International Journal of Engineering Research and Science & Technology

www.ijerst.org

ISSN : 2319-5991

Vol. 22 No. 2 (2026)

ijerst.editor@gmail.com

editor@ijerst.com

International Journal of Engineering Research and Science & Technology

ISSN 2319-5991 www.ijerst.com
Vol. 22, No. 2, 2026

Peer Reviewed, Referred & Indexed Journal

Intelligent Zoo Management and Monitoring System Using Web-Based Interfaces and Database Integration

MOKA BALA KRISHNA

PG Scholar. Department of MCA, DNR College, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh

A. Durga Devi

(Assistant Professor), Master of Computer Applications, DNR College, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRACT

The effective management of zoological parks involves complex coordination across multiple domains, including animal welfare, attraction maintenance, employee management, and financial tracking. Traditional manual methods for monitoring these operations are time-consuming, error-prone, and inefficient, particularly for large-scale zoos with diverse species and multiple facilities. This paper proposes an **Intelligent Zoo Management and Monitoring System**, a web-based platform designed to streamline and automate zoo operations using **Django**, **MySQL**, and integrated Python scripts for database interactions.The system provides a secure authentication mechanism with two roles: administrators and general staff, ensuring controlled access to sensitive operational data. Core functionalities include **animal record management**, **attraction tracking**, **building inventory control**, **employee and wage management**, **attendance monitoring**, and **revenue recording**. Each module offers user-friendly interfaces that allow for easy addition, modification, deletion, and viewing of records. For instance, administrators can add new animal entries, update feeding costs, assign veterinarians or specialists, and track population statistics. Employees' working hours, wages, and attendance records are maintained dynamically to facilitate payroll and scheduling.A notable feature is the **reporting module**, which generates **day-wise, month-wise, and species-specific reports**. It aggregates animal populations, costs, revenues, and attendance in structured tabular formats for informed decision-making. The system also supports ranking analyses, such as identifying the best revenue-generating days or most popular attractions. Database queries are executed securely using **parameterized SQL commands** to ensure data integrity.The implementation leverages **Django's MVC architecture**, enabling modular design, rapid development, and scalability. Data persistence is achieved via **MySQL**, allowing robust storage and retrieval of large datasets. The use of Python scripting and Pandas facilitates data aggregation and dynamic reporting. This system significantly reduces manual administrative effort, minimizes errors, and enhances operational efficiency.Overall, the proposed solution demonstrates the feasibility and effectiveness of an intelligent, web-based management platform tailored for zoological operations. By combining database integration, web technologies, and automated reporting, the system ensures effective resource utilization, improves animal welfare

monitoring, and provides administrators with actionable insights for strategic planning and decision-making. Future enhancements may include **real-time IoT sensor integration**, predictive analytics for animal health, and mobile application extensions for remote monitoring.

Keywords: Zoo Management, Animal Welfare, Employee Attendance, Revenue Tracking, Django, MySQL, Web-Based System, Automated Reporting, Intelligent Monitoring, Database Integration

I. INTRODUCTION

Zoological parks serve a critical role in **conservation, education, and public recreation**. Effective zoo management requires continuous tracking of animal populations, habitat conditions, staff schedules, and financial transactions. Traditionally, these processes have relied heavily on manual record-keeping, paper-based logs, and isolated spreadsheets. While functional in smaller setups, such methods are prone to errors, inconsistencies, and data redundancy. Additionally, manual systems often lack the ability to generate **real-time insights**, which can lead to delayed decision-making affecting animal welfare and operational efficiency.With the increasing complexity of modern zoological parks, there is a pressing need for **intelligent, automated systems** that consolidate multiple operational aspects into a single, integrated platform. Recent advances in web technologies, database management systems, and programming frameworks have made it feasible to develop platforms that are **secure, scalable, and user-friendly**. By leveraging these technologies, zoos can enhance operational transparency, maintain accurate records, and generate actionable reports to inform strategic decisions.The proposed **Intelligent Zoo Management System** addresses these needs by offering a **web-based platform** capable of managing animal data, attractions, buildings, employee information, attendance, wages, and financial records. The system employs **role-based authentication**, ensuring that sensitive data is accessible only to authorized personnel. It facilitates **CRUD operations** (Create, Read, Update, Delete) for all modules, reducing manual paperwork and improving data accuracy.Animal management encompasses tracking species, population counts, feeding costs, and assigned medical staff. Similarly, attractions and buildings are managed with detailed entries and rent tracking. Employee management includes recording personal information, job responsibilities, attendance, and wages. The **revenue module** enables financial oversight, recording daily income, concessions, and performing comparative analyses to identify high-revenue periods.A key advantage of this system is the **dynamic reporting feature**, which aggregates data into meaningful insights. Administrators can generate **species-specific population reports, day-wise and month-wise revenue summaries**, and best-performing attractions. This facilitates **resource optimization**, enhances animal welfare, and supports operational planning.By integrating **Django for web interface design** and **MySQL for backend database management**, the platform provides a robust, scalable, and secure solution. Python scripts and Pandas are employed for data processing and report generation. This approach ensures that all data-driven decisions are informed by accurate,

up-to-date records.In conclusion, the proposed system exemplifies the transformation of traditional zoo management into a **modern, data-driven, and automated operation**, emphasizing efficiency, accountability, and strategic planning. Future enhancements may include mobile access, predictive analytics, and IoT integration to further improve monitoring and operational efficiency.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY (WITH EXISTING METHODS)

