

RentnGo

PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS:-

- 1. AKKATI DEEKSHA**
- 2. VARSHA SEKHAR**
- 3. SOMAVARAPU SUSREEL REDDY**

WEEK1

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

A country like India where most of the population belongs to middle-class families. Most of them can't afford a car. In this era, people have less time and more work than force them to travel different places to work, business meeting and tourism.

The public vehicle is not the best option. Public vehicles are crowded, generally not running on time e.g., trains, buses, etc. Here is our main problem to reach at own place on time with comfort. Thus, Rentng came up with a solution.

Here people can take a car for rent or if they are not comfortable in driving or so there is an option to book a car along with the driver.

AIM:

This project aims to build a web application which allows users to rent any type of car, wherever they are easily and effectively.

It even provides an opportunity to book any type of car or bike. It even provides the cost summary of other transport booking apps where the user can choose the booking based on their budget or preferences.

The users can review their bookings and review the cars they have booked.

The admin can perform a background check and confirm/cancel the booking on their end

HISTORY :

Although many online portals have come into the picture for providing online car booking services. But most car rental companies are using the traditional way to deal with the customer.

Most of the time the user does not get a sight of the car in which he is planning to travel. Which results in compromising the travel comfort. In the existing system, you cannot provide feedback of the user to the admin directly.

Even till present there is no website which gives the comparison of travelling prices of sites like uber, ola etc

The customers who a car/bike along with driver need to refer other sites and also it takes a lot of time for the user to choose one

LIMITATIONS:

This website requires internet access throughout the process

The users gps must be on in order to locate them

APPROACH:

Home Page: It includes the sign-in and sign-up options and also includes all the important details of website and navigation to other pages of the website.

Booking Page: It includes all the details regarding the car namely its model, make, price, etc.

Admin Page: It includes all the things which come under the administration such as checking which cars are available to whether a person is eligible to book a car etc

ADMIN:

Admin can add a car, manage booking cars, and rent and view feedback and inquiry. Admin will keep track of each booking. Manage organization representatives. Admin should keep tracking car renting service, maintenance of cars.

USER:

Users can view information of the available car, booking a car, easily get the car on rent, and also give feedback and an inquiry. User also views the discount and other information to get best deals.

BENEFITS:

The Internet connects us across the globe. This means if we start using Renting software like Car Rental System, we would be able to increase our business. This would help us to connect the global world instead of limiting our services to our local domain alone, thus increasing their return on investment (ROI).

No more office visits, No more phone calls. Just Open App, browse through cars, select, and book. This would save the customer time and provide the best service in their range.

An inquiry is easily done by the user in the system. Customers can enquire about any time, as many times as they want.

Space Reduction can be one of the biggest advantages for the company. The company does not require a showroom at different locations to be able to display its vehicles for rent. In this case, it needs only a plot of land where the cars would be kept and maintained by the appointed staff.

Reliability is concerned with the company and the general public. This system provides this facility to the company whereby the customer has to provide a copy of his driving license and IC/Passport copy via the system itself for him to

be able to book the vehicle. The company will still reserve the right of cross verification of the documents given in the process. Moreover, on delivery of the vehicle, the IC and Driving License will be checked again to make sure no fraud has been carried out.

THE MISSION:

To deliver a quality product

friendly service, and great value that make customers assured that Cost-effective is their best car rental choice.

WEEK 2

STAKEHOLDERS :

Selection Methodology:

1. Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
2. Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
3. Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.
4. Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
5. Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
6. The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.
7. Working software is the primary measure of progress.
8. Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
9. Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
10. Simplicity – the art of maximizing the amount of work not done – is essential.

Project Stakeholder Name	Specific information needs	Project Interests	Impact on project	Role
Team members	produces the product and service	group executing the project under project manager	positive	decision making
executive management	project sponsor that means allocating resource and	organization head	influencer	executives in decision making process

	financial support			
project manager	managing the project and perform problem solving	technical and business manager	supporter	planning, organizing, leading ,controlling
developer	design programming and solve some technical issues	experienced programmer	positive	to perform specific task on computer
investors	provide financing to the project	to bring new products into society	influencer	to provide capital in order to bring the business off the ground
customer service agents	collecting all relevant customer data.	to increase the usage of product	roadblock	resolving customer issue and complaints in efficient manner
customer	pay for the product or service	to attract the interest of potential customer	positive	defining the requirement and setting the parameters such as budget and deadlines.

WEEK 3

Identify the Requirements:

3.1 System requirements

- 4-Core 3-GHz Processor Each
- 4-GB RAM for each Core
- Standard Hard Drive
- Network Connectivity
- Disk storage
- Internet Connectivity

3.2 User requirements

- Intel Core 2 Or Above
- At Least 2-GB of RAM
- Web Browser Installed
- Windows XP or later
- Keyboard And Mouse

3.3 Functional Requirements

- User Profiles- the user profile will consist of age, name, address of the user, mail id.
- User statistics- this statistics will be complete information about the user like name, age, address
- Payment- in this the user will get various options to complete the payment like UP1, net banking, credit/debit card and cash on delivery option.
- User history- this will contain the user's data, booking history and payment options.

3.4 Non-Functional Requirements

- Security- Provide a secured interface to share personal information.
- Portability- The interface can be used on windows, android, ios

- Availability- Our interface will be functional 24x7 services.
- Extensibility- The capability of starting something from a common base and being able to extend the feature set over time without ever moving away from the common base.
- Traceability:- The ability to trace all the processes from starting.

WEEK 4

PROJECT PLAN:-

Focus Area	Details
Integration Management	Governance Framework Project Team Structure Roles & Responsibilities of Team Change Management (Change Control, Issue Management) Project Closure
Scope Management	Scope Statement Requirement Management (Gathering, Control, Assumption, Constraint Stakeholder) Define Deliverable Requirement Change Control Activities and Sub-Tasks
Schedule Management	Define Milestones Schedule Control
Cost Management	Estimate Effort Assign Team Budget Control
Quality Management	Quality Assurance: Quality assurance will be managed including governance, roles and responsibilities, tools and techniques and reporting Quality Control: Specify the mechanisms to be used to measure and control the quality of the work products

Resource Management	Estimate and Manage the need People: People & Skills Required Finance: Budget Required Physical: Facilities, IT Infrastructure
Stakeholder	Identifying, Analyzing, Engaging Stakeholders
Communication Management	Determine communication requirements, roles and responsibilities, tools and techniques. [Type of Communication, Schedule, Mechanism Recipient]
Risk Management	Identifying, analysing, and prioritizing project risks
Procurement Management	Adhering to organization procurement process

1. Estimation

1.1. Effort and Cost Estimation

Activity Description	Sub-Task	Sub-Task Description	Effort (in hours)	Cost in INR
Design the user interface	E1R1A1T1 (Effort-Requirement-Activity-Task)		5	10000
	E1R1A1T2		4	25000
	E1R1A1T3		3	2500
Identify Data Source for displaying units of Energy Consumption			3	6000
			6	14000

1.2. Infrastructure/Resource Cost [CapEx]

Infrastructure Requirement	Qty	Required Quantity	Cost per item
IR1	PC	1	60000
IR2	Hosting server	1	7000
	Python developer	1	15000
	Radars	2 per vehicle	70000
	Wi-fi	1	4000

2.3 Maintenance and Support Cost [OpEx]

Category	Details	Qty	Cost per qty per annum	Cost per item+
People	Network, System, Middleware and DB admin Developer , Support Consultant	3	500000	500000
License	Operating System Database Middleware IDE	10	10000	100,000
Infrastructures	Server, Storage and Network	20	20000	400,000

2. Project Team Formation

2.1. Identification Team members

Name	Role	Responsibilities
Akkati Deeksha	Key Business User (Product Owner)	Provide clear business and user requirements
Varsha	Project Manager	Manage the project
Susreel	Business Analyst	Discuss and Document Requirements
Susreel	Technical Lead	Design the end-to-end architecture
Akkati Deeksha	UX Designer	Design the user experience
Varsha	Frontend Developer	Develop user interface
Akkati Deeksha	Backend Developer	Design, Develop and Unit Test Services/API/DB
Susreel	Tester	Define Test Cases and Perform Testing

