PROJECT REPORT
ON

Online Property Recommendation System

By

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Department of Research and PG Studies & Management
M C A PROGRAMME
(Faculty of Engineering & Technology)

VIDYA BHARATI MAHAVIDYALAYA,

C. K. NAIDU ROAD, CAMP,
AMRAVATI - 444 602.

2021 - 2022

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled **"ONLINE PROPERTY RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM"** has been carried out by **Pratik Y. Giri** under partial fulfillment of the Degree of Master of Computer Application (Faculty of Engineering & Technology) of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati during the academic year 2021-2022. To the best of my knowledge and belief this work has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any other degree.

Principal	**External**	**Head**
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
(Note: - write your own version of acknowledgement)

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Submitted with Regards,
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COMPANY CERTIFICATE
(Offer Letter)

Index

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this project is to bring the real estate industry online and enabling real estate industry participants to benefit from the Internet. Site acts as an interface between Individuals, brokers and realtors. Here the user can advertise his property for buying or for selling.

Site provides online real-estate service committed to helping you make wise and profitable decisions related to buying, selling, renting and leasing of properties, in India. We will provide a fresh new approach to our users to search for properties to buy or rent, and list their properties for selling or renting. Property promises to be the most preferred way of finding your dream property and we are committed to help you make a wiser property decision, as a buyer or a seller. We understand the needs and concerns of Individuals, Brokers and Builders and provide them a common platform for realizing maximum benefits and security from real-estates.

The search can be based on the Number of bed rooms, wash rooms, price, area, city, plot size, type of property etc. Enter your search criteria and click the SEARCH button to display the matching property. Provide a superior real-estate experience by making it easier, faster, secure and more accurate to find buyers for your valuable property. We give our customers ease to use and also we will maintain a good relationship with the customers, brokers, sellers for properties. Our Site Mainly deals with property.

1.1 Need

In the existing system all the information of a property or client proceed manually and it has to maintain the record of the entire activity involved in manual system. Property registration process also involves lot of paper work for every property separate file has be maintained according to name of seller property details. Searching the property was done by the persons own self from the property Dealer or through internet sites there was a limitation of matching choice of their property. In these cases the time was very essential. The existing system is very slow and needs more time to search and maintains and every detail. As calculations are done manually it is tedious difficult to major more figures accurately.

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1.2 Objectives

- Time Effective and Cost Effective

Property site is available to anybody and anywhere. This saves a lot of time of the customer and in a very little span the register user may look the “what's an offer on the special products purchasing”. This plan cost offered in economic too.

- Database Creation

A database of the registered users will be created and this will help the users to fetch the details of recent property as per requirements. There is a separate database for administrator for updating the site.

- Mobility

Internet is available to everybody anywhere anytime here. This makes the site highly mobile.

- Informative

The site has all the necessary details about the concerned property and materials hence, provide all the relevant information therefore. For e.g. searching of appropriate property has done, and then the information of purchasing is provided to registered users by mailing.

- Wide Approach

Any person can visit it. User can register with or without photographs. Therefore it has a wide range of users

- Security

Proper authorization and authentication provisions have been made for the security of the site so that only the registered user can look the special offer details. Without proper login no one is allowed to access the special offer list often.

- Time Consideration

Increased time taken by personnel. It is very tedious job to find a property.

1.3 Theme

The system is highly flexible one and is well efficient to make easy interactions with the client. The key focus is given on data security, as the project is online and will be transferred in network. The speed and accuracy will

be maintained in a proper way. This will be a user friendly one and can successfully overcome strict and severe validation checks. The system will be a flexible one and changes whenever can be made easy. Using the facility and flexibility in php and SQL, the software can be developed in a neat and simple manner there by reducing the operators work. Since the project is developed in php, html, css, javascript as a front end and SQL as a backend it can be modified easily and used for a long period.

The proposed system maintains all the property information online. The system identifies various sources of properties and accordingly provides information. The various sources are land apartments, row house, etc. It provide information to one and all who visit the site but to upload a property for sale and rent and to send a request to buy a desire property only can be made who register with the side.

1.4 Existing System

In the existing system all the information of a property or client proceed manually and it has to maintain the record of the entire activity involved in manual system. Property registration process also involves lot of paper work. For every property separate file has be maintained according to name of seller property details.

Searching the property was done by the persons own self from the property Dealer or through internet sites there was a limitation of matching choice of their property. In these cases the time was very essential. So to solving this problem stock of problems can be listed in the existing system. If any person wants to sell or buy a property then he has to come to the office for registration of his property. As calculations are done manually it is tedious difficult to major more figures accurately. Security of data is very critical issue which has to consider in the current system there is no data security.

1.4.1 Following are the problems in the existing system:

- **Time Consideration**:

Increased time taken by personnel. It is very tedious job to find a proper property as per your choice and for the other. At the time of searching property all the records have to be scanned and even after the people can't be sure that

they will be able to find a proper property. In addition, owner wants to update their records each time a deletion or addition.

- **Cost Consideration**:

- A large number of people are involved to maintain the whole system that is very expensive.
- The cost also incurs to the buyer with the increasing of shop maintenance.
- A large number of manpower is involved to maintain the whole system, which is very expensive.
- Unreliable and inefficient data entry.
- Lesser user friendly.
- Redundant data storage.
- Uses of lot registers for maintain records.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, with the rapid development of national economy, real estate industry also begins to develop rapidly and presents a good momentum

of development. However, at the same time, the risk of the real estate investment increases higher and higher. Therefore, decisions about the real estate project investment should not only consider the benefits, but also predict the risk accurately. The benefits and risks exist at the same time, the greater the benefit, the greater the corresponding risk. Many domestic and foreign scholars and economists are very concerned about this problem. This paper introduces the mature theory and method of the real estate investment risk, which can provide some valuable help for the real estate investors to their investment decisions.

2.1 Related information

The real estate market is a booming industry. The success of the industry is a result of competition and the intervention of modern technology. Most people in the business prefer to use real estate property management software to stay ahead in the race. This software has been designed to cater to commercial and residential property, office buildings and apartments.

Real estate property management software is an effective and easy-to-use tool. This software helps people understand the real estate business. It is a quick response application that can store each detail of every transaction. This helps study non-payments and full-payments of rent, and maintains a detailed report of rent receipts and invoices.