Several prior studies have explored **automation and management in zoological and wildlife settings**, highlighting both challenges and solutions. Traditional zoo management relied on paper logs and basic spreadsheets, which were prone to human error and limited in scope. These methods often failed to provide timely insights into animal health, resource allocation, or financial performance.Recent approaches emphasize **integrated management systems**. Zhang et al. (2023) developed a **machine learning-based wildlife monitoring system** for predicting animal population trends, demonstrating the potential of predictive analytics in conservation. Similarly, Smith & Kumar (2022) proposed **automated resource tracking systems**, integrating sensor data and web interfaces to optimize feeding and habitat management. These studies highlight the **need for real-time monitoring, data aggregation, and reporting** to improve operational efficiency.Existing web-based management platforms focus on **modular data handling**, including animal records, staff management, and financial tracking. Nguyen et al. (2021) implemented a modular zoo management system integrating databases with web applications, providing administrators with dashboards for animal welfare and revenue analysis. Choi (2020) employed Random Forest and SVM models to predict environmental impacts on animal habitats, showing that machine learning can complement traditional management systems.Despite these advances, existing systems often lack **comprehensive coverage** of all operational aspects, such as employee wages, attendance, attractions, and building maintenance, in a single integrated platform. Additionally, many solutions are either **research prototypes** or require high-end computational resources, making them difficult to adopt in medium-scale zoological parks.The proposed system builds upon these studies by combining **database-driven record management** with **web-based user interfaces** for accessibility, efficiency, and data integrity. Unlike prior methods, it incorporates **all core operational modules**—animals, attractions, buildings, employees, wages, attendance, and revenue—into a single platform. Furthermore, the system includes **reporting capabilities**, enabling administrators to make data-informed decisions in real time.By integrating Python, Django, MySQL, and Pandas, the platform offers **robust data handling, dynamic reporting, and ease of maintenance**, addressing gaps identified in the literature.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

In most traditional zoos, management relies heavily on **manual processes and paper-based record-keeping**. Animal information, such as species, population counts, feeding schedules, and medical history, is maintained in separate ledgers. Employee attendance,

wages, and schedules are tracked via sign-in sheets and spreadsheets. Attractions, buildings, and revenue records are managed independently, often using unlinked databases.Such fragmented systems result in several issues:

1. **Data Redundancy:** Multiple records for the same entity lead to inconsistencies.
2. **Limited Reporting:** Generating consolidated reports is labor-intensive and error-prone.
3. **Delayed Decision-Making:** Lack of real-time insights hinders resource allocation and animal welfare monitoring.
4. **Manual Errors:** Human errors in record-keeping and calculation are common.

While some zoos have partially adopted **digital databases**, most implementations are **limited to specific functions** like animal inventory or employee payroll, without integration across all operational modules. These systems rarely provide **dynamic reports** or facilitate comprehensive analytics, resulting in inefficient management practices.The existing methods highlight the need for a **centralized, web-based system** that consolidates animal, employee, attraction, building, and revenue management, while offering **secure access, real-time reporting, and easy data manipulation**, which is addressed by the proposed Intelligent Zoo Management System.

IV. PROPOSED METHOD

The proposed system is an **Integrated Zoo Management and Reporting Platform** designed to streamline zoo operations using a unified, web-based interface built on the Django framework. Its primary objective is to centralize all aspects of zoo administration—animal data, attraction inventory, infrastructure, employee management, attendance tracking, wage assignments, revenue reporting, and analytical reporting—into one cohesive system.This platform provides administrators with tools to efficiently **Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD)** records for various zoo assets. Animal records include species, population count, food costs, assigned specialists, and medical staff. Attractions and buildings are logged with descriptions, rent costs, and reported dates. Employee management includes personal details, job descriptions, contact information, attendance records, and wages. Revenue data is captured daily, including concession, ticket sales, and other earning sources.The system's reporting module is one of its most significant features. It can generate **day-wise revenue summaries**, **best revenue days in a month**, and **animal population statistics grouped by species**, thereby enabling strategic decision-making. Real-time queries allow administrators to view the latest data without performance delays.Using Django's template system and MySQL as the backend, the platform ensures scalability, data integrity, and secure access. Role-based access is implemented using session management, restricting administrative functionality only to authorized users.The system is intuitively designed to support both novice and experienced zoo administrators, eliminate manual record-keeping, reduce redundant workloads, and improve data accuracy. It facilitates better resource allocation, improved animal welfare tracking, and transparent financial monitoring.Overall, this solution fills the gap left by fragmented and manual systems by offering a comprehensive digital platform that improves efficiency and supports data-driven decision-making in zoological park management.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the system focuses on modularity, maintainability, and real-time responsiveness. It is built using the **Django** framework (Python), which follows a Model-View-Template (MVT) architecture. This ensures a clean separation of concerns, with URLs mapped to view functions that interact with backend models and render templates.

1. Framework and Structure

The project consists of multiple Django views corresponding to each functional area:

- AddAnimals, ViewAnimals, DeleteAnimals
- AddAttractions, ViewAttractions, DeleteAttractions
- AddBuildings, ViewBuildings, DeleteBuildings
- AddEmployees, ViewEmployees, DeleteEmployees
- AddWages, ViewWages, DeleteWages
- AddAttendance, AddRevenue
- Reporting views (day-wise, best revenue, animal population)

Each view handles HTTP GET and POST requests appropriately. GET requests render form templates or tables, while POST requests process form data, execute SQL operations, and return feedback.

