

Report on

RatioDrive: A database for a ride sharing service

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Project Overview

RatioDrive is a MYSQL database centralizing all the necessary data about drivers, users, cars, trips, and financial transactions, this MySQL-based database is designed to manage the operations of a carpooling platform efficiently. It ensures safety and accountability by protecting user information, emergency contacts, trip histories, driver licenses, national identification documents, vehicle ownership records, and login histories. Model, registration number, year of manufacture, odometer readings, and other pertinent documents, such as tax and fitness expiration dates, are all arranged methodically in the vehicle information. Financial reporting is made simple by the system's monitoring of revenue sources, including commissions, payment methods, and trip earnings. The database facilitates easy querying, improves fleet management, and fosters operational transparency by systematically arranging all operational and financial data.

Contributions

Table 1: Team Member's Contributions

ID	Name	Tasks	Contribution
2312318042	Md. Azmine Amin Mormo	 Project Plan Project Overview Conceptual Diagram Logical Diagram Physical Diagram Data Population Query 	30%
2312760042	Md. Arif Ali Robin	 Project Objective Project description Scope Statement Query Table Creation Conclusion 	40%
2312201642	Shadman Tahmid Arib	 Project Deliverable Roles and Responsibilities Project Schedule Grant Chart Scope Statement Key Milestone Query Conclusion 	30%

1 Project Title

RatioDrive: A database for a ride sharing service

2 Project Description

A database designed for the purpose of effectively managing a carpooling service's operations, the MySQL database includes vital information for drivers, users, and the business. The system tracks the user's journey history with information such as dates, places, distance, length, fares, and ratings for the driver. It also keeps track of user information, contact information, and emergency contacts. Driving licenses, national identification numbers, automobile ownership, and login histories and emergency contacts are also stored so that the app can ensure the highest degree of security for its users, guaranteeing that all activities pertaining to them are recorded and monitored. The information of all the cars, including model, registration number, year of manufacture, and odometer readings, as well as crucial papers like tax and fitness expiration dates, are also managed the database. The system also keeps track of revenue information, including commissions, payment methods, earnings from each trip, and other financial transactions. The system improves the capacity of the carpooling service to effectively manage drivers, passengers, and vehicles by centralizing and organizing all of this data. It also provides clear reporting on trip activity, financial performance, and fleet management. The project architecture prioritizes efficient and simple querying of all private user and financial data, while providing a convenient way for drivers and users to track journeys, book rides, and leave reviews. The end goal is to enable an application that offers a productive and safe platform for overseeing the whole carpooling ecosystem, enhancing financial control, operational transparency, and user experience.

3 Project Objective

The objectives of this projects are:

- Ensure Rider and Driver Safety: The system will maintain detailed and accurate records of all users and drivers, including all sorts of identification documents and emergency contacts.
- Efficient Financial Tracking: The system tracks payment methods, trip fares, driver earnings, and commissions. By maintaining transparent and organized financial records and graphs, it will create an easy to use and understand interface for the users.
- Optimize Vehicle and Staff Management: The platform manages vehicle details such as registration numbers, model, maintenance records, and expiration dates of documents. It also includes staff or admin portals to assign roles, monitor activities to keep the user safe.
- Enhance Operational Efficiency: By integrating functionalities such as ride scheduling, user management, financial reporting, vehicle tracking into one single app, it smooths out the difficulty of a user in going from point A to point B
- Ensure Data Privacy and Security: Data privacy is a core priority. However these concerns will not be handled by the database and will be handled in the app building stage.
- **Promote Sustainable Transportation and Community Engagement:** By encouraging ride-sharing, the platform supports environmental sustainability and reduces traffic congestion. It also fosters a sense of community as people interact with each other as they go from place to place.
- Apply Database and Software Development Principles: This project demonstrates the effective use of database development conventions and technology and how it scales to the real world.

4 Project Scope

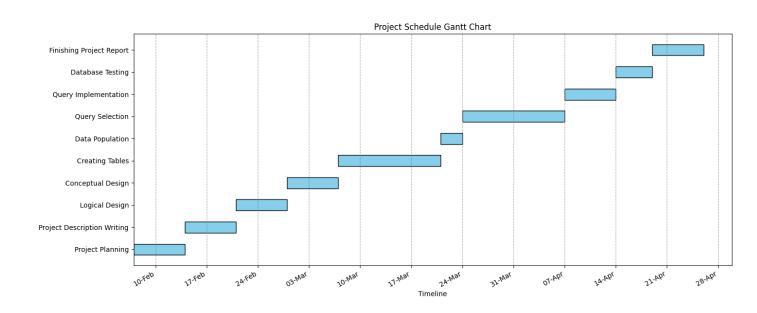
4.1 Scope Statement:

The goal of the **RatioDrive** project is to create a database that will be used to build a platform that will support a carpooling service's operations. Features such as vehicle management, payment and revenue tracking, trip booking and tracking modules, user and driver account management, and rating and review features will be included. Drivers and users will be able to maintain an easy-to-use profile on the system, which will include emergency contacts, driver's licenses, identification documents, and vehicle ownership. By matching drivers and passengers according to routes, preferences, and availability, it will make planning and booking rides easier. A dashboard will be created such that driver earnings, commissions, and payment options can be easily monitored. To guarantee operational compliance and vehicle safety, vehicle profiles, including registration information, maintenance logs, and important documents, will be managed through the platform. Users will be able to view past trips, fares, and driver ratings thanks to the system's maintenance of journey histories. Measures will be taken to prevent the use of the app strictly for professional taxi services. **RatioDrive** seeks to improve efficiency, guarantee passenger safety, and increase user trust by combining all the necessary carpooling functions into a single intuitive platform. The project will make use of contemporary technology to improve features over time, responding to the changing demands of the transportation sector and the carpooling community.

