Design a parking lot

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A parking lot or car park is a dedicated cleared area that is intended for parking vehicles. In most countries where cars are a major mode of transportation, parking lots are a feature of every city and suburban area. Shopping malls, sports stadiums, megachurches, and similar venues often feature parking lots over large areas

Reference (https://github.com/tssovi/grokking-the-object-oriented-design-

interview/blob/master/object-oriented-design-case-studies/design-a-parking-lot.md)

Privacy - Terms



Parking lot is an open area designated for parking cars. We will design a parking lot where a certain number of cars can be parked for a certain amount of time. The parking lot can have multiple floors where each floor carries multiple slots. Each slot can have a single vehicle parked in it.

Reference (https://medium.com/double-pointer/system-design-interview-parking-lot-

system-ff2c58167651)



Requirements gathering

What are some questions you would ask to gather

requirements?

```
    Can a parking lot have multiple floors?
    Can a parking lot have multiple entrances?
    Can a parking lot have multiple exits?
    Can a parking lot have multiple types of vehicles?
    Can we park any type of vehicle in any slot?
    How do we get a ticket?
    How do we know if a slot is empty?
    How are we allocated a slot?
    How do we pay for parking?
    What are the multiple ways to pay for parking?
```

Requirements

What will be 10 requirements of the system, according to you?

Do not worry about the correctness of the requirements, just write down whatever comes to your mind.

Your job is not to generate the requirements, but get better at understanding problem statements and anticipating the functionalities your application might need.

Build an online parking lot management system that can support the following requirements:

- Should have multiple floors.
- Multiple entries and exit points.
- A person has to collect a ticket at entry and pay at or before exit.
- Pay at:
 - Exit counter (Cash to the parking attendant)
 - Dedicated automated booth on each floor
 - Online
- Pay via:
 - Cash
 - Credit Card
 - UPI
- Allow entry for a vehicle if a slot is available for it. Show on the display at entry if a slot is not available.
- Parking Spots of 3 types:
 - \circ Large
 - Medium
 - Small
- A car can only be parked at its slot. Not on any other (even larger).
- A display on each floor with the status of that floor.
- Fees calculated based on per hour price: e.g. 50 rs for the first hour, then 80 rs per extra hour.
 - Small 50, 80
 - Medium 80, 100

• Large - 100, 120

Use case diagrams

Are the requirements clear enough to define use cases? If not, try to think of the actors and their interactions with the system.

Actors

What would be the actors in this system?

- 1. Customer
- 2. Parking Attendant, Operator
- 3. Admin

Use cases

What would be the use cases i.e. the interactions between the actors and the system?

ACTOR 1

Name of the actor - Admin

Use cases: CRUD

- 1. Create a parking lot
- 2. Create a parking floor
- 3. Add new parking spots
- 4. Update status of a parking spot

Actor 2

Name of the actor - Parking attendant Use cases:

- 1. Check empty slots
- 2. Issue a ticket Allocating a slot
- 3. Collect payment
- 4. Checkout Has the user paid?

ACTOR 3

Name of the actor - Customer Use cases:

- 1. Pay Pay online, Pay at exit gate
- 2. Check status





API design

What will be some APIs that you would design for this system?

Look at the use cases and try to design APIs for each of them.

You can simply write the APIs in the following format:

```
API name - HTTP method - URL - ?Request body - ?
Response body
```

You could also use a tool like <u>Swagger (https://swagger.io/)</u> to design the APIs or follow <u>this (https://github.com/jamescooke/restapidocs)</u> repository for a simple way to use Markdown to structure your API documentation.

Admin APIs

All the various use cases are simple CRUD operations. We can design the following APIs for the admin:

PARKING LOT APIS

- createParkingLot POST /parking-lot Request body: ParkingLot
- getParkingLot GET /parking-lot/{id} Response body: ParkingLot
- getAllParkingLots GET /parking-lot Response body: List<ParkingLot>
- updateParkingLot PUT /parking-lot/{id} -Request body: ParkingLot
- deleteParkingLot DELETE /parking-lot/{id}
 Similarly, we can design APIs for ParkingFloor,
 ParkingSpot.

