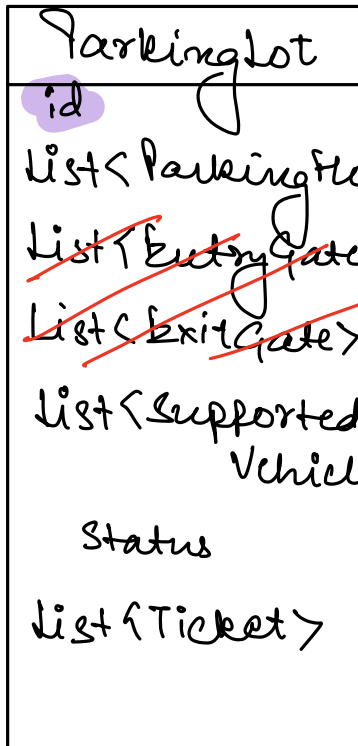


Agenda.

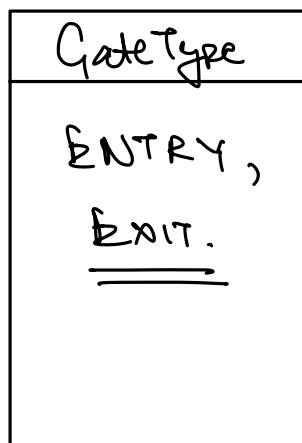
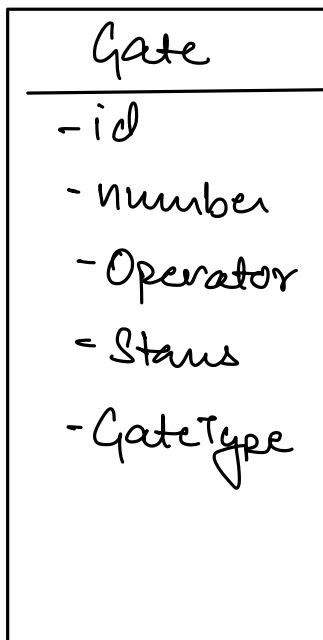
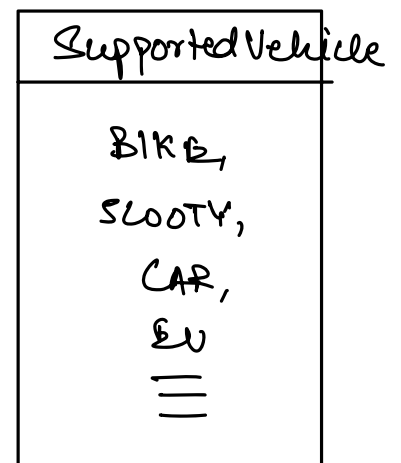
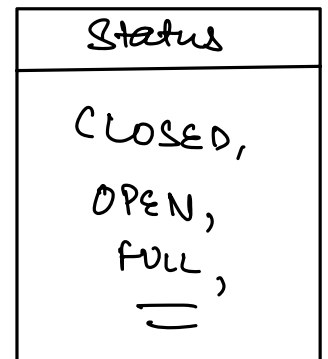
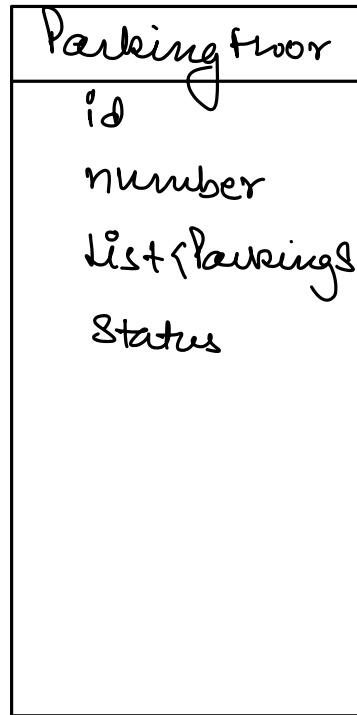
→ Schema Design.

→ Implementation.