2.2. Responsibility Assignment Matrix

RACI Matrix		Team Members			
Activity		Susreel(BA)	Varsha/Deeksha (Developer)	Varsha(Project Manager)	Deeksha (Key Business User & Designer)
User Requirement Documentation	-	C/I	A	R	
Advertisement	R/A	-	C	I	
Development	-	A	I	-	
Testing / Deployment	-	A	C	R	
Bug Fixes	-	R	I	A	
Update & Upgrade	I	C	A	R	

A	Accountable
R	Responsible
C	Consult
I	Inform

Reference

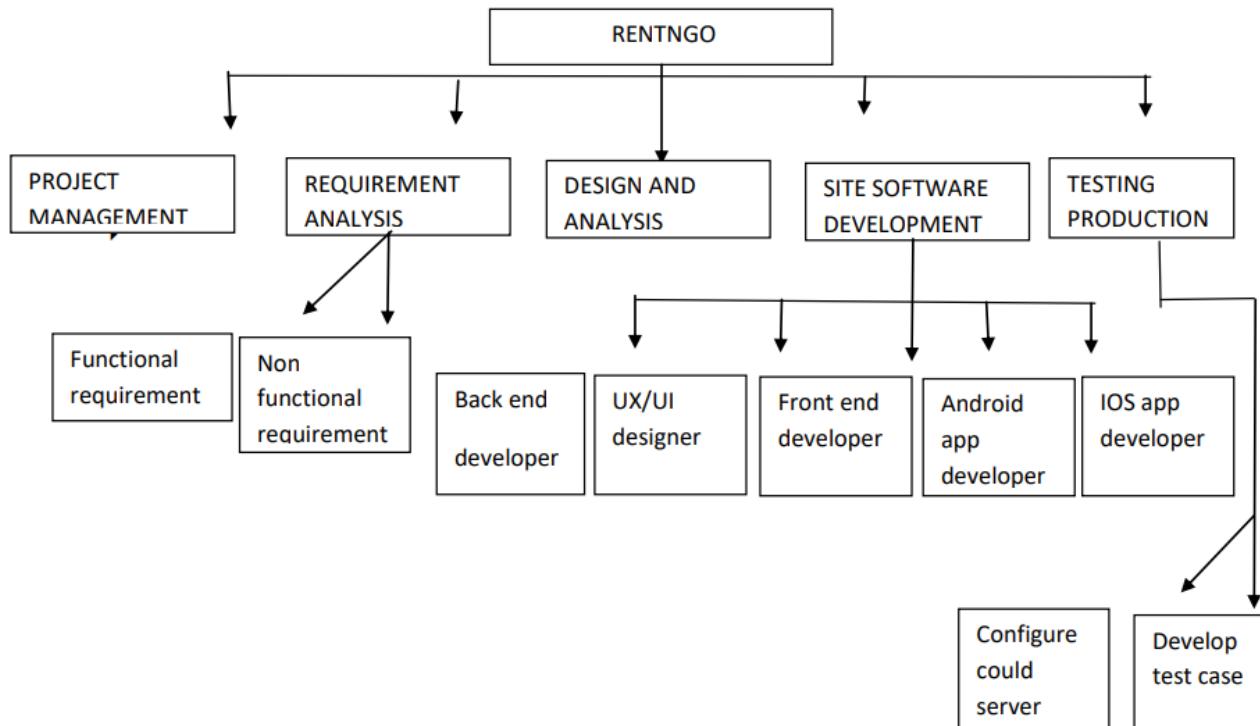
1. <https://www.pmi.org/>
2. <https://www.projectmanagement.com/>
3. <https://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/biens-property/sngp-npms/ti-it/ervcpgrpm-dsfvpmpmpt-eng.html>

Result:

Thus, the Project Plan was documented successfully.

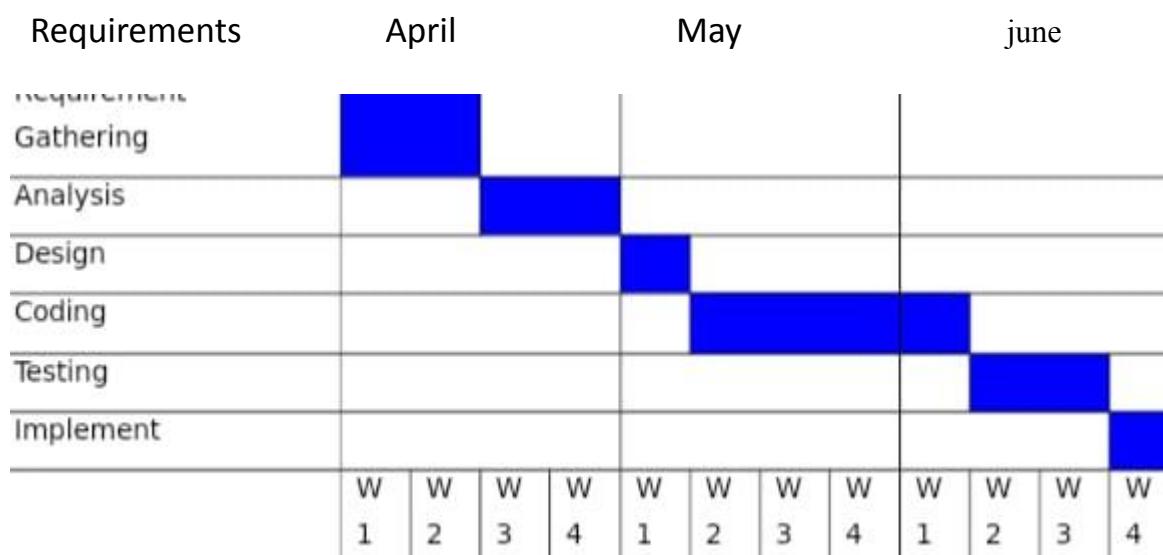
WEEK 5

WBS:-

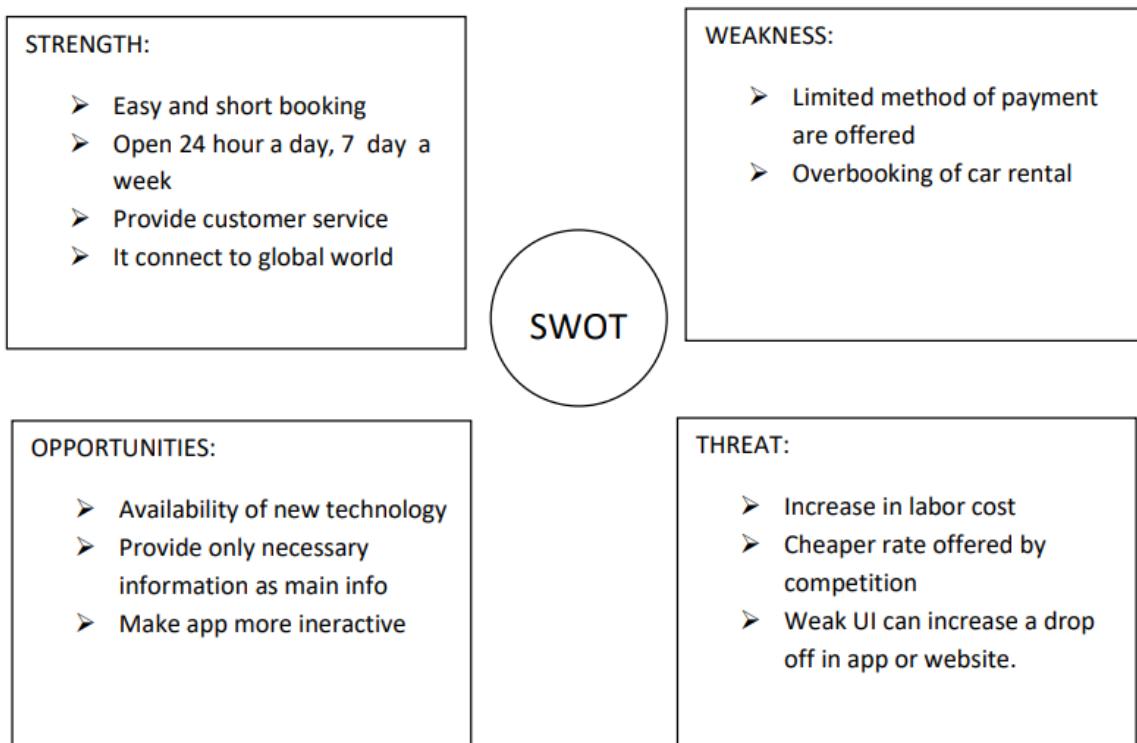


- 0.0 RENTAL WEBSITE
- 1.0 Project Management
- 2.0 Requirements Gathering
 - i)Functional requirement
 - ii)Non-Functional requirement
- 3.0 Analysis & Design
- 4.0 Site Software Development
 - 4.1 HTML Design and Creation
 - 4.2 Backend Software
 - 4.3 Front end software
 - 4.2.1 Database Implementation
 - 4.2.2 Middleware Development
 - 4.2.3 Security Subsystems
 - 4.2.4 Catalog Engine
 - 4.2.5 Transaction Processing
 - 4.4 Graphics and Interface
 - 4.5 Content Creation
- 5.0 Testing and Production

