DESIGNING WEBSITE FOR MUSIC FESTIVALS

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Abstract: Recognizing the struggle of music lovers to take a right call to value their money and cherish everlasting experience and excitement of best music festival across the globe we have decided to design website musicfestival.com with information cum service provider tool approach that will enable to have entire information of top 10 best music festivals in the world. It provides viewing and downloading of videos and images of best music festivals, along with booking of online ticket. The feedback via comments and likes by customers on each festival are available. This website would be one stop for all the people around the world. It can be considered as a small step towards self employment or venturing into entrepreneurship. The proposed system is designed using JSP server side scripting, CSS client side styling, HTML client side scripting, Java script client side programming, Net Beans 8.0.2, Adobe Photoshop and SQL server.

Keywords: Music festivals, Ticket booking, JAVA, JSP, CCS, HTML, Schema design, Use case diagram

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout the globe, music has played an important role as mass cultural gatherings. Although 1969’s Woodstock was the most talked about music festival in history even though it wasn’t the first of its kind. It was held on a dairy farm in Bethel, New York, and the Festival was called “An Aquarian Exposition.” This three-day event wherein organizers planned for around 50,000 people, around 200,000 tickets were sold and when over 500,000 people showed up, they were forced to remove the fence and turn it into a free concert [1]. However, the 1967 Monterey International Pop Festival is known as the first-ever major rock festival held at the Monterey County Fairgrounds in Monterey, California. The popularity of festivals has grown even larger in ’80s and ’90s including Coachella music festival held in California’s in 1999 and Bonnaroo music and arts festival in Manchester, UK, in 2002 which sold out tickets in two weeks.

Like western countries, India also has history of music festivals. A fest for fans of traditional Carnatic Indian classical music the Tyagaraja Aradhana, has been running since 1847 in Tamil Nadu. Madras Music season a 6-week long event hosted was first created in the year 1927 in Chennai [2]. Since 1950’s, Bollywood music started capturing popular imagination, and became the music of the masses and this lead to Bollywood song concerts which in turn opened the doors to western influences due to economic liberalization of India in the early 1990’s. India has turned into a great market for every kind of music – from electronic, jazz, to EDM wherein multiple music genres have found a loyal fan following. Coldplay Live in Mumbai, in Mumbai, Rann Utsav 2016, in Gujarat, Electric Daisy Carnival in Delhi, Goa International Jazz Festival in Goa, Hornbill Festival in Nagaland, Goa Supersonic Festival, Goa and Madras Music Season in Tamil Nadu were popular known music festivals happened in India in the year 2016.

Music festivals are no more new today. The festivals will continue to change as technology progresses, and commercial aspect of it shall bring many challenges to organizers to fulfill all the needs of the audience. At present, yearly there are too many music festivals happening at national and international level, but comparative analysis and details of all of them are not available under single roof. Each event will have its official website depicting their publicity, ticket price, photos, videos, feedbacks etc. The comparison and subsequent decision making has becomes tough task for music lovers. Recognizing this struggle we in this project have designed a website “musicfestival.com”, to facilitate information to all festival lovers, along with other provisions like online ticket booking of the best music festivals at international and national level.

2. PROPOSED WORK AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of this project is to design a website “musicfestival.com” for booking online tickets. In this user can watch as well as download videos and images of the music festivals. It has unique collection of top 10 music festivals internationally. Separate category of national top 10 music festivals can be made available. User can browse through website without registering or logging, however, registration is compulsory to book ticket of the event. The other attributes of the system includes such as deleting users account, recovering password, cancelling ticket etc. The administration section will be managing music festival details, relevant updates and other administrative tasks. In the existing scenario each music festival events has their individual websites wherein task of customer becomes cumbersome to finalize the event to attend which will value his money and time. The proposed system is user friendly, feedback system in the form of like and comment is also available. At the front end our designing has used following; JSP (Java Server Pages)-a technology to deploy and run java server pages, HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)- a core technology markup language used for structuring and presenting content for the World Wide Web, CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) - a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language and Java Script- a dynamic computer programming
language commonly used as a part of web browser whose implementations allow client side scripts to interact with the user, control the browser, communicate asynchronously and alter the document content that is displayed [3, 4, 5, 6]. The middleware and auxiliary tools such as Net beans 8.0.2 is used as application platform framework for java desktop applications and others, whereas Adobe Photoshop raster graphic editor for editing photos or images is utilized. The system has used SQL server to store and retrieve data at back end stage.

