CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted By

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Register No.: 0720300025

in partial fullfilment for the award of the degree

of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

in

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Anna University, Coimbatore)

May 2010

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Anna University, Coimbatore)

COIMBATORE – 641 006.

Department of Computer Applications

PROJECT WORK

MAY 2010

This is to certify that the project entitled

CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

is the bonafide record of project work done by

M.NEELAVATHI

Register No: 0720300025

of MCA (Computer Applications) during the year 2009-2010.

Project Guide

Head of the Department

Submitted for the Project Viva-Voce examination held on 17.05.2010

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I affirm that the project work titled **CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** being submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of **MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS** is the original work carried out by me. It has not formed the part of any other project work submitted for award of any degree or diploma, either in this or any other University.

M. Neela
(Signature of the Candidate)

M. NEELAVATHI
Name of the Candidate

07203000 25
Register Number

I certify that the declaration made above by the candidate is true

05/05/2010
Signature of the Guide,

S. GANESH BABU
SL/MCA
With Name & Designation

BARCiNDiA.NET

Bannari Amman Research Consultants
Coimbatore - 641 015.

Apr. 30, 2010.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms.M.Neelavathi(07203000025) has undertaken a project with us entitled "Conference Management System" and completed successfully on Apr. 30, 2010. She is a sincere and hardworking project student and reported regularly about her progress.

V.Govindaraju,
Partner

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ABSTRACT

The system CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is a web based software that supports the organization of scientific conferences. CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT provides various conferences going to be held or conducted in particular concern.

The goal of the CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT is that selected scientists and technologies will facilitate the identification of research to explore and develop new and improved processes in the conferences. The scientists can register only for the upcoming conferences by uploading the abstract. Admin will check the paper and send intimation to the scientist's login. After the scientists check their status they can pay it for the conferences.

The conference acts as a important effort to begin research for new and innovative processes. It have access to future research findings to continue your involvement in innovation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express sincerest thanks to **Dr. J. Shanmugam** , Director-Kumaraguru College of Technology, **Dr. S. Ramachandran**, Principal-Kumaraguru College of technology and **Dr. S. Thangasamy** – Dean , Department of Computer Applications for providing necessary facilities in carrying out my project work

I wish to thank my Project coordinator **Ms.V.Geetha, Asst.Professor** for her sincere advice, thought provoking discussions and immense help throughout the project and encouragement given by him.

I wish to thank my Project guide **Mr. S. Ganesh Babu, Sr. Lecturer** for his sincere advice, thought provoking discussions and immense help throughout the project and encouragement given by him.

I wish to thank all my staff members for their timely help and guidance to complete the project successfully.

Also I would like to thank my parents, friends, and all those who helped me in this project and whose names are leftover.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 ORGANIZATION PROFILE

- Bannari Research consultancy (Barindia.net) was started in the year of 2008 by two.
- PSG tech aluminizes, as a training and research institute. They have trained more than 15.
- Students in various platforms and on various applications.
- Their areas of specialization are E-LEARNING and TAMIL COMPUTING.
- They also concentrate on software development on free open sources software platforms.
- This project work experience is to be illustrated at Tamil internet conference 2010 to be held at Coimbatore.
- To serve as a useful citizen and do research that help the community and every people in my concern.

1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The system CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is a web based software that supports the organization of scientific conferences. CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT provides various conferences going to be held or conducted in particular concern.

The goal of the CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT is that selected scientists and technologies will facilitate the identification of research to explore and develop new and improved processes in the conferences. The Scientists can register only for the upcoming conferences by uploading the abstract. Admin will check the paper and send intimation to the concern Scientist. After that scientists can transfer amount for the conference regarding their paper presentation..

The conference acts as an important effort to begin research for new and innovative processes. It has access to future research findings to continue your involvement in innovation.

Spot registration is not allowed in the conference management system. Once the paper got selected, the scientist's can pay the amount for the conference.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The conference management in existing systems is resource cost. Only the selected paper titles are displayed in conferences. Some of the conferences does not support online paper submission and online payment.

2.1.1 DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- Software cost.
- The scientists have to search paper manually.
- Reviews not been done.
- Difficulty in adding/editing topics for conferences.
- Ranking and comments not been done.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Proposed system has accepts the scientists topic for the upcoming conferences. It is easy to calculate the inventory and expense report for the management. Uploading the files papers can be in any format . In the proposed system, administrator maintains overall process carried in a conference especially posting new conference ,venue date ,description or selecting contestant .

2.2.1 ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Comments can be posted.
- Reviewers/admin are allowed freedom to select or not select the paper.
- Pdf file format can also been accepted.
- Online submission of papers..

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The hardware support required for deploying the application is:

Processor	:	Intel Core 2 Duo
Speed	:	3.1 GHZ
Memory	:	3 GB RAM
Hard Disk Capacity	:	80 GB
Monitor	:	15" inch SVGA
Mouse	:	Logitech Mouse (Scroll)
Keyboard	:	108 Keys

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The software support required for deployment is:

Operating System	:	Windows 7
Designing Tool	:	PHP Builder , DreamWeaver CS2
Scripting Language	:	PHP 5.3.0
Web Server	:	WampServer2.0i
Database	:	MY SQL 5.1

3.3 SOFTWARE OVERVIEW

3.3.1 PHP (Hypertext Pre-Processor)

Definition: PHP is a simple, object-oriented, interpreted, robust, secure, very high-performance, architecture neutral, portable and a dynamic scripting language.

PHP stands for 'Hypertext Pre-Processor' and is a server side HTML scripting/programming language. PHP is C-like Web scripting language runs on Apache, Netscape/iPlanet, and Microsoft IIS Web servers. PHP is a tool that lets you create dynamic web pages. PHP-enabled web pages are treated just like regular HTML pages and you can create and edit them the same way you normally create regular HTML pages. PHP lets you write simple scripts right in your HTML files much like JavaScript does, except, unlike JavaScript PHP is not browser-dependant.

Advantages:

- PHP runs on different platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP is FREE to download from the official PHP resource
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side.
- It's quick to develop in PHP which is loosely typed, which makes basic scripts much faster to develop with less attention to design.
- Programmers of Java, PERL, BASIC, and other popular languages can find many parallels to ease transition to PHP
- PHP is flexible. Use OOP or not. Use naming convention(s) or not.

3.3.2 MYSQL

MySQL is characterized as a fast, reliable open source relational database with a good feature set. Administration / security are effective and a pretty good choice for many "middle of the road" requirements. MySQL is good for web apps, integrates nicely with PHP.

MySQL is an extensible, open storage database engine, offering multiple variations such as Berkeley DB, InnoDB, Heap and MyISAM. MySQL integrates seamlessly with a number of programming languages and other web-based technologies; it certainly has the advantage over MS SQL in the way of compatibility. MySQL is Open Source, users can and do write their own special storage engines for changing routines called depending on whether a database instance is clustered or not, partitioned or not, used for BI with dimensional organization or not, etc…

Performance

In the way of performance, MySQL is the clear leader, mainly due to the format of its default table, while the system runs on the Windows platform without flaw it tends to perform better on Linux and other UNIX-like systems. Because of its stability, many internet powerhouses such as Yahoo! use MySQL as their back-end database.

