



**NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Autonomous College, Affiliated to VTU | Approved by AICTE New Delhi & UGC
Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade & Accredited by NBA



A MINI PROJECT

REPORT

for

Mini Project in Web Frame Works or Operating System (20CSE68)

WAGON PULL UP

Submitted by

RAMYASHREE S

USN: 1NH18CS156

Semester-Section: 6-B

*In partial fulfillment for the award of
the degree of*

Bachelor of Engineering

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



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Certificate

This is to certify that the mini project work titled

WAGON PULL UP

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of

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Computer Science and Engineering by

RAMYASHREE S

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DURING

EVEN SEMESTER 2020-2021

for

COURSE CODE: 20CSE68

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WAGON PULL UP

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1	Khondoker Aminuzzaman, Md. Junayed Miah, Md. Anisur Rahman, Mohammad Monirujjaman Khan. "Development of Online Home Sharing Web Application", 2021 IEEE 11th Annual Computing and Communication Workshop and Conference (CCWC), 2021 Publication	4%
2	Gene Golovchinsky, Laurent Denoue. "Moving markup", Proceedings of the 15th annual ACM symposium on User interface software and technology - UIST '02, 2002 Publication	2%
3	Wallace Jackson. "HTML5 Quick Markup Reference", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2016 Publication	2%
4	David P. Martinsen. "Scholarly Communication 2.0: Evolution or Design?", ACS Chemical Biology, 2007 Publication	1%

5	Jang-Mook Kang, Hae-Gill Choi, Dongju Ryu. "Chapter 76 Macro Data Extraction and Tagging Based on Political Campaign Scenario Using HTML5 and CSS3", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2012 Publication	<1%
6	P. Iyappan, B. NanthiniDevi, P. Nivedha, V. Sayoojya. "Lisa-life saver", 2019 IEEE International Conference on System, Computation, Automation and Networking (ICSCAN), 2019 Publication	<1%
7	Paritosh Tripathi, Vineet Kumar Singh, Muneesh Chandra Trivedi. "Smart vehicle management using cost effective approach", Materials Today: Proceedings, 2021 Publication	<1%

ABSTRACT

The project entitled “Wagon Pull Up” is a software package, which can be used in vehicle parking areas for managing the vehicles entry and exit efficiently. It deals with the maintenance of the records of the different categories of vehicles and stores vehicle details and its owner details. It also manages the records of the incoming and outgoing vehicles in a parking house. In the modern era, every place is under the process of urbanization. There are many recreational places such as multiplex system, malls, hospitals, offices, market areas etc. have a crucial problem in parking their vehicles. In few parking areas like valet parking which is a parking service offered by the stores, restaurants, and high-tech businesses etc. They maintain with the tokens and they enter the records of vehicle details in books which consumes lot of time and Parking area has many lanes/slots for parking; thus, one has to search for an empty lane to park his/her vehicle which involves a lot of manual labor and investment.

Thus, wagon pull up system has been developed in such a way that it is filled with many features such as enables the time management efficiently, entering the vehicle details in a computerized manner, keeping track of vehicle entry and exit by number plate recognition, searching for a particular vehicle by entering the parking number, maintaining a list of vehicles within the parking lot and determines if the parking lot is full or not etc. These features are hereby very necessary nowadays to secure the vehicle and also to evaluate the fee structure or fee receipt for every vehicle entry and exit. Therefore, people can park their vehicle on safe and securely with low cost. This system is developed using JavaScript and PHP language with MySQL as backend. The system is a menu driven, which supports user-friendly to help both the administrator and the clients to park their vehicle safely and easily.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this project an attempt is made to design a computerized system for the vehicle parking management that maintains the records of the different categories of vehicles and stores the vehicle details and its owner details. The objective of this software is to maintain the details of vehicle's entry and exit. Through this system we provide facility such as enables the time management efficiently, entering the vehicle details in a computerized manner, keeping track of vehicle entry and exit by number plate recognition, searching for a particular vehicle by entering the parking number and maintaining a list of vehicles within the parking lot.

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

The purpose of the project is to automate vehicle parking management. parking areas like valet parking, they maintain with the tokens and they enter the records of vehicle details in books which consumes lot of time. During some critical situations like police enquiry or vehicle robberies it is difficult to find the details of particular vehicle by searching the entire book manually. Parking area has many lanes/slots for parking; thus, one has to search for an empty lanes to park his/her vehicle which involves lot manual labor and investments.

Thus, to overcome all these problems, Wagon Pull Up is designed which enables the time management and control of vehicles details by using number plate recognition and by keeping track of the entry and exit of vehicles it determines the empty parking lane\slot.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this mini project is to develop an application that will have the following functions: -

- It Determines whether the parking area is full or not.
- It Enhances the visitor's experience
- There is no risk for vehicle owner to park his/her vehicle.
- It maintains a good record of vehicles check in and checkout time.
- Vehicle category such as two-wheeler and four-wheeler can be managed by this system with different pricing system.
- It enables the time management and control of vehicles by using parking number plate recognition.
- Searching for vehicle can be done in short period of time

1.3 METHODOLOGY TO BE FOLLOWED

The main methodologies of this project are:

- it is Easy to park a vehicle without searching for empty lanes/slots
- Helpful for the people to reduce the risk and stress.
- Details are stored in a system using MySQL as backend.
- Reduces the manual system entry

1.4 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Login page - admin can login using his/her credentials.
- Vehicle category - can specify the category of vehicle
- Add vehicle details - access all the vehicles detail such as registration number, vehicle company name, owner name, contact details etc.
- Manage in-out time - contains the details of each vehicle along with the status.
- Search vehicle details - Can search vehicle by using parking number.

CHAPTER 2

FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB PROGRAMMING/OPERATING SYSTEM

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Web development frameworks are the tools and the libraries which developers use to develop a particular language in a easier and more efficient way. These frameworks provides interface to access commonly-used functionalities as well as abstractions which make complicated things into easier so that developer can understand and handle easily. Essentially, framework makes a development process more efficient because developers have a pool of code resources to draw while developing. There's no need to develop software functions from scratch where frameworks give you all the necessary tools to build a website or application. This is because frameworks gives a head start on the development and more cost effective than developing entirely new code. Framework also lower the development risk since they're tried and true compared to writing brand new and untested code.

2.2 WORLD WIDE WEB

Abbreviation of WWW is World Wide Web, which is also known as a Web. WWW is a collection of websites or web pages which are stored in web servers and connected to the local computers through the internet. These websites contain text pages, digital images, audios, videos, etc. Users can easily access the content of these websites from any part of the world over the internet using the devices such as computers, laptops, mobile phones, etc. The WWW, along with internet, helps us to enable the retrieval and displays the text and displays the media to the device. The building blocks of the WWW are web pages which are formatted in Hyper Text Markup Language (i.e, HTML) and connected by links which are called "hypertext" or "hyperlinks" and accessed by Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP). Hyperlinks are electronic connections which links related pieces of information into single so that the users can access the desired information quickly and easily. Hypertext offers the

advantage to the user that they can choose a word or phrase from text and to access other pages which provides additional information related to the chosen word or phrase.