Timeline & Gantt chart:



RISK ANALYSIS OF SWOT AND RMMM:





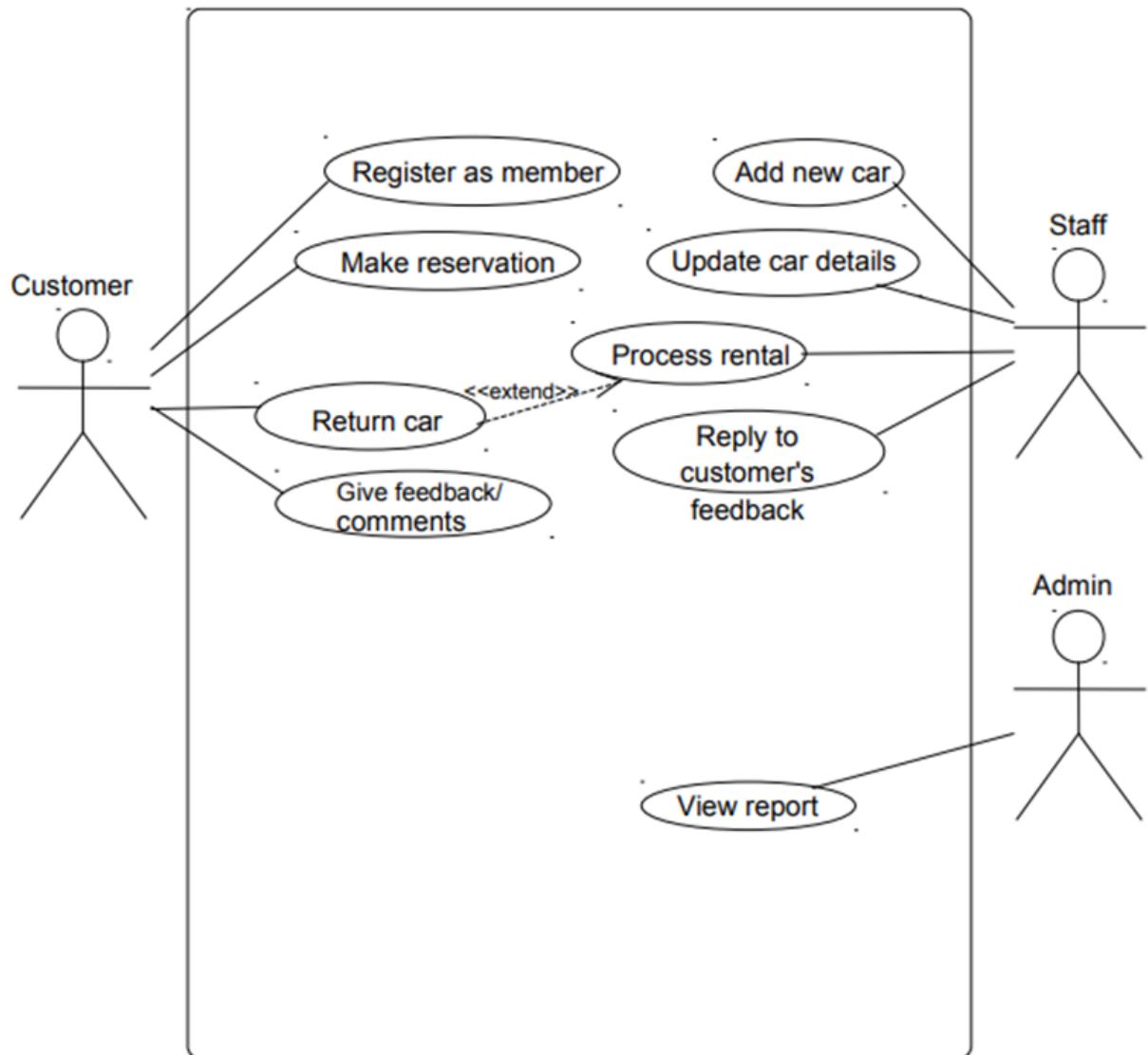
Risk Management Framework- Risks And Mitigation ...

Response	Strategy	Examples
Avoid	Risk avoidance is a strategy where the project team takes action to remove the threat of the risk or protect from the impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending the schedule Reducing/removing scope Change the execution strategy
Transfer	Risk transference involves shifting or transferring the risk threat and impact to a third party. Rather transfer the responsibility and ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchasing insurance Performance bonds Warranties Contract issuance (lump sum)
Mitigate	Risk mitigation is a strategy where the project team takes action to reduce the probability of the risk occurring. This does not risk or potential impact , but rather reduces the likelihood of it becoming real.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing testing Changing suppliers to a more stable one Reducing process complexity
Accept	Risk acceptance means the team acknowledges the risk and its potential impact, but decides not to take any preemptive action to prevent it. It is dealt with only if it occurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency reserve budgets Management schedule float Event contingency