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities:

The Development Team is responsible for designing, developing, and testing the RatioDrive platform, ensuring that all core features are implemented effectively. The Project Manager oversees the project's execution, manages resource allocation, and ensures that the project is on track with deadlines. Stakeholders, including users, drivers, volunteers, and car repair garage owners, provide valuable feedback, participate in testing, and offer support throughout the project's lifecycle to ensure it meets the needs of the community.

4.3 Project Schedule:

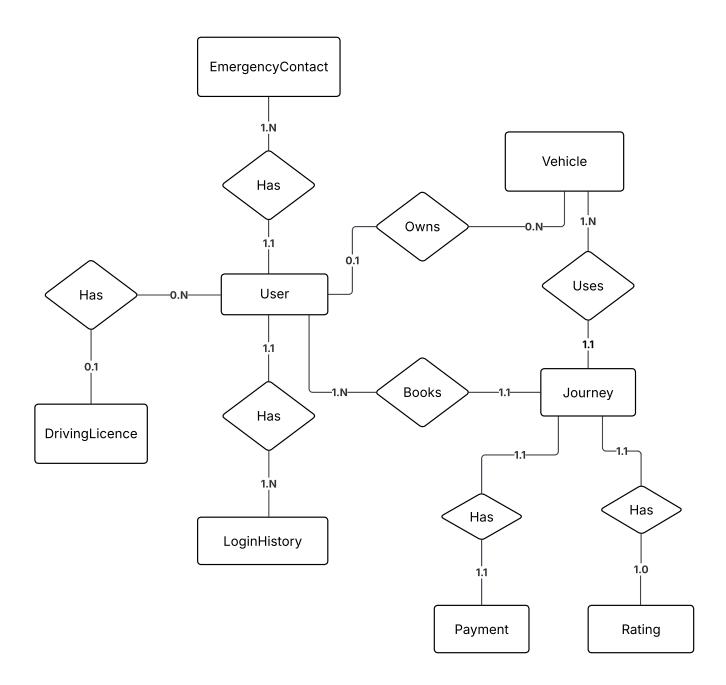


5 Deliverable

- User Portal: An interface that allows the users to view the prices, book a car according to their budget, look into their driver and also even cancel the ride if need be.
- Car Moderation Module: Tools for viewing and managing a drivers cars details. It can allow customer support to remove and an algorithm to prevent a driver for signing up when certain criteria are not met. The cars information from here may also be used to determine the fare.
- Admin Portal: A centralized platform for the customer support crew to view all the Drivers and their
 cars within a certain region. It differs from the Moderation Module by restricting key details about the
 cars and is more finance centric where the information about drivers cars and how much they earn are
 briefly stored.
- Offer Management Feature: A system to plan, manage, and track offers that may allow a driver to get extra commision or a user to get a better deal for a limited period of time.
- Payout Tracking System: A feature that monitors and handles the payout to the drivers at the end of
 every week. It logs their earnings for the week and makes transfers all at once on every Sunday.
- Driver AND User review Functionality: Both passengers and drivers will be able to review each other
 which will be stored and visible for all of their further patrons to view.
- Request Road Trip: A future addition where a passenger may request road trips in advance and drivers
 may read through a board of such requests before they travel somewhere somewhere further than a
 short ride which is generally the intended purpose of the application.
- Reporting and Analytics: Dashboards and reports that provide real-time insights into how often a
 driver is driving, how much money they are making, how often a user is using the application. This
 data is then used to offer discounts, commissions or even penalize drivers that are trying to abuse the
 platform by offering taxi services.

