ONLINE PARKING SLOT BOOKING

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

In partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award for the degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE (2021-2024)

Submitted by

SRUTHI M

(ZEAVSCS023)

Under the guidance of

Mrs. RAHNA HAMZA K.V

(Assistant Professor-Department of Computer Science)

Le-Ment
COLLEGE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

NAAC Accredited with B+ Grade

Mele Pattambi,679306,Palakkad

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE LE-MENT COLLEGE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

(Affiliated to University of Calicut)

NAAC Accredited with B+ grade

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled

ONLINE PARKING SLOT BOOKING

Is the Bonafide record of work done by

SRUTHI M (ZEAVSCS023)

Mrs. RAHNA HAMZA K.V
Head of the Department

Mrs. RAHNA HAMZA K.V
Faculty Guide

Submitted for the viva-voce examination held on……

INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

1.

2.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project report entitled "**ONLINE PARKING SLOT BOOKING**" done as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.sc COMPUTER SCIENCE) is a project report done by me during the duration of my period of study in Sixth Semester in Le-Ment College of Advanced Studies, Pattambi, under the guidance of **Mrs. RAHNA HAMZA K.V** Assistant professor of computer science and this has not been previously submitted for the award of Degree in this and other colleges or Universities.

Signature of Students

SRUTHI M (ZEAVSCS023) : _____

Counter Signed by the Guide

Place:

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to each and every one who has contributed in numerous ways in the development of this project whose efforts have been a healing hand in every footstep towards my destiny.

I give all the glory and honour to the God Almighty, whose divine touch had been the foremost inspiration and guiding light in the fulfilment of this uphill task.

I am glad to present the project report entitled "**ONLINE PARKING SLOT BOOKING**" prepared as a part of Our Sixth Semester, Bachelor of Computer Science program.

I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude and sincere thanks to our Principal of Le-Ment College of Advanced studies **Mr. SHABEER K.P** for giving us an opportunity to take up the project work.

I place on record our Internal Guide **Mrs. RAHNA HAMZA K.V**, faculty of the Computer Science department for her guidance for smooth completion of this project. Without this determination and enthusiasm this project would be incomplete.

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I am extremely grateful to my parents for their moral support and continuous encouragement, which has always been a source of inspiration to me.

I also express my heartfelt thanks to my dear friends who had supported me in my endeavor to complete this project successfully.

ABSTRACT

In today's urban landscapes, the challenge of finding parking spaces amidst burgeoning populations and limited infrastructure has become increasingly daunting. To address this issue, we present a comprehensive system for parking slot booking via an Android application. This system aims to revolutionize the traditional approach to parking by leveraging the convenience and accessibility of mobile technology. At its core, the system facilitates the efficient allocation and utilization of parking spaces by providing users with a user-friendly interface to locate, reserve, and manage parking slots in real-time. Through the Android app, users can effortlessly browse through available parking facilities nearby, view real-time occupancy data, and make reservations according to their preferences and schedules. This not only saves valuable time and reduces frustration but also optimizes the utilization of parking infrastructure, thereby mitigating traffic congestion and environmental impact.

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INTRODUCTION

Introducing our Android App for Parking Slots Booking, In today's bustling world, finding a convenient parking spot can often feel like a daunting task. However, with our innovative Android app, we aim to simplify this process and revolutionize the way you reserve parking slots. Our app offers a seamless solution for users to book parking slots in advance, ensuring a stress-free experience upon arrival. Whether you're planning a trip to the mall, a downtown outing, or attending a special event, our app empowers you to secure your parking space with just a few taps on your smartphone. With intuitive features and user-friendly interface.

Ensuring a hassle-free experience from start to finish. Whether you're a frequent commuter, a weekend shopper, or a traveller exploring new destinations, our Android app is your ultimate companion for hassle-free parking. Say goodbye to circling the block endlessly in search of a spot – download our app today and experience the convenience of booking your parking slot in advance. Welcome to a smarter way to park!

1.1Objectives

The aim of online parking slot booking systems is to streamline the process of reserving parking spaces, providing convenience for users while optimizing parking space utilization. These systems typically offer features such as real-time availability updates, easy reservation and payment options, and sometimes even navigation assistance to the reserved spot. Overall, the goal is to reduce congestion, save time, and enhance the overall parking experience for both drivers and parking facility operators.

2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

2.1 Hardware Requirements

- BASIC NEEDED REQUIREMENT TO RUN THIS PROJECT - Snapdragon or Exynos or Meditek
- OS - Android 9 or above
- RAM - 4 or above
- ROM - 32 or above

2.2 Software Requirements

- Operating Sytem : windows or above
- Frontend : Flutter
- Backend : php
- Database : mysql
- Tools used : android studio

3. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Existing system

In our roads are all messed with vehicle's and long traffics. In such over increasing demand for vehicle's it becomes a difficult job to find a parking spot for our wheels. Due to this people are forced to haphazardly park their vehicle wherever they find space, which results in traffic offence like illegal, In the existing system the parking slot booking were all made in Manual mode, so it's unable to make the process easy and smooth. Now everything is paper work. The existing system of parking management does not consider the parking timing slots where they can give bigger confusions and not efficiently utilized the space. User cannot able to select the desired location, date or time.

3.2 Proposing System

The proposed project is an Online parking slot booking that provides customers can easy way of reserving a parking space in online. It overcomes the problem of finding a parking space in commercial areas that unnecessary consumes time. It can be utilized by companies and organizations to their parking system. The project can be implemented in commercial areas for employee parking. The system can also be used in public places for public parking like in station, and so on

4. LITERATURE SURVEY

4.1 Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is an evaluation of a proposal designed to determine the difficulty in carrying out a designed task. Generally, a feasibility study precedes technical development and project implementation. In other words, a feasibility study is an evaluation or analysis of the potential impact of a proposed project. Feasibility Study is performed to choose the system that meets the performance requirements at least cost. The most essential tasks performed by a Feasibility Study are the identification and description of candidate systems, the evaluation to determine if developing app is visible and worthwhile. The best system means the system that meet performance requirements at the least cost. The most difficult part of a Feasibility Study is the identification of the candidate systems and the evaluation of their performances and costs. The new system has no additional expense to implement the system. The new system has advantages such as we can easily access files from any client in the Network, accurate output for accurate input and this application is more user friendly. We can use this application not only in this organization but also in other firms. So it is worth solving the problem.

4.2 Technical Feasibility

The technical feasibility of parking slot booking involves evaluating whether the necessary technology infrastructure can support the implementation of the service effectively. Assessing the design and scalability of the system architecture to accommodate a large number of users, parking facilities, and real-time booking transactions. Determining the feasibility of developing user-friendly mobile apps and web platforms for booking parking slots, including considerations for compatibility with various devices and operating systems. Evaluating the requirements for backend servers, databases, and APIs to handle user authentication, parking slot availability, booking requests, payment processing, and notifications.

4.3 Economical Feasibility

It involves the analyzing the financial aspects of implementing and operating the service compared to the potential benefits and returns. Estimating the initial investment required to develop the booking platform, including software development, design, testing, and integration with existing parking infrastructure. Identifying ongoing operational expenses such as server hosting, maintenance, customer support, marketing, and personnel costs. Assessing potential revenue streams generated through booking fees, subscription models, advertising partnerships, or commissions from parking facility owners.

4.4 Operational Feasibility

Operational feasibility of parking slot booking entails ensuring seamless integration with existing infrastructure, efficient resource utilization, user-friendly interfaces, scalability, and favorable cost-benefit dynamics. Will users find the booking system easy to use and convenient as Considerations include the availability of mobile apps, intuitive interfaces, and clear instructions for booking and accessing reserved parking slots.

4.5 Legal Feasibility

Legal feasibility of parking slot booking involves ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations related to data privacy, accessibility, property rights, liability, and any other legal considerations pertaining to the implementation and operation of the system. This includes obtaining necessary permits, licenses, and adhering to industry standards to mitigate legal risks and ensure lawful operation.

4.6 Schedule Feasibility

Schedule feasibility of parking slot booking involves evaluating whether the proposed implementation timeline aligns with project deadlines, resource availability, and any constraints that could impact the timely deployment of the system. This assessment considers factors such as development, testing, training, and rollout phases to ensure that the parking slot booking system can be implemented within the desired timeframe without compromising quality or causing undue disruptions to existing operations.