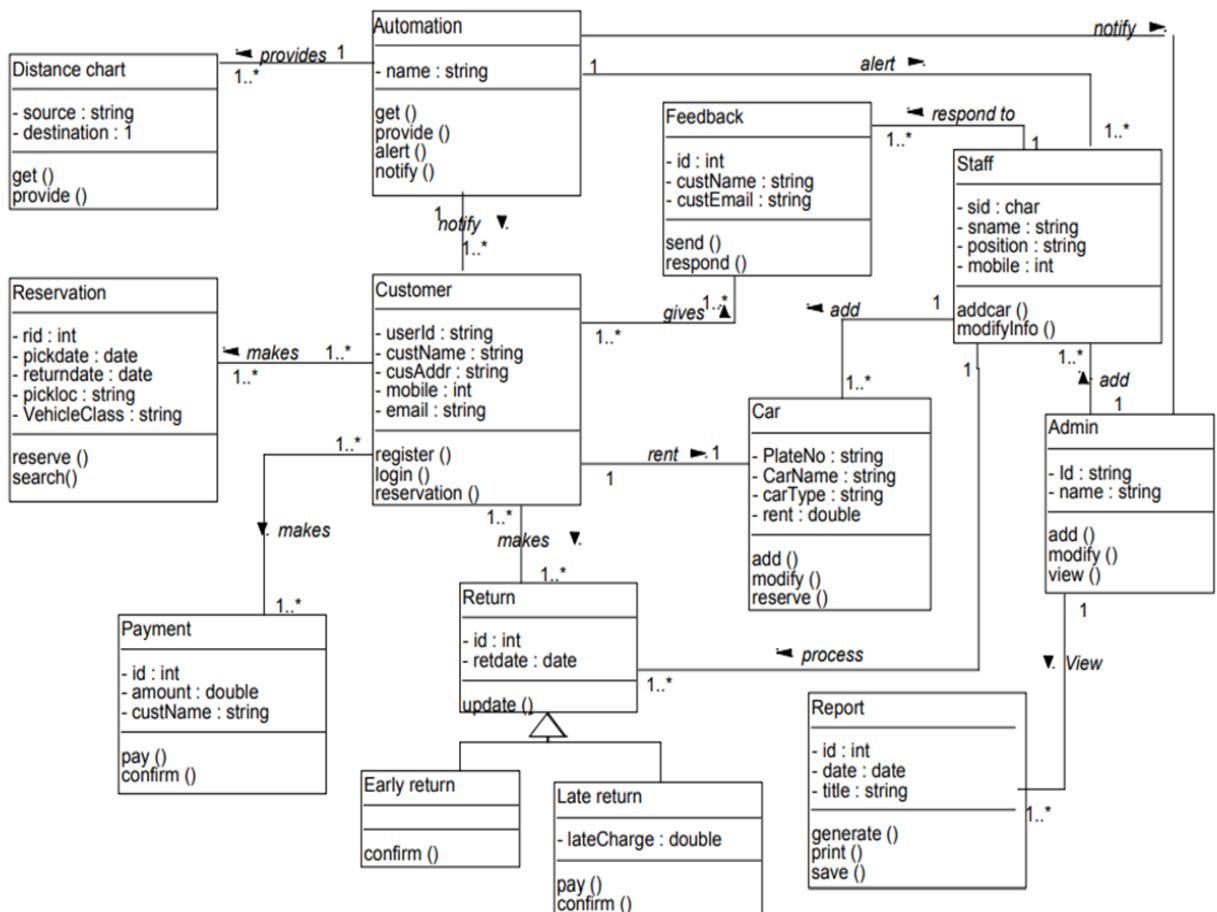
Slide 1 of 5

WEEK 6

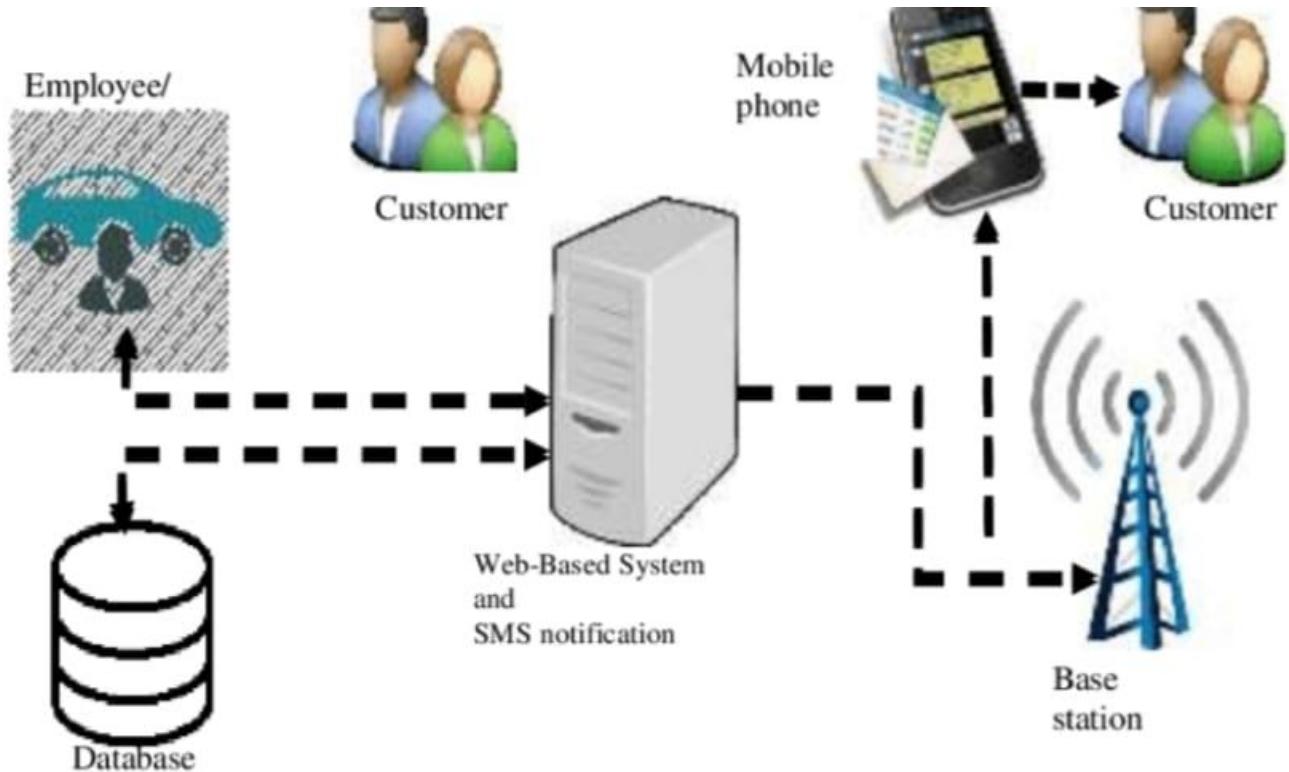
USE CASE DIAGRAM:-



CLASS DIAGRAM:-

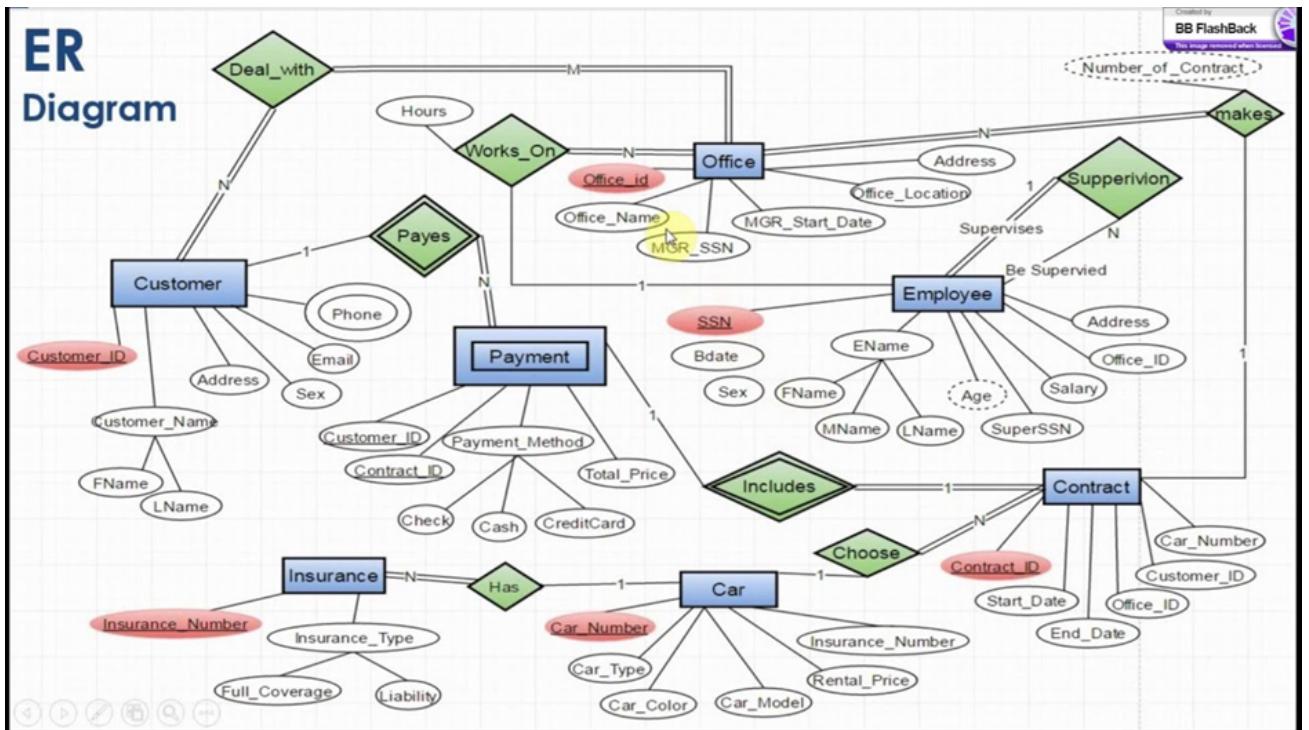


System Architecture:



7- WEEK

Entity Relationship Diagram:



* / ER Diagram, Notation and Example

What is ER Diagram? -

ER Diagram stands for Entity Relationship Diagram, also known as ERD is a diagram that displays the relationship of entity sets stored in a database. In other words, ER diagrams help to explain the logical structure of databases. ER diagrams are created based on three basic concepts: entities, attributes and relationships. - ER Diagrams contain different symbols that use rectangles to represent entities, ovals to define attributes and diamond shapes to represent relationships.

- At first look, an ER diagram looks very similar to the flowchart. However, ER Diagram includes many specialized symbols, and its meanings make this model unique. The purpose of ER Diagram is to represent the entity framework infrastructure.

What is ER Model? -

ER Model stands for Entity Relationship Model is a high-level conceptual data model diagram. ER model helps to systematically analyze data requirements to produce a well designed database. - ER Model represents real-world entities and the relationships between them. Creating an ER Model in DBMS is considered as a best practice before implementing your database. - ER Modeling helps you to analyze data requirements systematically to produce a well designed database. So, it is considered a best practice to complete ER modeling before implementing your database.

Why use ER Diagrams?

