E - WORKSHOP

A MINI PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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ABSTRACT

When we travel its natural that our vehicle may require some minor or major assistance like changing tires, starting trouble, etc.. In this situation our project is useful. This webpage is useful for both thetravelers and mechanics. Even though there exist some emergency service providers, local as well as centralized ones like TATA, Indus, Ava etc.., they can be reached by personally approaching them in person on via contact. Most of them operate in daytime and located in cities and are not available in all places especially the remote areas because of their difficulty to reach the places. So, in most cases the people who want the service may get stuck for a long period of time. If the breakdown happensat night, they might wait till morning to get a service provider. For this weare proposing to add all the main service stations including local workshops. All the customers must do is, just provide the access to

location and send request to available workshops within a radius of about 5km. The user request must be accepted by service provider for the further proceedings. All service providers and workshop owners can register to the website based on the locality. The people/tourists who want the service can use this website by requesting the service, automatic request will be sent to the service provider based on their locations. They can also contact the service providers using the contact number whenever they accept the request and can get the solution immediately.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

We are here by presenting our dynamic webpage named E-WORKSHOP. It will bring you the knowledge, expertise, and convenience of reaching a service center while facing any trouble related to vehicle on right to your fingertips. We are excited to present our website, a digital platform designed to revolutionize the way you interact with your vehicle. Whether you are a seasoned vehicle enthusiast or a new driver, our goal is to empower you with the knowledge and resources needed to maintain, repair, and enhance your vehicle. Through our innovative website, we offer a wide range of services and features that cater to every aspect of automobile ownership. When we travel its natural that our vehicle may require some minor or major assistance like changing tires, starting trouble, etc.. In this situation that our project is useful. By providing a platform to connect you with any service centers, freelance mechanics, workshops - we are here to assist you at every step of the way. One of the key advantages of our online platform is its convenience. At the time of help needed you have to just login our website and give access to your current location. Automatic requests will be sent to the service providers nearby you according to your location. No longer will you have to spend time searching for a reliable mechanic or schedule appointments that disrupt your busy schedule. With our website, by sending request message to service providers you can access professional advice, step-by-step instructions, and expert guidance by calling the service provider using his contact number displayed when service provider accepts your request, whenever and wherever you need it. Whether you're at home, at work, or even on the road, this website will help you. Our platform fosters a supportive environment where you can connect with the service stations whenever you need the services related to vehicle. You can contribute your feedbacks after the service finished. As we embark on this journey together, we invite you to explore our E-WORKSHOP website and discover the vast array of resources available to you. Whether you need guidance on routine maintenance, troubleshooting a specific issue, we have you covered.

1.2 Scope of project

We aim to create a well-functioning website that will: Connect workshops, freelance mechanics, service centres, and authorized service centres to users in need of service. Every user, service centre, workshop, etc. have a separate login portal. User can send requests via the website to multiple service providers for repair, maintenance, etc. User can register their vehicles on the website for future use. User can select their vehicle or provide details of the vehicle like type (two-wheeler, four-wheeler, other), name, model, etc during their registration. In request, a user can include photos of the vehicle if required. Service provider can accept or reject the user request. User can give reviews to the service provider after the service provider has finished providing the service.

1.3 Objectives

- The objective of our project is to develop a web-based E-WORKSHOP that will help you manage your vehicles problem easily.
- To connect users and service providers fastly.
- In this system the user cannot have to stay long time for help to bring back their vehicle in good shape.
- The user can use their personal mobile phones for accessing the webpage.
- User can provide feedback regarding the service immediately.

Literature Survey

The increasing reliance on vehicles for transportation has led to a growing demand for

