DBMS in Parking management system

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January 21, 2022

Abstract

When visiting a new place for the first time or going to an event one must often deal with finding a car parking space. This can be a challenging and frustrating task for a number of reasons. In most cases, the location of parking spots is not known beforehand. Even if it is known, the parking location is not ideally suited (might not be the closest or cheapest). Furthermore, if one is visiting a location for some event, one must try to find a parking space amongst the limited parking spaces that are available at events attended by a large group of people. Parking spaces can also have restrictions attached to them. Some parking lots are available only during certain hours of the day or they may only allow parking by people with permits. To help navigate through all these issues. Software used for the parking management system is MySQL. MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) developed by Oracle that is based on structured query language (SQL). A database is a structured collection of data.

Introduction

With the continuous development of the economy, personal vehicles have become an indispensable part of our daily lives. The commodity has become affordable to most working class providing a comfortable way of life; however on the other hand multiple problems strike back which need to be solved. One problem is parking spaces.A variety of sophisticated car parking systems are in use nowadays; however they all require a considerable design time, installation and maintenance cost. In many parking areas the management uses the counter at the checkpoint in order to track the number of vehicles that enter and exit the parking area.Some advanced vehicles have their own parking systems installed but it is still hard for the system itself to confirm whether a vacant parking area truly exists or not.

how do parking lot operates? Customers who enter parking lots belong to one of the following groups:

1. A regular customer who has purchased a biweekly, monthly, or yearly pass.

2. A prepaid customer who booked a slot remotely (on the phone or online).

3. A walk-in customer who neither has a pass nor booked a slot remotely. A slot will be assigned to such a customer based on availability