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GSU Event Portal

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ABSTRACT

GSU event management system is an online event administration framework programming venture that serves the usefulness of an occasion chief. The framework permits just enlisted clients to login and new clients are permitted to register on the application. This is proposed to be a web application. The undertaking gives the greater part of the essential usefulness required for an occasion. It permits the client to choose from a rundown of occasion sorts. Once the client enters an occasion sort e.g. (Marriage, Dance Show, birthday party, and so on), the framework then permits the client to choose the date and time of occasion, spot and the occasion equipment's. This information is signed in the database and the client is given a receipt number for his booking. This information is then sent to the chairman (site proprietor) and they may collaborate with the customer according to his prerequisites and his contact information put away in the database.

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1 Project Description

Event portal system manages all the events which are conducted in college/University. This System efficiently store, maintain and retrieve data from its database and can be used for further analysis (data mining & OLAP). This system provides updated notifications to its users. Event management is a process of organizing professional and focused events, for particular target audience. It includes picturing ideas, arranging, planning, sorting out and executing events, for example, design appears, musical shows, corporate courses, displays, wedding festivities, topic parties, item dispatching and so on.

1.1 Competitive Information

Bizzabo is a holding one event software that helps coordinators create effective events by enabling them to build astonishing websites, buy/sell tickets, grow communities, go portable and expand event encounters. The Bizzabo Platform includes all the tools event organizers need to manage their event from start to finish. The platforms fundamental components include: ticketing and registration, event website developer, event application, contacts management, networking tools, surveys and overviews, and event analytics.

1.2 Relationship to Other Applications/Projects

This project is related to Regpack, the leading event management software used by many organizations, such as Goodwill. Regpack is the fastest growing event technology on the market! Regpack will allow you to control the full life cycle of your event, from registration to attendance, reporting and automated email communications. It embeds on your site! Implements your unique process and logic and includes online payments with credit cards and multiple currencies.

1.3 Assumptions and Dependencies

Functions of administration works through different capacities, frequently named arranging, sorting out, driving/motivating, controlling and staffing.

- .1. Arranging: Deciding what needs to happen later on (today, one week from now, one month from now, one year from now, throughout the following five years, and so forth.) and creating plans for activity.
2. Sorting out: Making ideal utilization of the assets required to empower the fruitful completing of arrangements.
3. Driving/Motivating: Exhibiting abilities in these zones for inspiring others to have successful impact in accomplishing plans.
4. Controlling: Monitoring — checking progress against arrangements, which may require change in light of input.
5. Staffing: Appointing skill and unskilled workers, and efficient personnel. Event management is the application of the management science of project management to the creation and development of festivals and events. Event Management involves studying the intricacies of the brand, identifying the target audience, devising the event concept, planning the logistics, coordinating the technical aspects before getting down to actually executing the modalities of the proposed event.. The industry now includes events of all sizes from the Olympics down to a breakfast meeting for ten business people. Every industry, charity, society and group will hold events of some type/size in order to market themselves, raise money or celebrate.

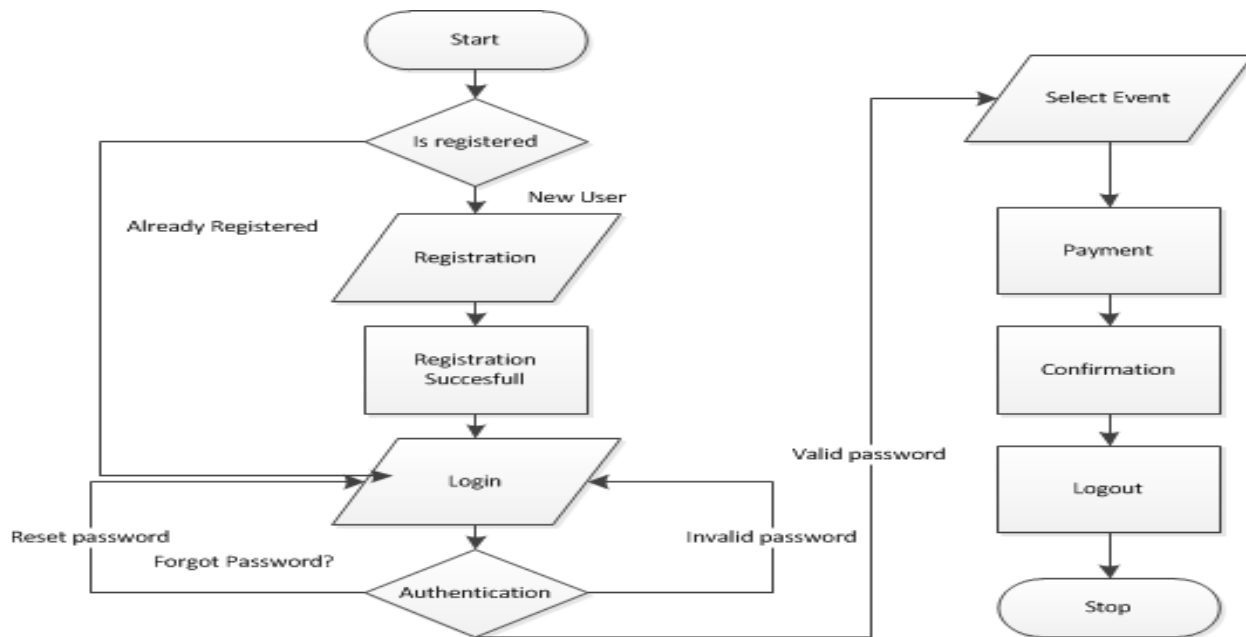
1.4 Future Enhancements

- Special field will be designed to create a new event.
- It periodically updates new social activities in the database.
- Proposed System will be rank based portal, will be given ranking based on user satisfaction.
- The inference accuracy of both expertise and networks is actually much higher in the current system.

2 Project Technical Description

Online event portal is a web-application which avoids more manual hours that need to spend in record keeping and generating reports. This application keeps the data in a centralized way which is available to all the event managers. It is very easy to manage historical data in database. Participants can register for any happening event from anywhere. Event manager can keep records of participants and system can easily inform them by message and emails. Using this system, event managers can easily generate certificates for participants and winners and it's automatically mail to particular participants.

Application Architecture



2.1 Interactions with other Applications

Interacting with Gmail for email alerts after buying tickets.

