

A PROJECT REPORT

ON

“AUTORESCUER”

Submitted to

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Award of

**BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN
COMPUTER ENGINEERING**

BY

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**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
Prof. Kalpana R. Bodke**



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING
Anjuman-I-Islam's Kalsekar Technical Campus
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY**

**Plot No. 2 3, Sector - 16, Near Thana Naka,
Khandagaon, New Panvel - 410206**

2020-2021

**AFFILIATED TO
UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI**

**A PROJECT II REPORT
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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled

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is a record of bonafide work carried out by them, in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Engineering) at *Anjuman-I-Islam's Kalsekar Technical Campus, Navi Mumbai* under the University of MUMBAI. This work is done during year 2020-2021, under our guidance.

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Project I Approval for Bachelor of Engineering

This project entitled *Project Title* by *Students Name* is approved for the degree of *Bachelor of Engineering in Department of Computer Engineering*.

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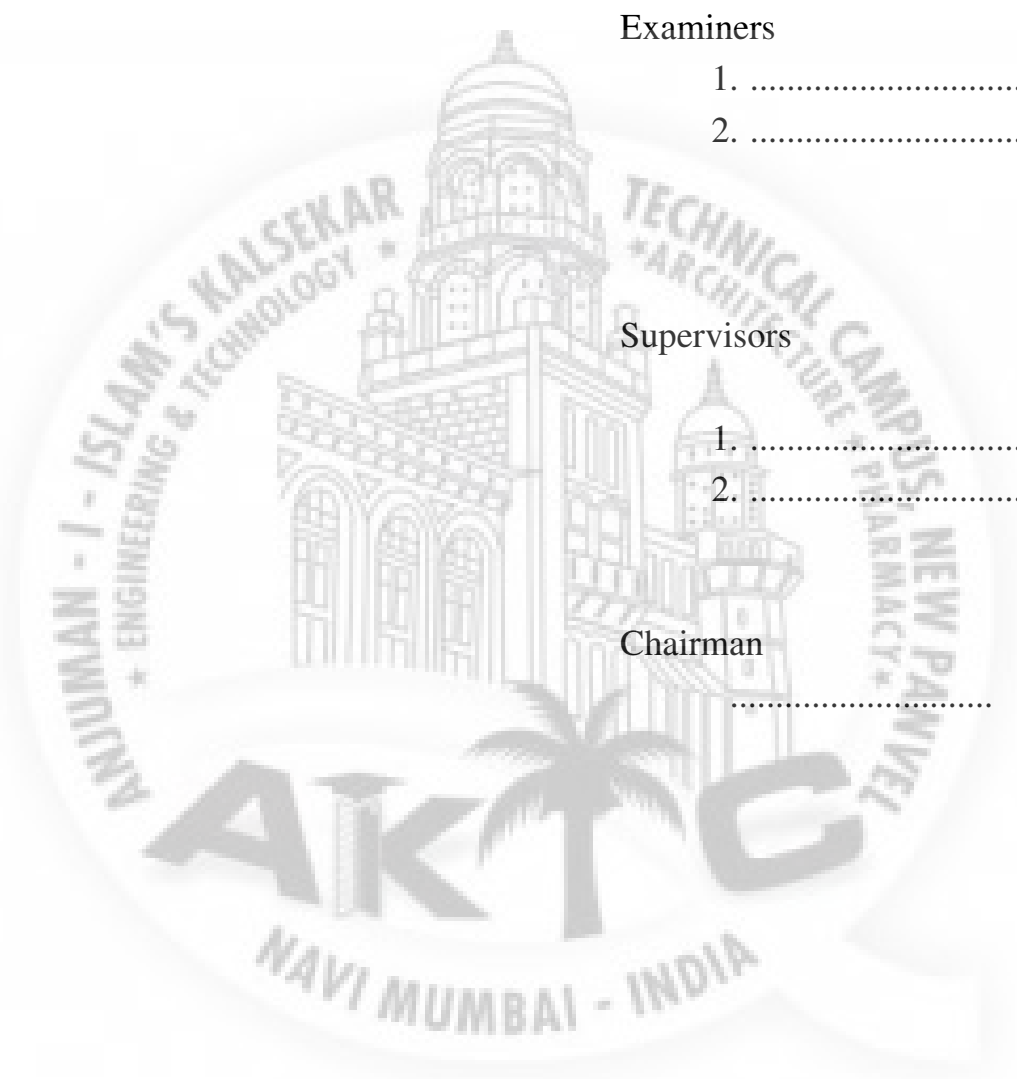
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Chairman

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Declaration

I declare that this written submission represents my ideas in my own words and where others ideas or words have been included, I have adequately cited and referenced the original sources. I also declare that I have adhered to all principles of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated or falsified any idea/data/fact/source in my submission. I understand that any violation of the above will be cause for disciplinary action by the Institute and can also evoke penal action from the sources which have thus not been properly cited or from whom proper permission has not been taken when needed.

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ABSTRACT

Title: AutoRescuer

In the 21st century everyone is in a rush to reach their destination on time, nothing should be a hindrance to their way of achieving their goal. This is an android application which can be used to track down the nearby mechanic shops (automobile service centers) in case vehicle breaks down or doorstep services are needed. Near to the registered service shops, notifications will be given when the customer comes into some area, if someone from that area is added their shop details to the database then the user will notify those shops. The location of the device is continuously transmitted to the server using GPS. Admin Panel offers the admin login to add shops and uninstall shops and use shop logins. After user registering to this application user can find several shop details which are associated with this application owner.

Keywords:

GPS, API, Multilingual system, service centers(Garage), Mechanic service, workshop, User(vehicle Owner), Automobiles, Geo-Location, Firebase, Notification,OTP, NOC, PUC, OS.

Abbreviations:

GPS(Global Positioning System)
API(Application Programming Interface)
OTP(One Time Password)
NOC(No Objection Certificate)
PUC(Pollution Under Control Certificate)
OS(operating System)

Glossary :

A:

Account: account is a location on a network server used to store a computer username, password, and other information.

Actors:An actor in use case modeling specifies a role played by a user or any other system that interacts with the subject.

Admin:Admin is the role with the highest level of access to your website.

Android:Android is a mobile operating system based on a modified version of the

Linux kernel and other open source software, designed primarily for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.

Android Studio: Android Studio is the official integrated development environment for Google's Android operating system, built on JetBrains' IntelliJ IDEA software and designed specifically for Android development.

API: a set of functions and procedures allowing the creation of applications that access the features or data of an operating system, application, or other service.

Automobile: The definition of an automobile is a means of transportation that usually has wheels and an engine.

AutoRescuer: An Online Automotive Repair Service System

C:

CSS3: Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML.

D:

Deployment: Make system available to use.

DoorStep Services: Provide vehicle services at home

DataBase: A database is a collection of information that is organized so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated.

E:

Economy: the operation of a country's money supply, commercial activities and industry

F:

FireBase: Firebase is a platform developed by Google for creating mobile and web applications.

Function: Function is the most useful part for any programming language because with the help of function developer can define various methods, tasks into a single set of instructions and by calling this function you can perform simple defined task.

G:

Garage: a place where vehicles are repaired and/or petrol is sold

H:

Handset: a mobile phone.

HTML5:HTML5 is a markup language used for structuring and presenting content on the World Wide Web.

I:

infrastructure:the basic systems and services that are necessary for a system

J:

Java:Java is a class-based, object-oriented programming language that is designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible.

JavaScript:JavaScript, often abbreviated as JS, is a programming language that conforms to the ECMAScript specification. JavaScript is high-level, often just-in-time compiled, and multi-paradigm.

K:

Kitkat:Android 4.4 KitKat is a version of Google's operating system (OS) for smartphones and tablets.

L:

Linux:Linux is a family of open-source Unix-like operating systems based on the Linux kernel.

Live Tracking:Live tracking is a feature that allows other users to track your progress while working out in real-time using a combination of GPS signal and cellular data.

M:

Mechanic:A mechanic is an artisan, skilled trade-person, or technician who uses tools to build, maintain, or repair machinery.

Mobile application:A mobile application, also referred to as a mobile app or simply an app, is a computer program or software application designed to run on a mobile device such as a phone, tablet,or watch.

N:

NoSQL:A NoSQL database provides a mechanism for storage and retrieval of data that is modeled in means other than the tabular relations used in relational databases.

O:

OS: An operating system (OS) is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources, and provides common services for computer programs.

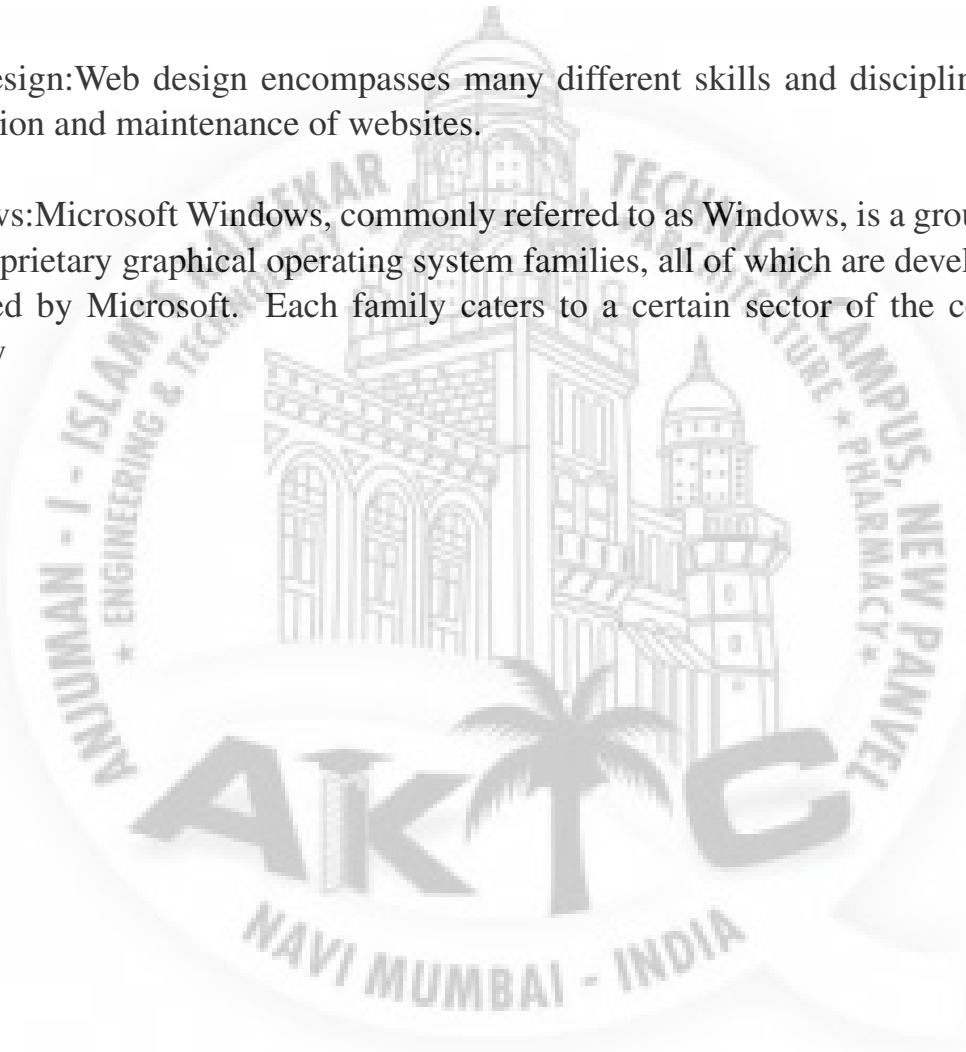
V:

Visual Studio: Microsoft Visual Studio is an integrated development environment from Microsoft. It is used to develop computer programs, as well as websites, web apps, web services and mobile apps

W:

web Design: Web design encompasses many different skills and disciplines in the production and maintenance of websites.

Windows: Microsoft Windows, commonly referred to as Windows, is a group of several proprietary graphical operating system families, all of which are developed and marketed by Microsoft. Each family caters to a certain sector of the computing industry



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Chapter 1

Introduction

The title of our project is AUTORESCUER, it is an online mechanic booking system for Androids. This project concerned about developing an online mechanic booking system that will be used for booking mechanic from nearby garages. As we are moving towards the technology dominant age and the financial status of the person is also increasing by time, the power of both (technology + financial status) are giving wings to the people not only to realize but also to fulfill their dreams. AutoRescuer, an online mechanic booking system is essential for booking mechanic from nearby garage which will track of customer location as well as garage location, booking details, payment details, booking history, etc.

The main objective of the Android Project on Online mechanic booking system is to manage the details of garage owner and garage, vehicle owner, booking details. Admin will manage all the information about garage and garage owner.

The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce the time required to provide vehicle services and mechanic will get a job opportunity. AutoRescuer Aims to out rule traditional ineffective and inefficient ways to request services which is mostly offline. Now user can easily book and get a mechanic in a short time period and get a perfect one. This will reduce the time of the customer and they will have a worthy mechanic.

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 Problem Statement:

Considering a real-life problem where a person faces troubles when their car breaks down in the middle of the road, can really become a major problem. This can be solved by using our application AutoRescuer which can help the users to find nearby location of service or a repairing center. Here the proposed system provides a mobile application for Online Automobile services . It will enable any vehicle user to search and communicate with any garage in the vicinity. The system uses Firebase for storage which is a technology provided by Google. Firebase uses NoSQL for storing the

database of the application which includes users detail. Whenever the user accesses the System, users location is derived from their device and then the user is provided with the locations of the nearby garages. The user is then free to select a garage by his/her choice. After a garage is selected by the user, users information like location is sent to the chosen garage provided that mechanic is not busy and they can accept the users request to provide the service and payment will be COD(Cash On Delivery).The user can book a car and bike service from the proposed system in just few steps. Vehicle breakdown? Tyre puncture?The system has got it covered! Book mechanics Anytime! Anywhere!

1.1.2 Objective:

The identified challenges motivate to bring up of a solution to all the problems stated in the above problem statement section. This project aims to implement an android application with the help of Android studio and Firebase.

The core objectives which have been designated as fundamental to the project are:

- Identify and understand Infrastructure and working of Mechanics.
- How Mechanic approach to the vehicle user to solve problem.
- Try to connect two different Users (vehicle user and garage side user) on the same platform.
- Help user to take care of their vehicles at critical times.
- Design a website to Admin to handle all the users data.
- Design an implement User Interface which will be easy for user to understand.

1.2 Project Scope

The goal of this project is to produce an interactive and entertaining application for the Android marketplace. Auto Rescuer is composed of two main components: a client-side application which will run on Android handsets, and a server-side application which will support and interact with various client-side features. The system is designed to provide features of all the vehicles, services provided by the service centers, locations of all the service centers in the vicinity etc. The above proposed model is easy to implement considering the available technology infrastructure. The model is simple, secure and scalable. The proposed model is based on serial communication.

1.3 Project Goals and Objectives

1.3.1 Goals

Given below are the project goals to achieve the desired outcome:

- Do the best we can with what we have been given.
- Ensure a high quality of design and design documentation.
- To finish project within the scheduled time and budget.
- To meet the requirements the goal that were set for the project at the start.

1.3.2 Objectives

Following are the objectives of the proposed approach and this thesis work:

- To find out the different factors responsible for effecting servicing and maintenance process of a vehicle.
- To make an online mechanic booking system.
- To offer easy, simple and quick booking experiences for vehicle owner.
- To offer a responsive booking engine that offers a great booking experience across android devices.
- Easy maintenance of garage, user record, user login, etc.
- To give a job opportunity to a local but worthy mechanic.
- Google Map navigation to customer location and Live tracking.
- To grab real time information of garages.

1.4 Organization of Report

The report is organized as follows : The introduction is given in Chapter 1. It describes the fundamental terms used in this project. It describes the Problem Statement, Goal, Objectives and scope of this project. The Chapter 2 describes the review of the relevant various techniques in the literature systems. It describes the pros and cons of each technique with how to overcome those cons using new technology. The project planning includes members and capabilities of this project ,roles and responsibilities of each member,Budget of Project and Project timeline is describe in Chapter 3. The Chapter 4 describes System Requirements specification such as Functional and Nonfunctional Requirements of project. Along with this it also explain features of system and constraints of system. The Chapter 5 includes Design Information with Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram , Component Diagram and System Architecture. Implementation of each module is explained in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 shows final Test Cases and Test Results. Chapter 8 includes Screenshot of outputs and Conclusion and Future Scope of Project is described in Chapter 9

Chapter 2

Literature Survey

2.1 Paper Title 1: Tracking of Automobile Service Centers Using Android Application (Visit Mechanic)

This is an android application which can be used to track down the mechanic shops (automobile service centers). After getting the location of the service center, the shop keeper will give the details so that the location of the shop and details of the shop will be sent to the database. Near to the registered service shops, notifications will be given when the customer comes into some area, if someone from that area is added their shop details to the database then the user will notify those shops. The location of the device is continuously transmitted to the server using GPS and LBS. Admin Panel offers the admin login to add shops and uninstall shops and use shop logins. After user registering to this application user can find several shop details which are associated with this application owner. From the details, the user can get directions to the services center.

2.1.1 Advantages of Paper

- a. Easy to track mechanic shop using GPS
- b. User can get direction to the service center

2.1.2 Disadvantages of Paper

- a. This system logic recommends the near by services center's address to the user even if the center is not opened.
- b. The liberty to check booking history of themselves is absent in this particular system.

2.1.3 How to overcome the problems mentioned in Paper

- a. The system should be able to provide information related to time to the user, so that they can check whether the garage is opened or closed

- b. The system should allow users to view the history of their bookings. The booking history feature also acts as a reference.

2.2 Paper Title 2: Mobile Mechanic – An innovative step towards Digital Automobile Service(WheelCare)

The application is subdivided into two main sections namely the Mechanic's portal and the User's portal. Both these portals would require the respective user to either login or register themselves up before using the application. The location can be provided or obtained using the GPS available in mobile phones. The User's portal would display a map with the current location of themselves along with all the available repair shops around them, which shall be consistently updated using the plethora of location services available on Microsoft Azure Cloud. User can get detailed information about these shops along with a route to reach the desired mechanic shop, using Google Map API.

2.2.1 Advantages of Paper

- a. Goggle Map API is used to reach out mechanic shops.
- b. Repair shops are consistently updated using the plethora of location services available on Microsoft Azure Cloud.

2.2.2 Disadvantages of Paper

- a. Mobile Mechanic was designed for Cars only.
- b. User verification process is absent in this system.
- c. In case User wants to update there personal information this system does not allowed to do so.

2.2.3 How to overcome the problems mentioned in Paper

- a. The system should provide services to all types of vehicle.
- b. User verification process can be done trough OTP and Garage verification can done via uploading document such as NOC of garage.
- c. The system should allow user to update the information.

2.3 Paper Title 3: Reduction of servicing and maintenance time of car– a future need

The objective of this study was to find the different factors responsible for effecting the servicing and maintenance process of a car and to look for the opportunities to reduce time required for it. This study also attempts to suggest some probable solution based upon the research findings. To gather the data we took up a research in few areas of Mumbai (India) with some user groups like mechanics, car owners, drivers, managers etc. For this research, methodology adopted was to study how mechanics approach to find the problems, to understand how the cars are increased on the Indian roads and to understand the car owner's behavior.

2.3.1 Advantages of Paper

This paper is very helpful to understand factors which are responsible for effecting the servicing and maintenance process of a car

- a. Different methodology is explain to overcome problems faced by vehicle owner.
- b. It also help us to understand how the cars are increased on the Indian roads and to understand the car owner's behavior.

2.3.2 Disadvantages of Paper

The people have more disposable income as the economy is growing. Car Finance options available from financial body at reasonable rate of interest. Improvement in highway infrastructure. Changing lifestyle. People started preferring small cars as their family vehicle. Due to all those points mentioned above, the growth of four wheeler vehicles will be rapid, because of which the new challenges may arise. Few are listed below:

- a. Maintaining traffic on the road will be a huge challenge.
- b. Pollution will increase, which may create health issues.
- c. Long queues at a service station for maintaining servicing of the car.

2.3.3 How to overcome the problems mentioned in Paper

With respect to the research and finding some probable solutions are listed below by which servicing and maintenance time of cars at mechanic shop can be reduced.

- a. By Interactive manual
- b. Conduct workshop for the car owner
- c. Mobile application

2.4 Technical Review

Android is a software package and linux based operating system for mobile devices such as tablet computers and smartphones. It is developed by Google and later the OHA (Open Handset Alliance). Java language is mainly used to write the android code even though other languages can be used.

We have used Java Language to develop this application. The goal of android project is to create a successful real-world product that improves the mobile experience for end users. There are many code names of android such as Lollipop, Kitkat, Jelly Bean, Ice cream Sandwich, Froyo, Ecliar, Donut.

To build an android application we have used android studio. Android Studio is the official integrated development environment (IDE) for Google's Android operating system, built on JetBrains' IntelliJ IDEA software and designed specifically for Android development.

Firestore is a Backend-as-a-Service(BaaS). Google Firestore is Google-backed application development software which allows developers to develop Android, IOS, and Web apps. For reporting and fixing app crashes, tracking analytics, creating marketing and product experiments, firestore provides several tools.

To build an website for admin we have used HTML, CSS and Ajax technologies. HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language which is used for creating web pages and web applications. It is platform-independent because it can be displayed on any platform like Windows, Linux, and Macintosh, etc.

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a style sheet language which is used to describe the look and formatting of a document written in markup language. It provides an additional feature to HTML. It is generally used with HTML to change the style of web pages and user interfaces.

AJAX is an acronym for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. It is a group of inter-related technologies like JavaScript, DOM, XML, HTML/XHTML, CSS, XMLHttpRequest etc.

JavaScript is a text-based programming language used both on the client-side and server-side that allows you to make web pages interactive.

2.4.1 Advantages of Technology

a. Android Studio:

It is open source software.

No need to pay, free of charge product.

It supports big community of other android developers.

Provide Java to Kotlin code auto translation

Debug mode is excellent.

- b. Java: The java has excellent multi-functional IDE. Java is an object-oriented program and it is easy to reuse the code.
- c. FireBase:
Reliable Extensive Databases
Free Multi-Platform Firebase Authentication
Firebase Testing Services to Improve App Quality
- d. HTML and Css: It is a markup language, so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along with the text. It facilitates programmers to add a link on the web pages (by html anchor tag), so it enhances the interest of browsing of the user. With the help of css we can add new looks to your old HTML documents.
- e. Ajax and JavaScript: AJAX allows you to send and receive data asynchronously without reloading the web page. So it is fast.
Speed, simplicity, popularity and Interoperability are the advantages of javascript.

2.4.2 Reasons to use this Technology

- a. Reason we are making android application is because the number of mobile users today greater than the number of desktop users. As user spend more times on mobile applications. Mobile application provides better personalization.
- b. Java: Java is robust. Java is statistically built language and it is easy to track the error in Java.
- c. Database we are using here is Firebase because, Firebase is a cloud service (NoSql) suitable for real time applications. It is quit fast in response in comparison to MySql. Data structure used by NoSql databases are more flexible and scalable than RDBMS.
- d. HTML and Css: HTML is a very easy and simple language. It can be easily understood and modified. It is very easy to make an effective presentation with HTML because it has a lot of formatting tags.
We can completely change the look of your website with only a few changes in CSS code.
- e. Ajax and JavaScript: Ajax adds a lot of value to UX. If done right, the user gets a great feel when using the site, and better data usage because it doesn't load the whole page everytime.
JavaScript gives web pages interactive elements that engage a user.

Chapter 3

Project Planning

3.1 Members and Capabilities

Table 3.1: Table of Capabilities

| SR. No | Name of Member | Capabilities |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Sayyad Ayesha Harun | UI Design |
| 2 | Qureshi Ahana Mujib | Back-End, UI Design |
| 3 | Sayyad Rahemat Lazim | Website Front-End |
| 4 | Shaikh Iram Fatima Abdul Matin | Back-End,Front-End |

Work Breakdown Structure

- All of the members are equally important in developing the project.
- We work on a different part of the project based on one's capability.
- Firstly we came up with documentation, And based on the documentation we set our goal and created a blueprint.
- We then started going hands-on with the project to develop it according to the flow as decided earlier.

