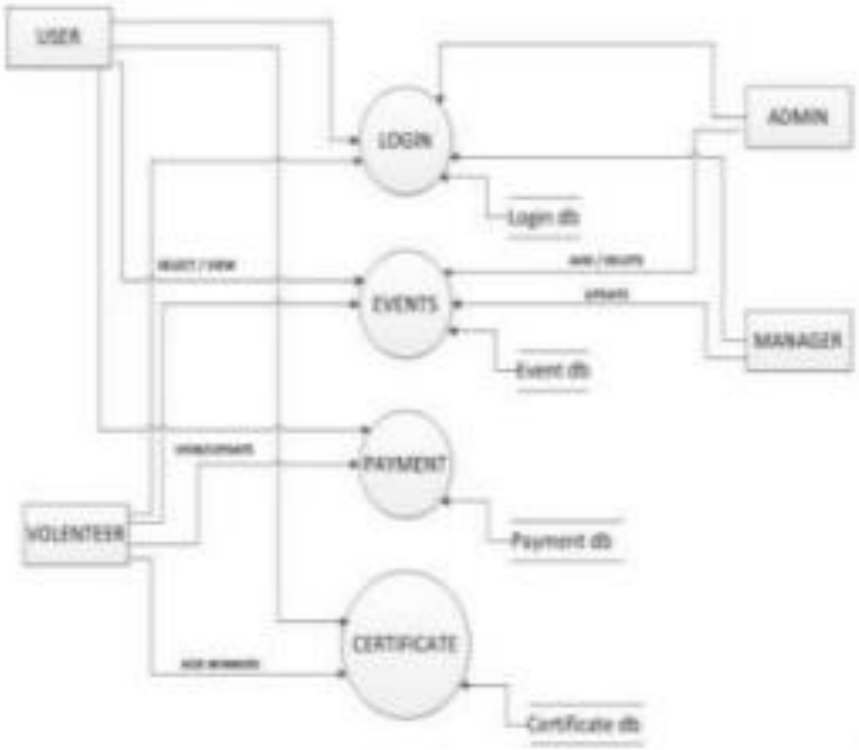
Chapter 5
Project Design

Class Diagram

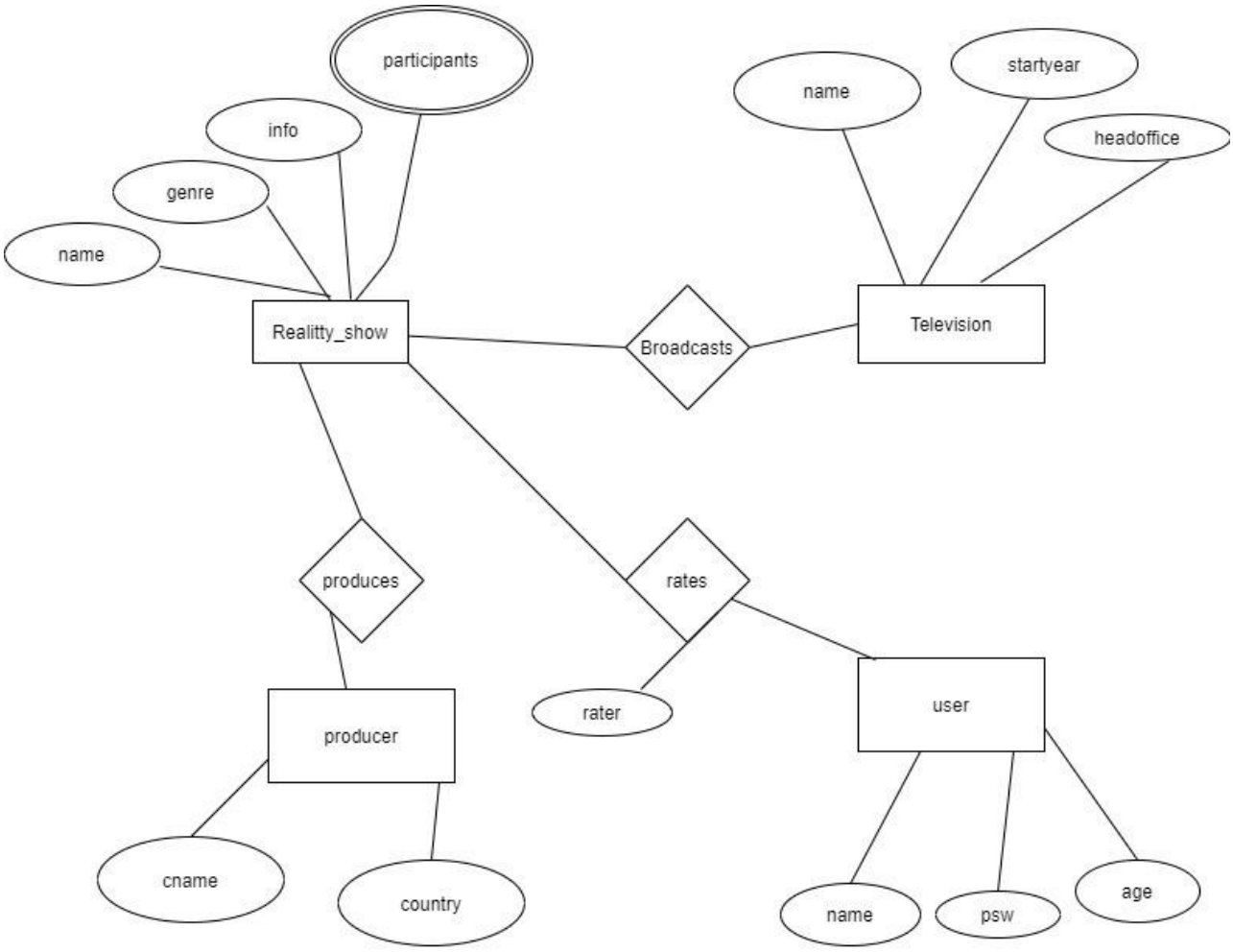

USER
LOGIN
REGISTER
EVENT BOOKING
VIEW CONFIRMATION


ADMINISTRATOR
LOGIN
VIEW BOOKINGS
VIEW REGISTERED USERS
REPLY TO USERES

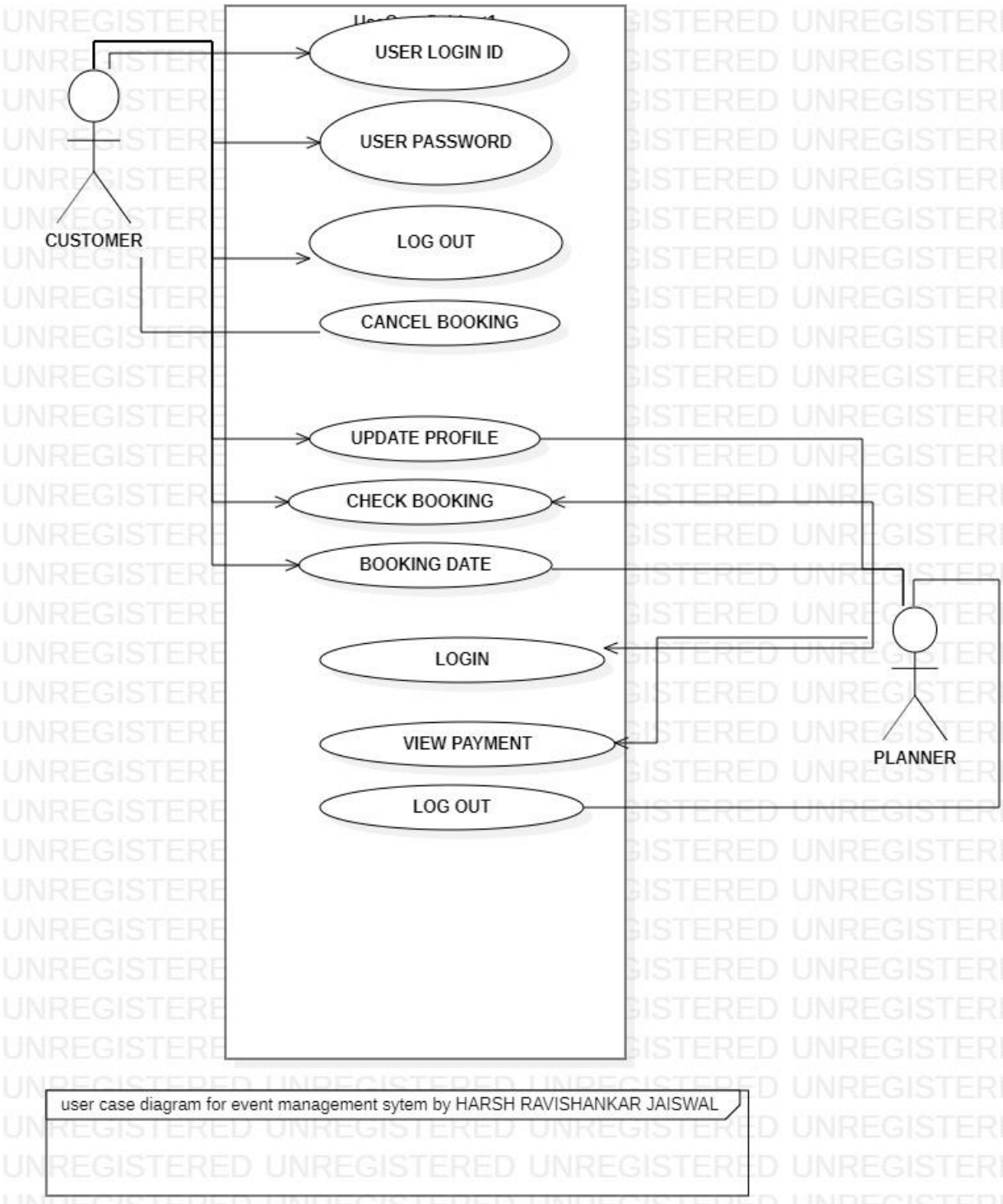

Admin
Request
Information
Event Management System
Information
Request
User
Transaction
Data Base



Data Flow Diagram


participants
info
genre
name
Realitty_show
name
startyear
headoffice
Broadcasts
Television
produces
rates
rater
user
producer
cname
country
name
psw
age

ER Diagram



User Case Diagram

Chapter 6
Modules of the Project

The data model consists of three main subject areas:

- Events and Partners
- Shows, Performers and Equipment
- Employees

The Events and Partners subject area is the central part of our model. In these five tables, we'll store the most important details about our events. We'll also relate events with partners.

Let's start with the event table. This lists every event we've organized and every event we plan to organize. The attributes in this table are:

- event_name – The name of an event. It's not UNIQUE because we may have two or more events with the same name – e.g. a concert by the same band would have the same event name. However, the event_name – start_time pair should be UNIQUE.
- event_type_id – References the event_type dictionary.
- event_location – Describes the location where the event will take place. Using a descriptive attribute lets us avoid building a more complex model with tables like "country" and "city" and attributes like "address" and "description".
- event_description – A detailed description of the event and all shows or activities associated with it. For a concert, this is where we would store info on the opening act, the main act, any additional entertainers, and the performance order.
- start_time – When the event will start. It's mandatory because we should know this in the planning phase.
- end_time – When the event ends. We could use this attribute to store the expected or actual event end time. Since we may not know this exact time in advance (e.g. if a sports game goes into overtime), this attribute is optional.