6 Diagrams

6.1 Conceptual Design Diagram



 $\textbf{Figure 1:} \ Conceptual \ design \ of \ the \ database$

6.2 Logical Design Diagram

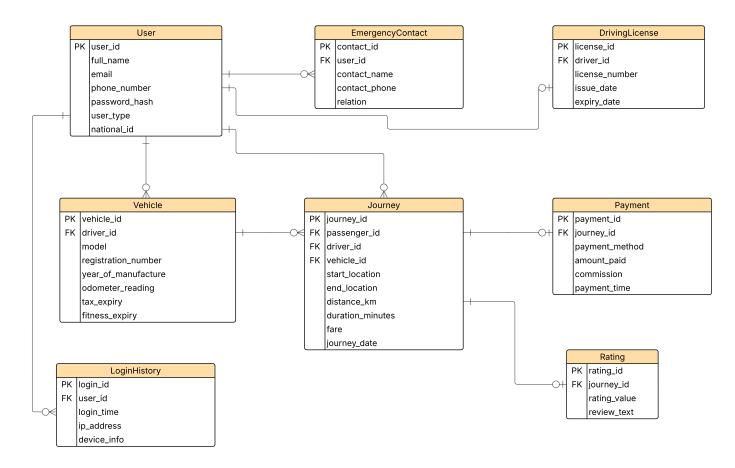


Figure 2: Logical design of the database

6.3 Physical Design Diagram

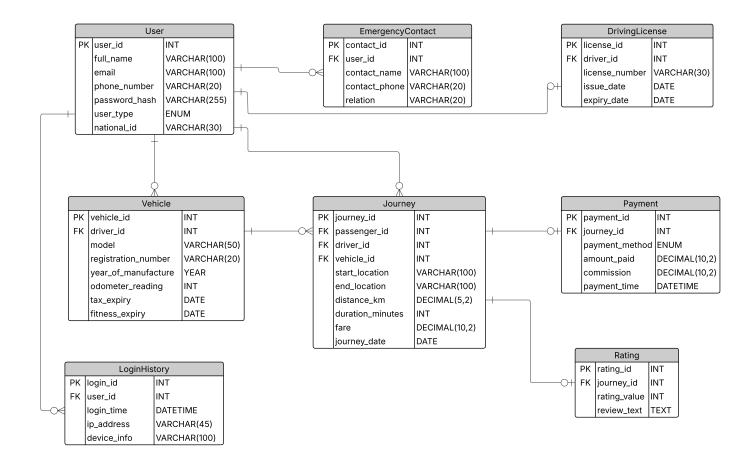


Figure 3: Physical design of the database

7 Table Creation

• Users:

```
CREATE TABLE Users (
user_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
full_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
phone_number VARCHAR(20),
password_hash VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
user_type ENUM('driver', 'passenger') NOT NULL,
national_id VARCHAR(30) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
created_at DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

10 );
```

• EmergencyContacts:

```
CREATE TABLE EmergencyContacts (

contact_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

user_id INT NOT NULL,

contact_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

contact_phone VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

relation VARCHAR(50),

FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id)

ON DELETE CASCADE

9 );
```

• Vehicles:

```
CREATE TABLE Vehicles (
vehicle_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
driver_id INT NOT NULL,
model VARCHAR(50),
registration_number VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
year_of_manufacture YEAR,
odometer_reading INT,
tax_expiry DATE,
fitness_expiry DATE,
fitness_expiry DATE,
FOREIGN KEY (driver_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE

13 );
```

• DrivingLicenses:

```
CREATE TABLE DrivingLicenses (
license_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
driver_id INT NOT NULL,
license_number VARCHAR(30) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
sissue_date DATE,
expiry_date DATE,
FOREIGN KEY (driver_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE

9 );
```

• Journeys:

```
CREATE TABLE Journeys (
      journey_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
      passenger_id INT NOT NULL,
      driver_id INT NOT NULL,
      vehicle_id INT NOT NULL,
      start_location VARCHAR(100),
      end_location VARCHAR(100),
      distance_km DECIMAL(5,2),
     duration_minutes INT,
     fare DECIMAL (10,2),
10
      journey_date DATETIME,
11
     FOREIGN KEY (passenger_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id),
      FOREIGN KEY (driver_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id),
     FOREIGN KEY (vehicle_id) REFERENCES Vehicles(vehicle_id)
15);
```

• Ratings:

```
CREATE TABLE Ratings (
rating_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
journey_id INT NOT NULL,
rating_value INT CHECK (rating_value BETWEEN 1 AND 5),
review_text TEXT,
FOREIGN KEY (journey_id) REFERENCES Journeys(journey_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE

);
```

• Payments:

```
CREATE TABLE Payments (

payment_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

journey_id INT NOT NULL,

payment_method ENUM('cash', 'card', 'mobile_banking') NOT NULL,

amount_paid DECIMAL(10,2),

commission DECIMAL(10,2),

payment_time DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

FOREIGN KEY (journey_id) REFERENCES Journeys(journey_id)

ON DELETE CASCADE

10 );
```

• LoginHistory:

```
CREATE TABLE LoginHistory (
login_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
user_id INT NOT NULL,
login_time DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
ip_address VARCHAR(45),
device_info VARCHAR(100),
FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE

);
```

7.1 Data Population:

Users:

```
INSERT INTO Users (full_name, email, phone_number, password_hash, user_type,
     national_id) VALUES
2 ('John Smith', 'john.smith@example.com', '123-456-7890', 'hashed_password_1', '
     driver', '1234567890123'),
3 ('Alice Johnson', 'alice.johnson@example.com', '234-567-8901', '
     hashed_password_2', 'passenger', '2345678901234'),
4 ('Robert Williams', 'robert.williams@example.com', '345-678-9012', '
     hashed_password_3', 'driver', '3456789012345'),
('Emily Brown', 'emily.brown@example.com', '456-789-0123', 'hashed_password_4',
     'passenger', '4567890123456'),
6 ('Michael Davis', 'michael.davis@example.com', '567-890-1234', '
     hashed_password_5', 'driver', '5678901234567'),
7 ('Jessica Wilson', 'jessica.wilson@example.com', '678-901-2345', '
     hashed_password_6', 'passenger', '6789098765432'),
8 ('Christopher Garcia', 'christopher.garcia@example.com', '789-012-3456', '
     hashed_password_7', 'driver', '7890123456789'),
9 ('Ashley Rodriguez', 'ashley.rodriguez@example.com', '890-123-4567', '
     hashed_password_8', 'passenger', '8901234567890'),
10 ('Matthew Martinez', 'matthew.martinez@example.com', '901-234-5678', '
     hashed_password_9', 'driver', '9012345678901'),
11 ('Brittany Robinson', 'brittany.robinson@example.com', '012-345-6789', '
     hashed_password_10', 'passenger', '0123456789012'),
12 ('Brandon Clark', 'brandon.clark@example.com', '123-567-9012', '
     hashed_password_11', 'driver', '1234567890987'),
13 ('Stephanie Young', 'stephanie.young@example.com', '234-678-0123', '
     hashed_password_12', 'passenger', '2345678901987'),
14 ('Justin Allen', 'justin.allen@example.com', '345-789-1234', 'hashed_password_13
     ', 'driver', '3456789012876'),
15 ('Nicole Hall', 'nicole.hall@example.com', '456-890-2345', 'hashed_password_14',
      'passenger', '4567890123765'),
16 ('Ryan Adams', 'ryan.adams@example.com', '567-901-3456', 'hashed_password_15', '
     driver', '5678901234654');
```