Class Diagram revision



List<Gate>



ParkingSpot
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - id - VehicleType - Status - number

Vehicle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - id - number - Owner - type

Operator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - id - name - empId

Ticket
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - id - number - entryTime - Vehicle - ParkingSpot - gate

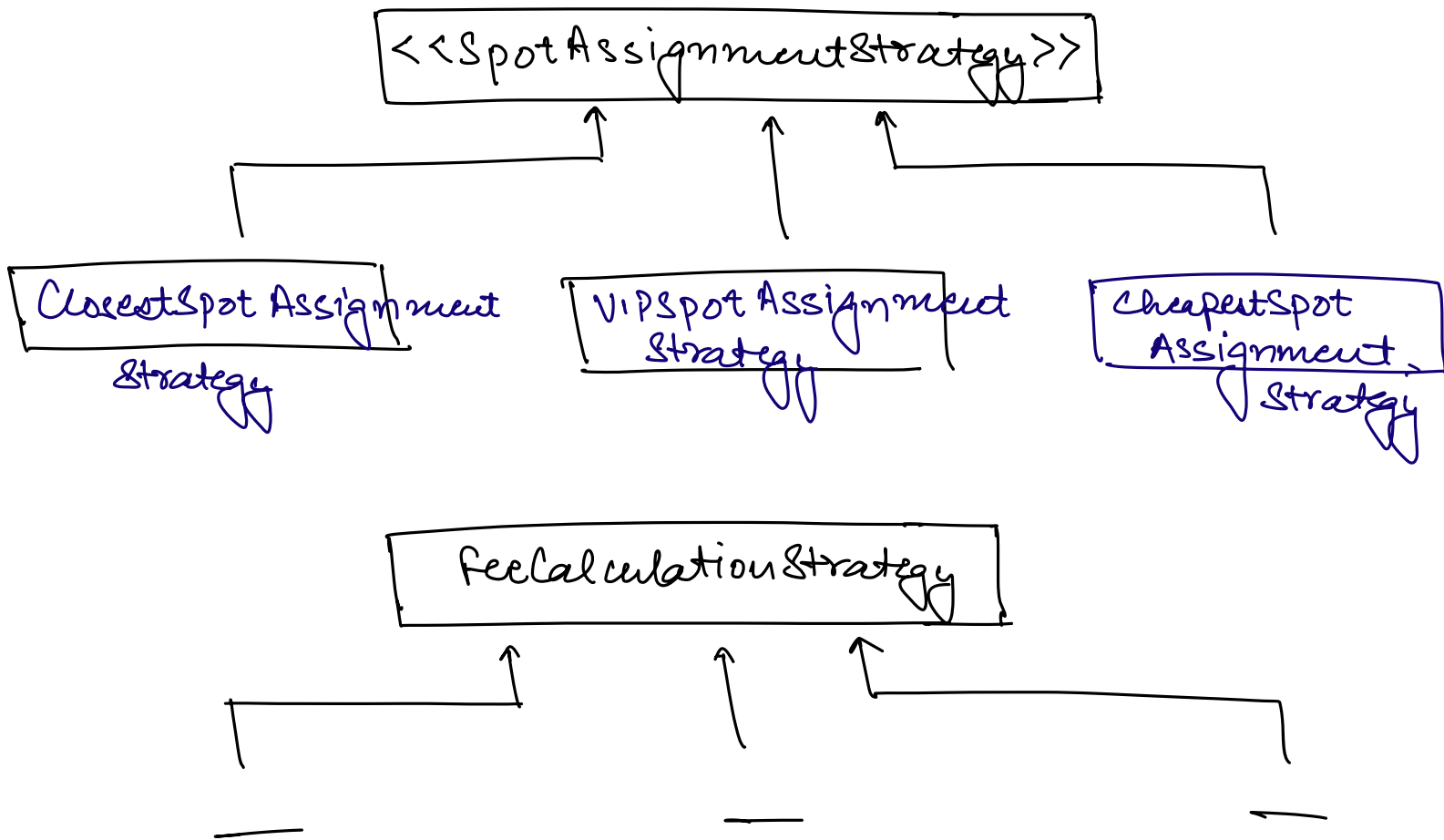
Bill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - id - Number - Ticket - amount - exitTime - gate - Operator - BillStatus
list(Payments)

Payment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - id - amount - Mode - time - Status - refNumber

Mode
CASH, CC, DC, UPI, ...

Design Patterns

Spot Assignment < < < <



Adapter \Rightarrow Integrate 3rd party API.

Schema Design.

- ① for all the classes in the class diagram, create a corresponding table in the DB.
- ② for primitive (simple) attributes in these classes, represent as a column in the table.
- ③ for non-primitive attributes \Rightarrow relationship b/w the entities.