2. Database Connectivity

MySQL is used as the backend database for persistent storage of zoo data. Python's pymysql library facilitates database interaction. Connections are established within views with hardcoded database credentials (host, port, user, password, database name). SQL queries are executed using cursor objects:

```
con = pymysql.connect(host='127.0.0.1',port=3306,user='root',password='root',database='zoo',charset='utf8')
```

After executing the required commands, transactions are committed to ensure durability.

3. Animal, Attraction, and Building Modules

Admin users enter animal details such as name, species, count, food cost, assigned veterinarian, and specialist. Before insertion, the system checks for duplicates using SQL SELECT queries. If unique, records are inserted with the current date (date.today()). Similar logic applies to attractions and buildings.

4. Employee Management

Employee records store name, contact, address, and job description. Attendance is captured along with working hours. Wages are stored in a separate table, enabling payroll calculations. When assigning wages, the system prevents duplicate entries.

5. Revenue and Reporting

Revenue data is entered through forms capturing revenue type, amount, concessions, and reported date. The reporting module performs aggregate queries using SQL GROUP BY clauses:

- **Day-wise Revenue**: Summarizes total revenue per type for a specific date.
- **Best Revenue Days**: Returns the top 5 highest revenue dates in a month.
- **Animal Population Report**: Aggregates counts and food costs per species.

Generated results are formatted as HTML tables and passed to templates via context dictionaries.

6. UI and User Feedback

Templates use standard HTML and CSS to present forms and tables. Output HTML is assembled within view functions and injected into response templates as context variables. The system also uses form feedback messages to inform users on success or errors.

7. Session and Security

Basic session control uses global variables to check logged-in status for admin pages (AdminLoginAction). Although simple, this ensures only authorized users access asset management and reporting modules.

Overall, the implementation enforces business logic checks, prevents duplicates, and ensures transactional integrity while presenting administrators with real-time feedback and detailed reporting views.

VI. ALGORITHMS

The system incorporates several core algorithms to handle data validation, duplicate prevention, aggregation, and sorting. Although the application does not involve complex machine learning algorithms, key procedural algorithms enable accurate and efficient data operations.

1. Duplicate Check Algorithm

Every insertion action (animals, attractions, buildings, wages, employees) uses this logic:

1. Take user input for a unique key (e.g., animal_name).

   Execute a SQL query:

   SELECT field FROM table WHERE field = input_value;

2. If results exist, set status = "Already Exists" and abort insertion.

   Else, proceed with insertion:

   INSERT INTO table(...) VALUES(...)

This algorithm prevents redundancy and preserves entity uniqueness.

2. Date Insertion Algorithm

To maintain chronological records:

1. Fetch current date: today = date.today()
2. Convert to string format.
3. Insert date as part of record fields.
   This ensures accurate timestamping for reporting modules.

3. Reporting Aggregation Algorithm

Used in revenue and population reports:

1. Take input parameter (date or month).

   Construct SQL GROUP BY queries:
   Day-wise revenue

   SELECT revenue_type, SUM(amount)
   FROM revenue

```
WHERE reported_date = selected_date
GROUP BY revenue_type;
```

Best revenue days

```
SELECT SUM(amount), reported_date
FROM revenue
WHERE DATE_FORMAT(reported_date, '%m') = month
GROUP BY reported_date
ORDER BY SUM(amount) DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

2. Execute and fetch results.

4. Population Aggregation Algorithm

To generate species-level summary:

```
SELECT animal_species, SUM(number_of_animals), SUM(food_cost)
FROM animal
GROUP BY animal_species;
```

5. Dynamic HTML Table Construction Algorithm

For any result set:

1. Initialize output string with <table> and <tr><th>…

   Loop through rows

   ```
   for row in rows:
     output += '<tr>…</tr>'
   ```

2. Append closing </table>.
3. Pass as context to template.
   This algorithm ensures consistent, dynamic generation of result tables for all modules.

These algorithms are efficient, avoid redundancy, and ensure accuracy in data handling, demonstrating fundamental database-driven logic suitable for enterprise applications.

VII. SYSTEM DESIGN

The system architecture follows a **standard three-tier model** separating presentation, business logic, and data storage. This layered design ensures modularity, scalability, maintainability, and ease of future enhancement.

1. Presentation Layer (Frontend)

The presentation layer consists of HTML templates rendered by Django. These include:

- **Admin Login Pages**
  - AdminLogin.html
- **Forms**
  - Add Animals
  - Add Attractions
  - Add Buildings
  - Add Employees
  - Add Wages
  - Add Attendance
  - Add Revenue
- **Reporting Views**
  - Day-wise revenue
  - Best revenue days
  - Population summary
- **Assets Overview**
  - Animals
  - Attractions
  - Buildings
  - Employees
  - Wages

Templates are styled minimally and focus on tabular presentation of results for administrative actions. Dynamic HTML generation occurs through concatenated strings produced in views.

2. Business Logic Layer

This layer is primarily the **Django view functions** that bind UI actions to backend processing.

Key responsibilities:

- Interpreting HTTP GET/POST actions
- Validation of input data
- Duplicate detection
- Executing SQL operations