4.7 Resource Feasibility

Resource feasibility of parking slot booking assesses the availability of necessary resources such as personal, technology, finances, and infrastructure required for the successful development, implementation, and operation of the booking system. This evaluation ensures that the organization has the capacity to allocate sufficient resources to support the project and sustain its ongoing maintenance and management.

5. SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Design process

Requirement Analysis: Understand the needs of users, such as whether they need long-term or short-term parking, availability of slots, payment options, etc.

System Architecture: Determine the overall structure of the system, including client-server architecture and databases.

Database Design: Design the database schema to store information about parking slots, users, bookings, payments, etc.

User Interface Design: Create user-friendly interfaces for both customers and administrators to book and manage parking slots.

Payment Integration: Integrate payment gateways for users to pay for their bookings securely.

Scalability: Design the system to handle a large number of users and parking slots efficiently.

Testing: Perform rigorous testing to ensure the system works as expected, including functional testing, performance testing.

Deployment: Deploy the system on appropriate servers or cloud platforms, ensuring high availability and reliability.

Maintenance: Provide ongoing maintenance and support to address any issues, update features.

5.2 SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

Normalization of Database

Normalization of a database involves organizing its tables and relationships to reduce redundancy and dependency. In the context of a parking lot booking system, you might have tables like:

1.Customers: Contains information about customers who book parking slots

2.Parking Slots: Contains details about available parking slots

3.Bookings: Records bookings made by customers, linking customers to parking Slots

Normalization Rules

Normalization Rules are divided into the following normal forms:

- First Normal Form
- Second Normal Form
- Third Normal Form

First Normal Form (1NF)

1. Ensure atomic values: Make sure that each cell contains only atomic (indivisible) values.

2. Break down multi-valued attributes: Split multi-valued attributes into separate columns.

3. Example: - Parking Slot table:

- Split slot type into separate columns (e.g., regular, premium, VIP).
- Ensure each parking slot has a unique identifier (e.g., slot ID).
- Booking table: - Ensure each booking has a unique identifier (e.g., booking ID).
- Split customer's name into separate columns (e.g., first name, last name).

Second Normal Form (2NF)

1. Remove partial dependencies: Ensure that each non-key attribute is fully functionally dependent on the entire primary key.

2. Example:

- Parking Slot table:
    - If slot price depends only on the type of slot, move the price attribute to a separate table with slot type as its primary key.
- Booking table:
    - If booking information depends on both the slot ID and customer ID,Ensure that its not dependent on only one of them.

Third Normal Form (3NF)

1. Remove transitive dependencies: Ensure that there are no transitive dependencies between non-key attributes.

2. **Example:**

- **Parking Slot table:**
    - If the location depends only on the slot ID, move the location attribute to a separate table with slot ID as its primary key.
    - Ensure that all attributes in both Parking Slot and Booking tables are directly related to the primary key and not to each other.

5.3 Module and Description

- **Admin Login :** The system is under supervision of admin who manages the booking.
- **User login/registration :** User have to first register themselves to login into the system.
- **Two/Three parking areas :** The system will provide users with two/three parking areas of different locations.
- **Parking availability check :** User can click on spaces to view the availability.
- **Parking cancellation :** User may even cancel their bookings by login into the system anytime.

Features :

- **Online registration :** Users can book parking slots through mobile app.
- **Availability check :** User can check the available slot and displayed to users.
- **User Registration/Login :** User create accounts or log in to access booking services.
- **Booking management :** User can view, modify or cancel their parking reservation.
- **Payment Integration :** Online payment Options for booking slots.
- **User Review :** Feedback system for users to rate parking experience.

6. SYSTEM DIAGRAM

Data flow Diagrams

The database may be defined as an organized collection of related information. The organized information serves as a base from which further recognizing can be retrieved desired information or processing the data. The most important aspect of building an application system is the design of tables.

The data flow diagram is used for classifying system requirements to major transformation that will become programs in system design. This is starting point of the design phase that functionally decomposes the required specifications down to the lower level of details. It consists of a series of bubbles joined together bylines.

Bubbles: Represent the data transformations Lines: Represents the logic flow of data.

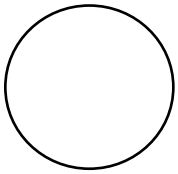
Lines: Represents the logic flow of data.

Data can trigger events and can be processed to useful information. System analysis recognizes the central goal of data in organizations. This data flow analysis tells a great deal about organization objectives are accomplished.

Dataflow analysis studies the use of data in each activity. It documents this finding In DFD's. Dataflow analysis give the activities of a system from the viewpoint of data where it originates how they are used or hanged or where they go, including the stops along the way from their destination. The components of data flow strategy span both requirements determination and system's design. The first part is called data flow analysis. As the name suggests, we didn't use the dataflow analysis tools exclusively for the analysis stage but abo in the designing phase with documentation.

Notations used in Dataflow Diagrams

The logic dataflow diagrams can be drawn using only four simple notations i.e., special symbols or icons and the notation that associates them with a specific system. Since the choice of notation we follow, does not affect impede or catalyze the system process; we used three symbols from YOUR DON notation and one from Gain and Sarson notation as specified below.

Element Reference	Symbols
Dataflow process	
Process/Function	
Data Store	
Source or Sink	

Description :

- Process: describe show input data is converted to output.
- Dataflow: Describes the data flowing between process, Data stores and external Entities.
- Data store: Describes the repositories of data in a system.
- Source: An external entity causing the origin of data.
- Sink: An external entity, which consumes the data.

Constructing a DFD

Several rules of thumb are used in drawing DFDs:-

Process should be named and numbered for easy reference. The direction of flow is from source to destination, although they may flow back to a source. One way to indicate this is to draw a long flow line back to the source. An alternative way is to repeat the source symbol as a destination. When a process is exploded into lower-level details, they are numbered. The names of data stores, sources, and destinations are written in capital letters. Process and data flow names have the first letter of each word capitalized.

A level 0 DFD, also called a context level, represents the entire software elements as a single bible with input and output indicated by incoming and outgoing arrows respectively.

Additional process and information flow parts are represented in the next level i.e. Level 1 DFD. Any process, which is complex in Level 1, will be further represented into sub functions in the next level i.e. Level 2 DFD is a means of representing a system at any level of detail with a graphic network of symbols showing data flows, data stores, data process, sources or destination.

The DFD is designed to aid communication. DFD shows the minimum contents of data stores. In order to show what happens within a given process, then the detailed explosion of that process is shown. The DFD methodology is quite effective, especially when the required design is unclear and the user and the analyst need a notational language for communication. Context Diagram:

The top-level diagram is often called a context diagram". It contains a single process, but it plays a very important role in studying the current system. The context diagram defines the system that will be studied in the sense that it determines the boundaries. Anything that is not inside the process identified in the context diagram will not be part of the system study. It represents the entire software element as a single bubble with input and output data indicated by incoming and outgoing arrows respective

Types of Dataflow Diagrams

DFDs are two types:

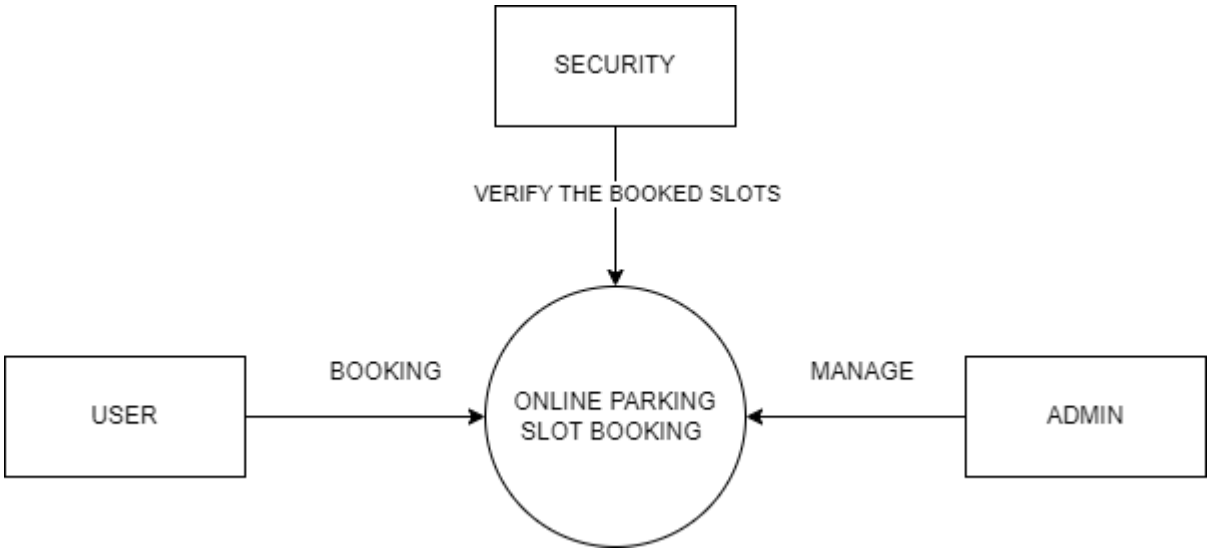
1. **Physical DFD**

Structured analysis states that the current system should be first understand correctly. The physical DFD is the model of the current system and is used to ensure that the current system has been clearly understood. Physical DFDs shows actual devices, departments, people etc., involved in the current system.