efficient roadside assistance services. Online E-workshop websites offer a platform for customers to connect with workshops near their location and request assistance when their vehicles encounter problems during on-road journeys. This literature survey aims to explore the existing research and knowledge related to such online platforms. Online E-workshop websites act as intermediaries between customers and workshops, facilitating the efficient delivery of roadside assistance services. They utilize GPS technology to identify the customer's location and connect them with workshops in proximity. The integration of GPS technology allows online E-workshop websites to determine the precise location of the customer's vehicle. This feature enables accurate matching with nearby workshops, reducing response times and ensuring timely assistance. Efficient communication between customers and workshops is vital for successful service delivery. Online E-workshop websites provide mechanisms for customers to send service requests, specify vehicle details, and communicate their requirements. Workshops, in turn, can accept or decline requests based on their availability and expertise. Online E-workshop websites can be accessed through both mobile applications and website platforms. Mobile applications offer convenience and accessibility, allowing customers to request assistance on the go. Websites provide a broader reach and compatibility across various devices. Several online E-workshop websites have been developed and deployed in recent years. Case studies and evaluations of these systems highlight their effectiveness in connecting customers with workshops efficiently. They demonstrate improved response times, customer satisfaction, and streamlined service delivery. Implementing an online Eworkshop website involves addressing technical challenges. These challenges may include accurate GPS positioning, real-time data synchronization, secure payment gateways, and efficient notification systems. Research papers propose solutions to overcome these challenges and ensure smooth operation of the platform.

The literature survey reveals the importance and effectiveness of online E-workshop websites for connecting customers with workshops during on-road vehicle emergencies. By leveraging GPS technology and efficient communication channels, these platforms offer convenient and timely roadside assistance services.

2.1 Background Study

The automotive trade journal Ward's Auto had estimated that the total crossed 1 billion vehicles sometime during 2010. Now, the industrial analysts calculated that the total vehicle number reach 1.2 billion already. Navigant Research estimates in new forecast that light-duty vehicles make up 95 percent of that total, and that the vehicles we drive everyday will shortly cross 1.2 billion themselves. Total new-vehicle sales were 84 million last year, but Navigant suggests that annual sales could soar to 127 million by 2035-bringing the global vehicle total to 2 billion or more. In India, the total number of vehicles in fiscal year 2022 stood at 326.3 million. Road travel seemed to be the preferred choice in India with around 60 percent of the population who used personal or shared vehicles for commute. Not only public commute, the industrial movement of goods through roads had also been on the rise with nearly 2.7 billion metric tons of freight transported through roads in financial year 2019. In the southern cities of Hyderabad and Chennai however, personal two- wheelers were vehicles of choice for the young generation. This affection towards the easilynavigable two-wheelers was reflected in the sales volume, with an approximate 13.5 million two-wheelers sold in the country in financial year 2022. From here we assume that almost every people all over the world having at least one vehicle nowadays. However, we must also know the fact that these vehicles are still like a human being. Luxury or ordinary vehicles also will be broken anytime and requires to send to any service centers which is the mechanic shop for repairing or regular maintenance. Owner can choose to send their vehicles back to genuine service center or any other third-party mechanic shops. The first traditional and manual way is that the shop is running on first come first serve basis. We can only wait until the mechanics finish serving the customers come before us, then only the mechanics will come to serve us.

Next, after changing engine oil, or go box oil, or performing times services such as tires rotation, wheel balancing, and wheel alignment, the mechanics will manually write the next service due mileage on a sticker and remind us to perform the particular service again when the mileage is reached. The other available option is to seek help from people around the area to fetch us to a mechanic shop and bring a mechanic from the shop to help us. The above mentioning are so-called difficult practices. But we cannot predict the timing of our vehicles that suddenly breakdown on the road due to maybe tire puncture or vehicle cannot start. When this happened, by using this E-WORKSHOP website we can search online for nearby mechanic shops, freelancers, service centers by sending a request message using our phone to come assist us.