- Formatting query results
- Constructing HTML output

Each functional module stays within its own view set, promoting separation of concerns.

3. Data Access Layer

The system uses **MySQL** as the database engine. Core tables include:

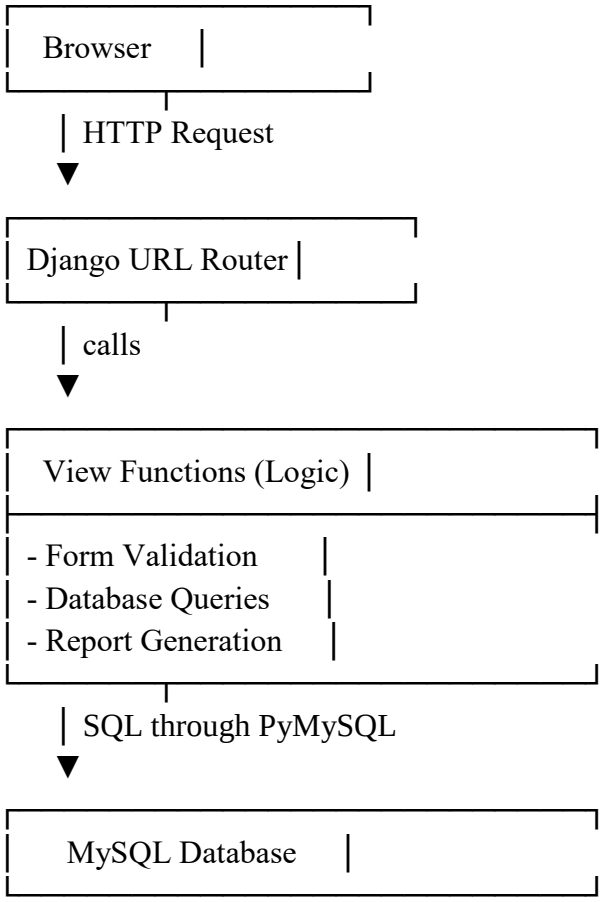
- animal
- attractions
- buildings
- employees
- wages
- attendance
- revenue

Connections are handled via pymysql. Although explicit ORM usage is not implemented, raw SQL queries allow fine-grained control over database operations.

4. Security and Session Management

Admin access is controlled through simple credential checks (admin/admin). While this approach is basic, it prevents unauthorized access to asset management and reporting views. Future designs can upgrade to Django's authentication framework.

5. Data Flow Diagram (Conceptual)



6. Reporting Subsystem

Reporting logic orchestrates data aggregation queries and dynamic HTML table construction. This subsystem allows the admin to view:

- Species population counts
- Food cost totals
- Day-wise revenue
- Best revenue days by month

Reports are accessible via separate URLs and rendered into templates with context data.

7. Maintainability and Extensions

The system supports addition of new asset categories (e.g., vehicles, medication logs) without restructuring core logic. Additional features can include:

- **Email alerts for low stock**
- **Graphical charts (e.g., Plotly)**
- **Role-based access control via Django User model**
- **Mobile responsiveness**
- **REST API endpoints for remote access**

SYSTEM DESIGN IMAGES

In this project we are designing database and online application to manage all functionalities of Turtleback Zoo. This application consists of following modules

