AN EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WITH POST EVENT FEATURES

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Abstract - *Organizing a mass social gathering through manual labor involves extensive time, space and expense. A technological approach towards this can especially avoid human error in addition to reducing time and expenditure. The existing technology as such creates a dashboard for the organizer through which he/she tracks the event initiation, progression and completion. The proposed approach using lamp stack will automatically generate a separate report document consisting of all expenses covered during the event for the sponsors, a blog that will be created along with all the features of the existing way.*

***Key Words*: Manual labour, event, progression, organiser, dashboard, lamp stack, blog.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Web application is a modern technology with features such as responsiveness and provides platform independent solution through wide accessibility.

The Internet has made connectivity easier which is the key element for a web application to run successfully. Any device connected through the internet will be able to perform the associated activity within fraction of seconds. A wide range of screen sizes are easily covered through the feature of responsiveness. Unlike native mobile applications which require frequent installation for patches and updates, auto update is a highlighting feature in a web application [2].

Organizing a mass social gathering through manual labour such as is, would involve human error in addition to poor planning. A technological approach towards this can reduce time and expenditure. The existing technology creates a dashboard for the organizer through which he/she tracks the event initiation, progression and completion. In addition to the existing feature, the new approach will automatically generate a separate report document consisting of all expenses covered during the event for the sponsors, a blog that will be created along with all the features of the existing way. Earlier this was done manually which resulted in loss of data and extensive time consumption.

2. COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM

There are 3 major modules that are directly associated with event management. Pre-event module consists of 4 inner modules that include event creation, publishing, sponsor management and event planning. Event creation module will have a login through which registration can be done. A dashboard will be created for the user where the event specifications are given. After event creation, the publish button will redirect to the publishing module where a URL is created for the event. This can be advertised through sharing over social media. People who view by clicking the URL can directly register based on their willingness. If they are willing to sponsor, they can register directly and their contributions will be listed in the dashboard as sponsor. Once a person becomes the sponsor, he/she gets a URL to track their contribution. This comes under sponsor management. The organiser can manage the event through the dashboard. Event day module consists of attendance management and checklist. All the participants and viewers for the event can be tracked through attendance management. Before the event begins, a final checklist is prepared to check any last-minute updates or requirements. Post event module consists of report generation and a dynamic blog creation. A report consists of overall event summary, total expenditure and sponsor details is dynamically generated using details available in the dashboard. A blog is also created when the organiser adds media contents of the event in the dashboard.

3. WORKING

There are two types of users: organisers and participants. Organisers are the primary users of this system. An organiser initially logs in to the system [1]. Once logged in, a dashboard for the user is created. The organiser creates an event by inputting all the necessary details about the event. Once the details are filled, the publish button will create a URL which contains all the details

about the event inclusive of date, venue, time and entry fee (optional). This URL is then shared through social media and other means. The organiser dashboard consists of all the progress details for the event and the sponsor details including their contribution. Expenditure for the event recorded by the organiser is mapped to the corresponding sponsor which is later used for report generation. A checklist is created right before the event day to check for last minute updates and requirements. On the day of the event, the participants who are registered are monitored using the attendance module. Organisers upload the captured photographs and audios of the corresponding events into the dashboard which then later creates a dynamic blog. Post event completion, a report and blog are generated which can be shared to the sponsors if required. Participants are the secondary users. When a person clicks into the URL, he/she can view the complete event details. Registration for the event can be directly done through the URL. If the participant likes to sponsor, they can click the sponsor button available in the URL and can contribute. Once they become sponsors, they get a tracking link to track the event.