Property owners are able to key inputs as and when required. The secured system is intelligent and allows changes from authorized personnel. Real estate property management software can evaluate an unlimited number of properties and units simultaneously. The software stores detailed data related to rent payments for all individual properties. This systematic approach eliminates any problems due to taxation. Residential property managers must select property management software that is most suited for their work. These applications are available with one-month money-back guarantees.

The residential property management system is considered to be time- and cost-effective for a manager and resident. The application can create a personalized website for an individual company in a relatively short time. This allows prospective and existing customers to visit the web site. This is a convenient method to view pictures of property, pay rent and submit maintenance requests.

Real Estate Software provides detailed information on Real Estate Software, Real Estate Development Software, Real Estate Investment Software, Real Estate Property Management Software and more. Real Estate Software is affiliated with Mortgage Banking Software. Property management is made much easier with the specialized help of property management software. It not only gives the virtual image of the whole property, but also gives the errorless calculations and accounting works, the cost factors, the management planning and such other works.

Real estate property management software solutions are helping people across the country to perform real estate property management tasks more efficiently than ever. Real estate property management software alleviates many of the problems that residential property managers face every day. Resident portal, resident pay, and resident works are the usual real estate property management matters that the software can help handle. Also, in order to save more time and money and to ease the work of maintenance, real estate property management software can help a lot of companies in creating customized web sites.

2.2 Proposed Work

2.2.1 Basic Idea

The proposed system is a web application. It can be accessed by anywhere in the world. The proposed system has to overcome the mediators. The proposed system builds a direct communication between the owner and purchaser. With this both have an understanding and maintain their deals directly without any third party mediators.

2.2.2 Proposed System

- The Proposed' item which will allow the user to quickly and easily.
- Search a property for Buy and sell.
- The register user can upload his property for sale or rent out. The system is design and developed in such a way that it tries to overcome all the pre describe problems.

- The system being an online system will give accurate information regarding the property which helps to view all the property information directly from anywhere.
- Proposed system will produce updated information of the register user.
- Proposed system is flexible and user friendly.
- Guidance for accessing the information site.
- Designing of site should be such that easy access of the information.
- If member avail the access of site they should register.
- Search option facility is provided for members to solve their queries.
- Members should be able to change their sword and able to change their account details.
- For avail services for selling and buying property. Members should be able to access property details.
- Member should be able to enter all the DCC.
- ray description of their property for sale.
- Member should be able to enter all the necessary description of their property for sale.
- Member should be able to view overall properties available for sale in city.
- Members should be able to delete property.
- Member should be able to get information ol'the property like area, location, and prize.
- Administrator can only be able to make changes on the site.
- Administrator should be to allow or delete requested property and advertisement.

- All the information of the property should be according to their location description prize image. Administrator should be able to maintain all possible results for search option.

2.3 System Plan

For developing online property portal application we required both software and hardware support.

2.3.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:
System : Dual Core & more 2.4 GHz Processor
Hard Disk : 500 GB.
Ram : 2 Gb.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:
Operating System : Windows 7
Technology Used: PHP
Database Used : Mysql

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Front End:-PHP

PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".
- PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.
- It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.

- PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.
- PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.
- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.
- PHP Syntax is C-Like.

3.1.1 What Is PHP?

PHP is a programming language for building dynamic, interactive Web sites. As a general rule, PHP programs run on a Web server, and serve Web pages to visitors on request. One of the key features of PHP is that you can embed PHP code within HTML Web pages, making it very easy for you to create dynamic content quickly. What exactly does the phrase " dynamic, interactive Web sites " mean? A dynamic Web page is a page whose contents can change automatically each time the page is viewed. Contrast this with a static Web page, such as a simple HTML file, which looks the same each time it's displayed (at least until the page is next edited). Meanwhile, an interactive Web site is a site that responds to input from its visitors. A Web forum is a good example users can post new messages to the forum, which are then displayed on the site for all to see. Another simple example is a "contact us" form, where visitors interact with the page by filling out and sending a form, which is then emailed to the Webmaster.

PHP stands for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, which gives you a good idea of its core purpose: to process information and produce hypertext (HTML) as a result. (Developers love recursive acronyms, and PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor is a good example of one.).PHP is a server - side scripting language, which means that PHP scripts, or programs, usually run on a Web server. (A good example of a client - side scripting language is JavaScript, which commonly runs within a Web browser.) Furthermore, PHP is an

interpreted language a PHP script is processed by the PHP engine each time its run.

The process of running a PHP script on a Web server looks like this:
1. A visitor requests a Web page by clicking a link, or typing the page ' s URL into the browsers address bar. The visitor might also send data to the Web server at the same time, either using a form embedded in a Web page, or via AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML).
2. The Web server recognizes that the requested URL is a PHP script, and instructs the PHP engine to process and run the script.
3. The script runs, and when it ' s finished it usually sends an HTML page to the Web browser, which the visitor then sees on their screen. The interesting stuff happens when a PHP script runs. Because PHP is so flexible, a PHP script can carry out any number of interesting tasks, such as:

- Reading and processing the contents of a Web form sent by the visitor
- Reading, writing, and creating files on the Web server
- Working with data in a database stored on the Web server
- Grabbing and processing data from other Web sites and feeds
- Generating dynamic graphics, such as charts and manipulated photos

All these great features mean that you can use PHP to create practically any type of dynamic Web application you can dream of. Common examples of PHP scripts include:

Web forums that allow visitors to post messages and discuss topics Search engines that let people search the contents of a Web site or database Straw poll scripts that enable visitors to vote in polls and surveys Content management systems and blogs, which enable Webmasters to create sites easily with minimal technical knowledge Webmail applications, allowing people to send and receive email using their Web browser Online stores, allowing shoppers to purchase products and services over the Internet.

3.1.2 Why Use PHP?

One of the best things about PHP is the large number of Internet service providers (ISPs) and Web hosting companies that support it. Today hundreds of

thousands of developers are using PHP, and it’s not surprising that there are so many, considering that several million sites are reported to have PHP installed. Another great feature of PHP is that it ’ s cross - platform you can run PHP programs on Windows, Linux, FreeBSD, Mac OS X, and Solaris, among others. What ’ s more, the PHP engine can integrate with all common Web servers, including Apache, Internet Information Server (IIS), Zeus, and lighted. This means that you can develop and test your PHP Web site on one setup, then deploy it on a different type of system without having to change much of your code. Furthermore, it ’ s easy to move your PHP Web site onto another server platform, if you ever need to. How does PHP compare with other common Web programming technologies? At the time of writing the following technologies are prevalent:

- **ASP (Active Server Pages):** This venerable Microsoft technology has been around since 1997, and was one of the first Web application technologies to integrate closely with the Web server, resulting in fast performance. ASP scripts are usually written in VBScript, a language derived from BASIC. This contrasts with PHP ’ s more C - like syntax. Although both languages have their fans, I personally find that it ’ s easier to write structured, modular code in PHP than in VBScript.