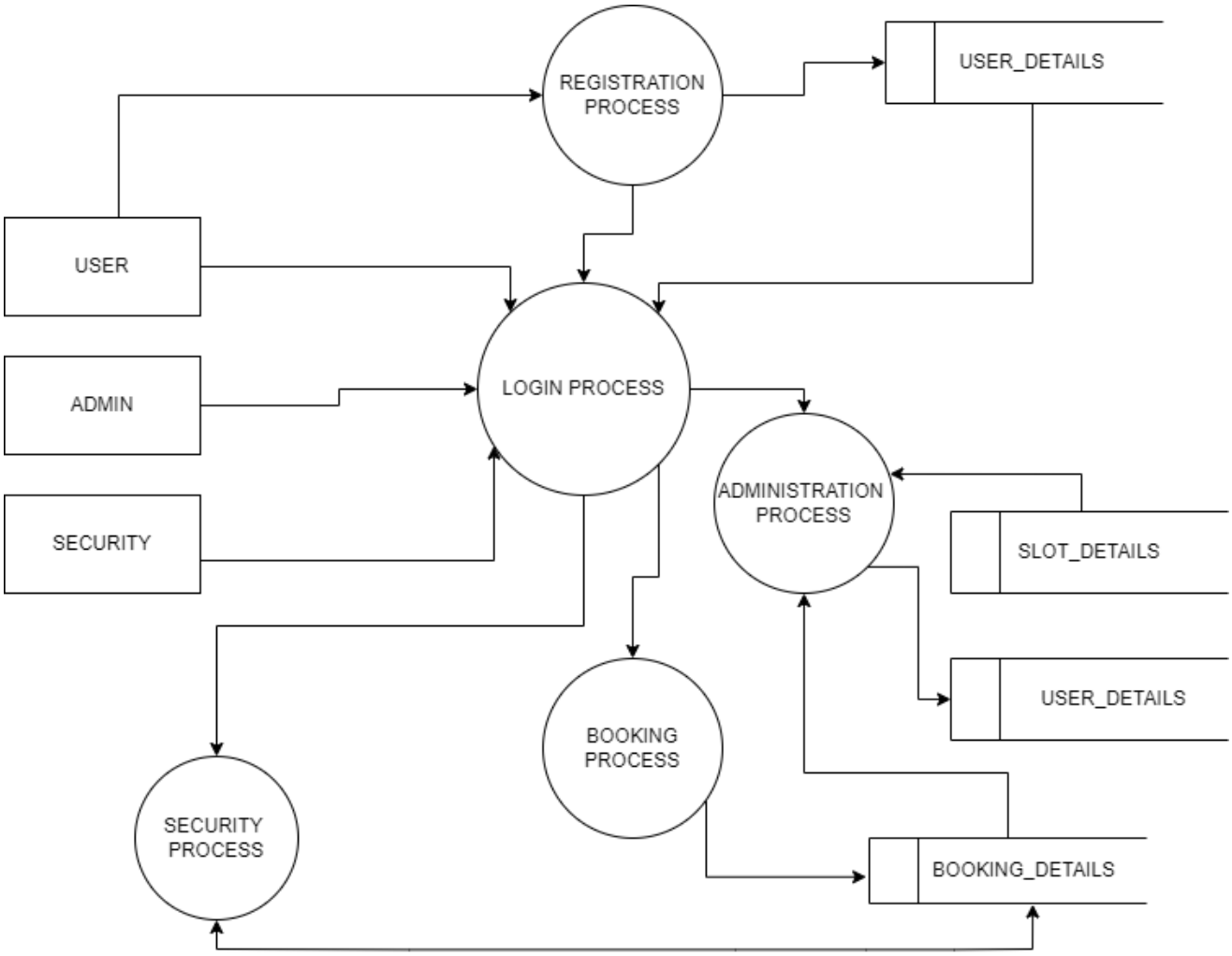
2. **Logical DFD** : Logical DFDs are the model of the proposed system. They clearly should show the requirements on which the new system should be built. Later during design activity this is taken as the basis for drawing the system's structure chart

