

WeRent Homes – Real Estate Management Website

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Website Link: <https://werent-homes-app.onrender.com/>

Github Repo: <https://github.com/NEHAKIRANNAYAK/WeRent-Homes/tree/main>

1. Introduction

WeRent Homes is a web-based real estate management system designed to streamline interactions between renters and property agents while maintaining a well-structured relational database backend. The primary goal of this project is to demonstrate the practical application of database organization concepts such as schema design, relationships, constraints, and dynamic data updates within a real-world system.

The platform allows users to register, authenticate, browse properties, and perform role-specific actions. Agents can manage listings and renter interactions, while renters can view properties and submit requests. The system ensures data consistency, integrity, and scalability through proper database design and structured queries.

2. System Overview

The WeRent Homes website consists of three main user roles:

- **Renters:** Registered users who can log in, view available properties, and interact with listings.
- **Agents:** Authorized users responsible for managing property listings and renter-related actions.
- **New Users:** Visitors who can register and become renters by creating an account.

The application is built using a client–server architecture where the frontend interacts with a backend server that communicates with a relational database. All user actions are reflected dynamically in the database.

Sample Postgres queries to show the same:

1. Query to show all users:

```

realestate=# SELECT user_id, email, first_name, last_name
[realestate=# FROM "USER";

```

user_id	email	first_name	last_name
1	rajesh.sharma@realty.com	Rajesh	Sharma
2	priya.singh@properties.com	Priya	Singh
3	amit.patel@homes.com	Amit	Patel
4	aishwarya.reddy@email.com	Aishwarya	Reddy
5	vikram.mehta@email.com	Vikram	Mehta
6	kavya.iyer@email.com	Kavya	Iyer
7	arjun.desai@email.com	Arjun	Desai
8	neha.gupta@email.com	Neha	Gupta
9	rohit.joshi@email.com	Rohit	Joshi
10	sanjay.nair@email.com	Sanjay	Nair
11	divya.krishnan@email.com	Divya	Krishnan

(11 rows)

2. Query to show all renters and their move in dates:

```

realestate=# SELECT u.email, r.budget, r.move_in_date, r.pref_location
realestate=# FROM RENTER r
[realestate=# JOIN "USER" u ON r.user_id = u.user_id;

```

email	budget	move_in_date	pref_location
aishwarya.reddy@email.com	2800.00	2025-12-01	River North
vikram.mehta@email.com	2200.00	2025-11-15	Gold Coast
kavya.iyer@email.com	1900.00	2025-12-10	Fox Valley
arjun.desai@email.com	3500.00	2026-01-05	South Loop
neha.gupta@email.com	2500.00	2025-11-20	Streeterville
rohit.joshi@email.com	1750.00	2025-12-15	Downtown Aurora
sanjay.nair@email.com	2100.00	2025-12-20	Schaumburg
divya.krishnan@email.com	2300.00	2026-01-10	Naperville

(8 rows)

3. Query to show agents and the agency they work for:

```

realestate=# SELECT u.email, a.job_title, a.agency
realestate=# FROM AGENT a
[realestate=# JOIN "USER" u ON a.user_id = u.user_id;

```

email	job_title	agency
rajesh.sharma@realty.com	Senior Agent	Dream Realty
priya.singh@properties.com	Property Manager	Elite Properties
amit.patel@homes.com	Real Estate Consultant	Premium Homes

(3 rows)

4. Query to show renter bookings:

```

realestate=# SELECT b.booking_id, u.email AS renter_email, b.prop_id, b.booking_
date
realestate=# FROM BOOKING b
realestate=# JOIN RENTER r ON b.renter_id = r.renter_id
realestate=# JOIN "USER" u ON r.user_id = u.user_id;

```

booking_id	renter_email	prop_id	booking_date
1	aishwarya.reddy@email.com	1	2025-11-01
2	arjun.desai@email.com	5	2025-11-02
3	vikram.mehta@email.com	2	2025-11-03
4	neha.gupta@email.com	4	2025-11-04
5	sanjay.nair@email.com	11	2025-11-05
6	rohit.joshi@email.com	8	2025-11-06
7	arjun.desai@email.com	7	2025-11-07
8	divya.krishnan@email.com	3	2025-11-08

(8 rows)

5. Query to get an overview of the schema

```

realestate=# \dt+

```

Schema	Name	Type	Owner	Persistence	Access method	Size
public	USER	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes
public	address	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes
public	agent	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes
public	booking	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes
public	card_details	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes
public	property	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes
public	property_category	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes
public	property_details	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes
public	renter	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes
public	reward	table	postgres	permanent	heap	8192 bytes

3. Database Design

The database is designed using relational principles and normalization techniques to reduce redundancy and ensure data integrity. Core entities include users, renters, agents, properties, and transactions.