- **ASP.NET:**

  This is the latest incarnation of ASP, though in fact it ’ s been rebuilt from the ground up. It ’ s actually a framework of libraries that you can use to build Web sites, and you have a choice of languages to use, including C#, VB.NET (Visual Basic), and J# (Java). Because ASP.NET gives you a large library of code for doing things like creating HTML forms and accessing database tables, you can get a Web application up and running very quickly. PHP, although it has a very rich standard library of functions, doesn ’ t give you a structured framework to the extent that ASP.NET does. On the other hand, plenty of free application frameworks and libraries are available for PHP, such PEAR (discussed later in this book) and the Zend Framework. Many would argue that C# is a nicer, better - organized language to program in than PHP, although C# is arguably harder to learn. Another advantage

of ASP.NET is that C# is a compiled language, which generally means it runs faster than PHP ' s interpreted scripts (although PHP compilers are available).

- **Java:**

  Like Perl, Java is another general - purpose language that is commonly used for Web application development. Thanks to technologies like JSP (Java Server Pages) and servlets, Java is a great platform for building large - scale, robust Web applications. With software such as Apache Tomcat, you can easily build and deploy Java - based Web sites on virtually any server platform, including Windows, Linux, and FreeBSD. The main downside of Java compared to PHP is that it has quite a steep learning curve, and you have to write a fair bit of code to get even a simple Web site going (though JSP helps a lot in this regard). In contrast, PHP is a simpler language to learn, and it s quicker to get a basic Web site up and running with PHP. Another drawback of Java is that it ' s harder to find a Web hosting company that will support JSP, whereas nearly all hosting companies offer PHP hosting.

3.1.3 Characteristics of PHP:

Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible:

- Simplicity
- Efficiency
- Security
- Flexibility
- Familiarity

"Hello World" Script in PHP:

To get a feel for PHP, first start with simple PHP scripts. Since "Hello, World!" is an essential example, first we will create a friendly little "Hello, World!" script.

As mentioned earlier, PHP is embedded in HTML. That means that in amongst your normal HTML (or XHTML if you're cutting-edge) you'll have PHP statements like this:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Hello World</title>
<body>
<?php echo "Hello, World!";?>
</body>
</html>
```

It will produce following result:

Hello, World!

If you examine the HTML output of the above example, you'll notice that the PHP code is not present in the file sent from the server to your Web browser. All of the PHP present in the Web page is processed and stripped from the page; the only thing returned to the client from the Web server is pure HTML output. All PHP code must be included inside one of the three special markup tags ate are recognized by the PHP Parser.

```
<?php PHP code goes here ?>
<? PHP code goes here ?>
<script language="php"> PHP code goes here </script>
```

Most common tag is the <?php...?>

3.1.4 The Evolution of PHP:

Although PHP only started gaining popularity with Web developers around 1998, it was created by Rasmus Lerdorf way back in 1994. PHP started out as a set of simple tools coded in the C language to replace the Perl scripts that Rasmus was using on his personal home page (hence the original meaning of the " PHP " acronym). He released PHP to the general public in 1995, and called it PHP version 2. In 1997, two more developers, Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, rewrote most of PHP and, along with Rasmus, released PHP version 3.0 in June 1998. By the end of that year, PHP had already amassed tens of thousands of developers, and was being used on hundreds of thousands of Web sites. For the next version of PHP, Zeev and Andi set about rewriting the PHP core yet again, calling it the " Zend Engine " (basing the name " Zend " on their two names). The new version, PHP 4, was launched in May 2000. This version further improved on PHP 3, and included session handling features, output

buffering, a richer core language, and support for a wider variety of Web server platforms.

Although PHP 4 was a marked improvement over version 3, it still suffered from a relatively poor object - oriented programming (OOP) implementation. PHP 5, released in July 2004, addressed this issue, with private and protected class members; final, private, protected, and static methods; abstract classes; interfaces; and a standardized constructor/destructor syntax.

What's New in PHP 5.3 Most of the changes introduced in version 5.3 are relatively minor, or concern advanced topics outside of the scope of this beginner-level book. In the following sections you take a brief look at some of the more significant changes that might concern you, particularly if you're moving up from PHP 5.2 or earlier.

3.1.5 Namespaces:

The biggest new feature in PHP 5.3 is support for namespaces. This handy feature lets you avoid naming clashes across different parts of an application, or between application libraries. Namespaces bear some resemblance to folders on a hard disk, in that they let you keep one set of function, class and constant names separate from another. The same name can appear in many namespaces without the names clashing. PHP 5.3's namespace features are fairly comprehensive, and include support for sub-namespaces, as well as namespace aliases.

3.2 HTML :

- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is the most widely used language to write Web Pages.
- Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.
- As its name suggests, HTML is a Markup Language which means you use HTML to simply "mark-up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.
- Originally, HTML was developed with the intent of defining the structure of documents like headings, paragraphs, lists, and so forth to

facilitate the sharing of scientific information between researchers. Now, HTML is being widely used to format web pages with the help of different tags available in HTML language.

Basic HTML Document:

In its simplest form, following is an example of an HTML document:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>This is document title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>Document content goes here ....</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Either you can use Try it option available at the top right corner of the code box to check the result of this HTML code, or let's save it in an HTML file test.htm using your favorite text editor. Finally open it using a web browser like Internet Explorer or Google Chrome, or Firefox etc.

HTML Document Structure:

A typical HTML document will have the following structure:

```
Document declaration tag
<html>
<head>
Document header related tags
</head>
<body>
Document body related tags
</body>
</html>
```

The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration:

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration tag is used by the web browser to understand the version of the HTML used in the document. Current version of HTML is 5 and it makes use of the following declaration:

<!DOCTYPE html>

There are many other declaration types which can be used in HTML document depending on what version of HTML is being used. We will see more details on this while discussing <!DOCTYPE...> tag along with other HTML tags.

3.2.1 HTML Tags:

As told earlier, HTML is a markup language and makes use of various tags to format the content. These tags are enclosed within angle braces <Tag Name>. Except few tags, most of the tags have their corresponding closing tags. For example, <html> has its closing tag</html> and <body> tag has its closing tag </body> tag etc. Above example of HTML document uses the following tags:

Tag	**Description**
<!DOCTYPE...>	This tag defines the document type and HTML version.
<html>	This tag encloses the complete HTML document and mainly comprises of document header which is represented by <head>...</head> and document body which is represented by <body>...</body> tags.
<head>	This tag represents the document's header which can keep other HTML tags like <title>, <link> etc.
<title>	The <title> tag is used inside the <head> tag to mention the document title.
<body>	This tag represents the document's body which keeps other HTML tags like <h1>, , <p> etc.
<h1>	This tag represents the heading.
<p>	This tag represents a paragraph.
 	Whenever you use the ** ** element, anything following it starts from the next line.

3.3 CSS (Cascading Style Sheet):

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language. While most often used to change the style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL. Along with HTML and JavaScript, CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple HTML pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content, such as semantically insignificant tables that were widely used to format pages before consistent CSS rendering was available in all major browsers. CSS makes it possible to separate presentation instructions from the HTML content in a separate file or style section of the HTML file. For each matching HTML element, it provides a list of formatting instructions. For example, a CSS rule might specify that "all heading 1 elements should be bold," leaving pure semantic HTML markup that asserts "this text is a level 1 heading" without formatting code such as a <bold> tag indicating how such text should be displayed.

This separation of formatting and content makes it possible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to display the web page differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a web page typically links to a CSS file within the markup file, readers can specify a different style sheet, such as a CSS file stored on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified. If the author or the reader did not link the document to a style sheet, the default style of the browser will be applied. Another advantage of CSS is that aesthetic

