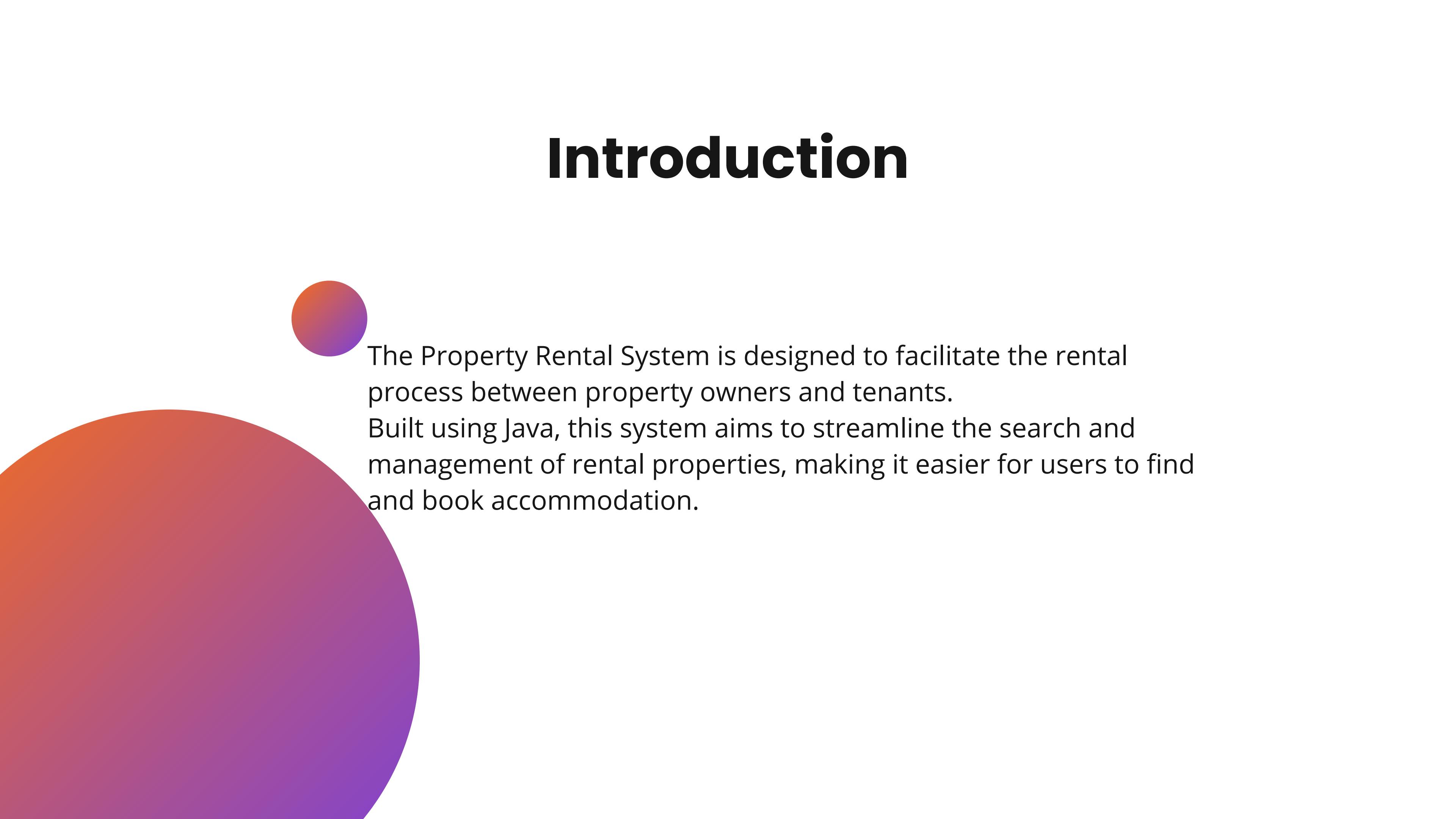


# Property Rental System

## Team:

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2. **Prakash Thapa - 60**
3. **Jai Udasi - 62**

# Introduction

The background features a large circle on the left side with a gradient from orange at the top to purple at the bottom. Overlaid on this is a smaller, solid purple circle positioned near the top center.

The Property Rental System is designed to facilitate the rental process between property owners and tenants. Built using Java, this system aims to streamline the search and management of rental properties, making it easier for users to find and book accommodation.