A web page is given an online address which is called as Uniform Resource Locator (URL). A particular collection of webpages which belong to a specific Uniform Resource Locator is called a website. For example, www.facebook.com, www.yahoo.com, etc. So, the World Wide Web is like a large electronic book whose pages or webpages are stored on several servers across the world. A single server is used by a small websites or organization to store their Webpages whereas different servers in different countries are used by large websites or organizations to store their Webpages so that when users from different countries search their site, they could get the information easily and quickly from the nearest server.

2.3 WEB BROWSERS

Web Browsers is a application software which allows us to view and explore or discover information's on the web. User can request for any web page By entering a Uniform Resource Locator into address bar, user can request for any web pages.

- Browsers are clients - always initiate, servers react (although sometimes servers require responses)
- Mosaic – National Center for Supercomputing Application (Univ. of Illinois), in early 1993
 - First to use a Graphical User Interface, led to explosion of Web use
 - In the beginning, it is developed for X-Windows, UNIX and later it was ported to different platforms in the year 1993
- There are several requests for existing documents, using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- But there are few requests for program execution in which output is returned as a document. Web browser can display text, audio, video, animation etc. It is the

responsibility of a web browser to interpret the text and commands which are present in the web page. In Earlier days, text-based web browsers were available whereas nowadays graphical-based web browsers and voice-based web browsers are available. Following is the most common web browser available today:

- Internet Explorer, Microsoft
- Google, Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox
- Netscape Navigator Netscape Communications Corp.
- Opera Software

Web server is a computer software in which the web contents are stored. Basically, web server is used to host the websites but there also exists other web servers which are used for gaming, storage, File Transfer Protocol, email etc. Website is collection of webpages or a group of web pages whereas web server is software that responds to the request for web resources.

- If any request made by the user through then this provides the response to the browser requests either it can be in existing document or t can be dynamically built documents.
- Browser-server connection is maintained through more than one request response cycle
- A protocol named as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is used to establish a communication between the browsers and the servers

2.4 OPERATION OF WWW

World Wide Web works on client- server approach. Following steps explains how the WWW works:

1. User enters the URL (example, <http://www.newhorizonindia.edu>) of the web page in the address bar of web browser.
2. Then browser requests the Domain Name Server for the IP address corresponding to www.newhorizonindia.edu.
3. After receiving IP address, browser sends the request for web page to the web server using HTTP protocol which specifies the way the browser and web server communicates.
4. Then web server receives request using HTTP protocol and checks its search for the requested web page. If found it returns it back to the web browser and close the HTTP connection.
5. Now the web browser receives the web page, It interprets it and display the contents of web page in web browser's window.

STATIC WEB PAGE:

A static web page (sometimes called a flat page or a stationary page) is a web page that is delivered to the user's web browser exactly as stored, in contrast to dynamic web pages which are generated by a web application.

Consequently, a static web page displays the same information for all users, from all contexts, subject to modern capabilities of a web server to negotiate content-type or language of the document where such versions are available and the server is configured to do so.

Static web pages are often HTML documents stored as files in the file system and made available by the web server over HTTP (nevertheless URLs ending with ".html" are not always static). However, loose interpretations of the term could include web pages stored in a database, and could even include pages formatted using a template and served through an application server, as long as the page served is unchanging and presented essentially as stored.

Static web pages are suitable for content that never or rarely needs to be updated, though modern web template systems are changing this. Maintaining large numbers of static pages as files can be impractical without automated tools, such as static site generators.

DYNAMIC WEB PAGE:

Dynamic web page shows different information at different point of time. It is possible to change a portion of a web page without loading the entire web page. It has been made possible using Ajax technology.

Server-side dynamic web page:

It is created by using server-side scripting. There are server-side scripting parameters that determine how to assemble a new web page which also includes setting up of more client-side processing.

Client-side dynamic web page:

It is processed using client-side scripting such as JavaScript. And then passed in to Document Object Model (DOM).

2.5 WEB 2.0

Web 2.0 is the business revolution in the computer industry caused by the move to the internet as a platform, and any attempt to understand the rules for success on that new platform. When it comes to defining web 2.0 the term means such internet applications which allow sharing and collaboration opportunities to people and help them to express themselves online. It's a simply improved version of the first worldwide web, characterized specifically by the change from static to dynamic or user-generated content and also the growth of social media.

Advantages of Web 2.0:

- Available at any time, any place.
- Variety of media.
- Ease of usage.
- Learners can actively be involved in knowledge building.
- Can create dynamic learning communities.
- Everybody is the author and the editor, every edit that has been made can be tracked.
- User-friendly.
- Updates in the wiki are immediate and it offers more sources for researchers.
- It provides real-time discussion.

2.6 HTML

Html stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a formatting language used to define the appearance and contents of a web page. It allows us to organize text, graphics, audio, and video on a web page.



FIG 2.6.1

Key points:

- The word hypertext refers to the text which acts as a link.
- The word markup refers to the symbols that are used to define structure of the text.
- The markup symbols tells the browser how to display the text and are often called tags.
- The word language refers to the syntax that is similar to any other language.

2.7 HTML TAGS

`` is the tag name for Bold text

`` is the tag name for Important text

`<i>` is the tag name for Italic text

`` is the tag name for Emphasized text

`<mark>` is the tag name for Marked text

`<small>` is the tag name for Smaller text

`` is the tag name for Deleted text

`<ins>` is the tag name for Inserted text

`<sub>` is the tag name for Subscript text

`<sup>` is the tag name for Superscript text

2.8 XHTML

XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. It can be considered as a part of the XML markup language this is because of XHTML has features of both XML and HTML. XHTML is extended from XML and HTML. XHTML can be considered as a better version of HTML.

2.9 CSS



Fig 2.9.1

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS was first proposed by Håkon Wium Lie on October 10, 1994. At the time, Lie was working with Tim Berners-Lee at CERN. Several other style sheet languages for the web were proposed around the same time, and discussions on public mailing lists and inside World Wide Web Consortium resulted in the first W3C CSS Recommendation (CSS1) being released in 1996. In particular, Bert Bos' proposal was influential; he became co-author of CSS1 and is regarded as co-creator of CSS.

Style sheets have existed in one form or another since the beginnings of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) in the 1980s, and CSS was developed to provide style sheets for the web. One requirement for a web stylesheet language was for style sheets to come from different sources on the web. Therefore, existing style sheet languages like DSSSL and FOSI were not suitable. CSS, on the other hand, let a document's style be influenced by multiple style sheets by way of "cascading" styles.