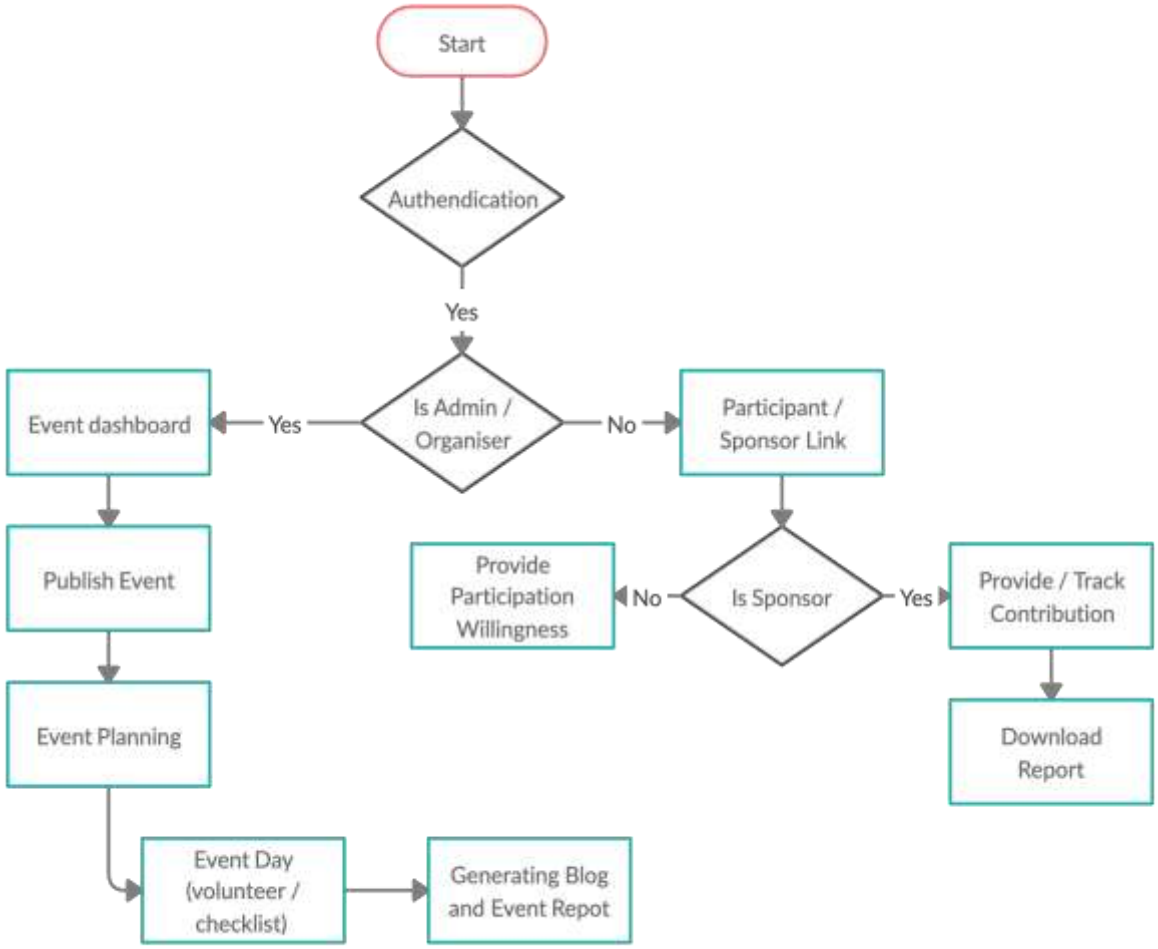

Fig 1: Flow of the system

4. IMPLEMENTATION

User details are collected using html form to generate login. After a successful authentication process, users will be redirected to the dashboard where they can manage their list of events, by clicking the create event button. User is prompted to enter the necessary event details such as title, description, time, venue, etc. Once he/she clicks the create event button, the details are fetched from the UI by jQuery and the corresponding API is called to perform a new entry in the event table and are redirected to the event dashboard. As soon as the publish button is clicked, event URL is generated by the server script. Participants who click the link shared by the organiser will be redirected to the event post where they can choose to sponsor or participate or both. The updates on the event post will be captured by the server script and get updated in the database which is reflected at the organiser's event dashboard. Any changes done by the organiser / admin with their dashboard will call the respective API to update the changes in the centralised database [3]. At the event planning phase, the organizer will get a prompt to create an agenda and checklist for the event which is verified at the day of event by attendance and checklist management module. The

prompts are based on the event agenda which is handled by the JavaScript middle tier logic. Once the event is completed, organiser will be prompted to upload the event highlights via dashboard. Based on the data available in the event db, server script will generate a customisable blog for the event, which is done and updated by jQuery to the db. In the meantime, the event report document is generated by the server script and the download link will appear at the event dashboard.

5. ADVANTAGES

1. Data obtained is based on facts. Hence human error can be avoided.
2. Time efficient
3. Expenses for manual labour can be cut down.
4. Overall management of the event.
5. Record of the event is permanently saved in the URL.
6. Separate reports for each sponsor can be easily generated.

6. RESULT

A technical approach towards complete event management with reduced risks and enhanced features.

7. CONCLUSION

Thus, a technical approach for event management can improve its efficiency by reducing human error, effectively generating a fine report for the expenditure of sponsor contribution and dynamically creating a blog that can record the event permanently within a stipulated time.

8. REFERENCES

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