The event_type dictionary classifies the events we handle. We'll store all possible types of events according to their niche: concert, football match, basketball game, IT conference, etc. Each event type is uniquely defined by its type_name.

As we previously mentioned, events usually have partners. Most events will have at least a media partner, while some will also have sponsors and other partners. The same partner could have several different "partner roles" on the same event. For example, a television broadcast company could be the media partner and the general sponsor of the event at the same time. This is why we'll use three tables to relate events with partners.

It is important to be able to add partners in the planning phase so that all event stakeholders can have timely access to that info. Also, we may use past data when we're planning new events – e.g. we could contact the same partner when we're organizing a recurring event or a new event of the same type. If a company was general sponsor of a tech conference last year, they may be interested in doing it again this year.

Now, let's look at the three partnership tables. The first is the partner catalog. For each partner, we'll store the partner_name and their address, contact info and other partner_details. Notice that the partner_name attribute is not unique. We may have two partners with the same name, such as two private individuals with the same first and last name or two companies with the same company name. In this case, we'll distinguish between them using the info stored in the partner_details attribute.

The second table is the partner_role dictionary, which lists all the different roles a partner could have. The role_name attribute will contain only UNIQUE values. Some expected role names are "media partner", "general sponsor" and "sponsor".

The last table in this subject area relates partners with events. The is_partner table contains only foreign keys that relate partners with events and define roles or partnership types. The combination of these foreign keys forms the UNIQUE key of the table. If we wanted to, we could add a start date and an end date in case some partner only fills their role for part of the event. We could also relate partners with single sub-events and rather than entire events. Still, these are relatively uncommon situations, so we'll leave this part of the model as-is.

As mentioned in the introduction, each event can have several sub-events. In this model, I've decided to call the sub-events "shows". A show is a single sub-event, focused on one topic, having at least one performer, etc. In an IT conference event, one show could be a lecture on project management principles; another show could be a panel discussion of data warehousing best practices. Both could take place at the same time, in different locations, and be hosted by different presenters. We'll also define everything that is needed to run a show, because the show must go on (in any case ☺).

The central table of this section is the show table. This will keep a record of any show associated with past, present, and future events. When we're planning an event, we'll need to add new shows as soon as the performer (i.e. lecturer, speaker, presenter, rock star) has agreed to be part of an event. Looking at a description of the table's attributes will help us understand how it works:

show_name – The name of the show.

show_location – Describes where the show will take place.

show_description – A detailed description of that show.

start_time – The expected start time.

end_time – The expected end time. It can be NULL because we may enter the actual end time (once the show is over) rather than the expected end time.

event_id – What event the show is part of.

In most cases, shows will require equipment and performers. (Theoretically we could have a show without a performer, but we won't bother with that here.) Because equipment is limited, It's important to reserve all that's needed in the event's planning phase. To do this properly, we need to know what is going to happen at what time. For example, if we have two projectors and two shows requiring projectors scheduled for the same time, we can't add a third projector-requiring show for that time unless we get more equipment. This is the kind of information we must have in the planning phase.

Moving on, we have the performer table. This is a simple catalog of every performer we've worked with or will work with on any event. For each performer, we'll store their full_name. It could be the name of a band, a lecturer, etc. The genre attribute is here to distinguish among the various types of performers – e.g. rock bands from sculptors. The last attribute in this table stores performers' contact_details. We'll use the text data type to store the lot, but we could also split contact details into a few separate fields.

We'll relate shows and performers via the participate table. The attributes in this table are:

show_id and performer_id – References to the related show and the performer. This pair could be an alternate (unique) key of the table but I decided not to use it; we might have one performer be part of the same show at two different times.

start_time and end_time – Exact times that define when that performer was part of that show.

cost_planned and cost_actual – The costs/fees we expect to pay a performer and

what we actually paid them.

The remaining three tables are used to define all the equipment needed for a show.

The equipment_type dictionary categorizes equipment. For a concert, these categories could be “lighting equipment”, “musical instruments”, “stage construction”, etc. The type_name attribute contains only UNIQUE values.

The equipment table describes equipment items and quantities. Its name attribute defines the equipment more specifically than equipment_type.type_name.

For a disco ball, its “equipment”.”name” value would be “disco ball” but its “equipment_type”.”type_name” would be “lighting equipment”.

The available attribute defines what quantity of the item is available to us. It’s a decimal number because maybe we’ll use some “items” that can’t be enumerated, like water and electricity.

The last table in this section relates equipment and shows. This can help us organize equipment in the planning phase; it also enables us to create reports about equipment costs later on. When we’re planning for equipment usage and costs, this information can come in very useful, especially for recurring (or very similar) events. The attributes in the required table are:

show_id and equipment_id – Refers to the related show and equipment. This pair forms the UNIQUE key of the table.

quantity – The quantity of that equipment needed.

cost_planned and cost_actual – What we expect to pay for installing or renting equipment and what we actually paid.

The subject area of this model is about employees and their roles. I always love to point out that people and their time are the most important part of any project. Anything else is just a tool to do a job

won’t explain the employee, role and has_role tables here. I’ve done it many times before, for instance in THIS ARTICLE. If you need to, please review it.

The final table in our model relates employees and roles with shows. We can expect to have a limited number of qualified employees and we’ll need be sure that they will be available when needed. Obviously, the same person can’t be in two different places at the same time. The attributes in the engaged table are:

show_id and has_role_id – References the related show and employee role.

start_time – When we expect an employee to start that role.

end_time – When that role ends. This is nullable because in most cases we'll assign a value after the employee has finished their role. However, we might enter an expected end time here.