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including

layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share for matting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate.css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content. Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device. The name *cascading* comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

There are three types of CSS which are given below:

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS
- External CSS

Inline CSS:

Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attributes

Internal or Embedded CSS:

This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

External CSS:

External CSS contains separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, etc). CSS property written in a separate file with .css

extension and should be linked to the HTML document using **LINK** tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

PROPERTIES OF CSS:

Inline CSS has the highest priority, then comes Internal/Embedded followed by External CSS which has the least priority. Multiple style sheets can be defined on one page. If for an HTML tag, styles are defined in multiple style sheets then the below order will be followed.

- As Inline has the highest priority, any styles that are defined in the internal and external style sheets are overridden by Inline styles .
- Internal or Embedded stands 2nd in the priority list and overrides the styles in the external style sheet .
- External style sheets have the last priority. If there are no styles defined either in inline or internal style sheet then external style sheet rules are applied for the HTML tags

2.10 JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript, often abbreviated as JS, could also be a high-level, interpreted programming language. It's a language which is additionally characterized as dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based and multi-paradigm. HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of the earth Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive sites and thus is a crucial a neighborhood of web applications. The overwhelming majority of websites use it, and each one major web browsers have an obsessive JavaScript engine to execute it. As multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative the (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles.

It has an API for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and basic manipulation of the DOM, but the language itself doesn't include any I/O, like networking, storage, or graphics facilities, relying for these upon the host environment during which it's embedded.

Initially only implemented client-side in web browsers, JavaScript engines are now embedded during a many other kinds of host software, including server-side in web servers and databases, and in non-web programs like word processors and PDF software, and in runtime environments that make JavaScript available for writing mobile and desktop applications, including desktop widgets

Some of the notable advantages are as follows:

- **Speed**

Being client-side, JavaScript is extremely fast because any code functions are often run immediately rather than having to contact the server and await a solution.

- **Simplicity**

JavaScript is relatively simple to find out and implement.

- **Versatility**

JavaScript plays nicely with other languages and should be utilized in a huge kind of applications. Unlike PHP or SSI scripts, JavaScript are often inserted into any website regardless of the file extension. JavaScript can also be used inside scripts written in other languages like Perl and PHP.

- **PHP**

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor (or simply PHP) could also be a server-side scripting language designed for Web development, and also used as a general-purpose programming language. It had been originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the PHP reference; implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialize PHP:

- **Hypertext Preprocessor.**

PHP code could even be embedded into HTML code, or it's often utilized together with various web template systems, website management systems, and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module within the online server or as a typical Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any kind of data, including images, with the generated website.

PHP code can be executed with command-line interface (CLI) and should be used to implement graphical applications. The quality PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and should be deployed on most web servers on almost every OS and platform, free of charge.

The reason for the popularity of PHP is its many advantages. PHP is best suited to the aim of web development.

The advantages of PHP are discussed briefly below:

- **Cross Platform**

All the PHP based applications can run on various kinds of platforms. PHP is supported by majority of Operating Systems, variety of which includes Solaris, UNIX, Windows and Linux. The mentioned platforms are often used to write codes in PHP and also view sites or run the PHP based applications.

- **Easy database connection**

A programming language kind of a PHP is widely used on the online and needs to connect to the database fairly often. Therefore, having a feature that might help PHP to connect to database easily is mandatory. Several websites just like the e-commerce websites require good management system. PHP features a built-in module that helps it in connecting with database easily.

Therefore, PHP features an excellent demand within the sector of web development where a knowledge driven website must be developed. PHP significantly reduces the time needed in developing the web application that needs an efficient management system.

- **Easy to use**

PHP is widely used because it's easy to use. In contrast with other programming languages that are complex, PHP is straight forward, fluent, clean and organized; hence it's a boon for the new users. PHP features a well-organized syntax which is logical at an equivalent time. PHP doesn't require any intensive studying or manual to use it. Command functions of PHP are easily understood because the user can easily find out from the name of the commands itself what it does. An individual who is new PHP can still code because the syntax is somewhat almost like C. Hence, if an individual who knows C can easily code in PHP. Hence, it's easier to make and optimize the appliance using PHP. Speed is that the primary need of web development. There are people that face the challenge of slow internet connection and slow data speed. Furthermore, a fast-loading website is usually preferred by people across the world. In comparison to other programming languages, PHP is found to be the fastest programming language.

In normal circumstances, it takes tons of your time to attach to the database, once you plan to fetch certain data from the database. It takes tons of your time in connecting to the database, then executing the statement and eventually getting the info. PHP performs these set of tasks faster than other scripting languages. PHP is quicker in both connecting to the database and in using other important applications.

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.1 HARDWARE COMPONENTS ARE:

- RAM – 1GB or Above
- Hard Disk – Minimum 20GB free space
- Processor – Pentium 4 (1.6GHZ) or Higher

3.2 SOFTWARE COMPONENTS ARE:

- Operating system: Windows DXP/ 2000/ Vista/0/ 7/ 8/ 10AS
- Front End: XAMPP [PHP ADMIN]
- Back End: MYSQL DATABASE
- Language: XAMPP server, HTML, CSS, PHP, JAVASCRIPT
- Database: MYSQL PHP MYADMIN