changes to the graphic design of a document (or hundreds of documents) can be applied quickly and easily, by editing a few lines in one file, rather than by a laborious (and thus expensive) process of crawling over every document line by line, changing markup. It can also be used to display the web page differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a web page typically links to a CSS file within the markup file, readers can specify a different style sheet, such as a CSS file stored on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified.

3.4 JavaScript

JavaScript (JS) is a dynamic computer programming language. It is most commonly used as part of Web browsers, whose implementations allow client-side scripts to interact with the user, control the browser, communicate asynchronously, and alter the document content that is displayed. It is also used in server-side network programming with runtime environments such as Node.js, game development and the creation of desktop and mobile applications. With the rise of the single-page Web app and JavaScript-heavy sites, it is increasingly being used as a compile target for source-to-source compilers from both dynamic languages and static languages. In particular, Emscripten and highly optimised JIT compilers, in tandem with asm.js that is friendly to AOT compilers like OdinMonkey, have enabled C and C++ programs to be compiled into JavaScript and execute at near-native speeds, making JavaScript be considered the "assembly language of the Web", according to its creator and others.

JavaScript is classified as a prototype-based scripting language with dynamic typing and first-class functions. This mix of features makes it a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles. Despite some naming, syntactic, and standard library similarities, JavaScript and Java are otherwise unrelated and have very different semantics. The syntax of JavaScript is actually derived from C, while the semantics and design are influenced by the Self and Scheme programming languages.

JavaScript is also used in environments that aren't Web-based, such as PDF documents, site-specific browsers, and desktop widgets. Newer and faster JavaScript virtual machines (VMs) and platforms built upon them have also

increased the popularity of JavaScript for server-side Web applications. On the client side, JavaScript has been traditionally implemented as an interpreted language, but more recent browsers perform just-in-time compilation. This mix of features makes it a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles.

3.5 XAMPP

XAMPP is a free and open source cross-platform web server solution stack package, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MySQL database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages XAMPP's name is an acronym for:

- X (to be read as "cross", meaning cross-platform)
- Apache HTTP Server
- MySQL
- PHP
- Perl

XAMPP requires only one zip, tar, 7z, or exe file to be downloaded and run, and little or no configuration of the various components that make up the web server is required. XAMPP is regularly updated to incorporate the latest releases of Apache, MySQL, PHP and Perl. It also comes with a number of other modules including OpenSSL and phpMyAdmin. Self-contained, multiple instances of XAMPP can exist on a single computer, and any given instance can be copied from one computer to another. It is offered in both a full, standard version and a smaller version. Officially, XAMPP's designers intended it for use only as a development tool, to allow website designers and programmers to test their work on their own computers without any access to the Internet. To make this as easy as possible, many important security features are disabled by default. In practice, however, XAMPP is sometimes used to actually serve web pages on the World Wide Web A special tool is provided.

