

## **Project Group: Group 11**

### **Project Title: Parking Lot Management System**

#### **Project carried out by**

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**BUAN 6320 - Database Foundations for Business Analytics**

**Fall 2024**

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## Introduction

The **Parking Lot Management System** is a technology-driven solution designed to streamline parking operations, reduce manual intervention, and enhance user system addresses common challenges such as inefficient space utilization, operational bottlenecks, and poor customer experiences. Its key features include real-time availability updates, online reservations, categorized space tracking (e.g., standard, compact, handicapped), and automated payment processing, ensuring a hassle-free experience for both drivers and parking lot operators.

The system also offers data analytics to help operators optimize space utilization and identify peak hours, leading to better decision-making. With its scalable design and open-source architecture, the system is adaptable to various parking lot layouts and sizes, making it suitable for malls, supermarkets, and urban areas. It supports the transition toward smart parking solutions, reduces congestion, and minimizes the environmental impact by cutting down vehicle idling time. Overall, this project aims to modernize parking management, improve urban mobility, and create a seamless parking experience for all stakeholders.

# Meeting Minutes

- **Meeting date: September 24, 2024: Microsoft Teams**

This meeting began with team introductions. The primary focus was developing the project charter, which outlined the scope and objectives of the parking management system.

- **Meeting date: September 30, 2024: In-person**

This was mostly a brainstorming session to design the database structure. The team came up with an initial set of tables required for the system, laying the foundation for the database schema.

- **Meeting date: October 7, 2024: In-person**

1. Came up with additional tables to enhance functionality and solve some many-to-many relationships
2. Set primary and foreign key relationships
3. Implemented necessary constraints
4. Distributed the work among team members

- **Meeting Date: October 21, 2024: Microsoft Teams**

1. Reviewed current progress
2. Discussed some stored programs for our system and allocated responsibilities for stored procedures development (divided work for functions, procedures, and triggers)

- **Meeting Date: October 28, 2024: In-person**

1. Data repopulation of database tables
2. Integration of stored procedures into the main script
3. Verification of data integrity

- **Meeting Date: November 18, 2024: In-person**

1. Planned the presentation structure and content
2. Complete presentation materials
3. Brainstorm creative ideas for the project's YouTube video presentation.

# Project Charter

- **Project Title:** Parking Lot Management System
- **Prepared By:**
  - Regis Yizerwe
  - Deepali Attavar
  - Gurjas Chawla
  - Nissy Shirley Guduri
  - Shruthi Kannapiran
  - Supriya Mohan
- **Date:** 09/27/2024
- **Project Objective:**
  - To optimize Parking Efficiency
  - To Automate Parking Management
  - To Enhance User Experience
  - Enable Data-Driven Decisions
  - Ensure Scalability and Flexibility
- **Assumptions:**
  - Constant demand for parking
  - Reliable real-time technology access
  - User familiarity with technology
  - Standardized parking lot layouts
  - Willingness to automate
- **Scope:**
  - Parking space management
  - Parking space listing
  - Availability and occupancy tracking
  - Parking reservation system
  - Checkout and payment processing

## Project writeup

The Parking Lot Management System is designed to modernize parking operations by leveraging technology to address inefficiencies and improve the overall user experience. This system offers a comprehensive solution for parking lot operators to manage spaces effectively and for drivers to find parking spots with ease. Key features include real-time monitoring of parking availability, automated reservation capabilities, categorized tracking of space types (e.g., standard, compact, handicapped), and accurate billing through automated payment systems. These functionalities reduce the need for manual oversight, lowering operational costs while enhancing convenience for customers.

In addition to streamlining parking operations, the system provides data analytics tools to help operators make informed decisions about space utilization and predict peak usage times. Its open-source design allows for scalability and customization, making it suitable for diverse environments, from small private lots to large urban parking facilities. Integration with existing infrastructure and payment gateways ensures a smooth transition for operators adopting this system. The project includes several key milestones to ensure timely and efficient delivery of its components:

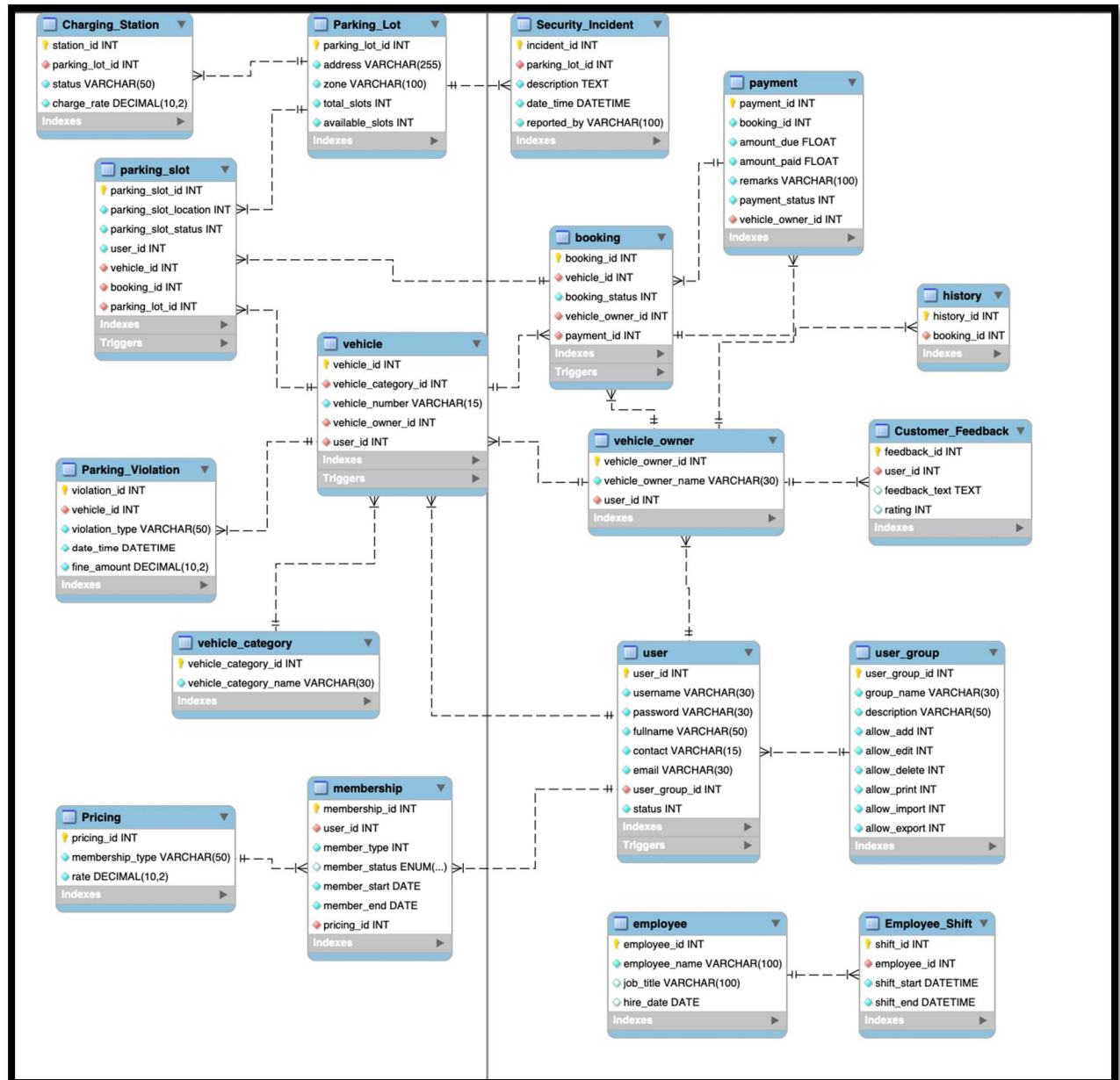
- **Project Initialization and Requirement Gathering (09/25/2024):** Completing the scoping phase, gathering requirements, and defining objectives.
- **Completion of Requirement Analysis (09/30/2024):** Finalizing the scope and preparing a detailed feature set document.
- **ER Diagram Design (10/02/2024):** Designing the entity-relationship diagram to represent the database structure.
- **System Development Phase 1 (10/07/2024):** Developing basic modules for parking space management and listing.
- **System Development Phase 2 (10/21/2024):** Implementing availability tracking, reservation, and checkout/payment functionalities.
- **Testing and Quality Assurance (10/28/2024):** Conducting rigorous testing to ensure system reliability and user satisfaction.
- **System Deployment and User Training (11/18/2024):** Deploying the final system, providing training sessions, and delivering user manuals.

The project supports the growing demand for smart parking solutions in urban areas, reducing congestion and environmental impact by minimizing the time and fuel wasted in searching for parking. By automating routine processes and offering real-time insights, the Parking Lot Management System aligns with modern trends in automation and data-driven management. This project not only improves operational efficiency and customer satisfaction but also contributes to broader smart city initiatives, making it a forward-thinking solution to a critical urban challenge.

### Impact Statement:

The system impacts various areas, including integration with existing systems, IT infrastructure requirements, operational workflows, and data security. It offers a streamlined solution for parking management but requires customer education and additional infrastructure to support real-time operations.

### ER Diagram:



## Database Tables

Our database is made of the following tables

1. **Vehicle** - Stores vehicle information (vehicle\_id, category, number, owner)
2. **vehicle\_category** - Contains different categories of vehicles
3. **vehicle\_owner** - Stores information about vehicle owners
4. **parking\_slot** - Manages individual parking slots and their status
5. **Booking**- Handles parking space bookings
6. **Payment**- Tracks payment information for bookings
7. **User**- Stores user account information
8. **user\_group**- Defines user groups and their permissions
9. **History**- Maintains booking history
10. **Membership**- Manages user memberships and their status
11. **Parking\_lot**- Contains information about different parking facilities
12. **Pricing**- Defines pricing for different membership types
13. **Parking\_Violation**- Records parking violations and fines
14. **Security\_Incident**- Logs security incidents at parking lots
15. **Customer\_Feedback**- Stores customer ratings and feedback
16. **Employee**- Contains employee information
17. **Employee\_Shift**- Manages employee work shifts.
18. **Charging\_Station**- Tracks electric vehicle charging stations