2.1.1 Block diagram

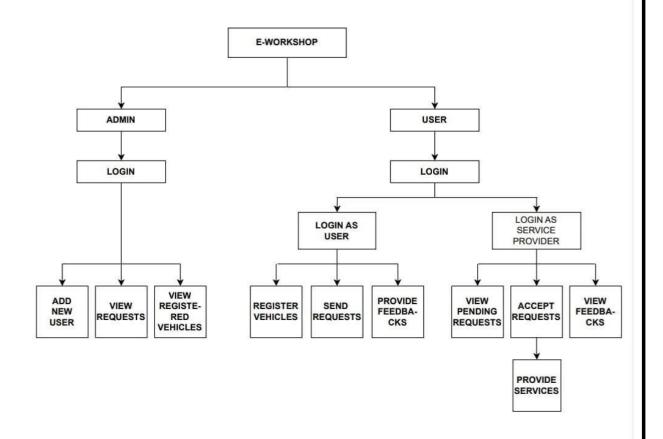


Figure 2.1: Block diagram

DESIGN

The online workshop system includes mainly composed of three parts ,a part that can be accessed by the admin and the other by the user and service provider. The admin part provides access only to admins who having respective password and username ,user can sign-in to the system using existing password and username, also he/she can update respective profile, at the time of trouble user can request for the service. Like the user, service provider can accept the request from user. Admin can create a new user, view requests. After service user can provide feedback and it can be seen by the service provider. Since the admin only have the access the data remain protected.

3.1 Problem Statement

The purpose of the project entitled as E-WORKSHOP is to computerize the workshop service for vehicles to develop software which is user friendly, simple, fast, and effective. It deals with the effective service providence for the customer by connecting then to workshop owners. Traditionally it was done by company service centres of respective vehicles. The main function of the system is to bring back the user's vehicle in good shape especially in remote areas.

- 1. Efficiently maintains the details about the user and service providers.
- 2. Feedback facility for acknowledging user satisfaction of service.
- 3. It is faster than traditional way of servicing.

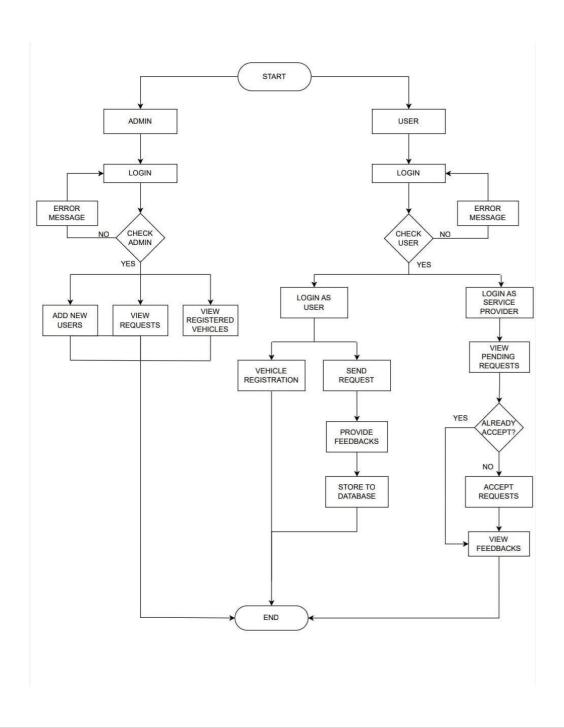
3.2 Algorithm

Steps

- 1 Start.
- 2 Get into the E-WORKSHOP website.
- 3 Login into the system
 - 3.1 Login as admin.

- 3.2 Login as user/service provider.
- 4 if user,he/she can register vehicle, request for service and provide feedback if admin,can able to add new user into database,can view new requests. if service provider accept request, view feedback.
- 5 Stop.

3.3 Flowchart



3.4 System Requirements

3.4.1 Hardware Requirements

Processor:Intel Pentium or above

RAM:512 KB or above

Hard Disk:20GB

Monitor: 15 LED or above.

3.4.2 Software Requirements

Front End-HTML, CSS, Javascript

Back End-Django

Server-AWS(Amazon Web Service)

Database-SQLite

3.5 Design Methodology

This Online Workshop system is based on the database and IP geolocation.

SQLite is used in areas where keeping the records in the database is necessary. This system uses as html,css,javascript and as the front-end and has Django as the back end. The Server Side is made possible by AWS.

Figure 3.1: Flowchart

3.6 Dataflow Diagram

A data flow diagram (DFD) maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It uses defined symbols like rectangles, circles and arrows, plus short text labels, to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination. Data flowcharts can range from simple, even hand-drawn process overviews, to in-depth, multi-level DFDs that dig progressively deeper into how the data is handled. They can be used to analyze an existing system or model a new one. Like all the best diagrams and charts, a DFD can often visually say things that would be hard to explain in words, and they work for both technical and nontechnical audiences, from developer to CEO. Thats why DFDs remain so popular after all theseyears. While they work well for data flow software and systems, they are less applicable nowadays.