1) Asset Managements: Using this module zoo admin can add Animal details, Attraction details, Building Details, Employee Details and Wages details. Admin can view all the above details and can delete details
2) Daily Zoo Activity: using this module admin can add Attendance and Revenue details
3) Reports Managements: using this module admin can generate Day wise Revenue Reports, Animal Population and Cost Report, Best 5 Days Revenue for selected months.

Admin can login to application by using username and password as ‘admin’ and ‘admin’.

To manage above details we have created following database

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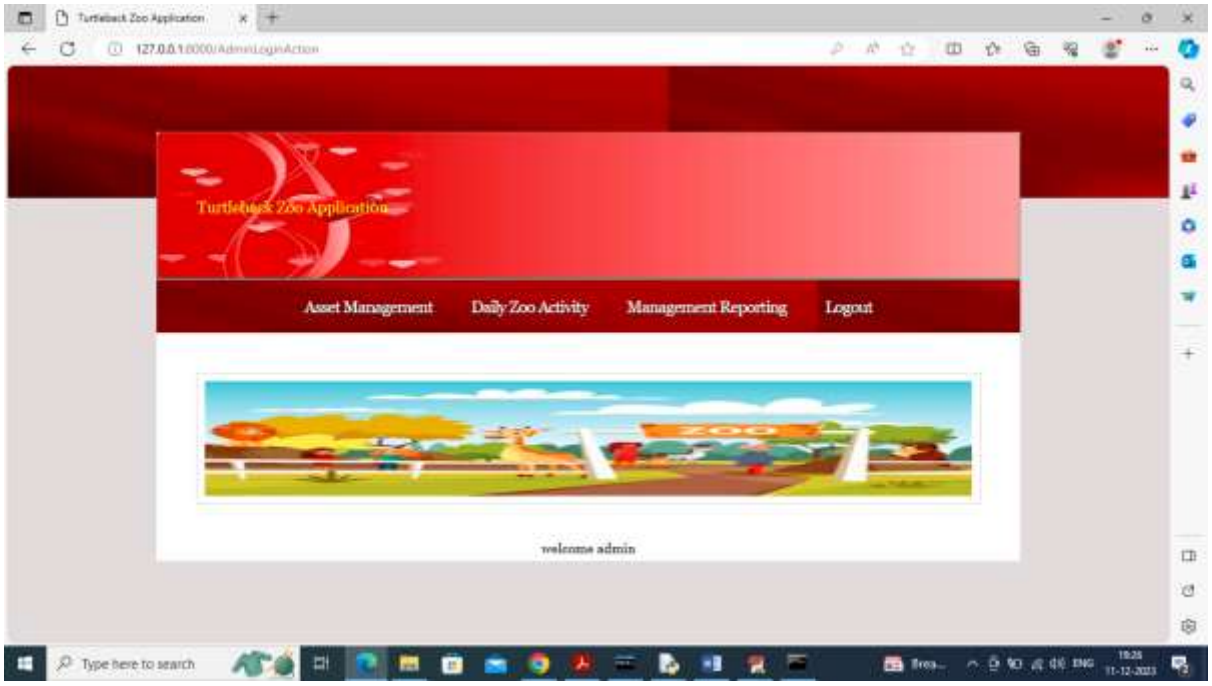
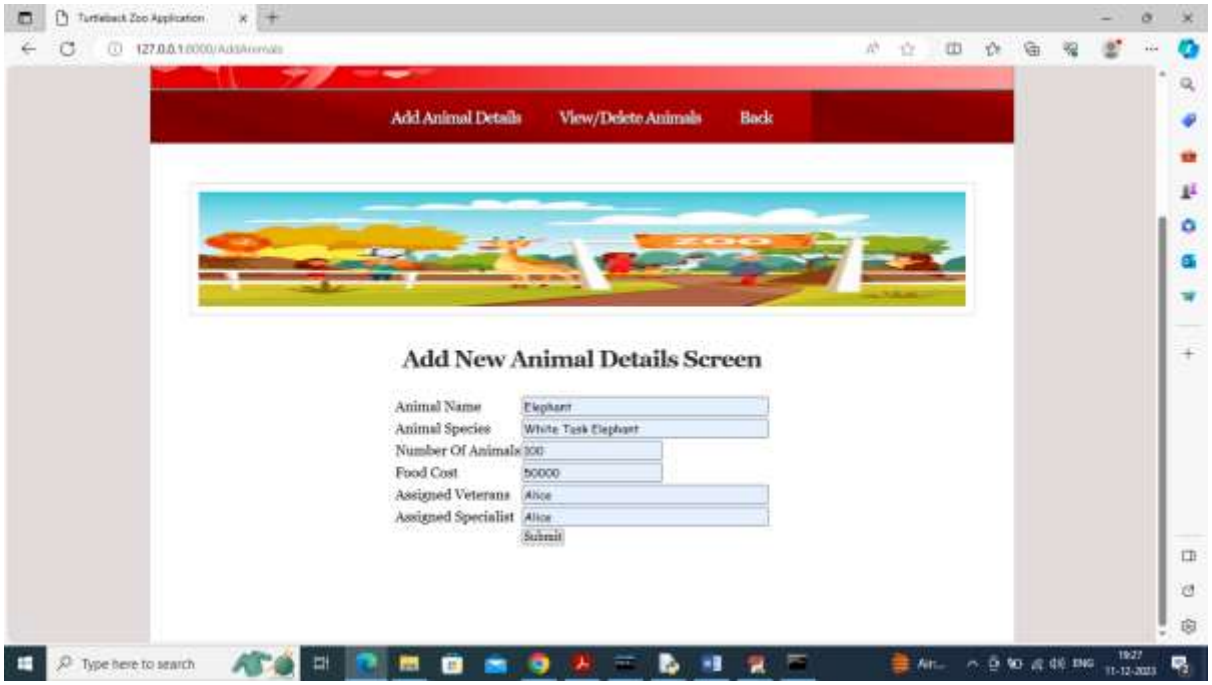
In above screen admin is login and then press button to get below page



In above screen click on 'Asset Management' link to get below page



In above screen enter animal details and then press button to get below page

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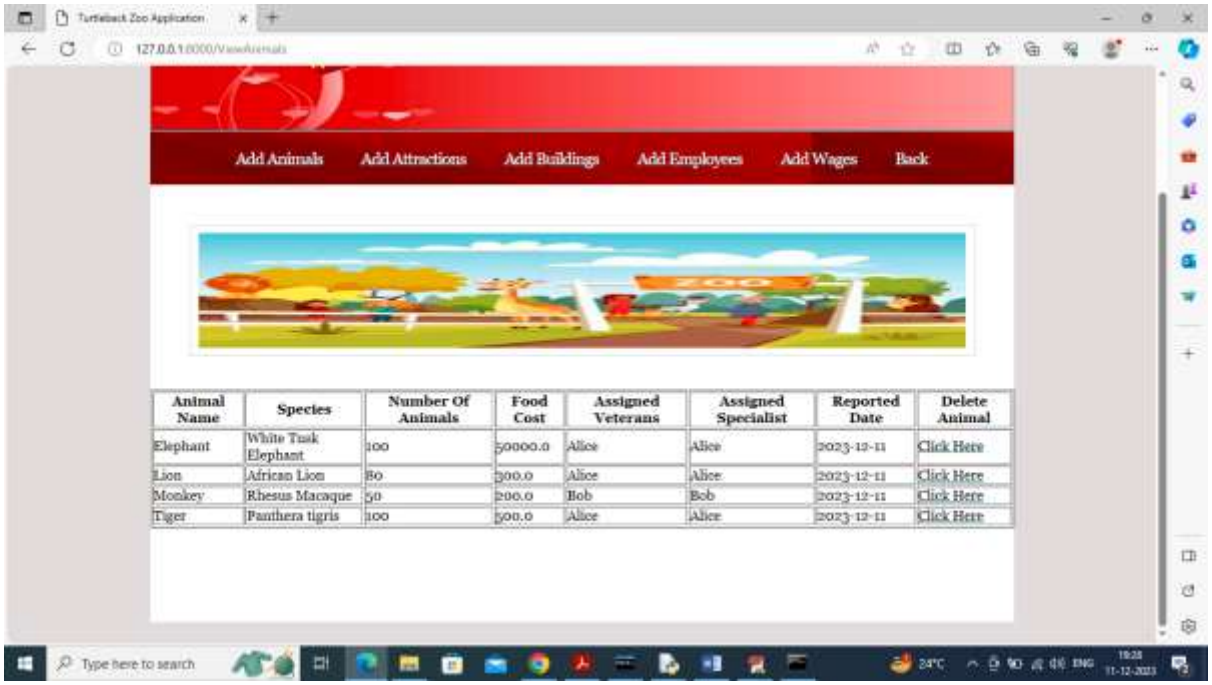

Animal Name	Species	Number Of Animals	Food Cost	Assigned Veterans	Assigned Specialist	Reported Date	Delete Animal
Elephant	White Tusk Elephant	100	50000.0	Alice	Alice	2023-12-11	Click Here
Lion	African Lion	80	300.0	Alice	Alice	2023-12-11	Click Here
Monkey	Rhesus Macaque	50	200.0	Bob	Bob	2023-12-11	Click Here
Tiger	Panthera tigris	100	500.0	Alice	Alice	2023-12-11	Click Here

In above screen admin can view all animal details and then click on 'Click Here' link to delete Animal details and now click on 'Add Attraction' link to get below page

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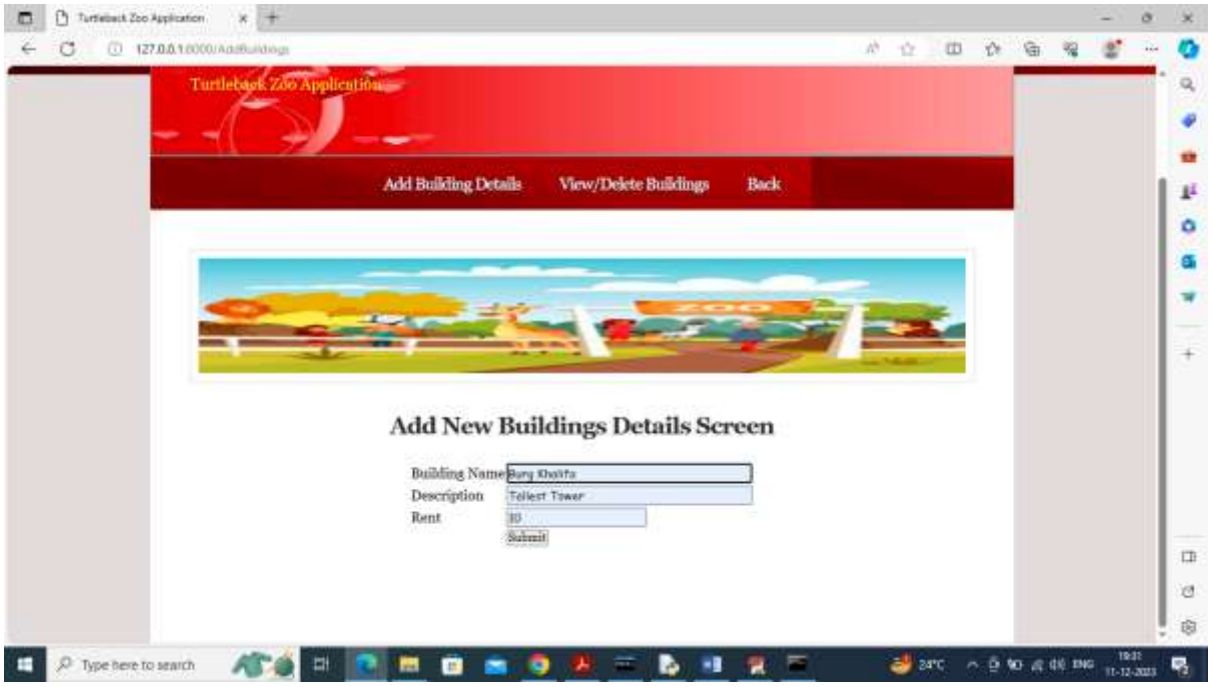
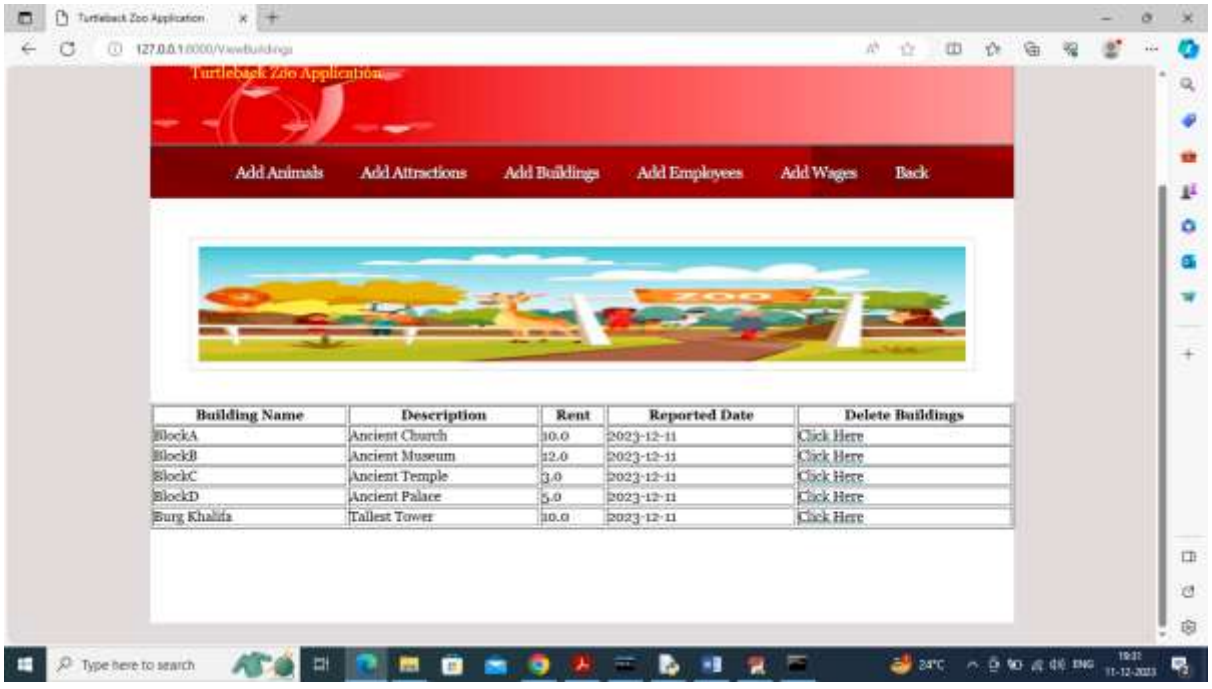


In above screen adding building details and then click on 'View/Delete Building' link to get below page