3.6 Back End : SQL Server 2005

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database, it is a software product whose primary function is to store and retrieve data as requested by other software applications, be it those on the same computer or those running on another computer across

a network (including the Internet). SQL Server 2005 was released in October 2005. It included native support for managing XML data, in addition to relational data. Common Language Runtime (CLR) integration was introduced with this version, enabling one to write SQL code as Managed Code by the CLR. SQL Server 2005 has also been enhanced with new indexing algorithms, syntax and better error recovery systems.

3.6.1 Why SQL Server 2005?

SQL Server 2005 is a comprehensive database platform providing enterprise-class data management with integrated business intelligence (BI) tools. The SQL Server 2005 database engine provides more secure, reliable storage for both relational and structured data, enabling you to build and manage highly available, performing data applications that you and your people can use to take your business to the next level.

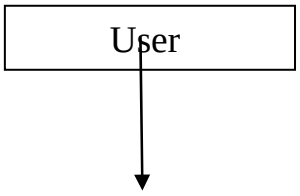
The SQL Server 2005 data engine lies at the core of this enterprise data management solution. Additionally, SQL Server 2005 combines the best in analysis, reporting, integration, and notification. This enables your team to build and deploy cost-effective BI solutions with which they can drive data into every corner of your business through scorecards, dashboards, Web services, and mobile devices.

Close integration with Microsoft Visual Studio, the Microsoft Office System, and a suite of new development tools, including the Business Intelligence Development Studio, sets SQL Server 2005 apart. Whether you are a developer, database administrator, information worker, or decision maker, SQL Server 2005 provides innovative solutions that help you gain more value from your data.

The following diagram illustrates the core components in SQL Server 2005, showing how SQL Server 2005 is a key part of the Windows Server System in integrating with the Microsoft Windows platform including the Microsoft Office System and Visual Studio to offer solutions that deliver data to every corner of your organization.

3.7 Data Flow Diagram

3.7.1 User:



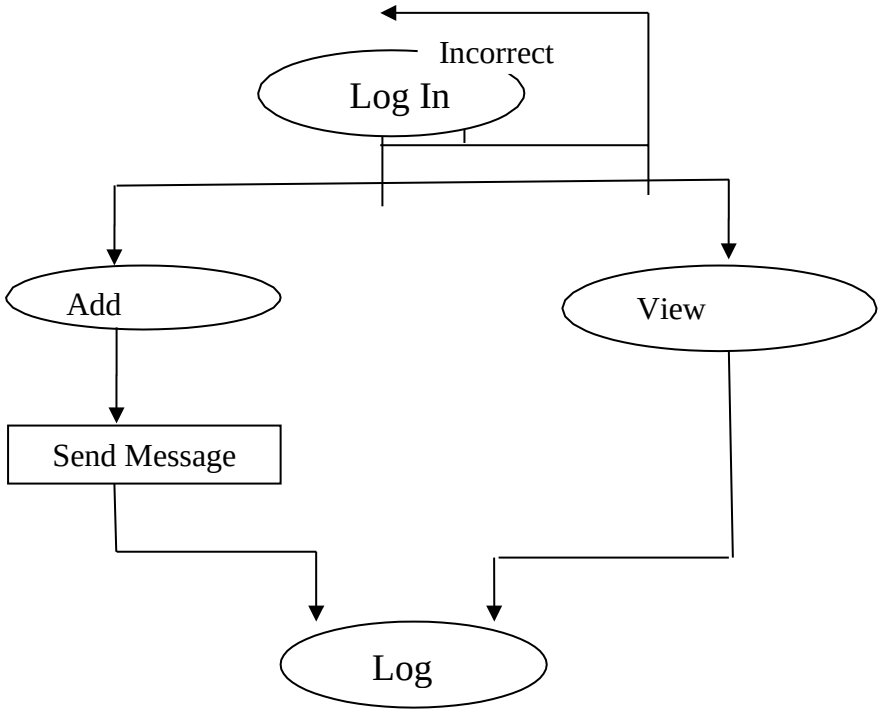


Figure3.7.1: User module

3.7.2 Administrator:

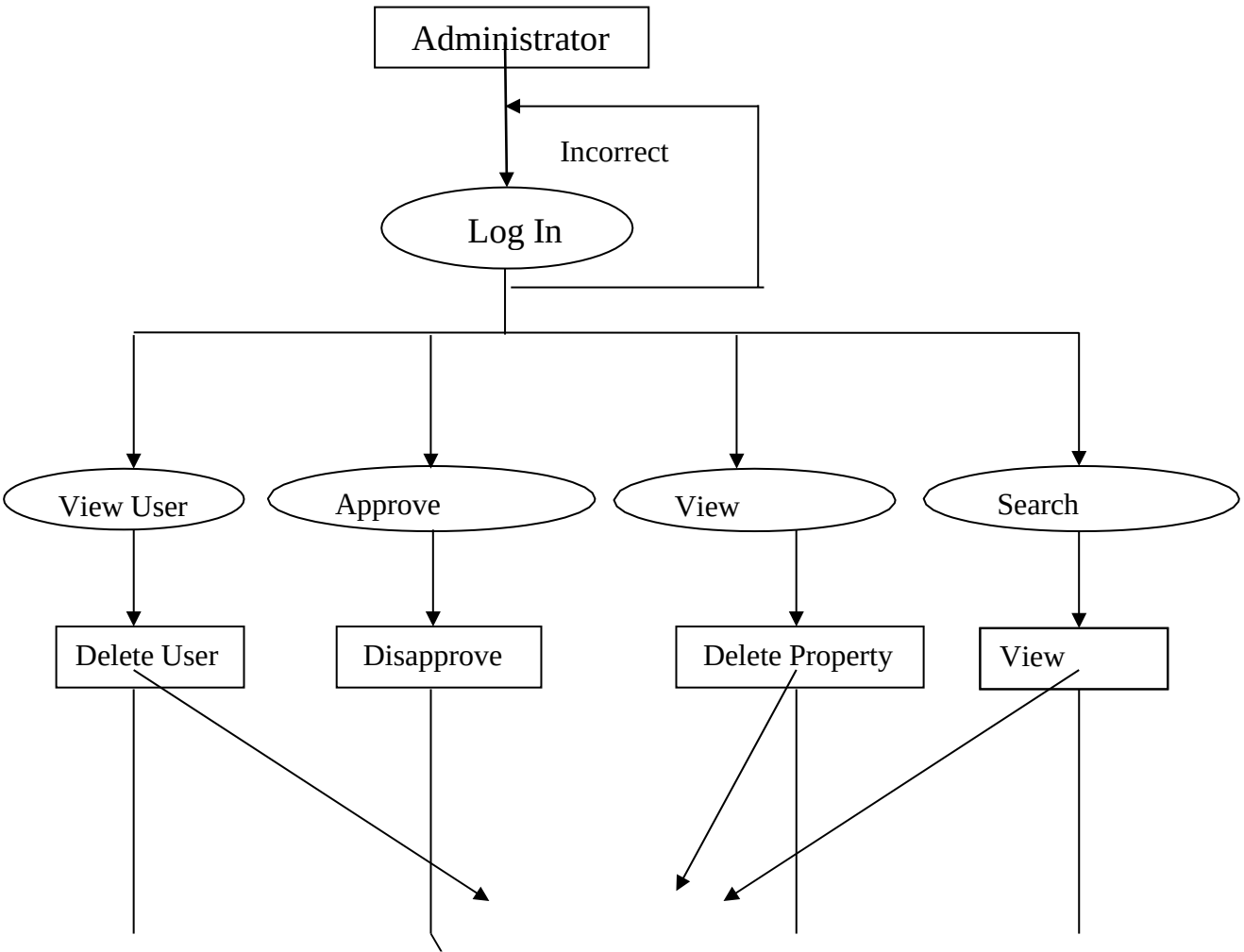


Figure3.7.2: Admin Module

MODULE SPECIFICATION

4.1 Modules:

4.1.1 Administrator module:

- Administrator can add new category and type of property to the system so that users can add their property according to the category and type.
- Administrator can delete the user.
- Administrator can delete the property.
- Administrator allows the advertisement to be uploaded and active that advertisement after payment.
- Administrator can change the password.
- Administrator can recover the password by providing the username and email.
- Administrator can view the requirements which are posted by different user and responses to that requirement.
- He can also view the feedback sent by different user.
- Administrator can manage the advertisement plan and advertisement.
- Administrator can approve or disapprove property.
- Administrator can view details of property owner as well as byer.

4.1.2 Property Owner /User:

- To post property on website the property owner has to register first.
- After successful registration property owner can login to proceed ahead.
- Property owner can also change the password by providing old password.