Symbols	Description	
Process	A process shows a transformation or manipulation of data flows within the system.	
External entity	External entities are outside the system, but they either supply input data into the system or use system output.	
Data flows A data flow shows flow information from source destination. A data flow represented by a line, arrowhead showing direction of flow.		
Data base	Database is a huge collection of data. It is used for storage purpose.	

Figure 3.2: DFD

3.6.1 Level 0

The below figure 3.3 is the Level 0 DFD of E-WORKSHOP project. This level represents the overall working of the project. Here the users Request for some activities and the system will provide the Response to the Requests.

3.6.2 Level 1

The below figure 3.4 is the Level 1 DFD of E-WORKSHOP system. The entity here is USERS. When the user approaches this system. If it is a user the system will produce a response. The process check user, whether the user is admin or user. If the user name and password not correct error message will be displayed.

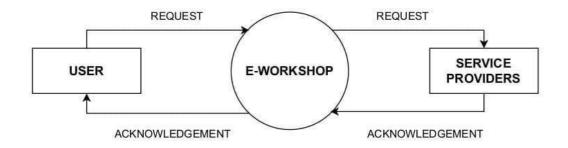


Figure 3.3: level 0 dfd

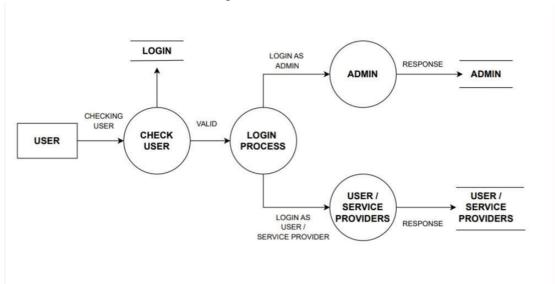


Figure 3.4: level 1 dfd

the USER is already registered then the login is a valid login. Admin details are send to the admin table and user details are send to user table at this stage.

3.6.3 Level 2 DFD for ADMIN

The below figure 3.5 is the Level 2 DFD for ADMIN.It represents deeply the working of the ADMIN.When an ADMIN enters the system the system verify the person is admin or not.The admin has separate login.If the ADMIN is already registered in the system he can directly enter the system by using his username and password.The

admin can add new user into the database,the admin can view a new request,admin is able to view registered vehicles also.

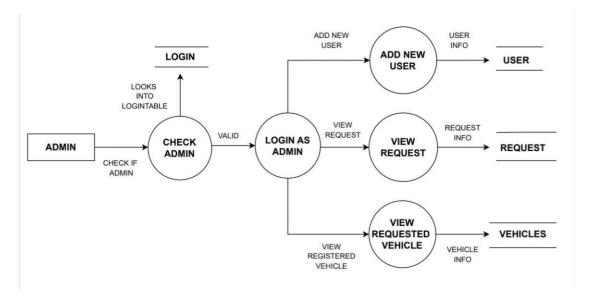


Figure 3.5: level 2 dfd for admin

3.6.4 Level 2 DFD for USER

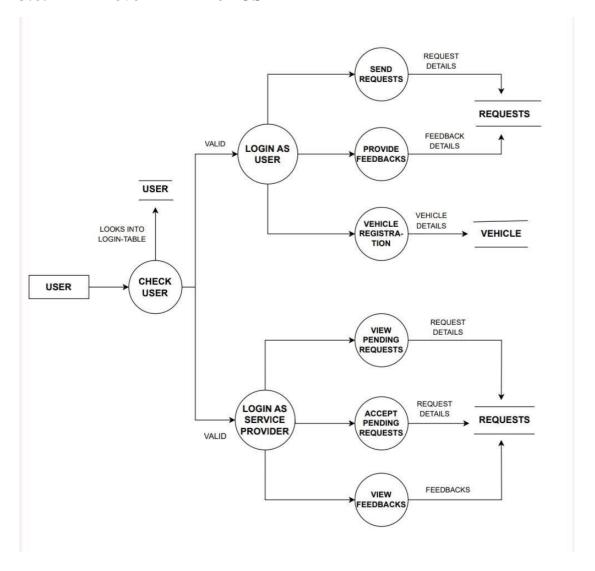


Figure 3.6: level 2 dfd for user

The figure 3.6 is the Level 2 DFD for user/service provider. We can understand the working of user module from this. When a user enters the system the system shows verification for that user. User can enter into the system by using the respective password and username. The user can send requests to service providers, provides feedback after service. Both data goes to the database table 'requests' Also he/she can register their vehicles into the user portal. This data goes to database table 'vehicles'. Like user, service provider can view pending requests, accept pending requests and view feedback, all these data are maintained in the 'requests' table.