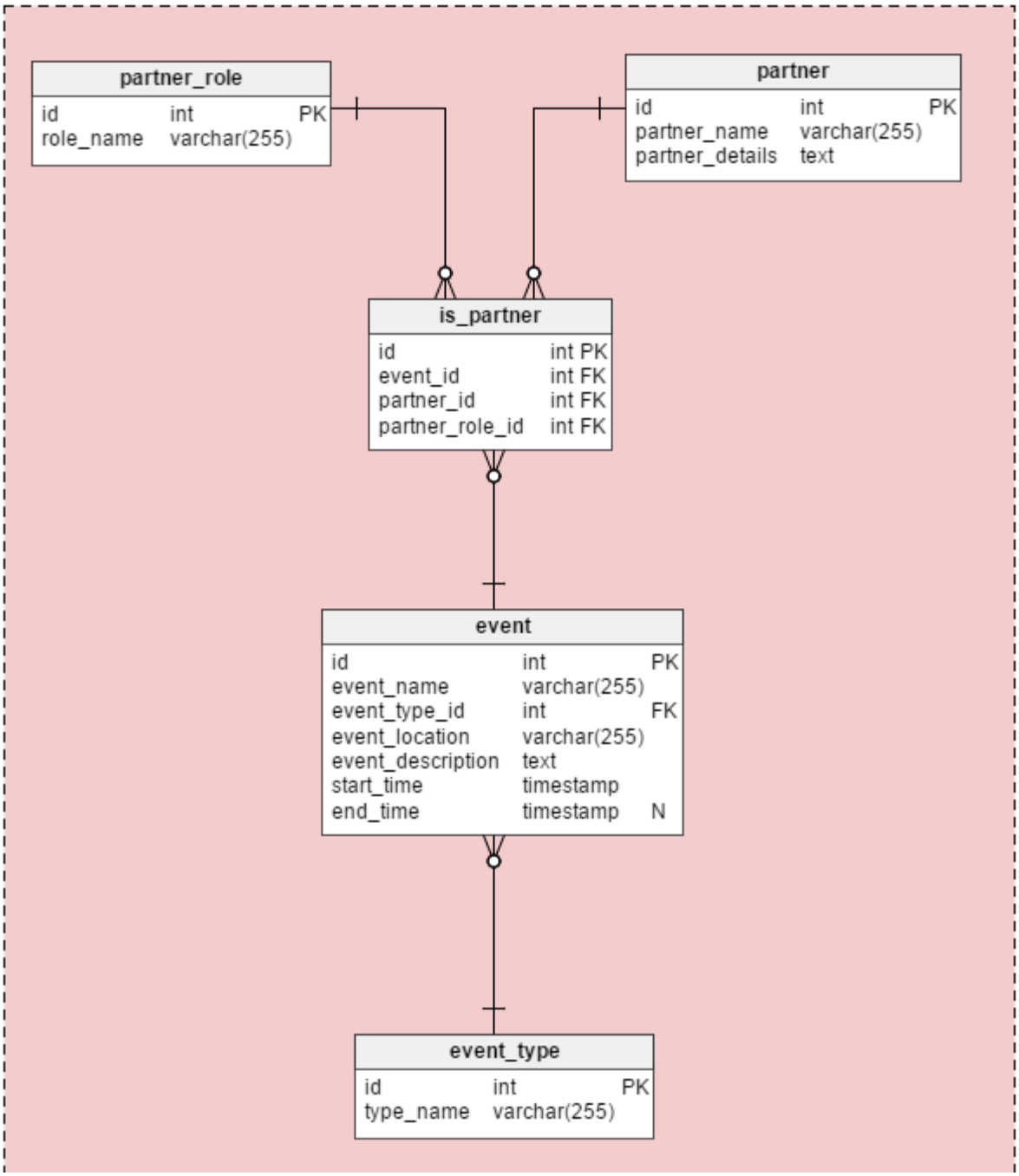
cost_planned and cost_actual – What we expect to pay an employee for handling that role and what we actually paid.

Once again, I'll just point out that this historical data can be very helpful when you're organizing a repeat event or one that's similar to a past event.

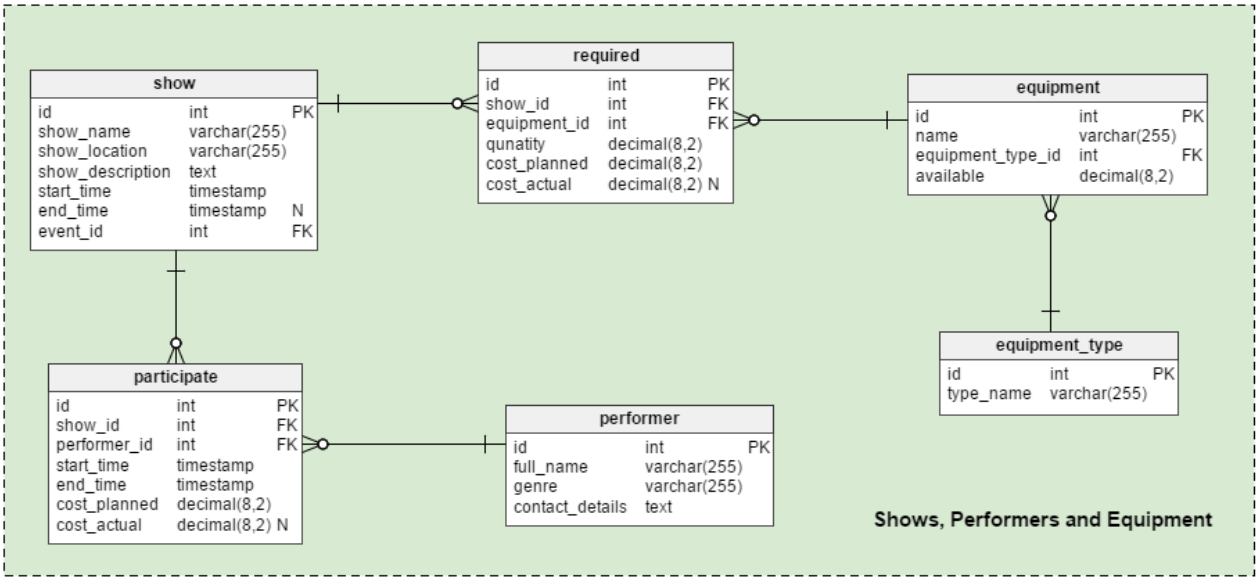
Today we've discussed a possible data model for an event management database. We've covered the really important things, like describing the event, scheduling performers, and assigning employees and resources to the event. The handling of costs in this model is simplified, but it still provides us with the ability to calculate planned and actual costs by category, event, show or equipment type.