- If property owner forgot the password he can recover it easily by providing the username and email id.
- He can also make changes in his profile.
- Property Owner can upload his property for buy or rent.
- Property is posted on website after successful payment transaction.
- After sell or rent he can delete his property.
- He can search the buyer.
- He can also send feedback to the admin

.

4.2 Testing:

Once the code is generated, the website testing begins. Different testing methodologies are done to unravel the bugs that were committed during the previous phases.

Different testing methodologies are used:

- ❖ Acceptance testing
- ❖ White Box Testing
- ❖ Black Box Testing

4.3 System Testing

Testing is a set activity that can be planned and conducted systematically. Testing begins at the module level and work towards the integration of entire

computers based system. Nothing is complete without testing, as it is vital success of the system.

- **Testing Objectives:**

There are several rules that can serve as testing objectives, they are

1. Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error.
2. A good test case is one that has high probability of finding an undiscovered error.
3. A successful test is one that uncovers an undiscovered error

If testing is conducted successfully according to the objectives as stated above, it would uncover errors in the software. Also testing demonstrates that software functions appear to the working according to the specification, that performance requirements appear to have been met.

There are three ways to test a program

1. For Correctness
2. For Implementation efficiency
3. For Computational Complexity.

4. 3.1 Testing methods

Software testing methods are traditionally divided into black box testing and white box testing. These two approaches are used to describe the point of view that a test engineer takes when designing test cases.

1) **Black box testing:** Black box testing treats the software as a "black box," without any knowledge of internal implementation. Black box testing methods include: equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, all-pairs testing, fuzz testing, model-based testing, traceability matrix, exploratory testing and specification-based testing.
2) **White Box Testing:** White box testing, by contrast to black box testing, is when the tester has access to the internal data structures and algorithms (and the code that implement these).White box testing methods can also be used to evaluate the completeness of a test suite that was created with black box testing methods. This allows the software team to examine parts of a system

that are rarely tested and ensures that the most important function points have been tested.

3) **Grey Box Testing**: Grey box testing involves having access to internal data structures and algorithms for purposes of designing the test cases, but testing at the user, or black-box level. Manipulating input data and formatting output do not qualify as "grey box," because the input and output are clearly outside of the "black-box" that we are calling the system under test. This distinction is particularly important when conducting integration testing between two modules of code written by two different developers, where only the interfaces are exposed for test. Grey box testing may also include reverse engineering to determine, for instance, boundary values or error messages.

4) **Acceptance Testing:** Acceptance testing can mean one of two things:
   - A smoke test is used as an acceptance test prior to introducing a build to the main testing process.
