

# Car Rental System Documentation

## 1. Introduction

This program is a simple car rental management system built with Java. It shows how object-oriented programming (OOP) concepts like encapsulation, composition, and collections can be applied to model cars, customers, and rental transactions.

The system allows:

- Adding cars and customers
- Renting cars for a number of days
- Returning cars
- Managing all data in lists (`ArrayList`)

## 2. Class Design

### Car

- Purpose: Represents a car available for rent
- Fields: `carId`, `brand`, `model`, `basePricePerDay`, `isAvailable`
- Methods:
  - `calculatePrice(int days)` → returns total rental cost
  - `rent()` → marks car as unavailable
  - `returnCar()` → marks car as available
  - Getters for car details

### Customer

- Purpose: Represents a customer renting a car
- Fields: `customerId`, `name`
- Methods: getters for customer details

### Rental

- Purpose: Represents a rental transaction linking a Car and a Customer
- Fields: `car`, `customer`, `days`

- Methods: getters for rental details

## **CarRentalSystem**

- Purpose: Manages cars, customers, and rentals
- Fields: cars list, customers list, rentals list
- Methods:
  - addCar(Car car) → adds a car to the system
  - addCustomer(Customer customer) → registers a customer
  - rentCar(Car car, Customer customer, int days) → processes rental if car is available
  - returnCar(Car car) → handles car return and removes rental record
  - menu() → interactive console menu for renting and returning cars

## **Main**

- Purpose: Entry point of the program
- Flow:
  - Creates a CarRentalSystem object
  - Adds sample cars (Toyota, Honda, Mahindra)
  - Starts the interactive menu

## **3. Program Flow**

1. Create the car rental system
2. Add cars to the system
3. Show menu options:
  - a. Rent a car (enter customer name, car ID, rental days)
  - b. Return a car (enter car ID)
  - c. Exit the system
4. Process rentals and returns, updating availability and rental records
5. Display rental information and confirmation messages

## **4. Example Output**

===== Car Rental System =====

1. Rent a Car
2. Return a Car
3. Exit

Enter your choice: 1

== Rent a Car ==

Enter your name: Alice

Available Cars:

C001 - Toyota Camry

C002 - Honda Accord

C003 - Mahindra Thar

Enter the car ID you want to rent: C002

Enter the number of days for rental: 3

== Rental Information ==

Customer ID: CUS1

Customer Name: Alice

Car: Honda Accord

Rental Days: 3

Total Price: \$210.00

Confirm rental (Y/N): Y

Car rented successfully.

## 5. Key Takeaways

- Encapsulation: Car and Customer details are private, accessed via getters
- Composition: Rental objects link together Car and Customer instances
- Collections: ArrayList makes it easy to manage groups of cars, customers, and rentals
- Interactive Flow: The menu method shows how user input drives program logic
- Reusability: Classes are modular and can be extended (e.g., adding more car types or customer features)