3.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 3.2: Table of Responsibilities

| SR. No | Name of Member | Role | Responsibilities |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Qureshi Ahana Mujib | Team Leader | DataBase, UI Design |
| 2 | Sayyad Ayesha Harun | Team Member | UI Design |
| 3 | Sayyad Rahemat Lazim | Team Member | Website Front-End |
| 4 | Shaikh Iram Fatima Abdul Matin | Team Member | Back-End, Front-End |

3.3 Assumptions and Constraints

- User of the app Should know how to use browser and Internet.

- b. User should know how to deal with live tracking.
- c. User should know working of application.
- d. Garage owner needs to register the garage in order to provide services.

3.4 Project Management Approach

- a. Planning of project.
- b. Defining the scope of the project.
- c. Estimation of time and It's management.
- d. Creating Gantt Charts and properly assigning tasks to members.
- e. Reporting the progress of project with the guide.

3.5 Ground Rules for the Project

- a. Properly planning and gathering relevant information is very important.
- b. Developing a Blueprint of the project and work accordingly.
- c. All the members should report to the guide whenever required.
- d. Setting up small goals every week.
- e. Achieving the small goal within that span of time.
- f. Keeping tracks of the progress towards project.
- g. Participate in meeting.
- h. Inform the leader about unavailability.

3.6 Project Budget

- a. It is a light project.
- b. Cost of the project is very low and efficient.
- c. Free version of Android studio is available.
- d. Firebase is open source.
- e. HTML, Css are also free to use.

3.7 Project Timeline

| Views | | Clipboard | | Task | | | |
|-------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| ID | Name | Duration | Start | Finish | Predecessors | Resource Names | |
| 1 | Project Initialization | 3 days? | 06/01/20, 8:00 AM | 08/01/20, 5:00 PM | | Sayyad Ayesha ; Q... | |
| 2 | Identify Problem Stat | 0.333 da... | 06/01/20, 8:00 AM | 06/01/20, 10:40 AM | | Qureshi Ahana;Shaik... | |
| 3 | Markey Survey | 0.667 da... | 07/01/20, 8:00 AM | 07/01/20, 2:20 PM | 2 | Shaikh Iram Fatima[5... | |
| 4 | Milestone: Topic Fin | 1 day? | 08/01/20, 8:00 AM | 08/01/20, 5:00 PM | 3 | Sayyad Ayesha ;Qure... | |
| 5 | Requirement Gather | 5 days? | 09/01/20, 8:00 AM | 15/01/20, 5:00 PM | 1 | Sayyad Ayesha [8... | |
| 6 | Discuss with clients | 0.417 da... | 09/01/20, 8:00 AM | 09/01/20, 11:20 AM | 4 | Qureshi Ahana;Shaik... | |
| 7 | Prepare SRS | 0.844 da... | 10/01/20, 8:00 AM | 10/01/20, 3:45 PM | 6 | Sayyad Ayesha ;Qure... | |
| 8 | Prepare Prototype | 1 day? | 11/01/20, 8:00 AM | 13/01/20, 5:00 PM | 7 | Sayyad Ayesha ;Qure... | |
| 9 | Milestone: SRS appr | 2 days? | 14/01/20, 8:00 AM | 15/01/20, 5:00 PM | 8 | Sayyad Ayesha ;Qure... | |
| 10 | Design | 17 days? | 16/01/20, 8:00 AM | 07/02/20, 5:00 PM | | Shaikh Iram Fatim... | |
| 11 | Prepare front end | 3 days? | 16/01/20, 8:00 AM | 20/01/20, 5:00 PM | 9 | Sayyad Ayesha ;Qure... | |
| 12 | Prepare test cases | 6 days? | 21/01/20, 8:00 AM | 28/01/20, 5:00 PM | 11 | Sayyad Ayesha [50%]... | |
| 13 | Design Database | 1.667 da... | 29/01/20, 8:00 AM | 30/01/20, 2:20 PM | 12 | Qureshi Ahana;Sayya... | |
| 14 | Prepare UML diagram | 3.333 da... | 30/01/20, 2:20 PM | 04/02/20, 5:00 PM | 13 | Sayyad Ayesha ;Qure... | |
| 15 | Milestone: UML appr | 3 days? | 05/02/20, 8:00 AM | 07/02/20, 5:00 PM | 14 | Sayyad Ayesha ;Qure... | |
| 16 | Coding | 12 days? | 10/02/20, 8:00 AM | 25/02/20, 5:00 PM | 10 | Shaikh Iram Fatim... | |
| 17 | Develop Front end | 5 days? | 10/02/20, 8:00 AM | 14/02/20, 5:00 PM | 15 | Sayyad Ayesha ;Qure... | |
| 18 | link with database | 1.333 da... | 17/02/20, 8:00 AM | 18/02/20, 10:40 AM | 17 | Qureshi Ahana;Sayya... | |
| 19 | Milestone: Code App | 1 day? | 25/02/20, 8:00 AM | 25/02/20, 5:00 PM | | Qureshi Ahana;Sayya... | |
| 20 | Testing | 2.375 d... | 27/04/20, 8:00 AM | 29/04/20, 11:00 AM | 16 | Qureshi Ahana;Sa... | |
| 21 | Unit testing | 1.25 days? | 27/04/20, 8:00 AM | 28/04/20, 10:00 AM | | Qureshi Ahana[50%];... | |
| 22 | Integration testing | 0.562 da... | 27/04/20, 8:00 AM | 27/04/20, 1:30 PM | | Sayyad Rahemat;Qur... | |
| 23 | System Testing | 0.562 da... | 28/04/20, 10:00 AM | 28/04/20, 3:30 PM | 21 | Sayyad Rahemat;Qur... | |
| 24 | Alpha/Beta testing | 1.25 days? | 27/04/20, 1:30 PM | 28/04/20, 3:30 PM | 22 | Sayyad Rahemat[20... | |
| 25 | Milestone: testing ap | 0.562 da... | 28/04/20, 3:30 PM | 29/04/20, 11:00 AM | 23 | Sayyad Rahemat;Qur... | |
| 26 | Maintenance | 2.25 da... | 01/05/20, 8:00 AM | 05/05/20, 10:00 AM | 20 | Qureshi Ahana;Sa... | |
| 27 | Deploy Online | 0.75 days? | 01/05/20, 8:00 AM | 01/05/20, 3:00 PM | 25 | Qureshi Ahana;Sayya... | |
| 28 | Check Bugs | 0.75 days? | 01/05/20, 3:00 PM | 04/05/20, 1:00 PM | 27 | Qureshi Ahana;Sayya... | |
| 29 | Milestone | 0.75 days? | 04/05/20, 1:00 PM | 05/05/20, 10:00 AM | 28 | Qureshi Ahana;Sayya... | |

Figure 3.1: Project Task Assigned to members

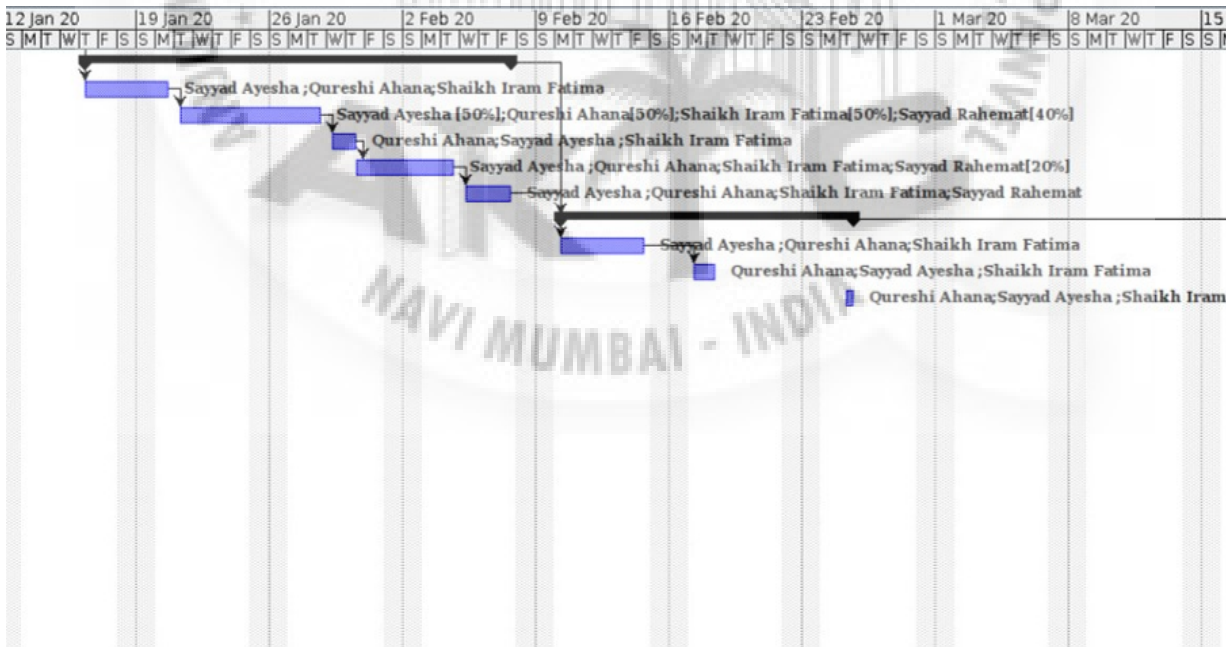


Figure 3.2: Project Timeline

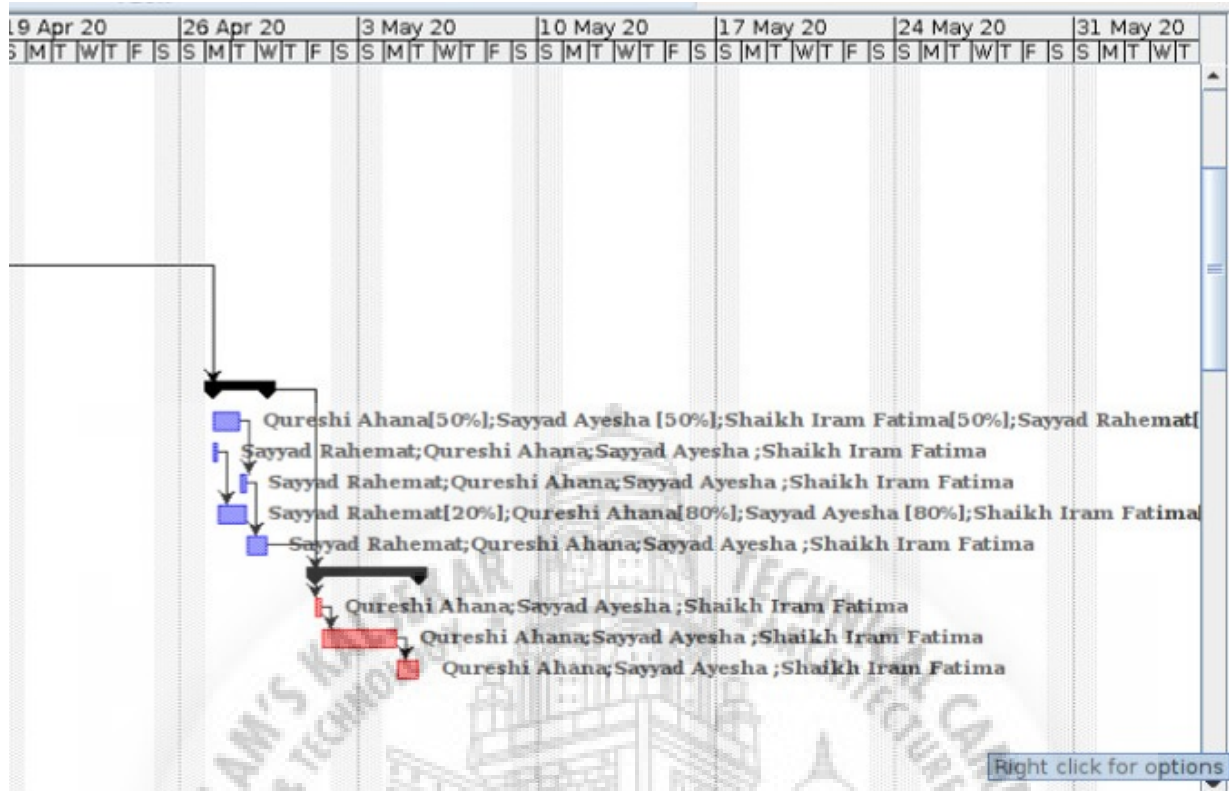


Figure 3.3: Project Timeline continuation

Chapter 4

Software Requirements Specification

4.1 Overall Description

This section gives a scope description and overview of everything included in this SRS document. It provides all the detail about SRS including its different functions, role of particular users, requirement of different hardware and software required.

4.1.1 Product Perspective

The Product is open source. It is an android application for vehicle user and Garage side user and website for admin to manage both users data. The goal of this project is to produce an interactive and entertaining application for the Android marketplace.

AutoRescuer is composed of two main components: a client-side application which will run on Android handsets, and a server-side application which will support and interact with various client-side features. The system is designed to provide features of all the vehicles, services provided by the service centers, locations of all the service centers in the vicinity etc. The above proposed model is easy to implement considering the available technology infrastructure. The models is simple, secure and scalable. The proposed model is based on serial communication.

4.1.2 Product Features

Their are four major system in this product:

- a. For Vehicle User home Page derived current location of system and get vehicle breakdown related information. Next thing is to select service and book mechanic
- b. For Vehicle User live tracking is available. Location can be shared if user wishes to share.
- c. For Garage Side User first upload NOC, then create profile to get registered.Home page content services provided by garage.
- d. Admin is the super-user who will manage both the users via a website.

4.1.3 User Classes and Characteristics

The project is an Android Application for vehicle user and garage user. User of project includes Vehicle user and Garage side user. A website is created to handle both the users data by super-user (admin).

All the user should have knowledge of Internet and should have knowledge about how to use an android phone. Admin should know how to use computer.

4.1.4 Operating Environment

Software Requirements:

- Operating System: Linux or Windows(7 and above)
- Adroid Studio • FireBase

Hardware Requirements:

- Processor i5
- Memory 8GB
- Hard disk 1TB

Usage Requirements:

- An Android Mobile API 19 and above(kitkat)
- Internet connectivity

4.1.5 Design and Implementation Constraints

The product is made using android studio hence, only android phone users can use this application. User may access the product using any android device by using correct OTP send on registered mobile number.

The information of all the users, booking histories, garage data must be stored in database. Internet connectivity is the main source to use the product.

Admin should use correct username and password to manage databse.

4.2 System Features

Following are the mode of operation provides by the system:

For vehicle user :

Register/Login through OTP, Create and Edit his/her profile, Locate oneself on the map, Choose the required service, Fill in the vehicle details, Select the garage on the basis of service cost and distance.

For Garage side user:

Register/Login through OTP, Validate his/her garage through NOC document, Create

and Edit his/her profile, Locate oneself on the map, Fill in the garage details(can update as well), Receive the user's request,Accept/Reject the request.

For Admin:

Can perform CRUD operation on the data of User and Garage owner.

4.2.1 System Feature

Locating oneself on Map is the main feature of the system. On vehicle user side after locating themselves on map nearby garages will be filtered and shown to the user. Garage user needs to locate themselves so that vehicle user can book services. Rest of the features are easy to understand.

Description and Priority

The highest priority is given to the locating function. As it is very useful for vehicle user to search and select nearby garages.

Second prior feature is status of request service. When vehicle user confirm the booking slot, message is directly send to the registered mobile number of garage user. Garage side user can accept or reject the request and the respective notification will be send to the vehicle user.

Stimulus/Response Sequences

Vehicle User side

Stimulus: Register or Login via OTP.

Response: The User is registered or logged in and all the available features are visible.

Stimulus: User clicks on Map to locate themselves .

Response: User location is stored in database.

Stimulus: User clicks on select services and then select services from the nearby garage.

Response: The services and the garage related data is stored in database.

Stimulus: User clicks on confirm booking

Response: The notification will be pop-up on garage side user.

Stimulus: Receives service accepted or rejected message.

Response: Garage side user can accept or reject the request if service request is accepted then mechanic will be sent to users location.

Garage User side

Stimulus: Register or Login via OTP.

Response: The User is registered or logged in and needs to upload NOC .

Stimulus: User clicks on locate on map then Add services and other garage related

data.

Response: Location and Services provided by garage with cost and the timing of the garage id stored in database.

Stimulus: Receive user request for mechanic or service.

Response: Garage user get a direct message on registered mobile with data such as user location, requested services etc.

Stimulus: User clicks on accept services

Response: Notification will be sent to vehicle user with garage details and cost of the services. **Stimulus:** User clicks on reject services

Response: Rejected service notification will be sent to the vehicle user

Admin

Stimulus: Login through website.

Response: CRUD operations can be performed.

Functional Requirements

REQ-1: Users are limited to Android handsets.

REQ-2: Admin is limited to Linux or Windows(7 and above).

REQ-3: Access to the Databases.

REQ-4: Access to Internet.

4.3 External Interface Requirements

4.3.1 User Interfaces

Android provides a variety of pre-built UI components such as structured layout objects and UI controls that allow to build the graphical user interface for app. Android also provides other UI modules for special interfaces such as dialogs, notifications, navigation drawer, and menus.

The navigation drawer consist of user profile details which can be easily updated, booking history of services. The notification pop-up when user request for the services and also messages are sent to the respected users.

For the admin website is build.the GUI is very simple. Home page is nothing but the firebase console which contain all users data

4.3.2 Hardware Interfaces

This application works on android handset with API 19 and above(kitkat) version. And website can be run on any hardware.

4.3.3 Software Interfaces

Since this application is a mobile application, it will only need an Android kitkat version API 19 or higher in order to perform. Database is maintained in Firebase.

4.3.4 Communications Interfaces

The application uses internet to communicate with user. Also offline messages related to the service request are sent to the user. In case of any difficulties while using application user can contact through whatsapp or call. In case of emergency vehicle user can send their live location to the known people. On Admin side the product is a light web, there is no such large communication in the system. Only Databases access, that also done locally. Also https standard is used in-order to gain the access to the browser.

4.4 Nonfunctional Requirements

4.4.1 Performance Requirements

Performance of overall system is very efficient and well optimize. The time taken to Show various Garages on map would take 3-5 sec. Process and everything is well organized. The vehicle user tracker also take approx 3-4 sec to show in map. The messages related to services will be delivered to the users in a very short time.

4.4.2 Safety Requirements

Login and sign up must be authenticated for the pre-existing users. Data of every user should maintain.

4.4.3 Security Requirements

Sign In: Only registered user can access his/her account. Sign Up: No duplicate of the data of the user should be there. Sent and received message should be transferred via Reliable Data Transfer connection.

Chapter 5

System Design

5.1 System Requirements Definition

System requirement definitions specify what the system should do, its functionality and its essential and desirable system properties. The techniques applied to elicit and collect information in order to create system specifications and requirement definitions involve consultations, interviews, requirements workshop with customers and end users. The objective of the requirements definition phase is to derive the two types of requirement:

5.1.1 Functional requirements

They define the basic functions that the system must provide and focus on the needs and goals of the end users.

Use-case Diagram

A use case diagram at its simplest is a representation of a user's interaction with the system that shows the relationship between the user and the different use cases in which the user is involved.

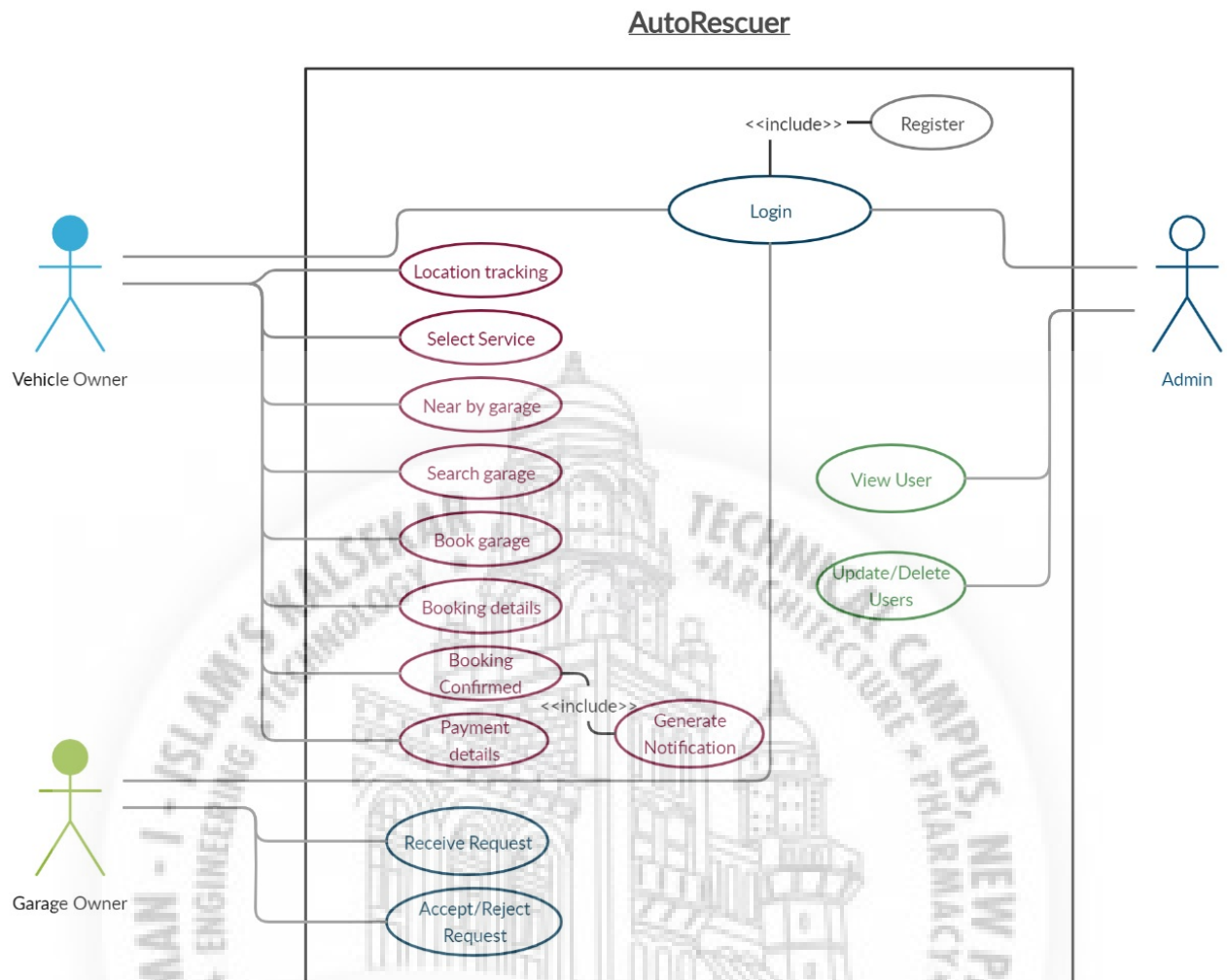


Figure 5.1: Use Case Diagram

Data-flow Diagram

A data-flow diagram is a way of representing a flow of a data of a process or a system. The DFD also provides information about the outputs and inputs of each entity and the process itself. Given below is Level 0 Level 1 and Level 2 DFD of system.