Key database concepts applied:

- Primary keys to uniquely identify records
- Foreign keys to establish relationships between tables
- Constraints to enforce valid data entries
- Separation of concerns between user roles

This structured design allows efficient querying and reliable updates while supporting multiple concurrent users.

4. Methodology

1. **Requirement Analysis**
Functional requirements were identified for renters, agents, and new users. These requirements guided both the database schema and application logic.
 2. **Database Schema Design**
An Entity–Relationship (ER) model was created to represent entities and their relationships. The schema was then converted into relational tables following normalization rules.
 3. **Backend Implementation**
The backend handles authentication, role-based access, and database operations. SQL queries are used to perform Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) operations.
 4. **Frontend Integration**
User interfaces were connected to backend routes to ensure seamless interaction. Each user action triggers a corresponding database operation.
 5. **Testing and Validation**
The system was tested using multiple user accounts to verify correct role-based behavior and to confirm that database updates occur dynamically.
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5. ER Diagram Explanation

The ER diagram models the core entities and relationships of the **WeRent Homes** real estate management system.

At the center is the **USER** entity, which represents all individuals using the system. A user can take on one of two specialized roles through *ISA* relationships: **AGENT** or **RENTER**, ensuring role-based behavior while avoiding data duplication.

An **AGENT** posts multiple **PROPERTY** listings (one-to-many relationship). Each property stores details such as location, size, price, availability, and amenities. Properties are further classified using the **PROPERTY_TYPE** entity, which captures category-specific attributes such as number of rooms, crime rate, and business type.

A **RENTER** can book properties through the **BOOKING** entity, representing the many-to-many relationship between renters and properties. Each booking records the renter, property, payment card, and booking date.

Renters make payments using **CARD_DETAILS**, where a renter can have multiple cards. Each booking references exactly one card, ensuring proper payment tracking.

The **REWARD** entity is linked one-to-one with **BOOKING**, representing reward points earned for each completed booking.

Overall, the design follows normalization principles, minimizes redundancy, and enforces referential integrity while clearly separating responsibilities across entities.

Implementation Highlights

- Secure login and registration functionality
 - Role-based access control for renters and agents
 - Dynamic database updates reflected immediately in the application
 - Proper use of relational constraints to maintain data consistency
-

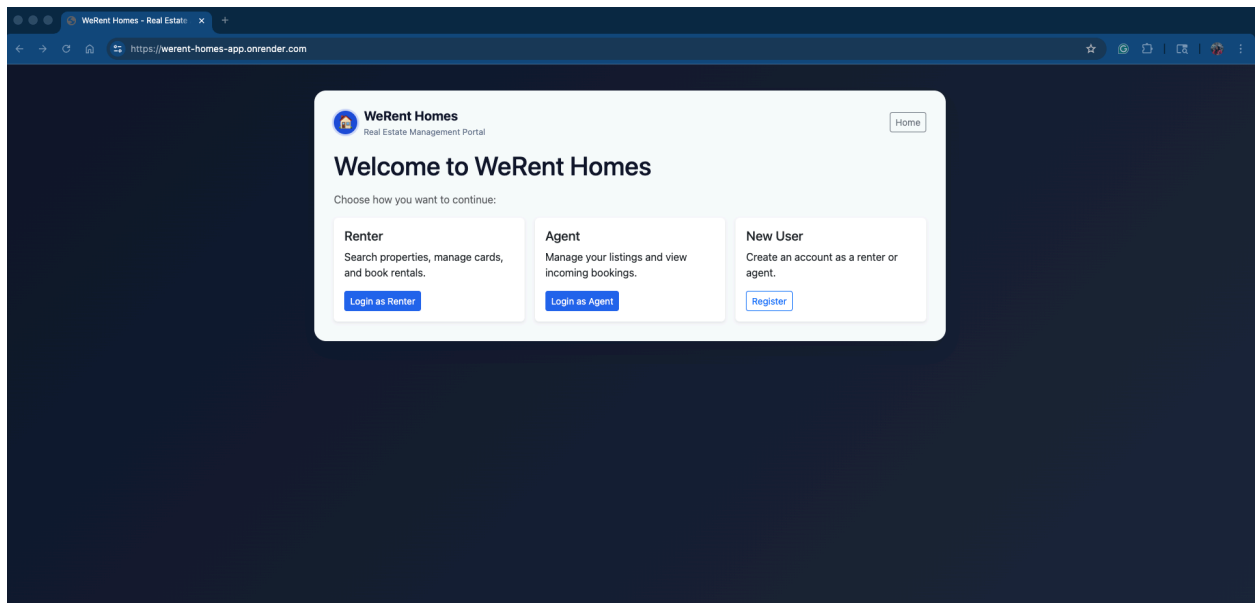
6. Results and Observations

The implemented system successfully demonstrates core database organization principles. All user actions—such as registration, login, and data updates—are stored and retrieved accurately from the database. The relational design ensures minimal redundancy and efficient data access.