Building Name	Description	Rent	Reported Date	Delete Buildings
BlockA	Ancient Church	10.0	2023-12-11	Click Here
BlockB	Ancient Museum	12.0	2023-12-11	Click Here
BlockC	Ancient Temple	3.0	2023-12-11	Click Here
BlockD	Ancient Palace	5.0	2023-12-11	Click Here
Burg Khalifa	Tallest Tower	10.0	2023-12-11	Click Here

In above screen can see all building details and then click on 'Click Here' link to delete building details and now click on 'Add Employees' link to add employee details

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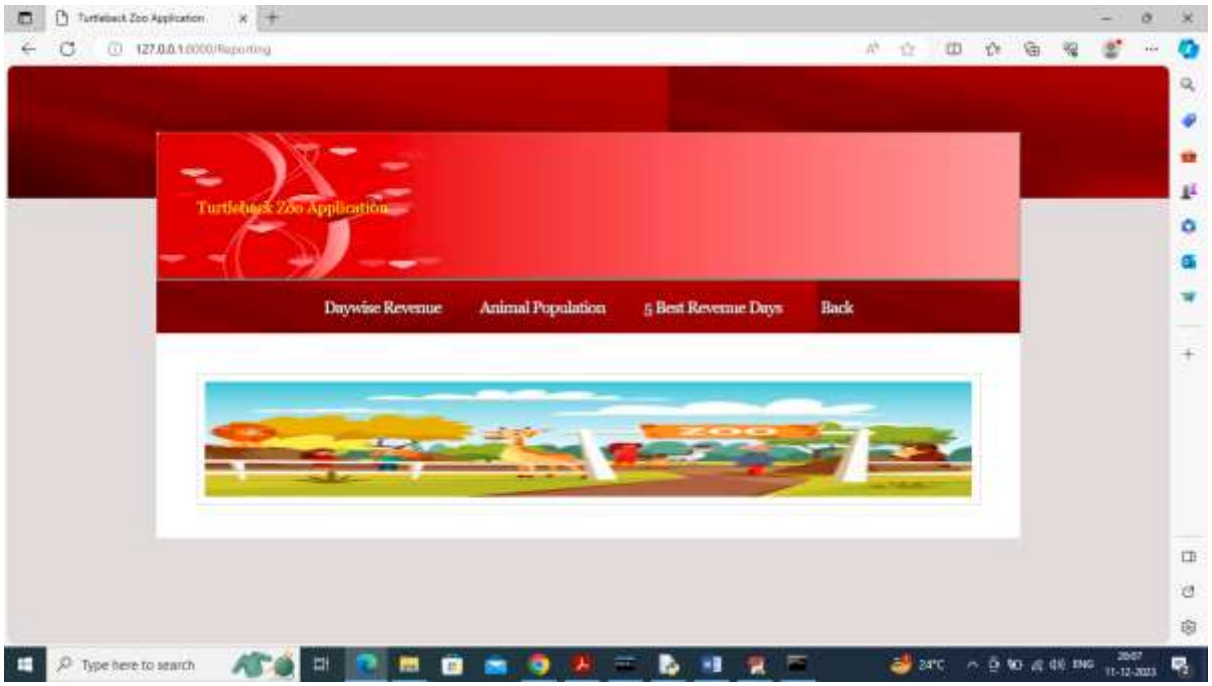
In above screen admin can view all employee details and then can click on 'Click Here' link to delete details and now click on 'Back' to add revenue link



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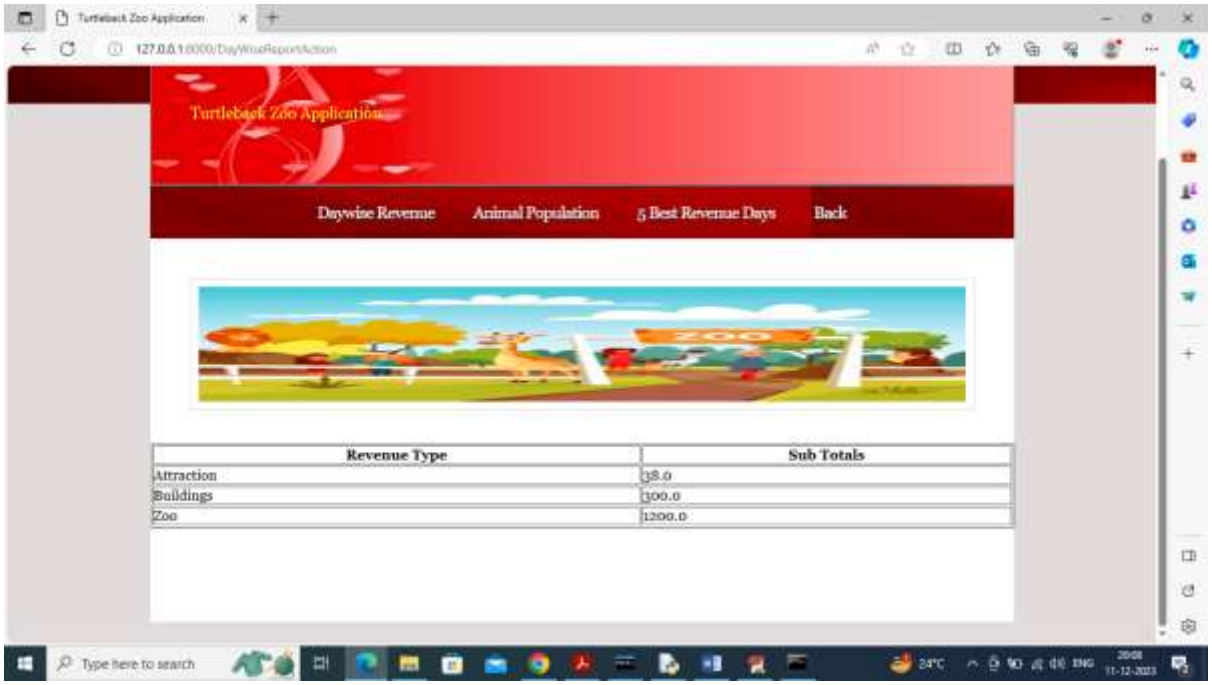
In above screen click on ‘Day wise Revenue’ link to get below page



In above screen for selected day can see subtotal generated from each source and now click on ‘Animal Population’ link to view animal population and their maintenance cost

In above screen can see maintenance cost for each animal and their available population and now click on '5 Best Revenue Days' link to get 5 best revenue days for selected month

In above screen select desired months from drop down and then click on button to get below page

In above screen can see 5 best day based on revenue and right now in database only few records are there for only one day so we are getting one output and by adding few more records we can see 5 best days.

Similarly by following above screens you can manage all zoo details

VIII. CONCLUSION