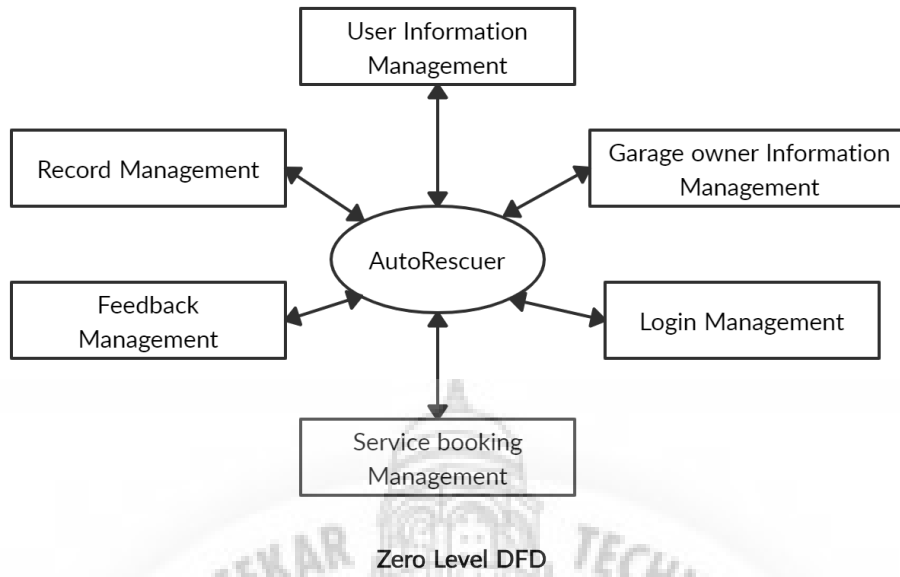


Figure 5.2: Level Zero DFT

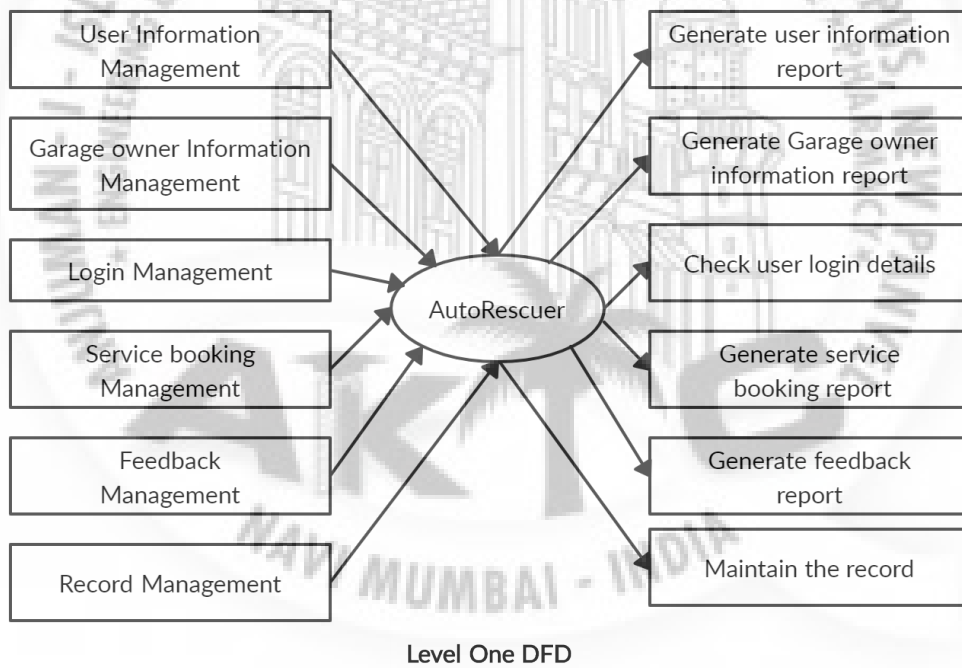
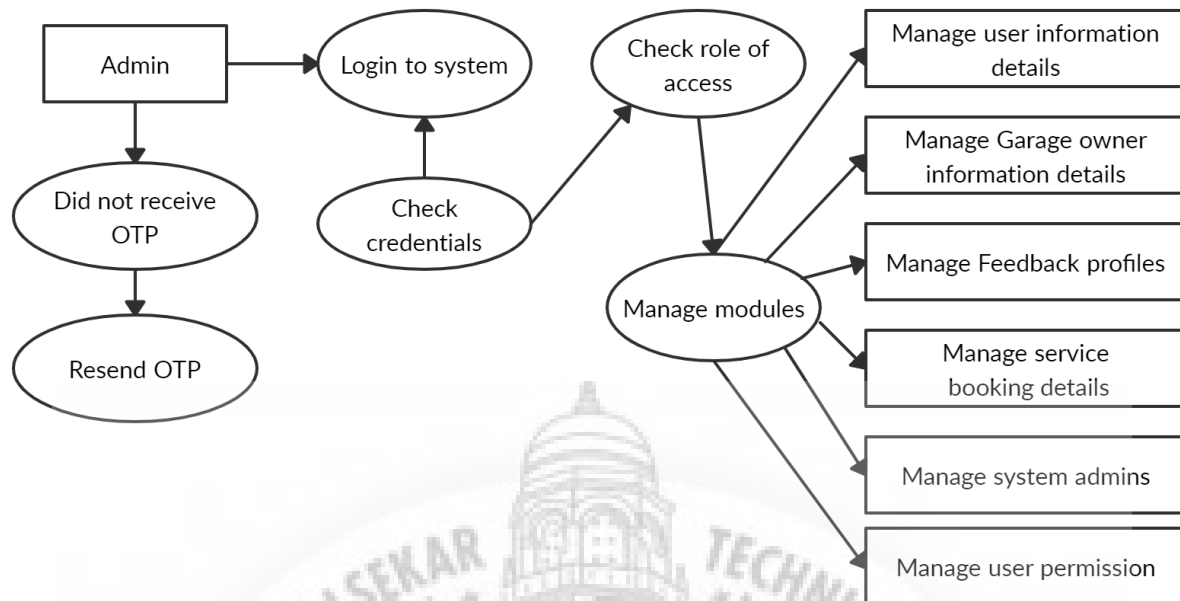


Figure 5.3: Level ONE DFT



Level Two DFD

Figure 5.4: Level Two DFT

5.1.2 System requirements (non-functional requirements)

These are non-functional system properties such as availability, performance and safety etc. They define functions of a system, services and operational constraints in detail.

- Usability - Application implementation is feasible using technologies that are accessible to the end-users.
- Portability - The interfaces are compatible with Web View and Mobile view.
- Performance Efficiency - Application is able to perform well in a proper time constraint.
- Multi User System - Application is able to consider the presence of more than one user in the same environment. All the features of the system operates properly for all users and provides proper transparency.
- Time Efficiency - Time taken for the executing of system is less.

Database Schema/ E-R Diagram

5.2 System Architecture Design

A system architecture is the conceptual model that defines the structure, behavior, and more views of a system. An architecture description is a formal description and

representation of a system, organized in a way that supports reasoning about the structures and behaviors of the system.

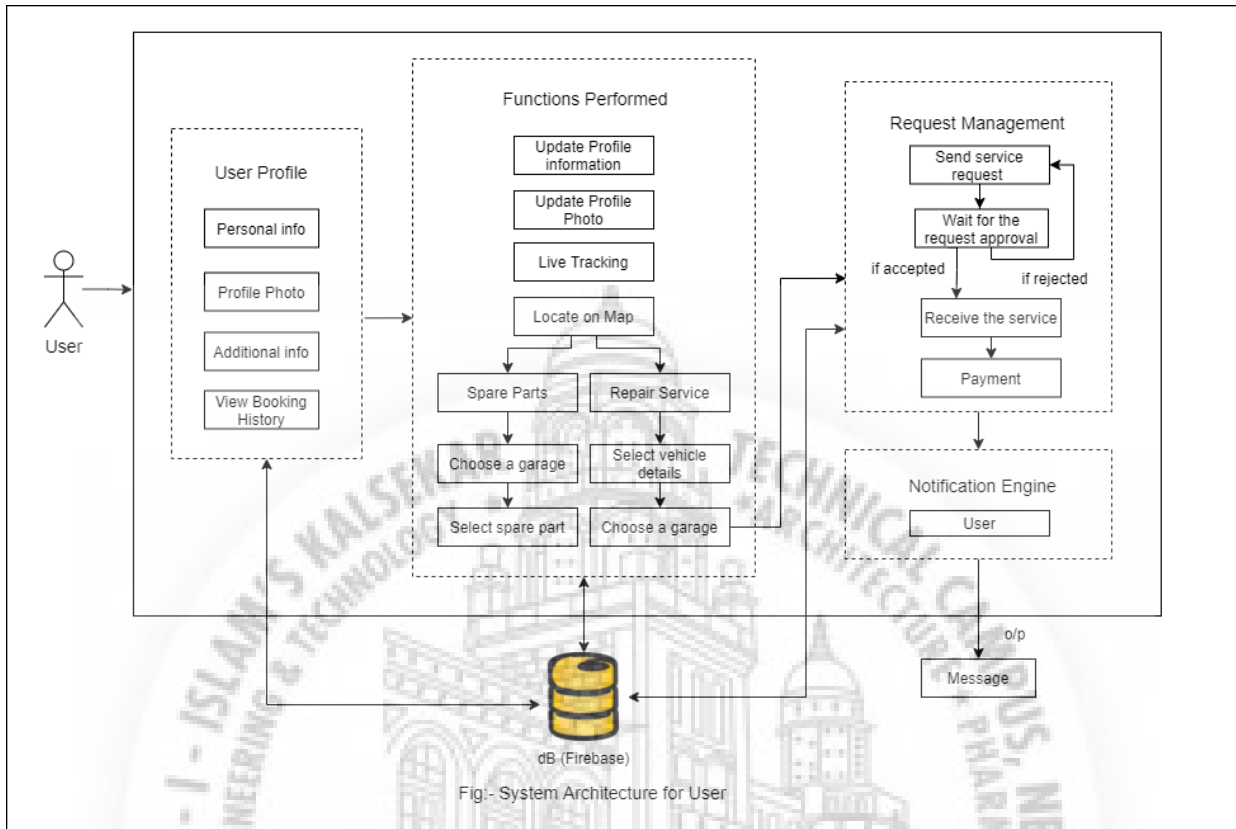


Figure 5.5: System Architecture of User

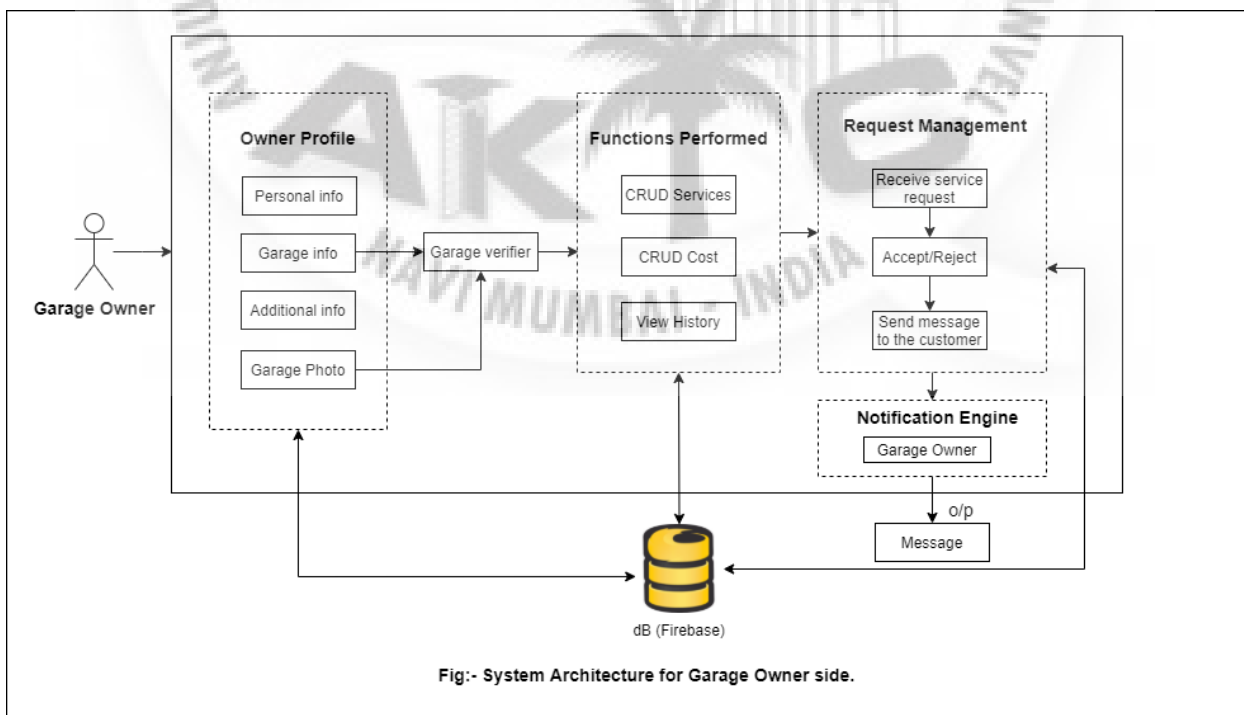


Fig:- System Architecture for Garage Owner side.

Figure 5.6: System Architecture of Garage Side User

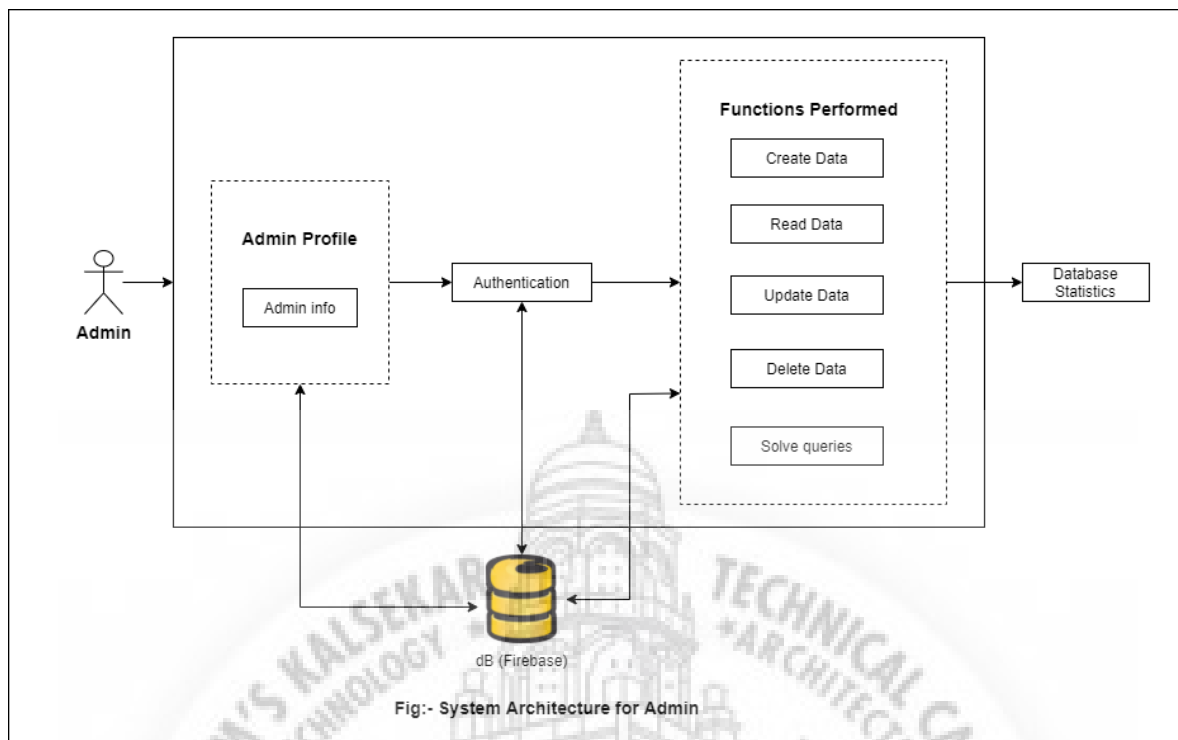


Fig:- System Architecture for Admin

Figure 5.7: System Architecture of Admin

5.3 Sub-system Development

The system consist three user for each user we have user profile module for vehicle side user consist of personal information profile photo and booking history. While on garage side the profile module contains personal information, garage information and NOC. And on Admin side just login ID and Password.

The second common module is function module this tells us what function user can perform. The vehicle user can update or delete or create account, user can locate position on map, user can select services and garages. The garage side user can update garage information and cost, and allowed to see booking history. Admin can perform CRUD in order to solve queries.

Third Module is request management module in this vehicle user send request for services to the garage then garage can accept or reject the request. And the notification will be sent to both the users.

5.3.1 User (Vehicle Owner):

User Profile Module:

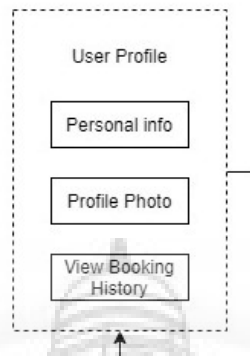


Figure 5.8: User Profile Module

The user will get registered themselves and then he/she will login create profile by filling personal information, profile photo and can view booking history.

User Function Module:

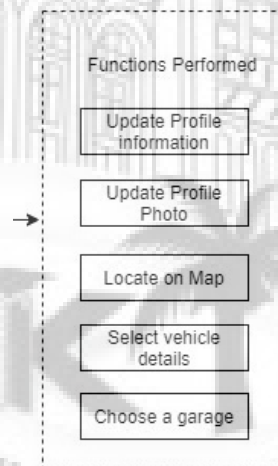


Figure 5.9: User Function Module

User has the full-fledged right to update profile information and photo. User will locate themselves on Map and then can select vehicle details and finally can choose a garage.

User Request Management Module:

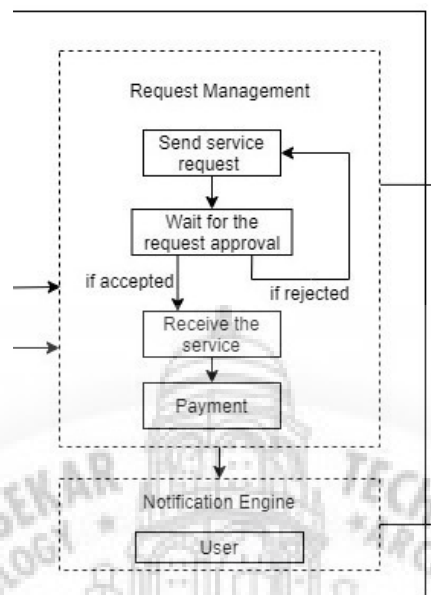


Figure 5.10: User Request Management Module

User will send service request to garage owner and has to wait for the request approval if the request is rejected then user has to search for another garage and has to send the service request again. And if request is accepted user will receive the service and has to pay for it. After receiving the request user will send the service feedback. User will send notification regarding service booking to garage which will be in a message form.

5.3.2 Garage Side User

Garage Profile Module:

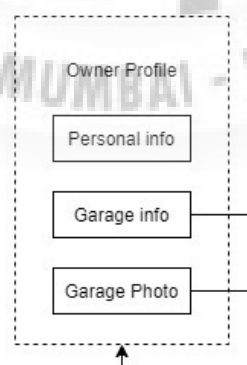


Figure 5.11: Garage Profile Module

The garage user will get registered themselves and then he/she will login create profile by filling personal information, garage information, profile photo and there

is a garage verifier which will verify garage. The Garage owner will be verified on the basis of the NOC(No Objection Certificate)

Garage Function Module:

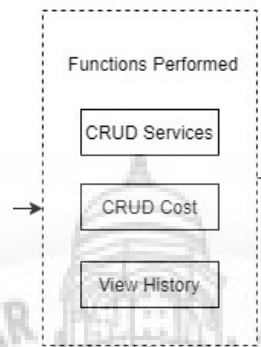


Figure 5.12: Garage Function Module

Garage user can perform CRUD operations on the services which they provide and the cost. Garage user can view the booking history.

Garage Request Management Module:

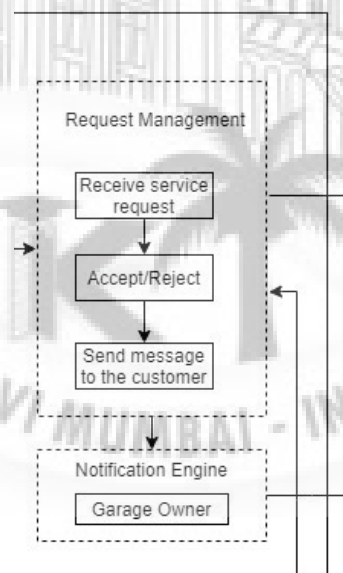


Figure 5.13: Garage Request Management Module

Garage user will receive service request from vehicle user and has the full-fledged right to accept or reject the request. If request is accepted message is send to customer and according to the problem garage owner will assign a suitable mechanic for it. Garage user will send notification regarding service booking to vehicle user which will be in a message form.

5.3.3 Admin:

Admin Profile Module:

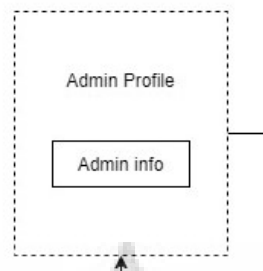


Figure 5.14: Admin Profile Module

In Admin Profile module there will be the information of admin. Authentication process will take place and once the user is authenticated then only he/she will get the full access of admin.

Admin Function Module:

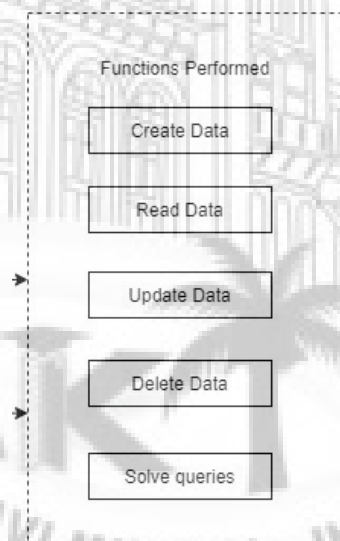


Figure 5.15: Admin Function Module

Admin can create data, read data, update data, delete data. And Admin also solve the queries of both the users. The output will be the Database Statistics which will show each and every details such as how many user has read the data, etc.

5.4 Systems Integration

System integration (SI) is an engineering process or phase concerned with joining different subsystems or components as one large system. It ensures that each integrated subsystem functions as required. Different Sub-Modules Integrated in one

full System. SI is also used to add value to a system through new functionalities provided by connecting functions of different systems.

5.4.1 Class Diagram

A class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations, and the relationships among objects.

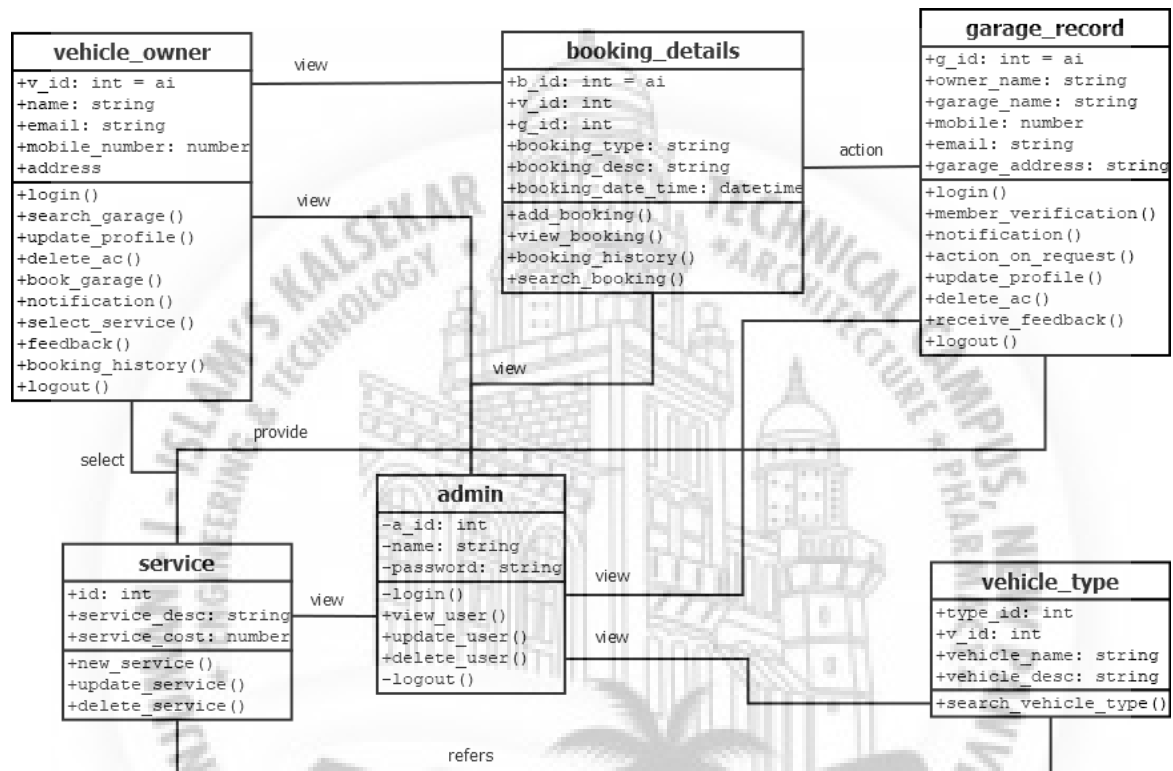


Figure 5.16: Class Diagram

5.4.2 Sequence Diagram

A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence. It depicts the objects and classes involved in the scenario and the sequence of messages exchanged between the objects needed to carry out the functionality of the scenario.