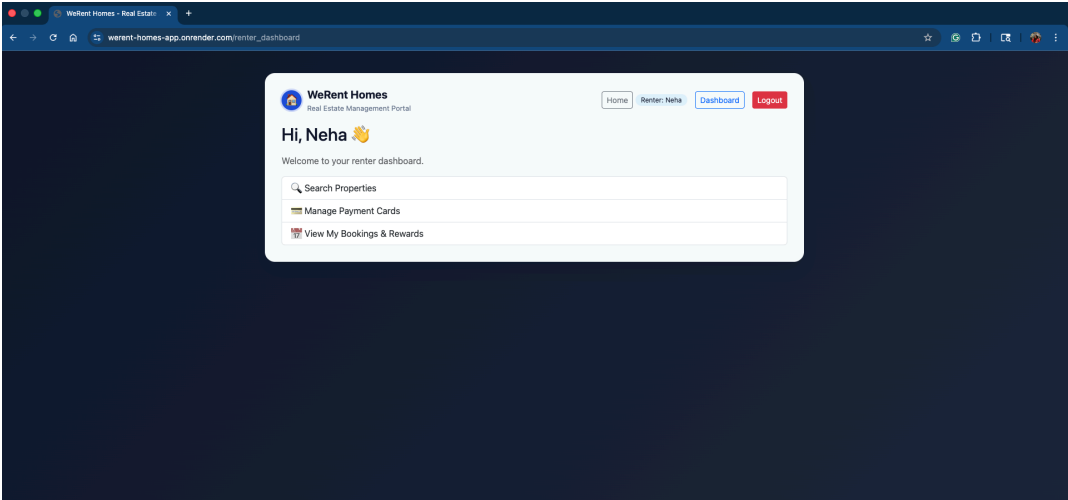
The project highlights how database design decisions directly affect application reliability and performance.

7. Screenshots

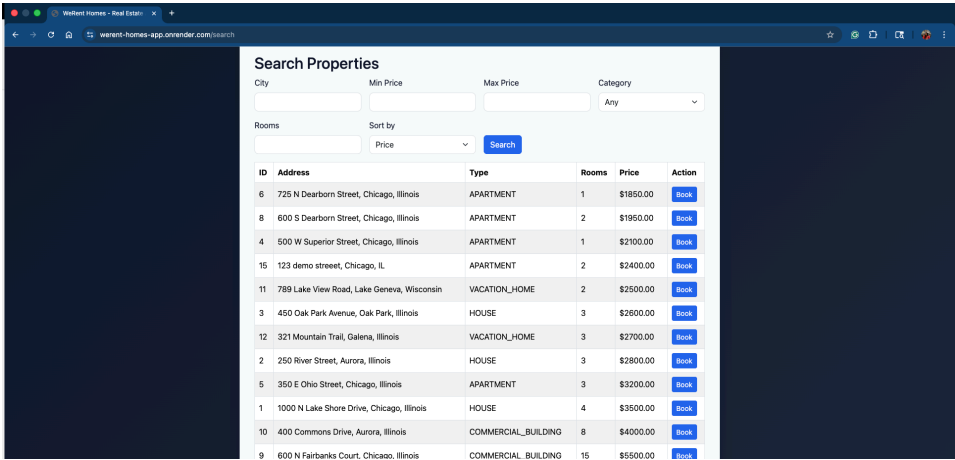
Screenshot 1: Home Page and User Authentication (Login Interface)