3.7 Comparison between existing systems and proposed system

No:	EXISTING SYSTEM	PROPOSED SYSTEM
1	Only through in person contact.	Complete digital process. The user can send requests to service providers, provides feedback after service. Both data goes to the database table 'requests' Also he/she can register their vehicles into the user portal. This data goes to database table 'vehicles'. Like user, service provider can view pending requests, accept pending requests and view feedback, all these data are maintained in the 'requests' table.
2	Is company specific.	Interconnectivity of various companies.
3	Only lists all nearby providers.	Sends request to all nearby providers
4	Available for company service centers.	Includes workshops,freelancers.

IMPLEMENTATION

The web based E-WORKSHOP project is an attempt to stimulate the basic concepts of online based workshop system. The system enables the user to do the things such as request for service, provide their current geolocation, provide feedback after service. The admin can add new user/service provider into the database and view requests by user, accepted requests by service provider, view the feedback by user. This completely avoids the wastage of time and made user convenient.

TESTING

The testing would be carried out on the E-WORKSHOP while logging into the systemas a admin and user of the system. The Unit Testing is a test that tests each single module of the software to check for errors. This is mainly done to discover errors in the code of the E-WORKSHOP. The main goal of the unit testing would be to isolate each part of the program and to check the correctness of the code. In the case of E-WORKSHOP, all the web forms and the tables will be tested. In Integration Testing, the individual software modules are combined and tested as a whole unit. The integration testing generally follows unit testing where each module is tested as a separate unit. The main purpose of the integration testing is to test the functional and performance requirements on the major items of the project. Acceptance testing is generally performed when the project is nearing its end. This test mainly qualifies the project and decides if it will be accepted by the users of the system. The users or the customers of the project are responsible for the test. The system testing is mainly done on the whole integrated system to make sure that the project that has been developed meets all the requirements.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The project E-WORKSHOP is helpful to computerizing the workshop service. The project is successful in accessing the location and proper requests with description of the damage is reaching to the service provider via the website. It provides successful registration of user's vehicle in his/her portal. Also the admin can add user/service provider and can maintain the whole website efficiently.

CONCLUSION

The main motive for developing this system is effortless vehicle services for the customer. The usual way of service is very time consuming and hard. This project will help people to get ready their vehicles wherever without trouble of going to a service station or seeking help of other passengers on road. Our goal of developing this idea through website E-WORKSHOP has come to a good result without many defects. In conclusion, online E-workshop websites have the potential to transform the way customers access roadside assistance services, enabling seamless connections between customers and workshops. While challenges exist, continuous research and innovation will pave the way for further advancements in this field, leading to improved service quality, efficiency, and customer satisfaction in the realm of vehicle assistance during on-road journeys.

Bibliography

- [1] Django documentation: https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/
- [2] Bootstrap documentation: https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.1/getting-started/introduction/
- [3] django implementation: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/how-to-build-yourown-website-using-django-in-python
- [4] frontend development: https://medium.com/swlh/web-developmentfundamentals-for-newcomers-part-1-front-end-2e77f830754e
- [5] working with static and media files in Django: https://testdriven.io/blog/django-static-files/

Appendices

Appendix A

Sample Code

```
,,,,,,
Django
         settings for eworkshop
                                    project.
                ' django-admin
Generated
            by
                                startproject '
                                                 using Django
                                                                4.2.
For more information on this file, see https://docs.djangoproject
.com/en/4.2/ topics / settings /
For the full list of settings and their values,
https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ref/settings/
from pathlib import Path
# Build
          paths inside the project like this: BASE DIR / 'subdir'.
BASE DIR = Path( -file-). resolve(). parent. parent
# Quick-start
                 development
                                  settings – unsuitable for
                                                              production
# See
           https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/howto
```

