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Vehicle Management System

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Abstract: ***The 'vehicle management system' keeps track the information about the Vehicles, Employees, Location, automated IN and OUT time, Insurance, License, SMS. The First part is ADMIN login has full permission to access this web site. Here admin can add new vehicle details or modify the other vehicles,and he/she can add his employees. Second part is EMPLOYEE login, view all employee personal details. The Third part is, checking IN and Out time of the vehicle, The fourth part is, SMS due dates report license due date and insurance due date.***
Keywords: vehicle,employee,in and out time,sms

I. INTRODUCTION

Most functionality in modern vehicles, such as bus, is in one way or another controlled by computers. Mechanical systems are increasingly replaced by software residing in the vehicle management system. As these management systems grow larger and larger, they become increasingly more complex to develop and maintain.Hand in hand with the increasing amount of control functionality demanded comes the increasing amount of information, or data, that these systems must manage and thereby the increasing complexity of the software required.DBMSs are used to structure data into databases, and can provide a powerful means of access to data in a controlled fashion. This thesis investigates how a DBMS could be introduced into vehicle management systems.Performing this integration is not possible without taking into consideration the specific requirements of such a control-system. As this thesis will show, using a general-purpose off the shelf DBMS is not feasible. Reasons why general purpose DBMSs are not applicable in such systems include; (i) Traditional DBMSs are not suitable, since the on board computers (or electronic control units - ECUs) are too resource-constrained with respect to memory capacity. (ii) A traditional DBMS is intended to maximize the average throughput of data queries, while a DBMS for use in a vehicle management system must favor guaranteeing predictability of data accesses, such as worst case-response. A DBMS used in a vehicle control-system must both be small enough to fit in a small environment, and have real-time capabilities in order to provide a time-deterministic behavior, i.e., a real-time database management system (RTDBMS) must be used.

II. OBJECTIVE

Manage the data of the vehicles, employees, automated in and out time, insurance and license maintenance, sms. save time when we add new details. The details stored alphabetically. Make user search easily.

III. MODULES

A. User Authentication
In this module includes, ADMIN and employees login.

B. Vehicle Information
It is include all vehicle information.

C. Employee Information
It is include all employee personal details.

D. Automated Time
Automated storing time for vehicle IN and OUT time.

E. SMS
License, Insurance,Due date reminds by SMS.

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IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Purpose

The purpose of the literature survey relating to vehicle utilization transport optimization and the implementation of university management measures within the freight industry with a view to minimize the negative impact of road on the environment.

B. Design/Methodology/Approach

This report first reviews the key constraint on vehicle utilization, before examining opportunities to optimize transport operations. Within the remit of this report, three key areas for improved efficiency. Within the industry are identified: logistical efficiency, vehicle utilization and driver training and behavior.

C. Findings

Environmental issues will increasingly influence the way transport managers do their jobs, currently, there is a growing field of governmental literature offering advice and guidance.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Integrating database technologies in vehicle management systems is considered controversial by many. The general conception of database systems is that they are highly resource demanding both with respect to memory consumption and computational overhead. Furthermore, database systems are considered too non-deterministic to be used in vehicle management systems. This is true for many general purpose database management systems. However, commercially embedded solutions exist today, with database engines as small as a few kilobytes. Furthermore, many years of research in real-time database management systems shows that these systems can be made deterministic.

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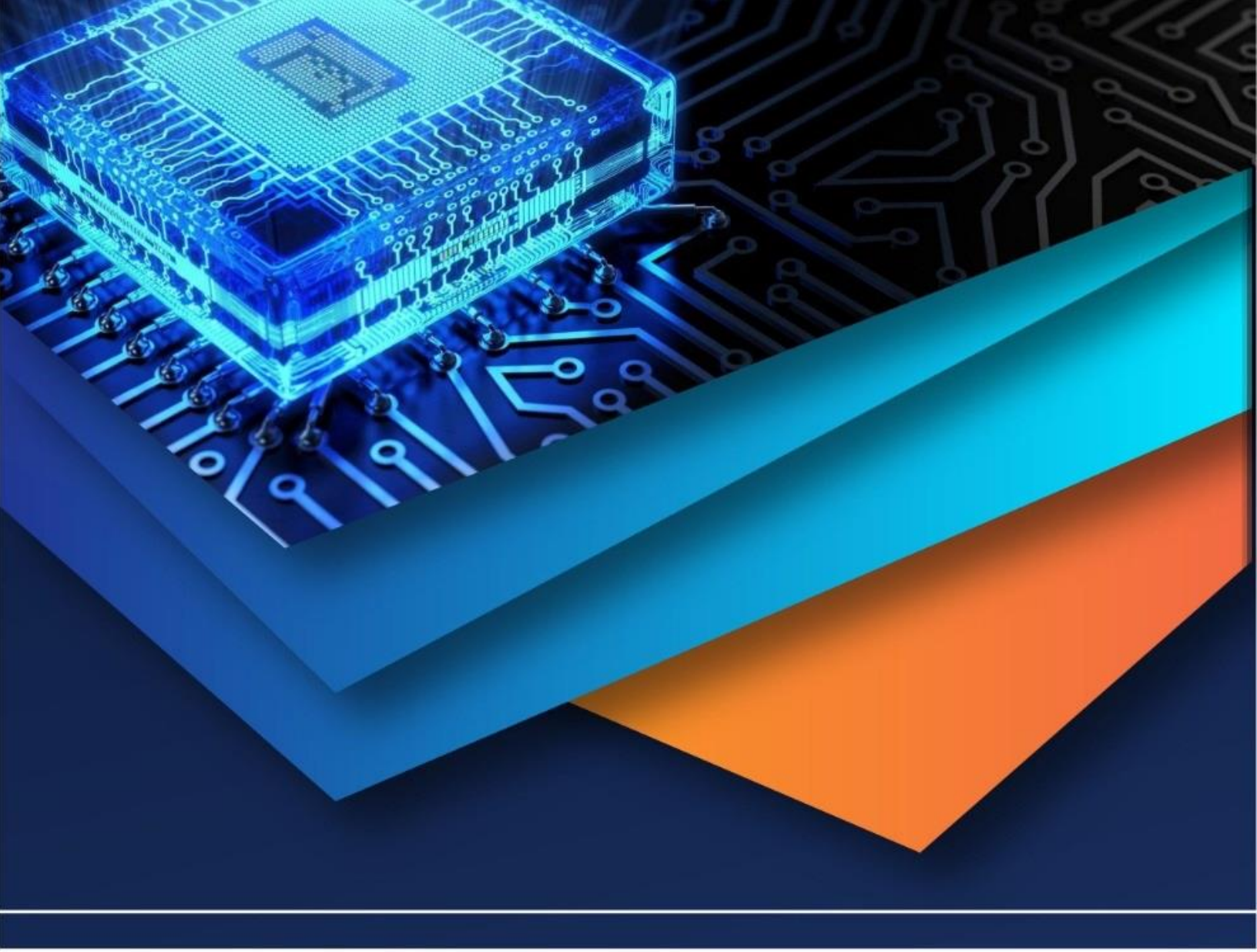

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