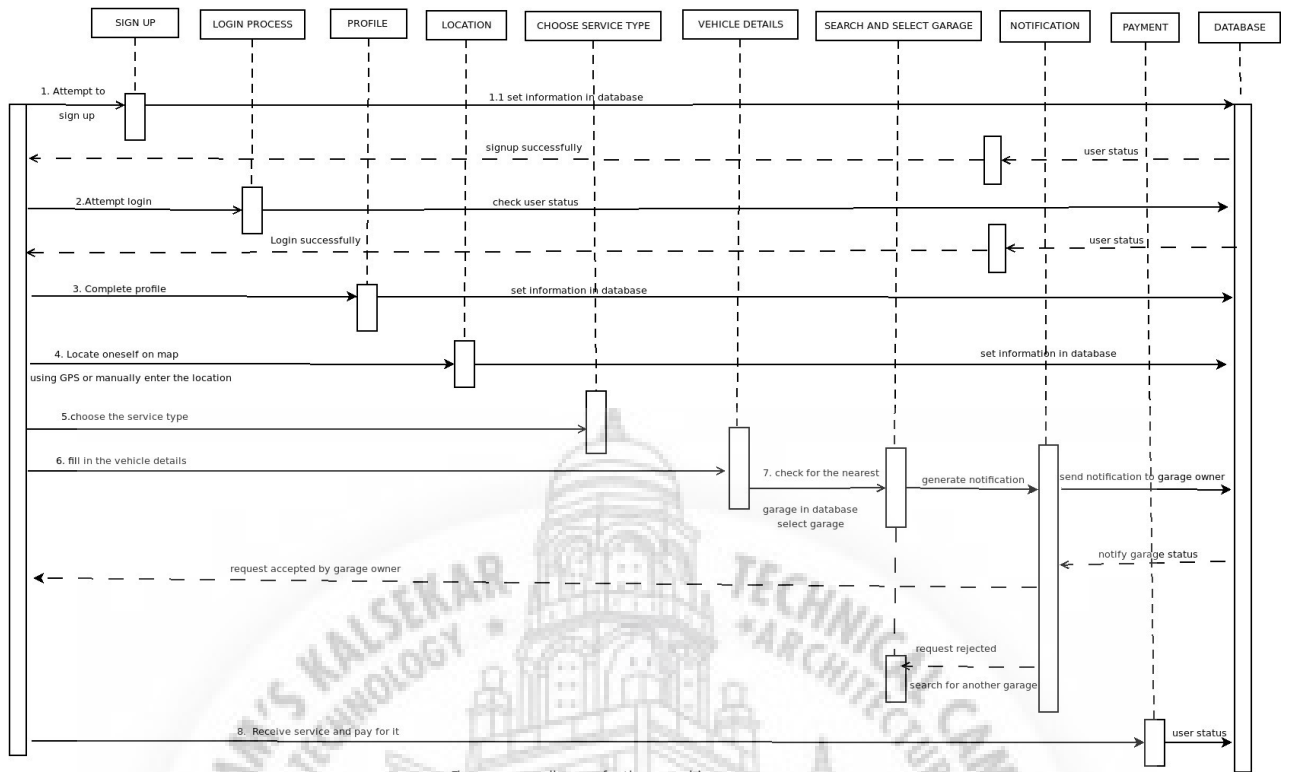


Fig. sequence diagram for the user side

Figure 5.17: Sequence Diagram of User

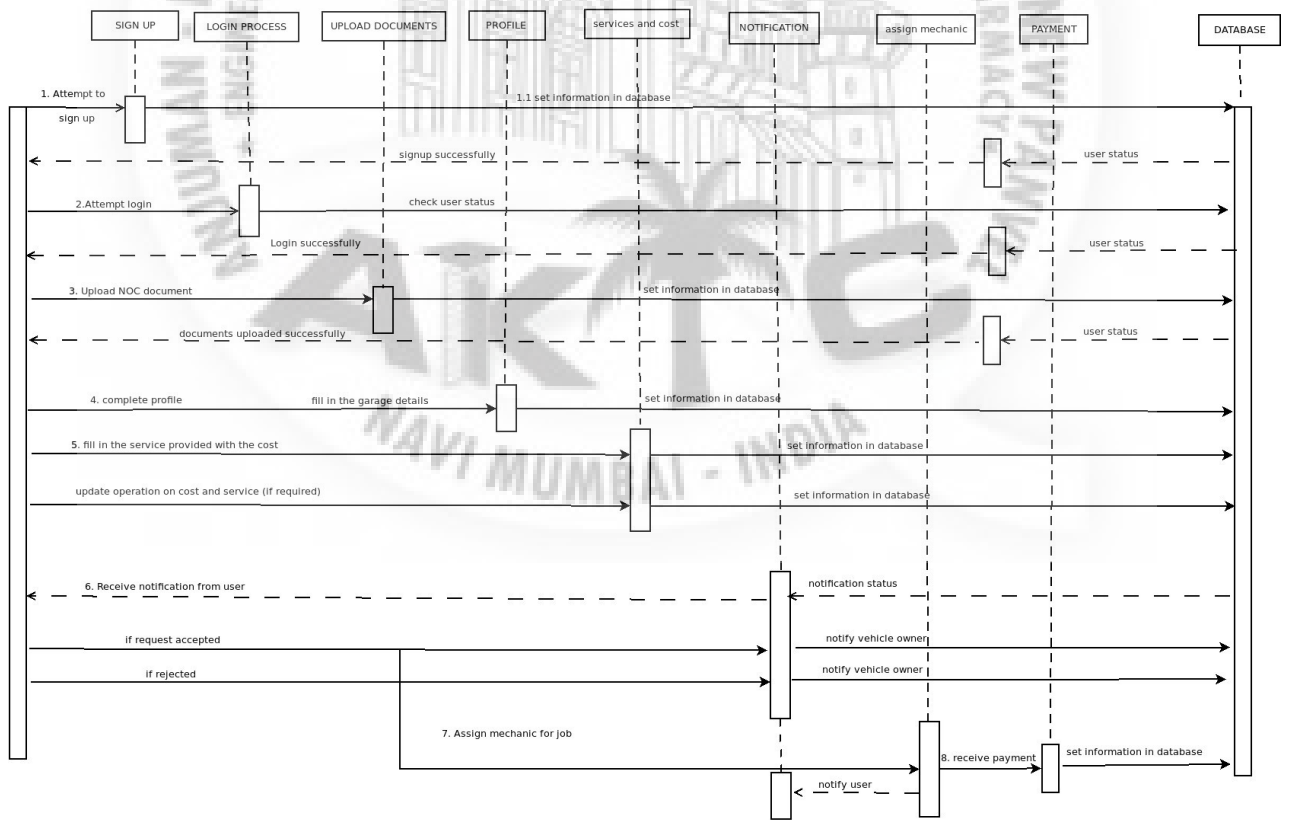


fig. sequence diagram for garage side

Figure 5.18: Sequence Diagram of Garage Side User

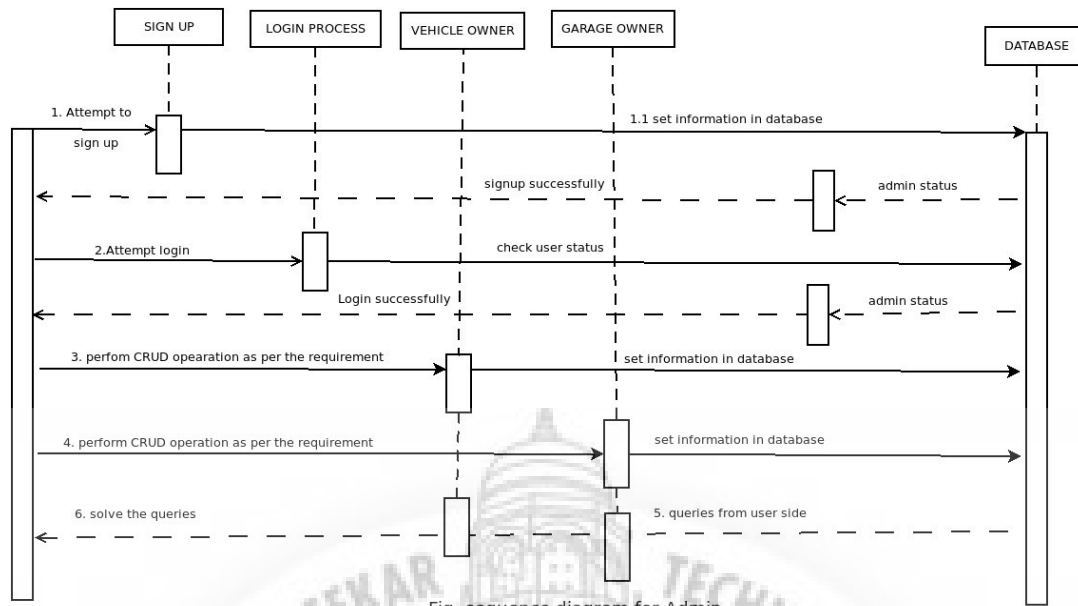


Fig. sequence diagram for Admin

Figure 5.19: Sequence Diagram of Admin

5.4.3 Component Diagram

Component diagrams are used in modeling the physical aspects of object-oriented systems that are used for visualizing, specifying, and documenting component-based systems and also for constructing executable systems through forward and reverse engineering. Component diagrams are essentially class diagrams that focus on a system’s components that often used to model the static implementation view of a system.

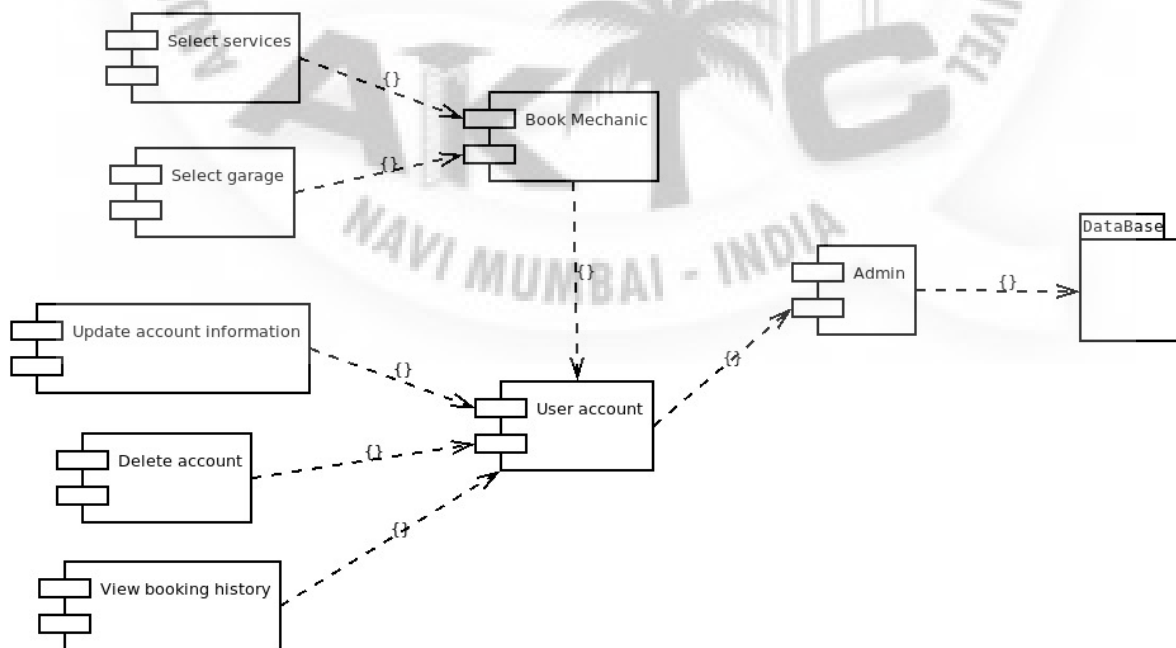


Figure 5.20: Component diagram of user side

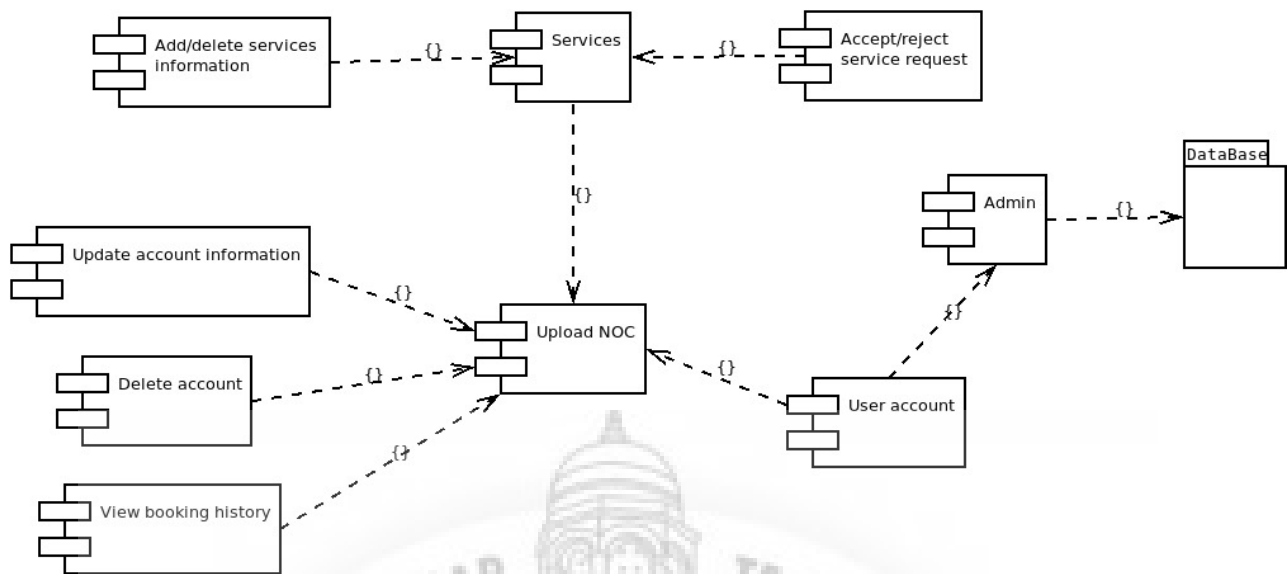


Figure 5.21: Component diagram of garage side side

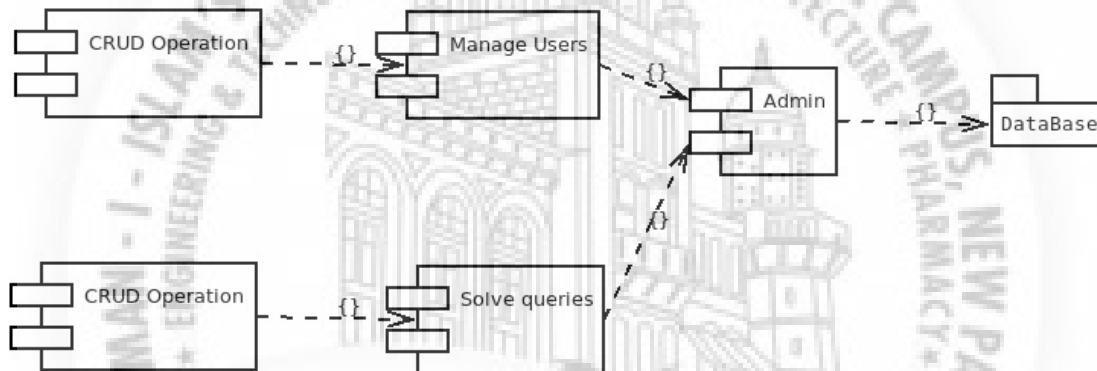


Figure 5.22: Component diagram of admin side

5.4.4 Deployment Diagram

A deployment diagram is a diagram that shows the configuration of run time processing nodes and the components that live on them. Deployment diagrams is a kind of structure diagram used in modeling the physical aspects of an object-oriented system. They are often be used to model the static deployment view of a system (topology of the hardware).

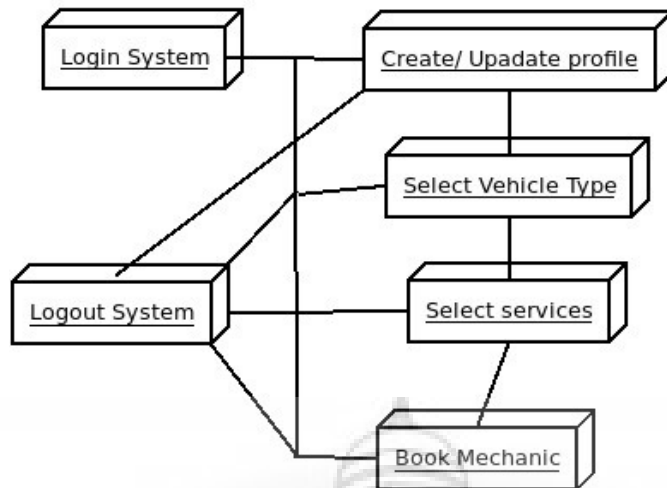


Figure 5.23: deployment diagram of user side

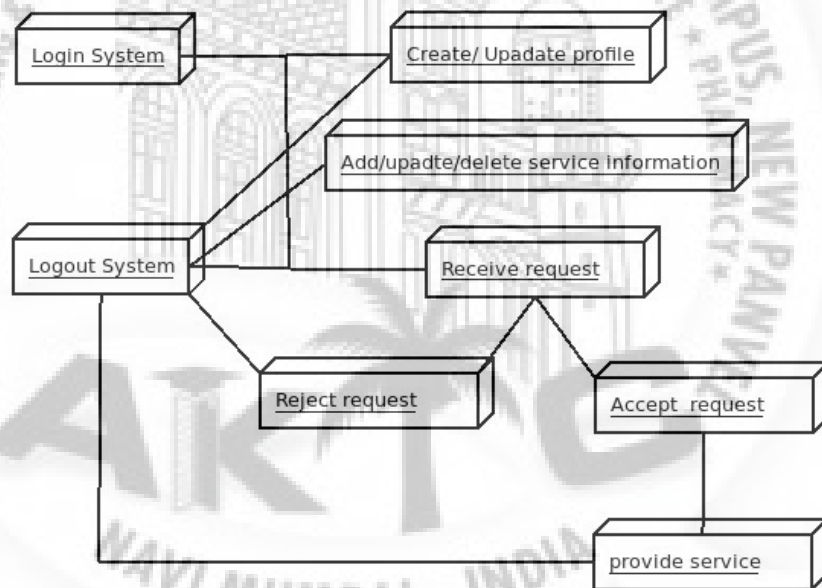


Figure 5.24: deployment diagram of garage side user

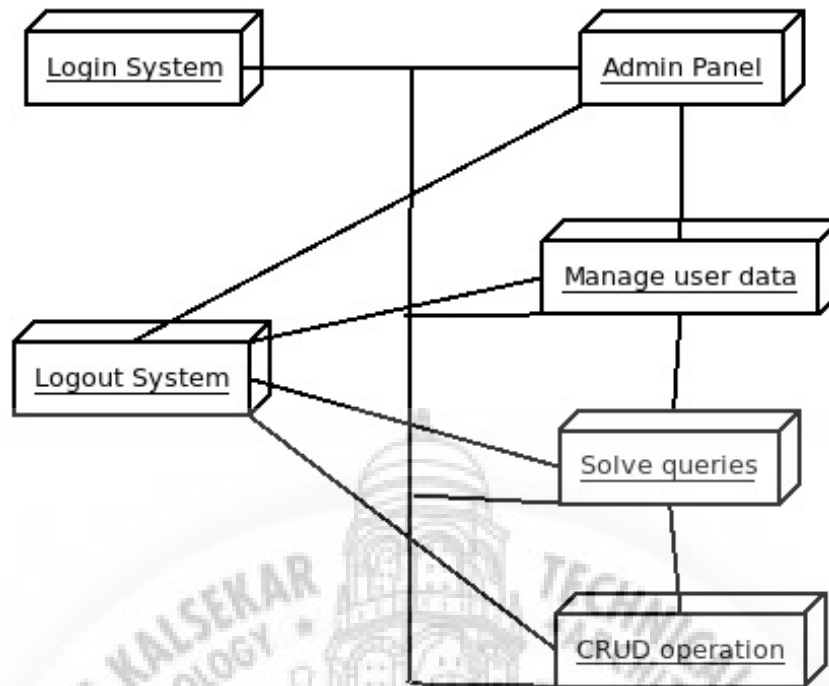


Figure 5.25: deployment diagram of admin side

Chapter 6

Implementation

6.1 User side function module

6.2 Updating text

This module is build to update user data and save the updated data.