# Problem Statement

Traditionally individuals seeking rental properties must physically search through physical listings, which is time consuming and inefficient. The proposed system eliminates this inconvenience by allowing users to search properties online.

# Objectives

## Payment Processing

Facilitate rent payments and issue reporting through the application.

## Display Available Rentals

Showcase a list of houses available for rent in a specified area.

## Property Selection

Enable users to select desired properties from the displayed list.

# Project Features

01

**User registration and login**

02

**Rent payment processing**

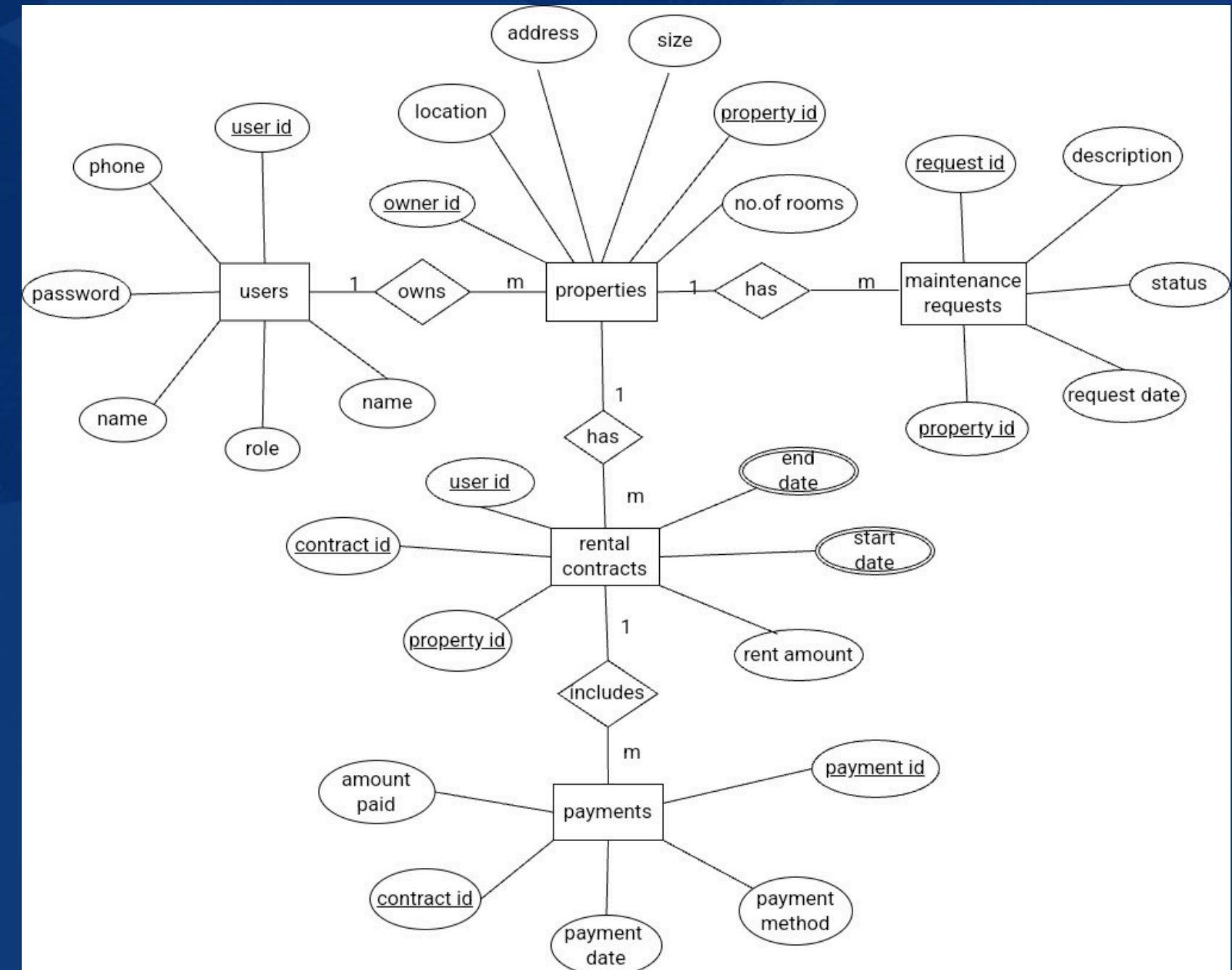
03

**Search functionality for houses**

04

**Issue reporting feature**

# ER Diagram



# Relational Schema

Users					
userid	name	email	password	role	phone

RentalContracts					
contractid	propertyid	userid	startdate	enddate	rentamount

Properties							
propertyid	ownerid	address	rent	size	numberoffrooms	availabilitystatus	location

