Coding Challenge -CAR RENTAL SYSTEM

Introduction:

The Car Rental System is a structured database management system designed to streamline the operations of a car rental company. This case study focuses on the development of a relational database using SQL to efficiently manage vehicle availability, customer details, lease agreements, and payment records.

In the modern era, car rental services play a crucial role in transportation, providing customers with flexible and affordable vehicle leasing options. Managing such a system manually can be challenging, as it involves keeping track of multiple vehicles, customer bookings, payment transactions, and lease durations. By implementing a database-driven solution, the Car Rental System ensures data accuracy, reduces redundancy, and enhances overall efficiency.

This project involves creating and managing four key database tables:

- **Vehicle Table**: Stores details about the vehicles available for rent, including make, model, year, status, passenger capacity, and engine capacity.
- Customer Table: Maintains customer information, ensuring proper identification and contact details.
- Lease Table: Tracks vehicle leases by linking customers with rented vehicles, along with lease start and end dates.
- Payment Table: Records payment transactions associated with each lease, ensuring financial transparency.

Creating Tables:

```
CREATE DATABASE CarRental;

USE CarRental;

-- Vehicle Table

CREATE TABLE Vehicle (

vehicleID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

make VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

model VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

year INT NOT NULL,

dailyRate DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,

status ENUM('available', 'notAvailable') NOT NULL,
```

```
passengerCapacity INT NOT NULL,
  engineCapacity INT NOT NULL -- Changed from DECIMAL(5,2) to INT
);
-- Customer Table
CREATE TABLE Customer (
  customerID INT AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  firstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  lastName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  phoneNumber VARCHAR(15) UNIQUE NOT NULL
);
-- Lease Table
CREATE TABLE Lease (
  leaseID INT AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  vehicleID INT,
  customerID INT,
  startDate DATE NOT NULL,
  endDate DATE NOT NULL,
  type ENUM('DailyLease', 'MonthlyLease') NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (vehicleID) REFERENCES Vehicle(vehicleID) ON DELETE
CASCADE.
  FOREIGN KEY (customerID) REFERENCES Customer(customerID) ON DELETE
CASCADE
);
-- Payment Table
CREATE TABLE Payment (
  paymentID INT AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  leaseID INT,
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```
paymentDate DATE NOT NULL,
  amount DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (leaseID) REFERENCES Lease(leaseID) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
-- Insert Data into Vehicle Table
INSERT INTO Vehicle (make, model, year, dailyRate, status, passengerCapacity,
engineCapacity) VALUES
('Toyota', 'Camry', 2022, 50.00, 'available', 4, 1450),
('Honda', 'Civic', 2023, 45.00, 'available', 7, 1500),
('Ford', 'Focus', 2022, 48.00, 'notAvailable', 4, 1400),
('Nissan', 'Altima', 2023, 52.00, 'available', 7, 1200),
('Chevrolet', 'Malibu', 2022, 47.00, 'available', 4, 1800),
('Hyundai', 'Sonata', 2023, 49.00, 'notAvailable', 7, 1400),
('BMW', '3 Series', 2023, 60.00, 'available', 7, 2499),
('Mercedes', 'C-Class', 2022, 58.00, 'available', 8, 2599),
('Audi', 'A4', 2023, 55.00, 'notAvailable', 4, 2500),
('Lexus', 'ES', 2023, 54.00, 'available', 4, 2500);
-- Insert Data into Customer Table
INSERT INTO Customer (firstName, lastName, email, phoneNumber) VALUES
('John', 'Doe', 'johndoe@example.com', '555-555-555'),
('Jane', 'Smith', 'janesmith@example.com', '555-123-4567'),
('Robert', 'Johnson', 'robert@example.com', '555-789-1234'),
('Sarah', 'Brown', 'sarah@example.com', '555-456-7890'),
('David', 'Lee', 'david@example.com', '555-987-6543'),
('Laura', 'Hall', 'laura@example.com', '555-234-5678'),
('Michael', 'Davis', 'michael@example.com', '555-876-5432'),
('Emma', 'Wilson', 'emma@example.com', '555-432-1098'),
('William', 'Taylor', 'william@example.com', '555-321-6547'),
('Olivia', 'Adams', 'olivia@example.com', '555-765-4321');
```

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-- Insert Data into Lease Table