## Complex Queries

### 1. This Query Fetch Detailed Parking Slot and Booking Information

This query retrieves comprehensive details about occupied parking slots, providing a holistic view of parking transactions including parking lot, vehicle, owner, booking, and payment information.

```
SELECT
    parking_slot.parking_slot_id, parking_slot.parking_slot_location,
    parking_slot.parking_slot_status, Parking_Lot.address AS parking_lot_address,
    Parking_Lot.zone AS parking_zone,
    Parking_Lot.available_slots AS parking_lot_available_slots,
    vehicle.vehicle_number AS vehicle_number,
    vehicle_owner.vehicle_owner_name AS owner_name,
    user.username AS owner_username,
    booking.booking_id, booking.booking_status,
    payment.payment_id, payment.amount_due,
    payment.amount_paid, payment.payment_status,
    CASE
        WHEN membership.member_status = 'active' THEN 'Member'
        ELSE 'Non-Member'
    END AS membership_status
FROM
    parking_slot
JOIN
    booking ON parking_slot.booking_id = booking.booking_id
JOIN
    vehicle ON booking.vehicle_id = vehicle.vehicle_id
JOIN
    vehicle_owner ON vehicle.vehicle_owner_id = vehicle_owner.vehicle_owner_id
JOIN
    user ON vehicle_owner.user_id = user.user_id
```

JOIN

Parking\_Lot ON parking\_slot.parking\_lot\_id = Parking\_Lot.parking\_lot\_id

JOIN

payment ON booking.payment\_id = payment.payment\_id

LEFT JOIN

membership ON user.user\_id = membership.user\_id

WHERE parking\_slot.parking\_slot\_status = 1 -- Only occupied parking slots

ORDER BY parking\_slot.parking\_slot\_location ASC;

### Result:

parking_slot_id	parking_slot_location	parking_slot_status	parking_lot_address	parking_zone	parking_lot_available_slots	vehicle_number	owner_name	owner_username	booking_id	booking_status	payment_id	amount_due	amount_paid	payment_status	membership_status
2	102	1	456 Elm St	Suburbs	150	CDE4567	Olivia Cook	customer13	2	1	30	250	125	0	Non-Member
2	102	1	456 Elm St	Suburbs	150	CDE4567	Olivia Cook	customer13	2	1	30	250	125	0	Non-Member
3	103	1	789 Oak Ave	City Center	250	FGH5678	Liam Moore	customer8	3	1	12	110	110	1	Non-Member
5	105	1	456 Elm St	Suburbs	150	FGH7890	Grace Reed	supervisor8	5	1	28	180	90	0	Non-Member
7	107	1	404 Cedar St	City Center	300	PQR2345	Mike Ross	customer4	7	0	14	250	250	1	Member
9	109	1	606 Spruce St	Downtown	80	LMN2345	John Doe	operator2	9	0	16	120	120	1	Non-Member
9	109	1	606 Spruce St	Downtown	80	LMN2345	John Doe	operator2	9	0	16	120	120	1	Non-Member
11	111	1	808 Palm Dr	City Center	350	GHI1234	Ella Roberts	supervisor6	11	0	24	300	150	0	Non-Member
11	111	1	808 Palm Dr	City Center	350	GHI1234	Ella Roberts	supervisor6	11	0	24	300	150	0	Non-Member
13	113	1	1010 Fir Ave	Downtown	90	LMN2345	John Doe	operator2	13	1	3	200	200	1	Non-Member
13	113	1	1010 Fir Ave	Downtown	90	LMN2345	John Doe	operator2	13	1	3	200	200	1	Non-Member
15	115	1	1212 Pine Dr	City Center	270	STU4567	Nina Lopez	operator4	15	1	13	160	160	1	Member

## 2. Query to Calculate Revenue and Violations per Parking Lot

This query calculates total violations, revenue, and payment statistics for each parking lot, enabling management to assess parking lot financial performance.

```
SELECT
    Parking_Lot.parking_lot_id,
    Parking_Lot.address AS parking_lot_address,
    Parking_Lot.zone AS parking_zone,
    COUNT(Parking_Violation.violation_id) AS total_violations,
    SUM(payment.amount_paid) AS total_revenue,
    COUNT(payment.payment_id) AS total_payments,
    ROUND(AVG(payment.amount_paid), 2) AS avg_payment_amount
FROM
    Parking_Lot
LEFT JOIN
    parking_slot ON Parking_Lot.parking_lot_id = parking_slot.parking_lot_id
LEFT JOIN
    booking ON parking_slot.booking_id = booking.booking_id
LEFT JOIN
    payment ON booking.payment_id = payment.payment_id
LEFT JOIN
    Parking_Violation ON Parking_Violation.vehicle_id = booking.vehicle_id
GROUP BY
    Parking_Lot.parking_lot_id, Parking_Lot.address, Parking_Lot.zone
ORDER BY
    total_revenue DESC;
```