Payments				
paymentid	contractid	paymentdate	amountpaid	paymentmethod

MaintenanceRequests				
requestid	propertyid	requestdate	description	status

# SQL Queries

**select \* from properties;**

propertyid [PK] integer	ownerid integer	address character varying (255)	rent numeric (10,2)	size integer	numberoffrooms integer	availabilitystatus character varying (20)	location character varying (100)
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**select \* from users;**

userid [PK] integer	name character varying (100)	email character varying (100)	password character varying (100)	role character varying (50)	phone character varying (15)
------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------

**select \* from RentalContracts;**

contractid [PK] integer	propertyid integer	userid integer	startdate date	enddate date	rentamount numeric (10,2)
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**select \* from Payments;**

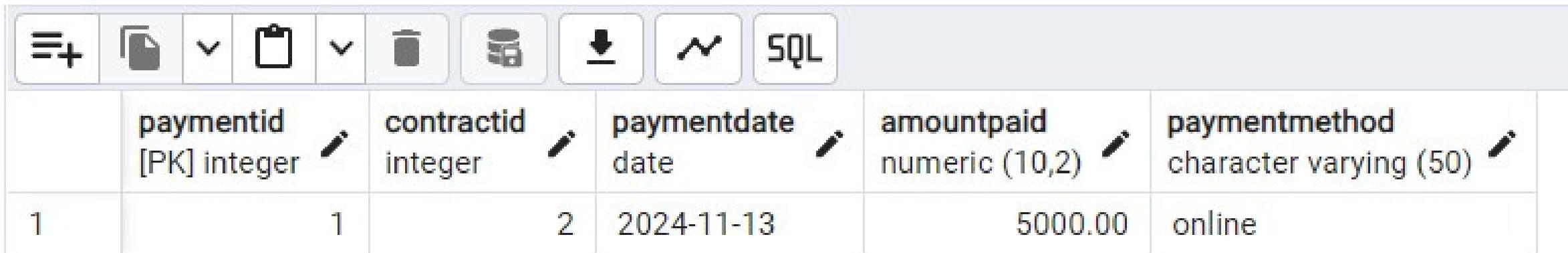
paymentid [PK] integer	contractid integer	paymentdate date	amountpaid numeric (10,2)	paymentmethod character varying (50)
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**select \* from MaintenanceRequests;**

requestid [PK] integer	propertyid integer	requestdate date	description text	status character varying (50)
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# CORRELATED/COMPLEX QUERIES

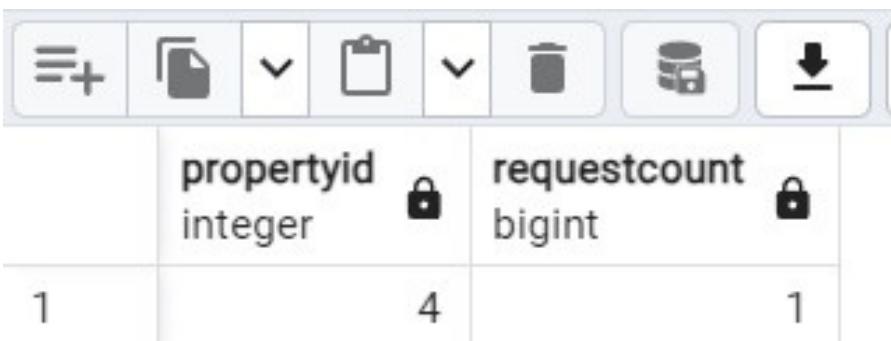
```
SELECT P.*  
FROM Payments P  
WHERE P.ContractID IN (SELECT RC.ContractID FROM RentalContracts RC WHERE  
RC.UserID = 4);
```



The screenshot shows a database management interface with a toolbar at the top containing various icons for operations like insert, update, delete, and export. The main area displays the structure of the 'Payments' table with columns: paymentid [PK] integer, contractid integer, paymentdate date, amountpaid numeric (10,2), and paymentmethod character varying (50). Below the structure, a single row of data is shown: paymentid 1, contractid 2, paymentdate 2024-11-13, amountpaid 5000.00, and paymentmethod online.

