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Online Banquet Booking Management System Using MYSQL and PHP

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ABSTRACT- Online Banquet Booking System is a best way to keep clients engaged with the service as they are on the move. As technology is growing rapidly we are also moving to a technical world where everything we want is to be online. The main aim of this proposal is to develop an online banquet booking system. To analyze the current management system used by Fruitions Banquet booking Planners in order to identify the system requirements. To gather requirements for designing an online banquet booking management system. To design or model an online banquet booking management system and to test, validate and implement the designed system. The system will be developed using wamp server, MySQL, and php.

KEYWORDS: User, Admin, Events, Booking, Database, Event Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this website is to develop a system that effectively manages all the data related to the various events that take place in an organization. The objective is to provide and maintain a centralized database of all event related information. The System enables even the remote clients to make online Bookings with ease. It provides a flexible web outlet to attract more clients in the course of event management process.

1.1. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of this application is to develop a system that effectively manages all the data related to the various banquet booking banquet bookings that take place at the venue. The purpose is to maintain a centralized database of all banquet banquet booking related information. The goal is to support various functions and processes necessary to manage the data efficiently.

1.2. 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 banquet booking management through internet. This system is not providing proper banquet bookings information. The system is giving manual information through the banquet booking management executer.

1.3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The development of this new system contains the following activities, which try to automate the entire process keeping in the view of database integration approach. This system maintains user's personal, and contact details. This system will provide on line help and search capabilities. User friendliness is provided in the application with various controls provided by system rich user interface. Authentication is provided for this application only registered users can access. Banquet banquet booking information files can be stored in centralized database which can be maintained by the system. This system provides the users to manage the banquet banquet bookings systematically.

II. SYSTEM DESIGN

User Module:

The unified modelling language allows the software engineer to express an analysis model using the modelling notation that is governed by a set of syntactic semantic and pragmatic rules.

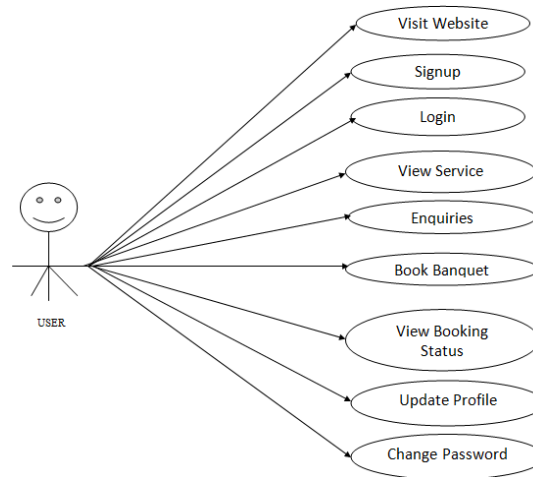


Fig-1: Activity Diagram for User

Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned out into a working system. Thus, it can be considered to be the most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the user, confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The implementation stage involves careful planning, investigation of the existing system and its constraints on implementation, designing of methods to achieve changeover and evaluation of changeover methods.

Admin Module:

Admin have access to the dashboard. In dashboard, admin can see all features in brief like listed categories, Sponsors, Total Events, Total Registered Users, Total Booking, Total New Booking, Total Confirmed Booking and Total Cancelled Booking.

Admin manage event category (add and update) in category module. In sponsor section, admin can add sponsors and manage sponsors details (Add/Update/Delete).

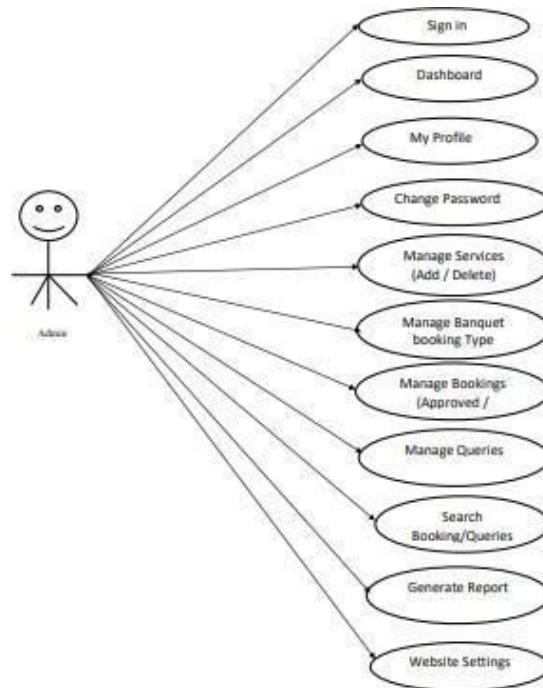


Fig-1: Activity Diagram for Admin

In event section, admin manage events (add and update). Admin can update details of registered users and also block them for not following guidelines. Admin can manage booking by cancelling it or confirming it. In news section admin manage news (add and delete).