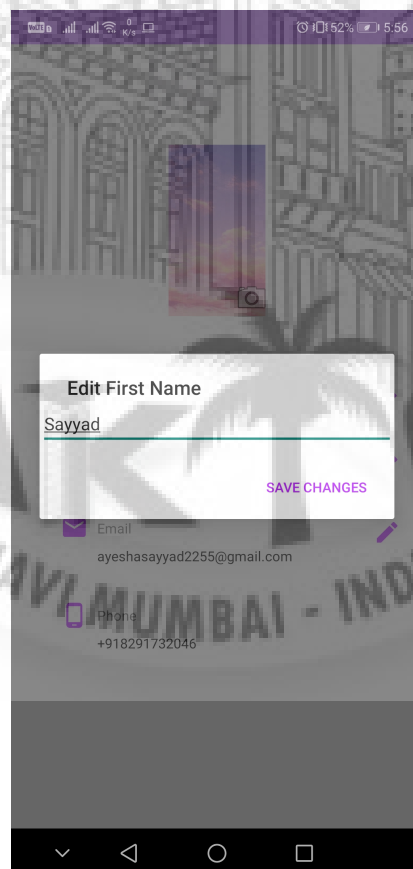


Figure 6.1: IMAGE CAPTION

```
1 public class EditDialog extends AppCompatActivity {  
2     @Override  
3     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
4
```



```

5      super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
6      setContentView(R.layout.activity_editDialog);
7      TextView text = findViewById(R.id.textView1);
8      ImageView iText = findViewById(R.id.imageView1);
9      AlertDialog dialog = new AlertDialog.Builder(this).create();
10     EditText eText = new EditText(this);
11     dialog.setTitle("Edit Text");
12     dialog.setView(eText);
13
14     dialog.setButton(DialogInterface.BUTTON_POSITIVE, "Save Changes",
15     new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
16         @Override
17         public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int
18             which) {
19             text.setText(eText.getText());
20             update();
21         }
22     });
23     iText.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
24     @Override
25     public void onClick(View v) {
26         eText.setText(text.getText());
27         dialog.show();
28     }
29     });
30 }

```

For checking and unchecking the checkbox

This module is built for user to select multiple choices at the same time.

```

1     @Override
2     public void onBindViewHolder(@NonNull final MyViewHolder holder,
3         final int position) {
4         holder.setItemClickListener(new ItemClickListener() {
5             @Override
6             public void onItemClick(View v, int pos) {
7                 CheckBox checkBox = (CheckBox) v;
8                 if (checkBox.isChecked()) {
9                     checkedService.add(profiles.get(pos));
10                } else if (!checkBox.isChecked()) {
11                    checkedService.remove(profiles.get(pos));
12                }
13            }
14        });
15    }

```

For dynamically creating a list

This module help us to create list which is dynamic in nature.

```

1 public class RecyclerView extends AppCompatActivity {

```

```

2   RecyclerView recyclerView;
3   @Override
4   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
5       super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
6       setContentView(R.layout.activity_recycler);
7
8       recyclerView = (RecyclerView)findViewById(R.id.myRecycle);
9       recyclerView.setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
10      recyclerView.setItemAnimator(new DefaultItemAnimator());
11      ArrayList<Profile> list = new ArrayList<Profile>();
12
13      FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference().child("Users").
14      .addValueEventListener(new ValueEventListener() {
15          @Override
16          public void onDataChange(@NonNull DataSnapshot dataSnapshot) {
17              for (DataSnapshot dataSnapshot1 : dataSnapshot.
18                  getChildren()){
19                  Profile p = dataSnapshot1.getValue(Profile.class);
20                  list.add(p);
21              }
22              AdapterS sAdapter = new AdapterS(RecyclerView.this, list);
23              recyclerView.setAdapter(sAdapter);
24          }
25          @Override
26          public void onCancelled(@NonNull DatabaseError databaseError) {
27              Toast.makeText(RecyclerView.this, "Oops Something went wrong",
28                  Toast.LENGTH.SHORT).show();
29          }
30      });
31  }

```

For sending the message

This module enable user to send SMS to the other person.

```

1 public void notification(View view){
2     String message = "Message";
3     String number = phone;
4
5     SmsManager smsManager = SmsManager.getDefault();
6     smsManager.sendTextMessage(number, null, message, null, null);
7 }

```

For clicking the photo

In this section we have written code to click images and this code even allows user to crop image.

```

1 @Override
2 protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode,
3                                 Intent data){
4     super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data);

```

```

4      if(requestCode==CropImage.CROP_IMAGE_ACTIVITY_REQUEST_CODE){
5          CropImage.ActivityResult result = CropImage.getActivityResult(data)
6          ;
7          if(resultCode == RESULT_OK){
8              mImageUri = result.getUri();
9              myImg.setImageURI(mImageUri);
10             final StorageReference imagename = Folder.child("Image"+
11                 mImageUri
12                 .getLastPathSegment());
13             imagename.putFile(mImageUri).addOnSuccessListener
14                 (new OnSuccessListener<UploadTask.TaskSnapshot>() {
15                 @Override
16                 public void onSuccess(UploadTask.TaskSnapshot
17                     taskSnapshot) {
18                     Toast.makeText(ImageActivity.this, "Uploaded",
19                         Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
20                     imagename.getDownloadUrl()
21                         .addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<Uri>() {
22                         @Override
23                         public void onSuccess(Uri uri) {
24                             DatabaseReference ImageStore = FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().
25                             getReference().child("Users").child("Image");
26                             HashMap<String, String> hashMap = new HashMap<>();
27                             hashMap.put("image", String.valueOf(uri));
28                             ImageStore.setValue(hashMap);
29                         }
30                     });
31                 });
32             }
33         }
34     }
35 }

```

Live location tracking of user

Suppose a user wants to share its live location or wants other person to track its live location hence here is the module which track the live location of use.

```

1 package com.example.autorescuer_drivemecrazy;
2
3 import androidx.annotation.NonNull;
4 import androidx.appcompat.app.AlertDialog;
5 import androidx.core.app.ActivityCompat;
6 import androidx.core.app.NotificationCompat;
7 import androidx.core.app.NotificationManagerCompat;
8 import androidx.core.content.ContextCompat;
9 import androidx.fragment.app.FragmentActivity;
10
11 import android.Manifest;
12 import android.app.Activity;
13 import android.app.ActivityManager;
14 import android.app.Notification;
15 import android.app.NotificationChannel;
16 import android.app.NotificationManager;

```

```
17 import android.app.PendingIntent ;
18 import android.content.Context ;
19 import android.content.DialogInterface ;
20 import android.content.Intent ;
21 import android.content.pm.PackageManager ;
22 import android.location.Address ;
23 import android.location.Geocoder ;
24 import android.location.Location ;
25 import android.location.LocationListener ;
26 import android.location.LocationManager ;
27 import android.media.Ringtone ;
28 import android.media.RingtoneManager ;
29 import android.net.Uri ;
30 import android.os.Build ;
31 import android.os.Bundle ;
32 import android.os.Handler ;
33 import android.os.PowerManager ;
34 import android.provider.Settings ;
35 import android.telephony.SmsManager ;
36 import android.util.Log ;
37 import android.view.View ;
38 import android.widget.SearchView ;
39 import android.widget.Toast ;
40
41 import com.google.android.gms.maps.CameraUpdateFactory ;
42 import com.google.android.gms.maps.GoogleMap ;
43 import com.google.android.gms.maps.OnMapReadyCallback ;
44 import com.google.android.gms.maps.SupportMapFragment ;
45 import com.google.android.gms.maps.model.BitmapDescriptorFactory ;
46 import com.google.android.gms.maps.model.LatLng ;
47 import com.google.android.gms.maps.model.Marker ;
48 import com.google.android.gms.maps.model.MarkerOptions ;
49 import com.google.android.gms.tasks.OnCompleteListener ;
50 import com.google.android.gms.tasks.OnSuccessListener ;
51 import com.google.android.gms.tasks.Task ;
52 import com.google.firebase.auth.FirebaseAuth ;
53 import com.google.firebase.database.DataSnapshot ;
54 import com.google.firebase.database.DatabaseError ;
55 import com.google.firebase.database.DatabaseReference ;
56 import com.google.firebase.database.FirebaseDatabase ;
57 import com.google.firebase.database.ValueEventListener ;
58 import com.google.firebase.firestore.DocumentReference ;
59 import com.google.firebase.firestore.DocumentSnapshot ;
60 import com.google.firebase.firestore.FirebaseFirestore ;
61
62 import java.io.IOException ;
63 import java.util.List ;
64 import java.util.Locale ;
65 import android.content.Intent ;
66 import android.os.PowerManager ;
67 import android.net.Uri ;
68 import android.os.Build ;
69 import android.provider.Settings ;
70
71 public class LiveTrackingF extends FragmentActivity implements
    OnMapReadyCallback {
72
73     private GoogleMap mMap ;
74     locationManager locationManager ;
75     private static final int REQUEST_LOCATION_PERMISSION = 1 ;
76     Marker marker ;
```

```

77 String notfound, pin;
78 LocationListener locationListener;
79 public static final String  userId = FirebaseAuth.getInstance().
    getCurrentUser().getUid();
80 public static final String TAG = "TAG";
81 String UserName, phoneNo, phoneNo2, stop = null;
82 final String p = FirebaseAuth.getInstance().getCurrentUser().getPhoneNumber
    ();
83 private final int NOTIFICATION_ID = 001;
84 NotificationManager manager;
85
86
87 @Override
88 protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
89     super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
90     setContentView(R.layout.activity_live_tracking_f);
91
92     // Obtain the SupportMapFragment and get notified when the map is ready
93     // to be used.
94     SupportMapFragment mapFragment = (SupportMapFragment)
95     getSupportFragmentManager()
96     .findFragmentById(R.id.map);
97     mapFragment.getMapAsync(this);
98
99     notfound = getString(R.string.notfound);
100    stop = getIntent().getStringExtra("stop");
101
102    FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference().child("Users").child("
103    VehicleUsers").child(p)
104    .addListenerForSingleValueEvent(new ValueEventListener() {
105        @Override
106        public void onDataChange(@NonNull DataSnapshot snapshot) {
107            if (snapshot.hasChild("Tracking Stopped")){
108                FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference("Users")
109                .child("VehicleUsers").child(p).child("Tracking
110                Stopped").removeValue();
111            }
112        }
113    });
114
115    @Override
116    public void onCancelled(@NonNull DatabaseError error) {
117
118    }
119
120    });
121
122    final DocumentReference docRef = FirebaseFirestore.getInstance().
123    collection("users").document(userId);
124    docRef.get().addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<DocumentSnapshot
125    >() {
126        @Override
127        public void onSuccess(DocumentSnapshot documentSnapshot) {
128            if (documentSnapshot.exists()) {
129                UserName = documentSnapshot.getString("firstName")+ " "+
130                documentSnapshot.getString("lastName");
131                FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference("Users")
132                .child("VehicleUsers")
133                .child(p).child("Vehicle Owner Name").setValue(
134                UserName);
135            } else {

```

```

127         Log.d(TAG, notfound);
128     }
129 }
130 });
131 if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
132     NotificationChannel channel =
133         new NotificationChannel("MyNotifications", "MyNotifications",
134             NotificationManager.IMPORTANCE_DEFAULT);
135
136     manager = getSystemService(NotificationManager.class);
137     manager.createNotificationChannel(channel);
138 }
139
140 Intent intent = new Intent(this, LiveTrackingF.class);
141 intent.putExtra("stop", "true");
142 PendingIntent pendingIntent = PendingIntent.getActivity(this, 1, intent,
143     PendingIntent.FLAG_UPDATE_CURRENT);
144
145 NotificationCompat.Builder builder = new NotificationCompat.Builder(
146     LiveTrackingF.this,
147     "MyNotifications");
148 builder.setSmallIcon(R.drawable.ic_edit_black_24dp);
149 builder.setContentTitle("Your Live Tracking has been started\u201C\u201D");
150 builder.setContentText("Tap to stop");
151 builder.setPriority(NotificationCompat.PRIORITY_DEFAULT);
152 builder.setContentIntent(pendingIntent);
153 builder.setOngoing(true);
154 builder.setAutoCancel(true);
155 NotificationManagerCompat notificationManagerCompat =
156     NotificationManagerCompat.from(LiveTrackingF.this);
157 notificationManagerCompat.notify(NOTIFICATION_ID, builder.build());
158
159
160 if (stop != null && stop.equals("true")) {
161     new AlertDialog.Builder(this)
162         .setTitle("End live location?")
163         .setMessage("Are you sure you want to end it?")
164         .setNegativeButton(android.R.string.no, new DialogInterface.
165             OnClickListener() {
166                 public void onClick(DialogInterface arg0, int arg1) {
167                     marker.remove();
168                     startActivity(new Intent(LiveTrackingF.this,
169                         LiveTrackingF.class));
170                     finish();
171                 }
172             })
173         .setPositiveButton(android.R.string.yes, new DialogInterface
174             .OnClickListener() {
175                 public void onClick(DialogInterface arg0, int arg1) {
176                     FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference("Users")
177                         .child("VehicleUsers").child(p).child("Tracking
178                             Stopped").setValue("1");
179                     manager.cancelAll();
180                     locationManager.removeUpdates(locationListener);
181                     startActivity(new Intent(LiveTrackingF.this,

```



```

180         DashboardActivity.class));
181         finish();
182     }).create().show();
183
184 }
185 FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference().child("Users").child("
VehicleUsers").child(p)
186     .addListenerForSingleValueEvent(new ValueEventListener() {
187         @Override
188         public void onDataChange(@NonNull DataSnapshot snapshot) {
189             phoneNo = snapshot.child("LiveTracking Phone1").child("1
").getValue(String.class);
190             pin = snapshot.child("Pin").getValue(String.class);
191
192             if (snapshot.hasChild("LiveTracking Phone2")){
193                 phoneNo2 = snapshot.child("LiveTracking Phone2").
child("2").getValue(String.class);
194             }
195         }
196     }
197     @Override
198     public void onCancelled(@NonNull DatabaseError error) {
199     }
200 }
201 });
202
203
204 mapFragment.getMapAsync(this);
205 locationManager = (LocationManager) getSystemService(LOCATION_SERVICE);
206 if (ActivityCompat.checkSelfPermission(this,
207     Manifest.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION)
208     != PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
209     ActivityCompat.requestPermissions(this, new String[]
210         {Manifest.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION},
211         REQUEST_LOCATION_PERMISSION);
212 }
213 else {
214
215     locationListener = new LocationListener() {
216         @Override
217         public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
218             double latitude = location.getLatitude();
219             double longitude = location.getLongitude();
220
221             //get the location name from latitude and longitude
222             LocationHelper helper = new LocationHelper(
223                 location.getLongitude(),
224                 location.getLatitude(),
225                 getAddress(location.getLatitude(), location.
getLongitude()).toString()
226             );
227             String p = FirebaseAuth.getInstance().getCurrentUser().
getPhoneNumber();
228             FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference("Users")
229                 .child("VehicleUsers")
230                 .child(p).child("Tracking Location").setValue(helper
);
231
232             Geocoder geocoder = new Geocoder(getApplicationContext());
233             LatLng latLng = new LatLng(latitude, longitude);

```



```

234         if (marker != null){
235             marker.remove();
236             marker = mMap.addMarker(new MarkerOptions().position(
                latLng).icon(BitmapDescriptorFactory.fromResource(R.
                drawable.artgallery)).title(Username));
237             mMap.setMaxZoomPreference(20);
238             mMap.moveCamera(CameraUpdateFactory.newLatLngZoom(latLng
                , 17));
239         }
240         else{
241             marker = mMap.addMarker(new MarkerOptions().position(
                latLng).icon(BitmapDescriptorFactory.fromResource(R.
                drawable.artgallery)).title(Username));
242             mMap.setMaxZoomPreference(20);
243             mMap.moveCamera(CameraUpdateFactory.newLatLngZoom(latLng
                , 17));
244         }
245     }
246
247     @Override
248     public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle
        extras) {
249     }
250
251     @Override
252     public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {
253     }
254
255     @Override
256     public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {
257     }
258
259     };
260
261     locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager.
        NETWORK_PROVIDER, 0, 0, locationManager);
262     locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER,
        0, 0, locationManager);
263
264 }
265
266
267 @Override
268 public void onMapReady(GoogleMap googleMap) {
269     mMap = googleMap;
270 }
271
272
273 private String getAddress(double Latitude, double Longitude){
274     String address="";
275     Geocoder geocoder = new Geocoder(LiveTrackingF.this, Locale.getDefault
        ());
276     try {
277         List<Address> addresses = geocoder.getFromLocation(Latitude,
            Longitude, 1);
278         if ((address!=null)){
279             Address returnAddress = addresses.get(0);
280             StringBuilder stringBuilderReturnAddress = new StringBuilder("")
                ;
281
282             for (int i=0;i<=returnAddress.getMaxAddressLineIndex();i++){

```

```
283         stringBuilderReturnAddress.append(returnAddress .
284             getAddressLine(i)).append("\n");
285     }
286     address = stringBuilderReturnAddress.toString();
287 } else {
288     Toast.makeText(LiveTrackingF.this, "Address not found", Toast.
289         LENGTH_SHORT).show();
290 }
291 } catch (Exception e) {
292     Toast.makeText(LiveTrackingF.this, e.getMessage().toString(), Toast.
293         LENGTH_SHORT).show();
294 }
295 }
296 return address;
297 }
298 }
299
300 @Override
301 public void onBackPressed() {
302     super.onBackPressed();
303     Intent i = new Intent(LiveTrackingF.this, DashboardActivity.class);
304     i.setFlags(Intent.FLAG_ACTIVITY_CLEAR_TOP);
305     startActivity(i);
306     finish();
307 }
```

6.3 Location module

In this module we have build Map. The map includes a marker, also called a pin, to indicate a specific location. Location here is vehicle users current location and garage nearby location within range 10km.



Figure 6.2: Map with marker

```

1 public class MapsActivity extends FragmentActivity implements
2   OnMapReadyCallback {
3     private GoogleMap mMap;
4     double latitude , longitude ;
5
6     @Override
7     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
8       super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
9       setContentView(R.layout.activity_maps);
10      LatLng latLng = new LatLng(latitude , longitude);
11      mMap.addMarker(new MarkerOptions().position(latLng).title("Marker")
12        .icon(bitmapDescriptorFromVector(getApplicationContext(),
13          R.drawable.artgallery)));
14
15      mMap.animateCamera(CameraUpdateFactory.newLatLngZoom(latLng , 10));
16    }
17  }

```

6.4 Database module

In this module of project all the data related to garage, garage user and vehicle user is managed by Firebase. In this module we are trying to store and manage updated data of user. The reason to choose this database is that:

1. Firestore is a flexible, scalable database for mobile, web, and server development from Firebase and Google Cloud. It keeps your data in sync across client apps through realtime listeners.
2. The Firebase Realtime Database is a cloud-hosted database. Data is stored as JSON and synchronized in realtime to every connected client, with cross-platform support for iOS, Android, Web and more.

Updating text module



Figure 6.3: updating data module

```

1 public static final String userId = FirebaseAuth.getInstance().
2   getCurrentUser().getUid();
3 private void update()
4 {
5     String text = text.getText().toString().trim();
6     FirebaseFirestore db = FirebaseFirestore.getInstance();
7     DocumentReference ref = db.collection("users").document(userId);
8     ref.update("text", text)
9     .addOnCompleteListener(new OnCompleteListener<Void>()
10    {
11         @Override
12         public void onComplete(@NonNull Task<Void> task)
13         {
14             if (task.isSuccessful())
15             {
16                 Toast.makeText(UpdateActivity.this, "Profile Updated",

```

```
17         Toast.LENGTH.SHORT).show();
18     }
19     else
20     {
21         Toast.makeText(UpdateActivity.this, "Profile Not Updated",
22             Toast.LENGTH.SHORT).show();
23     }
24 }
25 });
26 }
```



6.5 Admin side function module

Here we have build a website using html,css,javascript files.

index page:index.html

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html" charset="utf-8">
5   <title>Login</title>
6   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/lg.css" type="text/css">
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://font.googleapis.com/css?family=Play">
8   <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/
9     css/bootstrap.min.css">
10   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css">
11 </head>
12 <body>
13 <div class="card">
14   <nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-top">
15     <ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">
16       <li><a href="index.html"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-log-in"></span
17         > Login</a></li>
18     </ul>
19   </nav>
20   <div class="signin">
21     <form method="POST" action="#">
22       <h2 style="color: rgb(102, 102, 255)">Log In</h2>
23       <input type="text" id="email" name="email" placeholder="Email" required>
24       <input type="password" id="password" name="password" placeholder="Password
25         " required><br><br>
26       <input onclick="userLogin()" type="button" id="login" name="submit" value="
27         Log In">
28       <h5>OR</h5>
29       <input onclick="gmaillogin()" type="button" id="glogin" style="
30         background: rgb(219,4,4); " name="submit" value="Login with
31         Google">
32       <br><br>
33       Don't Have an Account?<a href="signup.html">&nbsp;Sign Up</a>
34     <br></div id="status">
35   </div>
36 </form>
37 </div>
38 <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-app.js"></
39   script>
40 <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-auth.js"></
41   script>
42 <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-database.js
43   "></script>
44 <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-storage.js
45   "></script>
46 <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-analytics.js
47   "></script>
48 <script src="js/index.js"></script>
49 <script type="text/javascript" src="js/jquery.js"></script>
50 <script src="js/login.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
51 <script src="js/gmailLogin.js" type="text/javascript"></script>

```

```

46     </body>
47 </html>

```

signup page: signup.html

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html" charset="utf-8">
5     <title>Sign Up</title>
6     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
7     <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/signup.css" type="text/css">
8 </head>
9 </head>
10 <body>
11     <div class="container">
12         <form method="post" action="" enctype="multipart/form-data">
13             <h2 style="color: rgb(102, 102, 255)">Sign Up</h2>
14             <input type="email" id="email" name="email" placeholder="Email
15                 Address" required<br><br>
16             <input type="password" class="form-control" name="password" id="
17                 password" placeholder="Password" required<br><br>
18             <input type="password" class="form-control" name="cpassword" id=
19                 "cpassword" placeholder="Confirm Password" required<br><br>
20             <input type="button" onclick="createUser();" name="btn_register"
21                 class="btn btn-primary" id="submit" value="Submit"><br>
22             Already Have an Account?<a href="index.html" style="text-
23                 decoration: none; font-family: 'Play', sans-serif; color:
24                 rgb(255, 102, 102);">&nbsp;Log In</a>
25         </form>
26     </div>
27
28     <!-- The core Firebase JS SDK is always required and must be listed first
29     -->
30     <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-app.js"></
31         script>
32     <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-auth.js"></
33         script>
34     <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-database.js"
35         ></script>
36     <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-storage.js"
37         ></script>
38
39     <!-- TODO: Add SDKs for Firebase products that you want to use
40         https://firebase.google.com/docs/web/setup#available-libraries -->
41     <script src="https://www.gstatic.com/firebasejs/7.10.0/firebase-analytics.js
42         "></script>
43
44     <script src="js/index.js"></script>
45     <script src="js/jquery.js"></script>
46     <script src="js/signup.js"></script>
47 </body>
48 </html>

```

javascript file: gmailLogin.js

```

1 function gmaillogin() {
2     var provider = new firebase.auth.GoogleAuthProvider();
3     firebase.auth().signInWithPopup(provider).then(function() {

```



```
4     window.location="https://console.firebase.google.com/project/autorescuer
5         -drive-me-crazy/authentication/users";
6
7     }).catch(function(error){
8         var errorMessage = error.message;
9         alert(errorMessage);
10    });
11 }
```

javascript file:login.js

```
1 function userLogin(){
2     var email = document.getElementById("email").value;
3     var password = document.getElementById("password").value;
4
5     firebase.auth().signInWithEmailAndPassword(email, password).then(function(){
6         window.location="https://console.firebase.google.com/project/autorescuer
7             -drive-me-crazy/authentication/users";
8     }).catch(function(error){
9         var errorMessage = error.message;
10        alert(errorMessage);
11    });
12
13 }
```

Chapter 7

System Testing

System testing is a level of software testing where a complete and integrated software is tested. The purpose of this test is to evaluate the system's compliance with the specified requirements.

7.1 Test Cases and Test Results

| Test ID | Test Case Title | Test Condition | System Behavior | Expected Result |
|---------|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| T01 | Login into system | Android mobile kitkat or higher version | After entering Mobile number and OTP User get registerd | User account should be created |
| T02 | Mapping current location | Enable location | after enabling location current location will be fetched | Located current position shown |
| T03 | Enter vehicle details | select details from drop-down menu | data will be stored | nearby garage will be shown on map |
| T04 | Garage selection | within range 10km | garage services will be shown, user need to select services. | Service request will be send to selected garage |
| T05 | service request status | If accepted/rejected by garage owner | message will be sent to user | SMS will be sent to user |
| T06 | Live Tracking | Enable Location and shared pin with person | If pin matched correctly live tracking will be enabled | live location will be send |
| T07 | Spare parts | book spare parts | nearby garages with spare parts will be shown | purchase spare parts |

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| T08 | Services and spare part | add or edit services, spare parts and cost | data added or updated accordingly | data updated successfully |
| T09 | Upload picture | Picture with good quality | Camera or gallery will be open to upload picture | picture uploaded successfully |
| T010 | Booking History | previous booking details | booking history will be fetched | booking history shown successfully |
| T011 | Contact Us | call or message on whatsapp or gmail | Feedback given successfully | Successful feedback |
| T012 | Login page for admin | Username and Password required | Login into firebase console | Successful login |

7.2 Sample of a Test Case

Title: Login into system – Authenticate successfully using OTP sent on registered mobile

Description: A registered user should be able to successfully login at system.

Precondition: the user must already be registered with an email address and password.

Assumption: a supported browser is being used.

Test Steps:

1. Download APK or Application
2. In the 'mobile' field, enter the mobile of the registered user.
3. Click the 'Next' button.
4. Enter the OTP
5. Click on 'Submit'

Expected Result: User account should be created

Actual Result: Here user account is created after login successfully upload the image of result

Title: Mapping Current Location – Enable Location to locate on Map

Description: A registered user can locate themselves on Map after enabling the location.

Precondition: Location already enabled.

Assumption: good internet connection to fetch location .