PARKING SPOT APIS

- createParkingSpot POST /parking-spot Request body: ParkingSpot
- getParkingSpot GET /parking-spot/{id} -Response body: ParkingSpot
- getAllParkingSpots GET /parking-spot -Response body: List<ParkingSpot>
- updateParkingSpot PUT /parking-spot/{id} -Requestbody: ParkingSpot

deleteParkingSpot - DELETE /parking-spot/{id}
 You might also want an API to Update status of a parking spot. This can be done by using the existing updateParkingSpot API or by creating a new API that only updates the status of the parking spot.

 updateParkingSpotStatus - PUT /parkingspot/{id}/status - Request body: ParkingSpotStatus

 getParkingSpotStatus - GET /parkingspot/{id}/status - Response body: ParkingSpotStatus

Parking attendant APIs

Use cases:

- 1. Check empty slots
- 2. Issue a ticket Allocating a slot
- 3. Collect payment
- 4. Checkout Has the user paid?

CHECK EMPTY SLOTS

Let us look at the various requirements for a parking spot:

- CRUD on parking spots
- Get all parking spots
- Get all available parking spots

We can augment our current getAllParkingSpots API by adding a query parameter to filter the parking spots based on their status. This will allow us to get all the available parking spots as well.

Get all parking spots

 getAllParkingSpots - GET /parking-spot -Response body: List<ParkingSpot>

Get all available parking spots

 getAllParkingSpots - GET /parking-spot? status=AVAILABLE - Response body: List<ParkingSpot>

Get all occupied parking spots

 getAllParkingSpots - GET /parking-spot? status=OCCUPIED - Response body: List<ParkingSpot>

ISSUE A TICKET

 issueTicket - POST /ticket - Request body: TicketRequest - Response body: Ticket We might not want to use the current Ticket class for the request body since it contains a lot of information that is either not required or is not available at the time of ticket generation. We can create a new class TicketRequest that contains only the required information.



Collect payment

 collectPayment - POST /payment - Request body: PaymentRequest - Response body: Payment
 PaymentRequest:



Checkout

 checkout - POST /checkout - Request body: CheckoutRequest - Response body: CheckoutResponse

CheckoutRequest:



Class diagram

What will be the major classes and their attributes?

- ParkingLot
 - Name
 - Address
 - ParkingFloors
 - Entry Gates

- Exit Gates
- ParkingFloor
 - Floor Number
 - ParkingSpots
- ParkingSpot
 - Spot Number
 - Spot Type Large, Medium, Small
 - Status Occupied, Free, Out of order
- ParkingTicket
 - ∘ Ticket ID
 - ParkingSpot
 - Entry Time
 - \circ Vehicle
 - Entry Gate
 - Entry Operator
- Invoice
 - Invoice ID
 - Exit Time
 - ParkingTicket
 - Amount
 - Payment
 - Payment Status
- Payment
 - Amount
 - Ticket
 - \circ Type- Cash, Credit Card, UPI
 - Status Done, Pending
 - $\circ \ \text{Time}$
- Vehicle
 - License Plate
 - \circ Vehicle Type Car, Truck, Bus, Bike, Scooter
- ParkingAttendant

- Name
- Email

List down the cardinalities of the relationships between the classes.

- ParkingLot ParkingFloor One to many
- ParkingLot ParkingGate entryGates One to many
- ParkingLot ParkingGate exitGates One to many
- ParkingFloor ParkingSpot One to many
- ParkingGate ParkingAttendant currentGate One to one
- ParkingSpot ParkingTicket One to many
- ParkingTicket Invoice One to one
- ParkingTicket Vehicle Many to one
- ParkingTicket ParkingSpot Many to one
- Payment ParkingTicket One to one

Draw the class diagram.

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Look for differences between your class diagram and the one in the solution. List them down below.

1.

- 2.
- 3. 4.
- 5.