CHAPTER 4

DESIGN

4.1 FLOWCHART

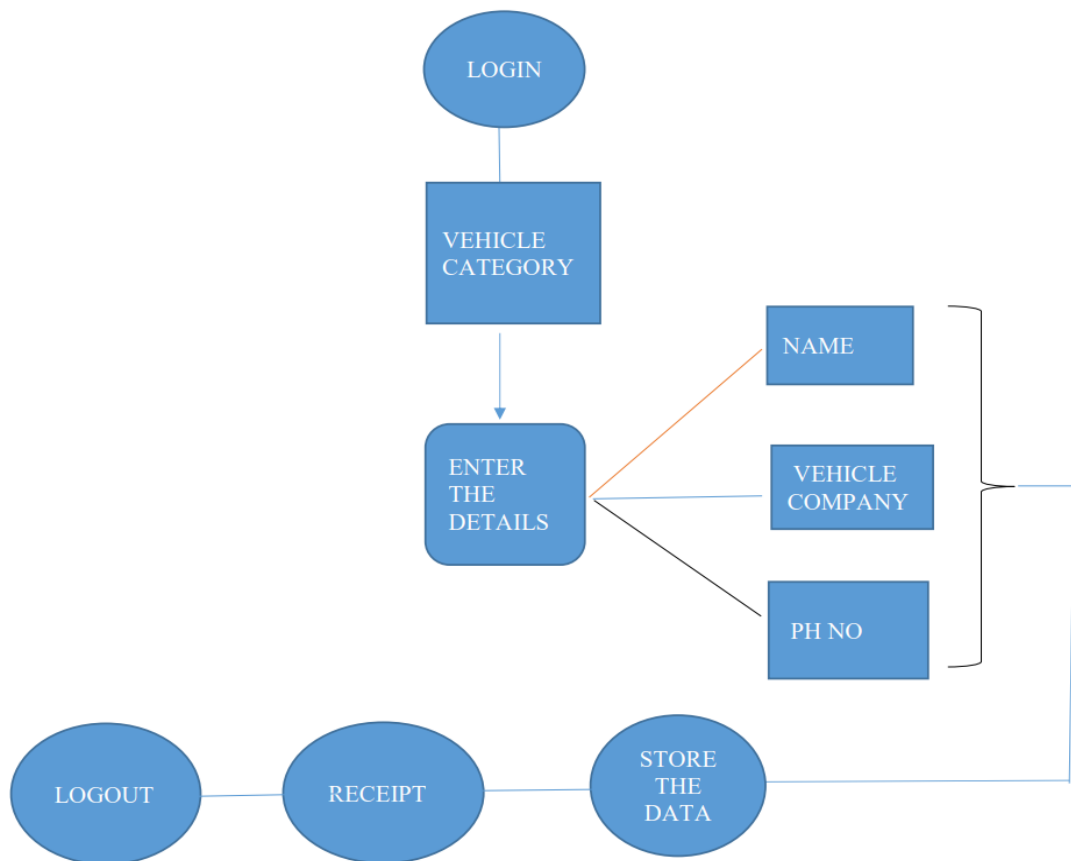


Fig 4.1.1

4.2 SYSTEM DESIGN

PHP is written as standard text files with the .php extension. PHP files are often saved within a folder in a web server's public directory (or a web root directory). On most systems this will either be named public or the public HTML. For example, if a file was saved as index.php within the web root directory, a user could access it by typing `http://www.example.org`
`http://www.example.org/index.php`.

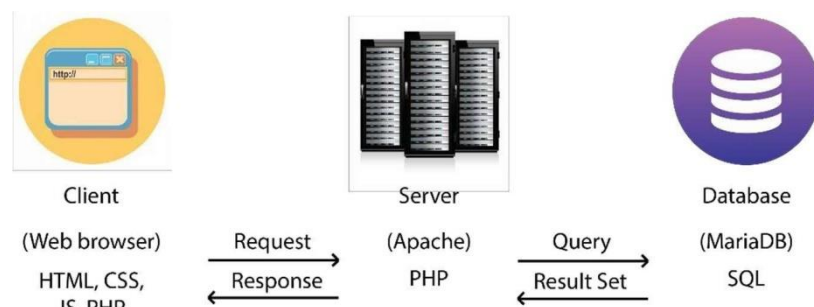


Fig 4.2.1

So, what the exactly is happening when a user types in the URL `http://example.org`? When a user types in `http://example.org` In a Web client (a browser, for instance), the client issues a GET request to the server (let's assume that we are both using Apache). When Apache gets this request, it looks for a file named `index.php` (or `index.html`, remember the directory indexes from earlier. If a file named `index.php` is found, Apache essentially says "Hey, this is a PHP file because it has the .php extension.

After Apache decides that is a PHP file, it gives it to the PHP interpreter. When PHP receives the file, it reads through it and executes any PHP code it can be to find. After it is done with the file, the PHP interpreter gives the output of the code, if any, back Apache. When Apache gets the output back from PHP, it sends that output back to a browser which renders it to the screen.

ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

An entity–relationship model is typically the results of systematic analysis to define and describe what's important to process in a neighborhood of a business. An E-R model doesn't define the business processes and it only presents a business data schema in graphical form. It's usually drawn during a graphical form as boxes (entities) that are connected by lines (relationships) which express the associations and dependencies between entities. Entities could also be characterized not only by relationships, but also by additional properties (attributes), which include identifiers called "primary keys". Diagrams created to represent attributes also as entities and relationships could also be called entity-attribute-relationship diagrams, instead of entity-relationship mode represent attributes also as entities and relationships could also be called entity-attribute-relationship diagrams, instead of entity-relationship models.

4.3 DESCRIPTION OF TABLES


#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	ID 	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	AdminName	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	UserName	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	MobileNumber	bigint(10)			Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Email	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Password	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	AdminRegdate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

Table 4.3.1 User Table

WAGON PULL UP


#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	ID 	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	VehicleCat	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

Table 4.3.2 Category Table

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	ID 	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	ParkingNumber	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	VehicleCategory	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	VehicleCompanyname	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	RegistrationNumber	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	OwnerName	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	OwnerContactNumber	bigint(10)			Yes	NULL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 8	In Time	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		
<input type="checkbox"/> 9	OutTime	timestamp			Yes	NULL		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
<input type="checkbox"/> 10	ParkingCharge	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Remark	mediumtext	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Status	varchar(5)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		

Table 4.3.3 vehicle Table

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

1)Admin Module

Dedicated to admins who can sign in to the application by entering the details such as username and password. If the given data matches with the existing data, then sign in to the application will be successful. If the given data is not matching with the existing data, then sign in to the application will be unsuccessful. If admin do not remember the password, then he/she can click on the forgot password and can reset their password by filling their details such as admin name, username, contact number and email. After filling above details admin can reset their password by giving new password and then can sign in to the application.

2)Vehicle Module

Vehicle module contains functions such as vehicle category, add vehicle details, manage incoming vehicles, manage outgoing vehicles, search vehicle details and can maintain the vehicle reports.

a) Vehicle category

In vehicle category, admin can add or manage the vehicle category as two-wheeler vehicle or four-wheeler vehicle or bicycle.

b) Add vehicle details

Vehicle details such as vehicle category, vehicle company name, registration number, owner name and owner contact number are added.

c) Manage incoming and outgoing details

It manages the list of incoming vehicles and outgoing vehicles with the view and print option. View option displays the detail of the particular vehicles such as parking number, vehicle category, vehicle company name, registration number, owner name, owner contact number, in time and status of the vehicle.

d) Search vehicle details

We can perform search operation by entering the parking number. If the record exists then it displays the details of vehicle. If not exist then it displays as "Record Not found"