INSERT INTO Lease (vehicleID, customerID, startDate, endDate, type) VALUES

- (1, 1, '2023-01-01', '2023-01-05', 'DailyLease'),
- (2, 2, '2023-02-15', '2023-02-28', 'MonthlyLease'),
- (3, 3, '2023-03-10', '2023-03-15', 'DailyLease'),
- (4, 4, '2023-04-20', '2023-04-30', 'MonthlyLease'),
- (5, 5, '2023-05-05', '2023-05-10', 'DailyLease'),
- (4, 7, '2023-06-15', '2023-06-30', 'MonthlyLease'),
- (7, 7, '2023-07-01', '2023-07-10', 'DailyLease'),
- (8, 8, '2023-08-12', '2023-08-15', 'MonthlyLease'),
- (9, 10, '2023-09-07', '2023-09-10', 'DailyLease'),
- (10, 10, '2023-10-10', '2023-10-31', 'MonthlyLease');

-- Insert Data into Payment Table

INSERT INTO Payment (leaseID, paymentDate, amount) VALUES

- (1, '2023-01-03', 200.00),
- (2, '2023-02-20', 1000.00),
- (3, '2023-03-12', 75.00),
- (4, '2023-04-25', 900.00),
- (5, '2023-05-07', 60.00),
- (6, '2023-06-18', 1200.00),
- (7, '2023-07-03', 40.00),
- (8, '2023-08-14', 1100.00),
- (9, '2023-09-09', 80.00),
- (10, '2023-10-25', 1500.00);

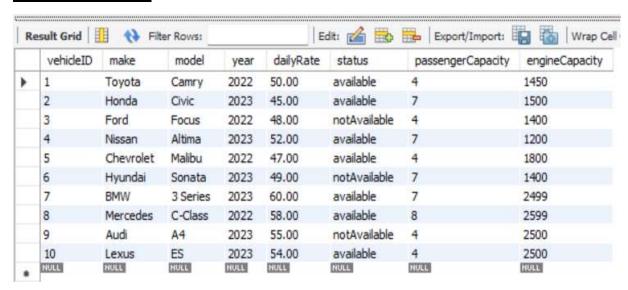
SELECT * FROM Vehicle;

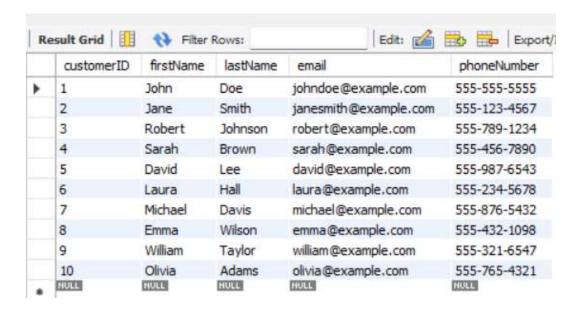
SELECT * FROM Customer;

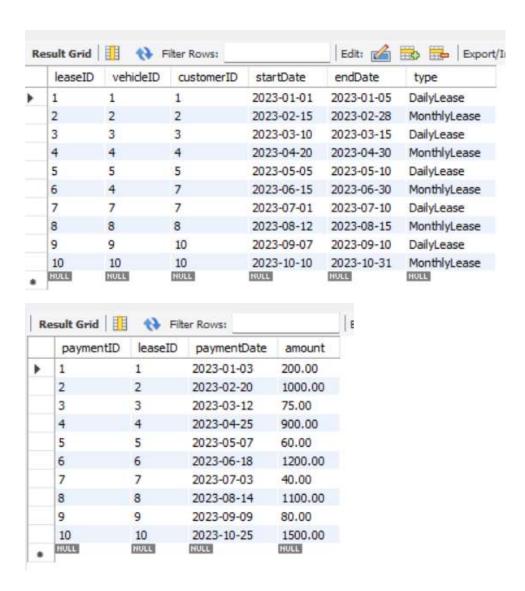
SELECT * FROM Lease;

SELECT * FROM Payment;

Table Screenshots:



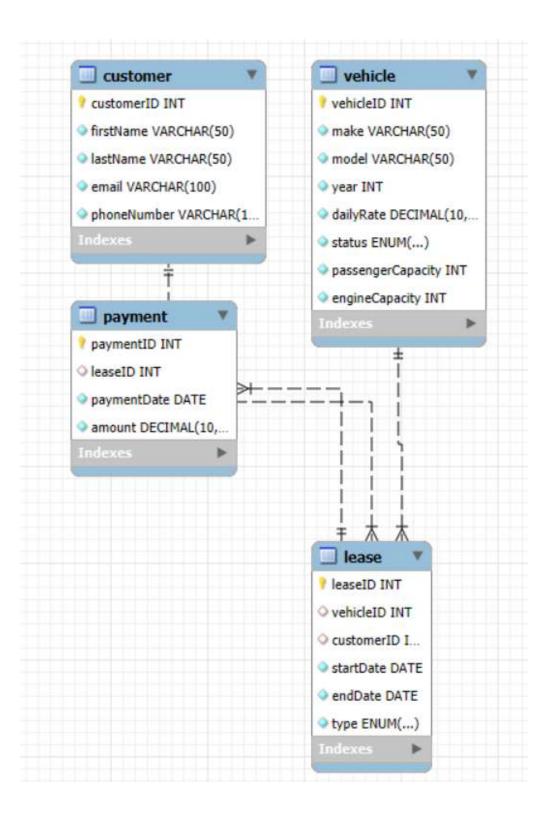




ER Diagram:

The **Car Rental System** consists of four main entities: Vehicle, Customer, Lease, and Payment. These entities are related as follows:

- 1. Vehicle Lease (One-to-Many Relationship)
- 2. Customer Lease (One-to-Many Relationship)
- 3. Lease Payment (One-to-One or One-to-Many Relationship)



Questions:

- 1. Update the daily rate for a Mercedes car to 68.
- 2. Delete a specific customer and all associated leases and payments.
- 3. Rename the "paymentDate" column in the Payment table to "transactionDate".
- 4. Find a specific customer by email.
- 5. Get active leases for a specific customer.
- 6. Find all payments made by a customer with a specific phone number.
- 7. Calculate the average daily rate of all available cars.
- 8. Find the car with the highest daily rate.
- 9. Retrieve all cars leased by a specific customer.
- 10. Find the details of the most recent lease.
- 11. List all payments made in the year 2023.
- 12. Retrieve customers who have not made any payments.
- 13. Retrieve Car Details and Their Total Payments.
- 14. Calculate Total Payments for Each Customer.
- 15. List Car Details for Each Lease.
- 16. Retrieve Details of Active Leases with Customer and Car Information.
- 17. Find the Customer Who Has Spent the Most on Leases.
- 18. List All Cars with Their Current Lease Information.

Answers:

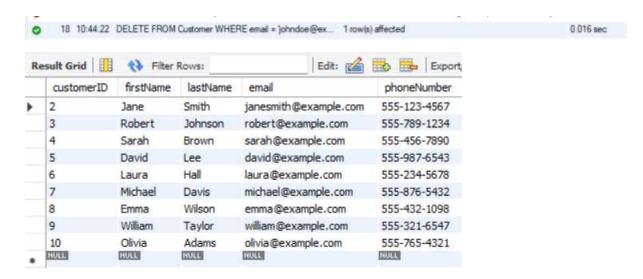
-- 1. Update the daily rate for a Mercedes car to 68.

UPDATE Vehicle SET dailyRate = 68.00 WHERE vehicleID=8;

6	Hyundai	Sonata	2023	49.00	notAvailable	7	1400
7	BMW	3 Series	2023	60.00	available	7	2499
8	Mercedes	C-Class	2022	68.00	available	8	2599
9	Audi	A4	2023	55.00	notAvailable	4	2500
10	Lexus	ES	2023	54.00	available	4	2500

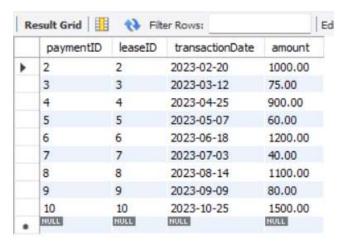
-- 2. Delete a specific customer and all associated leases and payments.

DELETE FROM Customer WHERE email = 'johndoe@example.com';



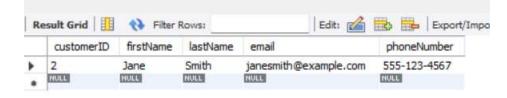
-- 3. Rename the "paymentDate" column in the Payment table to "transactionDate".

ALTER TABLE Payment CHANGE paymentDate transactionDate DATE;



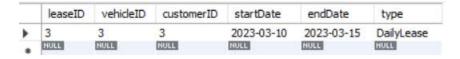
-- 4. Find a specific customer by email.

SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE email = 'janesmith@example.com';



-- 5. Get active leases for a specific customer.

SELECT * FROM Lease WHERE customerID = (SELECT customerID FROM Customer WHERE email = 'robert@example.com');



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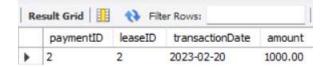
-- 6. Find all payments made by a customer with a specific phone number.

SELECT Payment.* FROM Payment

JOIN Lease ON Payment.leaseID = Lease.leaseID

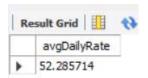
JOIN Customer ON Lease.customerID = Customer.customerID

WHERE Customer.phoneNumber = '555-123-4567';



-- 7. Calculate the average daily rate of all available cars.