/deployment/ checklist / # SECURITY WARNING: keep the secret key used in production secret! SECRET KEY = "django-insecure -31\$\$)* $^{^{\circ}}$ c6vo2sq (ad) pu&9uyv $^{^{\circ}}$ tkkot&\$v_{-} 1ybo=h2ob+fgs

```
# SECURITY WARNING:
                              don't run with debug
                                                           turned on in
                                                                            production!
   DEBUG = True
   ALLOWEDHOSTS = []
   # Application
                        definition
   INSTALLED APPS = [
         "django . contrib . admin",
         "django . contrib . auth",
         "django . contrib . contenttypes",
         "django . contrib . sessions ",
         "django . contrib . messages",
         "django.contrib.staticfiles",
         "eworkshop",
         "authentication",
         "phonenumber field",
         "django extensions"
   ]
   MIDDLEWARE = [
         "django . middleware . security . Security Middleware",
         "django . contrib . sessions . middleware . SessionMiddleware",
         "django . middleware .common. CommonMiddleware",
         "django . middleware . csrf . CsrfViewMiddleware",
         "django . contrib . auth . middleware . Authentication Middleware",
         "django . contrib . messages . middleware . MessageMiddleware",
         "django . middleware . clickjacking . XFrameOptionsMiddleware",
   ]
   ROOTURLCONF = "eworkshop.urls"
   TEMPLATES = [
```

```
{
        "BACKEND": "django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates",
           "DIRS":
                    [],
          "APP DIRS": True,
          "OPTIONS": {
                  " context _processors ":
                                            Γ
                    "django . template . contextprocessors . debug",
                    "django . template . context processors . request",
                    "django . contrib . auth . context processors . auth",
                               "django . contrib . messages . context processors . messages",
                ],
          },
     },
1
WSGI APPLICATION = "eworkshop.wsgi.application"
# Database
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ref/settings/#databases
DATABASES = {
     " default " : {
           "ENGINE": "django.db. backends. sqlite3",
          "NAME": BASE DIR / "db. sqlite3",
     }}
# Password
                validation
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ref/settings/#auth-password-validators
AUTH PASSWORD VALIDATORS = [
 {
    "NAME": "django. contrib. auth. password validation.
```

```
UserAttributeSimilarityValidator", },
  {"NAME": "django.contrib.auth.password validation.
    MinimumLengthValidator",},
  {"NAME": "django.contrib.auth.password validation.
    CommonPasswordValidator",},
  {"NAME": "django.contrib.auth.password validation.
    NumericPasswordValidator",},
]
# Internationalization
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/topics/i18n/
LANGUAGECODE = "en-us"
TIME ZONE = "UTC"
USE I18N = True
USE TZ = True
# Static
           files (CSS, JavaScript, Images)
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ howto/ static -f i l e s \land
STATICFILES_DIRS = [
     BASE DIR / "eworkshop/ static",
1
STATIC URL = " static /"
# Default
             primary key field type
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ref/settings/
          #default -auto-field
```

```
DEFAULT AUTO FIELD = "django .db. models . BigAutoField"
AUTH USER MODEL = "authentication . NewUser"

GRAPHMODELS = {
    'all applications': True,
    'group-models' : True,
}
```