**Result:**

parking_lot_id	parking_lot_address	parking_zone	total_violations	total_revenue	total_payments	avg_payment_amount
1	123 Main St	Downtown	3	640	4	160
13	1010 Fir Ave	Downtown	3	600	3	200
8	505 Redwood Blvd	Industrial Area	3	450	3	150
25	2222 Fir Blvd	Downtown	2	440	2	220
6	303 Birch Rd	Suburbs	3	360	3	120
34	3131 Palm Blvd	Suburbs	2	340	2	170
50	4747 Birch Rd	Suburbs	3	300	3	100
20	1717 Redwood St	Industrial Area	2	300	2	150
29	2626 Maple Blvd	Downtown	1	270	1	270
45	4242 Fir Blvd	Downtown	2	260	2	130
7	404 Cedar St	City Center	1	250	1	250
17	1414 Maple Ave	Downtown	0	250	1	250
23	2020 Palm Rd	City Center	2	250	2	125
47	4444 Pine Ave	City Center	0	240	1	240
28	2525 Oak Blvd	Industrial Area	0	240	1	240
26	2323 Chestnut Ave	Suburbs	1	220	1	220
10	707 Willow Ln	Suburbs	0	220	1	220
12	909 Sequoia St	Industrial Area	1	220	1	220
2	456 Elm St	Suburbs	2	215	2	107.5
18	1515 Birch Blvd	Suburbs	0	200	1	200
21	1818 Spruce Ave	Downtown	0	200	1	200
39	3636 Maple Blvd	City Center	1	200	1	200
43	4040 Redwood Rd	City Center	1	190	1	190
42	3939 Sequoia Blvd	Suburbs	1	190	1	190
16	1313 Oak St	Industrial Area	1	180	1	180
14	1111 Chestnut Rd	Suburbs	1	180	1	180
46	4343 Chestnut Rd	Suburbs	0	180	1	180
44	4141 Palm Ave	Industrial Area	1	170	1	170
15	1212 Pine Dr	City Center	1	160	1	160
40	3737 Birch Blvd	Industrial Area	1	160	1	160
41	3838 Cedar Rd	Downtown	1	150	1	150

### 3. Vehicle Owners with the Highest Parking Violations

This query identifies vehicle owners with more than three violations, helping track problematic vehicle owners and potential repeat offenders.

```
SELECT
    vo.vehicle_owner_name,
    vo.user_id,
    COUNT(pv.violation_id) AS total_violations
FROM
    vehicle_owner vo
JOIN
    vehicle v ON vo.vehicle_owner_id = v.vehicle_owner_id
LEFT JOIN
    Parking_Violation pv ON v.vehicle_id = pv.vehicle_id
GROUP BY
    vo.vehicle_owner_name, vo.user_id
HAVING
    total_violations > 3 -- Only show owners with more than 3 violations
ORDER BY
    total_violations DESC;
```

**Result:**

vehicle_owner_name	user_id	total_violations
Jane Smith	3	4
Bob Johnson	5	4
John Doe	6	4

#### 4. This query gives the count of Vehicles by Category

This query counts total vehicles in each vehicle category, providing insights into vehicle type distribution and helping management understand the composition of vehicles using the facilities.

```
SELECT
    vc.vehicle_category_name,
    COUNT(v.vehicle_id) AS total_vehicles
FROM vehicle v
JOIN
    vehicle_category vc ON v.vehicle_category_id = vc.vehicle_category_id
GROUP BY vc.vehicle_category_name
ORDER BY total_vehicles DESC;
```

#### Result:

vehicle_category_name	total_vehicles
Car	5
Motorcycle	4
Truck	4
Van	4
Convertible	4
Electric Vehicle	3
Bicycle	3
Scooter	3
SUV	3
Pickup Truck	3
Minivan	3
ATV	3
Tractor	3
Golf Cart	3
Bus	2

## 5. This query finds the least used parking lot

This query finds the parking lot with the lowest number of bookings, allowing management to investigate reasons for low utilization and potentially optimize or repurpose the facility.

```
SELECT
    Parking_Lot.parking_lot_id,
    Parking_Lot.address,
    COUNT(parking_slot.parking_slot_id) AS total_bookings
FROM
    Parking_Lot
    LEFT JOIN parking_slot ON Parking_Lot.parking_lot_id = parking_slot.parking_lot_id
GROUP BY
    Parking_Lot.parking_lot_id, Parking_Lot.address
ORDER BY
    total_bookings ASC
LIMIT 1;
```

### Result:

parking_lot_id	address	total_bookings
4	101 Pine Blvd	0

**6. This query finds the top 3 vehicle owners with the highest total amount paid, along with their total amount paid**

This query identifies highest-paying vehicle owners, offering valuable insights into revenue generation and potential high-value customers for targeted marketing or loyalty programs.

```
SELECT
    vehicle_owner.vehicle_owner_name,
    SUM(payment.amount_paid) AS total_amount_paid
FROM
    vehicle_owner
    INNER JOIN booking ON vehicle_owner.vehicle_owner_id = booking.vehicle_owner_id
    INNER JOIN payment ON booking.payment_id = payment.payment_id
GROUP BY
    vehicle_owner.vehicle_owner_name
ORDER BY
    total_amount_paid DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

**Result:**

vehicle_owner_name	total_amount_paid
Jackson Turner	270
Sophia Harris	250
Benjamin Sanders	250



## 7. Query to Find Available Parking Slots by Category and Occupancy Status

This query provides a count of available and occupied slots per vehicle category, helping manage parking slot allocation and understand utilization patterns across different vehicle types.