Gmail browser notifications alerts you when a new ticket is bought, even if you aren't looking at Gmail. You can enable Gmail browser notifications with a few clicks. This only currently works for users of the Chrome browser; however there are third-party extensions for other browsers which mimic the same functions.

2.2 Capabilities

Event management is the use of the management art of task management to the creation and improvement of celebrations and events. Event Management includes concentrating on the intricacies of the brand, recognizing the intended interest group, conceiving the event idea, arranging the logistics, planning the specialized viewpoints before getting down to really executing the modalities of the proposed event. The late development of celebrations and events as an industry around the globe, implies that the management can never again be specially appointed. Events and celebrations, for example, the Asian Games or the Dubai Shopping Festival, large affect their groups and, now and again, the entire nation. The business now incorporates events of all sizes starting from the Olympics to a breakfast meeting for ten specialists. Each industry, philanthropy, society and gathering will hold events of some write/size with a specific end goal to market themselves, raise cash or celebrate

2.3 Risk Assessment and Management

Much the same as each and every IT anticipates and each and every major or minor destinations this anticipate got a few dangers as well. We are going to address this issues and how we are going to examining, and reacting to hazard for the duration of the life of an undertaking and have beneficial outcome on degree, cost and time. This anticipates partners to comprehend the qualities and shortcoming of this anticipate. The most imperative elements that may influence this anticipate are: 1. monetary danger 2. Innovation hazard 3. Individuals hazard 4. Structure/process hazard These are the potential dangers required in this anticipate and we will chip away at each and every one of these to take out of minimize their belongings and make this anticipate effective Besides these, time is a standout amongst the most significant worry with this anticipate and as we just have couple of weeks to finish each and every module from arranging, creating and testing. We can't bear to have even a solitary mix-up which can broaden our time chipping away at this anticipate, so with the assistance of HR we are adding one more player to the creating group as a reinforcement who will work nearby with our creating group and help us in unusual circumstances.

3 Project Requirements

3.1 Identification of Requirements

The following frameworks should be installed to use ASP.NET MVC extensions.

- Microsoft .NET Framework 4
- ASP.NET MVC 3
- Minimum Hardware Requirements:
 - 2GHz+ (dual core) processor
 - 16+ GB RAM
 - 60GB free hard drive space (or an appropriate amount for additional file storage)
 - My SQL server or Dedicated Virtual Server Environment

3.2 Operations, Administration, Maintenance and Provisioning (OAM&P)

Requirement Analysis	
• Analysis	2 weeks
• Gathering Information	
• Determining Requirements	
• Defining scope	
Design	
• Database Design	3 weeks
• Design Modules	
• Design Input Screen	
Implementation	
• Development of Module	3 weeks
• Refinement of developed modules	
Testing	1 week

- The OAM&P Module functionality is broken down into the following key areas...
- Configuration Management
- Network Management
- Service Creation
- Fault Management
- Performance Management

The OAM&P capabilities built into OmniVox3D are designed and architected to provide Service Providers the necessary tools and flexibility to maintain and monitor APEX SDPs. The flexibility and feature rich capabilities of OmniVox3D's OAM&P component stem from key factors such as:

- Ease of use of its web-based design and intuitive set of menus and commands
- Centralized OAM&P for multiple local or geographically distant MSPs.
- An integrated OAM&P interface for all Administration, Maintenance, Provisioning and Service Creation

- XML Support
- SOAP Support

The OAM&P capabilities of OmniVox3D provides Service Providers the necessary tools and features to perform important tasks involved in administering and maintaining APEX Service Delivery Platforms. This creates successful deployments while ongoing information gathering support successful operating decisions concerning various aspects of the APEX SDP and the services it provides.

3.3 Security and Fraud Prevention

Internal Risks

Projects close by that are inner to the association. At the point when looking inside, dangers to the project may include the money related dissolvability of the organization, the capacity for the organization to have required hardware and different assets close by so as to backing the project. Faculty issues, for example, the affliction or unexpected end of a key colleague likewise can be considered as inside dangers to the project. Interior dangers can likewise include base issues, for example, the accessibility of servers, programming, and IT support and in addition more basic fixings, for example, the supply of power to colleagues. Clearly, the instability of vital frameworks will differ contingent upon the area of the group, so it could conceivably warrant thought amid the danger appraisal process.

External Risks

External risks are outside the control of the project team and its host organization. Because of this, external risks are generally more difficult to predict and control. Factors such as a key vendor going bankrupt, economic upheaval, wars, crime, and other events may directly impact the project's effectiveness. Some risk may be difficult to foresee such as a mine in a foreign country providing essential elements for the project being taken over by a revolutionary government. This kind of event directly threatens the project, but often takes project managers by surprise because of a deficient analysis of external threats.

3.4 Release and Transition Plan

- The following is a list of considerations:
- Logical work breakdown, key milestones and dependencies during transition and deployment.
- Testing and verification activities, including testing of related/impacted projects, software, and hardware.
- Contingency plans and work-around(s) in the event problems arise.
- Specific activities related to new and/or existing equipment, including roles and responsibilities of external vendors and internal resources.
- Specific activities related to new, existing, and/or upgraded software, including roles and responsibilities of external vendors and internal resources.
- Systems and/or data back-up(s), conversion plans, etc.
- Hand-off(s) between developers, vendors, operational staff, and/or technical support.
- Communication(s) to client and end-users: timing related to unavailability, periodic status updates, and notification of completion/system availability. Consider timing and mode of