SELECT AVG(dailyRate) AS avgDailyRate FROM Vehicle WHERE status = 'available';



-- 8. Find the car with the highest daily rate.

SELECT * FROM Vehicle ORDER BY dailyRate DESC LIMIT 1;



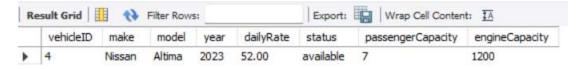
-- 9. Retrieve all cars leased by a specific customer.

SELECT Vehicle.* FROM Vehicle

JOIN Lease ON Vehicle.vehicleID = Lease.vehicleID

JOIN Customer ON Lease.customerID = Customer.customerID

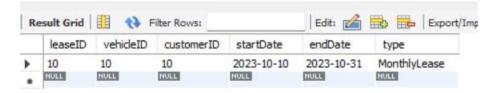
WHERE Customer.email = 'sarah@example.com';



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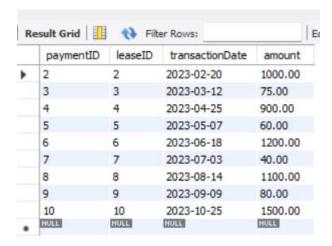
-- 10. Find the details of the most recent lease.

SELECT * FROM Lease ORDER BY startDate DESC LIMIT 1;



-- 11. List all payments made in the year 2023.

SELECT * FROM Payment WHERE YEAR(transactionDate) = 2023;



-- 12. Retrieve customers who have not made any payments.

SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE customerID NOT IN (SELECT Lease.customerID FROM Lease JOIN Payment ON Lease.leaseID = Payment.leaseID);



-- 13. Retrieve Car Details and Their Total Payments.

SELECT Vehicle.vehicleID, Vehicle.make, Vehicle.model, SUM(Payment.amount) AS totalPayments

FROM Vehicle

JOIN Lease ON Vehicle.vehicleID = Lease.vehicleID

JOIN Payment ON Lease.leaseID = Payment.leaseID

GROUP BY Vehicle.vehicleID, Vehicle.make, Vehicle.model;



-- 14. Calculate Total Payments for Each Customer.

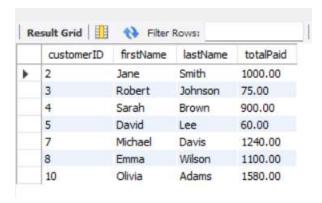
SELECT Customer.customerID, Customer.firstName, Customer.lastName, SUM(Payment.amount) AS totalPaid

FROM Customer

JOIN Lease ON Customer.customerID = Lease.customerID

JOIN Payment ON Lease.leaseID = Payment.leaseID

GROUP BY Customer.customerID;

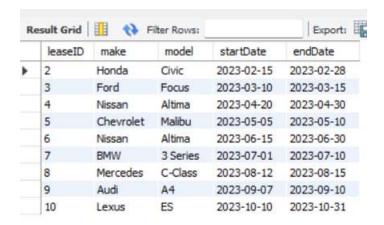


-- 15. List Car Details for Each Lease.

SELECT Lease.leaseID, Vehicle.make, Vehicle.model, Lease.startDate, Lease.endDate

FROM Lease

JOIN Vehicle ON Lease.vehicleID = Vehicle.vehicleID;



-- 16. Retrieve Details of Active Leases with Customer and Car Information.

SELECT Lease.leaseID, Customer.firstName, Customer.lastName, Vehicle.make, Vehicle.model, Lease.startDate, Lease.endDate

FROM Lease

JOIN Customer ON Lease.customerID = Customer.customerID

JOIN Vehicle ON Lease.vehicleID = Vehicle.vehicleID

WHERE Lease.endDate >= CURDATE();

Ie. All lease have ended.

-- 17. Find the Customer Who Has Spent the Most on Leases.

SELECT Customer.customerID, Customer.firstName, Customer.lastName, SUM(Payment.amount) AS totalSpent

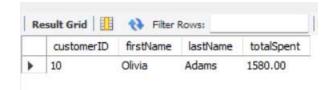
FROM Customer

JOIN Lease ON Customer.customerID = Lease.customerID

JOIN Payment ON Lease.leaseID = Payment.leaseID

GROUP BY Customer.customerID

ORDER BY totalSpent DESC LIMIT 1;



-- 18. List All Cars with Their Current Lease Information.

SELECT Vehicle.vehicleID, Vehicle.make, Vehicle.model, Lease.startDate, Lease.endDate, Customer.firstName, Customer.lastName

FROM Vehicle

LEFT JOIN Lease ON Vehicle.vehicleID = Lease.vehicleID

LEFT JOIN Customer ON Lease.customerID = Customer.customerID;