A. Entity relationship diagram

The entity relationship diagram of the design is shown in Fig.1.

B. Schema Design

Schema design of admin database, booking database, register database and ticket database were designed in tabular form. The designing details are given in Table I.

![Entity relationship diagram](image)

**Table I. Schema design**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>database</th>
<th>Keys</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>Varchar (50)</td>
<td>Unique id of admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pwd</td>
<td>Varchar (50)</td>
<td>Password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Booking</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>bid</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Book id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nod</td>
<td>Varchar (25)</td>
<td>No of day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>availability</td>
<td>Varchar (50)</td>
<td>Available tickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Register</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>uid</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>User id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fname</td>
<td>Varchar (50)</td>
<td>Customer first name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lname</td>
<td>Varchar (50)</td>
<td>Customer last name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>email</td>
<td>Varchar (50)</td>
<td>Customer email id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pwd</td>
<td>Varchar (50)</td>
<td>Password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>country</td>
<td>Varchar (50)</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ticket</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>tid</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Ticket id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>day</td>
<td>Varchar (20)</td>
<td>Days of booking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>availability</td>
<td>Varchar (20)</td>
<td>Available tickets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Use case diagram

The use case diagram of the system is shown in Fig. 2. This diagram includes all the categories of services and attributes which can be updated as per the need.

D. Use case description

The description of use case of register, login, book a ticket and like are given below and all the remaining fields like change password, delete account, log out, forgot password, comment etc. can be described in similar manner.

1) Register

Use case name: register
Business use case:
Primary actor: user
Secondary actor: administrator
Pre-condition: user should open the website
Post-condition: user registers successfully
Main success scenario:
   i. User opens the website successfully
   ii. System displays the website
   iii. User clicks on register link
   iv. User fills the required fields like name, address etc.
   v. User click on register button
   vi. System gives acknowledgment to the user that “registration successful”
Extensions and alternate scenario:
   i. Empty fields: Handles empty fields
   ii. Incorrect data: Handles incorrect data

2) Login

Use case name: Login
Business use case:
Primary actor: user
Secondary actor: administrator
Stakeholders and their interest
   i. User wants to login successfully
Pre-condition: user has been assigned a username and password
Post condition:
   i. User login successfully
   ii. System displays user control page
Main success scenario:
   i. User clicks on login link
   ii. System displays login page
   iii. User enters username and password
   iv. User clicks on submit button
   v. System verifies username and password
   vi. User logs in successfully
Extensions and alternate scenario:
   i. Empty fields: Handles empty fields
   ii. Invalid username and password: Handles invalid login

3) Book a ticket

Use case name: book a ticket
Business use case:
Primary actor: user
Secondary actor: administrator
Pre-condition: user has to register and login first
Post-condition: Ticket booked successfully
Main success scenario:
   i. User clicks on booking option
   ii. System checks the user
   iii. If the user is valid, system displays booking page
   iv. User selects the festival name
   v. User selects the days
   vi. User clicks on submit button
   vii. System generates ticket
   viii. Updates ticket db
   ix. Update user

4) Like

Use case name: Like
Business use case:
Primary actor: user
Main success scenario:
   i. User logs in
   ii. User views picture or videos
   iii. User clicks on like button
   iv. Picture or video liked

Figure 2. Use case diagram

3. RESULTS

Various user interface display screens or screen shots of the website are as shown in Fig. 3. Similarly ticket booking form, image and video gallery pages etc. are can be browsed. Fig. 3 shows, Screen 1: Master Home Page, Screen 2: Log in, Screen 3: User registration page and Screen 4: Ticket booking page.
We have successfully developed a website for music lovers to browse top 10 music festivals over the world. They can watch videos, images, download videos and images, and book tickets via credit and debit card. The exclusive international and national categories can also be provided. This website opens a scope for better value for money for the customer. More personalized services can be made available to the customer by including more functionality to make it a complete features-rich website to take care of all the passions of all festival lovers. This project work can be commercialized by linking with an established company in the tourism sector or can also be tried as an entrepreneurship venture in the future. Wishing all to have the best music festivals and enjoy life.
5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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REFERENCES