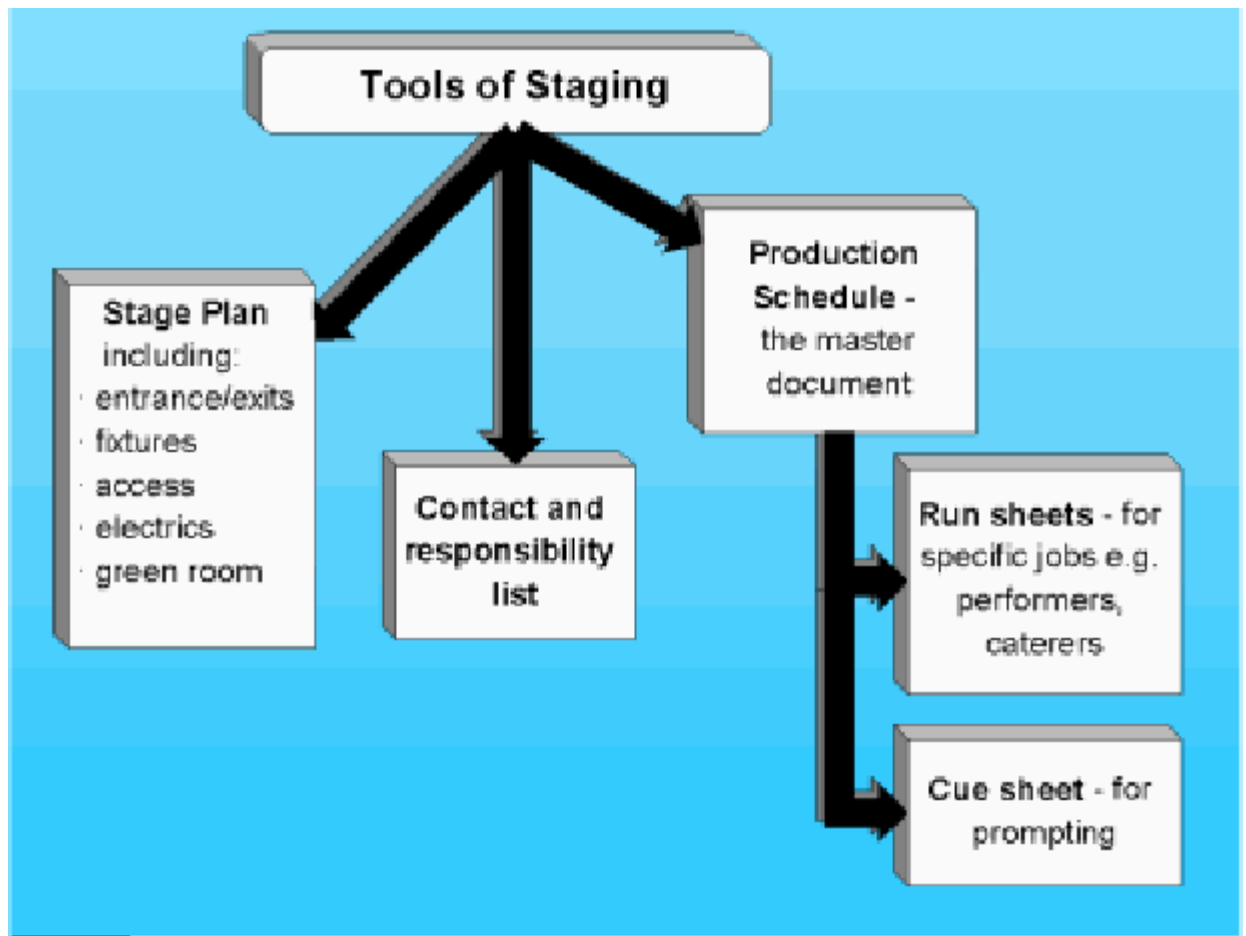
communication(s) among technical team, between the technical team and the customer/client, and between NUIT, the client, and broader set of end-users.

- Transition review to assess and document results of the transition, defects found, correction actions to be taken, work-around(s) to be implemented, etc.

4 *Project Design Description*

While selecting a site/venue for an event, we have to look into for following considerations,

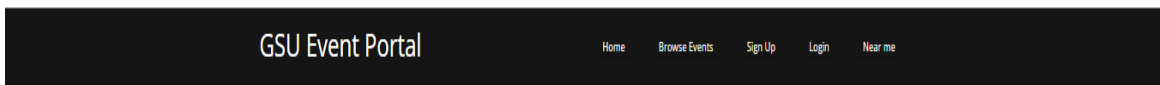
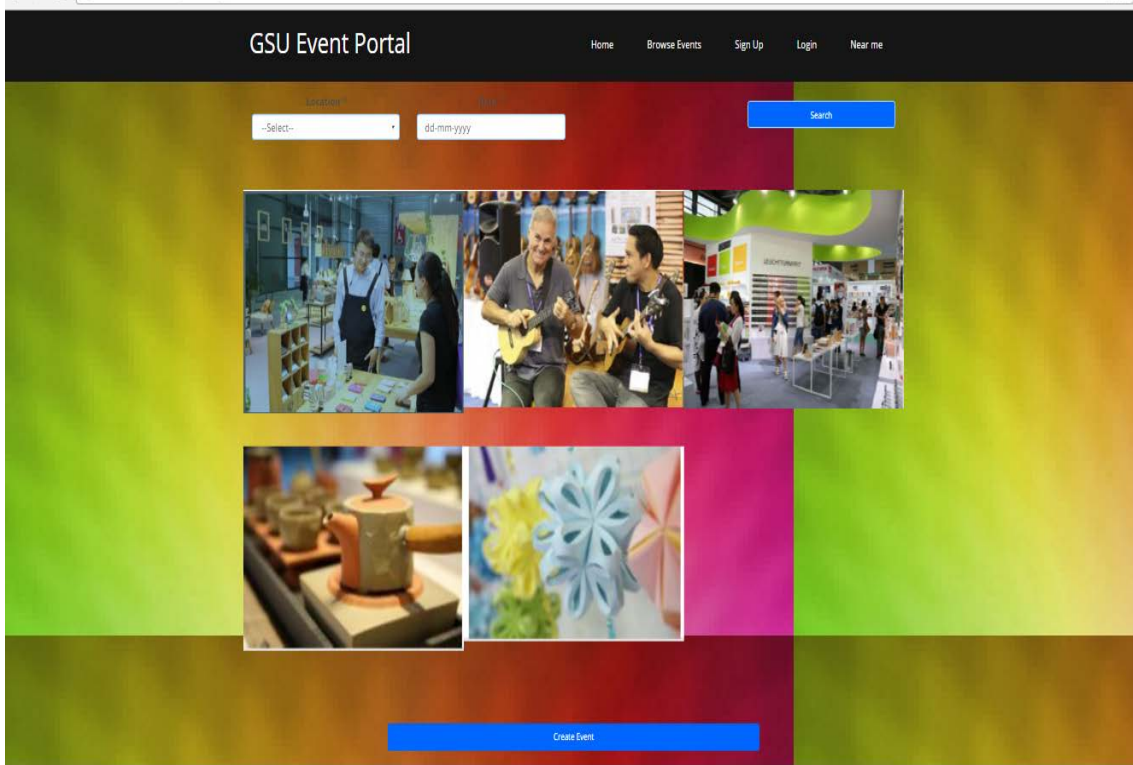
- Size of the event – Large scale or on a Medium or for a shorter scale event has to be carried out.
- Location – Distance, accessibility, neighbors, history of other events, suitability to the event, etc. are the factors to be considered under locating a venue for an event.
- Design of the site – Site/venue design is an essential part of event management. The temporary nature of events means there is limited time for corrections to the design. Therefore the event manager cannot forget that any element of design has an aesthetic as well as logistical - or practical - function.
- Layout of the venue – points to be considered are facilities to be provided, size and shape of the room, viewing potential, flow of men and material, etc. while deciding a site.
- Flow of people and equipment - Although it seems obvious, the flow of people and equipment around a site is often not considered over the whole event.
- In particular there are 25 different flow patterns at deferent times. As well the event manager must be aware of the 'flow' during an emergency.