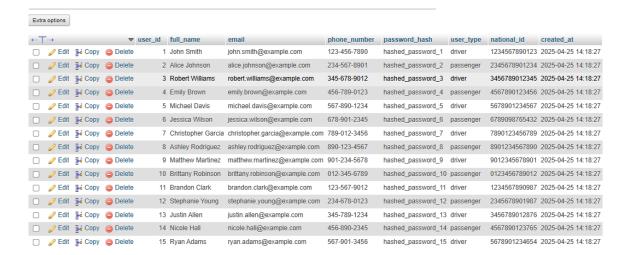


Figure 4: Users Table

EmergencyContacts:

```
INSERT INTO EmergencyContacts (user_id, contact_name, contact_phone,
     relation) VALUES
2 (1, 'Jane Smith', '987-654-3210', 'Spouse'),
3 (2, 'Tom Johnson', '876-543-2109', 'Parent'),
4 (3, 'Sara Williams', '765-432-1098', 'Sibling'),
5 (4, 'David Brown', '654-321-0987', 'Friend'),
6 (5, 'Karen Davis', '543-210-9876', 'Spouse'),
7 (6, 'Kevin Wilson', '432-109-8765', 'Parent'),
8 (7, 'Laura Garcia', '321-098-7654', 'Sibling'),
9 (8, 'Adam Rodriguez', '210-987-6543', 'Friend'),
10 (9, 'Susan Martinez', '109-876-5432', 'Spouse'),
11 (10, 'Paul Robinson', '098-765-4321', 'Parent'),
12 (11, 'Nancy Clark', '987-543-2100', 'Sibling'),
13 (12, 'Eric Young', '876-432-1099', 'Friend'),
14 (13, 'Michelle Allen', '765-321-0988', 'Spouse'),
15 (14, 'Jason Hall', '654-210-9877', 'Parent'),
16 (15, 'Lisa Adams', '543-109-8766', 'Sibling');
```

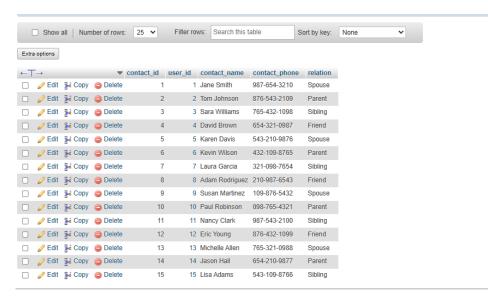


Figure 5: Emergency Contacts Table

Vehicles:

```
INSERT INTO Vehicles (driver_id, model, registration_number,
     year_of_manufacture, odometer_reading, tax_expiry, fitness_expiry) VALUES
2 (1, 'Toyota Camry', 'ABC-123', 2018, 50000, '2024-12-31', '2024-12-31'),
3 (3, 'Honda Civic', 'XYZ-789', 2019, 45000, '2025-01-15', '2025-01-15'),
4 (5, 'Ford F-150', 'DEF-456', 2020, 40000, '2024-11-30', '2024-11-30'),
5 (7, 'Chevrolet Malibu', 'GHI-012', 2017, 55000, '2025-02-28', '2025-02-28'),
6 (9, 'Nissan Altima', 'JKL-345', 2021, 35000, '2024-10-31', '2024-10-31'),
7 (11, 'Hyundai Sonata', 'MNO-678', 2016, 60000, '2025-03-31', '2025-03-31'),
8 (13, 'Kia Optima', 'PQR-901', 2022, 30000, '2024-09-30', '2024-09-30'),
9 (1, 'Toyota Corolla', 'STU-234', 2015, 65000, '2025-04-30', '2025-04-30'),
10 (3, 'Honda Accord', 'VWX-567', 2014, 70000, '2024-08-31', '2024-08-31'),
n (5, 'Ford Mustang', 'YZA-890', 2023, 25000, '2025-05-31', '2025-05-31'),
12 (7, 'Chevrolet Cruze', 'BCD-123', 2013, 75000, '2024-07-31', '2024-07-31'),
13 (9, 'Nissan Maxima', 'EFG-456', 2012, 80000, '2025-06-30', '2025-06-30'),
14 (11, 'Hyundai Elantra', 'HIJ-789', 2011, 85000, '2024-06-30', '2024-06-30'),
15 (13, 'Kia Soul', 'KLM-012', 2010, 90000, '2025-07-31', '2025-07-31'),
16 (1, 'Toyota RAV4', 'NOP-345', 2009, 95000, '2024-05-31', '2024-05-31');
17
```