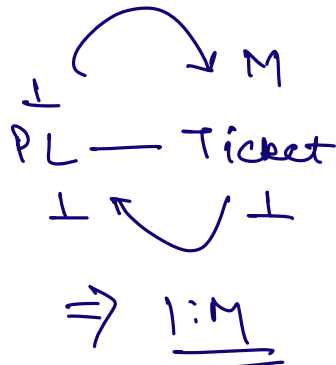
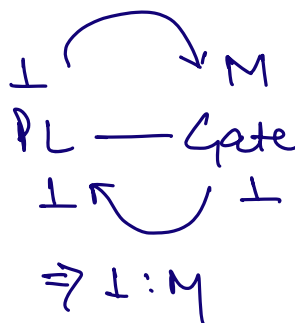
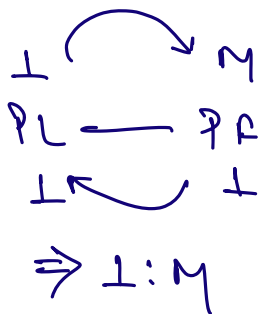
- i) find the cardinality of that rel.
- ii) Apply the rule to represent the cardinality in the DB.

\Rightarrow Cardinality Rules.

$1:1 \Rightarrow$ Id of one side on other side.

$1:M \mid M:1 \Rightarrow$ Id of (1) on (M) side.

$M:M$ \Rightarrow Mapping table.



Parking-lots

id

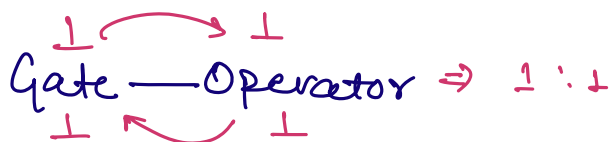
Parking-floors



id	number	Parking-lot-id
----	--------	----------------

Parking-spots

	Parking-floor-id	
--	------------------	--

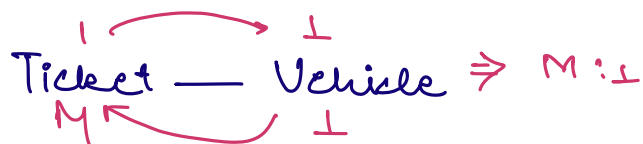


gates

id	number	Parking-lot-id	Operator-id
----	--------	----------------	-------------

Operators

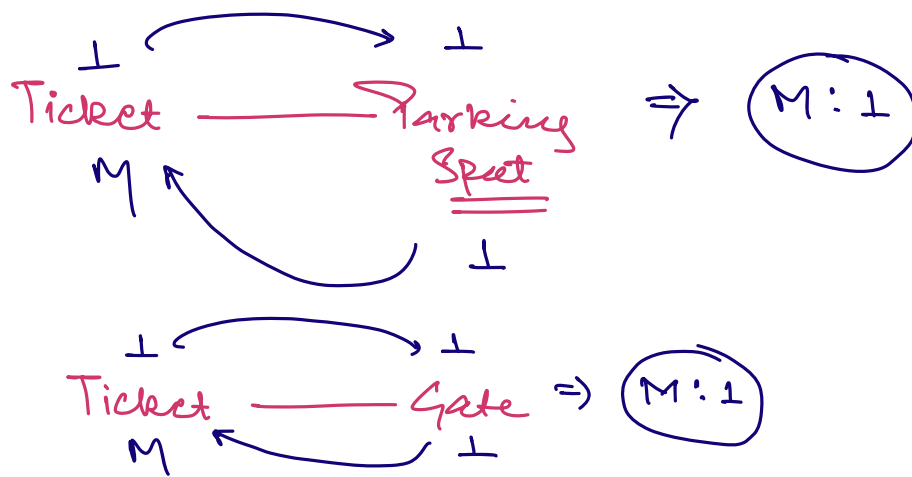
--



tickets

id	number	entry-time	Parking-lot-id	Vehicle-id	Parking-spot-id
----	--------	------------	----------------	------------	-----------------

gate-id ...



bills

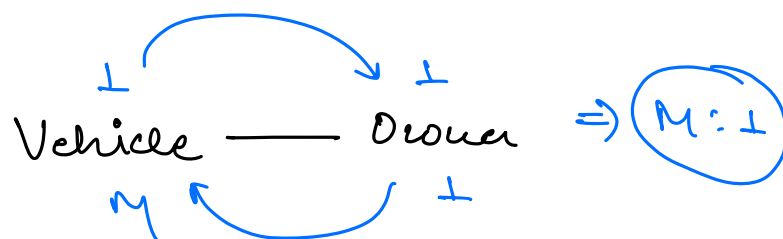
--

payments

--

Vehicles

id	number	owner id
----	--------	----------



Vehicle — VehicleType

① String values.