5 *Internal/external Interface Impacts and Specification*

An interface is for the most part characterized as the common connection that permits two autonomous frameworks to convey or associate together. In PC human collaboration, it can be graphically communicated as the convergence covering the human and PC frameworks. In particular, the interface includes all the equipment information and yield gadgets, (for example, the mouse, console, PC screen, and so forth.) and programming (working framework, application, and so forth.) that permit the client and the framework to associate. The client is adaptable and versatile (Mayhew 1992). Notwithstanding, the framework is neither adaptable nor versatile, which thus puts the obligation of effective communication on the client. This obligation makes the part of an all-around composed UI an imperative issue in how clients see the framework. Barki and Hartwick (1994) reasoned that client cooperation and inclusion towards a framework influence their profitability and state of mind in the work environment. There are four sorts of UI, as appeared in Table 1: charge line, incited, menu-driven, and graphical (Parsons and Oja, 1998). Summon line interface requires writing a charge that takes after a particular language structure and accentuation, as utilized as a part of Microsoft DOS and UNIX. Incited interface requests contribution from the client using messages. Wizards are overwhelming provoked interface using multi-step arrangement of screens that require a reaction. Menu-driven interface uses menus and submenus for usability. Graphical UI permits the PC to be gotten to through graphical articles like catches, toolbars, and so on by the method for an information gadget, similar to the mouse, or a yield gadget, similar to the PC screen.

Screen Shots



Log In

Username *

Password *

Login

Reset

Register Here

Last Name *

First Name *

Username *

Password *

Confirm Password *

Date Of Birth *

Student ID *

City *

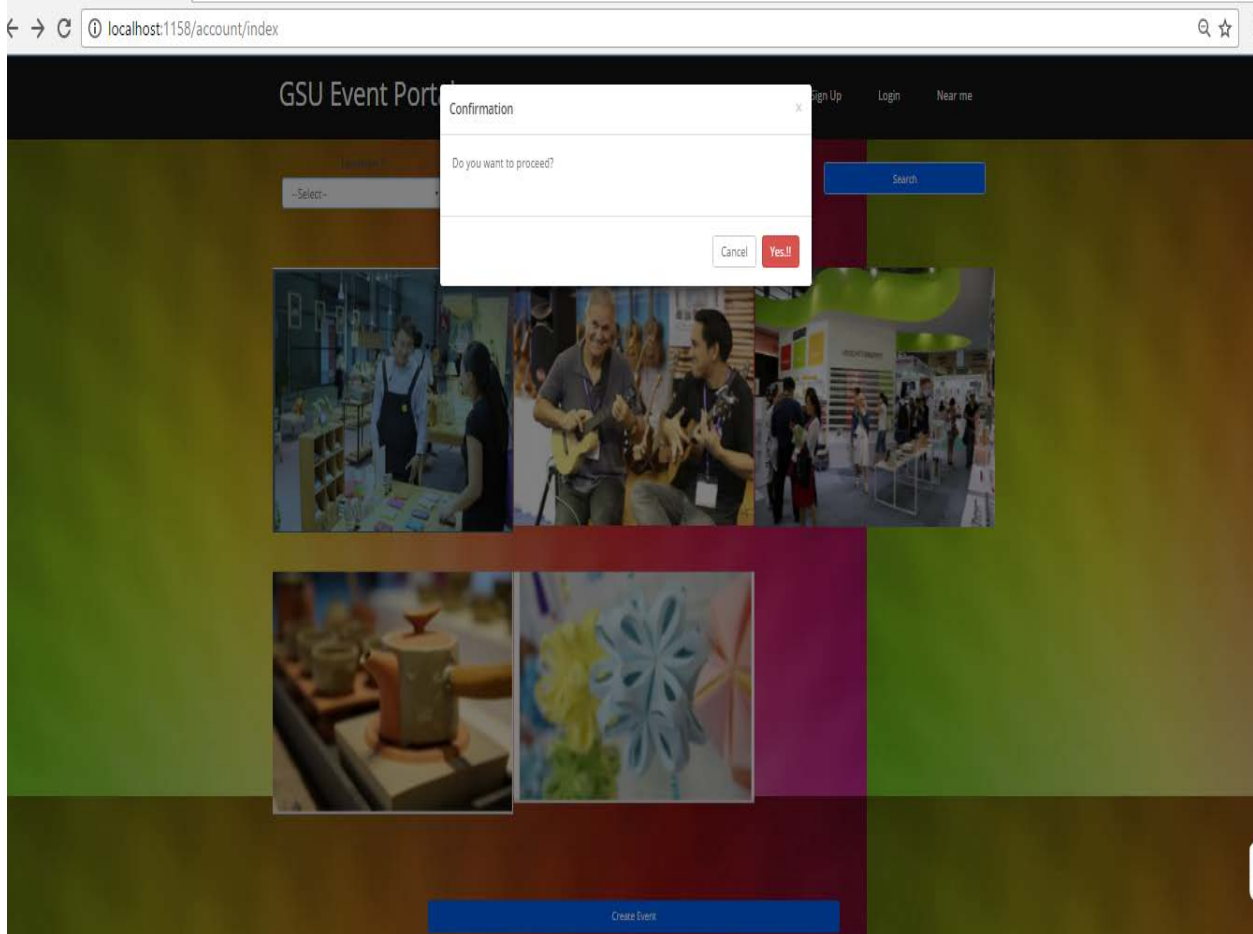
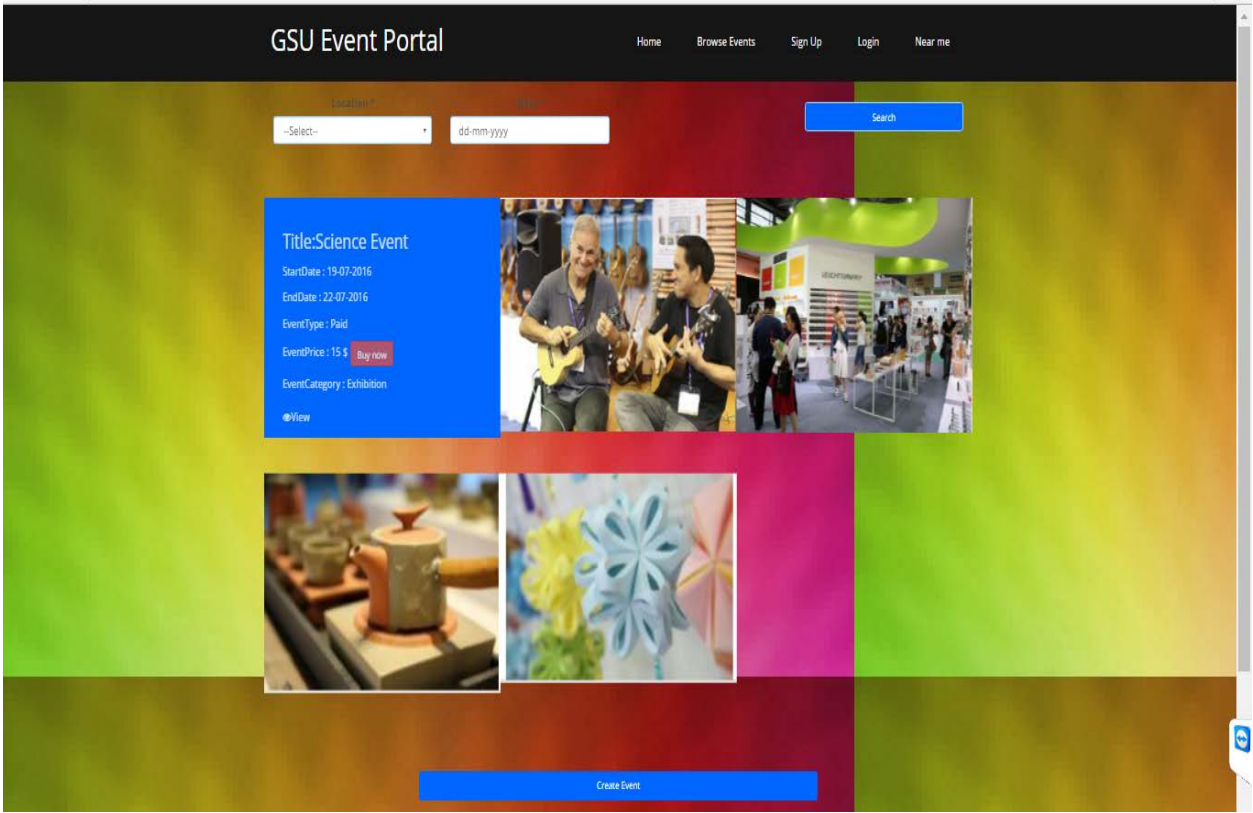
State *