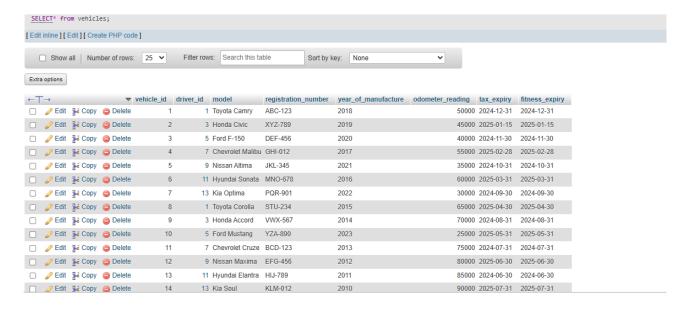


Figure 6: Vehicles Table

Driving Licenses:

```
INSERT INTO DrivingLicenses (driver_id, license_number, issue_date,
     expiry_date) VALUES
2 (1, 'DL12345', '2018-01-01', '2028-01-01'),
3 (3, 'DL67890', '2019-02-15', '2029-02-15'),
4 (5, 'DL11223', '2020-03-30', '2030-03-30'),
5 (7, 'DL44556', '2017-04-10', '2027-04-10'),
6 (9, 'DL77889', '2021-05-20', '2031-05-20'),
7 (11, 'DL22334', '2016-06-25', '2026-06-25'),
8 (13, 'DL55667', '2022-07-01', '2032-07-01'),
9 (1, 'DL88990', '2015-08-08', '2025-08-08'),
10 (3, 'DL33445', '2014-09-15', '2024-09-15'),
11 (5, 'DL66778', '2023-10-20', '2033-10-20'),
12 (7, 'DL99001', '2013-11-30', '2023-11-30'),
13 (9, 'DL44552', '2012-12-10', '2022-12-10'),
14 (11, 'DL77883', '2011-01-05', '2021-01-05'),
15 (13, 'DL22336', '2010-02-28', '2020-02-28'),
16 (1, 'DL55669', '2009-03-15', '2019-03-15');
```



Figure 7: Driving License Table

Journeys:

```
INSERT INTO Journeys (passenger_id, driver_id, vehicle_id, start_location , end_location, distance_km, duration_minutes, fare, journey_date) VALUES
2 (2, 1, 1, 'Downtown A', 'Suburb B', 15.5, 30, 25.00, '2024-01-10 08:00:00'),
3 (4, 3, 2, 'Suburb C', 'Airport D', 25.0, 45, 40.00, '2024-01-10 09:30:00'),
4 (6, 5, 3, 'Residential E', 'Commercial F', 10.0, 20, 18.00, '2024-01-10 10:45:00 '),
5 (8, 7, 4, 'Industrial G', 'Downtown H', 30.0, 50, 50.00, '2024-01-10 12:00:00'),
6 (10, 9, 5, 'Suburb I', 'Suburb J', 12.0, 25, 22.00, '2024-01-10 13:15:00'),
7 (12, 11, 6, 'Downtown K', 'Residential L', 18.0, 35, 30.00, '2024-01-10 14:30:00 '),
8 (14, 13, 7, 'Commercial M', 'Airport N', 28.0, 48, 45.00, '2024-01-10 15:45:00'),
9 (2, 1, 8, 'Suburb O', 'Downtown P', 14.0, 28, 24.00, '2024-01-11 08:00:00'),
10 (4, 3, 9, 'Residential Q', 'Industrial R', 22.0, 40, 38.00, '2024-01-11 10:45:00'),
11 (6, 5, 10, 'Downtown S', 'Commercial T', 9.0, 18, 16.00, '2024-01-11 10:45:00'),
12 (8, 7, 11, 'Suburb U', 'Suburb V', 11.0, 23, 20.00, '2024-01-11 12:00:00'),
```

```
(10, 9, 12, 'Residential W', 'Downtown X', 17.0, 33, 29.00, '2024-01-11 13:15:00 '),

14 (12, 11, 13, 'Commercial Y', 'Airport Z', 27.0, 46, 43.00, '2024-01-11 14:30:00' ),

15 (14, 13, 14, 'Downtown AA', 'Suburb BB', 13.0, 26, 23.00, '2024-01-11 15:45:00')

16 (2, 1, 15, 'Suburb CC', 'Residential DD', 21.0, 38, 36.00, '2024-01-11 17:00:00' );
```



Figure 8: Journeys Table

Ratings:

```
INSERT INTO Ratings (journey_id, rating_value, review_text) VALUES
2 (1, 5, 'Great ride!'),
3 (2, 4, 'Good service.'),
4 (3, 3, 'Average experience.'),
5 (4, 5, 'Excellent driver.'),
6 (5, 4, 'Comfortable journey.'),
7 (6, 3, 'Okay.'),
8 (7, 5, 'Highly recommended.'),
9 (8, 4, 'Nice and clean.'),
10 (9, 3, 'Could be better.'),
11 (10, 5, 'Fantastic!'),
12 (11, 4, 'Pleasant ride.'),
13 (12, 3, 'Nothing special.'),
14 (13, 5, 'The best.'),
15 (14, 4, 'Good value.'),
16 (15, 3, 'Just fine.');
```

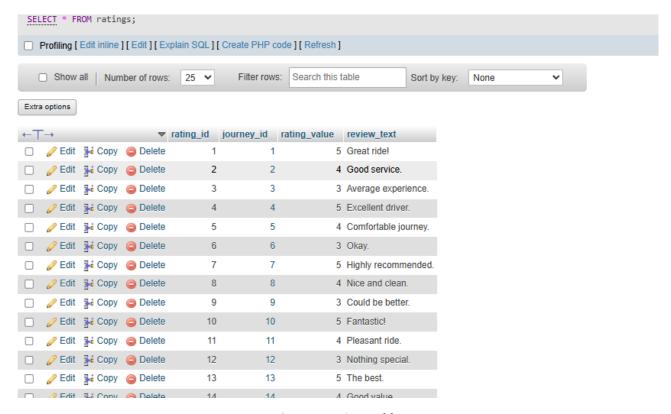


Figure 9: Ratings Table

Payments:

```
INSERT INTO Payments (journey_id, payment_method, amount_paid, commission
     ) VALUES
2 (1, 'card', 25.00, 2.50),
3 (2, 'cash', 40.00, 4.00),
4 (3, 'mobile_banking', 18.00, 1.80),
5 (4, 'card', 50.00, 5.00),
6 (5, 'cash', 22.00, 2.20),
7 (6, 'mobile_banking', 30.00, 3.00),
8 (7, 'card', 45.00, 4.50),
9 (8, 'cash', 24.00, 2.40),
10 (9, 'mobile_banking', 38.00, 3.80),
11 (10, 'card', 16.00, 1.60),
12 (11, 'cash', 20.00, 2.00),
13 (12, 'mobile_banking', 29.00, 2.90),
14 (13, 'card', 43.00, 4.30),
15 (14, 'cash', 23.00, 2.30),
16 (15, 'mobile_banking', 36.00, 3.60);
```