```
SELECT vc.vehicle_category_name,  
       SUM(CASE WHEN ps.parking_slot_status = 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS available_slots,  
       SUM(CASE WHEN ps.parking_slot_status = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS occupied_slots  
FROM parking_slot ps  
JOIN vehicle v ON ps.user_id = v.user_id  
JOIN vehicle_category vc ON v.vehicle_category_id = vc.vehicle_category_id  
GROUP BY vc.vehicle_category_name;
```

### Result:

vehicle_category_name	available_slots	occupied_slots
Car	4	2
Truck	3	1
Motorcycle	2	3
Bicycle	1	3
Scooter	1	2
Van	0	4
SUV	2	1
Convertible	1	3
Minivan	1	2
Pickup Truck	1	2
ATV	3	0
Electric Vehicle	0	2
Golf Cart	2	1
Tractor	0	3
Bus	2	0

## 8. Query to Retrieve Most Frequent Users of Parking Slots

This query identifies top users, useful for understanding user behavior, developing customer profiles, and potentially creating personalized services or loyalty programs.

```
SELECT u.user_id,  
       u.username,  
       COUNT(ps.parking_slot_id) AS total_parking_events  
FROM user u  
JOIN vehicle v ON u.user_id = v.user_id  
JOIN parking_slot ps ON v.vehicle_id = ps.parking_slot_id  
GROUP BY u.user_id, u.username  
ORDER BY total_parking_events DESC  
LIMIT 10;
```

### Result:

user_id	username	total_parking_events
6	operator2	3
22	security5	2
3	customer1	2
5	customer2	2
15	security3	2
9	customer3	2
14	customer5	2
12	operator4	2
13	supervisor2	2
50	security12	1

## 9. Query for User Behavior and Vehicle Type Analysis

```
SELECT
    u.user_id,
    u.fullname,
    COUNT(DISTINCT v.vehicle_id) AS owned_vehicles,
    COUNT(DISTINCT b.booking_id) AS total_bookings,
    AVG(cf.rating) AS avg_feedback_rating
FROM user u
JOIN user_group ug ON u.user_group_id = ug.user_group_id
LEFT JOIN vehicle_owner vo ON u.user_id = vo.user_id
LEFT JOIN vehicle v ON vo.vehicle_owner_id = v.vehicle_owner_id
LEFT JOIN booking b ON vo.vehicle_owner_id = b.vehicle_owner_id
LEFT JOIN Customer_Feedback cf ON u.user_id = cf.user_id
WHERE ug.group_name = 'Customer'
GROUP BY u.user_id
HAVING total_bookings > 0
ORDER BY total_bookings DESC, avg_feedback_rating DESC;
```

### Result:

user_id	fullname	owned_vehicles	total_bookings	avg_feedback_rating
3	Jane Smith	2	1	5.0000
11	Nina Lopez	1	1	5.0000
28	Amelia Martinez	1	1	5.0000
32	Zoe Perez	1	1	5.0000
9	Lily Thomas	2	1	4.0000
17	Jacob Young	2	1	4.0000
21	Harper Nelson	1	1	4.0000
39	Ethan Murphy	0	1	4.0000
45	Oliver Rivera	1	1	4.0000
5	Bob Johnson	2	1	3.0000
25	Mason Martin	2	1	3.0000
36	Noah Evans	0	1	3.0000
42	Grace Reed	1	1	3.0000
48	Michael Hughes	1	1	3.0000
14	Lucas Walker	0	1	2.0000

## 10. Query for Security Incidents with Parking Lot Details

```
SELECT si.incident_id, si.description, si.date_time, si.reported_by,  
       pl.address, pl.zone  
FROM Security_Incident si  
JOIN Parking_Lot pl ON si.parking_lot_id = pl.parking_lot_id  
LIMIT 10;
```

### Result:

incident_id	description	date_time	reported_by	address	zone
1	Suspicious activity near entrance	2023-01-15 18:30:00	John Doe	123 Main St	Downtown
2	Attempted vehicle break-in	2023-02-12 20:45:00	Jane Smith	456 Elm St	Suburbs
3	Vandalism in parking lot	2023-03-22 11:10:00	Emily Davis	789 Oak Ave	City Center
4	Unauthorized vehicle in reserved spot	2023-04-05 14:00:00	Michael Brown	101 Pine Blvd	Industrial Area
5	Fight reported between two drivers	2023-04-20 16:30:00	Sarah Wilson	202 Maple Dr	Downtown
6	Loitering near parking area	2023-05-05 19:20:00	Chris Lee	303 Birch Rd	Suburbs
7	Suspicious package found	2023-06-01 09:15:00	Laura Kim	404 Cedar St	City Center
8	Vehicle fire incident	2023-06-15 08:45:00	Daniel Garcia	505 Redwood Blvd	Industrial Area
9	Unauthorized vendor solicitation	2023-07-10 10:30:00	James Scott	606 Spruce St	Downtown
10	Vehicle hit-and-run reported	2023-08-02 13:15:00	Sophia Turner	707 Willow Ln	Suburbs

## 11. Query for Employee Shifts with Performance Metrics

This query provides details about employee shifts and basic information, helping track employee work patterns and potentially supporting workforce management strategies.