6.1 DESIGN OF DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

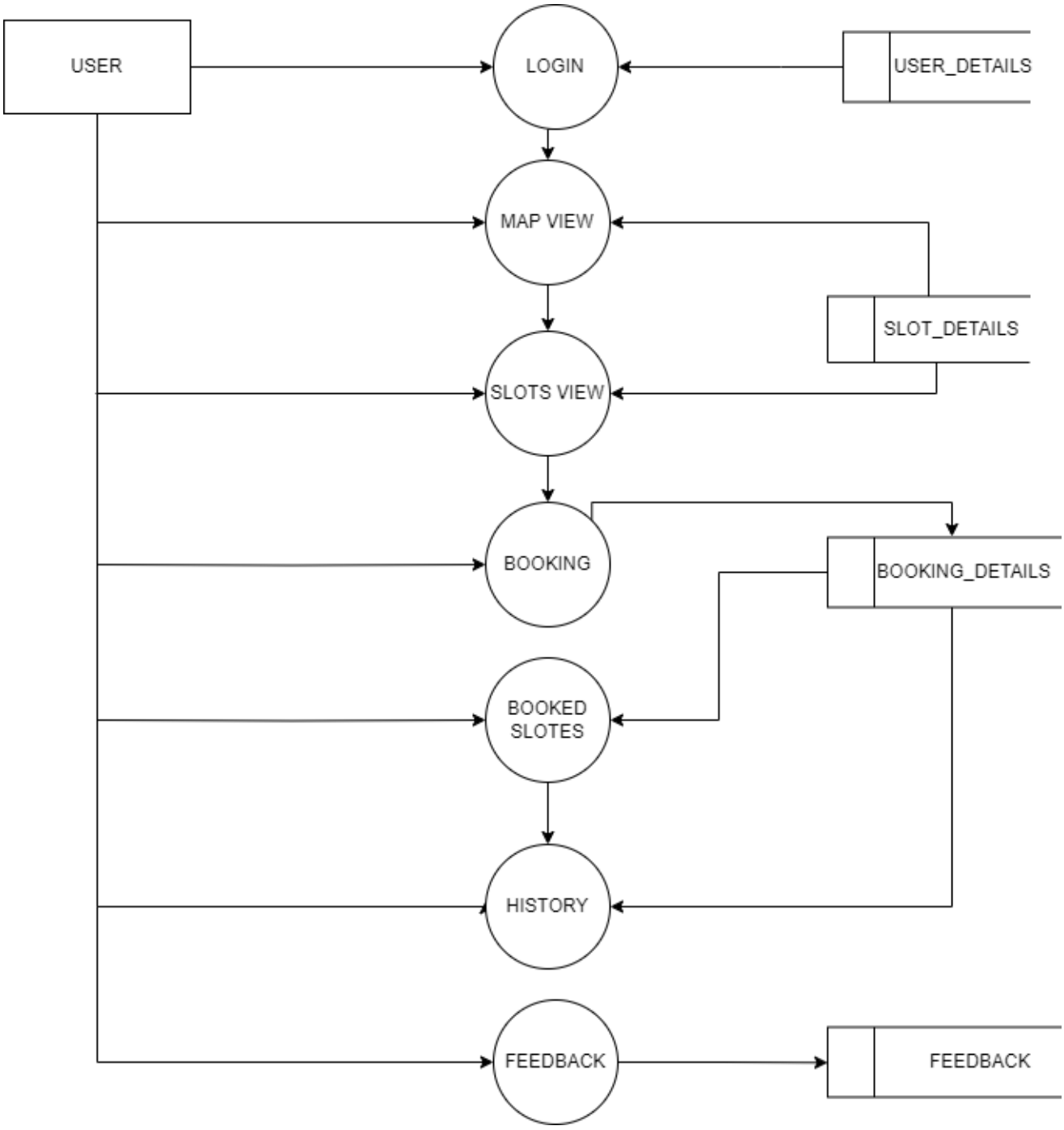
DFD LEVEL 0

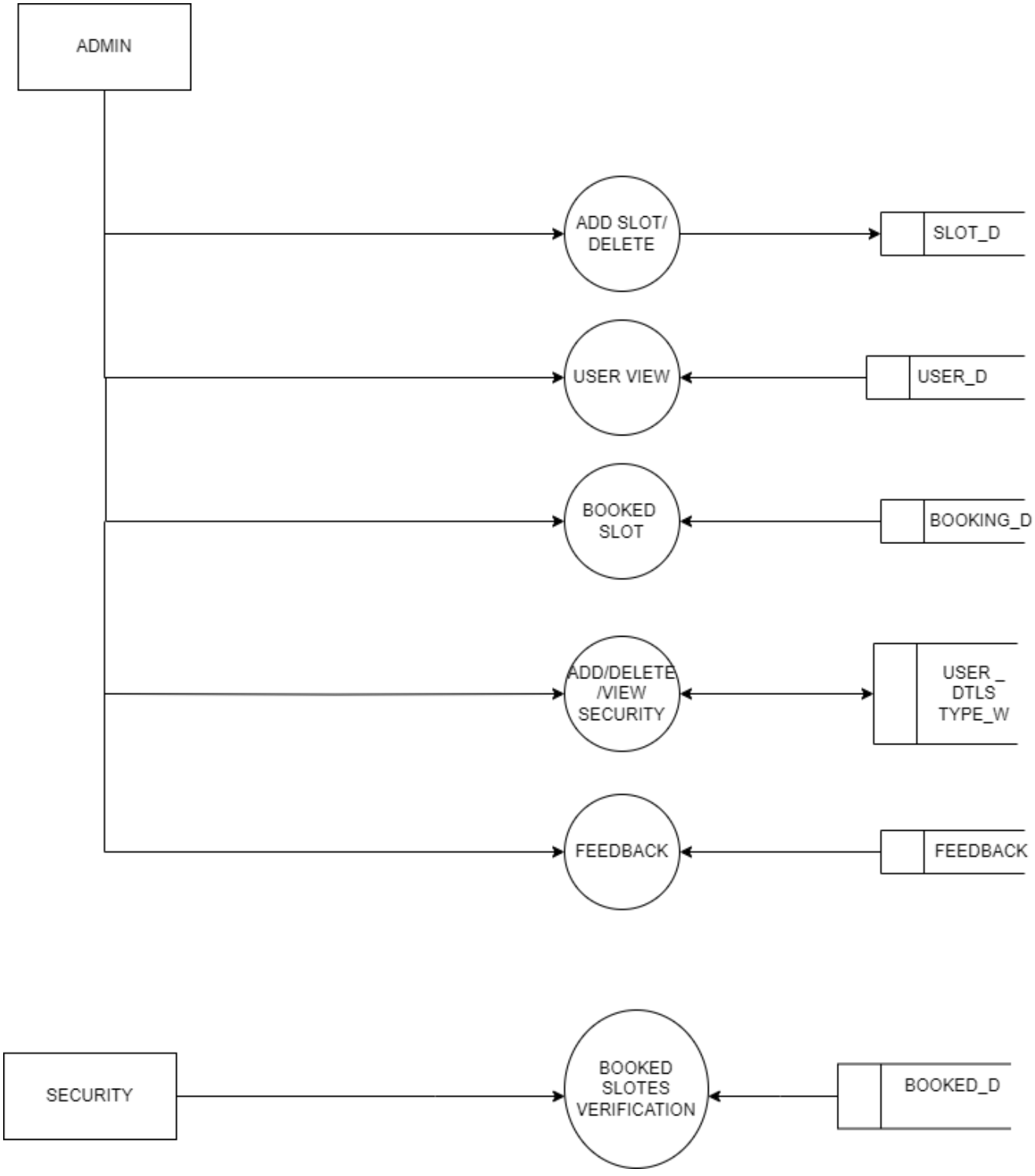


DFD LEVEL 1


REGISTRATION PROCESS
USER_DETAILS
USER
LOGIN PROCESS
ADMIN
SECURITY
ADMINISTRATION PROCESS
SLOT_DETAILS
USER_DETAILS
BOOKING PROCESS
SECURITY PROCESS
BOOKING_DETAILS

DFD LEVEL 2

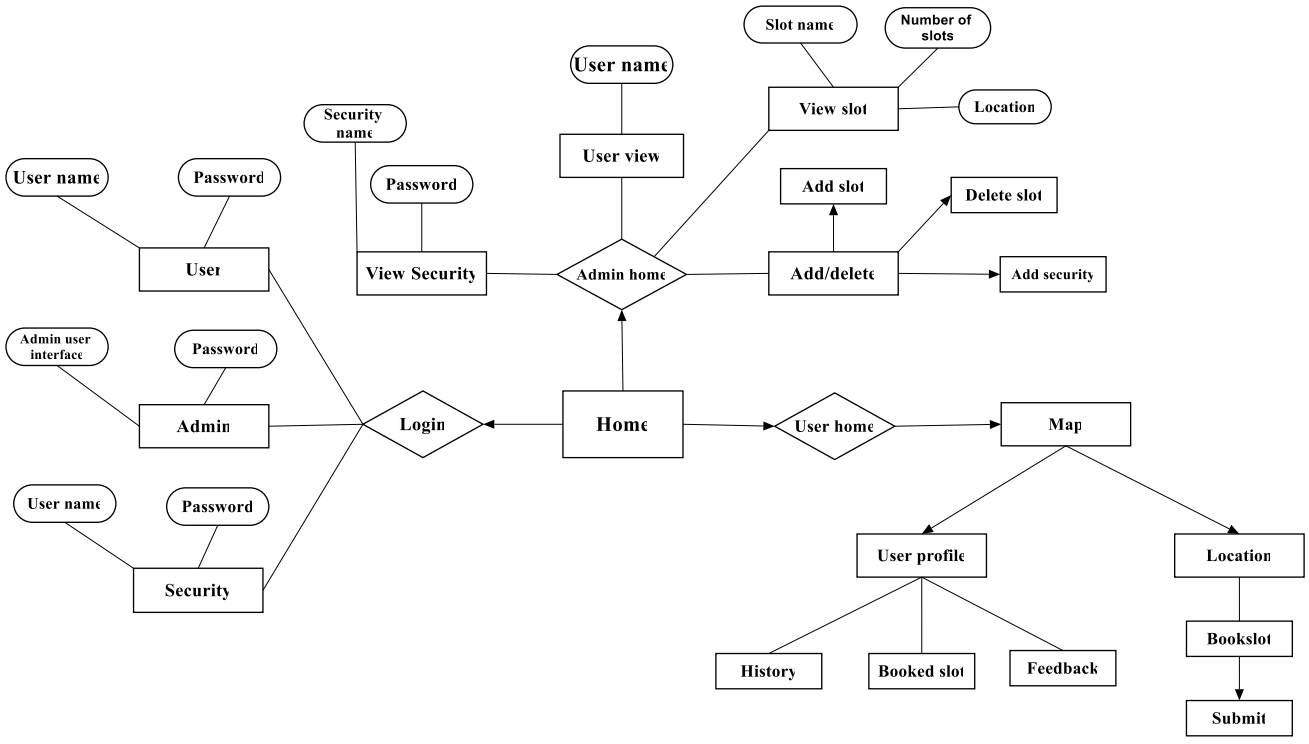

USER
LOGIN
USER_DETAILS
MAP VIEW
SLOT_DETAILS
SLOTS VIEW
BOOKING
BOOKING_DETAILS
BOOKED SLOTES
HISTORY
FEEDBACK
FEEDBACK


ADMIN
ADD SLOT/ DELETE
SLOT_D
USER VIEW
USER_D
BOOKED SLOT
BOOKING_D
ADD/DELETE /VIEW SECURITY
USER _ DTLS TYPE_W
FEEDBACK
FEEDBACK
SECURITY
BOOKED SLOTES VERIFICATION
BOOKED_D

6.2 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

A parking slot booking system streamlines the process of reserving parking spaces, benefiting both users and parking slot operators. Users can easily find and book available slots, while operators can efficiently manage their parking inventory. The system comprises entities such as Users, Parking Slots, and Bookings, with relationships defining interactions between them.