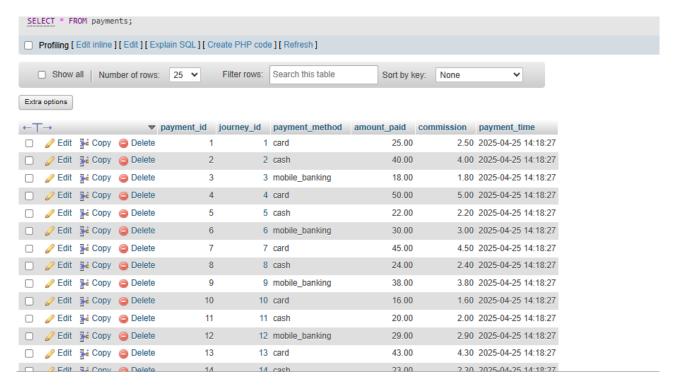


Figure 10: Payments Table

LoginHistory:

```
INSERT INTO LoginHistory (user_id, login_time, ip_address, device_info)
     VALUES
2 (1, '2024-01-10 07:55:00', '192.168.1.100', 'Web browser'),
3 (2, '2024-01-10 09:25:00', '192.168.1.101', 'Mobile app'),
4 (3, '2024-01-10 10:40:00', '192.168.1.102', 'Web browser'),
5 (4, '2024-01-10 11:55:00', '192.168.1.103', 'Mobile app'),
6 (5, '2024-01-10 13:10:00', '192.168.1.104', 'Web browser'),
7 (6, '2024-01-10 14:25:00', '192.168.1.105', 'Mobile app'),
8 (7, '2024-01-10 15:40:00', '192.168.1.106', 'Web browser'),
9 (8, '2024-01-11 07:55:00', '192.168.1.107', 'Mobile app'),
10 (9, '2024-01-11 09:25:00', '192.168.1.108', 'Web browser'),
11 (10, '2024-01-11 10:40:00', '192.168.1.109', 'Mobile app'),
12 (11, '2024-01-11 11:55:00', '192.168.1.110', 'Web browser'),
13 (12, '2024-01-11 13:10:00', '192.168.1.111', 'Mobile app'),
14 (13, '2024-01-11 14:25:00', '192.168.1.112', 'Web browser'),
15 (14, '2024-01-11 15:40:00', '192.168.1.113', 'Mobile app'),
16 (15, '2024-01-11 16:55:00', '192.168.1.114', 'Web browser');
```



Figure 11: Login History Table

8 Queries

8.1 Query List

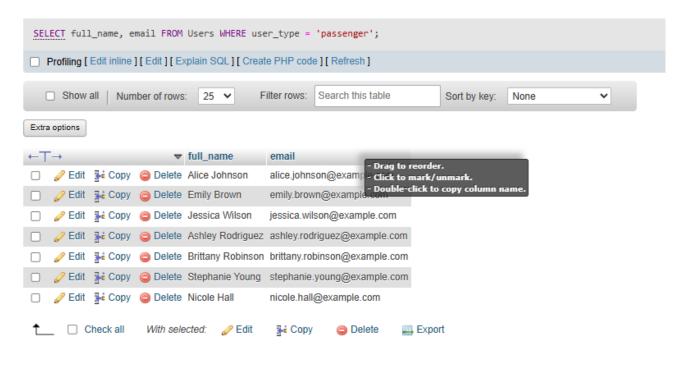
- Retrieve all passengers full names and their email addresses.
- List all drivers along with their vehicle models.
- Find all vehicles whose fitness expiry date is within the next 30 days.
- Count the number of journeys taken by each passenger.
- Find drivers who have not registered any vehicles yet.
- Retrieve journey details along with the driver's and passenger's names.
- List all emergency contacts for a given user.
- Retrieve all vehicles manufactured before 2015.
- Find the average rating received by each driver.
- List vehicles with expired tax or fitness certificates.
- Calculate total commission earned by the platform.
- Find the most popular payment method.
- List all journeys longer than 20 km.
- Count logins by device type.
- Find the busiest day for rides.
- List all emergency contacts for passengers.
- Calculate average fare per kilometer.
- Find drivers with multiple vehicles.
- Find the most recent login for each user.
- Calculate total distance traveled by each vehicle.
- List all 5-star ratings with their journey details.
- Calculate the average journey duration by driver.
- List all payments made via mobile banking with their journey details.
- Find drivers who haven't completed any journeys in the last month.
- Find passengers who spend more than average per journey.

8.2 SQL Query:

- Retrieve all passengers full names and their email addresses

```
SELECT full_name, email
FROM Users
WHERE user_type = 'passenger';

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```



- List all drivers along with their vehicle models.

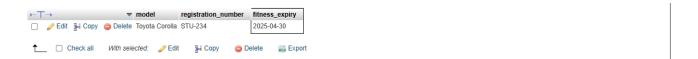
```
SELECT u.full_name, v.model
FROM Users u
JOIN Vehicles v ON u.user_id = v.driver_id;
```



Figure 12: Enter Caption

- Find all vehicles whose fitness expiry date is within the next 30 days.