I'm not an event manager. If you are, I hope you've found this article very helpful. But I would like to hear your feedback on what additions or changes could be useful in real-life situations.

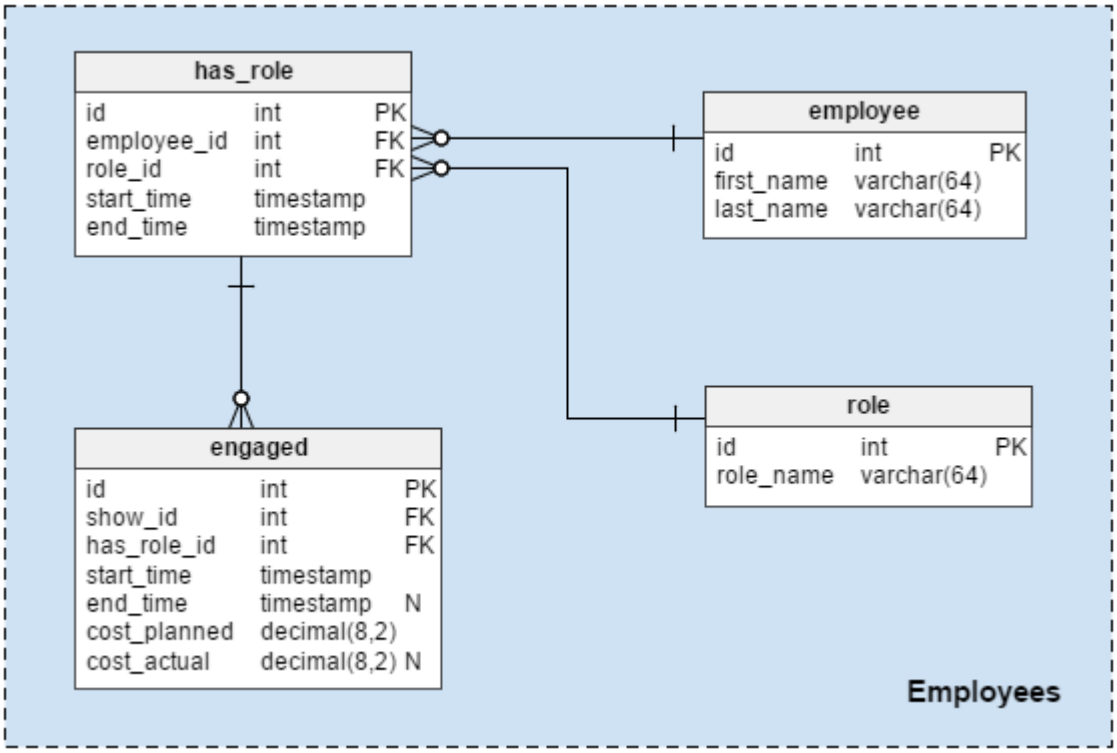
Of course, everyone is welcome to submit their suggestions and ideas in the comments section.



Section 1: Events and Partners



Section 2: Shows, Performers, and Equipment



Section 3 Employees

Check_HallBooking Aspect

Whenever event is booked hall booking is checked. If the hall is already booked for that duration, event cannot
be booked.
Similarly when hall booking is modified and hall booking status is checked, advance booking of the
hall is to be checked.
So, instead of repeatedly calling hall booking check function in different modules: event and hall, Check_HallBooking aspect is created.
This eliminates code scattering and reduces complexity.

Advancepaymentcheck Aspect

The event can only be booked when customer gives some advance amount for that event. So this should be checked before event-booking. Similarly, the advance amount is deducted from total bill amount whenever the
bill is generated.
Thus advance amount is also checked at the time of bill-preparation.
This implementation using OOP methodology causes increase in code tangling. Advancepaymentcheck aspect overcomes this
problem.

Bookingcheck Aspect

When the event is booked or booking is modified, other bookings like accessories and staff are also booked or
modified.
These bookings and modifications are part of the other modules: item and employee.
In order to eliminate code tangling between these modules Bookingcheck aspect is created.

Event_modification Aspect

The event booking can be modified but other bookings like accessories and staff are also modified
simultaneously. Feasibility of modification is to be checked with respect of advance booking of event,
employees and accessories. This implementation is crosscutting in nature, thus Event_modification aspect is
created. This will check the advance booking of accessories and staff.

Eventdeletion Aspect
When the payment of the event bill is received from the customer, event is deleted from the database.
Also when the event is accomplished, the booking status of hall, employees and accessories are updated.
This functionality is tangled between several modules. Eventdeletion aspect creation is a better choice for it.
This will delete the event and update status of other modules.

Reportforduebill Aspect
The report for due bill is generated whenever the bill or schedule status is accessed. Thus instead of coding in
different modules (schedule and bill) Reportforduebill aspect is created.

