



SELECT * FROM CAR

Developed by

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Rental Car Booking

Abstract

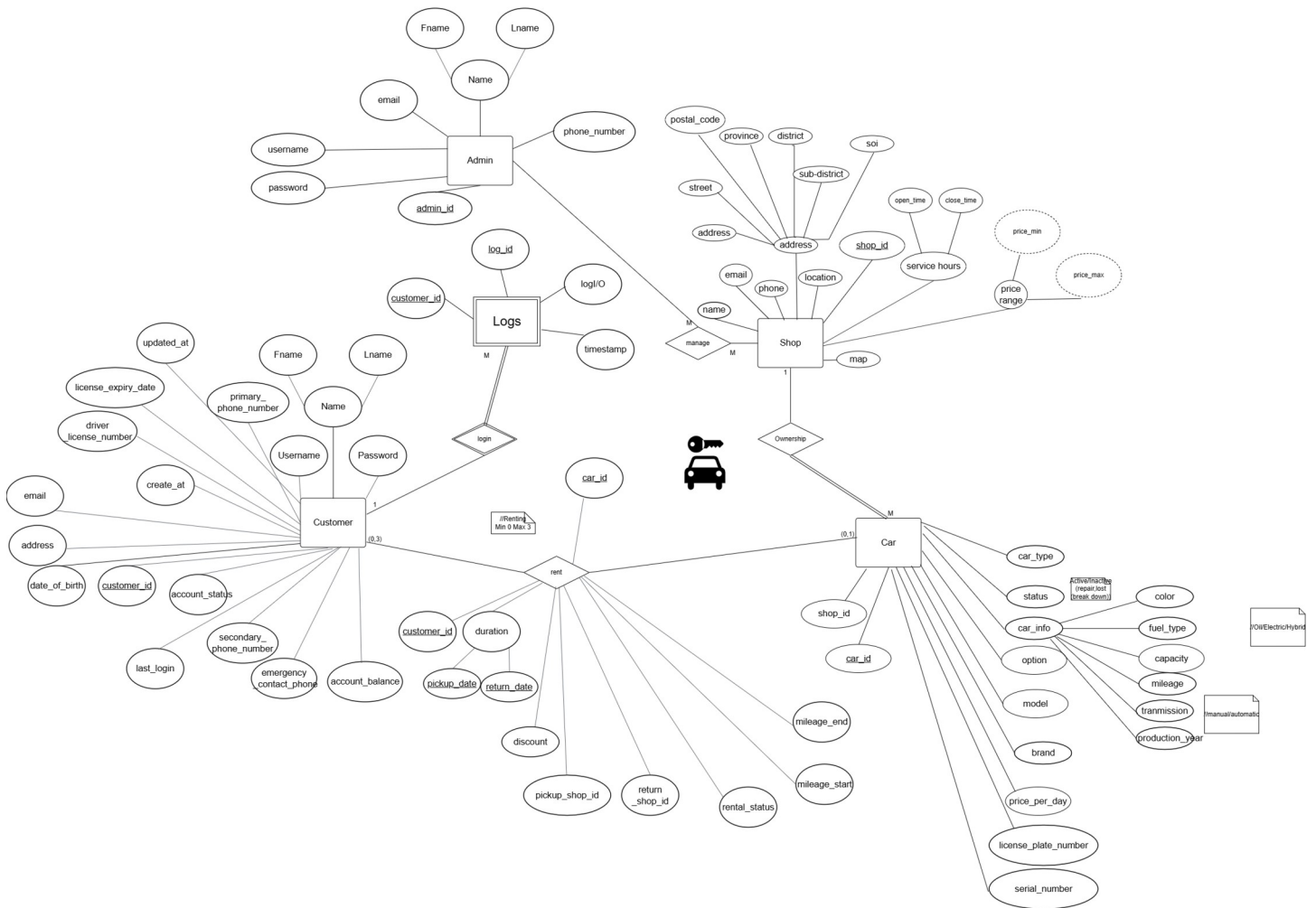
This web-based application is used for car booking. When customers want to book a car, customer need to register their username, password, and their info (name, driver's license number, email, and phone number). Then, the system will generate `customer_id` for this user.

Customers who log in/log out will keep in logs using `customer_id` and `logI/O`. Customers are allowed to look for cars in shops. The shop will have their own `shop_id`, which has control over its cars by `car_id`.