```
SELECT model, registration_number, fitness_expiry
FROM Vehicles
WHERE fitness_expiry BETWEEN CURDATE() AND DATE_ADD(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 30 DAY);
```



- Count the number of journeys taken by each passenger.

```
SELECT u.full_name, COUNT(j.journey_id) AS total_journeys
FROM Users u
JOIN Journeys j ON u.user_id = j.passenger_id
GROUP BY u.user_id;
```



- Find drivers who have not registered any vehicles yet.

```
SELECT u.full_name
FROM Users u
LEFT JOIN Vehicles v ON u.user_id = v.driver_id
WHERE u.user_type = 'driver' AND v.vehicle_id IS NULL;
```



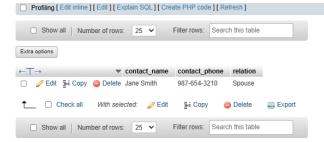
- Retrieve journey details along with the driver's and passenger's names.

```
SELECT j.start_location, j.end_location, d.full_name AS driver, p.
full_name AS passenger
FROM Journeys j
JOIN Users d ON j.driver_id = d.user_id
JOIN Users p ON j.passenger_id = p.user_id;
```

Extra options start_location end_location driver passenger John Smith Suburb C Airport D Robert Williams Emily Brown Residential E Commercial F Michael Davis Jessica Wilson Industrial G Downtown H Christopher Garcia Ashley Rodriguez Suburb I Suburb J Matthew Martinez Brittany Robinson Downtown K Residential L Brandon Clark Stephanie Young Commercial M Airport N Justin Allen Nicole Hall Suburb O Downtown P John Smith Alice Johnson Residential Q Industrial R Robert Williams Emily Brown Downtown S Commercial T Michael Davis Jessica Wilson Christopher Garcia Ashley Rodriguez Residential W Downtown X Matthew Martinez Brittany Robinson Brandon Clark Downtown AA Suburb BB Justin Allen Nicole Hall Suburb CC Residential DD John Smith Alice Johnson

- List all emergency contacts for a given user.

```
SELECT ec.contact_name, ec.contact_phone, ec.relation
FROM EmergencyContacts ec
WHERE ec.user_id = 1; -- Replace 1 with desired user_id
```



- Retrieve all vehicles manufactured before 2015.

```
SELECT model, registration_number, year_of_manufacture
FROM Vehicles
WHERE year_of_manufacture < 2015;
```



- Find the average rating received by each driver.

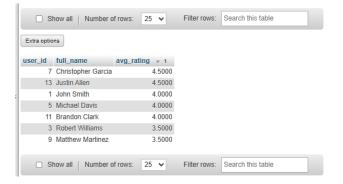
```
SELECT d.user_id, d.full_name, AVG(r.rating_value) AS avg_rating
FROM Users d

JOIN Journeys j ON d.user_id = j.driver_id

JOIN Ratings r ON j.journey_id = r.journey_id

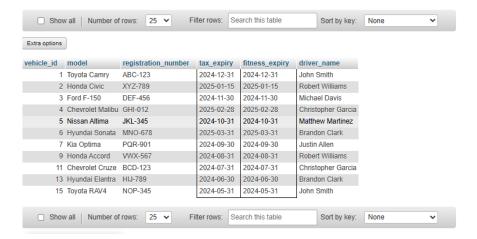
WHERE d.user_type = 'driver'
GROUP BY d.user_id, d.full_name

ORDER BY avg_rating DESC;
```



List vehicles with expired tax or fitness certificates

```
SELECT v.vehicle_id, v.model, v.registration_number,
v.tax_expiry, v.fitness_expiry,
u.full_name AS driver_name
FROM Vehicles v
JOIN Users u ON v.driver_id = u.user_id
WHERE v.tax_expiry < CURDATE() OR v.fitness_expiry < CURDATE();
```



- Calculate total commission earned by the platform)

```
SELECT SUM(commission) AS total_commission
FROM Payments;
```



- Find the most popular payment method

```
SELECT payment_method, COUNT(*) AS payment_count
FROM Payments
GROUP BY payment_method
ORDER BY payment_count DESC
LIMIT 1;
```



- List all journeys longer than 20 km

```
SELECT j.journey_id, p.full_name AS passenger,

d.full_name AS driver, j.distance_km

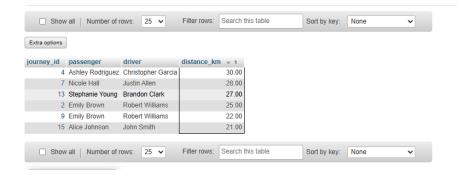
FROM Journeys j

JOIN Users p ON j.passenger_id = p.user_id

JOIN Users d ON j.driver_id = d.user_id

WHERE j.distance_km > 20

ORDER BY j.distance_km DESC;
```



Count logins by device type

```
SELECT
CASE
WHEN device_info LIKE '%Mobile%' THEN 'Mobile'
ELSE 'Web'
END AS device_type,
COUNT(*) AS login_count
FROM LoginHistory
GROUP BY device_type;
```



Find the busiest day for rides

```
SELECT DATE(journey_date) AS ride_date, COUNT(*) AS ride_count
FROM Journeys
GROUP BY ride_date
ORDER BY ride_count DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

- List all emergency contacts for passengers

```
SELECT u.full_name AS passenger,

ec.contact_name, ec.contact_phone, ec.relation
```

```
FROM Users u

JOIN EmergencyContacts ec ON u.user_id = ec.user_id

WHERE u.user_type = 'passenger';

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```



- Calculate average fare per kilometer

```
SELECT AVG(fare/distance_km) AS avg_fare_per_km
FROM Journeys
WHERE distance_km > 0;
```



- Find drivers with multiple vehicles