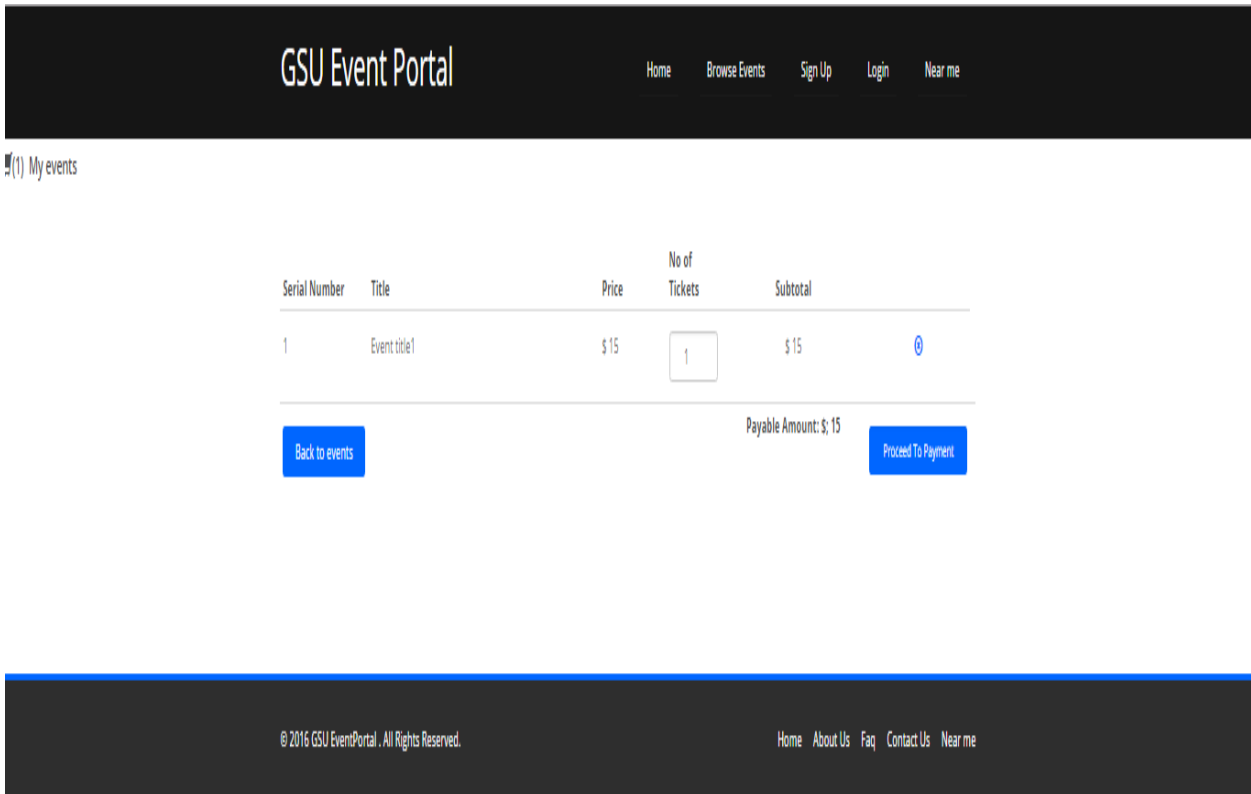
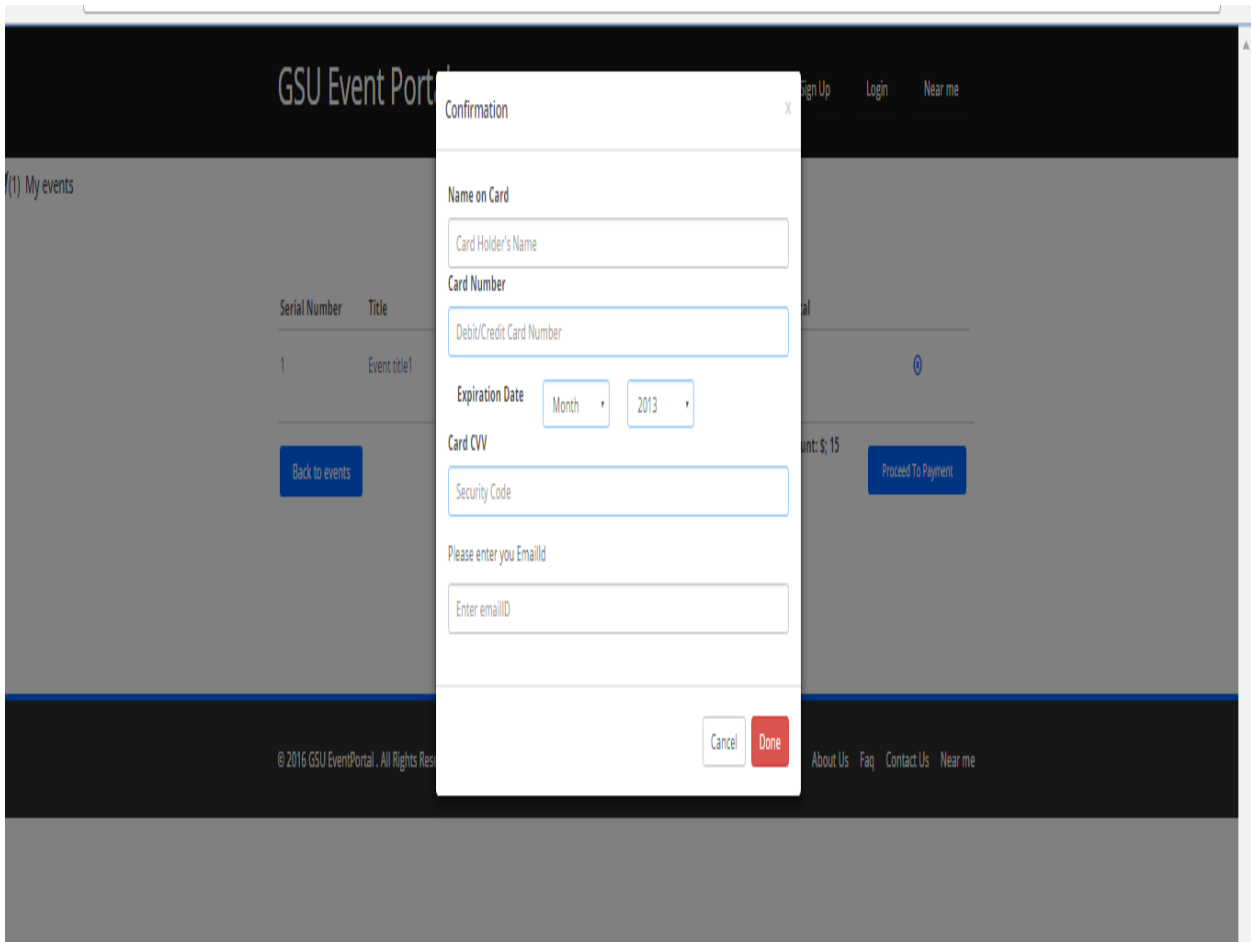
Country *