Security

MySQL allow you to change ports just in case the default becomes too vulnerable.

Recovery

The data travels through various checkpoints while passing from your keyboard to the hard disk and through the monitor. Additionally, the SQL Server keeps track of the process, even if the system unexpectedly shuts down.

Advantages:

- MySQL is Open source, which can be available any time
- MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications
- MySQL supports standard SQL
- MySQL compiles on a number of platforms
- MySQL is free to download and use.
- MySQL has most of features , which oracle provides
- Easy to learn and to become master.
- MySQL supports standard SQL
- MySQL compiles on a number of platforms.

3.3.3 WAMP SERVER:

WAMP5 (WAMP means Windows Apache Mysql PHP) is a platform of Web development under Windows. WAMP is a form of mini-server that can run on almost any Windows Operating System. WAMP includes Apache 2, PHP 5 (SMTP ports are disabled), and MySQL (phpMyAdmin and SQLitemanager are installed to manage your databases) preinstalled.

-

- WampServer is a Windows web development environment. It allows you to create web applications with Apache, PHP and the MySQL database. It also comes with PHPMyAdmin and SQLiteManager to easily manage your databases.
- An icon on the taskbar tray displays the status of WAMP, letting you know if; a) WAMP is running but no services are opened (the icon will appear red), b) WAMP is running and one service is opened (the icon will appear yellow) or c) WAMP is running with all services opened (the icon will appear white). Apache and MySQL are considered to be services (they can be disabled by left-clicking on the taskbar icon, guiding your cursor over the service you wish to disable and selecting "Stop Service").

- The files/web pages that are hosted on your WAMP server can be accessed by typing *http://localhost/* or *http://127.0.0.1/* in the address bar of your web browser. WAMP must be running in order to access either of the above addresses.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

A use-case diagram is a graph of actors, a set of use cases enclosed by a system boundary, communication association between the actors and the use cases, and the generalization among the use cases.

4.1(a) Admin Use Case Diagram

The requirements are represented using the use case diagram.

Actors

This system will be used by the following actors:

1. Administrator
2. Users

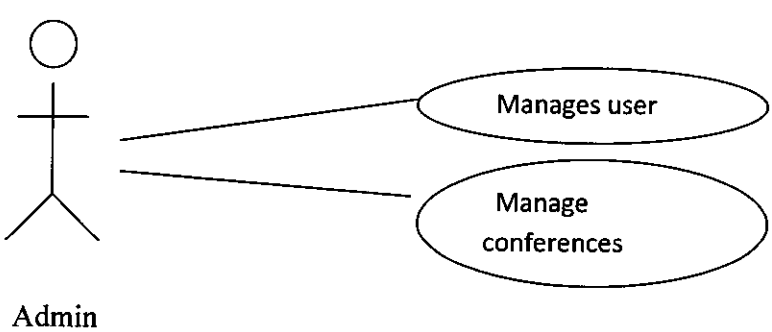


Figure 4.1.1 Admin Use Case Diagram

Brief Description:

The Admin manages the users and the contents in the system.

4.1(b) User Use Case Diagram

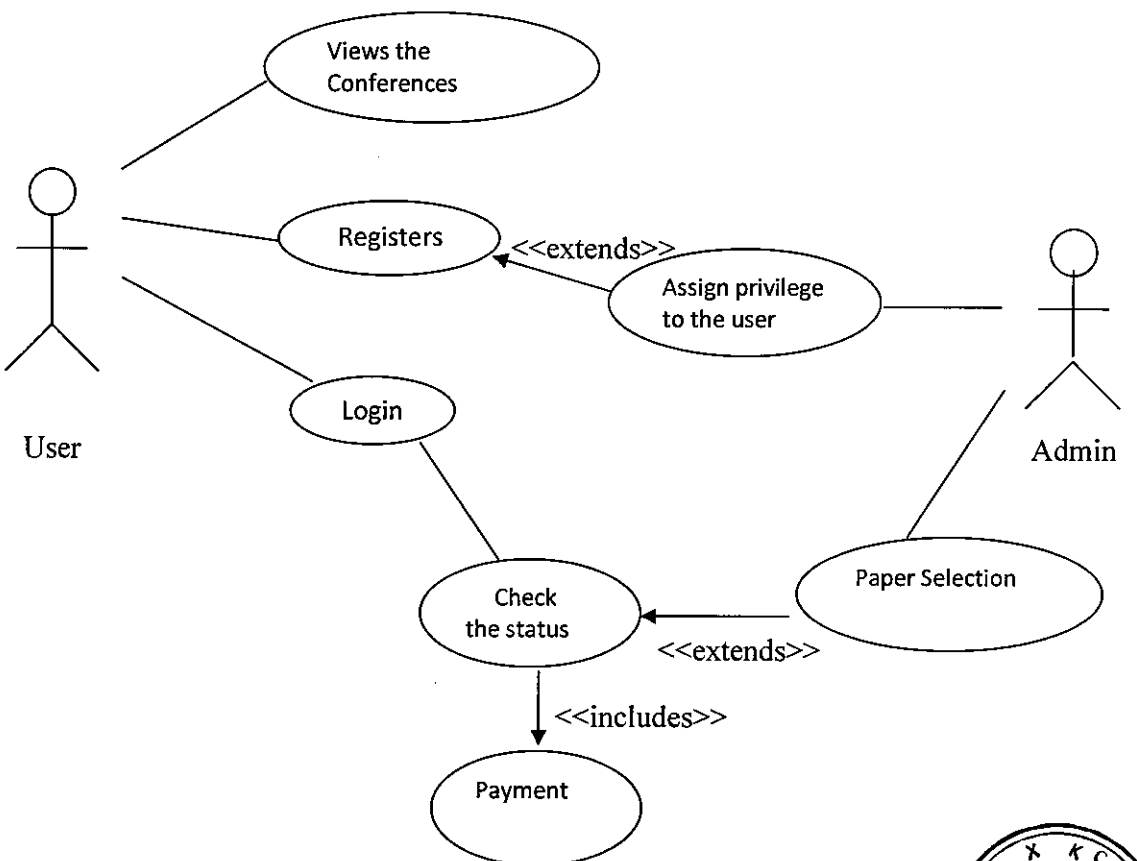


Figure 4.1.2 User Use Case Diagram

Brief Description

The user can view the materials or login into the system upload new materials or topics and take part in online discussion forums.

4.2 ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

4.2.1 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the method by which valid data are accepted from the user. This valid data in turn is stored as operational data in the database.

The input design is the process of converting the user-oriented inputs in to the computer-based format. The goal of designing input data is to make the automation as easy and free from errors as possible. For providing a good input design for the application easy data input and selection features are adopted.