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS

6.1 LOGIN PAGE

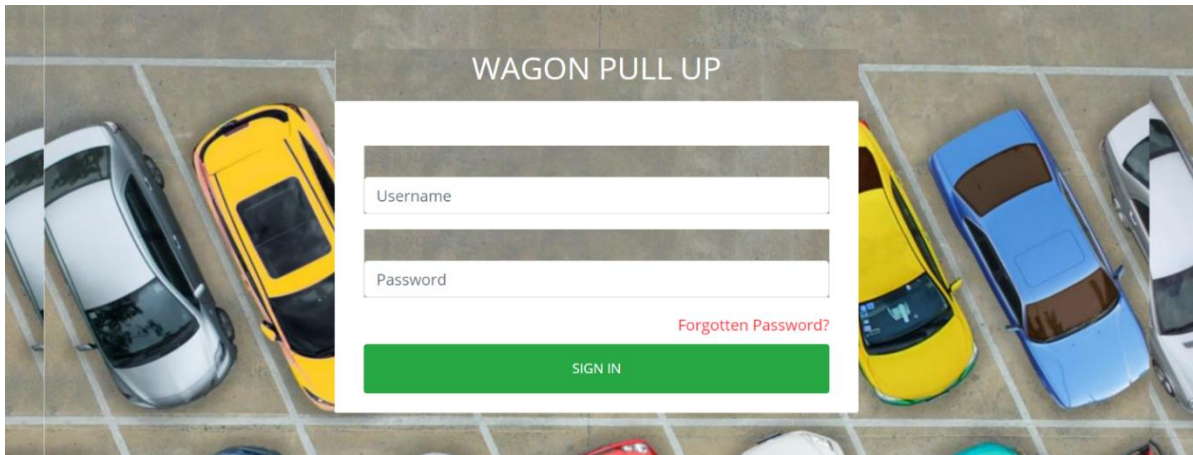
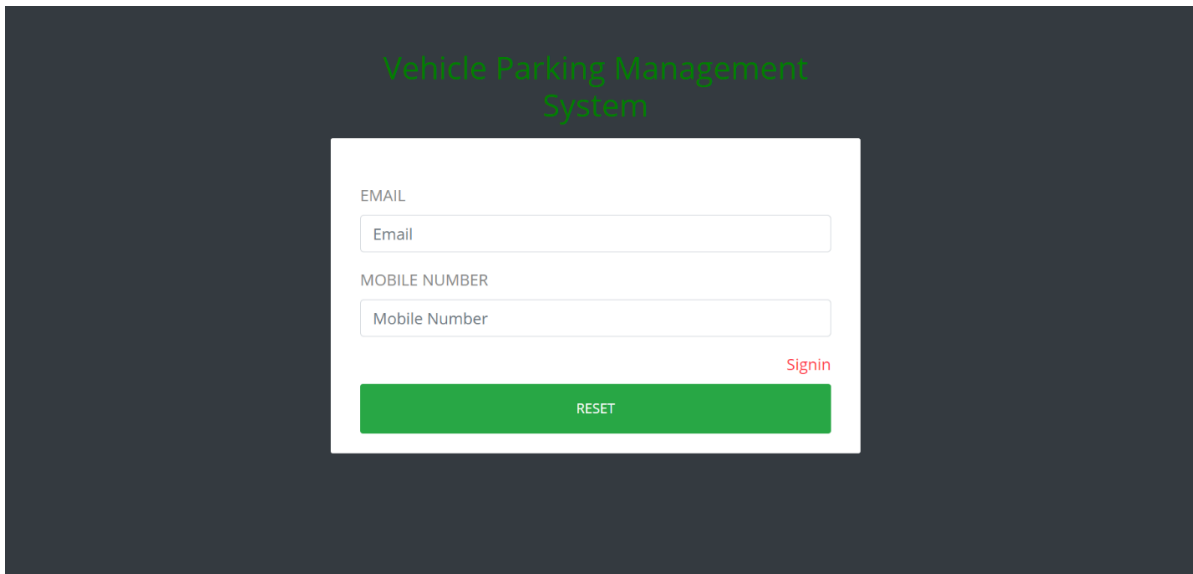


Fig 6.1

Admin has to enter his/her credentials to sign in to the application successfully.

6.2 FORGOT PASSWORD PAGE



Vehicle Parking Management System

EMAIL

Email

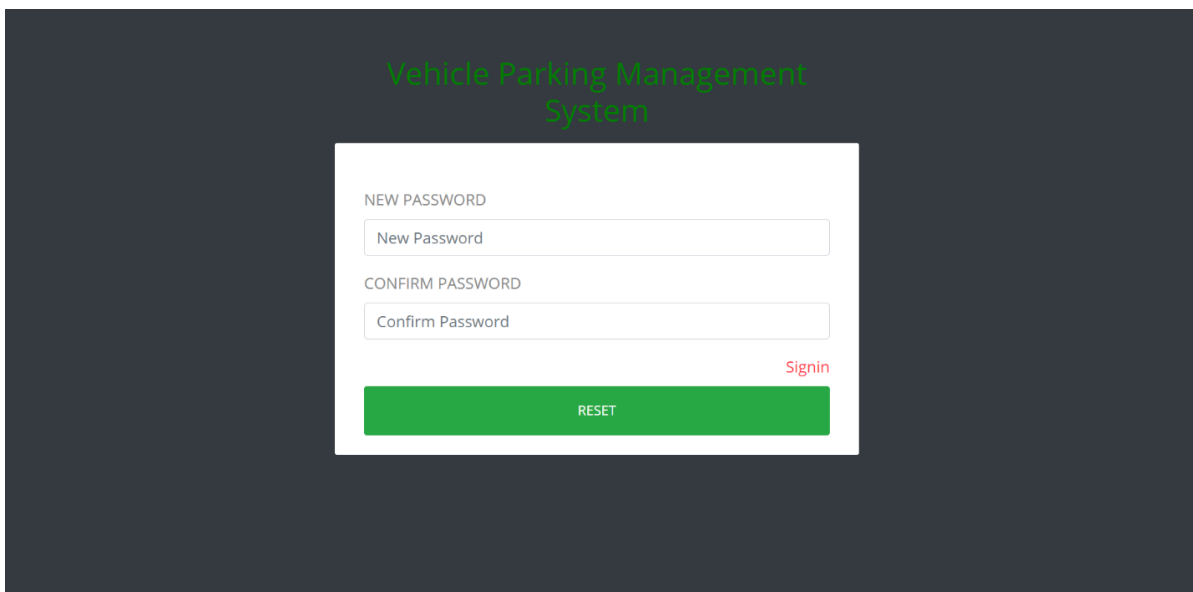
MOBILE NUMBER

Mobile Number

Signin

RESET

Fig 6.2.1



Vehicle Parking Management System

NEW PASSWORD

New Password

CONFIRM PASSWORD

Confirm Password

Signin

RESET

Fig 6.2.2

Admin has to enter their credentials to reset their password.