Admin can update about us and another general website setting in the setting module.

Admin can update his profile, change password and recover password through contact number.

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Technologies used

Programming Languages Used

PHP: 1.PHP stands for PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor 2.PHP is a server-side scripting language, like ASP 3.PHP scripts are executed on the server 4.PHP supports many databases (MYSQL, Informix, Oracle, Sybase, Solid, Generic ODBC, etc.) 5.PHP is an open source software PHP is free to download and use.

MYSQL: 1.MYSQL is a database server 2.MYSQL is ideal for both small and large applications 3.MYSQL supports standard SQL 4.MYSQL compiles on a number of platforms MYSQL is free to download and use.

css: 1.Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

2.Simple mechanism 3. Easy for adding style (e.g., fonts, colors, spacing) to Web documents.

IV. TESTING INTRODUCTION

The purpose of testing is to discover errors.

Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionalities of components, sub assemblies, and/or a finished product it is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner.

4.1 Types of Testing

4.1.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design, the module. The unit testing, we have is white box oriented and some modules the steps are conducted in parallel.

4.1.2 Integration Testing

Testing is done for each module. After testing all the modules, the modules are integrated and testing of the final system is done with the test data, specially designed to show that the system will operate successfully in all its aspects conditions. Thus the system testing is a confirmation that all is correct and an opportunity to show the user that the system works.

4.1.3. System Testing

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

White Box Testing :

This type of testing ensures that All independent paths have been exercised at least once All logical decisions have been exercised on their true and false sides All loops are executed at their boundaries and within their operational bounds All internal data structures have been exercised to assure their validity.

Basic Path Testing:

Established technique of flow graph with Cyclometer complexity was used to derive test cases for all the functions. The main steps in deriving test cases were: Use the design of the code and draw correspondent flow graph

Conditional Testing:

In this part of the testing each of the conditions were tested to both true and false aspects. And all the resulting paths were tested.

So that each path that may be generate on particular condition is traced to uncover any possible errors.

Data Flow Testing :

This type of testing selects the path of the program according to the location of xx vi Definition and use of variables. This kind of testing was used only when some local variable were declared.

The definition-use chain method was used in this type of testing. These were particularly useful in nested statements.

Loop Testing:

In this type of testing all the loops are tested to all the limits possible. The following exercise was adopted for all loops: All the loops were tested at their limits, just above them and just below them.

All the loops were skipped at least once. For nested loops test the inner most loop first and then work outwards. For concatenated loops the values of dependent loops were set with the help of connected loop.

Unstructured loops were resolved into nested loops or concatenated loops and tested as above.

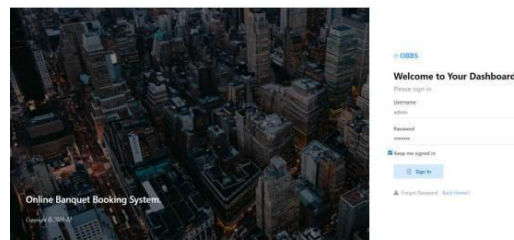
Each unit has been separately tested by the development team itself and all the input have been validated.

Loop Testing is a form of software testing that focuses only on the correctness of loop structures. It's a component of Control Structure Testing (path testing, data validation testing, condition testing). White box testing is loop testing. This method is used to test the program's loops.

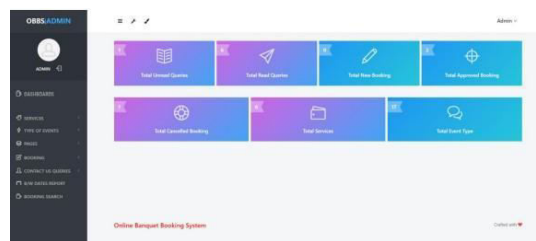
V. OUTPUT SCREEN OF PROJECT

Admin Module Screens

Sign In



Dashboard



VI. CONCLUSION

While developing the system a conscious effort has been made to create and develop a software package, making use of available tools, techniques and resources – that would generate a proper System While making the system, an eye has been kept on making it as user-friendly, as cost-effective and as flexible as possible. As such one may hope that the system will be acceptable to any user and will adequately meet his/her needs. As in case of any system development processes where there are a number of shortcomings, there have been some shortcomings in the development of this system also. The project is still under modification.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The scope of the project includes that what all future enhancements can be Done in this system to make it more feasible to us:-

- Databases for different products range and storage can be provided.
- Multilingual support can be provided so that it can be understandable by the person of any language.

- More graphics can be added to make it more user-friendly and understandable.
- Manage & backup versions of documents online.

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