Users register and authenticate to access the system, search for available slots, and make reservations. Parking slot operators manage their inventory, monitor bookings, and adjust pricing through an administrative dashboard. The system enhances convenience, reduces congestion, optimizes space utilization, and improves revenue generation. Future enhancements may include integration with navigation apps, smart parking sensors, predictive analytics, and green parking initiatives. Overall, a parking slot booking system is a vital tool for parking management.



7. TABLE STRUCTURE

USER TABLE

Column Name	Datatype	Constraints
Id	int (10)	Primary key
Name	Varchar (20)	
Pass	Varchar (20)	
Location	Varchar (50)	
Type	Varchar (11)	
Email	Varchar (40)	

7.2 BOOKING TABLE

Column Name	Datatype	Constraints
id	Int (10)	Primay key
User Name	Varchar (50)	
Vehicle Number	Varchar (50)	
Vehicle Type	Varchar (50)	
Price	Int (10)	

7.3 BOOKING SLOT TABLE

Column Name	Datatype	Constraints
Id	int (11)	Primary key
Slot name	Varchar (50)	
Slot number	Int (10)	
Location	Varchar (10)	
Lat	Varchar (200)	
Ion	Varchar (200)	
Watchid	int (10)	

7.4 FEEDBACK TABLE

Column Name	Datatype	Constraints
Id	Int (10)	Primary key
feedback	Varchar (50)	

8. IMPLENMENTATION

Implementation Method

The implementation of a parking slot booking system involves the development of a comprehensive software solution to streamline the process of reserving parking spaces. Initially, a user-friendly web-based interface is designed, incorporating features such as user registration, login, and a dashboard displaying real-time slot availability. The server-side logic, implemented using technologies like flutter and php, handles user authentication, session management, and authorization. A sql database structure is created to store user information, parking slot details, bookings, and transactions. Integration with a secure payment gateway allows for seamless and reliable online transactions if applicable. The logic for dynamically managing slot availability, booking, and cancellation processes is implemented, ensuring an efficient and user-centric experience. Security measures, including HTTPS, input validation, and protection against common web vulnerabilities, are integrated to safeguard user data. Thorough testing, encompassing unit, integration, and user acceptance testing, is conducted before deployment on a web server or cloud platform. Continuous monitoring tools are implemented to track system performance, and regular maintenance addresses any potential issues or security vulnerabilities, ensuring a reliable and secure parking slot booking system.

Implementation Plan

The user interface and user experience design are critical components, necessitating prototyping for a visually intuitive system accessible across different devices.
The booking process involves user registration, vehicle details collection, and a seamless slot selection and confirmation process. Integrating a secure payment gateway with support for various methods ensures smooth financial transactions.
Deployment involves submitting the application to relevant app stores and hosting server-side components on reliable platforms. Maintenance and support post-launch include prompt bug fixes, updates based on user feedback, and continuous feature improvements.

Operator training

Operators should also be well-versed in reporting and analytics, understanding how to generate reports and utilize analytics tools to optimize parking space allocation and identify trends. Security measures, including protecting user data and ensuring system integrity, should be emphasized.

USER TRAINING

Parking slot booking system is integral to ensuring a seamless and positive experience for individuals engaging with the platform. The training program begins with an introduction to the system, elucidating its purpose and the benefits it offers in terms of convenience and efficiency in the parking process. Users are guided through the registration process, emphasizing the importance of providing accurate information and the security measures in place to safeguard their data.

Provide a clear overview of the parking slot booking system's purpose and benefits. Highlight how the system enhances convenience, reduces wait times, and streamlines the parking process. Guide users through the registration or sign-up process, emphasizing the importance of accurate information. Clarify the booking confirmation process and how users can make payments securely. Instruct users on how to view, modify, or cancel their bookings.

Documentation

The Parking Spot Booking Documentation outlines the process and functionality of reserving parking spaces within a designated area. Users access the booking system through a website or mobile app, where they can view available spots, select a desired date. Once a spot is selected, the system generates a confirmation with details on accessing the reserved space.The system may also include features for payment integration, allowing for secure transactions, as well as options for modifying or cancelling bookings

Comments

The parking slot booking feature offers users a seamless and convenient way to reserve parking spaces. By incorporating comments, users can easily navigate the booking process and receive relevant information about available slots. This interactive feature enables users to ask questions, seek clarification, or provide feedback directly within the booking interface, enhancing communication and ensuring a smooth experience.

System Manuals

This manual provides detailed instructions on how to use the system to reserve parking spaces conveniently. With this comprehensive manual, users and administrators can effectively utilize the Parking Slot Booking System, enhancing the parking experience for all stakeholders.

Operation Manual

The Operation Manual for the Parking Slot Booking System provides a detailed guide on how to effectively operate and manage the system.

- User Registration
- Booking a Parking Slot
- Managing Booking

9. APLLICATION SOURCE CODE

BOOKING APPLICATION

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:get/get.dart';
import 'package:smart_car_parking/config/colors.dart';
import 'dart:convert';
import 'package:http/http.dart' as http;
import 'package:smart_car_parking/pages/about_us.dart'
class Bookedslots extends StatefulWidget {
Bookedslots({Key? key}) : super(key: key);

@override
_ViewusersState createState() => _ViewusersState();
}

class _ViewusersState extends State<Bookedslots> {
var bookingHistory = [];
Future<List> fetchData() async {
try {
var response = await http.get(Uri.http(baseapi, 'api/book/getOrder'));

if (response.statusCode == 200) {
Map<String, dynamic> jsonResponse = jsonDecode(response.body);
Map<String, dynamic> data = jsonResponse['data'];
bookingHistory.clear();
List<dynamic> rows = data['rows'];

for (var row in rows) {
if (row['username'] == Username.toString()) {
bookingHistory.add({
"slotNO": row['qty'],
"vehicleno": row['vehicleno'],
"date": row['b_date'],
"slotname": row['slotname'],
"bookid": row['bookid'], });}}
print(bookingHistory);
return bookingHistory;
} else {
print('Request failed with status: ${response.statusCode}');
throw Exception('Failed to load data'); }
} catch (e) {
print('Error: $e');
throw Exception('Failed to load data'); }}
void Exitslot(BuildContext context, int id) async {
final Url = Uri.http(baseapi, 'api/book/deletebook');
dynamic body = {
'id': id.toString(),};
try {
```

```
final response = await http.post(
headers: {"Content-Type": "application/json"},
Url,
body: json.encode(body),
);
if (response.statusCode == 200) {
// Reload data after deletion
setState(() {
fetchData();});
print("Slot deleted successfully");
} else {
print('Failed to delete slot'); }
} catch (error) {
print('Error: $error'); }}
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
return Scaffold(
appBar: AppBar(
backgroundColor: blueColor,
leading: BackButton(
onPressed: (() {
Get.to(AboutUs());}),),
title: Row(
mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
children: [
const SizedBox(width: 20),
const Text(
"Booking Slots          ",
style: TextStyle(
color: Colors.white,
fontWeight: FontWeight.w600, ), ), ], ),
actions: [],
centerTitle: true, ),
body: Padding(
padding: EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 10),
child: FutureBuilder(
future: fetchData(),
builder: (context, snapshot) {
if (snapshot.connectionState == ConnectionState.waiting) {
return Center(
child: CircularProgressIndicator(),);
} else if (snapshot.hasError) {
// Handle error state
return Center(
child: Text('Error: ${snapshot.error}'), );
} else {
return ListView.builder(
itemCount: bookingHistory.length,
itemBuilder: (context, index) {
```