```
SELECT es.shift_id, es.shift_start, es.shift_end,  
       e.employee_name, e.job_title, e.hire_date  
FROM Employee_Shift es  
JOIN employee e ON es.employee_id = e.employee_id  
LIMIT 10;
```

### Result:

shift_id	shift_start	shift_end	employee_name	job_title	hire_date
1	2023-10-01 08:00:00	2023-10-01 16:00:00	Emily Davis	Security Officer	2023-03-05
2	2023-10-01 09:00:00	2023-10-01 17:00:00	Mark Lee	Parking Manager	2020-09-10
3	2023-10-01 10:00:00	2023-10-01 18:00:00	Anna Thompson	Technician	2021-05-25
4	2023-10-01 11:00:00	2023-10-01 19:00:00	John Doe	Customer Service Representative	2022-07-14
5	2023-10-01 12:00:00	2023-10-01 20:00:00	Sophia Kim	Maintenance Worker	2021-11-23
6	2023-10-01 13:00:00	2023-10-01 21:00:00	Michael Brown	Security Supervisor	2019-12-12
7	2023-10-01 14:00:00	2023-10-01 22:00:00	Sarah Wilson	Parking Attendant	2022-02-18
8	2023-10-01 15:00:00	2023-10-01 23:00:00	David Green	IT Specialist	2020-03-30
9	2023-10-01 16:00:00	2023-10-01 00:00:00	Olivia Johnson	Operations Manager	2018-06-04
10	2023-10-01 17:00:00	2023-10-01 01:00:00	Liam Garcia	Technician	2023-01-15

## 12. Vehicle Owners with Frequent Violations and Their Booking History.

This query identifies vehicle owners with multiple parking violations and provides their booking history:

```
SELECT
    vo.vehicle_owner_id,
    vo.vehicle_owner_name,
    COUNT(DISTINCT pv.violation_id) AS violation_count,
    GROUP_CONCAT(DISTINCT pv.violation_type) AS violation_types,
    SUM(pv.fine_amount) AS total_fines,
    COUNT(DISTINCT b.booking_id) AS total_bookings,
    AVG(p.amount_paid) AS average_payment
FROM
    vehicle_owner vo
JOIN
    vehicle v ON vo.vehicle_owner_id = v.vehicle_owner_id
LEFT JOIN
    Parking_Violation pv ON v.vehicle_id = pv.vehicle_id
LEFT JOIN
    booking b ON vo.vehicle_owner_id = b.vehicle_owner_id
LEFT JOIN
    payment p ON b.payment_id = p.payment_id
GROUP BY
    vo.vehicle_owner_id, vo.vehicle_owner_name
HAVING
    violation_count > 1
ORDER BY
    violation_count DESC, total_fines DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

**Result:**

vehicle_o wner_id	vehicle_owner_name	violation count	violation_types	total_ fines	total_bo okings	average_ payment
2	Bob Johnson	4	Blocking Pedestrian Access,Illegal Parking,No Parking Permit	410	1	150
1	Jane Smith	4	Fire Lane Violation,Loading Zone Violation,Overstay	355	1	100
3	John Doe	4	Exceeding Time Limit,Expired Meter,Unpaid Parking	220	1	200
44	William Price	3	Improper Parking,Parking in a Handicap Zone	370	1	200
16	Ryan Adams	3	No License Plate,No Parking Permit	270	1	120
5	Alice Brown	2	Failure to Pay Fee,Fire Lane Violation	285	1	180
10	Olivia Green	2	Blocking Driveway,Unpaid Citation	215	1	170
45	Sophia Gray	2	Reserved Space Violation,Unauthorized Area	205	1	150
6	Charlie Wilson	2	Blocking Entrance,Double Parking	185	1	125
38	Benjamin Sanders	2	Expired Meter,Parking on Grass	85	1	250

### 13. Parking Lot Utilization and Revenue Analysis

This query analyzes the utilization and revenue of parking lots, including violation data:

```
SELECT
    pl.parking_lot_id,
    pl.address,
    pl.zone,
    COUNT(DISTINCT b.booking_id) AS total_bookings,
    AVG(p.amount_paid) AS average_payment,
    SUM(p.amount_paid) AS total_revenue,
    COUNT(DISTINCT pv.violation_id) AS violation_count,
    SUM(pv.fine_amount) AS total_fines,
    (pl.total_slots - pl.available_slots) / pl.total_slots * 100 AS occupancy_rate,
    AVG(cf.rating) AS average_rating
FROM Parking_Lot pl
LEFT JOIN
    parking_slot ps ON pl.parking_lot_id = ps.parking_lot_id
LEFT JOIN
    booking b ON ps.booking_id = b.booking_id
LEFT JOIN
    payment p ON b.payment_id = p.payment_id
LEFT JOIN
    vehicle v ON b.vehicle_id = v.vehicle_id
LEFT JOIN
    Parking_Violation pv ON v.vehicle_id = pv.vehicle_id
LEFT JOIN
    Customer_Feedback cf ON b.vehicle_owner_id = cf.user_id
GROUP BY pl.parking_lot_id, pl.address, pl.zone, pl.total_slots, pl.available_slots
HAVING total_bookings > 0
ORDER BY total_revenue DESC, occupancy_rate DESC
LIMIT 10;
```