	paymentid [PK] integer	contractid integer	paymentdate date	amountpaid numeric (10,2)	paymentmethod character varying (50)
1	1	2	2024-11-13	5000.00	online

```
SELECT PropertyID, COUNT(*) AS RequestCount  
FROM MaintenanceRequests  
GROUP BY PropertyID;
```



The screenshot shows a database management interface with a toolbar at the top containing various icons for operations like insert, update, delete, and export. The main area displays the structure of the 'MaintenanceRequests' table with columns: propertyid integer and requestcount bigint. Below the structure, a single row of data is shown: propertyid 4 and requestcount 1.

	propertyid integer	requestcount bigint
1	4	1

# NESTED QUERIES

```
SELECT * FROM Users  
WHERE UserID IN (SELECT UserID FROM RentalContracts);
```

The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top containing icons for new table, open table, save, copy, delete, export, import, and SQL. Below the toolbar is a table structure for 'Users'. The columns are: userid [PK] integer, name character varying (100), email character varying (100), password character varying (100), role character varying (50), and phone character varying (15). A single row of data is shown: id 1, name 'Jai Udasi', email 'jaiudasi21@gmail.com', password 'goa', role 'owner', and phone '5522110095'.

	userid [PK] integer	name character varying (100)	email character varying (100)	password character varying (100)	role character varying (50)	phone character varying (15)
1	4	Jai Udasi	jaiudasi21@gmail.com	goa	owner	5522110095

```
SELECT P.PropertyID, P.Address, RC.RentAmount  
FROM Properties P  
JOIN RentalContracts RC ON P.PropertyID = RC.PropertyID;
```

The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top containing icons for new table, open table, save, copy, delete, export, import, and SQL. Below the toolbar is a table structure for 'Properties'. The columns are: propertyid integer, address character varying (255), and rentamount numeric (10,2). A single row of data is shown: id 1, address '789 Elm St, Village', and rentamount '20000.00'.

	propertyid integer	address character varying (255)	rentamount numeric (10,2)
1	4	789 Elm St, Village	20000.00

# VIEWS

```
CREATE VIEW AvailableProperties AS
SELECT * FROM Properties WHERE AvailabilityStatus = 'Available';
```

Data Output [Messages](#) Notifications

---

CREATE VIEW

Query returned successfully in 171 msec.

```
CREATE VIEW UserPayments AS
SELECT U.Name, P.AmountPaid, P.PaymentDate
FROM Users U
JOIN RentalContracts RC ON U.UserID = RC.UserID
JOIN Payments P ON RC.ContractID = P.ContractID;
```

Data Output [Messages](#) Notifications

---

CREATE VIEW

Query returned successfully in 180 msec.

# JOINS

```
SELECT U.Name, P.Address  
FROM Users U  
JOIN Properties P ON U.UserID = P.OwnerID;
```



	name character varying (100)	address character varying (255)
1	John Doe	789 Elm St, Village
2	Jai Udasi	chembur,kurla

```
SELECT MR.RequestID, P.Address, MR.Description  
FROM MaintenanceRequests MR  
LEFT JOIN Properties P ON MR.PropertyID = P.PropertyID;
```



	requestid integer	address character varying (255)	description text
1	1	789 Elm St, Village	leakage

# Normalization

The given schema is generally in 3rd Normal Form (3NF), which means:

01

1.1NF (First Normal Form): All tables have atomic columns (e.g., a user's name is atomic).

02

2NF (Second Normal Form): All non-key attributes in a table are fully functionally dependent on the primary key

03

1.3NF (Third Normal Form): There are no transitive dependencies (i.e., no non-key attribute depends on another non-key attribute).

The structure has separate tables for Users, Properties, RentalContracts, Payments, and MaintenanceRequests, with foreign key constraints to maintain relationships, so the schema seems appropriately normalized up to 3NF.

# Conclusion

The Property Rental System represents a significant advancement in how rental properties are managed and accessed. By leveraging technology, it addresses common pain points in the rental market, offering a user-friendly solution for both property owners and renters. This project not only showcases technical skills in Java programming but also provides a technical tool that meets real-world needs in property management.



# Thank You