Test Steps:

1. Click on Map icon
2. Fetch the location
3. Click the 'Back' button.

Expected Result: correct location should be shown on map

Actual Result: Location fetched and shown successfully
upload the image of result

Title:Enter vehicle details

Description: Here user should be able to choose the brand and model of their vehicle.

*Precondition:*Application should have all possible vehicle details information.

Assumption: Garage provide service to the user's vehicle.

Test Steps:

1. Click on 'Repair services'
2. Select the vehicle details from menu provided.

Expected Result: Vehicle details should be stored in database and nearby garages will be shown on map

Actual Result: garages within range of 10 km has shown successfully.

Title:Garage selection

Description: User should be able to choose garage of their own choice.

Precondition: Garage should have account on Application.

Assumption: registered garage is available within the range 10km.

Test Steps:

1. As soon as user click on icon of garage shown on map garage services page will pop-up
2. Click on services you want.
3. Click the 'Continue' button.
4. Check the service cost.

Expected Result: services with cost should be selected and bill should generate correctly

Actual Result: service name and bill generated successfully.

Title: service request status

Description: Selected garage should be willing to do the job.

Precondition: Mechanic should be able to do the requested service

Assumption: Garage have mechanic available to do the job

Test Steps:

1. Click on 'Send Notification'
2. In case wants to cancel request then, click on 'Cancel'
3. wait for request approval from selected garage
4. Service request status will be sent to both the users.

Expected Result: Selected garage should get the message related to user's request.

Actual Result: Notification sent successfully.

Title: Live tracking

Description: Live tracking is successfully working with correct pin shared with person.

Precondition: Enable Location and share pin

Assumption: location is enabled and shared pin is correct.

Test Steps:

1. Enable location
2. Enable live tracking option
3. Enable live location sharing option
4. Enter the mobile number whom you wish to share live location
5. Create a 5 digit pin
6. Click on 'Next'
7. Pin is shared with mobile number entered
8. the person who received the 5 digit pin navigate to Home page
9. Click on 'For tracking purpose'
10. Enter Mobile number to be tracked
11. Click on 'Continue'
12. Enter 5 digit pin
13. Click on 'Continue'
14. Automatically navigate to Map showing live location.

Expected Result: Live tracking should enable

Actual Result: Live tracking enabled successfully.

Title: spare parts

Description: Spare parts of vehicle bought successfully from nearby garage.

Precondition: Garage should have requested spare part available

Assumption: Spare parts are available in garages.

Test Steps:

1. Navigate to Main page and click on 'Spare parts'
2. Map with garage will be shown
3. Select the garage.
4. Select the product.
5. Click on 'Continue'.
6. View product details.
7. Click on 'Add to cart' after selecting the product with quantity.
8. Take look at bill generated.
9. Click on 'Sent order request'.

Expected Result: order request should be sent to the selected garage

Actual Result: Order request sent successfully.

Title: services and spare parts

Description: Garage owner can edit add or delete the service and spare parts.

Precondition: Garage should provide the service and can edit the information related to the services and spare parts.

Assumption: Garage side user has updated the information according to need.

Test Steps:

1. Open Application
2. Click on 'Garage services' from navigation drawer.
3. Add service with cost.
4. Click on 'Save details'.
5. Click on Edit symbol to edit data.
6. Click on 'Update service name' or 'Update service cost' .

7. Enter the data.
8. Click on 'Save changes'.

Expected Result:Data should be updated.

Actual Result: Service cost and name added and updated successfully.

Title: Upload image

Description:Profile picture for both the users should be uploaded and saved in database. NOC picture of garage should be uploaded in order to register the garage.

*Precondition:*NOC should be valid. and for profile picture should be clear.

Assumption: NOC is valid. And pictures are clear

Test Steps:

1. Navigate to navigation drawer to upload picture.
2. Click on 'Profile'.
3. Click on image symbol.
4. select the image or click the image to upload.
5. To upload NOC Navigate to Home page.
6. Click on 'I am a garage owner'.
7. Click on 'Upload NOC'
8. select the image or click the image to upload.

Expected Result: Picture should be saved in database.

Actual Result: Picture uploaded successfully.

Title: booking history

Description: Previous booking related to services of garage has provided to the users with full information is stored in database and it is fetched successfully.

Precondition: user has atleast one service booking.

Assumption: User has history to be shown.

Test Steps:

1. Navigate to navigation drawer.
2. Click on 'Booking history'.

Expected Result: All previous services or services request data should be fetched.

Actual Result: Previous booking data shown successfully.

Title: contact us

Description: A user must be able to send feedback or response to developers. *Precondition:* A registered email or Valid phone number or WhatsApp account needed. *Assumption:* User has valid email and mobile number .

Test Steps:

1. Navigate to navigation drawer.
2. Click on 'Contact us'
3. Select the mode of communication.

Expected Result:All the communication method should work fine and user message sent successfully.

Actual Result:user message sent successfully

Title: Admin Login Page

Description: Authentication successfully using valid email address and credential.

Precondition: Valid email and password is needed.

Assumption: supported browser is being used with good internet connection

Test Steps:

1. Open Browser
2. Navigate to the login page using link .
3. Click the 'Login' button after entering valid email and password.

Expected Result: User should be able to login.

Actual Result: Authentication successful

7.2.1 Software Quality Attributes

Availability-1 : The system shall be available to users all the time.

Availability-2 : The system shall always have something to function and always pop up error messages in case of component failure.

Efficiency-1 : The system shall provide the right tools to support all its features.

Flexibility-1 : The system should be flexible enough to fetch user's correct location and nearby location of garages(range 10km)