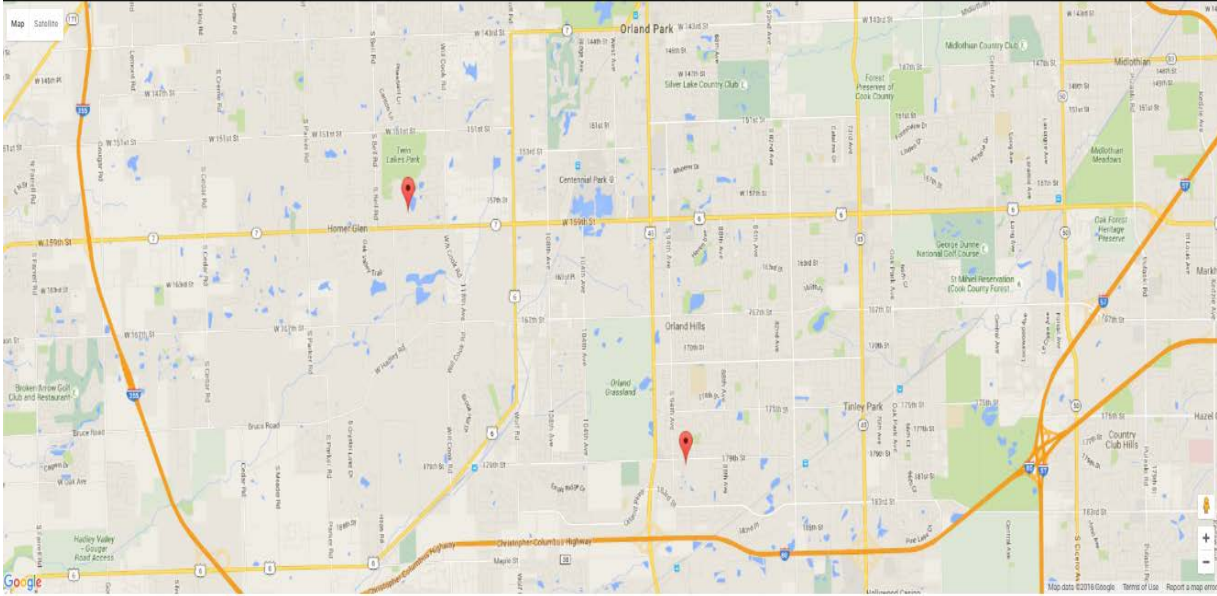
Zip Code *

Create Event

Event Title * <input type="text" value="Title"/>	Event Location * <input type="text" value="Location"/>	Start Date * <input type="text" value="dd-mm-yyyy"/>
End Date * <input type="text" value="dd-mm-yyyy"/>	Event Description * <input type="text" value="Description"/>	Event Type * <input type="text" value="--Select--"/>
Event Price * <input type="text"/>	Event Category * <input type="text" value="--Select--"/>	Event Organiser * <input type="text" value="Organiser"/>
Organiser Description * <input type="text" value="Organiser Description"/>	Event Topic * <input type="text" value="Topic"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <input type="button" value="Select image"/>







Location	Category	Type	Date	Price
<input type="text" value="-Select-"/>	<input type="text" value="-Select-"/>	<input type="text" value="-Select-"/>	<input type="text" value="dd-mm-yyyy"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Search"/>				

Four Types of User Interface (Parsons and Oja, 1998)

Type of Interface	Characteristics
<i>Command-line</i>	Typing of commands with specific syntax and punctuation
<i>Prompted</i>	Entering a response required by the system
<i>Menu-driven</i>	Updated through the use of wizards Utilizing menus and submenus for options
<i>Graphical</i>	Using graphical objects for ease of use and interaction

6 Design Units Impacts

R1: Registration

Description : To enter into this site user has to register first. Requirements of registration are first name, last name, user name, email-id, password, confirm password, Date of Birth, Student ID, city, state, country, Zip Code.

Input: Enter all fields of Registration form

Output: Registration Done or Failed.

Processing: User details are checked through database. Password constraints are checked through validation.

R2: User Login

Description: The System provides facility to login into the site.

Input: Enter username and password.

Output: User Profile page

Processing : The system will check the input of user, if valid then login is successful, Otherwise user will be asked to re-enter the username and password.

R3: Selecting an event

Description: The user can open an event and go to the payment page directly when you mouse over on the event and click on the buy button.

Input: Main event, Sub event, Enrollment number, Add Event.

Output: Event opens successfully, user can see all details and delete if required.

Processing: The system will add selected data into database.

R4: Forgot Password

Description: The user can send password reset link via email to reset password.

Input: Email id

Output: Reset link sent to Email.

Processing: With the reset link we can easily change the password and update in database

R5: Admin panel

Description: The Admin can add manage main event, sub-event also.

Input: main event, sub-event, modify.

Output: Modifications updated in database.

Processing: The system will add selected data into database.

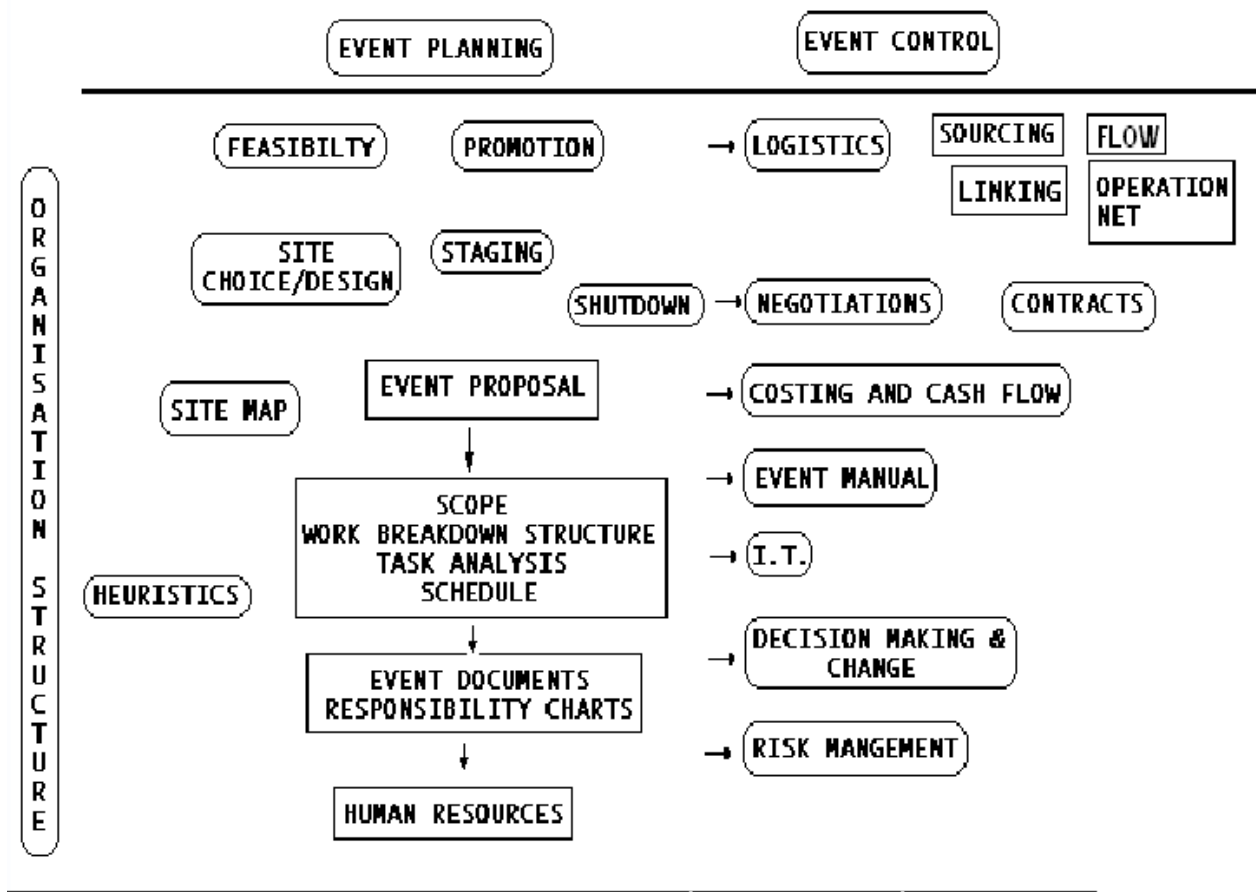
R6: Manager Panel

Description: The manager can add volunteer, main event and sub-event too.