**Result:**

<b>parking lot_id</b>	<b>address</b>	<b>zone</b>	<b>total_bo okings</b>	<b>average_ payment</b>	<b>total_r evenue</b>	<b>violation _count</b>	<b>total_ fines</b>	<b>occupancy _rate</b>	<b>average _rating</b>
1	123 Main St	Downtown	2	160	640	3	270	50	3.25
13	1010 Fir Ave	Downtown	1	200	600	3	195	30.7692	5
8	505 Redwood Blvd	Industrial Area	1	150	450	3	330	25	2
25	2222 Fir Blvd	Downtown	1	220	440	2	205	35.7143	4
6	303 Birch Rd	Suburbs	1	120	360	3	370	33.3333	4
34	3131 Palm Blvd	Suburbs	1	170	340	2	185	22.7273	2
20	1717 Redwood St	Industrial Area	1	150	300	2	215	23.8095	5
50	4747 Birch Rd	Suburbs	1	100	300	3	155	20	5
29	2626 Maple Blvd	Downtown	1	270	270	1	100	31.25	5
45	4242 Fir Blvd	Downtown	1	130	260	2	285	45.4545	2

## Stored procedures

### 1. CalculateMembershipDiscount

**/\* This procedure calculates the final membership discount rate based on the user's membership status. \*/**

DELIMITER //

```
CREATE PROCEDURE CalculateMembershipDiscount(
    IN p_user_id INT,
    OUT p_final_rate DECIMAL(10, 2)
)
BEGIN
    DECLARE pricing_id INT;
    DECLARE discount_percentage DECIMAL(5, 2);
    DECLARE standard_rate DECIMAL(10, 2);

    -- Set the standard price for non-members
    SET standard_rate = 300.00;

    -- Check if the user has an active membership
    IF EXISTS (
        SELECT 1 FROM membership M
        WHERE M.user_id = p_user_id AND M.member_status = 'active'
    ) THEN

        -- Get the pricing_id for the user
        SELECT M.pricing_id INTO pricing_id FROM membership M
        WHERE M.user_id = p_user_id AND M.member_status = 'active';

        -- Set the discount percentage based on pricing_id
        CASE pricing_id
            WHEN 1 THEN SET discount_percentage = 0.30; -- Basic (30% discount)
            WHEN 2 THEN SET discount_percentage = 0.40; -- Premium (40% discount)
            WHEN 3 THEN SET discount_percentage = 0.50; -- VIP (50% discount)
            WHEN 4 THEN SET discount_percentage = 0.60; -- Corporate (60% discount)
            ELSE SET discount_percentage = 0;          -- No discount if no valid pricing_id
        END CASE;
    END IF;

    -- Calculate the final rate
    SET p_final_rate = standard_rate * (1 - discount_percentage);
END
```

```

END CASE;

-- Calculate the discounted rate from the standard rate
SET p_final_rate = standard_rate * (1 - discount_percentage);
-- Return user_id and the final discounted rate directly
SELECT p_user_id AS user_id, p_final_rate AS final_rate;
ELSE
    -- If no active membership, set the rate to standard price
    SET p_final_rate = standard_rate;
    -- Return user_id and the standard rate directly
    SELECT p_user_id AS user_id, p_final_rate AS final_rate;
END IF;
END //
DELIMITER ;

```

**Result:**

CALL CalculateMembershipDiscount(3, @final\_rate);

user_id	final_rate
3	210.00

## 2. CalculateParkingAvailability

**/\* This procedure calculates the number of available parking slots, filled parking slots, and available charging stations for a given parking lot. \*/**

DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE CalculateParkingAvailability(

IN ParkingLotID INT,

OUT AvailableSlots INT,

OUT FilledSlots INT,

OUT AvailableChargingStations INT )

BEGIN

**-- Get available slots for the specific parking lot**

SELECT available\_slots INTO AvailableSlots

FROM parking\_lot

WHERE parking\_lot\_id = ParkingLotID;

**-- Calculate filled slots for the specific parking lot**

SELECT (total\_slots - available\_slots) INTO FilledSlots

FROM parking\_lot

WHERE parking\_lot\_id = ParkingLotID;

**-- Calculate available charging stations for the specific parking lot**

SELECT COUNT(\*) INTO AvailableChargingStations

FROM Charging\_Station

WHERE parking\_lot\_id = ParkingLotID AND status = 'Available';

**-- Return the parking lot ID along with the calculated details**

SELECT ParkingLotID AS parking\_lot\_id,

AvailableSlots,

FilledSlots,

AvailableChargingStations;

END//

DELIMITER ;

**Result:**

CALL CalculateParkingAvailability(30, @AvailableSlots, @FilledSlots,  
@AvailableChargingStations);

parking_lot_id	AvailableSlots	FilledSlots	AvailableChargingStations
30	160	50	1

### 3. CheckParkingViolations

**/\* This stored procedure checks the number of parking violations for a given vehicle. If the vehicle has more than 3 violations, it bans the vehicle from parking; otherwise, it returns the count of violations. \*/**