Chapter 8

Screenshots of Project

8.1 Vehicle owner side:

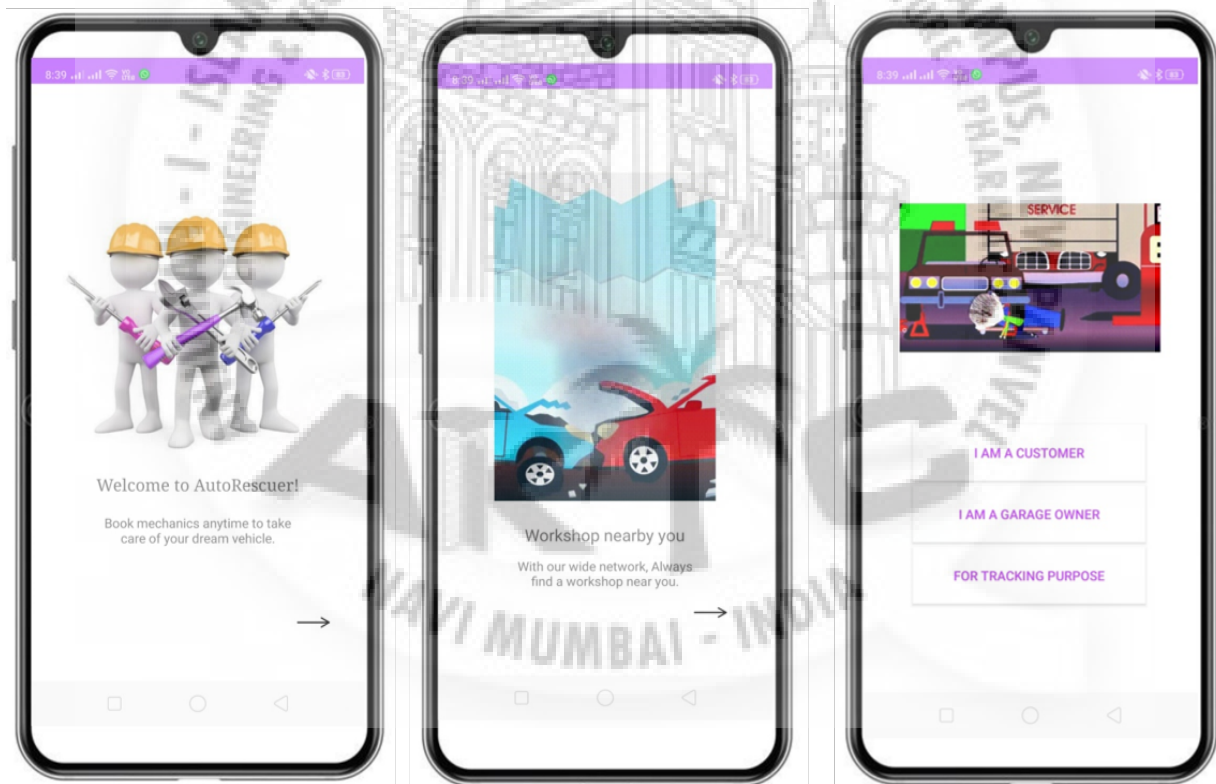


Figure 8.1: Application information and user login

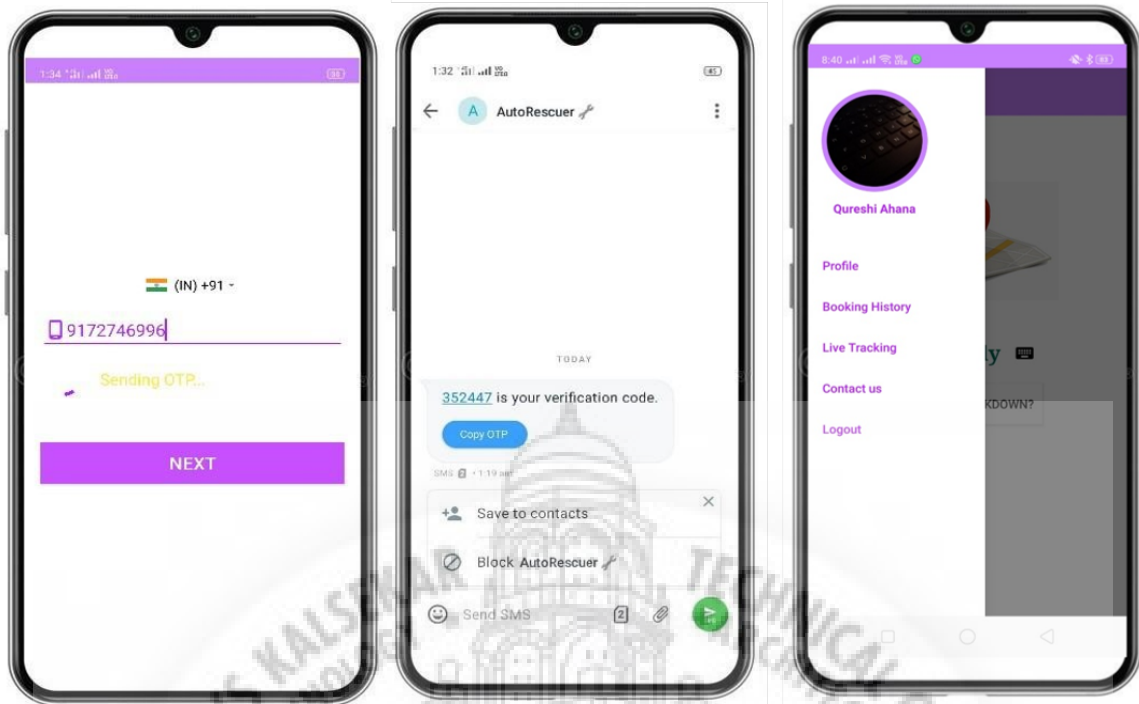


Figure 8.2: registration of a user

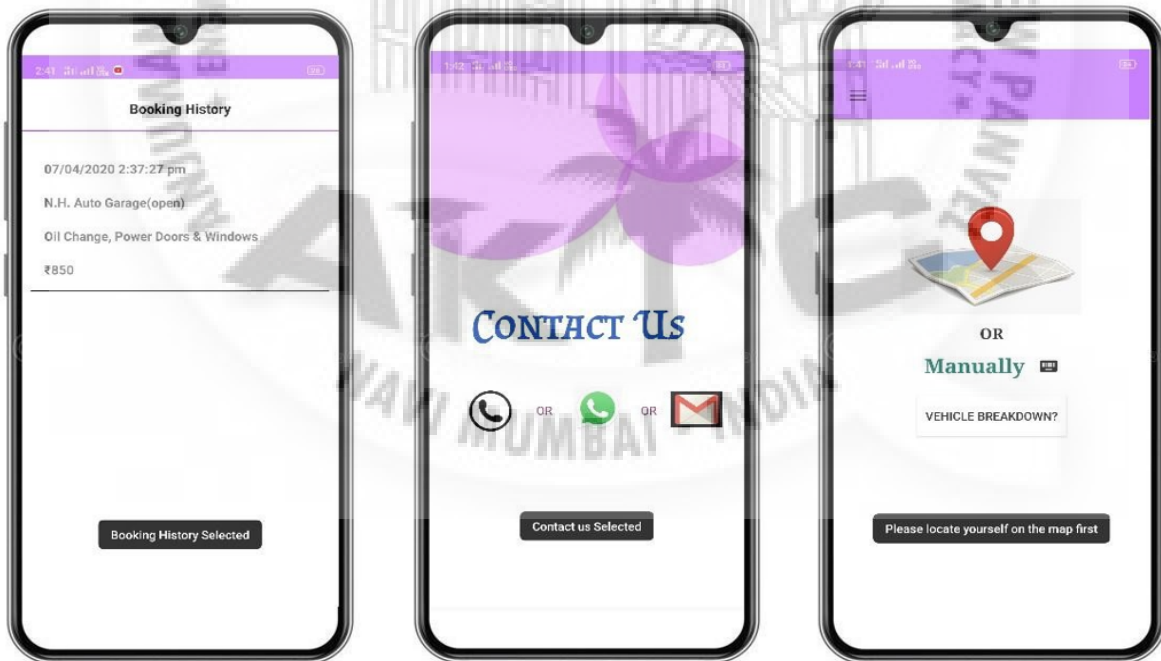


Figure 8.3: Vehicle user functions

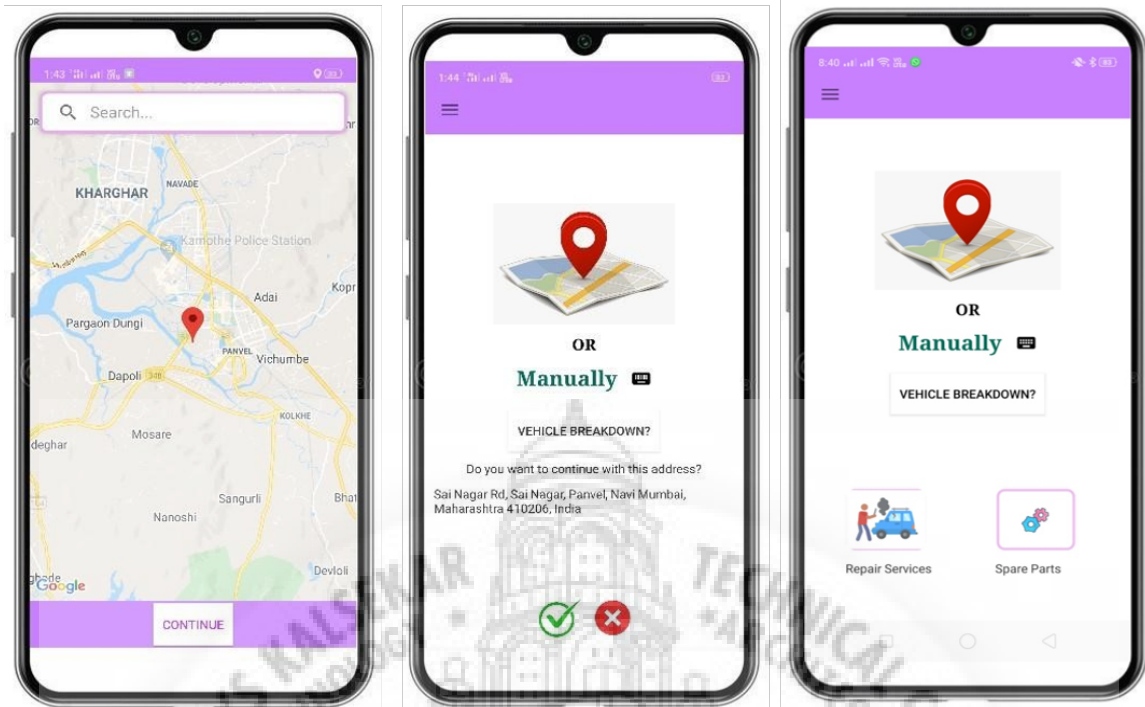


Figure 8.4: Locating on map

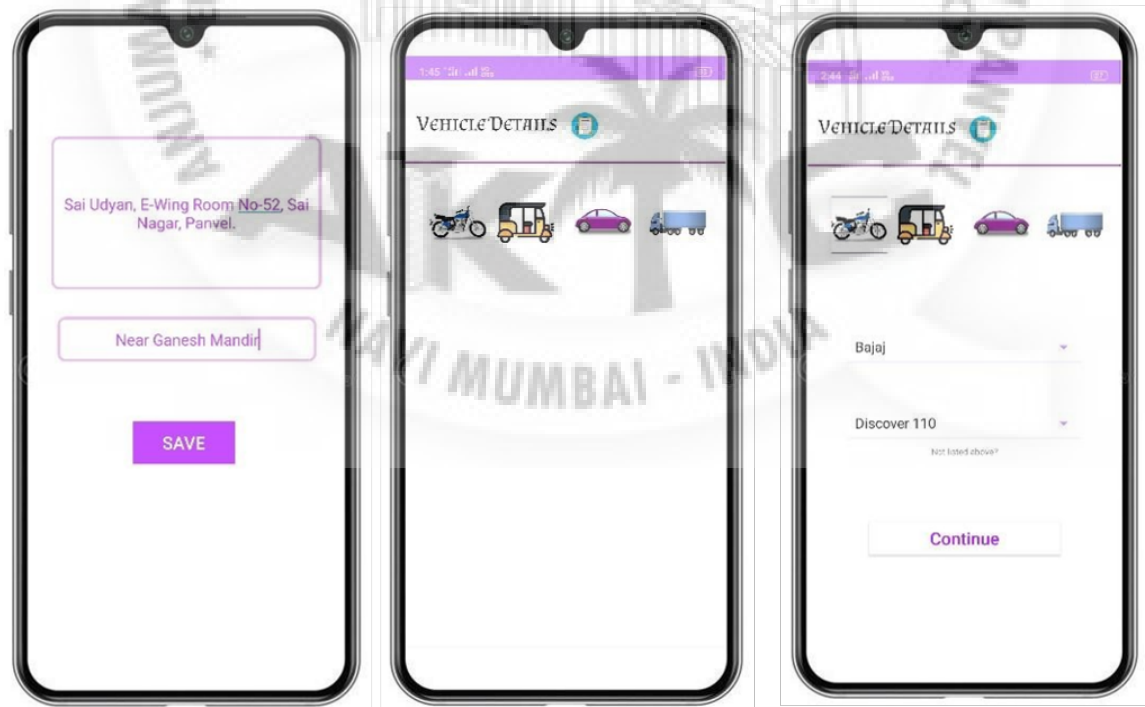


Figure 8.5: Vehicle details selection

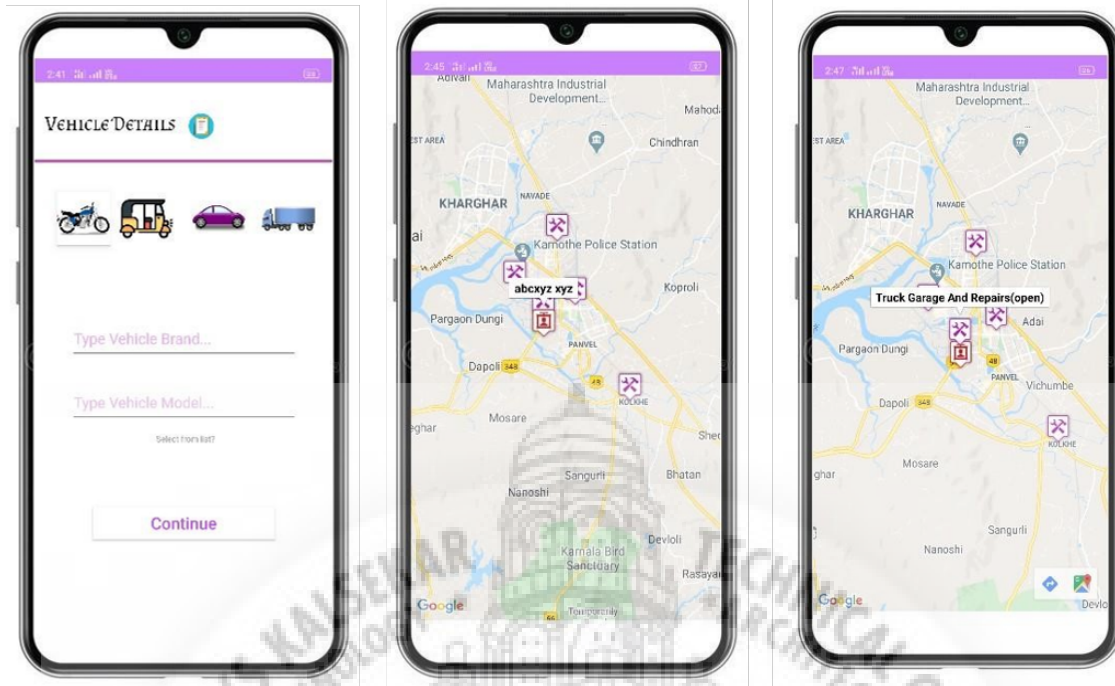


Figure 8.6: Garage selection



Figure 8.7: Service selection

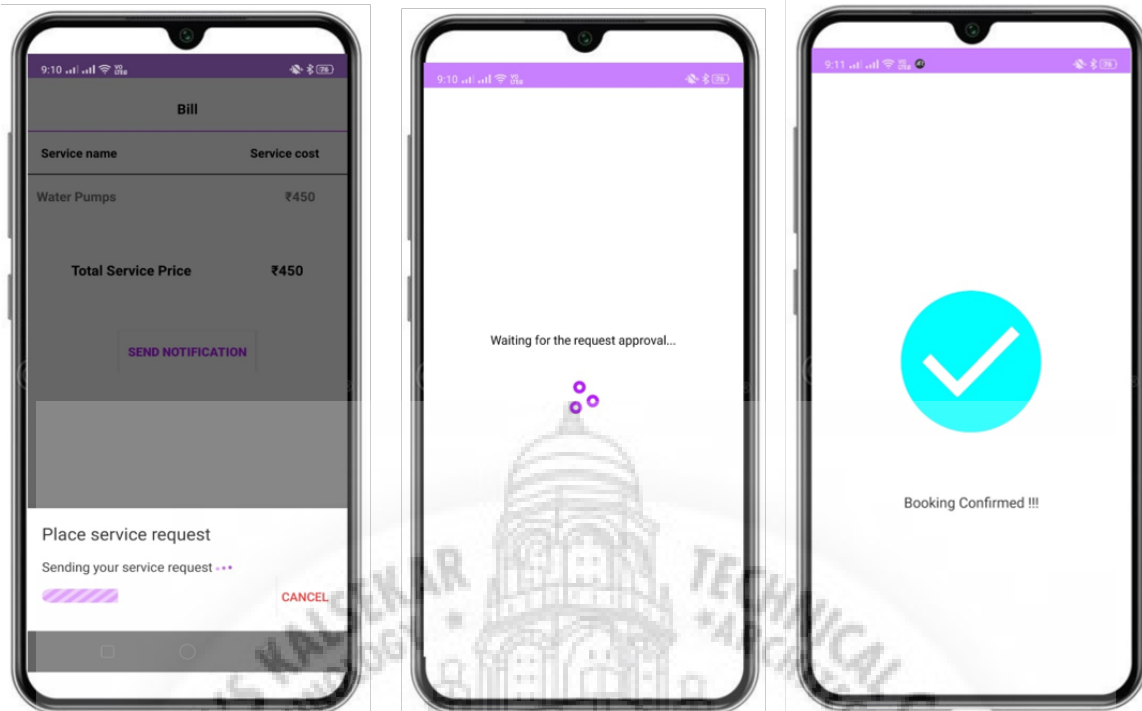


Figure 8.8: Service request status

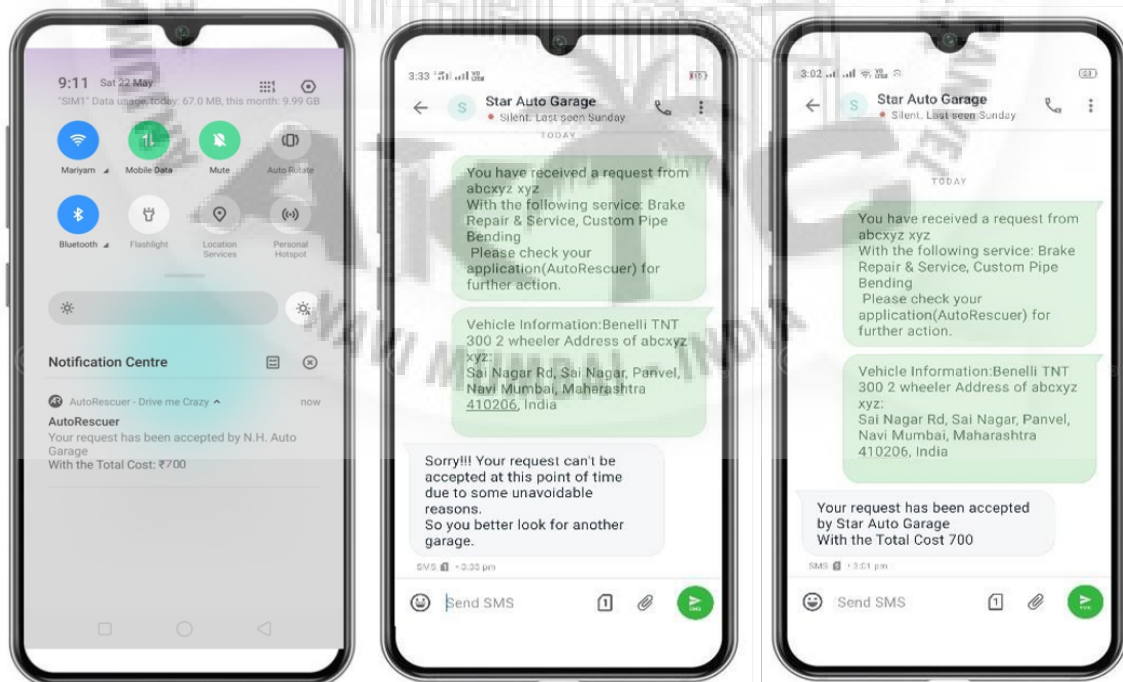


Figure 8.9: Notification status

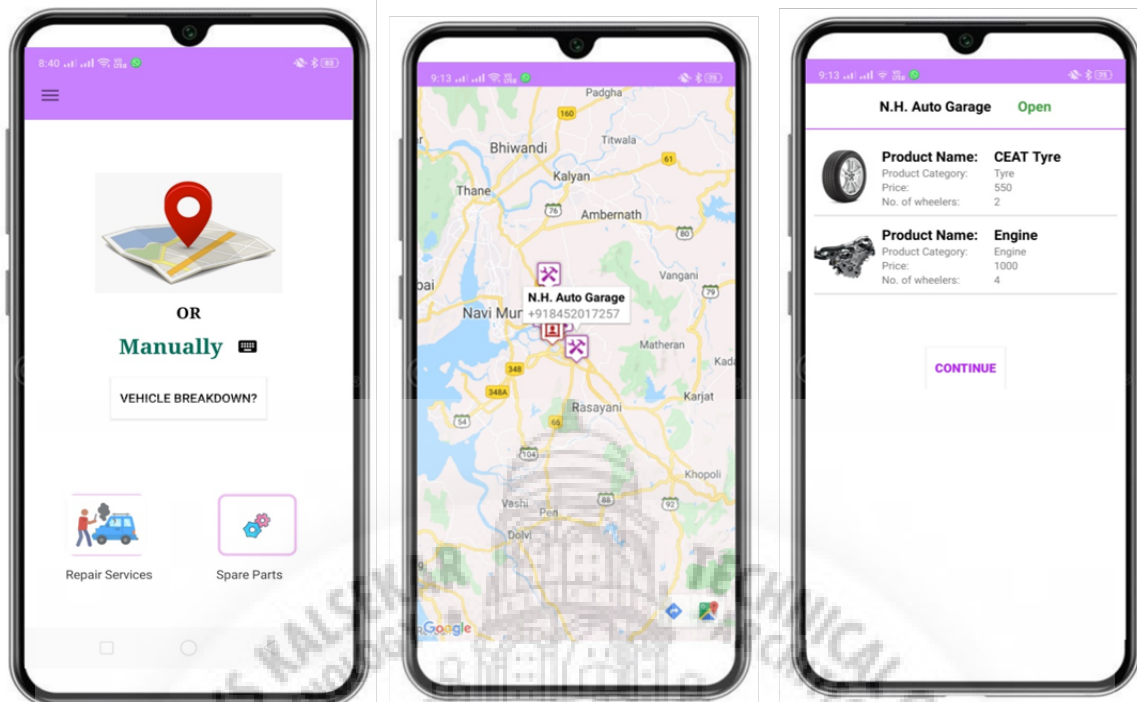


Figure 8.10: Garage selection for spare parts

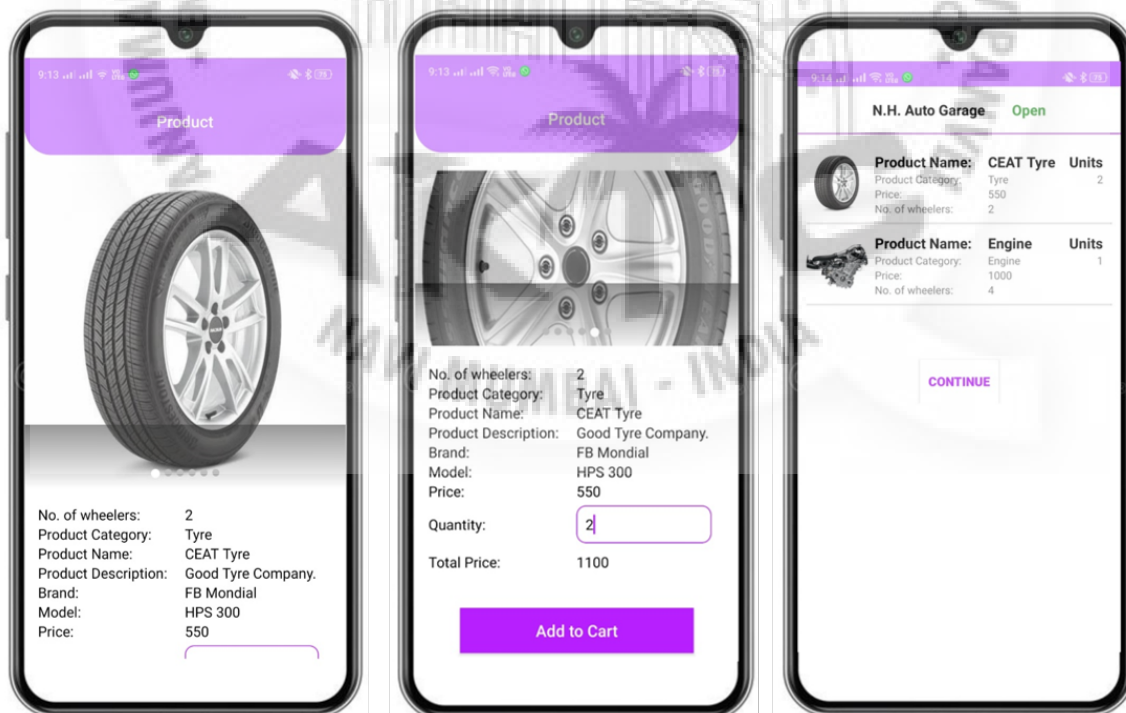


Figure 8.11: spare parts information

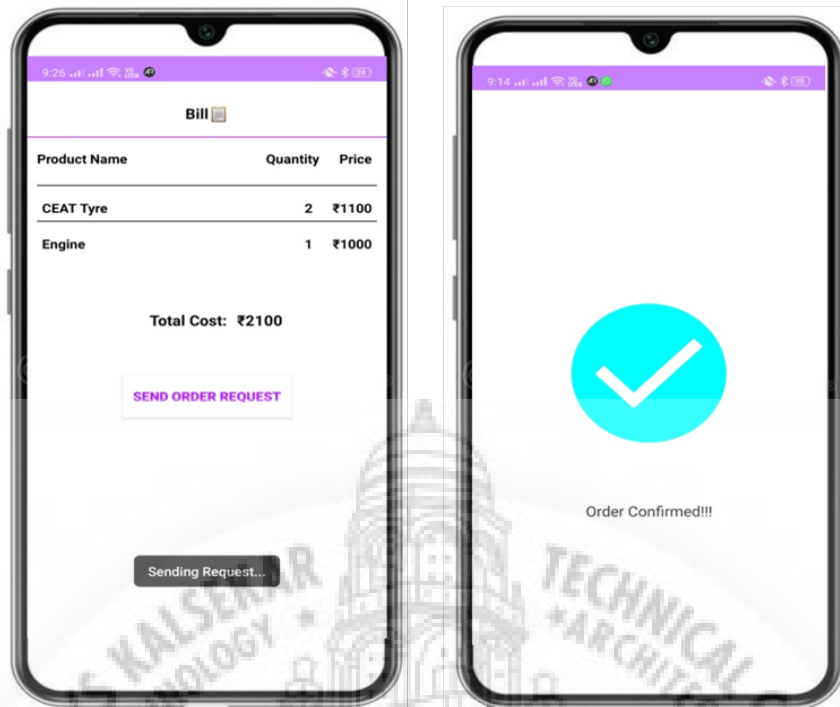


Figure 8.12: order details and order status

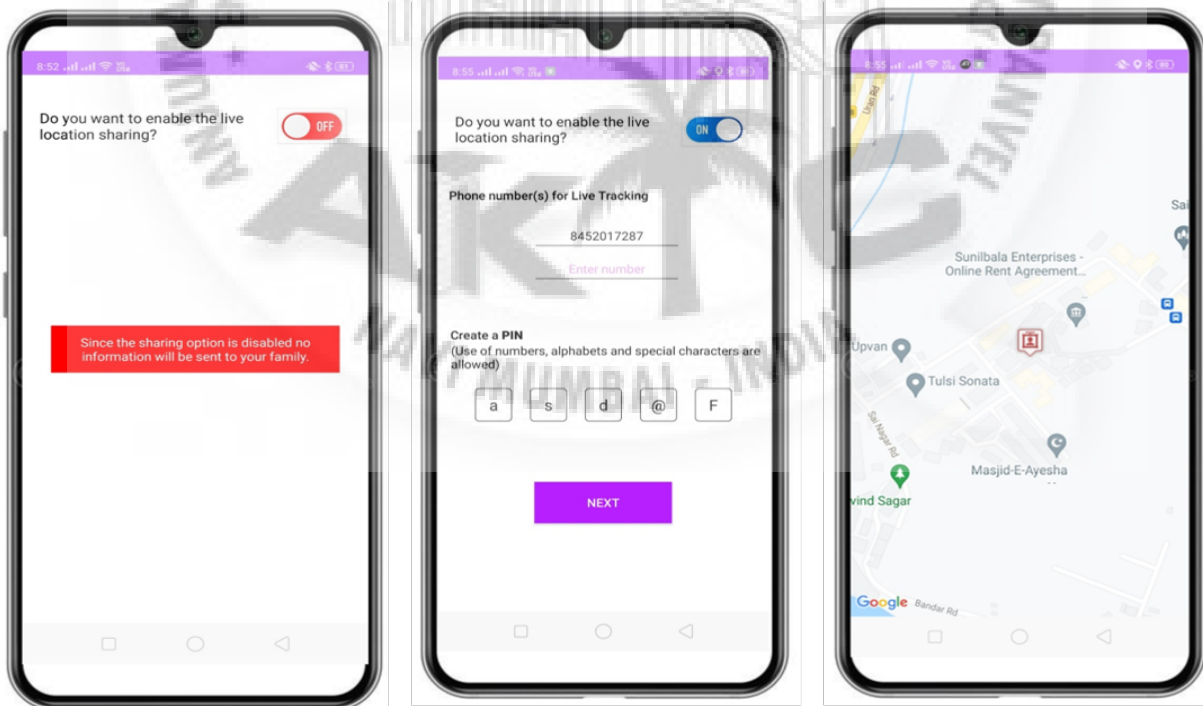


Figure 8.13: Enable live tracking

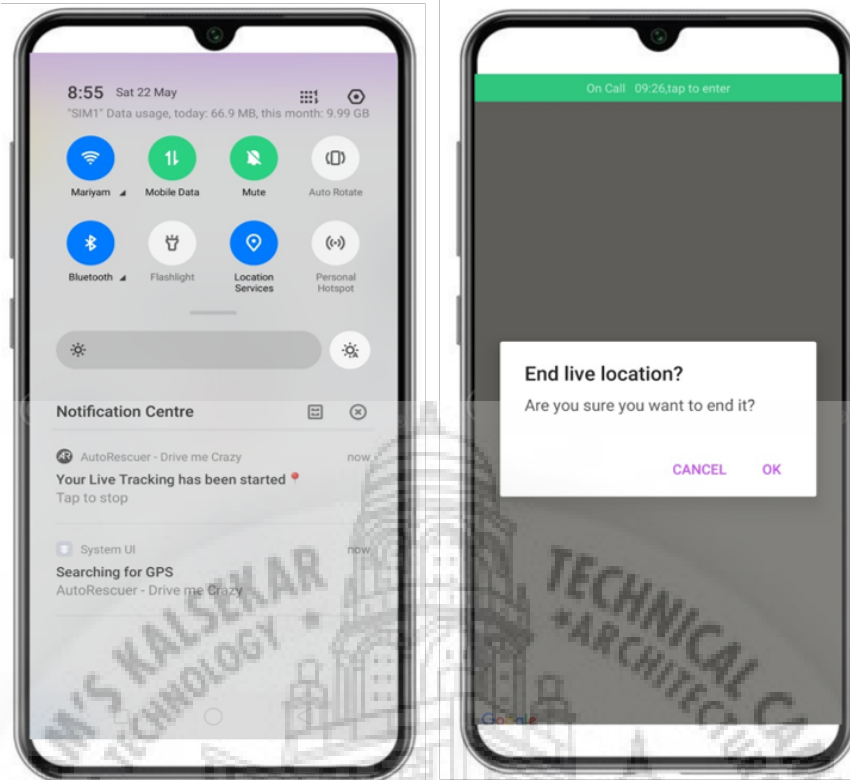


Figure 8.14: Live tracking status

8.2 Live tracking:

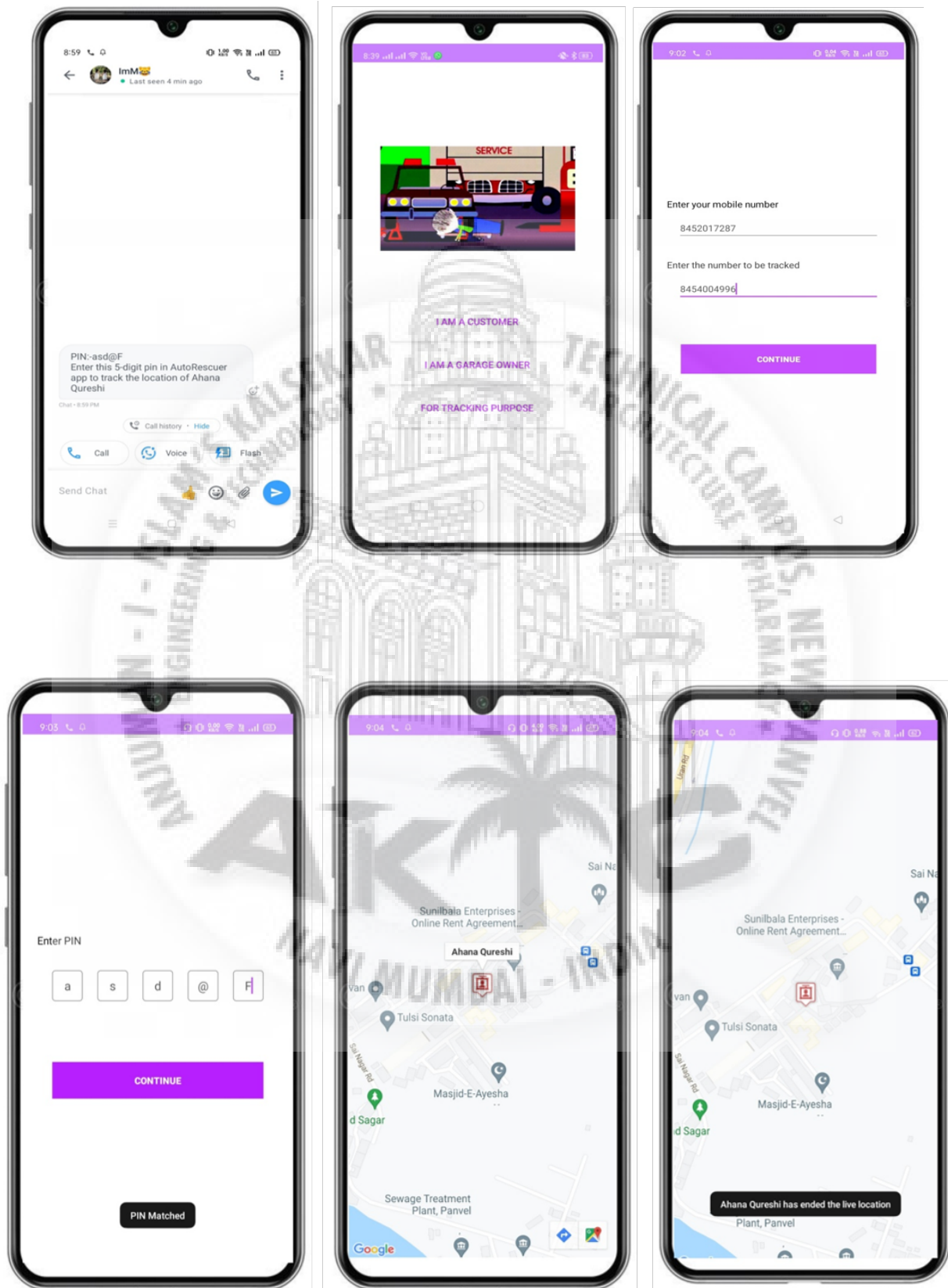


Figure 8.15: Live tracking module

8.3 Garage owner side:

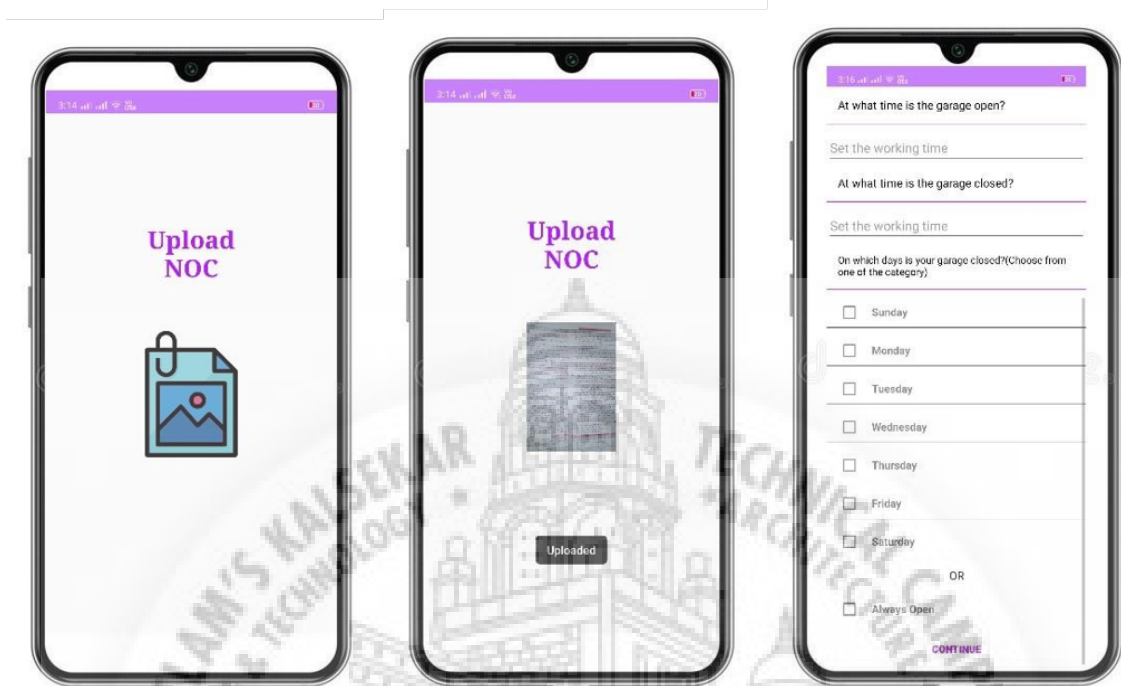


Figure 8.16: Garage registration process

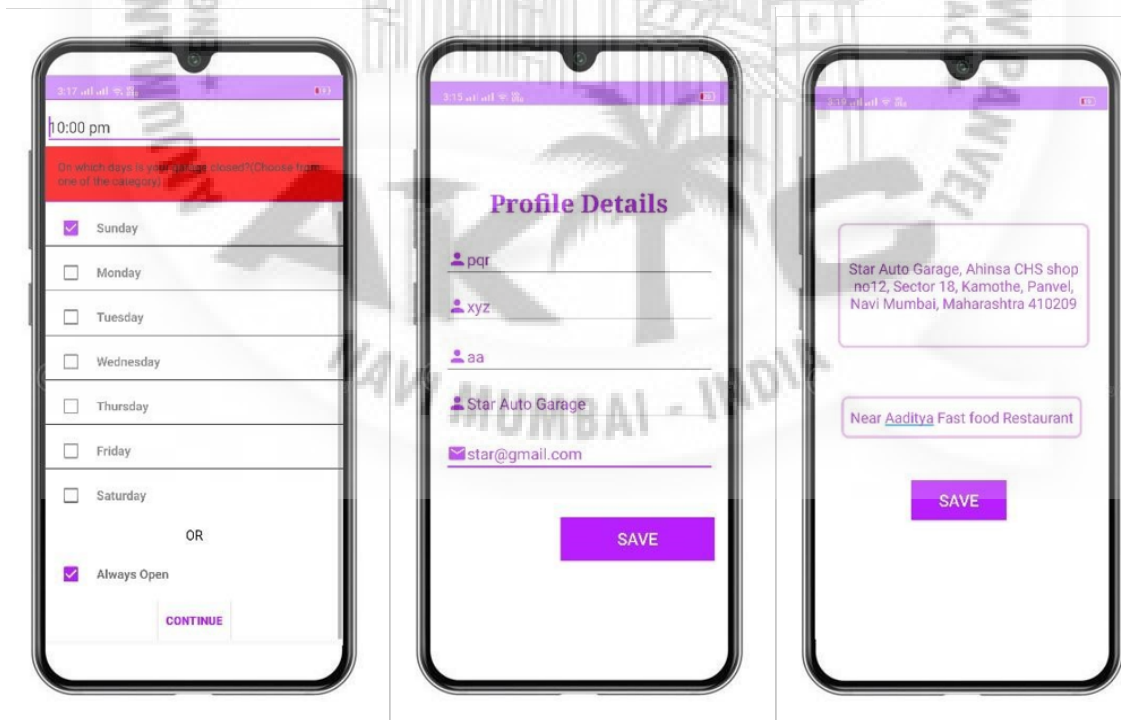


Figure 8.17: Garage information



Figure 8.18: Garage function module

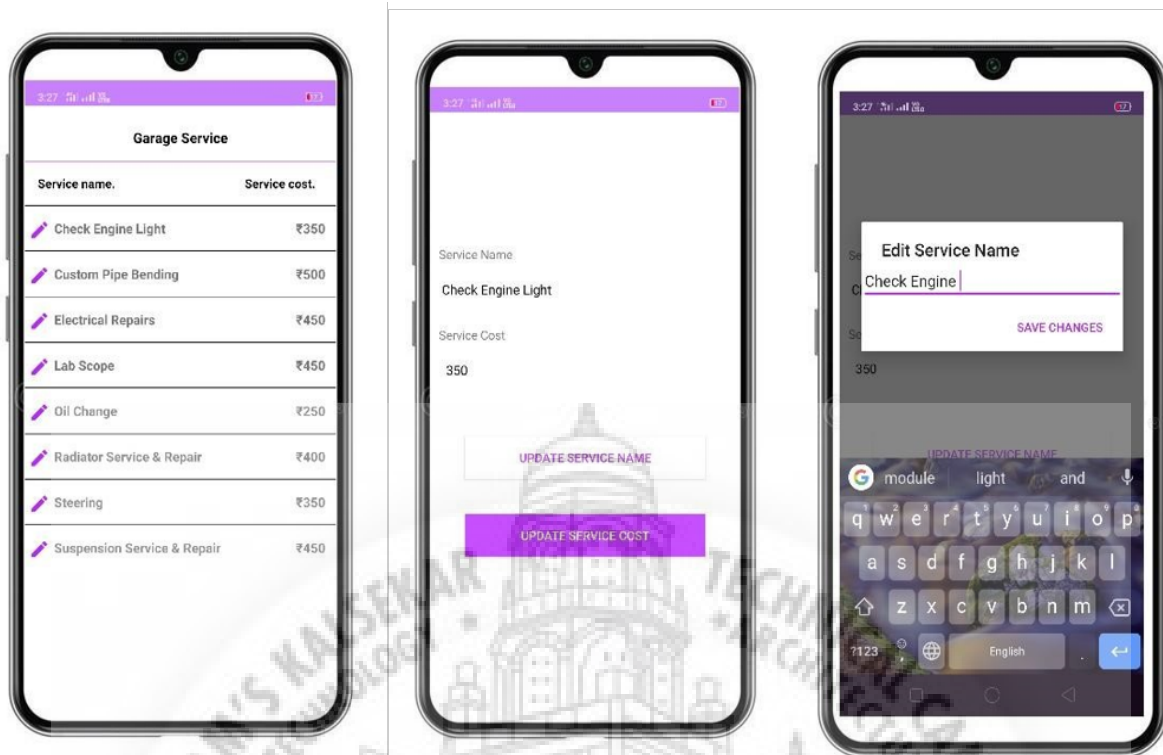


Figure 8.19: Garage services with cost

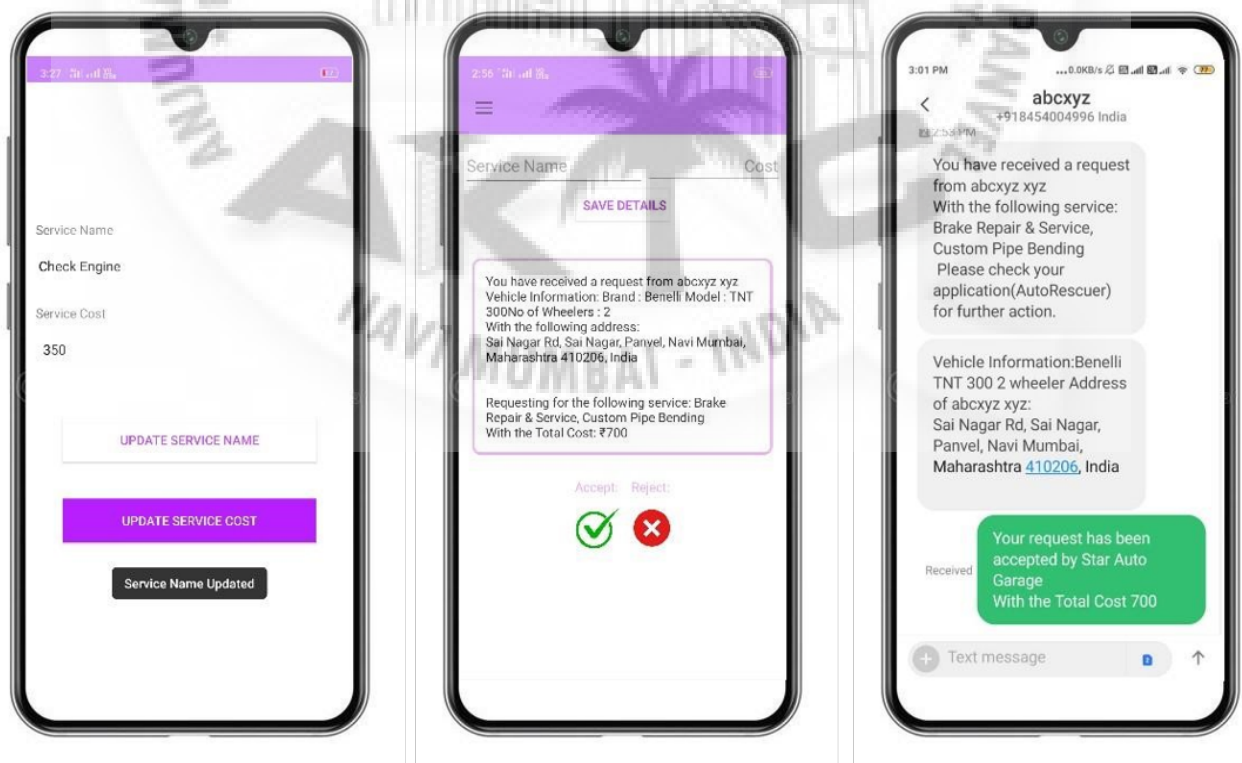


Figure 8.20: User's service request status

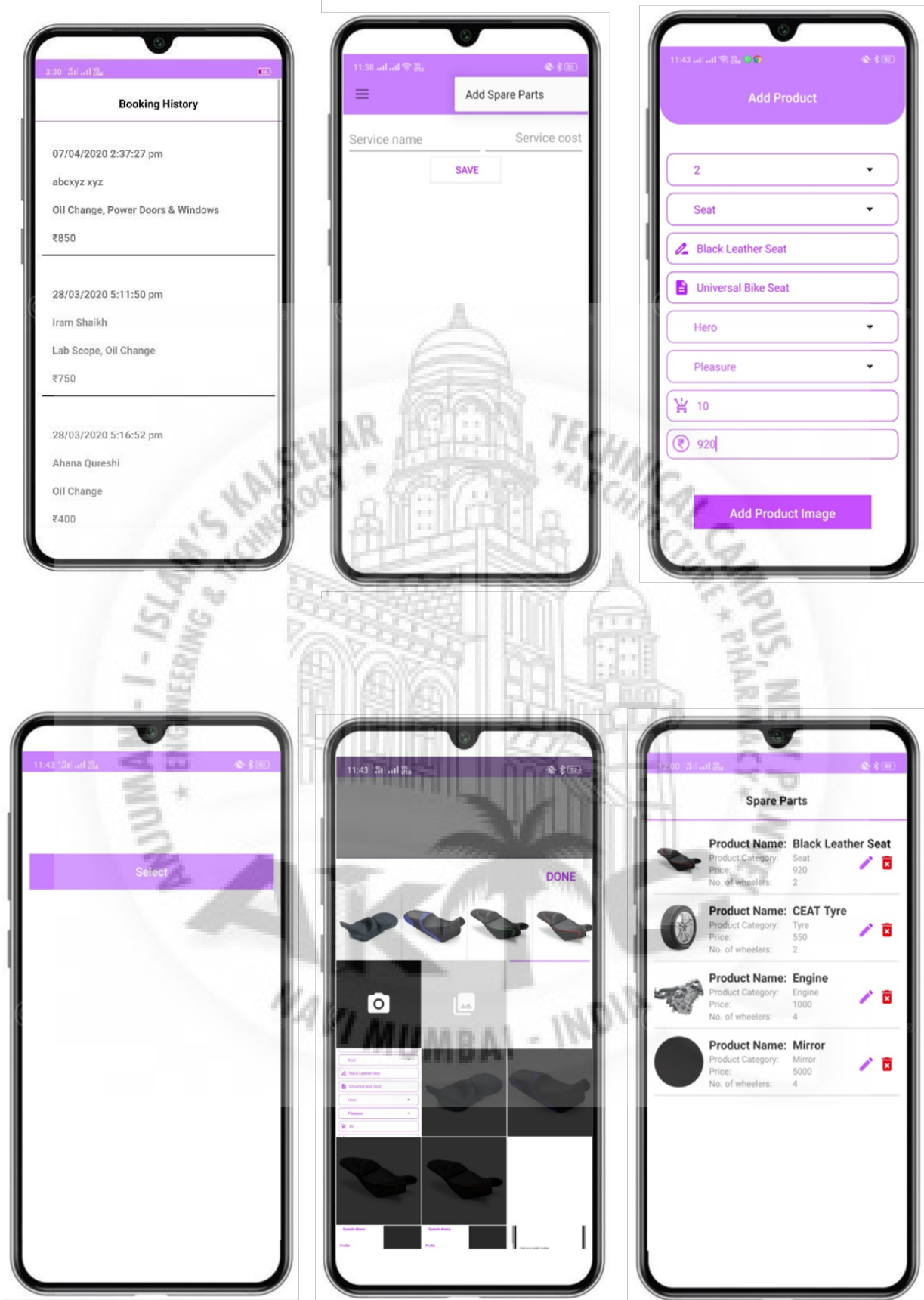


Figure 8.21: Booking history and spare parts with cost

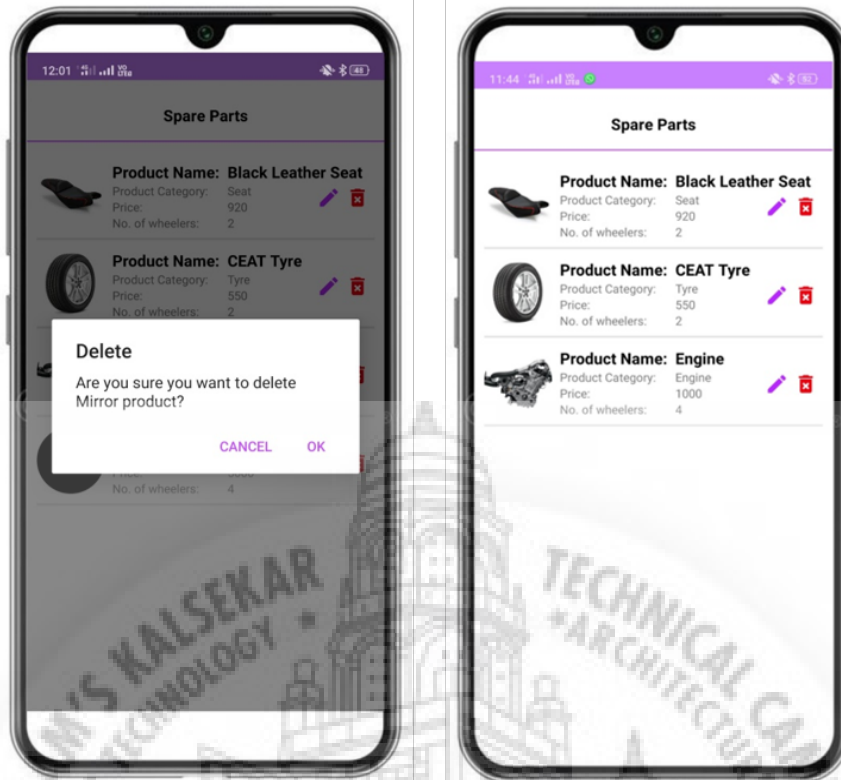


Figure 8.22: spare parts with cost



Figure 8.23: Booking history and spare parts

8.4 Admin Side:

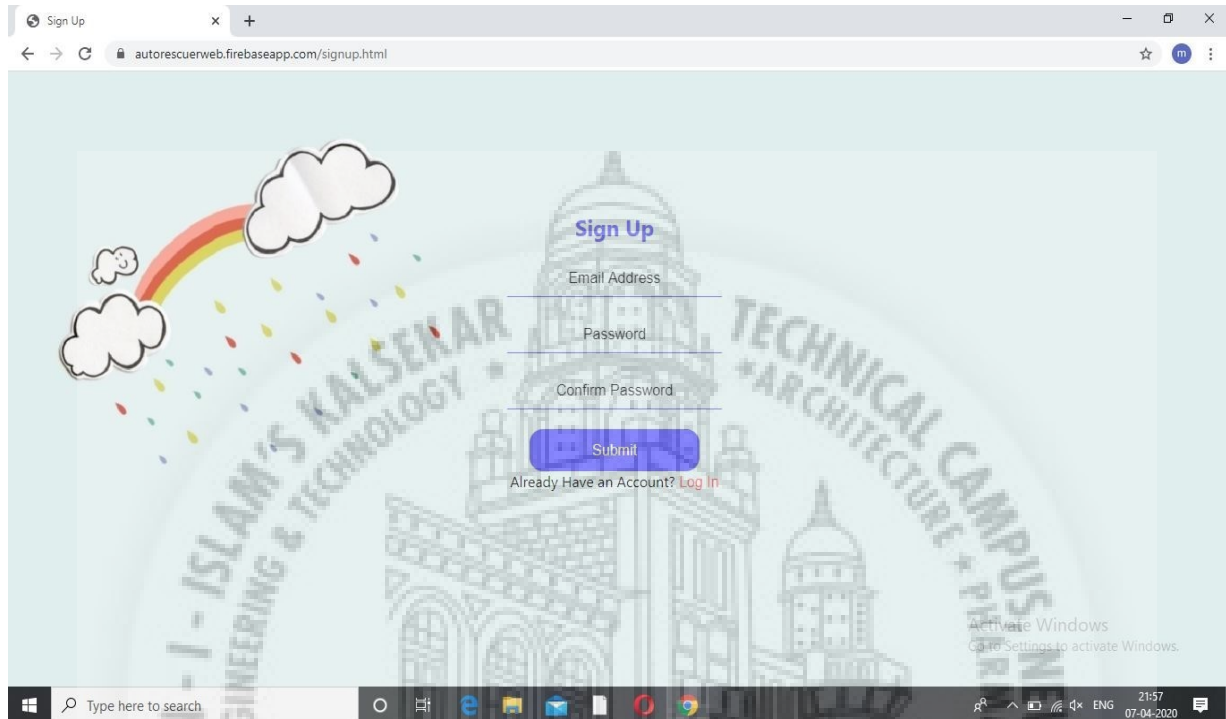


Figure 8.24: Sign-up page for Admin