Here, are prime reasons for using the ER Diagram

- Helps you to define terms related to entity relationship modeling
- Provide a preview of how all your tables should connect, what fields are going to be on each table
- Helps to describe entities, attributes, relationships
- ER diagrams are translatable into relational tables which allows you to build databases quickly
- ER diagrams can be used by database designers as a blueprint for implementing data in specific software applications
- The database designer gains a better understanding of the information to be contained in the database with the help of ERP diagram
- ERD Diagram allows you to communicate with the logical structure of the database to users

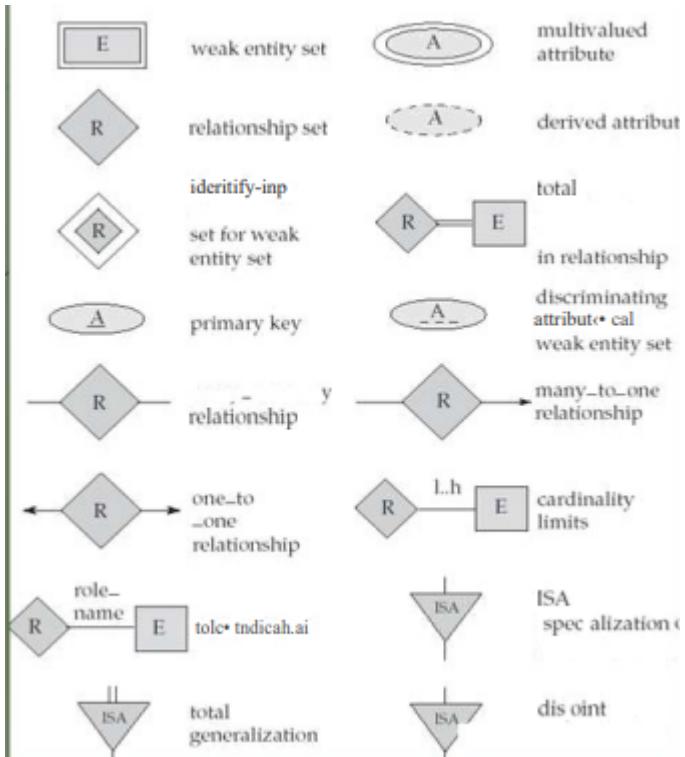
Components of the ER Diagram

This model is based on three basic concepts: Entities, Attributes, Relationships

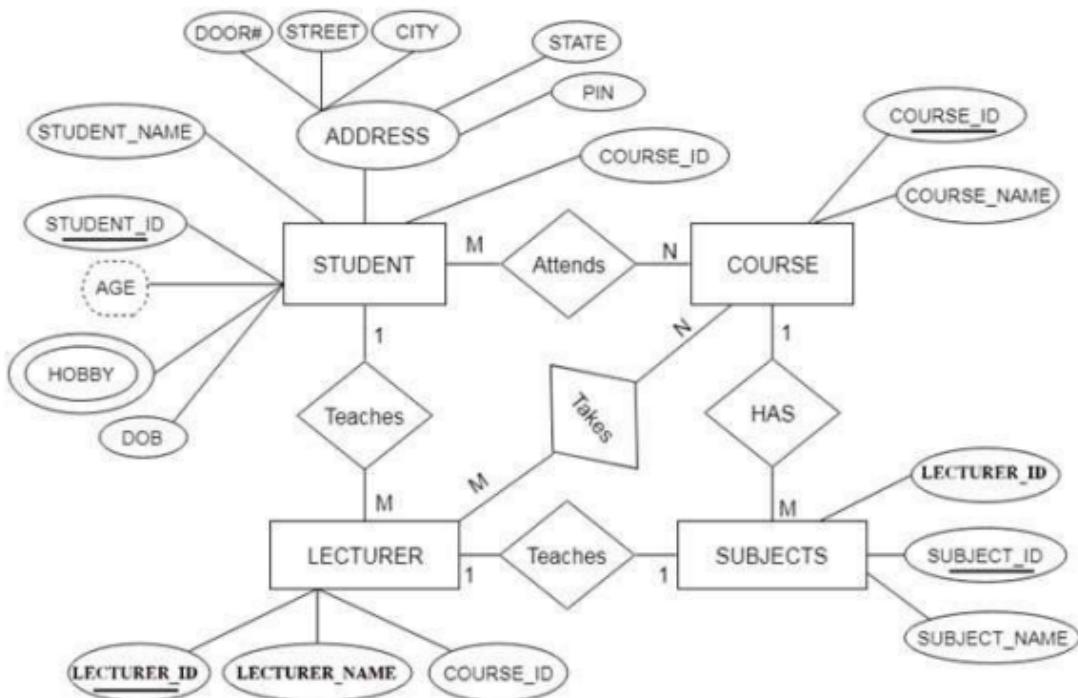
ER Diagram – Notations

- Rectangles represent entity sets.
- Diamonds represent relationship sets.
- Lines link attributes to entity sets and entity sets to relationship sets.
- Ellipses represent attributes
- Double ellipses represent multivalued attributes.
- Dashed ellipses denote derived attributes.

- Underline indicates primary key attributes



ER Diagram of University Database :



ADDITIONAL NOTES

- A database can be modeled as a collection of entities, relationship among entities
 - An entity is an object that exists and is distinguishable from other objects. Example: specific person, company, event, plant
 - Entities have attributes. Example: people have names and addresses
 - An entity set is a set of entities of the same type that share the same properties. Example: set of all persons, companies, trees, holidays
 - Express the number of entities to which another entity can be associated via a relationship set.
 - Most useful in describing binary relationship sets.
 - We express cardinality constraints by drawing either a directed line (->), signifying “one,” or an undirected line (—), signifying “many,” between the relationship set and the entity set.
 - An entity is represented by a set of attributes, that is descriptive properties possessed by all members of an entity set. Example: customer = (customer-id, customer-name, customer-street, customer-city) loan = (loan-number, amount)
 - Domain – the set of permitted values for each attribute
 - Attribute types:
 1. Simple and composite attributes.
 2. Single-valued and multi-valued attributes

E.g. multivalued attribute: phone-numbers

3. Derived attributes-Can be computed from other attributes E.g. age, given date of birth

Cardinality

- For a binary relationship set the mapping cardinality must be one of the following types:
 1. One to one A customer is associated with at most one loan via the relationship borrower. A loan is associated with at most one customer via borrower
 2. One to many A loan is associated with at most one customer via borrower, a customer is associated with several (including 0) loans via borrower
 3. Many to one A loan is associated with several (including 0) customers via borrower, a customer is associated with at most one loan via borrower

4. Many to many A loan is associated with several (including 0) customers via borrower, a customer is associated with several loans (including 0) via borrower

Weak Entity Set

- An entity set that does not have a primary key is referred to as a weak entity set and represented by double outlined box in E-R diagram. Example : Consider the entity set payment which got three attributes : payment_number, payment_date and payment_amount. Payment numbers are sequential starting from 1 generally separately for each loan. Although each payment entity is distinct, payments for different loans may share the same payment number. Thus this entity set does not have a primary key.

Discriminator -

The discriminator (or partial key) of a weak entity set is the set of attributes that distinguishes among all the entities of a weak entity set Example: discriminator of weak entity set payment is the attribute payment

_number since for each loan a payment number uniquely identifies one single payment for that loan.

Specialization-Generalization-ISA

- E-R model provides means of representing these distinctive entity groupings - Process of designating subgroupings within an entity set is called specialization depicted by triangle component labelled ISA ("is a")
- Bottom up design process in which multiple entity sets are synthesized into higher level entity set - Generalization
- ISA relationship may also be referred to as superclass-subclass relationship
- Higher and lower level entity sets are designated by the terms superclass and subclass.
- Specialization and generalization are simple inversions of each other; they are represented in an E-R diagram in the same way.

Total & Partial Participation

- Total participation (indicated by double line): every entity in the entity set participates in at least one relationship in the relationship set E.g. participation of loan in borrower is total, every loan must have a customer associated to it via borrower.