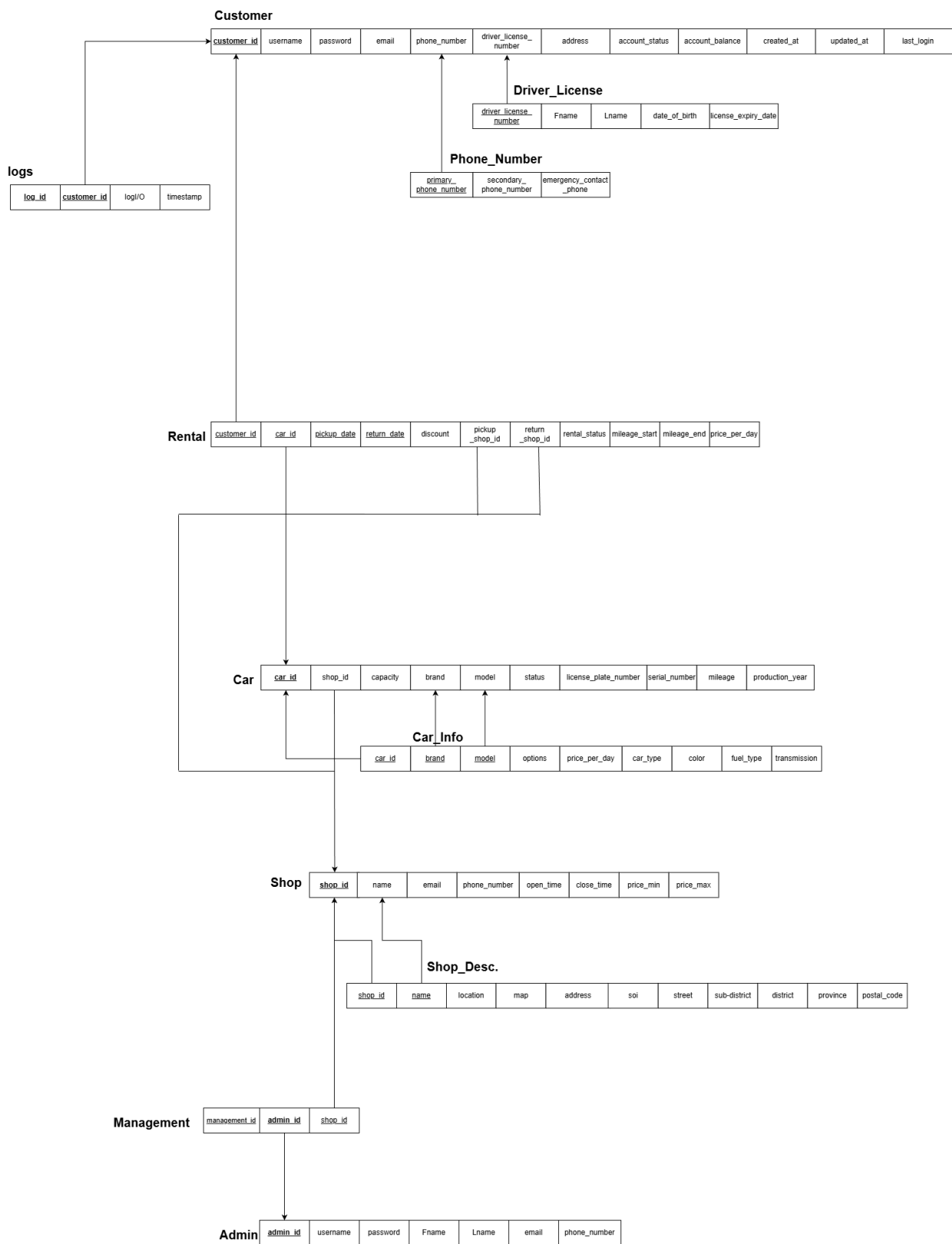
If the customer wish to rent a car, customer can choose from brand, model, vehicle's capacity, fuel type, transmission, and extra options such as wheelchair accessibility etc. The customer chooses the car, then adds the pickup date, return date, pickup shop, and return shop. When the rental invoice is completed, you will get the `rental_id` which can be use to view, change, or cancel the rental.