6.3 DASHBOARD

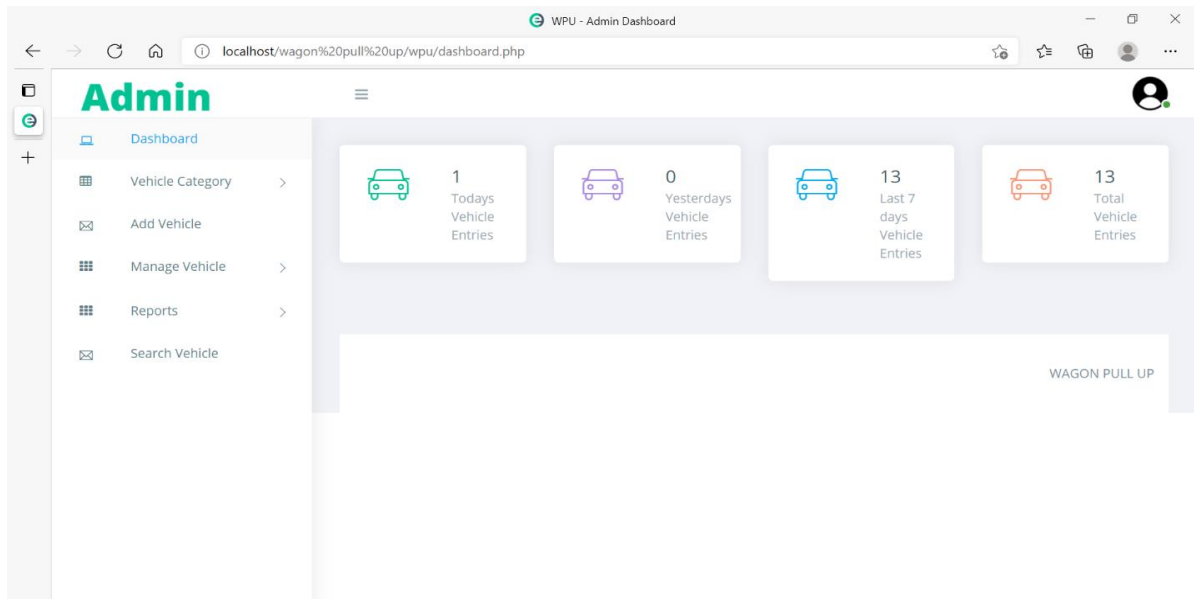


Fig 6.3

This is the dashboard page of the project where admin lands, on logging in. it displays total number today's vehicle entries, total number of yesterday's vehicle entries, total number of last one week vehicle entries and total number of vehicle entries.

6.4 VEHICLE CATEGORY

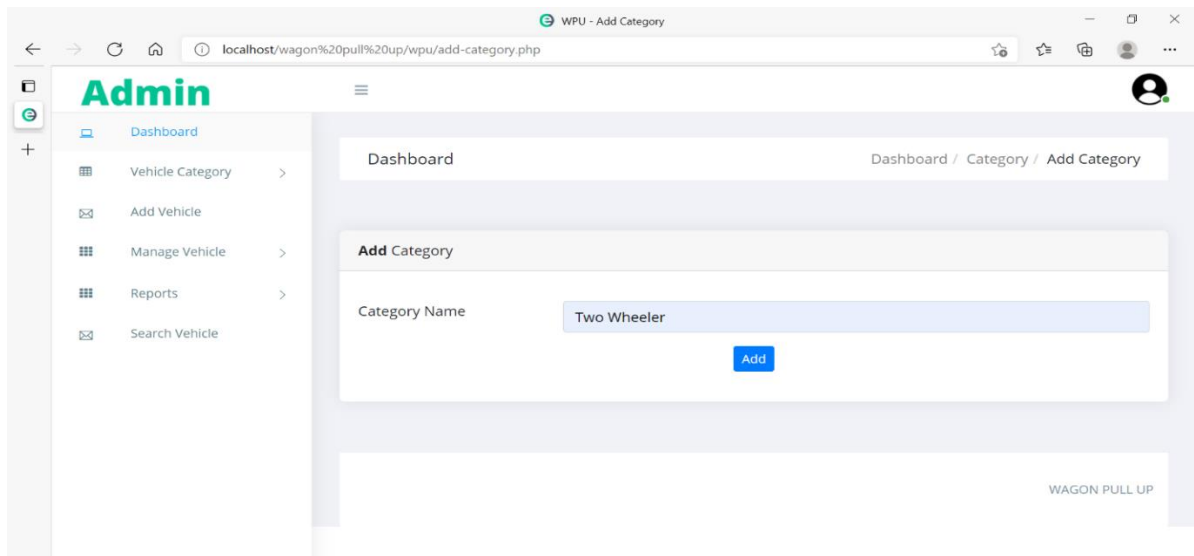


Fig 6.4

In vehicle category, there are two options available one is add category and the other one is manage category. In add category, admin can add the vehicle category such as two-wheeler vehicle, four-wheeler vehicle or bicycle. In manage category, admin can edit the categories which are already exists.

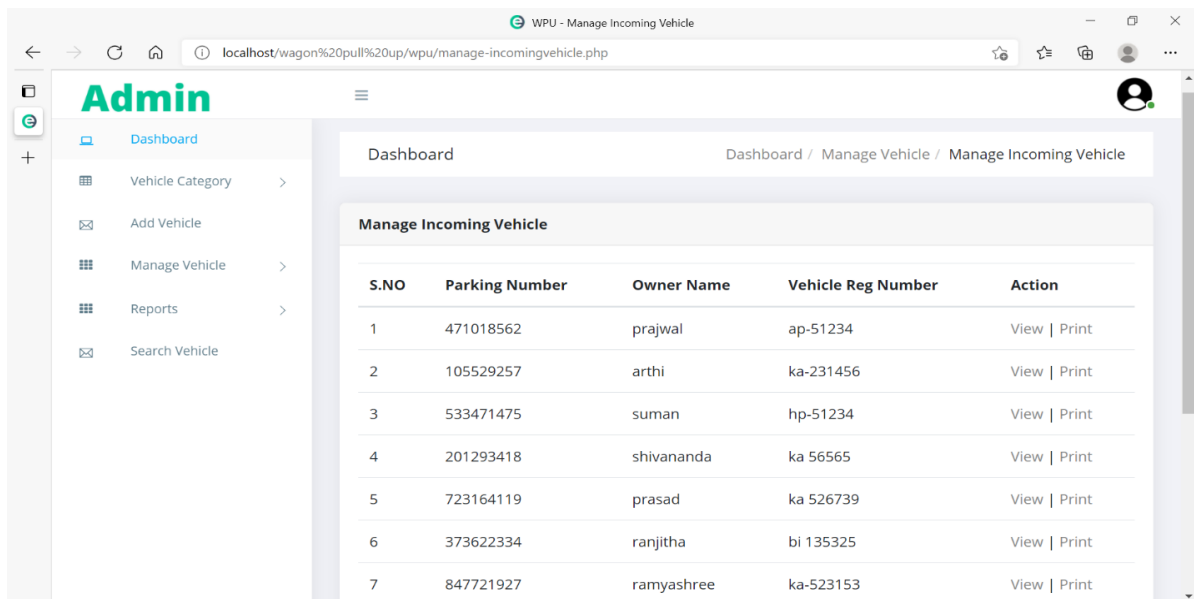
6.5 ADD VEHICLE

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/wagon%20pull%20up/wpu/add-vehicle.php`. The page is titled "Admin" and features a sidebar menu with options: Dashboard, Vehicle Category, Add Vehicle, Manage Vehicle, Reports, and Search Vehicle. The main content area is titled "Dashboard" and contains a sub-section "Add Vehicle". This section has a form with the following fields: "Select" (a dropdown menu showing "Two Wheeler"), "Vehicle Company" (text input with "yamaha"), "Registration Number" (text input with "ka 526372"), "Owner Name" (text input with "monica"), and "Owner Contact Number" (text input with "8737854322"). A blue "Add" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

Fig 6.5

Admin needs to fill basic information such as select vehicle category, vehicle company name, registration number of the vehicle, owner name and owner contact number. These details will be stored within the respective table on clicking add button.