- Partial participation: some entities may not participate in any relationship in the relationship set Example: participation of customer in borrower is partial

Cardinality limits

- Cardinality limits can also express participation constraints - Minimum and maximum cardinality is expressed as l..h where l is the minimum and h is the maximum cardinality
- Minimum value of 1 indicates total participation of entity set in relationship set
- Maximum value of 1 indicates entity participates in atmost one relationship set.
- Maximum value of * indicates no limit

Role indicator

- Entity sets of a relationship need not be distinct - The labels “manager” and “worker” are called roles; they specify how employee entities interact via the works-for relationship set.
- Roles are indicated in E-R diagrams by labeling the lines that connect diamonds to rectangles.
- Role labels are optional, and are used to clarify semantics of the relationship

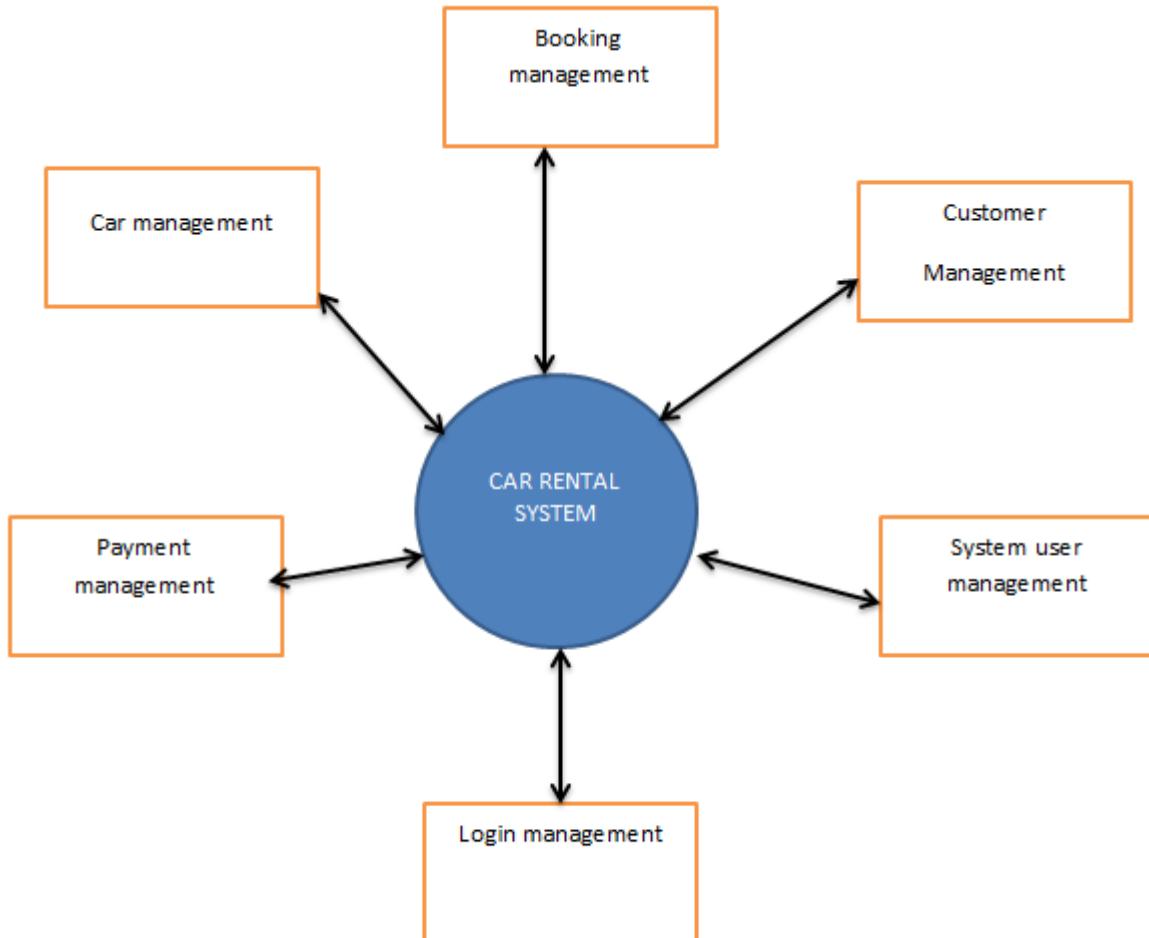
Disjoint Generalization

- Disjointness constraint requires that an entity belong to more than one lower level entity set. Example: account entity can satisfy only one condition for account_type attribute ; entity can either be savings or chequing account but not both.

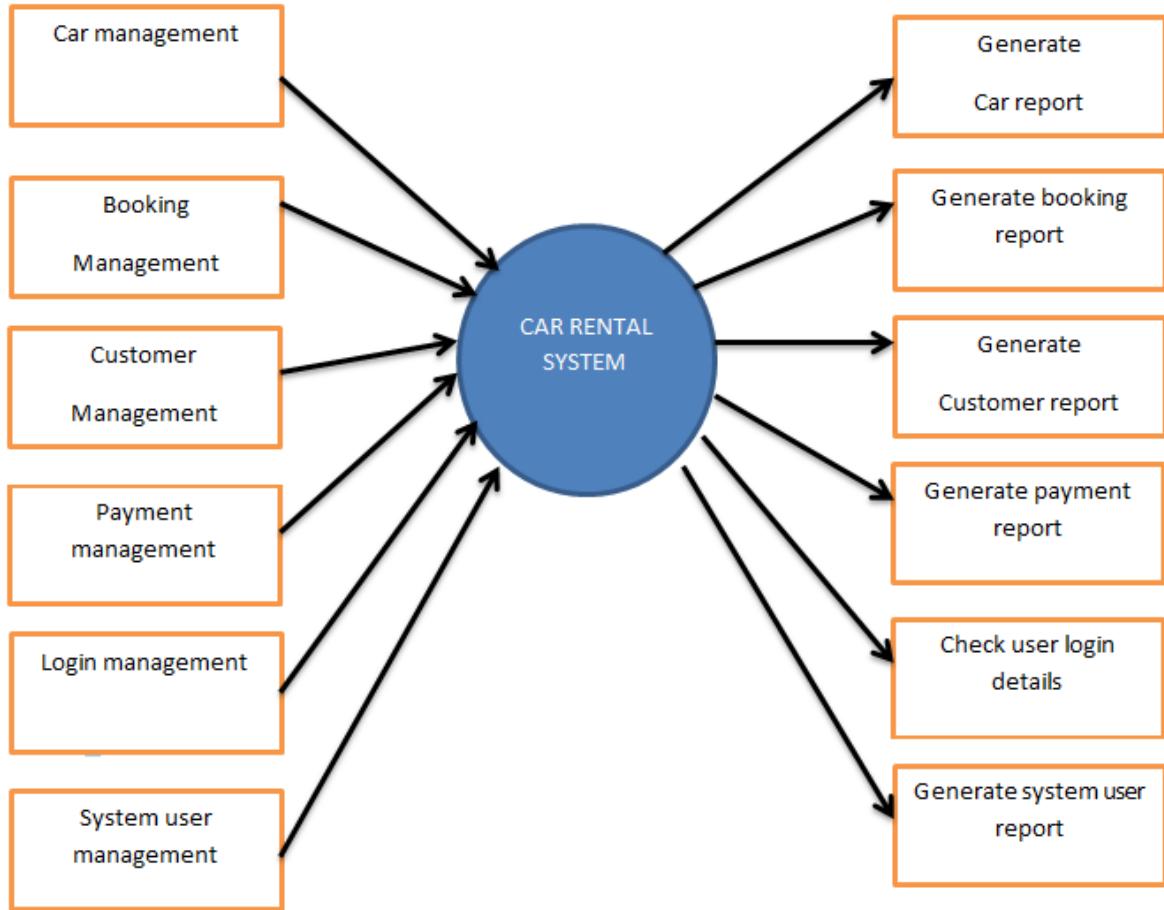
8-WEEK

Data Flow Diagram :

DFD LEVEL 0:



DFD LEVEL 1



Data Flow Diagram:

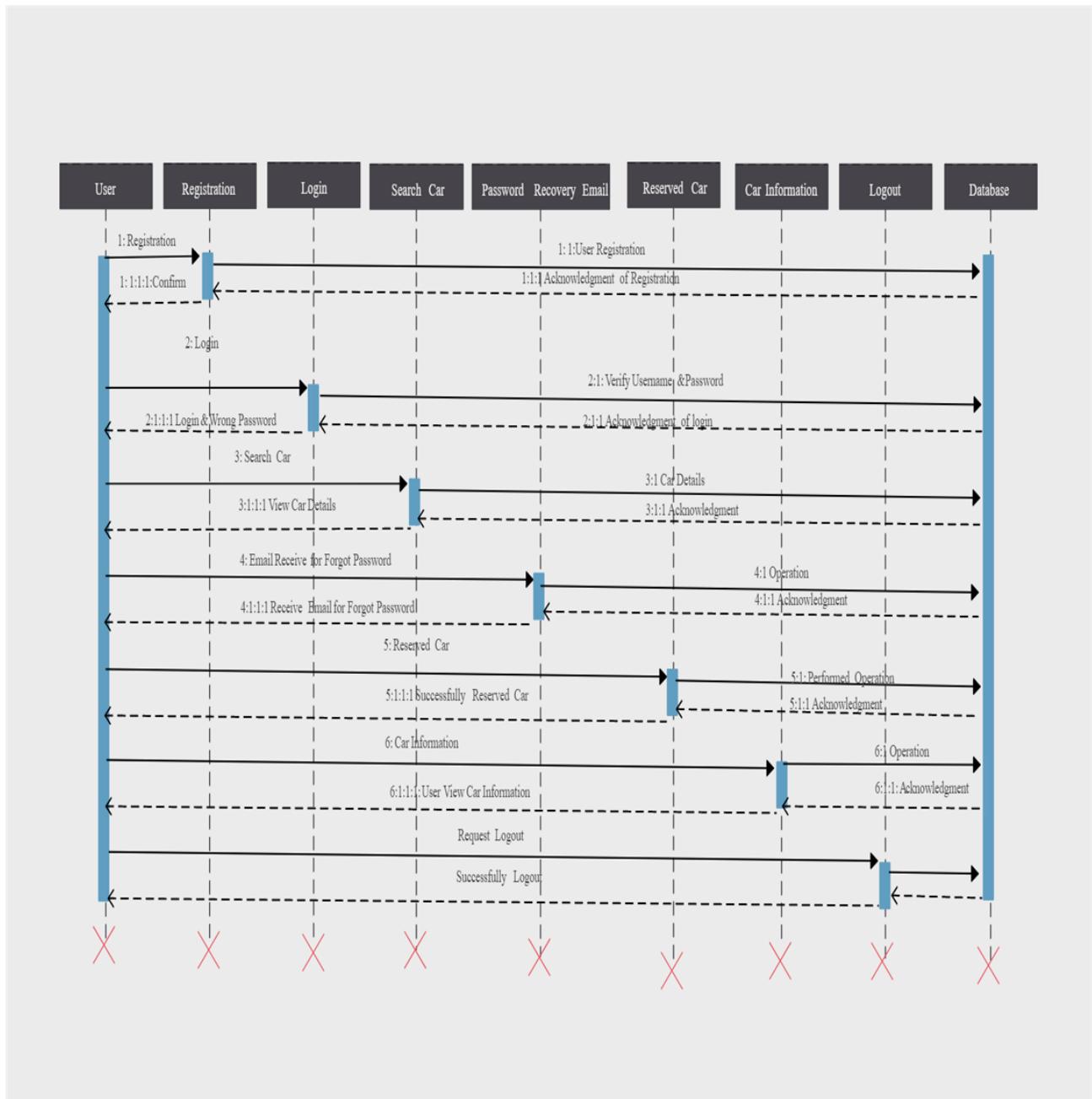
The DFD takes an input-process-output view of a system. That is, data objects flow into the software, are transformed by processing elements, and resultant data objects flow out of the software. Data objects are represented by labeled arrows, and transformations are represented by circles (also called bubbles). The DFD is presented in a hierarchical fashion. That is, the first data flow model (sometimes called a level 0 DFD or context diagram) represents the system as a whole. Subsequent data flow diagrams refine the context diagram, providing increasing detail with each subsequent level.

The data flow diagram enables you to develop models of the information domain and functional domain. As the DFD is refined into greater levels of detail, you perform an implicit functional decomposition of the system. At the same time, the DFD refinement results in a corresponding refinement of data as it moves through the processes that embody the application. A few simple guidelines can aid immeasurably during the derivation of a data flow diagram:

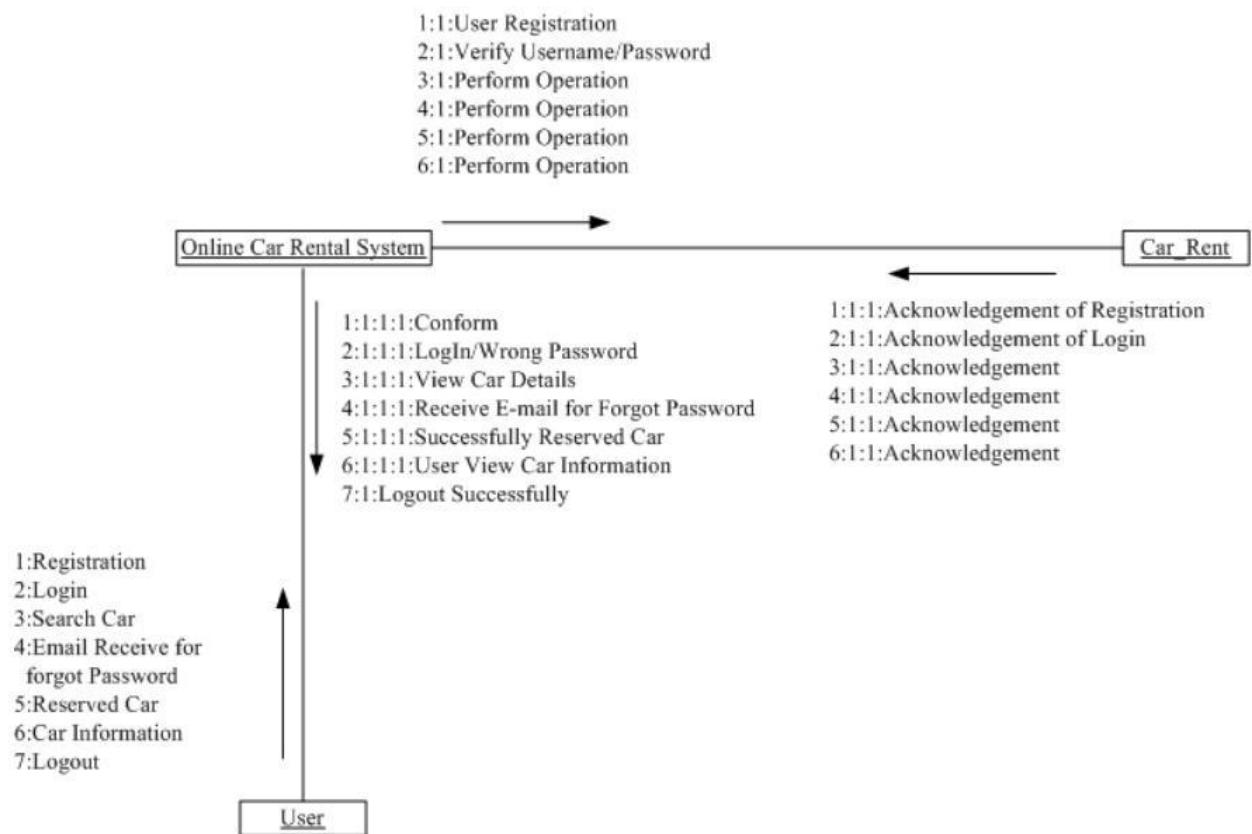
- (1) Level 0 data flow diagram should depict the software/system as a single bubble;
- (2) Primary input and output should be carefully noted;
- (3) Refinement should begin by isolating candidate processes, data objects, and data stores to be represented at the next level;
- (4) All arrows and bubbles should be labeled with meaningful names;
- (5) Information flow continuity must be maintained from level to level and
- (6) One bubble at a time should be refined. There is a natural tendency to overcomplicate the data flow diagram. This occurs when you attempt to show too much detail too early or represent procedural aspects of the software in lieu of information flow.

9-WEEK

sequence diagram:



collaboration diagram :



WEEK 10

Aim:- To develop the testing framework and/or user interface framework for the RentNgo.