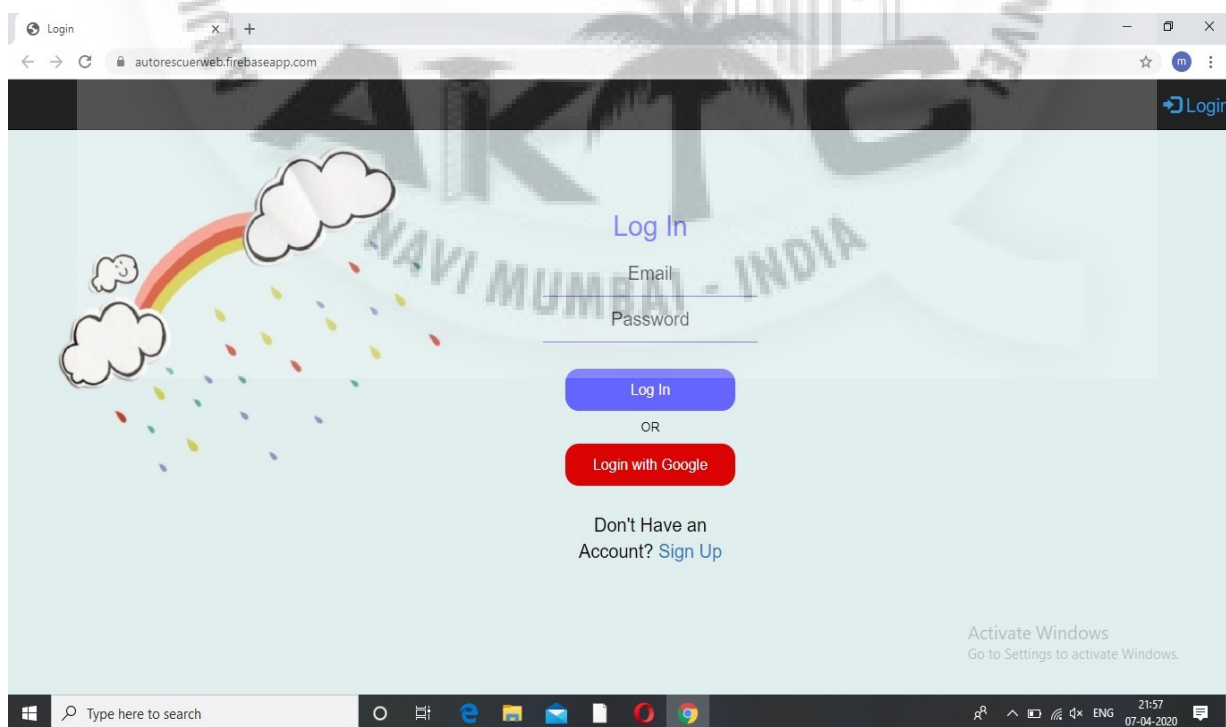


Figure 8.25: Login page for Admin

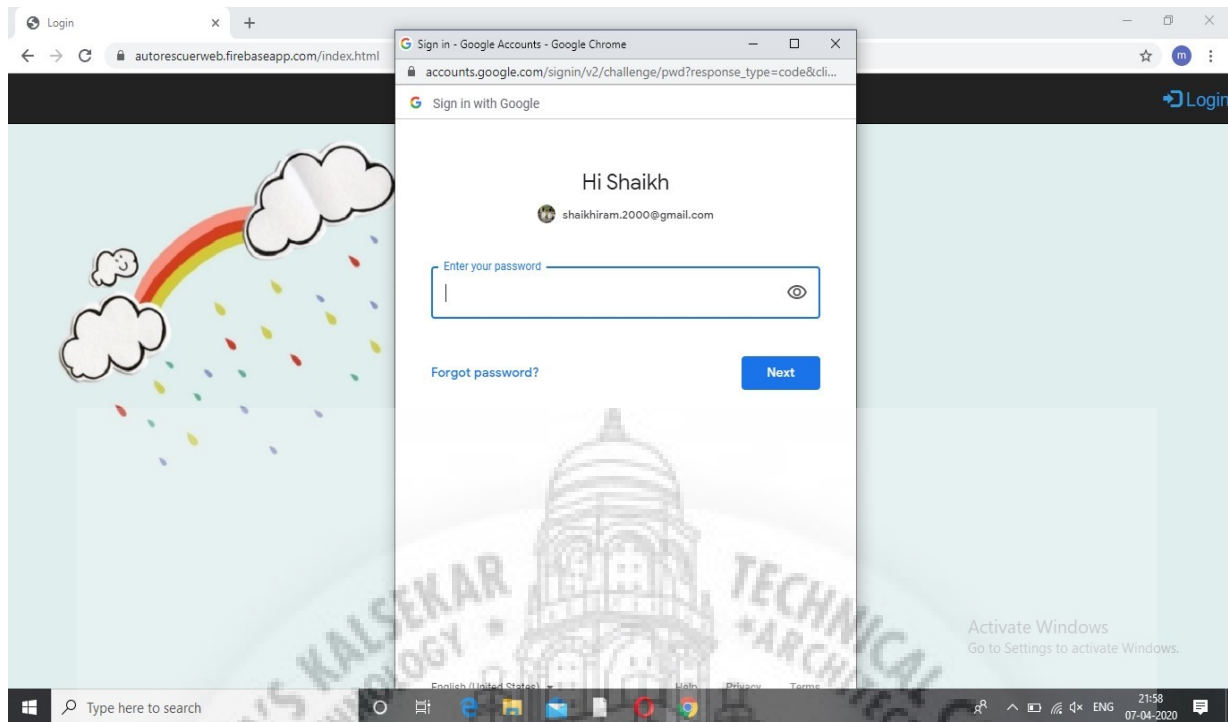


Figure 8.26: Login via Gmail

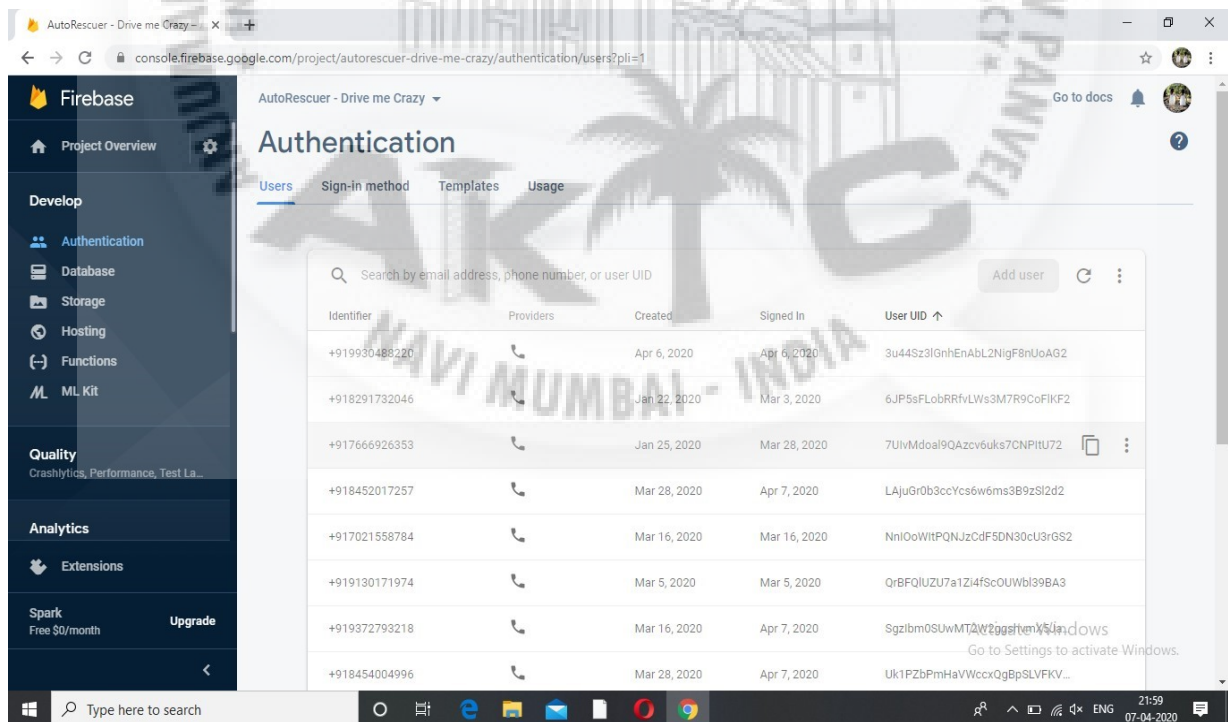


Figure 8.27: Firebase database

Chapter 9

Conclusion and Future Scope

9.1 Conclusion

The proposed system has been designed and developed to work efficiently. It is very useful, the user can easily use this application. Any user can track the mechanic shop using their mobile from any location any time using this application. The application is free of cost and does not require any additional device. The application will store users GPS data and can proceed with suitable recommendations regarding service centers.

This application is reliable to use. We can implement it on a large scale if it works really well on a small scale. We can make it way better by implementing various new technologies and programming language which are getting introduced daily in this vast world. We can work on different aspects of this system to make it look way better than it is today, and it is our duty that we should try at least to take it further.

Every system has some limitations and yes our system also has some limitations on the database. It will have some time constraints too. Limitations also occurs on availability on mechanic and services that if a person wants something and it is not available then the person needs to compromise with his/her need.

9.2 Future Scope

- PUC and other vehicle related reminder.
- Emergency contact.
- Videos related to vehicle services.
- Making a complete deployable application.
- Feedback and rating.



References

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- [2] Mobile Mechanic – An innovative step towards Digital Automobile Service <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8537243> Published in:2018 International Conference on Smart City and Emerging Technology (ICSCET)
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