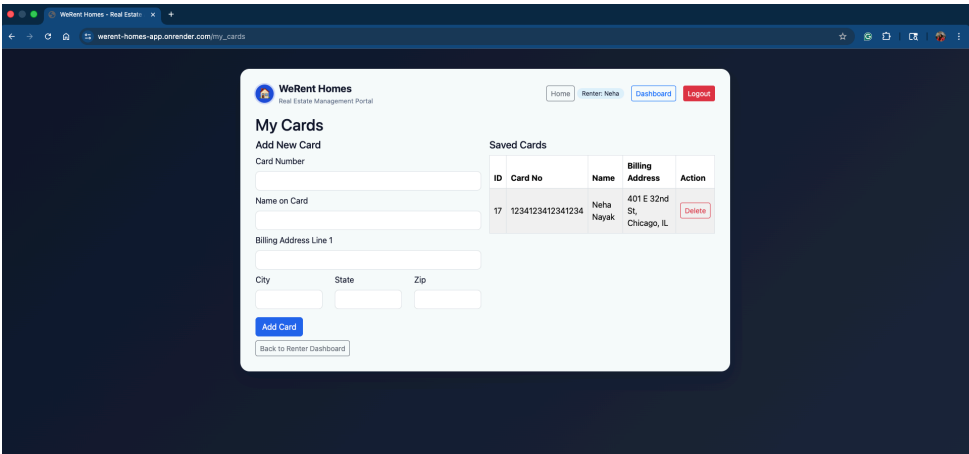
- Screenshot 2: Renter Dashboard
 - **Renter Dashboard Showing Property Search and Navigation Option**



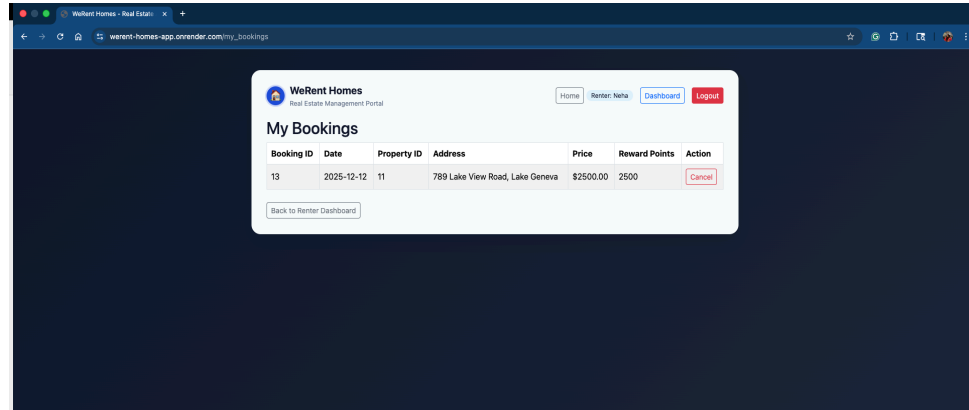
- **Property Search Results with Filters Applied (Renter View)**



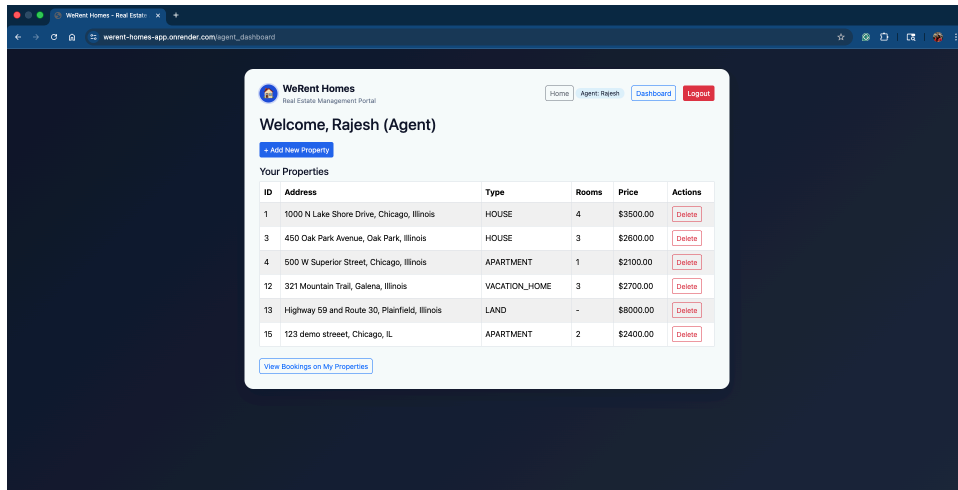
- **Payment Card Management and Dynamic Card Addition (Renter View)**