The input design requirements such as user friendliness, consistent format and Interactive Dialogue for giving the right message and help for the user at right time are also considered for the development of the project.

The following are the features of the input design:

1) Input design mainly includes options and links. It helps the user to choose the option.

2) The same format is used with related screens; users can identify easily where the selections are made.

3) The consistent terminology is used which in designs.

4) The screen is not over crowded. Often neat and pleasing. It facilitates the user to identify the required information easily and enter the data.

5) Hence the input design will be easy to follow and does not induce errors.

4.2.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

Output of the system can be defined as the information being processed and then generated by the system in a specified format for the user view. Output design serves the best to provide information to the users of the system. Once the output is designed it would serve for present and future references. Outputs are carefully designed such that it gives an error free output format.

4.2.3 TABLE STRUCTURE

The Database is normalized to Second Normal Form.

First Normal Form

First Normal Form decomposes all data groups into two-dimensional records. It is achieved when all repeating groups are removed so that a record is of the fixed length.

A relation scheme R is said to be in 1NF, if values in the domain of each attributes of the relation are atomic.

Second Normal Form

Second Normal Form eliminates any relationship in which data elements do not fully depend on the primary key of the record. Second Normal Form is achieved when a record is first

Normal Form and each item in the record is fully dependent on the primary key for identification in storage or retrieval.

Table 4.3(a): Admin

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Aname	Varchar(25)		Name of the administrator
Varchar(25)	Varchar(25)		Password for administrator

Table 4.3(b): Amt

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Canid	Varchar(10)	Foreign key	Candidate id
Cnamae	Varchar(25)		Name of the candidate
Ndays	Varchar(5)		No of days
Amt	Double		Amount for conference
Stat	Varchar(10)		Status of the paper

Table 4.3(c): Canreg

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Canid	Varchar(10)	Primary key	Candidate id
Ctitle	Varchar(10)		Title for paper given by candidate
Cname	Varchar(25)		Name of the candidate
Org	Varchar(25)		Organization of the candidate
Design	Varchar(25)		Candidate designation

Addr	Varchar(30)		Candidate address
City	Varchar(15)		City of the candidate
Ptitle	Varchar(25)		Title for the paper
State	Varchar(25)		State of the candidate
Pno	Varchar(15)		Phoneno of the candidate
Mailid	Varchar(25)		Candidate mailed

Table 4.3(d): conlist

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Conname	Varchar(35)		Conference name
Tim	Varchar(10)		Time for conference
Ven	Varchar(35)		Venue for the conference
Dat	Date		Conference date

Table 4.3(e): expense

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Expid	Varchar(10)		Expense id
Furn	Double		cost for furniture
Hotel	Double		Hotel expense
Ele	Double		Electricity expense
Oth	Double		Other expense
Amt	Double		Total amount

Table 4.3(f): payment

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Uid	Varchar(10)	Foreignkey	Candidate id
Uname	Varchar(25)		Candidate name
Amt	Double		Amount for conference
Ctype	Varchar(10)		Card type
Stat	Double		Checking for payment(paid/not)

Table 4.3(g): spaper

Field Name	Field Type	Constraint	Description
Canid	Varchar(25)	Foreignkey	Candidate id
Tp	Varchar(25)		Paper topic
Dom	Varchar(25)		Domain of the paper
Comt	Varchar(10)		Comment for the paper
Stat	Double		Checking for paper selection(selected /not)

4.2.4 MODULE DESCRIPTION

MANAGING USERS

End-users:

- User entered their information for register the conference management system.
- User can submit the paper; they should provide abstract, soft copy for that paper.
- Once the paper got selected , user can pay the amount by filling the requirements in the payment form .conference can be conducted more than 1 day in the concern , while paying no of days can be mentioned .
- If the user paper does not select , then they can register for the upcoming conferences.

MANAGING CONFERENCE

System Administrator:

- System administrator only manages the entire system.
- Administrator only added the conferences that going to be held.
- Administrator / reviewer can review the paper and can post the comments to the paper and finally conclude that paper is rejected or selected.
- Administrator can also calculate the expenses for the conferences and inventory report for their use

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTION

5.1 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the part of the system is correct and the goal will be successfully achieved. System testing is the stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live commences.

Conference Management System was system tested to ensure that the software works well and all the goals are achieved. During system testing, the system is used experimentally to ensure that the software does not fail. In other words, we can say that it will run according to its specifications and in the way users expect.

5.2 UNIT TESTING

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of the software design the module. The software **Conference Management System** is unit tested to ensure that important control paths are tested to uncover errors. The software is tested to ensure that information properly flows into and out of the system unit under test.

5.3 SECURITY TESTING

Security testing verifies that the protection mechanism built into a system will, in fact, protect it from improper penetration. The 'Conference Management System' was tested to penetrate into the system by using random passwords to ensure that the software doesn't allow

unauthorized access. The system keeps track of every edit made and it's a simple process to revert back to a previous version of an article which is an additional security feature.

5.3.1 TEST CASES

Si. No	Test Case	Test Procedure	Pre-Condition	Expected Result	Status
1	Login – valid input	Give valid username, password etc…	None	Should connect with the server and display welcome message.	Passed
2	Login – invalid input	Give invalid username, password etc…	None	Should display appropriate error message.	Passed
3	Data - valid paper uploading in any format	Uploaded successfully	None	Data get uploaded in the server.	Passed
4	Registering - for Upcoming conference	Registered successfully	None	Should display appropriate error message.	Passed
5	Date-valid Input for adding conference	Give valid date format string DD/MM/YYYY	None	Should display appropriate error message.	Passed
6	Date-invalid input	Give invalid date format string DD/MM/YYYY	None	Should display appropriate error message.	Passed

5.4 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

System Implementation is the part of the software engineering life cycle, where, the design artifacts are converted to a working application. Coding is done in this stage using PHP which would solve the specific problem the best way. Once the design is coded into a working application, it has to be verified, validated using PHP and tested in detail. The tested product if successful is deployed in the user environment. The result of this phase consists of source code, together with documentation to make the code more readable. The stage of systems development in which hardware and software are acquired developed and installed the system is tested and documented, people are trained to operate and use the system, and an organization converts to the use of a newly developed system.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

The project '**CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** ' is developed using PHP is a web application that offers an extensive range of functionalities and supports the organization of scientific conferences. Online payment can be made. No spot registration allowed.. Thus CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM provides an easy to manage both the user and the conferences activity.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