```
return Column(
children: [
SizedBox(height: 7),
Container(
decoration: BoxDecoration(
borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(20),
border: Border.all(
color: Colors.blue, // Set border color here
width: 1, // Set border width here), ),


child: Card(
elevation: 0,
child: ListTile(
title: Text(
'Slot Number: ${bookingHistory[index]["slotNO"]}',
style: TextStyle(
fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
),
),
subtitle: Column(
crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
children: [
Text(
'Vehicle Number: ${bookingHistory[index]["vehicleno"]}',
style: TextStyle(
fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
),
),
Text(
'Date: ${bookingHistory[index]["date"]}',
style: TextStyle(
fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
),
),
Text(
'Slotname: ${bookingHistory[index]["slotname"]}',
style: TextStyle(
fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
),
),
Text(
'Bookid: ${bookingHistory[index]["bookid"]}',
style: TextStyle(
fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
),
),
],
```

```
),
trailing: Row(
mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.min,
children: [
ElevatedButton(
onPressed: () {
Exitslot(context,
bookingHistory[index]["bookid"]);
},
child: Text('Cancel'), ), ], ), ), ), ), ], ); },); }},) ), ); }}
void Exitslot(BuildContext context, int id) async {
final Url = Uri.http(baseapi, 'api/book/deletebook');
dynamic body = {
'id': id.toString(),};
try {
final response = await http.post(
headers: {"Content-Type": "application/json"},
Url,
body: json.encode(body),
);
if (response.statusCode == 200) {
// Reload data after deletion

print("Slot deleted successfully");
} else {
print('Failed to delete slot');
}
} catch (error) {
print('Error: $error');
}
}
```

HOME PAGE.

```
// ignore_for_file: prefer_const_constructors
import 'dart:convert';

import 'package:flutter/rendering.dart';
import 'package:http/http.dart' as http;
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:get/get.dart';
import 'package:smart_car_parking/components/floor_selector.dart';
import 'package:smart_car_parking/components/parking_slot.dart';
import 'package:smart_car_parking/controller/PakingController.dart';
import 'package:smart_car_parking/pages/MapPage.dart';

import '../../config/colors.dart';
```

```
class HomePage extends StatefulWidget {
HomePage({super.key});

@override
State<HomePage> createState() => _HomePageState();
}

class _HomePageState extends State<HomePage> {
TextEditingController datecontroller = TextEditingController();

@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
ParkingController parkingController = Get.put(ParkingController());

var parkingDataQTY = [];
Future<List> getslots() async {
try {
var response = await http.get(Uri.http(baseapi, 'api/book/getOrder'));

if (response.statusCode == 200) {
var jsData = json.decode(response.body);

Map<String, dynamic> decodedData = jsData['data'];
//  print(decodedData['rows']);
// Map<String, dynamic> rows = jsData['data'];
//  print(rows);
//  print("value${rows.values}");
List<dynamic> rows = decodedData['rows'];
parkingDataS.clear();
parkingDataQTY.clear();

for (var row in rows) {
if (row['itemid'] == SLOTIDS &&
row['b_date'] == datetimes.toString() &&
row['username'] == Username.toString()) {
parkingDataS["${row['qty']}"] = row['vehicletype'];

parkingDataQTY.add(row['qty']);
}
}
print(parkingDataS);
for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
parkingController.ParkingSlotfalse(i.toString());
}

for (int i = 0; i < parkingDataQTY.length; i++) {
String id = parkingDataQTY[i];
String digit = id.replaceAll(RegExp(r'[^0-9]'), '');
```

```
parkingController.bookParkingSlot(digit.toString());
}
print(parkingDataQTY);
return parkingDataQTY;
} else {
print('Request failed with status: ${response.statusCode}');
throw Exception('Failed to load data');
}
} catch (e) {
print('Error: $e');
throw Exception('Failed to load data');
}
}

Future<void> _showdatepicker() async {
DateTime? _picked = await showDatePicker(
context: context,
initialDate: DateTime.now(),
firstDate: DateTime.now(),
lastDate: DateTime(2030),
);
if (_picked != null) {
setState(() {
datecontroller.text =
"${_picked.year.toString()}-${_picked.month.toString()}-${_picked.day.toString()}";
datetimes =
"${_picked.year.toString()}-${_picked.month.toString()}-${_picked.day.toString()}";
Get.to(HomePage());
});
}
}

return Scaffold(
appBar: AppBar(
backgroundColor: blueColor,
leading: BackButton(
onPressed: (() {
Get.to(MapPage());
}),
),
title: Row(
mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
children: [
const SizedBox(width: 0),
FutureBuilder<List>(
future: getslots(),
builder: (context, snapshot) {
```

```
if (snapshot.connectionState == ConnectionState.waiting) {
return CircularProgressIndicator();
} else if (snapshot.hasError) {
return Text('Error: ${snapshot.error}');
} else {
// Use the result from the Future in the title

return Text(
"CAR PARKING",
style: TextStyle(
color: Colors.white,
fontWeight: FontWeight.w600,
),
);
}
},
),
],
),
centerTitle: true,
),
body: Padding(
padding: EdgeInsets.all(8),
child: SingleChildScrollView(
child: Column(
children: [
const Row(
mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
children: [
Column(
children: [
Text(
"Parking Slots",
style: TextStyle(
fontSize: 20,
),
),
FloorSelector(),
],
)
],
),
SizedBox(height: 10),
Container(
height: 50,
width: 250,
child: TextField(
controller: datecontroller,
```

```
decoration: InputDecoration(
labelText: "${datetimes.toString()}",
filled: true,
prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.calendar_today),
enabledBorder:
OutlineInputBorder(borderSide: BorderSide.none),
focusedBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
borderSide: BorderSide(color: blueColor),
),
),
readOnly: true,
onTap: () {
_showdatepicker();
},
),
),
SizedBox(height: 20),
const Row(
mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
children: [
Column(
children: [
Text("ENTRY"),
Icon(Icons.keyboard_arrow_down)
],
),
],
),
Column(
children: [
SizedBox(height: 20),
for (int i = 0; i < slotNo; i += 2) ...[
Row(
children: [
Expanded(
child: Obx(() => ParkingSlot(
isBooked: parkingController
.parkingSlots[i].value.booked,
isParked: parkingController
.parkingSlots[i].value.isParked,
slotName: "A-${i + 1}",
slotId: "${i + 1}",
)),
),
SizedBox(width: 10), // Add space between the slots
if (i + 1 < slotNo)
Expanded(
child: Obx(() => ParkingSlot(
```