ER Diagram

ER diagram GROUP
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Referential Integrity



SQL Query

Q.1

Suppose user have register with username, password, name, telephone number, email, driver_license (dl_number, date_of_brith, expiry_date), and address with this information (supposing user is the 67th members of the site)

Username : John123

Password : John88

First name : John

Last name : Doe

Primary phone number : 085-5555555

Secondary phone number : 087-7455654

Emergency phone number : 092-6346561

Email : johndoe123@example.com

Driver License Number : 00007543

Date of birth: 2000-01-01

Expiry date : 2030-12-31

Address : 123,Some Road,Some District, Some Country

[account_status is used for user flagging. If account_status is false ,user is getting banned or on investigation which will caused account to unusable/freeze]

Query:

```
INSERT INTO Customer (customer_id, username, pwd, email, phone_number,
dl_number, address, account_status)
VALUES
(67, 'John123', 'John88', 'johndoe123@example.com', '0855555555', '00007543',
'123,Some Road,Some District, Some Country ', true);
```

```
INSERT INTO driver_license (customer_id, dl_number, fname, lname,
date_of_birth, expire_date)
VALUES (67, '00007543', 'John', 'Doe', '2000-01-01', '2030-12-31');
```

```
INSERT INTO phone_number
(customer_id, primary_number, secondary_number, emergency_number)
VALUES (67, '085-5555555', '087-7455654', '087-7455654');
```

Q.2.1

Suppose same user ,which have user_id '67', is login (update logs) [logI/O is used for online status. If logI/O is false, user is inactive (logged-out) but if logI/O is true then user is active (logged-in)]

Query:

```
INSERT INTO logs (log_id, customer_id, "logI/O", timestamp)
VALUES (108,67,true,now());
```

Q.2.2

Suppose same user ,which have user_id '67', is logout (update logs)
[logI/O is used for online status. If logI/O is false, user is inactive (logged-out) but if logI/O is true then user is active (logged-in)]

Query:

```
INSERT INTO logs (log_id, customer_id, "logI/O", timestamp)
VALUES (109,67,false,now());
```

Q.3

Suppose user ,which have user_id '67',is booking a car ,car_id '1234',
from shop ,shop_id '30', from 2026-04-15 to 2026-04-18 and will return at
the same shop with no discount

Query:

```
INSERT INTO "Rental"
(customer_id,car_id,pickup_date,return_date,discount,"pickupShop_id","return
Shop_id",rental_status,mileage_start,mileage_end,price_per_day)
VALUES (67,1234,'2026-04-15','2026-04-18',0,30,30,true,0,null,250);
```

Q.4

Suppose same user ,which have user_id '67', want to view all of
his/her booking which are still active

Query:

```
SELECT * FROM "Rental"
WHERE customer_id = 67
AND return_date >= CURRENT_DATE;
```

Q.5

Suppose same user, which have user_id '67', want to edit return_date
from 2026-04-18 to 2026-05-01 of the rental of car_id '1234'

Query:

```
UPDATE "Rental"
SET return_date = '2026-05-01'
WHERE customer_id = 67 AND pickup_date = '2026-04-15' AND car_id = 1234;
```

Q.6

Suppose same user, which have user_id '67', want to cancel the rental of car_id '1234'

Query:

```
DELETE FROM "Rental"  
WHERE customer_id = 67 AND pickup_date = '2026-04-15' AND return_date =  
'2026-05-01' AND car_id = 1234;
```

Q.7

Suppose the admin want to view all the rental car bookings between March 15th 2026 and March 18th 2026.

Query:

```
SELECT * FROM "Rental"  
WHERE return_date >= '2026-04-15' AND return_date < '2026-04-19';
```

Q.8

Suppose the admin want to edit price_per_day of all rental car bookings by increasing the price by \$1000.

Query:

```
UPDATE "Rental"  
SET price_per_day = price_per_day + 1000;
```

Q.9

Suppose the admin want to delete all rental car bookings that its rental_status is false.