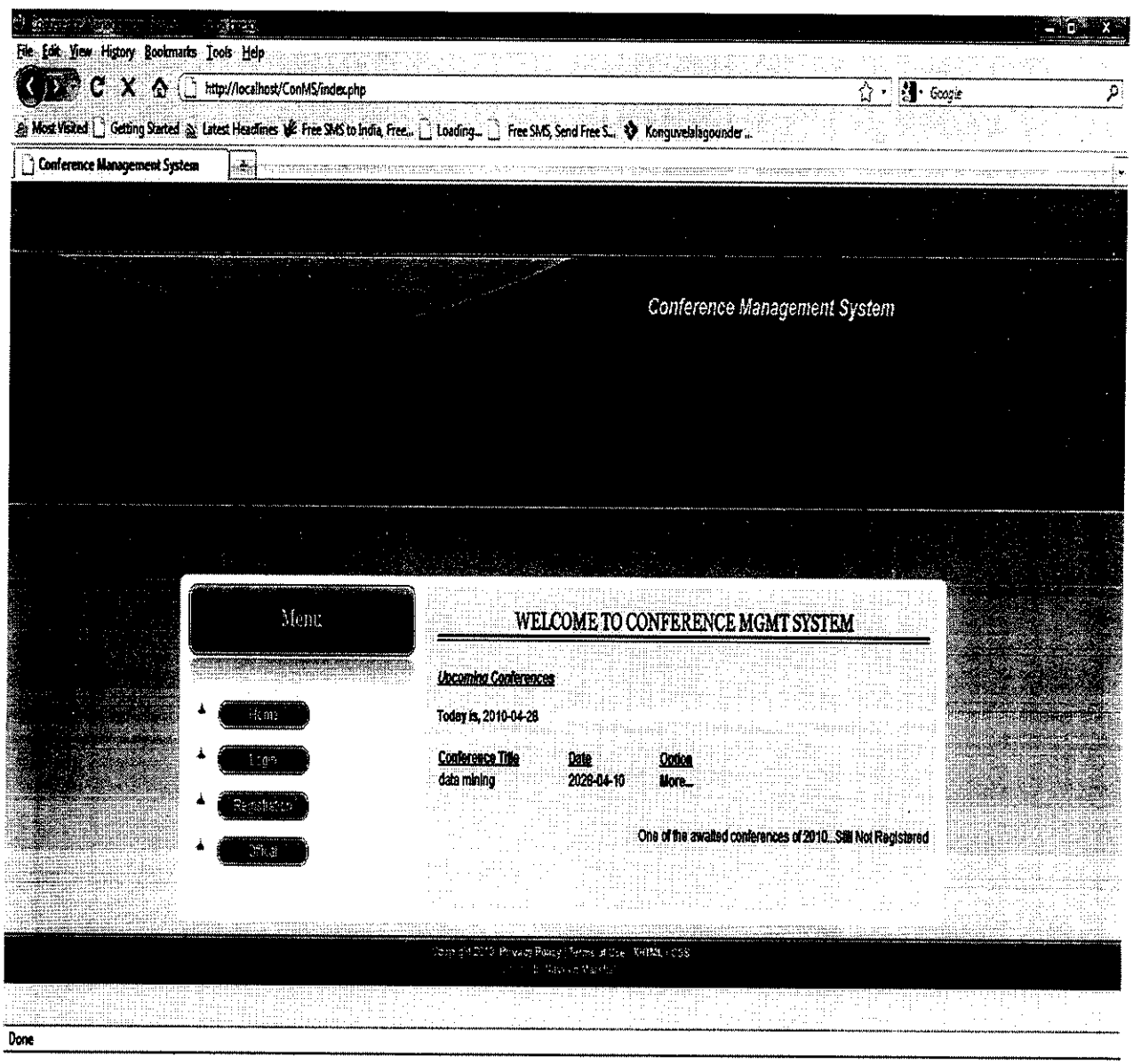
- Awards and for international conferences accommodation can be done.
- Any additional modules can be added to the proposed system.
- In near future online video conference also be enhanced.
- More security can be evolved for identifying the originality of the paper and its content.

CHAPTER 7

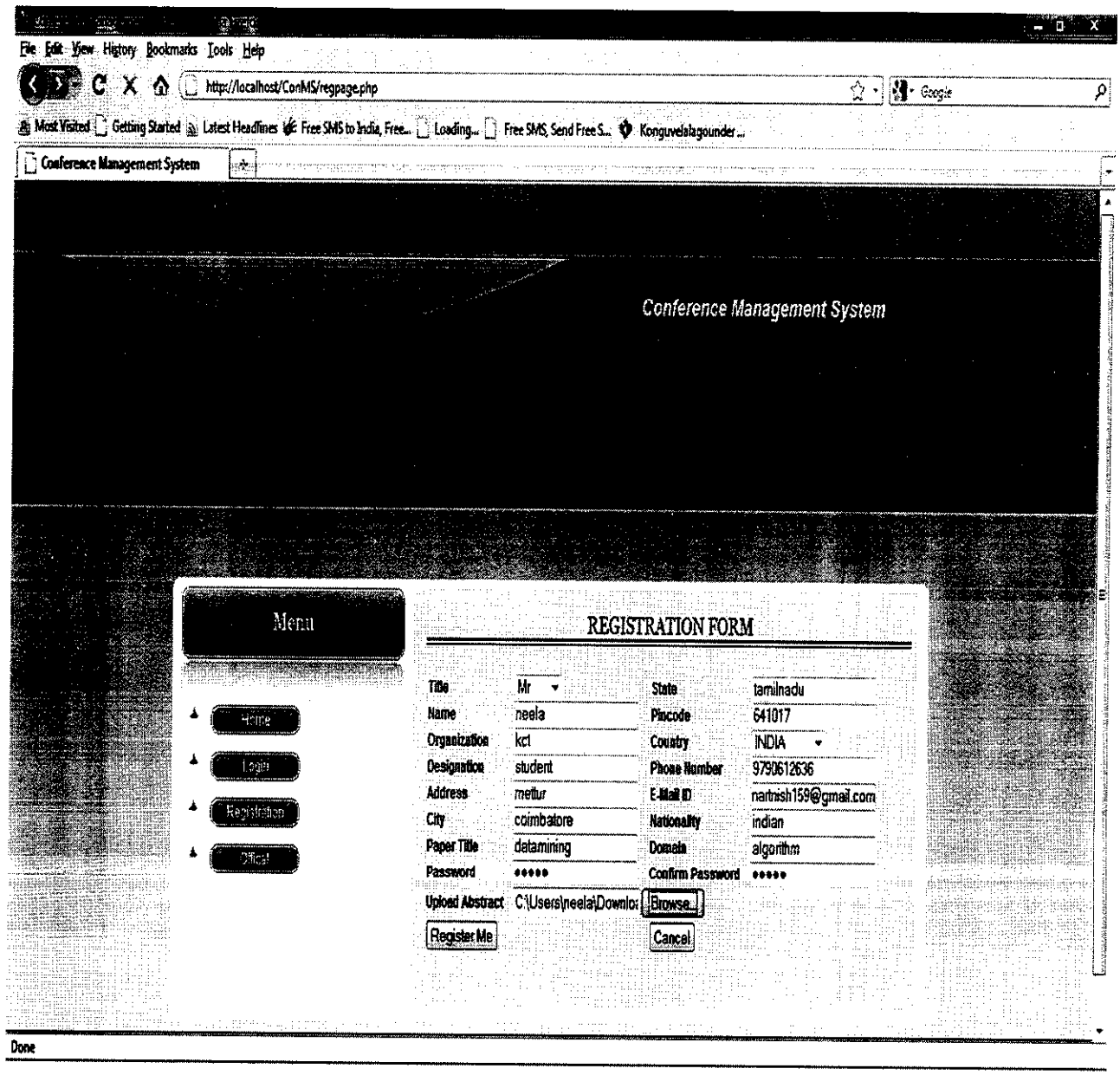
APPENDIX

SCREEN SHOTS:

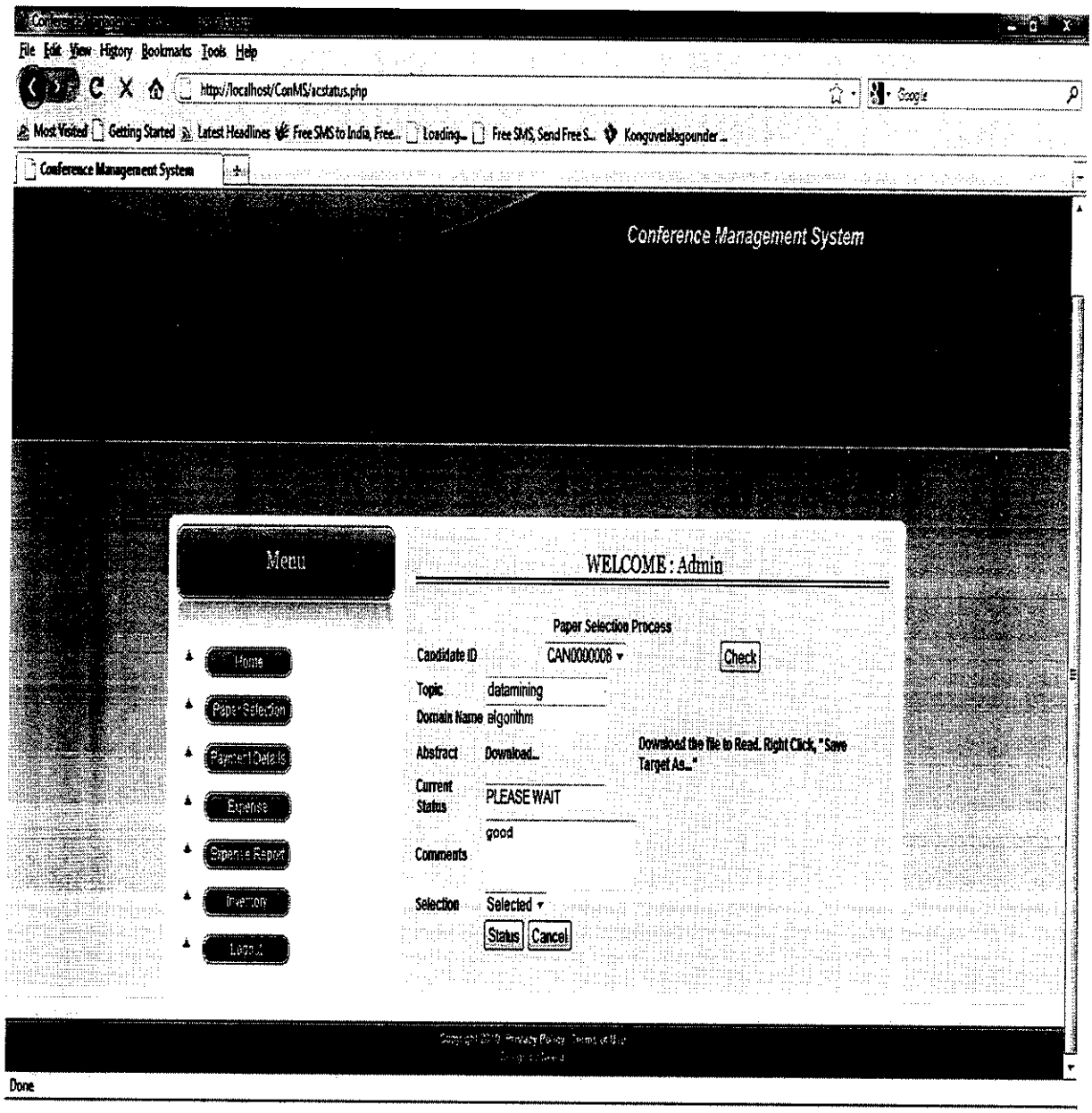
A.1 Home page



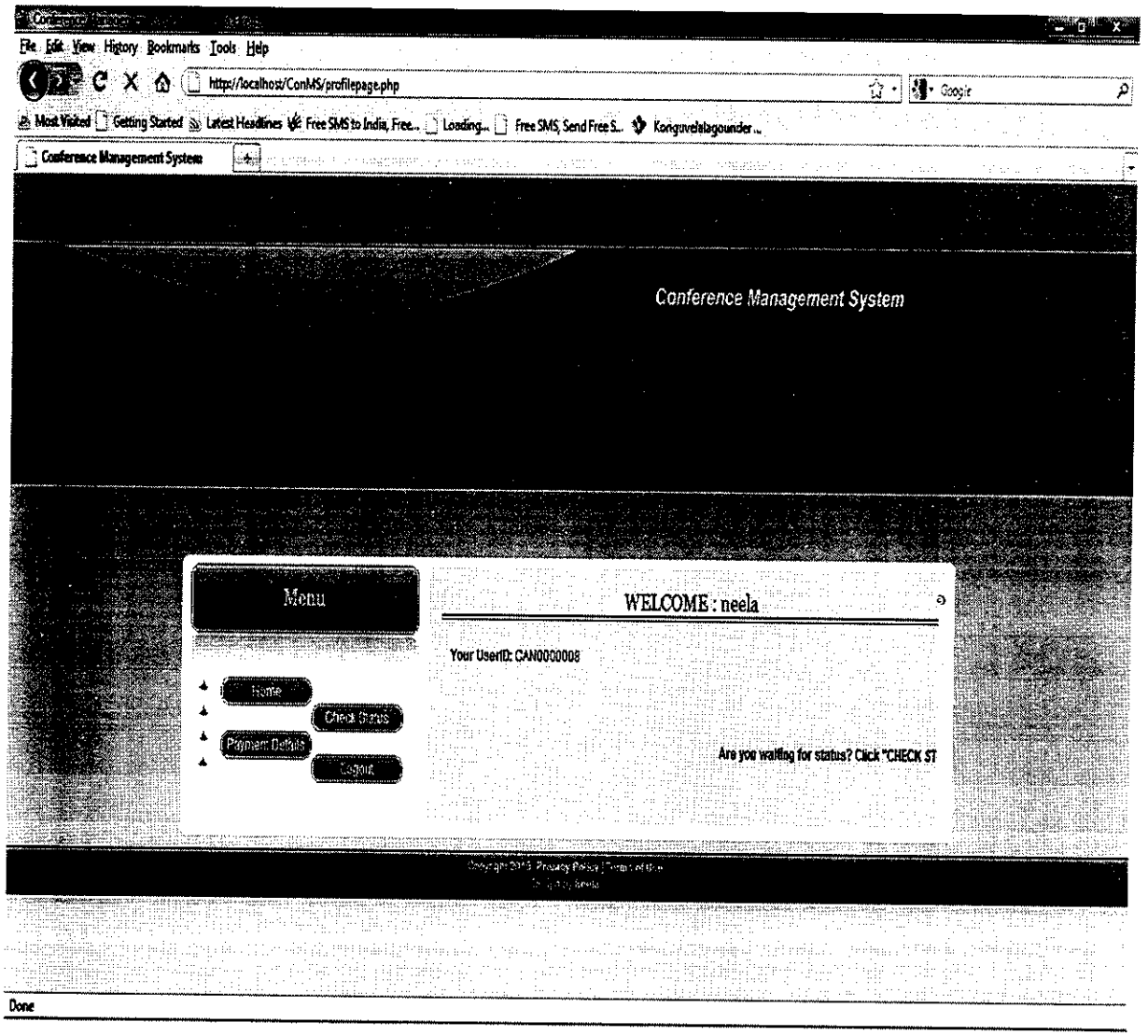
A.2 Registration page



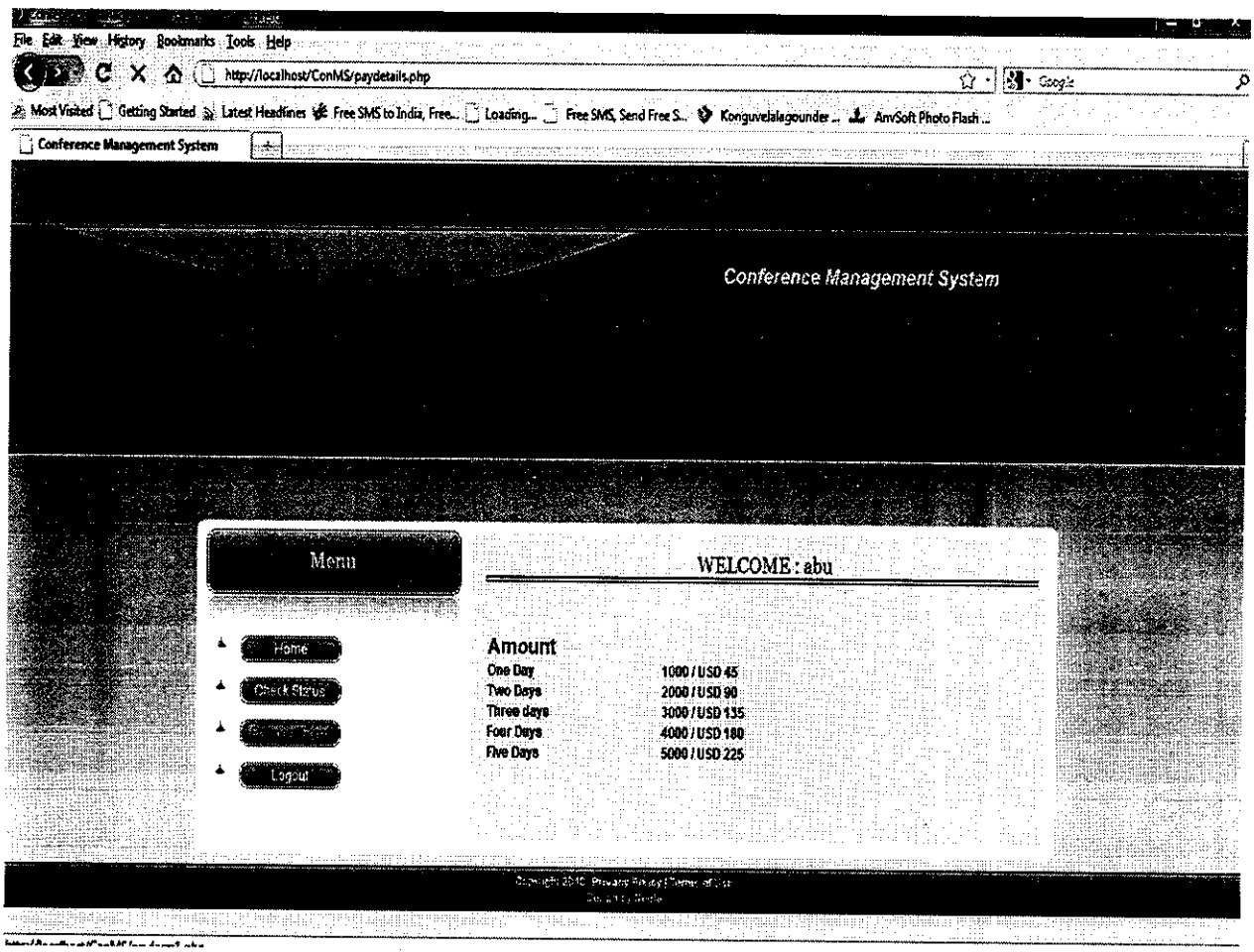