This paper presents the development of an **Integrated Zoo Management and Reporting System**, a comprehensive platform designed to automate zoo administration tasks. The system consolidates multiple functional domains—animal records, attractions, buildings, employee details, wages, attendance, revenues, and analytical reporting—into a single accessible web interface built on Django and backed by MySQL databases.A significant advantage of the design is its **modularity**. Each functional area has clearly defined view functions, database tables, and HTML templates, enabling administrators to manage zoo assets quickly and accurately. By replacing traditional manual record-keeping with a centralized digital platform, the system minimizes redundancy, reduces errors, and improves operational transparency.The reporting module's ability to generate aggregated revenue summaries and animal population statistics allows administrators to gain insights into performance trends and make data-driven decisions. The platform's flexible architecture also supports extensibility, such as integrating graphical analytics, advanced user authentication, and API support for mobile access.Although the current implementation uses basic session control for admin authentication, future enhancements can adopt robust frameworks such as Django's built-in user authentication and role permissions. Additionally, the system can be extended with real-time notifications, IoT integrations (e.g., sensors for animal health monitoring), and machine learning modules for predictive analytics.In conclusion, the proposed Zoo Management System demonstrates a practical and scalable solution for comprehensive zoo administration. It improves resource allocation, ensures accurate record maintenance, and enhances decision-making capabilities, making it a valuable tool for modern zoological operations.

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