```
SELECT u.user_id, u.full_name, COUNT(v.vehicle_id) AS vehicle_count
FROM Users u

JOIN Vehicles v ON u.user_id = v.driver_id

WHERE u.user_type = 'driver'

GROUP BY u.user_id, u.full_name

HAVING COUNT(v.vehicle_id) > 1;
```



- Find the most recent login for each user

```
SELECT u.user_id, u.full_name, MAX(lh.login_time) AS last_login
FROM Users u
LEFT JOIN LoginHistory lh ON u.user_id = lh.user_id
GROUP BY u.user_id, u.full_name;
```



Calculate total distance traveled by each vehicle)

```
SELECT v.vehicle_id, v.model, v.registration_number,

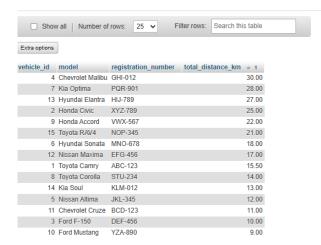
SUM(j.distance_km) AS total_distance_km

FROM Vehicles v

LEFT JOIN Journeys j ON v.vehicle_id = j.vehicle_id

GROUP BY v.vehicle_id, v.model, v.registration_number

ORDER BY total_distance_km DESC;
```



- List all 5-star ratings with their journey details

```
SELECT j.journey_id, p.full_name AS passenger,

d.full_name AS driver, j.start_location, j.end_location,

r.rating_value, r.review_text

FROM Journeys j

JOIN Ratings r ON j.journey_id = r.journey_id

JOIN Users p ON j.passenger_id = p.user_id

JOIN Users d ON j.driver_id = d.user_id

WHERE r.rating_value = 5;
```



Calculate the average journey duration by driver

```
SELECT d.user_id, d.full_name, AVG(j.duration_minutes) AS

avg_duration_minutes

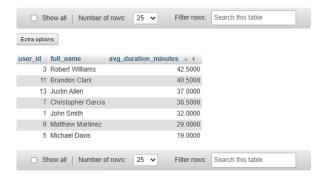
FROM Users d

JOIN Journeys j ON d.user_id = j.driver_id

WHERE d.user_type = 'driver'

GROUP BY d.user_id, d.full_name

ORDER BY avg_duration_minutes DESC;
```



- List all payments made via mobile banking with their journey details

```
SELECT p.payment_id, p.amount_paid,

d.full_name AS driver, ps.full_name AS passenger,

j.start_location, j.end_location

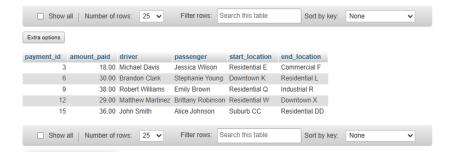
FROM Payments p

JOIN Journeys j ON p.journey_id = j.journey_id

JOIN Users d ON j.driver_id = d.user_id

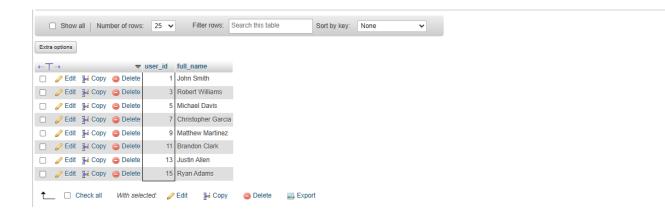
JOIN Users ps ON j.passenger_id = ps.user_id

WHERE p.payment_method = 'mobile_banking';
```



- Find drivers who haven't completed any journeys in the last month

```
SELECT u.user_id, u.full_name
FROM Users u
WHERE u.user_type = 'driver'
AND u.user_id NOT IN (
SELECT DISTINCT j.driver_id
FROM Journeys j
WHERE j.journey_date >= DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 MONTH)
);
```



- Find passengers who spend more than average per journey

```
p.user_id,
p.full_name,

COUNT(j.journey_id) AS journey_count,
ROUND(AVG(j.fare), 2) AS avg_spend_per_ride,
(SELECT ROUND(AVG(fare), 2) FROM Journeys) AS platform_avg

FROM Users p

JOIN Journeys j ON p.user_id = j.passenger_id

WHERE p.user_type = 'passenger'

GROUP BY p.user_id, p.full_name

HAVING AVG(j.fare) > (SELECT AVG(fare) FROM Journeys)

ORDER BY avg_spend_per_ride DESC;
```



9 Conclusions

A database designed for the purpose of effectively managing a carpooling service's operations, the MySQL database includes vital information for drivers, users, and the business. The system tracks the user's journey history with information such as dates, places, distance, length, fares, and ratings for the driver. It also keeps track of user information, contact information, and emergency contacts. Driving licenses, national identification numbers, automobile ownership, and login histories and emergency contacts are also stored so that the app can ensure the highest degree of security for its users, guaranteeing that all activities pertaining to them are recorded and monitored. The information of all the cars, including model, registration number, year of manufacture, and odometer readings, as well as crucial papers like tax and fitness expiration dates, are also managed the database. The system also keeps track of revenue information, including commissions, payment methods, earnings from each trip, and other financial transactions. The database improves the capacity of the carpooling service to effectively manage drivers, passengers, and vehicles by centralizing and organizing all of this data. It also provides clear reporting on trip activity, financial performance, and fleet management. The project architecture prioritizes efficient and simple querying of all private user and financial data, while providing a convenient way for drivers and users to track journeys, book rides, and leave reviews. The end goal is to enable an application that offers a productive and safe platform for overseeing the whole carpooling ecosystem, enhancing financial control, operational transparency, and user experience.

10 Acknowledgements

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