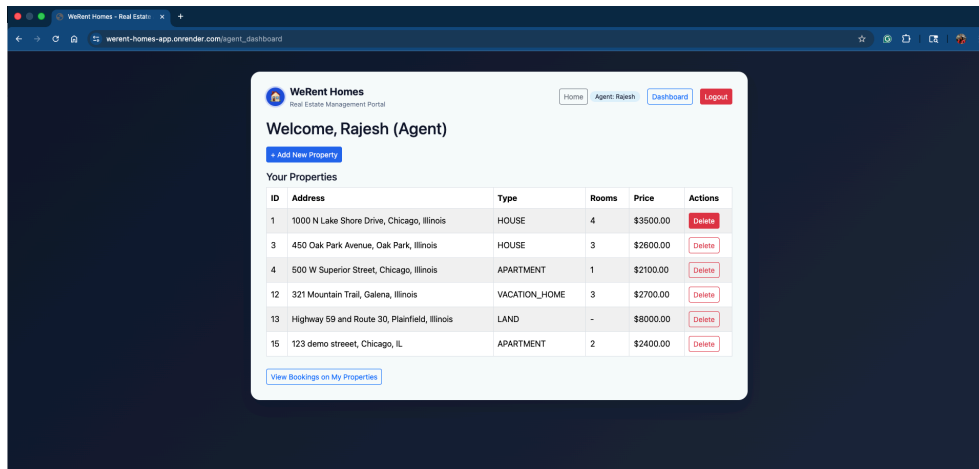
- Property Booking Confirmation and Reward Point Generation



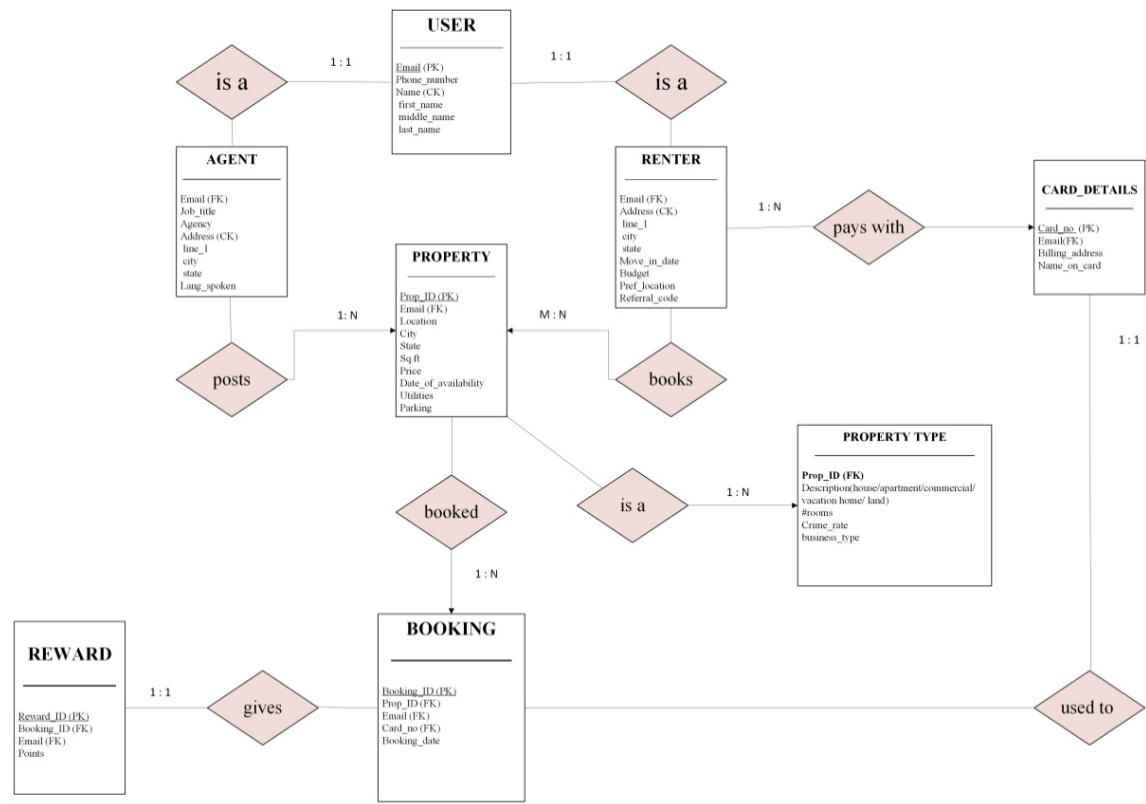
- Screenshot 3: Agent Dashboard
 - Renter Booking History Showing Dynamic Updates



- Renter Booking History Showing first row deleted



- **Screenshot 4: ER Design**



8. Conclusion

WeRent Homes serves as a practical example of applying database organization concepts in a real-world web application. Through structured schema design, proper use of constraints, and dynamic data handling, the project demonstrates how databases support scalable and reliable systems.

This project reinforces the importance of thoughtful database design in building robust applications and provides hands-on experience with concepts covered in CS 425.