```
isBooked: parkingController
.parkingSlots[i + 1].value.booked,
isParked: parkingController
.parkingSlots[i + 1].value.isParked,
slotName: "A-${i + 2}",
slotId: "${i + 2}",
)),
),
],
),
SizedBox(height: 10), // Add space between the rows
],
SizedBox(height: 20),
// ... rest of your code
],
),
const Row(
mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
children: [
Column(
children: [Text("EXIT"), Icon(Icons.keyboard_arrow_down)],
),
],
),
],
),
),
));
}
```

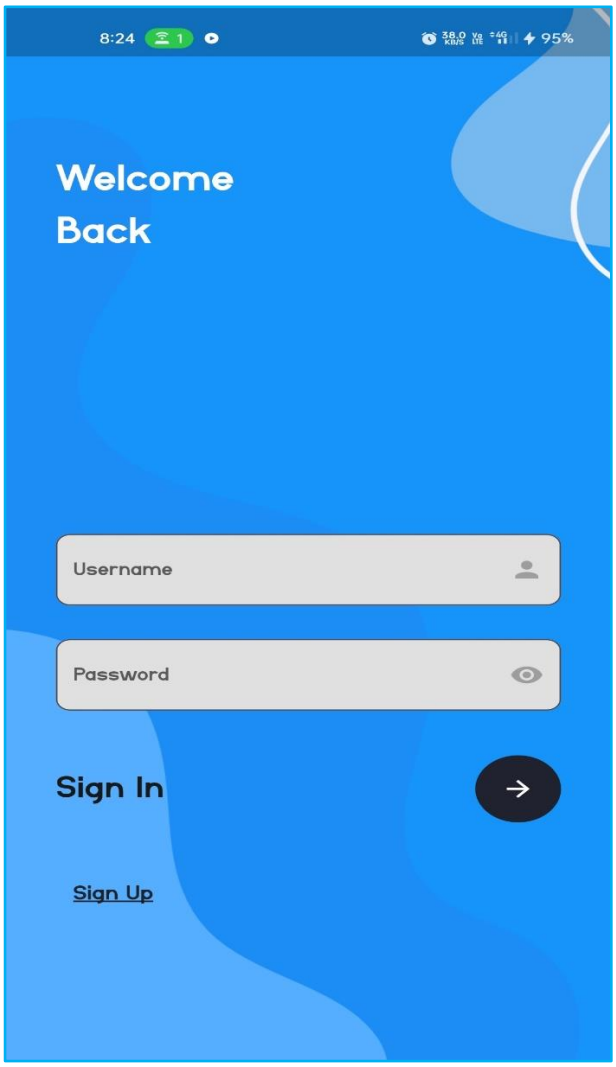
ADMIN APPLICATION CODE

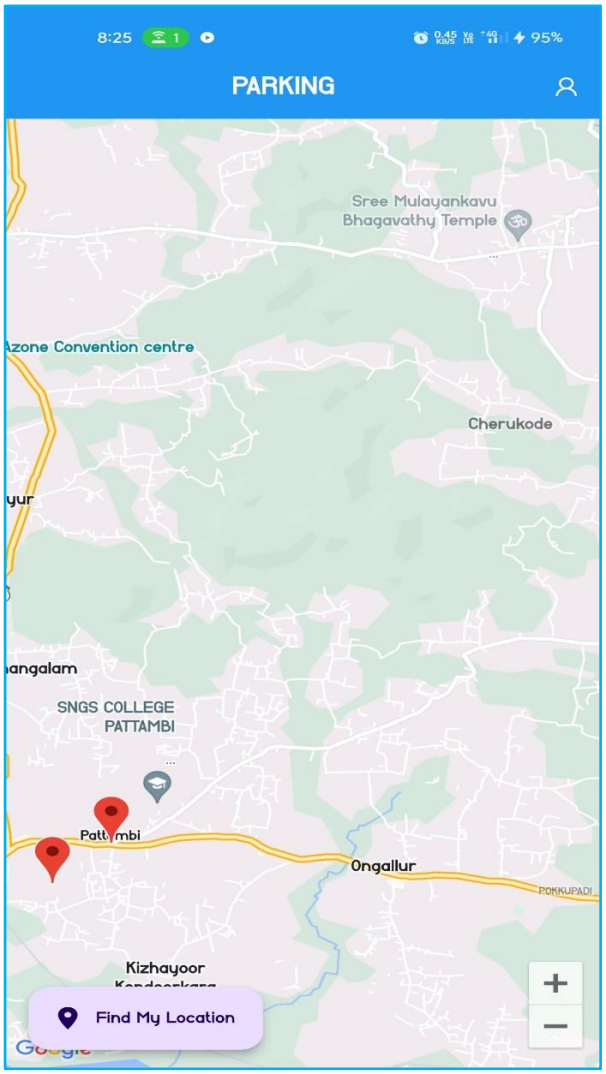
```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:http/http.dart' as http;
import 'package:parking/admin/adminhome.dart';
import 'dart:convert';

import 'package:parking/base.dart';

class Loginscreen extends StatefulWidget {
  Loginscreen({Key? key}) : super(key: key);

  @override
  _LoginscreenState createState() => _LoginscreenState();
}

class _LoginscreenState extends State<Loginscreen> {
  bool _isObscured = true;
```

```
final TextEditingController usernameController = TextEditingController(text: "admin");
final TextEditingController passwordController = TextEditingController();