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE CheckParkingViolations(IN vehicle_id_param INT)
BEGIN
    DECLARE violation_count INT;
    -- Calculate the number of violations for the given vehicle
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO violation_count
    FROM parking_violation
    WHERE vehicle_id = vehicle_id_param; -- Use the correct input parameter name
    -- Check if the vehicle has exceeded the violation limit (3 violations)
    IF violation_count > 3 THEN
        -- Vehicle is banned due to excessive violations
        SELECT CONCAT('Vehicle ID ', vehicle_id_param, ' is banned from parking due to ',
        violation_count, ' excessive violation(s).') AS ban_status;
    ELSE
        -- Vehicle has fewer violations, not banned
        SELECT CONCAT('Vehicle ID ', vehicle_id_param, ' has ', violation_count, ' violation(s)
        and is not banned.') AS violation_status;
    END IF;
END //
DELIMITER ;
```

#### Result:

Call CheckParkingViolations(1);

violation_status
Vehicle ID 1 has 3 violation(s) and is not banned.

# Functions

## 1. Function to see available Parking slots

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE FUNCTION AvailableParkingSlots(ParkingLotID INT)
RETURNS INT
READS SQL DATA
BEGIN
    DECLARE TotalSlots INT;
    DECLARE OccupiedSlots INT;
    SELECT total_slots INTO TotalSlots FROM Parking_Lot
    WHERE parking_lot_id = ParkingLotID;
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO OccupiedSlots FROM parking_slot
    WHERE parking_lot_id = ParkingLotID AND parking_slot_status = 1;
    RETURN TotalSlots - OccupiedSlots;
END//
DELIMITER ;
```

### Result:

Select AvailableParkingSlots(1);

ParkingLotID	AvailableParkingSlots
1	100

## 2. Function to identify the membership status of a person

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE FUNCTION GetMembershipStatus (UserID INT)
RETURNS VARCHAR(20)
READS SQL DATA
BEGIN
```

```

DECLARE Status VARCHAR(20);
SELECT member_status INTO Status FROM membership WHERE user_id = UserID;
RETURN Status;
END//
DELIMITER ;

```

**Result:**

Select GetMembershipStatus(2);

UserID	GetMembershipStatus
2	pending

**3. Function to assign an empty parking slot to a person**

```

DELIMITER //
CREATE FUNCTION AssignParkingSlot (ParkingLotID INT)
RETURNS INT
READS SQL DATA
BEGIN
    DECLARE AvailableSlot INT;
    SELECT parking_slot_id INTO AvailableSlot FROM parking_slot
    WHERE parking_lot_id = ParkingLotID AND parking_slot_status = 0
    LIMIT 1;
    RETURN AvailableSlot;
END//
DELIMITER ;

```

**Result:**

Select AssignParkingSlot(1);

ParkingLotID	AssignParkingSlot
1	1



# Triggers

## 1. To prevent duplicate vehicle numbers:

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER before_vehicle_insert
BEFORE INSERT ON vehicle FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM vehicle WHERE vehicle_number = NEW.vehicle_number)
THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Vehicle number already exists!';
END IF;
END$$
DELIMITER ;
```

### Result:

```
INSERT INTO VEHICLE VALUE (2, 2, 'XYZ5678', 2, 5);
```

Error Code: 1644. Vehicle number already exists!

## 2. To update parking slot status

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER after_parking_slot_update
AFTER UPDATE ON parking_slot FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF NEW.parking_slot_status != OLD.parking_slot_status THEN
INSERT INTO parking_slot_log (parking_slot_id, old_status, new_status, log_time)
VALUES (NEW.parking_slot_id, OLD.parking_slot_status, NEW.parking_slot_status,
NOW());
END IF;
END$$
DELIMITER ;
```

- 3. To mark the parking space as available when a customer checks out and updates the available spots in the lot**

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER FreeUpSpace
AFTER INSERT ON parking_slot
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF NEW.parking_slot_status = 0 THEN
        UPDATE Parking_lot
        SET available_slots = available_slots + 1
        WHERE parking_lot_id = NEW.parking_lot_id;
    END IF;
END//
DELIMITER ;
```

- 4. To make sure the user choose a unique username**

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER UniqueUserName
AFTER INSERT ON user
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM user WHERE username = NEW.username) THEN
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
        SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Username already exists. Please choose a different username.';
    END IF;
END //
DELIMITER ;
```

## Conclusion

The **Parking Lot Management System** is a transformative solution designed to address inefficiencies in parking operations and enhance the user experience. By leveraging real-time monitoring, automation, and advanced analytics, the system provides a seamless way for parking lot operators to manage spaces and for drivers to find available spots quickly and conveniently. Its scalability and open-source design ensure adaptability to a wide range of parking lot sizes and layouts, making it suitable for diverse environments such as malls, offices, and public facilities.

This project not only optimizes space utilization and reduces operational costs but also contributes to broader goals such as minimizing congestion, reducing environmental impact, and aligning with smart city initiatives. With its focus on automation and data-driven decision-making, the system paves the way for modernized parking management that benefits both operators and customers. By addressing operational, technical, and customer-facing challenges, the Parking Lot Management System offers a forward-thinking, efficient, and sustainable solution to a critical urban need.