Schedulereport Aspect
This aspect intimates the user about the daily schedule.
This also furnishes the information about any
modifications in the schedule.

Formtextcheck Aspect
This system has several interfaces (forms) for user interactions with text boxes where user has to input certain
values.

Logging Aspect
Whenever the booking is updated or bill is generated or any employee is booked, the log file is maintained for each of them.
These files record the details of booking, bills and employees. This work is handled by Logging aspect

Authorizationchecking Aspect
Only authorized persons should be allowed to log in, log out or perform transactions or database modification etc.
This crosscutting concern is best handled by adding Authorizationchecking aspect to the programming code.

Eventtracer Aspect
This aspect helps in tracing the event scheduling within the system. How event class is executed can also be checked and tested.

Scheduletracer Aspect
The sheduletracer aspect traces the execution of schedule module within the system.
This is useful in understanding the behavior of the system as it lists the functions executed during schedule execution.

Chapter 7
Result

Source code:

```
-- phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
-- version 5.0.2
-- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/
--
-- Host: 127.0.0.1
-- Generation Time: Oct 14, 2020 at 11:00 AM
-- Server version: 10.4.14-MariaDB
-- PHP Version: 7.2.33

SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";
START TRANSACTION;
SET time_zone = "+00:00";


/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;

--
-- Database: `event_db`
--

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `audience`
--

CREATE TABLE `audience` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `name` text NOT NULL,
  `contact` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `address` text NOT NULL,
  `event_id` int(30) NOT NULL,
  `payment_status` tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 COMMENT '0= pending, 1 =Paid',
  `attendance_status` tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 COMMENT '1= present',
  `status` tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 COMMENT '0 = for verification,  1 = confirmed,2= declined',
  `date_created` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
```

--

-- Dumping data for table `audience`

--

INSERT INTO `audience` (`id`, `name`, `contact`, `email`, `address`, `event_id`, `payment_status`, `attendance_status`, `status`, `date_created`) VALUES

(2, 'George Wilson', '+18456-5455-55', 'gwilson@sample.com', 'Sample', 1, 1, 0, 1, '0000-00-00 00:00:00');

-- --

--

-- Table structure for table `events`

--

CREATE TABLE `events` (

`id` int(30) NOT NULL,

`venue_id` int(30) NOT NULL,

`event` text NOT NULL,

`description` text NOT NULL,

`schedule` datetime NOT NULL,

`type` tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 1 COMMENT '1=Public, 2-Private',

`audience_capacity` int(30) NOT NULL,

`payment_type` tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 1 COMMENT '1=Free,payable',

`amount` double NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,

`banner` text NOT NULL,

`date_created` datetime NOT NULL

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;

--

-- Dumping data for table `events`

--

INSERT INTO `events` (`id`, `venue_id`, `event`, `description`, `schedule`, `type`, `audience_capacity`, `payment_type`, `amount`, `banner`, `date_created`) VALUES

(1, 1, 'Sample Only', '<p></p><h2 style="-webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;"><b style="-webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;">Sample Header</h2><p style="-webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;"><b style="-webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Non diam phasellus vestibulum lorem. Vel elit scelerisque mauris pellentesque pulvinar pellentesque. Fames ac turpis egestas integer eget. Nam at lectus urna duis convallis convallis tellus. Turpis tincidunt id aliquet risus. Turpis tincidunt id aliquet risus feugiat in ante metus. Ut porttitor leo a diam sollicitudin tempor id eu nisl. Sit amet tellus cras adipiscing enim eu turpis. Ultricies mi eget mauris pharetra et ultrices neque.</p><h3 style="-webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;"><b style="-webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;">Headere 3</h3><p style="text-align: center; -webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;">Magna etiam tempor orci eu lobortis elementum nibh. Quis eleifend quam adipiscing vitae proin sagittis nisl rhoncus mattis. Gravida cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis. Mi ipsum faucibus vitae aliquet nec ullamcorper sit. Malesuada bibendum arcu vitae elementum curabitur vitae nunc sed velit. Tincidunt id aliquet risus feugiat in ante. Elementum facilisis leo vel fringilla est ullamcorper eget. Id semper risus in hendrerit gravida rutrum. Aliquam vestibulum morbi blandit cursus