vehicles

id	number	Owner_id	type
1	KA01M1234	100	SEDAN
2	HR16X1234	200	Hatchback
3	_____	501	SUV
4	_____	420	<u><u>SUV</u></u>

String

SUV → XUV

Cons

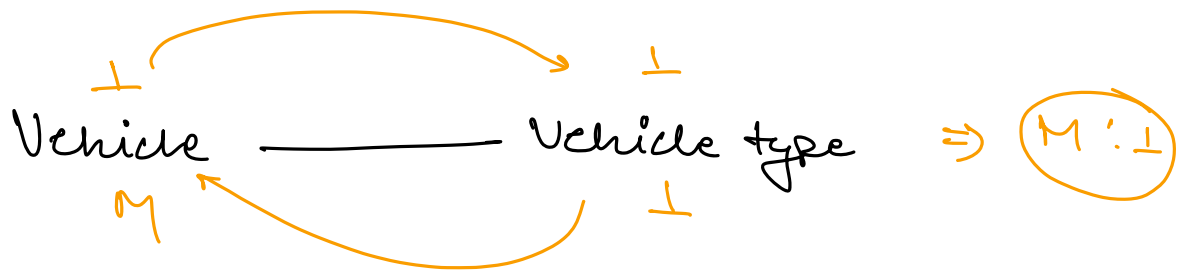
- 1) Huge space wastage
- 2) Chances of typo.
- 3) Making any change will be difficult.
- 4) String comparisons are costly.

⇒ Store it as a mapping table.

⇒ For every enum create a separate table with only two columns id & Value.

vehicle-types

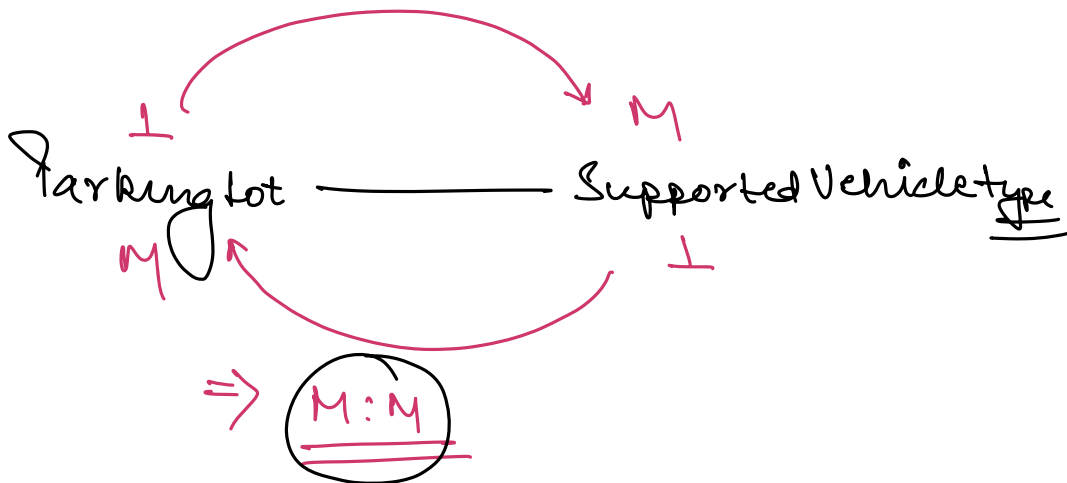
id	Value
1	Hatchback
2	SEDAN
3	SUV XUV



Vehicles

SUV \rightarrow XUV

id	number	Owner_id	Vehicle_type-id
1	KA01M1234	100	1
2	HR16X1234	200	1
3	---	501	2
4	---	420	3
			\vdots

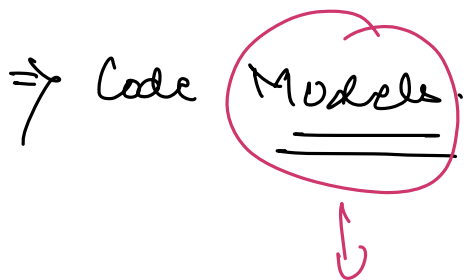


Parking_lot_vehicle_types

Parking_lot-id	Vehicle_type-id

View : UI

Controllers: Entry point of our app.



Entities | Classes that we have come up
in the class diagram.