Appendix B

Screenshots

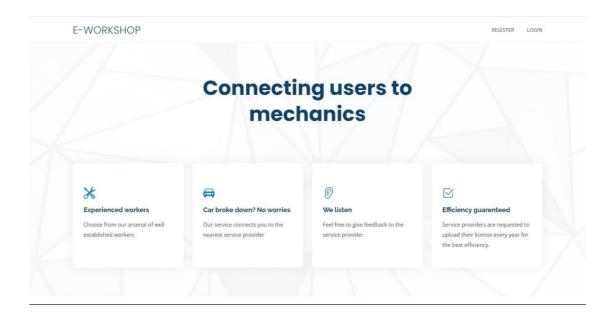


Figure B.1: Home page

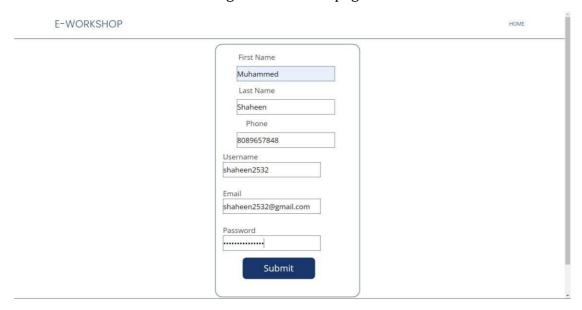


Figure B.2: User registration



Figure B.3: Service provider registration

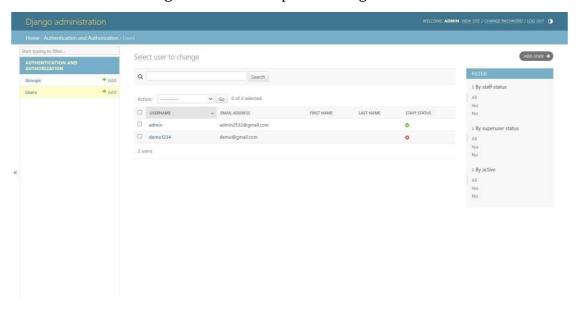


Figure B.4: Admin portal

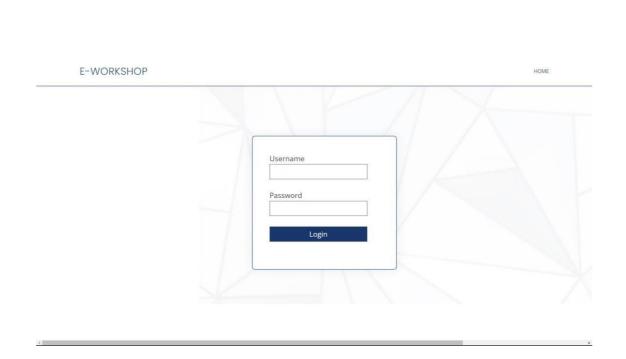


Figure B.5: Login page

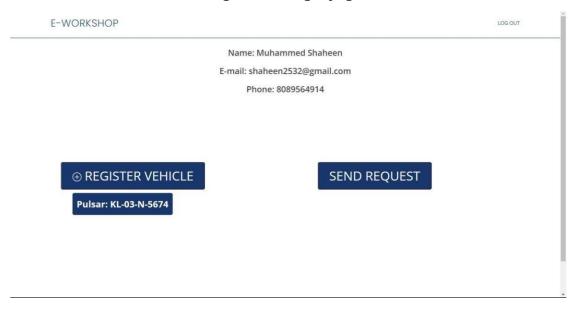


Figure B.6: User portal

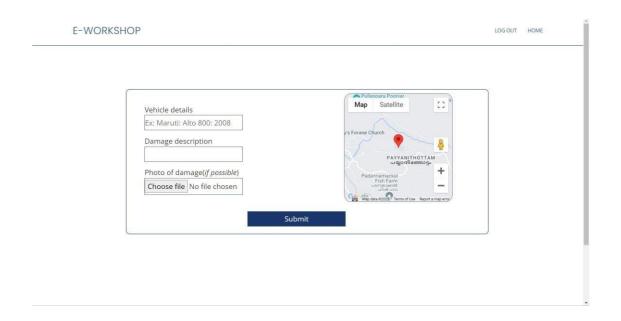


Figure B.7: Request sending

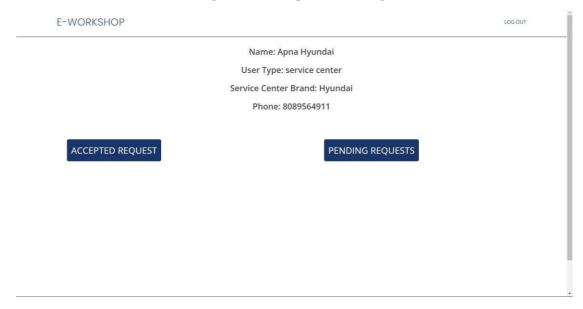


Figure B.8: Workshop Portal

E-WORKSHOP LOG OUT HOME



Figure B.9: Pending request

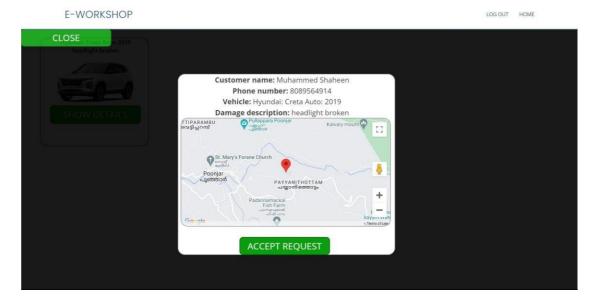


Figure B.10: Detailed request



Figure B.11: Waiting for confirmation

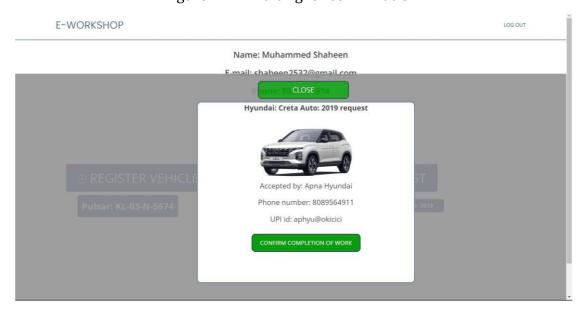


Figure B.12: Accepted request user view

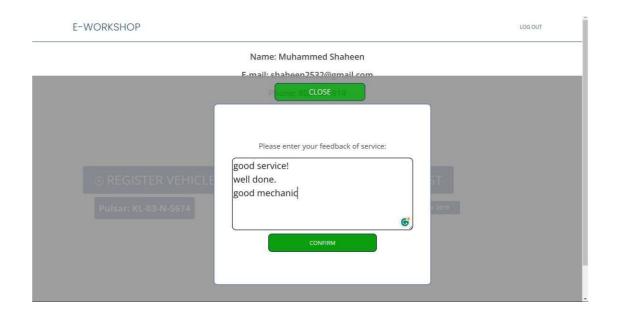


Figure B.13: User feedback

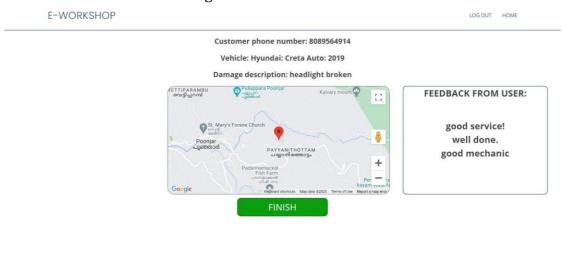


Figure B.14: Feedback service provider view

Appendix C

Tables

No:	Fieldname	Datatype
1	Id	BigAutoField