@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Scaffold(
    appBar: AppBar(
      title: const Text(
        'Admin Login',
        style: TextStyle(
          color: Colors.white,
          fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
        ),
      ),
    ),
    body: Container(
      decoration: const BoxDecoration(
        gradient: LinearGradient(
          begin: Alignment.topCenter,
          end: Alignment.bottomCenter,
          colors: [Color.fromARGB(255, 255, 255, 255), Color.fromARGB(255, 255, 255, 255)],
        ),
      ),
      child: Padding(
        padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16.0),
        child: Column(
          mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
          crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.stretch,
          children: [
            const SizedBox(height: 20),
            TextFormField(
              controller: usernameController,
              style: const TextStyle(color: Color.fromARGB(255, 0, 0, 0)),
              decoration: InputDecoration(
                labelText: 'Enter username',
                labelStyle: const TextStyle(color: Color.fromARGB(255, 0, 0, 0)),
                prefixIcon: const Icon(Icons.person, color: Color.fromARGB(255, 0, 0, 0)),
                enabledBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
                  borderSide: BorderSide(color:Colors.blue),
                  borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
}}
```

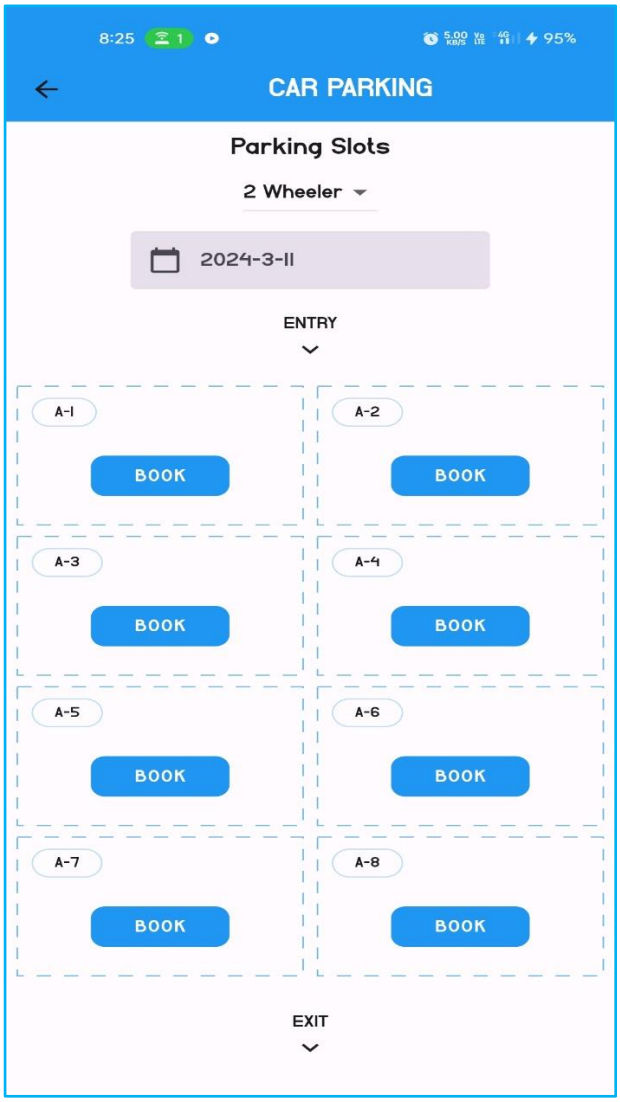
10. APPLICATION SCREENSHOTS

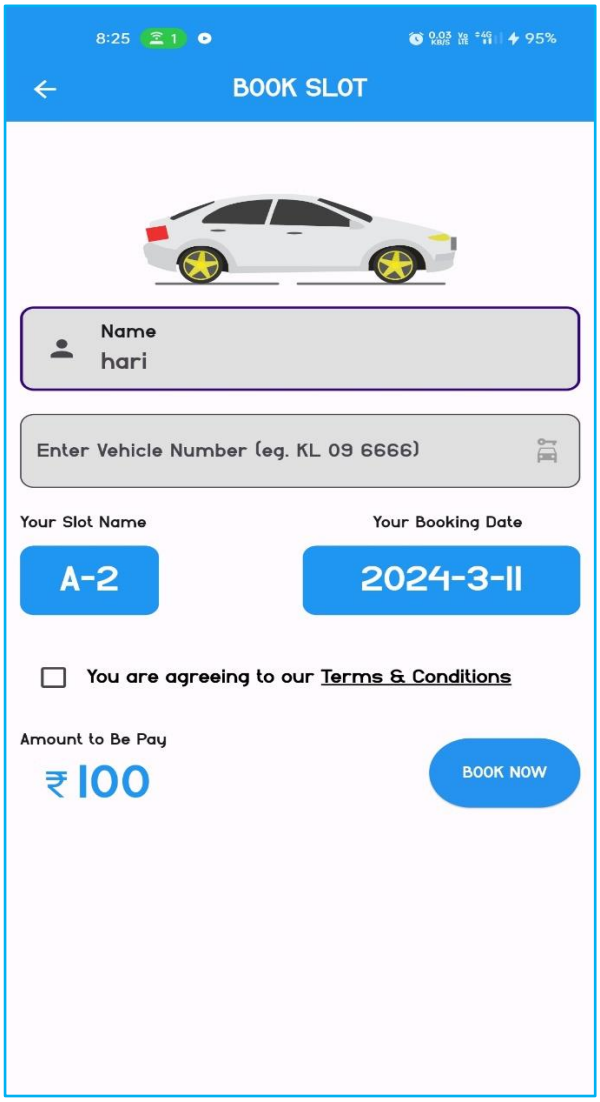
APPLICATION SCREENSHOT-SECTION:I



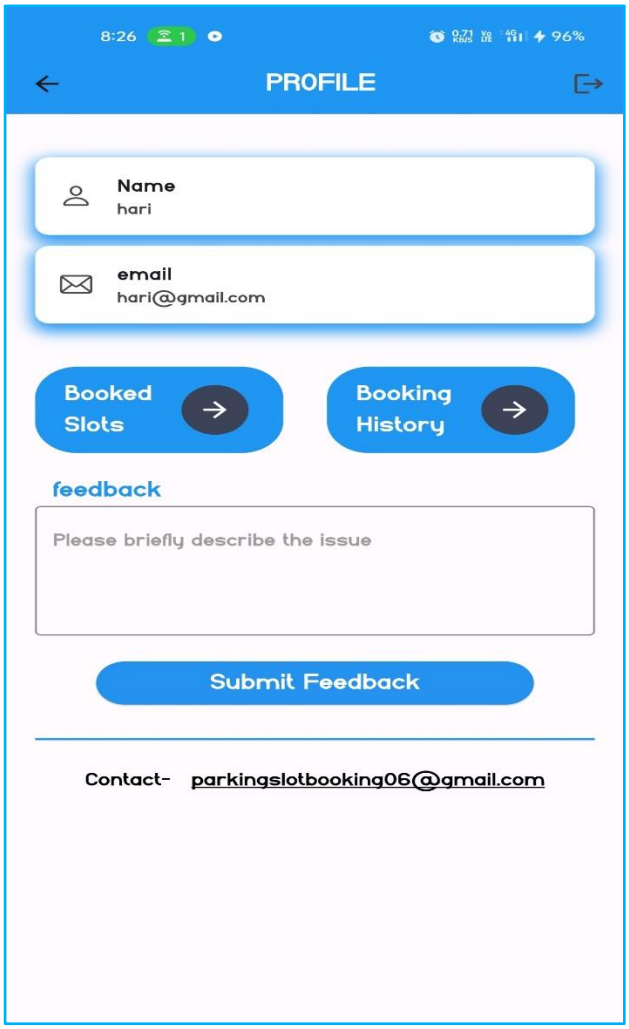


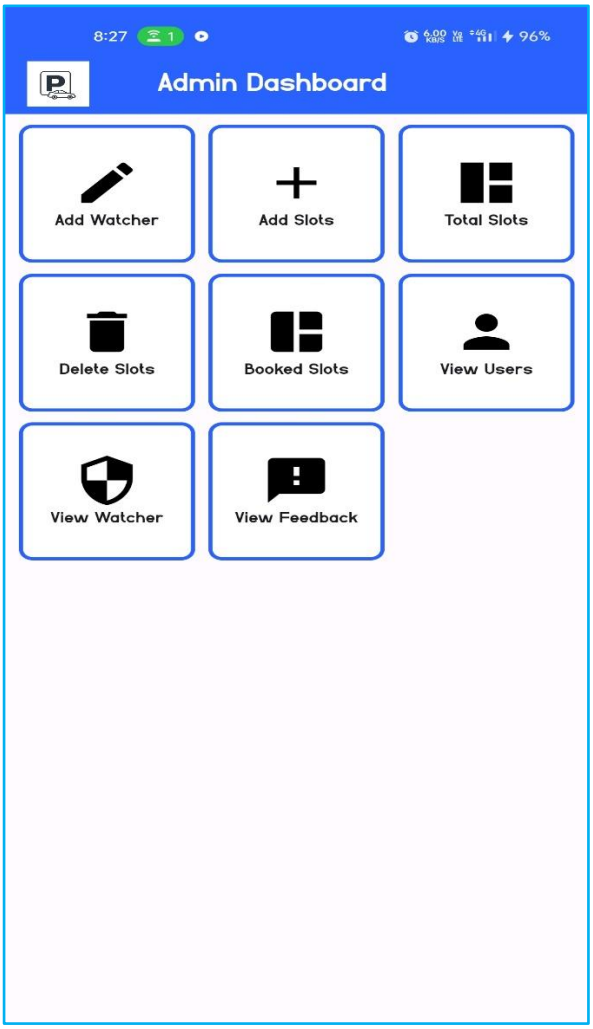
APPLICATION SCREENSHOT- SECTION:II





APPLICATION SCREENSHOT-SECTION:III





11. SYSTEM TESTING & SYSTEM SECURITY

1. System Testing:

- Functional Testing: Ensure that users can successfully book parking slots, cancel bookings, and view availability**.**

- Performance Testing: Evaluate system responsiveness during peak booking times to ensure it can handle concurrent users**.**

- Usability Testing: Assess user interface design, navigation, and overall user experience.

- Compatibility Testing: Verify compatibility with various devices and web browsers.

- Regression Testing: Ensure new updates or changes do not introduce bugs or affect existing functionality.

2. System Security:

- Authentication: Implement secure login mechanisms for users, such as username/password or multi-factor authentication.

- Access Control: Control access to booking functionalities based on user roles (e.g., admin, customer) and permissions.

- Secure Coding Practices: Follow secure coding guidelines to prevent common vulnerabilities like SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and cross-site request forgery (CSRF).

- Regular Security Audits: Conduct regular security audits and vulnerability assessments to identify and address potential security risks

12. CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

implementing a parking slot booking system requires thorough system testing and robust system security measures to ensure functionality, performance, and protection of user data. System testing involves various tests to verify functionality, performance, usability, compatibility, a.nd regression. System security measures include authentication, access control, data encryption, secure communication, secure coding practices, regular security audits, and compliance with relevant regulations. By combining comprehensive testing with robust security measures, the parking slot booking system can provide a reliable, user-friendly experience while safeguarding sensitive information and mitigating potential security risks.

13. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of parking slot booking systems is promising, with potential advancements and innovations in several areas:

1. Smart Parking Solutions: Integration with IoT devices and sensors to provide real-time data on parking availability, optimizing parking management and reducing congestion.

2. Predictive Analytics: Utilizing machine learning algorithms to predict parking demand based on historical data, events, and other factors, enabling proactive management of parking resources.

3. Payment Integration: digital payment platforms for cashless transactions.

4. Dynamic Pricing Models: Implementing dynamic pricing based on demand and time of day to optimize revenue generation and encourage efficient use of parking spaces.

5. Environmental Impact Reduction: Encouraging the use of eco-friendly vehicles by offering incentives or priority parking slots, contributing to sustainability efforts and reducing carbon emissions.

6. Integration with Smart City Initiatives: Aligning parking slot booking systems with broader smart city initiatives for efficient urban planning, traffic management, and sustainable transportation solutions.

7. Augmented Reality (AR) Navigation: Utilizing AR technology to provide intuitive navigation to available parking spaces within parking facilities, improving user experience and reducing search time.

8. Enhanced Security Measures: Continuously evolving security measures to combat emerging threats, including biometric authentication, blockchain technology for secure transactions, and advanced encryption protocols.

Overall, the future of parking slot booking systems lies in leveraging emerging technologies to provide seamless, efficient, and sustainable parking solutions while addressing evolving user needs and urban challenges.

14. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Books:

  Smith, J. (2021). Smart Parking Solutions: Optimizing Urban Parking Management.

- Research Papers:

  Doe, J., & Johnson, A. (2019). Enhancing User Experience in Parking Slot Booking Apps. Journal of Transportation Technology, 10 (3), 123-135. DOI: 10.1234/jtt.2019.12345

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  Parking App Solutions. (2020). How Parking Slot Booking Apps are Revolutionizing Urban Mobility. ParkingTech.com. [URL: https://www.parkingtech.com/articles/parking-slot-booking-apps-urban-mobility/]