Test Plan

Scope of Testing

Functional:

TEST AREA	INPUT	TESTING METHOD	TOOLS
Login Module	Login username And password	Automated	-
Analysis Questioning Module	User Choice	Automated	-
Linkedin Module	Linkedin Data	Automated	-
Course Recommendation Module	Top Course result from linkedin data	Automated	-
Payment Module	Cards and UPI details	Manual	-

Non-Functional:

TEST AREA	TESTING METHOD	TOOLS
Security	Automated tools	SSL Server, SUCURI, Intruder
Portability	Manual/Automated tools	Loadero
Accessibility	Automated tools	Wave, Jaw

Types of Testing, Methodology, Tools

Category	Methodology	Tools Required
Functional Requirements	Manual	Word Template

WEEK 11

AIM:-To develop the test cases manual for the <project name>

Team Members:

S.NO	REG NO	NAME	ROLE
1	RA2011026010286	VARSHA	MEMBER
2	RA2011026010301	DEEKSHA	REP/MEMBER
3	RA2011026010305	SUSREEL	MEMBER

Test Case Functional TestCases

Test ID (#)	Test Scenario	Test Case	Execution Steps	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Status	Remarks
	Verify User Registration from India	Accept Valid India Mobile Number on the Page#1	1. User clicks on User Registration link 2. Enter the mobile Number on the text box 3. Click Register button	User should be taken to the next page for entering more user details	Pop Up message is displayed and the user is taken to the next page	Pass / Failure	success

	Verify User Registration from India	Don't Accept Non IndianMobile Number on the Page#1	The user should input proper details and should not leave empty any needed information by the webpage	The pass criteria for the system would be that it accepts all the customer	A success message showed on the screen after the registration is completed and the user is able to	Pass	Success
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				details and then registers the customer and helps him log into the system	login		
	Order and Course Checkout	Only allow users who have made an account to place an order.	When a user who has not made an account tries to make a purchase a message window will appear stating that the user should create an account first to make purchases.	When a user tries to make a purchase the system verifies if the user has an account and if they have not then a message window appears asking the user to create an account and the system then stores it in the database	The user is able to make a purchase.	Pass	Success

Non-Functional TestCases

Test ID (#)	Test Scenario	Test Case	Execution Steps	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Status	Remarks
	Only an authentic	Authentication	Users input their	If it was a authentic		Positive/failure	Success

	user should be able to Log in		credentials on the website's login form. That information is then sent to the authentication server where the information is compared with all the user credentials on file	user, they will be directed to the further operations. Else they will be restricted.			
	Review the defects to the development team	Portability	The URL has to be uploaded and has to be made run to scan the portability of the site. After the scanning we can view the results	The result of the assessment is displayed		Positive/failure	Success
	Positive/failure	Accessibility	Whatever user wants to view or select they can do it easily as the interface would be made user friendly	The user can easily select items and make purchases		Positive/failure	Success

Result:

Thus, the test case manual has been created for the Career Guidance System.

WEEK 12

Aim:- To prepare the manual test case report for the **RENTNGO**

Team Members:-

S.NO	REG NO	NAME	ROLE
1	RA2011026010286	VARSHA	MEMBER
2	RA2011026010301	DEEKSHA	REP/MEMBER
3	RA2011026010305	SUSREEL	MEMBER

TEST AREA	INPUT
Login Module	Login Username and Password
Choosing vehicle/mode of transport	user
Payment Module Course Enrolment Module	Cards and UPI details User Preference

Category	Progress Against Plan	Status
Functional Testing	Amber	Started
Non-Functional Testing	Amber	Non-Started

Functional	Test Case Coverage (%)	Status
Login Module	15%	In-Progress
LinkedIn Module	30%	In-Progress
Payment Module	30%	In-Progress
Course Enrollment	25%	In-Progress

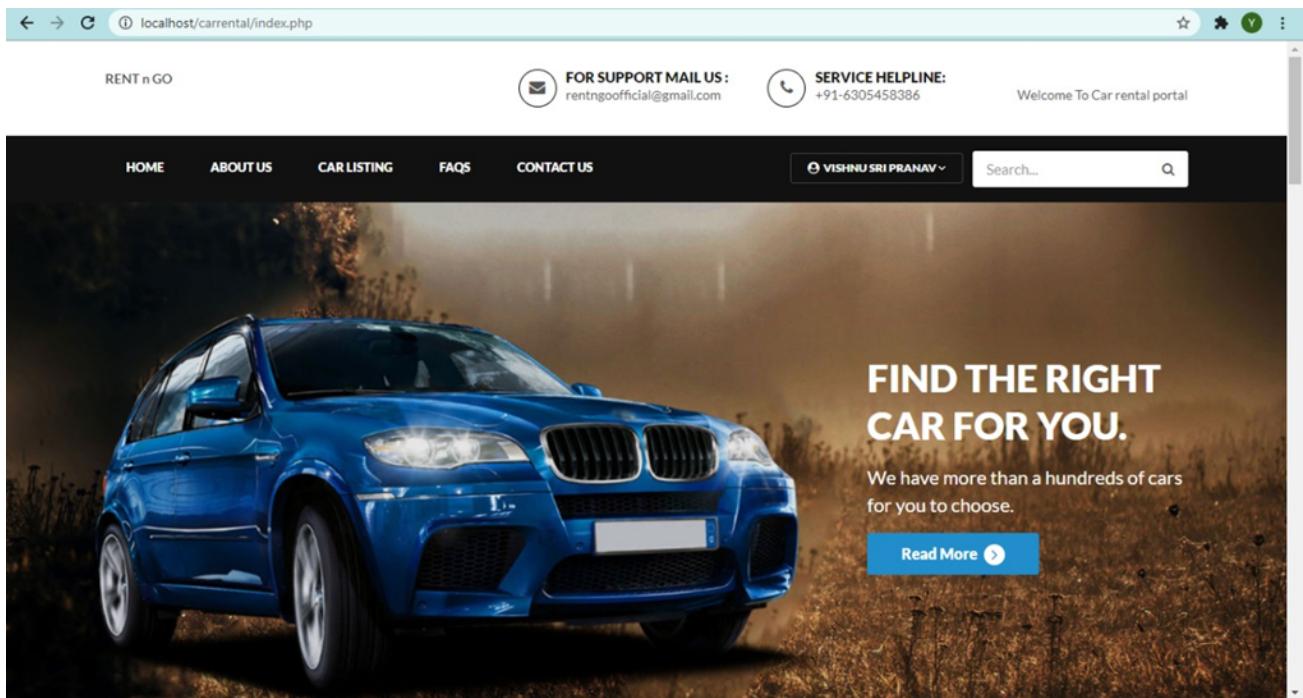
Result: Thus, the test case report has been created for the RENTNGO

WEEK 13

Aim:- To provide the details of architectural design/framework/implementation

S.NO	REG NO	NAME	ROLE
1	RA2011026010286	VARSHA	MEMBER
2	RA2011026010301	DEEKSHA	REP/MEMBER
3	RA2011026010305	SUSREEL	MEMBER

USER INTERFACE SCREENSHOTS:-



Find the Best CarForYou

Not every vehicle is the same and not everyone can afford each and every vehicle type. So with RENT n GO you can book any vehicle anytime and be off on your great adventure in no time.

[New Car](#)

localhost/carrental/vehical-details.php?hid=3

phpMyAdmin

Server: 127.0.0.1 > Database: carental

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
admin	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 Kib	-
tblbooking	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	2	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 Kib	-
tblbrands	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	6	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 Kib	-
tblcontactusinfo	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 Kib	-
tblcontactusquery	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 Kib	-
tblpages	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	4	MyISAM	latin1_swedish_ci	8.7 Kib	-
tblsubscribers	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 Kib	-
tbltestimonial	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	2	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 Kib	-
tblusers	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	5	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 Kib	-
tblvehicles	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	4	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 Kib	-
10 tables	Sum	27	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	152.7 Kib	0 B

[Print](#) [Data dictionary](#)

[Create table](#)

Console Number of columns: 4

Car Rental Portal | Admin Panel

Account

MAIN

- Dashboard
- Brands
- Vehicles
- Manage Booking
- Manage Testimonials
- Manage Contactus Query
- Reg Users
- Manage Pages
- Update Contact Info
- Manage Subscribers

Manage Bookings

BOOKINGS INFO

SUCCESS: Booking Successfully Cancelled

Show 10 entries Search:

#	Name	Vehicle	From Date	To Date	Message	Status	Posting date	Action
1	Tom K	BMW , 3 series	08/07/2021	10/07/2021	to have fun	Cancelled	2021-06-07 18:01:07	Confirm / Cancel
2	vishnu sri pranav	BMW , 3 series	08/07/2021	10/07/2021	to have fun	Confirmed	2021-06-07 22:18:33	Confirm / Cancel

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

PREVIOUS 1 NEXT

Result: Thus, the details of architectural design/framework/implementation along with the screenshots were provided.