6.6 MANAGE INCOMING VEHICLES



The screenshot displays a web application interface for managing incoming vehicles. The browser address bar shows the URL: localhost/wagon%20pull%20up/wpu/manage-incomingvehicle.php. The interface includes a sidebar with the 'Admin' header and a list of navigation items: Dashboard, Vehicle Category, Add Vehicle, Manage Vehicle, Reports, and Search Vehicle. The main content area is titled 'Dashboard' and contains a section for 'Manage Incoming Vehicle'. This section features a table with the following data:

S.NO	Parking Number	Owner Name	Vehicle Reg Number	Action
1	471018562	prajwal	ap-51234	View Print
2	105529257	arthi	ka-231456	View Print
3	533471475	suman	hp-51234	View Print
4	201293418	shivananda	ka 56565	View Print
5	723164119	prasad	ka 526739	View Print
6	373622334	ranjitha	bi 135325	View Print
7	847721927	ramyashree	ka-523153	View Print

Fig 6.6

Admin can manage the list of incoming vehicles details with two options that are view option and print option. On clicking on view option, it displays the details of particular vehicle with their details along with the status of the vehicle and in time of the vehicle. On clicking on print option, details of that particular vehicle will be printed.

6.7 MANAGE OUTGOING VEHICLE

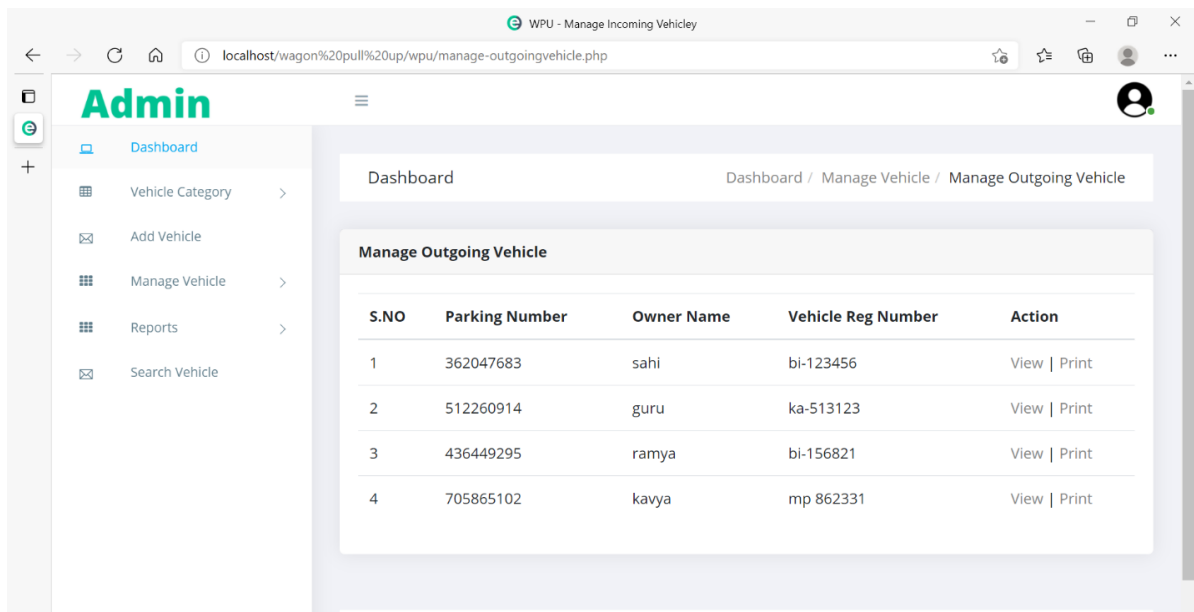
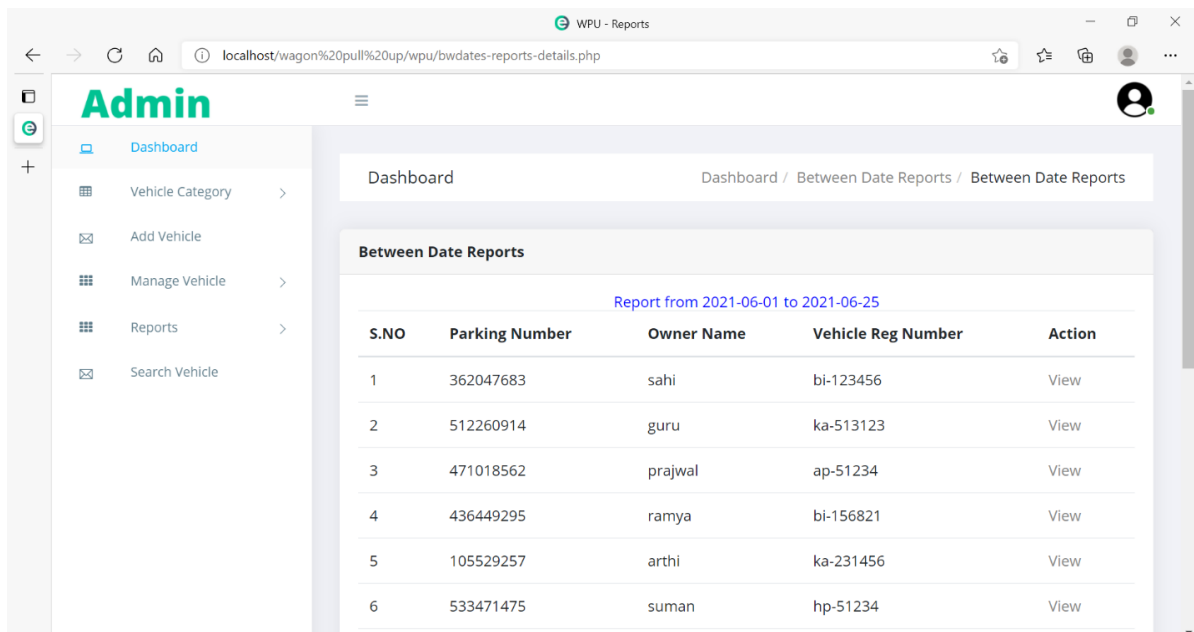


Fig 6.7

Admin can manage the list of outgoing vehicle details with two options that are view option and print option. On clicking on view option, it displays the details of particular vehicle with their details along with the status of the vehicle and in time of the vehicle.