⇒

CreateTicket (—) <

3

TicketController <

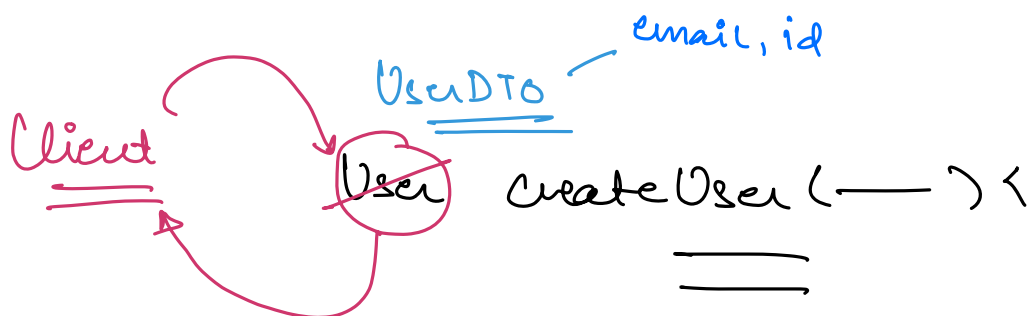
Ticket createTicket (—) <

—————
—————
—————
—————

3

3

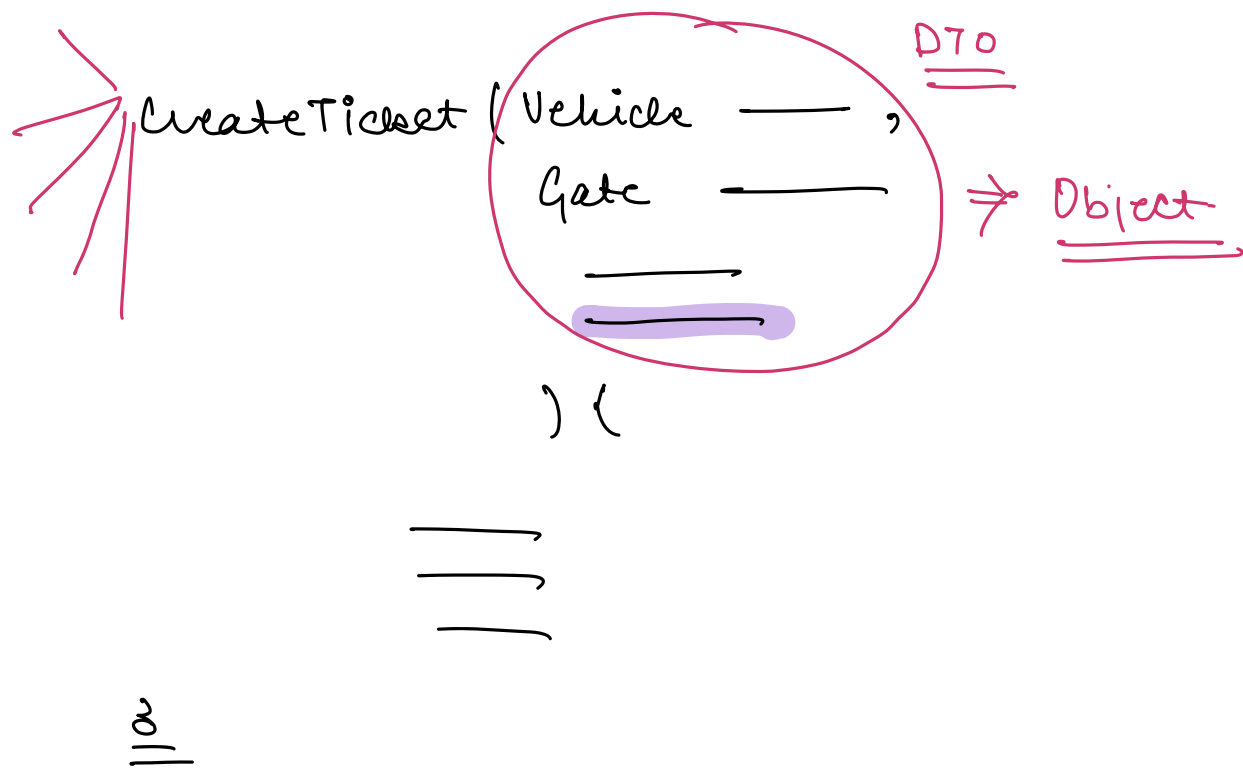
UserController <



3

3

⇒ DTO : Data Transfer Object.



i) Addition of param.

⇒ If we want to add a new parameter in the input for a API

ii) Non mandatory parameters.

⇒ For input params as well we can create DTO's.

CreateTicket

ResponseDTO

CreateTicket (CreateTicketRequestDTO dto) {

=====

3

CreateTicketRequestDTO {

Gate gate

Vehicle vehicle

==

3

NOTE: In Controllers, for input/output we'll
use DTO's.

10:45 pen