Query:

```
DELETE FROM "Rental"  
WHERE rental_status = FALSE;
```

SQL Complex Query

Complex Query show the 5 busiest car brands from the last 90 days, but only the ones making more money than average.

```
SELECT
    booking_rank AS "Rank",
    brand AS "Brand",
    total_bookings AS "Total Bookings"
FROM (
    SELECT
        brand,
        total_bookings,
        brand_revenue,
        DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY total_bookings DESC) AS booking_rank
    FROM (
        SELECT
            brand,
            COUNT(car_id) AS total_bookings,
            SUM(daily_revenue) AS brand_revenue
        FROM (
            SELECT
                c.car_id,
                c.brand,
                r.customer_id,
                r.price_per_day * (r.return_date - r.pickup_date) AS
daily_revenue
            FROM "public"."car" c
            INNER JOIN "public"."Rental" r ON c.car_id = r.car_id
            WHERE r.rental_status = true
                AND r.pickup_date >= CURRENT_DATE - INTERVAL '90 days'
        ) rental_data
        GROUP BY brand
        HAVING SUM(daily_revenue) > (
            SELECT AVG(brand_revenue)
            FROM (
                SELECT SUM(price_per_day * (return_date - pickup_date)) AS
brand_revenue
            FROM "public"."car" c
            JOIN "public"."Rental" r ON c.car_id = r.car_id
            WHERE r.rental_status = true
                AND r.pickup_date >= CURRENT_DATE - INTERVAL '90 days'
            GROUP BY c.brand
        ) avg_calc
    )
)
```



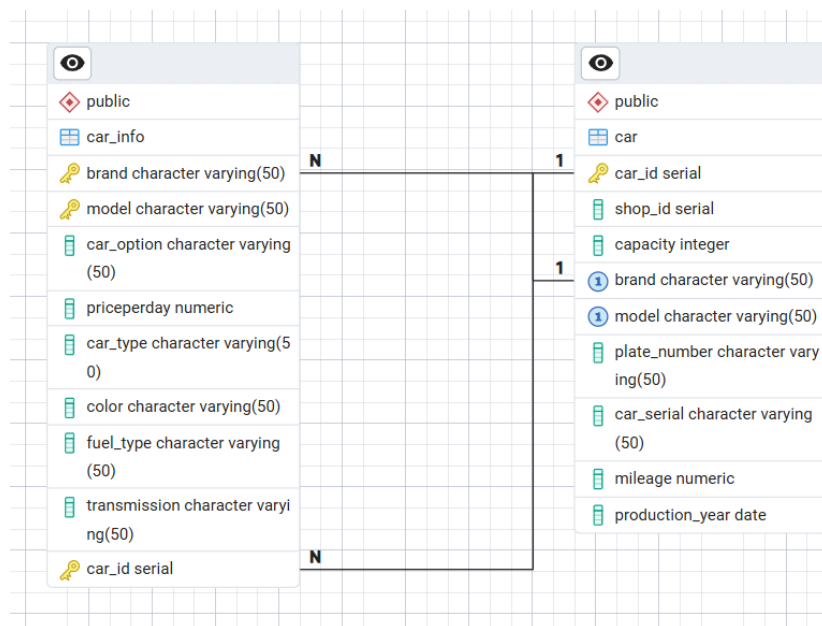
```

    ) brand_metrics
) ranked_brands
WHERE booking_rank <= 5
ORDER BY booking_rank ASC, brand_revenue DESC, brand ASC;

```

Document-based design schema 1 collection

ER Diagram



JSON

```

{
  title: "car",
  required: ["_id", "shop_id"],
  properties: {
    _id: { bsonType: "objectId" },
    car_id: { bsonType: "int" },
    shop_id: { bsonType: "int" },
    capacity: { bsonType: "int" },
    brand: {
      bsonType: "string",
      maxLength: 50
    },
  },
},

```

```
model: {
  bsonType: "string",
  maxLength: 50
},
plate_number: {
  bsonType: "string",
  maxLength: 50
},
car_serial: {
  bsonType: "string",
  maxLength: 50
},
mileage: { bsonType: ["double", "int", "decimal"] },
production_year: { bsonType: "date" },
car_option: {
  bsonType: "string",
  maxLength: 50
},
priceperday: { bsonType: ["double", "int", "decimal"] },
car_type: {
  bsonType: "string",
  maxLength: 50
},
color: {
  bsonType: "string",
  maxLength: 50
},
fuel_type: {
  bsonType: "string",
  maxLength: 50
},
transmission: {
  bsonType: "string",
  maxLength: 50
}
}
}
}
```