On clicking on print option, details of that particular vehicle will be printed.

6.8 REPORTS



WPU - Reports

localhost/wagon%20pull%20up/wpu/bwdates-reports-details.php

Admin

Dashboard

Vehicle Category >

Add Vehicle

Manage Vehicle >

Reports >

Search Vehicle

Dashboard / Between Date Reports / Between Date Reports

Between Date Reports

Report from 2021-06-01 to 2021-06-25

S.NO	Parking Number	Owner Name	Vehicle Reg Number	Action
1	362047683	sahi	bi-123456	View
2	512260914	guru	ka-513123	View
3	471018562	prajwal	ap-51234	View
4	436449295	ramya	bi-156821	View
5	105529257	arathi	ka-231456	View
6	533471475	suman	hp-51234	View

Fig 6.8

It generates the report for the specified date. In the above figure, it displays the reports from the date “01/06/2021” to the date “25/06/2021”.

6.9 SEARCH VEHICLE

Case 1:

EXISTING PARKING NUMBER

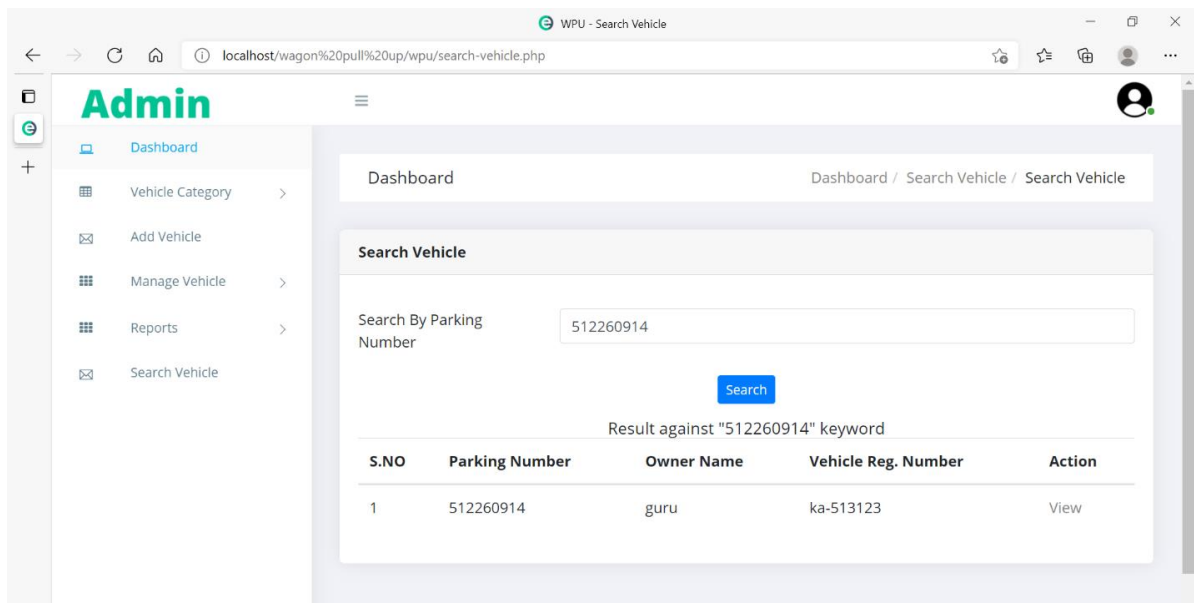


Fig 6.9.1

Admin can look for vehicle details using this page. The details of vehicles are going to be displayed by entering the parking number and by clicking the search button.

Case 2:

NON EXISTING PARKING NUMBER

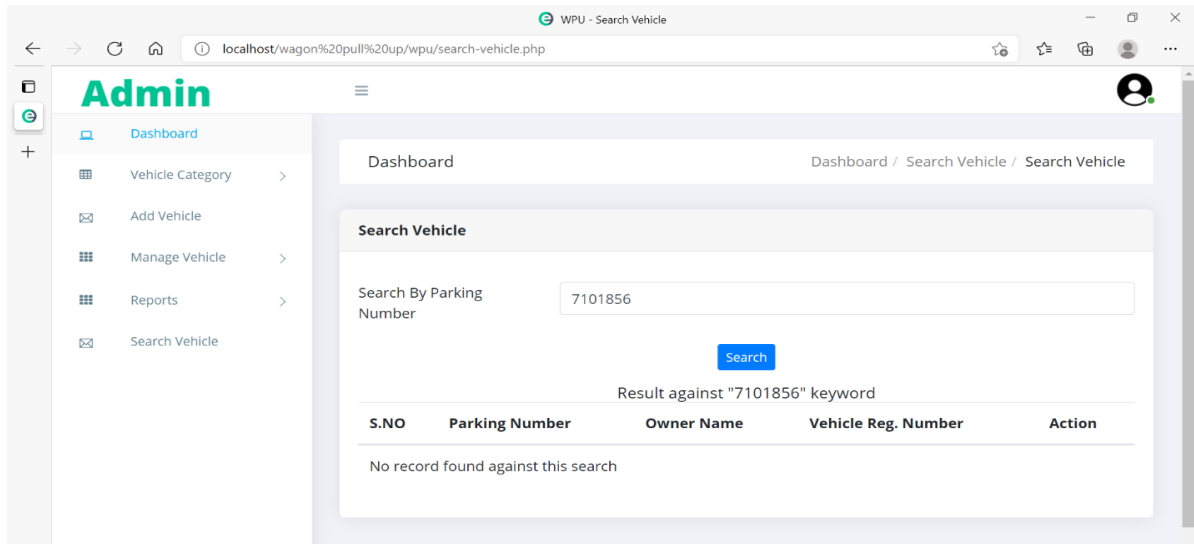


Fig 6.9.2

Admin can look for vehicle details using this page. If given parking number doesn't exist then it displays "No Record Found".

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

The application provides a computerized version of Vehicle Parking Management System which will benefit the parking premises. It makes entire process online and can generate reports. It has a facility of staff's login where staff can fill the visitor details and generate report.

The Application was designed in such a way that future changes can be done easily.

- Automation of the entire system improves the productivity.
- It provides the graphical user interface which is to be better when compared to the existing system.
- It gives access to the users depending on their permissions.
- It effectively overcomes the delay in communications.
- Updating of information becomes so easier.

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