A.3 Selecting the paper



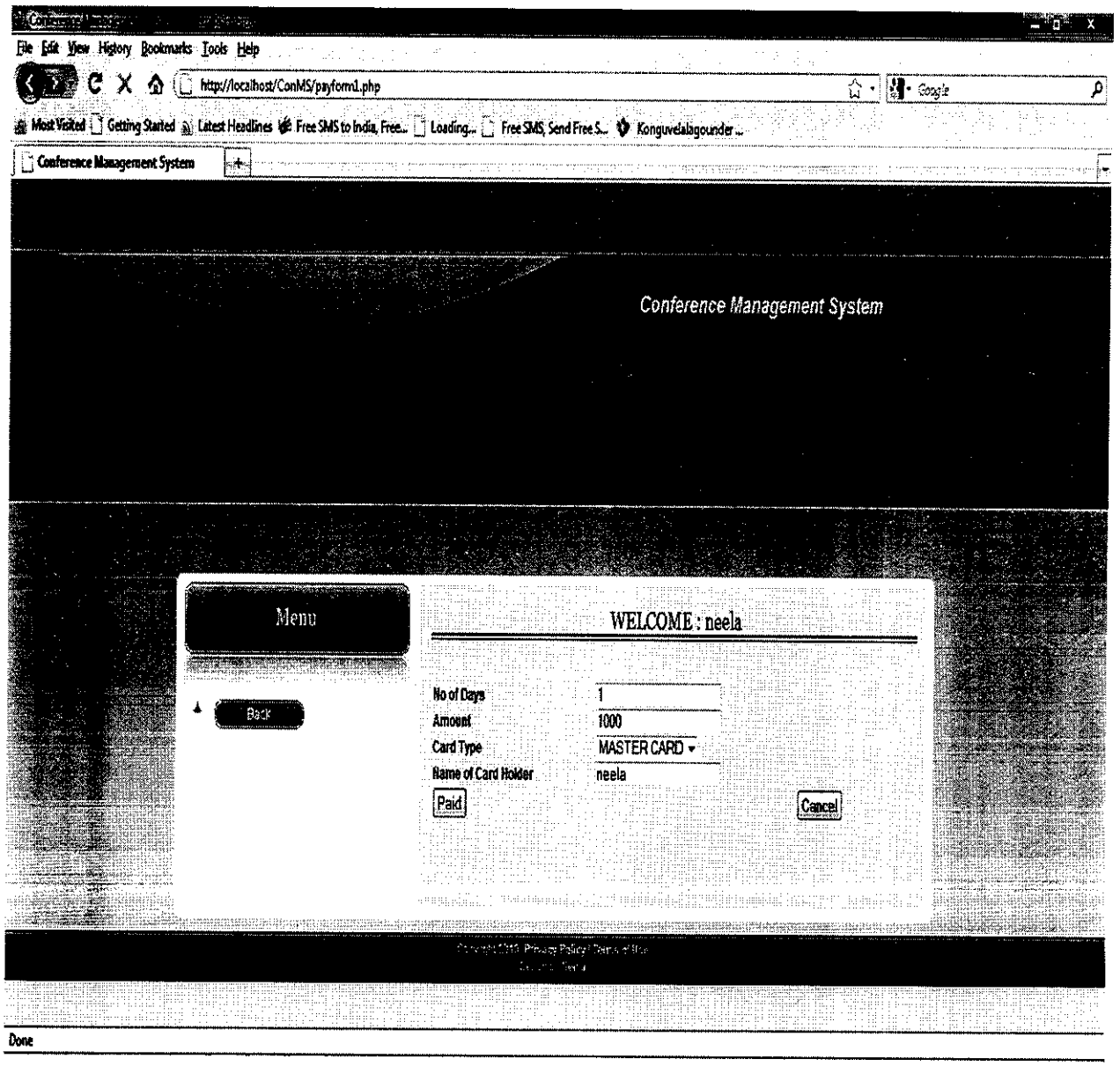
A.4 User checking status page



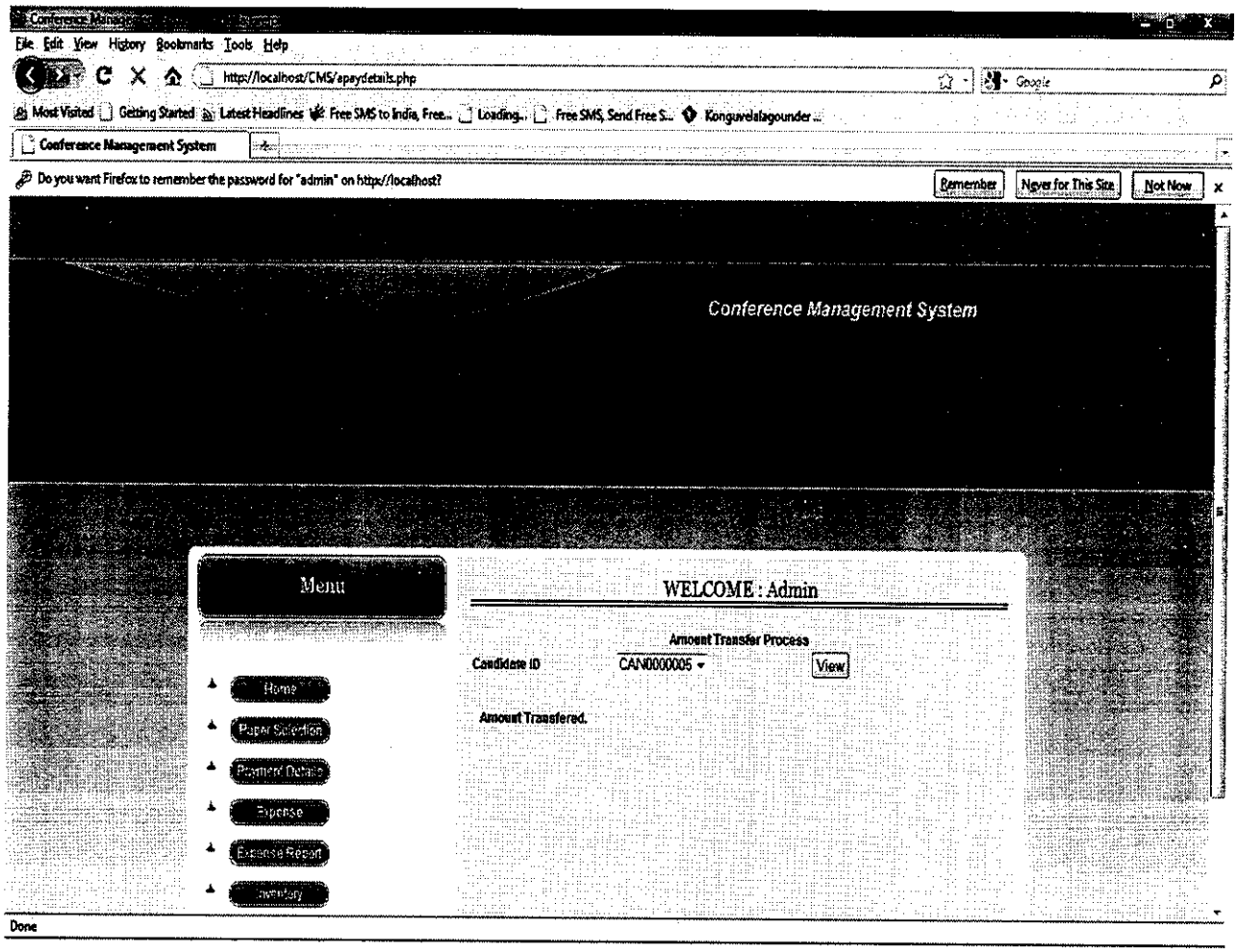