2	License	FileField
3	Phone	Integer
4	Pincode	integer
5	UPI	Char Field
6	datejoined	DateTime Field
7	Email	EmailField
8	firstname	CharField
9	isactive	BooleanField
10	isstaff	BooleanField
11	issuperuser	BooleanField
12	lastlogin	DateTimeField
13	latsname	Charfield
14	password	Charfield
15	scBrand	CharField
16	usertype	Charfield
17	username	CharField

18	Wowner	CharField	
Table C.1: User Table			

No:	Fieldname	Datatype
1	Id	BigAutoField
2	name	Foriegnkey(id)
3	idfile	Filefield
4	infile	Filefield
5	lno	Charfield
7	makeyear	Integerfield
8	manu	charfield
9	vmodel	Charfield
10	vtype	Charfield

Table C.2: Vehicle Table

No:	Fieldname	Datatype
1	id	BigAutoField
2	name	Foriegnkey(id)
3	acceptedby	Charfield
4	acceptedbyphone	integer
No:	acceptedbyupi	Charfield
No:	damagedesc	Charfield
No:	damagephoto	imagefield

No:	Feedback	Textfield
No:	isFinished	BooleanField
No:	latitude	Charfield
No:	longitude	Charfield
No:	pincode	Charfield
No:	username	Charfield
No:	userphone	Charfield
No:	vehicledetails	Charfield

Table C.3: Request Table