risus at ultrices mi. Elementum pulvinar etiam non quam lacus suspendisse faucibus. Ultrices eros in cursus turpis massa tincidunt dui ut ornare. Pretium vulputate sapien nec sagittis. Lectus sit amet est placerat in egestas erat imperdiet sed. Auctor elit sed vulputate mi. Eget est lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur. Tristique magna sit amet purus gravida quis. In arcu cursus euismod quis viverra nibh cras pulvinar mattis.</p><p style="-webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;">Luctus accumsan tortor posuere ac ut. Fames ac turpis egestas maecenas pharetra convallis posuere morbi. Arcu felis bibendum ut tristique et egestas. Mauris in aliquam sem fringilla ut morbi. Lobortis elementum nibh tellus molestie nunc non blandit massa. Curabitur gravida arcu ac tortor dignissim convallis aenean. Libero enim sed faucibus turpis in eu mi bibendum. Neque egestas congue quisque egestas diam in arcu cursus. Diam phasellus vestibulum lorem sed risus ultricies. Semper feugiat nibh sed pulvinar proin gravida hendrerit lectus a. Volutpat lacus laoreet non curabitur gravida arcu ac. Elementum tempus egestas sed sed risus pretium quam. Diam maecenas ultricies mi eget mauris pharetra et. Venenatis cras sed felis eget velit aliquet sagittis. Arcu dictum varius duis at consectetur lorem donec massa sapien. Ullamcorper velit sed ullamcorper morbi tincidunt ornare.</p><p style="-webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;">Tempus iaculis urna id volutpat lacus laoreet. Auctor neque vitae tempus quam pellentesque nec nam. Eget nunc lobortis mattis aliquam faucibus purus. Amet nisl suscipit adipiscing bibendum est ultricies integer quis. Donec ac odio tempor orci dapibus ultrices in. Varius sit amet mattis vulputate. Ornare massa eget egestas purus. Pellentesque dignissim enim sit amet venenatis. Blandit massa enim nec dui nunc mattis enim ut tellus. Habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et. Blandit volutpat maecenas volutpat blandit aliquam etiam erat velit scelerisque. Facilisis magna etiam tempor orci eu lobortis elementum nibh. Feugiat nibh sed pulvinar proin gravida hendrerit lectus a. Euismod elementum nisi quis eleifend quam. Convallis convallis tellus id interdum velit laoreet id. Pulvinar mattis nunc sed blandit libero volutpat sed cras ornare.</p><p style="-webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0); margin-top: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 1.5em; line-height: 1.5; animation: 1000ms linear 0s 1 normal none running fadeInLorem;">Neque gravida in fermentum et. Amet nulla facilisi morbi tempus iaculis urna id volutpat. Id diam vel quam elementum pulvinar etiam non quam lacus. Mauris commodo quis imperdiet massa. Pulvinar mattis nunc sed blandit libero volutpat. Suspendisse faucibus interdum posuere lorem. Nunc pulvinar sapien et ligula ullamcorper malesuada proin libero. Blandit cursus risus at ultrices mi tempus imperdiet nulla. Eget velit aliquet sagittis id consectetur purus. Quis lectus nulla at volutpat diam ut venenatis tellus. Nunc mattis enim ut tellus elementum.</p><p></p>', '2020-10-20 05:00:00', 1, 500, 2, 500, '1602647100_JSAV-multiscreen_3ddbdd40-38d9-4b64-9cf2-5d0ef356f29c.jpg', '0000-00-00 00:00:00'),

(2, 2, 'Event 2', '<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, viris eleifend convenire mei te, ei mea probo cotidieque? Pri gloriatur disputationi vituperatoribus ex, dolorum disputationi quo te! Cibo reque postea te his, mea quis oportere ei. Qui ut vide idque minimum, aeterno laoreet consetetur mei in. Mel stet audiam omittantur cu!</p><p>
</p><p>Dictas meliore eos ea, iusto libris volumus mel ut. Sea id exerci ignota expetenda, cum ei nostro eirmod apeirian. Est luptatum liberavisse cu, cu quo stet veniam. Mei causae honestatis ad, esse fugit laudem qui ex, eu duo choro quaestio. Scripta appetere cu vim, agam nulla percipit duo ei.</p><p>
</p><p>Per in sanctus instructior. No prompta instructior duo, per no mucius deterruisset, sumo munere delenit vix ut? Mea ut idque lorem assum, eum et idque dissentias. Choro tempor per ex, at duo fuisset maiestatis! Has in voluptaria vituperata, at erat vituperata est, autem prompta appetere in per!</p>', '2020-10-23 18:00:00', 1, 500, 1, 0, '1602652920_pngtree-purple-hd-business-banner-image_5493.jpg', '0000-00-00 00:00:00'),

(3, 2, 'Sample Private', 'Wedding', '2020-10-28 17:00:00', 2, 300, 1, 0, '1602660960_images4.jpg', '0000-00-00 00:00:00');

-- --

--
-- Table structure for table `system_settings`
--

CREATE TABLE `system_settings` (
  `id` int(30) NOT NULL,
  `name` text NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(200) NOT NULL,
  `contact` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
  `cover_img` text NOT NULL,
  `about_content` text NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;