Input: Main event, sub-event, volunteer.
 Output: Add successfully in database.
 Processing: The system will add selected data into database.
 R8: Logout
 Description : The system provides the facility to logout from the site.
 Input: Select logout option
 Output: sign out from the site.
 Processing: User will logout.

6.1 Functional Area /Design Unit

6.1.1 Functional Overview



6.1.2 Impacts

6.2 Lack of Teamwork

While particular units inside the practical structure frequently perform with an abnormal state of effectiveness, they may experience issues functioning admirably with different units. In the event that a task requires a few units to cooperate, units may get to be regional and unwilling to coordinate with each other. Basically, every unit may act in what it sees to be its own particular best advantages rather than those of the association all in all. Infighting may make ventures fall behind timetable.

6.3 *Difficult Management Control*

Another potential hindrance of the practical association structure is that it can represent a test for top administration to keep up control as the association extends. As associations get bigger and top administration needs to delegate more basic leadership obligations to each practical zone, the level of self-governance may likewise build, making coordination of exercises more troublesome. In the event that the organization ventures into new geographic territories, keeping up control of and dealing with the different capacities can be much all the more a test.

6.3.1 *Requirements*

1. **Communication** – This is the most vital technique that ought to be utilized. The venture supervisor must guarantee that all individuals from the group, particularly recently allotted individuals, are appropriately educated of all related undertaking data to incorporate the group objectives. There is nothing additionally disappointing to a recently framed group than to be left oblivious. Clear correspondence should likewise exist between colleagues. The task administrator ought to guarantee that the group does not segregate recently relegated colleagues.
2. **Chain of Authority** – The undertaking administrator ought to guarantee that all colleagues are clear with regards to the chain of power. There ought to be no doubt in the matter of who is in control. Despite the fact that the undertaking administrator is the one responsible for the task, there might be examples where lower level colleagues would answer to a more senior individual from the group rather than straightforwardly to the Project Manager. For instance, an undertaking that contains different programming developers may have the lower level software engineers answering to a senior developer that thusly reports to the task administrator.
3. **Lanes of responsibility** – A venture director might have the capacity to moderating a portion of the turf wars that can happen in the raging stage by furnishing every colleague with clear paths of obligations or a task particular expected set of responsibilities. The venture supervisor ought to likewise clarify in subtle element the significance and effect of every colleague's part on the task.
4. **Training** – Nothing can back off the advancement of a group more than an untrained colleague. Would an expert games group perform at an ideal level if an untrained individual was added to the group? Obviously not. However this is by all accounts ordinary amongst numerous associations. Colleagues who are not yet prepared to perform and add to a group ought not to be added to a venture. Adding an untrained individual to the group will bring about hatred amongst individuals and will affect quality and calendar. Rather the individual ought to be handled through the associations preparing program keeping in mind the end goal to take in the devices and methods required to succeed. On the off chance that the association does not have an itemized preparing program for new representatives, then it may be an ideal opportunity to begin one!
5. **Eliminate dead weight** – Venture administrators need to respond rapidly to an unmotivated colleague. These staff can weigh down the group and their negative remarks can spread amongst the group like a tumor, affecting resolve and execution. On the off chance that the individual does not have any desire to be a piece of the group, then the venture administrator would be better off disposing of them. It might be likewise be a shrewd choice for the undertaking director to work with the representative's utilitarian supervisor and Human Resources to for all time go separate ways with the worker. No association needs a person who is not a cooperative person and is not willing to bolster the organization's attempts

6. **Strong Project Managers** – An association using a grid structure ought to guarantee that it utilizes venture and utilitarian supervisors who are knowledgeable about working in this sort of structure. Venture and utilitarian directors ought to plainly see how asset portion solicitations ought to be facilitated and procedures ought to be set up for passing worker execution criticism to the useful administrator. The undertaking chief ought to rapidly distinguish the qualities and shortcomings of the venture group as new assets are doled out and adjust his/her administration style to give the most impact. Methodologies that work this week may not work one week from now if there are new confront joining the group. The task supervisor must be set up to respond.
7. **Team Building Activities** – Because of time requirements and due dates this might be hard to utilize mid-venture. Nonetheless, there are large numbers of group building exercises that can be used that lone require a 10-15 minutes of speculation. It is a venture on the grounds that a group that meets up rapidly will turn out to be more proficient and the undertaking administrator will "win back" the time put resources into directing the group building movement. A few top picks include:
 - Team presentations (name, part on group, interests) every time the group dynamic changes
 - Discuss most loved motion picture, book, TV program, and so on.
 - Each colleague talk about what they like most about the association
 - Discuss what every individual fulfilled at the weekend and also a team lunch is better.

7 *Open Issues*

- **Too many** – The undeniable sign of issue related stir is the quantity of open issues—especially if there are a noteworthy number checked "high" need. At the point when there are such a variety of issues that you don't know where to begin to gain them under power, you likely have too much. At the point when the quantity of issues gets to be critical, you begin to see forms like "triage" acquainted with recognize the ones that "truly matter".
- **They bounce around** – Some anticipate groups don't appear to close issues, they simply reassign them to somebody who needs another meeting to talk about the issue. A decent approach to recognize the powerlessness to adequately close issues is to take a gander at the history connected with the issues. At the point when issues are claimed by different individuals, and the wellspring of numerous gatherings, the group is presumably not concentrating on the right activities required to close the issue.
- **They keep coming back** – One of the most irritating parts of issue related agitate is when shut issues are revived. This happens if the either the right individuals were not included, or the right moves were not made to close the first issue. When this happens different times on a task I am not certain on the off chance that I am more angry with the individual that revives the issues, or the individual that did not close it appropriately in any case.
- **They appear out of nowhere** – Frequently an issue is raised that makes you ponder, "I ask why that was not raised before now?" The prior a potential issue is distinguished in the undertaking life cycle, the simpler and less expensive it is to determine. In this manner, as issues are distinguished late in the undertaking, the more troublesome issue determination gets to be. As the task chief, you have to strike a decent harmony between forcefully overseeing issue determination and urging colleagues to distinguish them. The exact opposite thing you need is to have colleagues hush up about issues since they think it will be seen as an "awful thing" to raise another issue.

8 *Acknowledgements*

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