A.5 Payment detail page



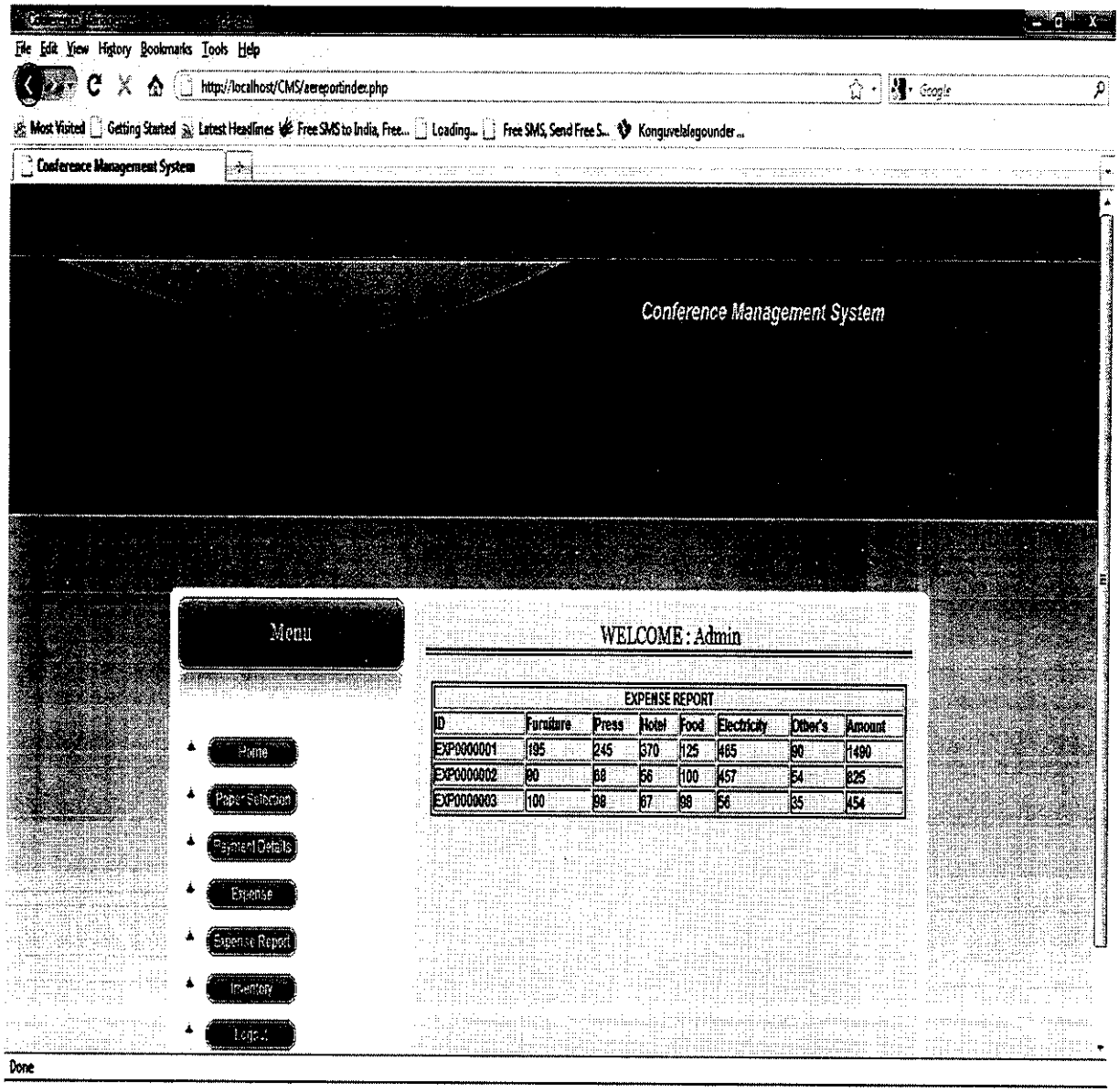
A.6 Payment form page



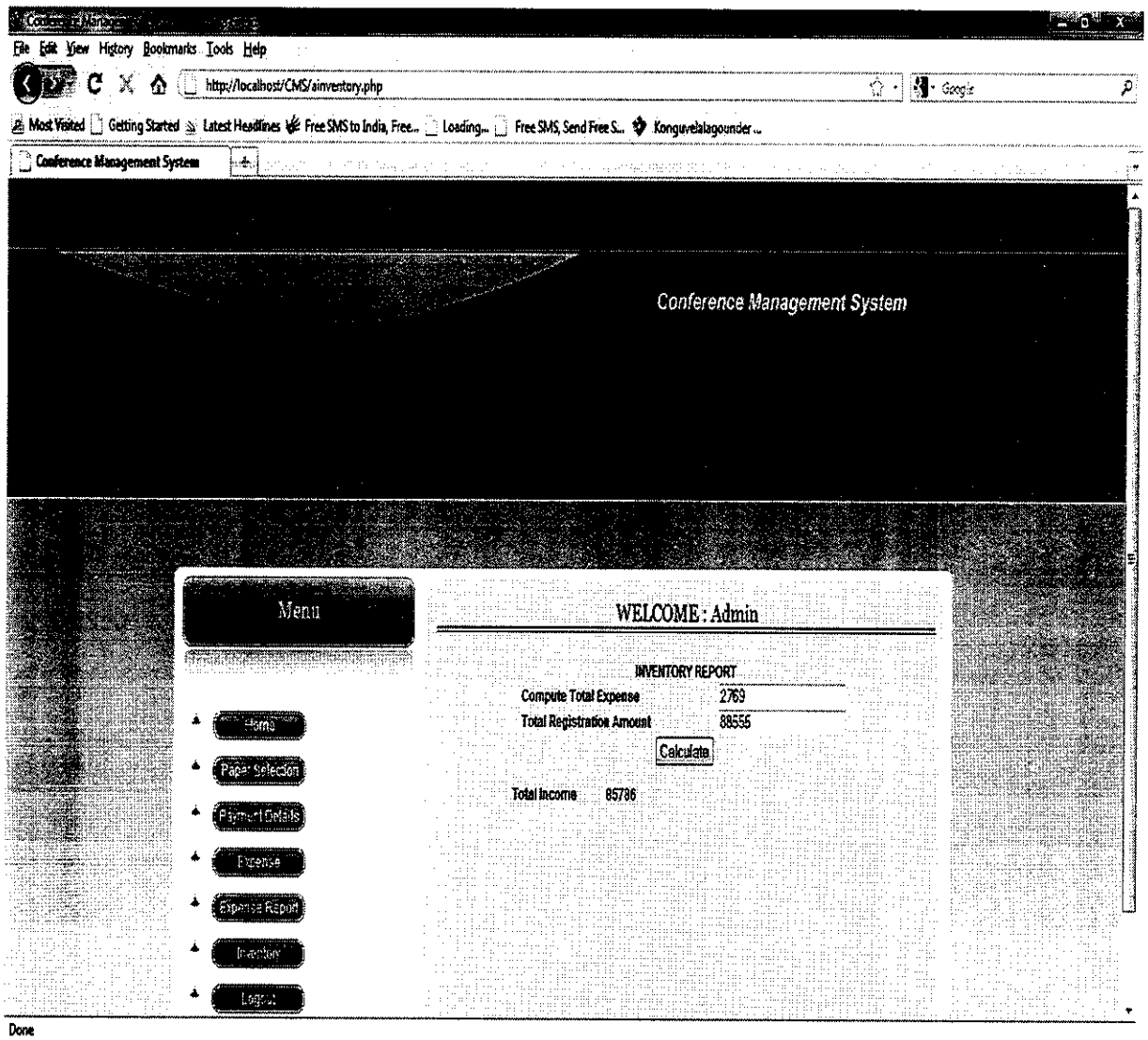
A.7 Amount transferring to admin page



A.8 Expense report page



A.9 Inventory page



CHAPTER 8

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