--
-- Dumping data for table `system_settings`
--

```
INSERT INTO `system_settings` (`id`, `name`, `email`, `contact`, `cover_img`, `about_content`) VALUES
(1, 'Event Management System', 'info@sample.comm', '+6948 8542 623', '1602641160_JSAV-multiscreen_3ddbdd40-38d9-4b64-9cf2-5d0ef356f29c.jpg', '&lt;p style=&quot;text-align: center; background: transparent; position: relative;&quot;&gt;&lt;span style=&quot;color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: &amp;quot;Open Sans&amp;quot;, Arial, sans-serif; font-weight: 400; text-align: justify;&quot;&gt;&amp;nbsp;is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry&rsquo;s standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.&lt;/span&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;/p&gt;&lt;p style=&quot;text-align: center; background: transparent; position: relative;&quot;&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;/p&gt;&lt;p style=&quot;text-align: center; background: transparent; position: relative;&quot;&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;/p&gt;&lt;p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;');

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `users`
--

CREATE TABLE `users` (
  `id` int(30) NOT NULL,
  `name` text NOT NULL,
  `username` varchar(200) NOT NULL,
  `password` text NOT NULL,
  `type` tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 2 COMMENT '1=Admin,2=Staff'
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;

--
-- Dumping data for table `users`
--

INSERT INTO `users` (`id`, `name`, `username`, `password`, `type`) VALUES
(1, 'Administrator', 'admin', '0192023a7bbd73250516f069df18b500', 1);

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `venue`
--

CREATE TABLE `venue` (
  `id` int(30) NOT NULL,
  `venue` text NOT NULL,
  `address` text NOT NULL,
  `description` text NOT NULL,
  `rate` float NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;

--
-- Dumping data for table `venue`
--
```

```
INSERT INTO `venue` (`id`, `venue`, `address`, `description`, `rate`) VALUES
(1, 'Sample Venue', 'Sample Address', 'Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.', 300),
(2, 'Venue 2', 'Sample', 'Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.', 250),
(3, 'Sample Venue 2', 'Sample Address', 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, id has nostro vivendo, id per alii volutpat inciderint? Graece ornatus gubergren te quo, qui at oblique accusamus, id pro eros etiam conceptam! Ullum clita.', 280),
(4, 'Sample Venue 3', 'Sample only', 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, id has nostro vivendo, id per alii volutpat inciderint? Graece ornatus gubergren te quo, qui at oblique accusamus, id pro eros etiam conceptam! Ullum clita.', 1000);

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `venue_booking`
--

CREATE TABLE `venue_booking` (
  `id` int(30) NOT NULL,
  `name` text NOT NULL,
  `address` text NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `contact` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `venue_id` int(30) NOT NULL,
  `duration` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `datetime` datetime NOT NULL,
  `status` tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 COMMENT '0-for verification,1=confirmed,2=canceled'
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;

--
-- Dumping data for table `venue_booking`
--

INSERT INTO `venue_booking` (`id`, `name`, `address`, `email`, `contact`, `venue_id`, `duration`, `datetime`, `status`) VALUES
(1, 'John Smith', 'Sample', 'asdasd@gmail.com', '+18456-5455-55', 2, '1 night', '2020-10-14 17:00:00', 1);

--
-- Indexes for dumped tables
--

--
-- Indexes for table `audience`
--
ALTER TABLE `audience`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `events`
--
```

```
ALTER TABLE `events`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `system_settings`
--
ALTER TABLE `system_settings`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `users`
--
ALTER TABLE `users`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `venue`
--
ALTER TABLE `venue`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `venue_booking`
--
ALTER TABLE `venue_booking`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
--

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `audience`
--
ALTER TABLE `audience`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=3;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `events`
--
ALTER TABLE `events`
  MODIFY `id` int(30) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=4;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `system_settings`
--
ALTER TABLE `system_settings`
  MODIFY `id` int(30) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;
```

```
--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `users`
--
ALTER TABLE `users`
  MODIFY `id` int(30) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `venue`
--
ALTER TABLE `venue`
  MODIFY `id` int(30) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=5;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `venue_booking`
--
ALTER TABLE `venue_booking`
  MODIFY `id` int(30) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;
COMMIT;

/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET COLLATION_CONNECTION=@OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
```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Events
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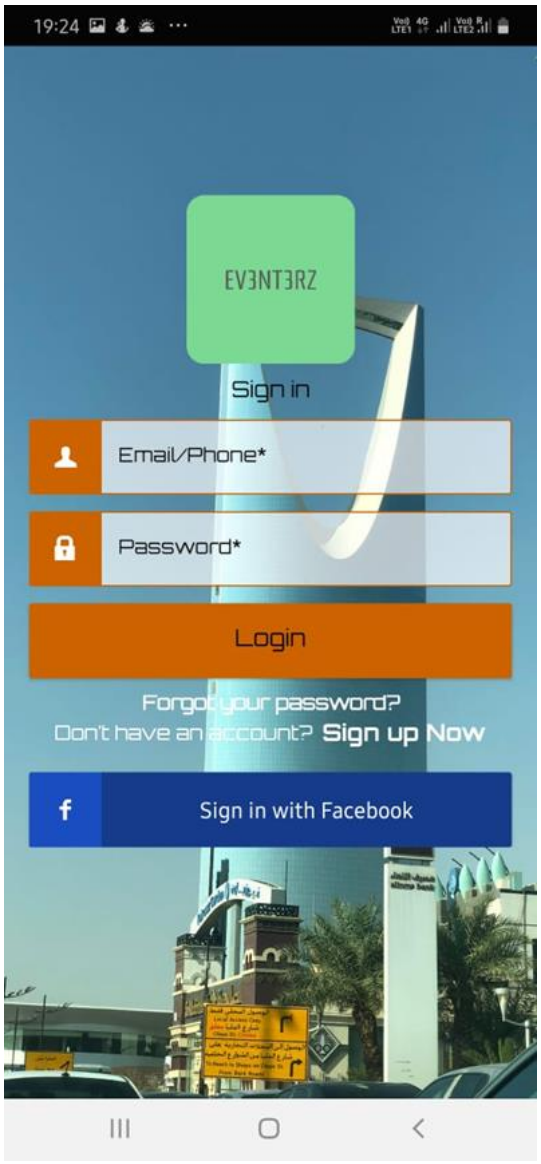
Chat


19:24
Cloud Drive
Google Drive
Chat


19:24
EV3NT3RZ
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Email/Phone*
Password*
Login
Forgot your password?
Don't have an account? Sign up Now
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Address
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Website
http://www.go
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Chapter 8
Conclusion and Future Scope

We have successfully connected the users and organizers on our application**.** Building repeatable processes and procedures is critical to maintaining event success. With an event solution, you can create repeatable steps, save forms, clone reservations and details like A/V, save user preferences, and more. This helps eliminate time-consuming manual processes for future events.

Understanding the successes and failures of events is critical to improving processes and keeping customers (students, faculty, vendors, attendees) happy. Detailed reporting on every event you run helps you continuously optimize your events and schedules, and you can make better space management decisions in the moment using real-time event data.

Custom processes in your event management system allow for designing and publishing online request forms, requiring approvals or additional information, and custom fields for different events to make sure you get all the information you need.

- Provide Event bookings .
- Provide user interface for the users to plan and organize events .
- Easy acces to book events through our applicartion.
- Connect users with organizers and event planners .
- Provide Cloud services **.**

The objective of this application is to develop a system that effectively manages all the data related to the various events that take place in an organization. The purpose is to maintain a centralized database of all event related information. The goal is to support various functions and processes necessary to manage the data efficiently.

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