   - Acceptance testing performed by the customer is known as user acceptance testing (UAT).

5) **Regression Testing:** Regression testing is any type of software testing that seeks to uncover software regressions. Such regression occurs whenever software functionality that was previously working correctly stops working as intended. Typically regressions occur as an unintended consequence of program changes. Common methods of regression testing include re-running previously run tests and checking whether previously fixed faults have re-emerged.

5) **Non Functional Software Testing** - Special methods exist to test non-functional aspects of software.

   - Performance testing checks to see if the software can handle large quantities of data or users. This is generally referred to as software scalability. This activity of Non Functional Software Testing is often times referred to as Load Testing.

- Stability testing checks to see if the software can continuously function well in or above an acceptable period. This activity of Non Functional Software Testing is often times referred to as indurations test.
- Usability testing is needed to check if the user interface is easy to use and understand.
- Security testing is essential for software which processes confidential data and to prevent system intrusion by hackers.
- Internationalization and localization is needed to test these aspects of software, for which a pseudo localization method can be used.

SCREENSHOTS

1. Home Page

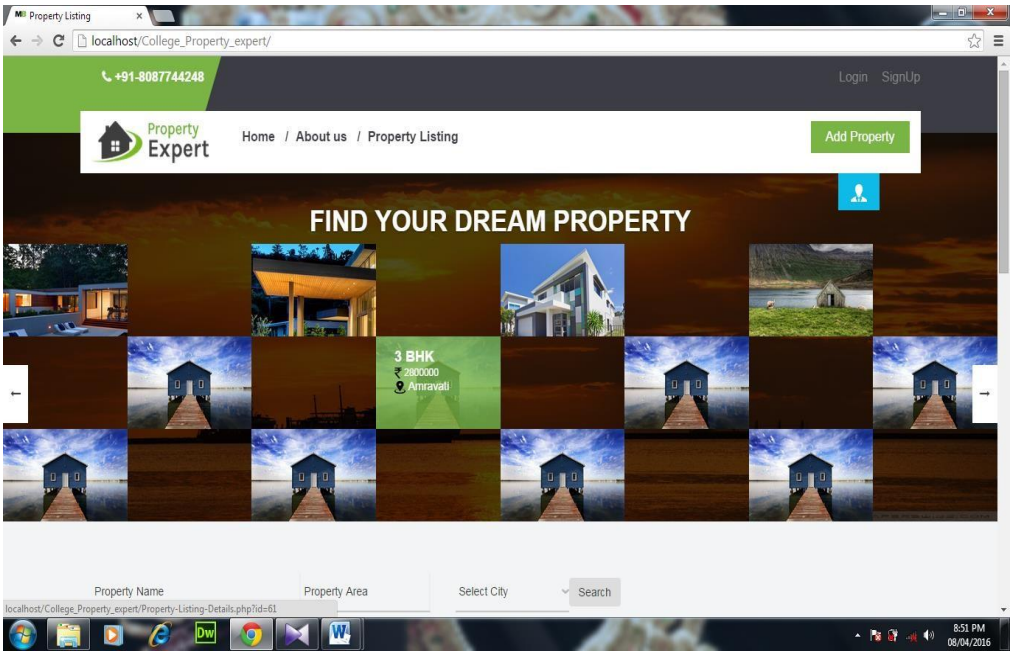


Figure 5.1 Home Page

- Home page will display all the information related to properties. When we move cursor on particular property it will display price and location of property.
- Home page also having search option to search desired property according to name, area and location.
- Home page having login and signup option unregistered user signup first.
- User that are already registered need to login first then user can able to add property.
- Home page having dynamic slider that contain recently added property.
- Home page contains slider with eight recently added properties.

2. About us

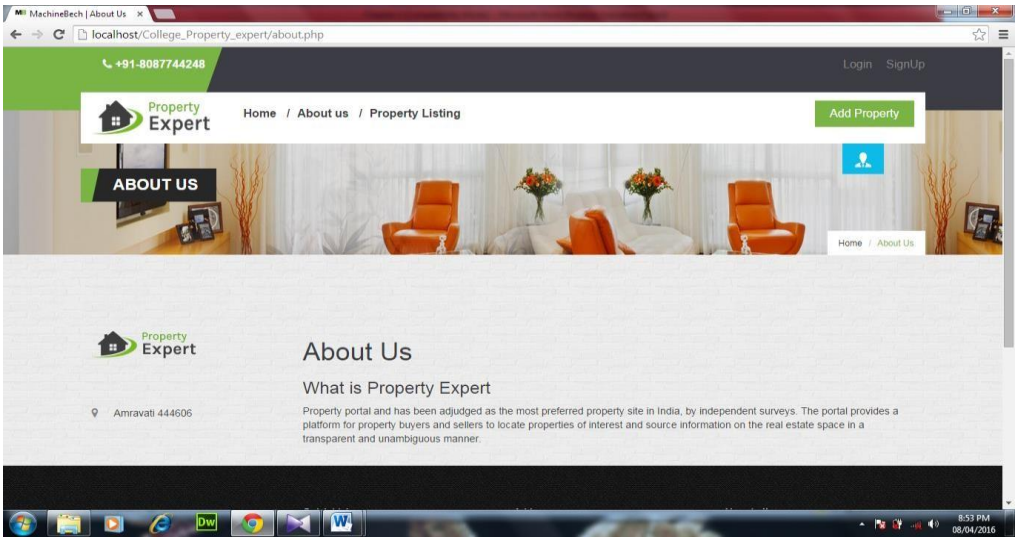


Figure 5.2 About us

- After clicking on about us button user get all information about what is property expert.

3. Property listing

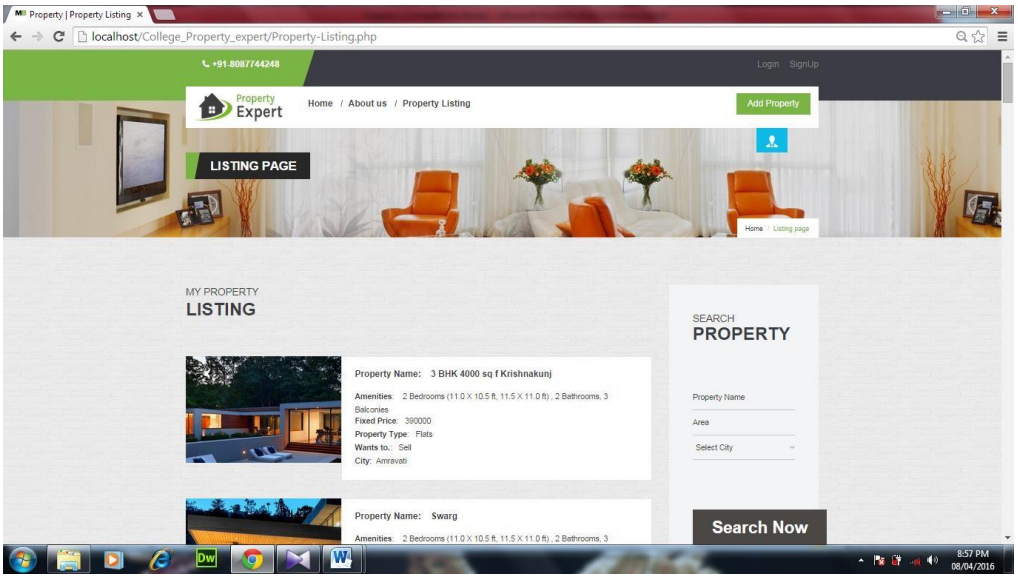


Figure 5.3 Property listing

- When we click on property listing user can able to see all types of property added to web site until now.
- There is search option in property listing page where user can search particular property.

4. Property Detail

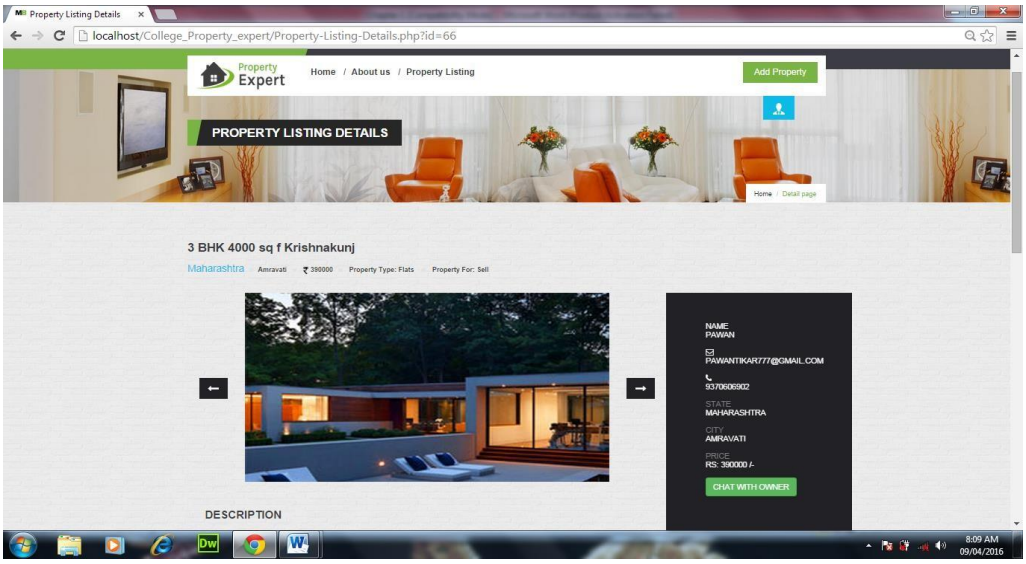


Figure 5.4 Property Detail

- When we click on the particular property, all the information about the property and owner of the property will display.

5. Signup

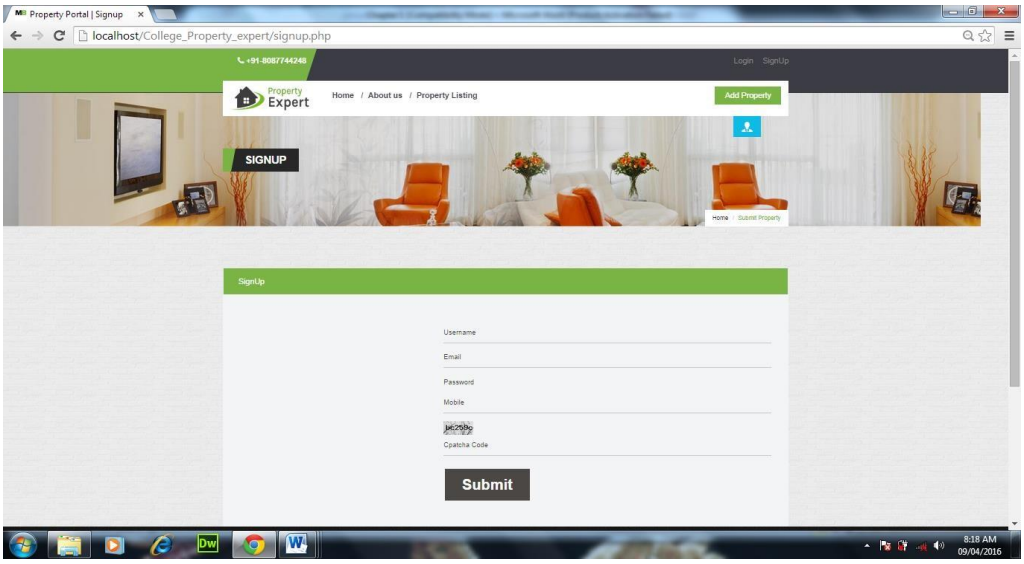


Figure 5.5 Signup

- If user wants to register, he must have to fill up all the information accurately so that owner can communicate with the user in a proper way.
- If user type the wrong information message will display relevant error.

6. Login

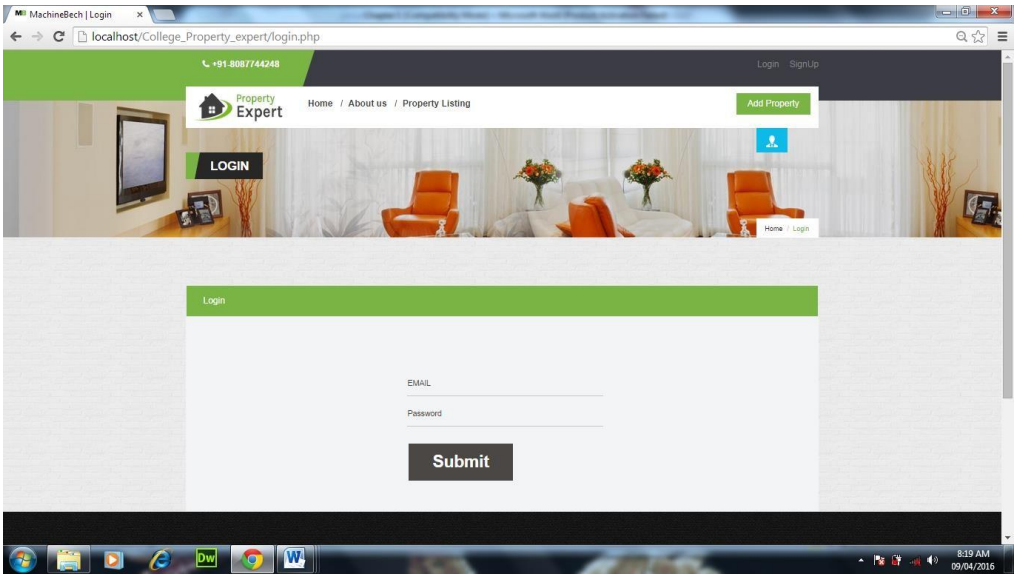


Figure 5.6 Login

- When user wants to login then user need to put id and password, if we put wrong information it will display pop-up window.

7. Change Password

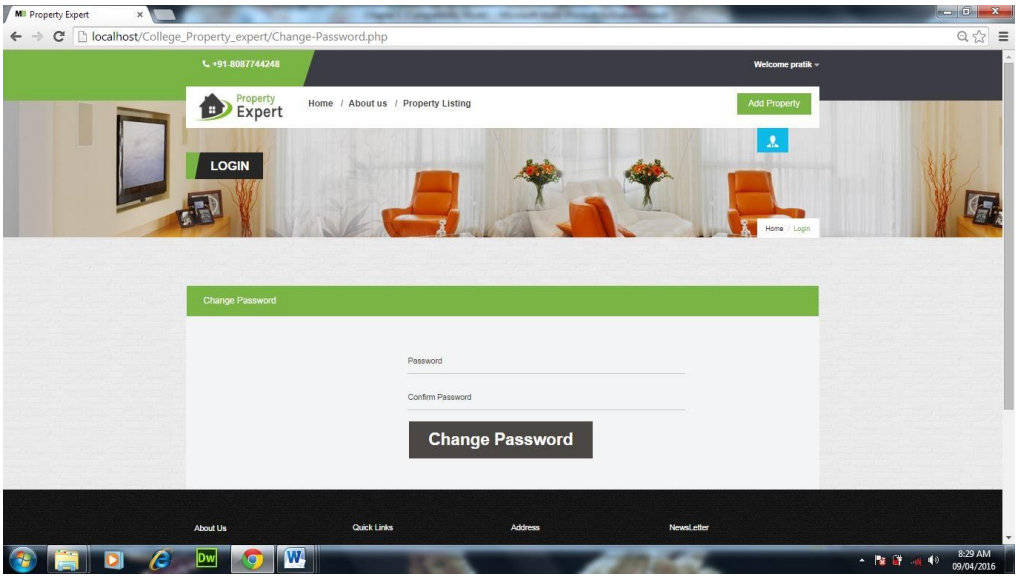


Figure 5.7 Change Password

- When user login user get welcome window with user name. There is a change password option in dropdown list where user can able to change password.

8. Add Property

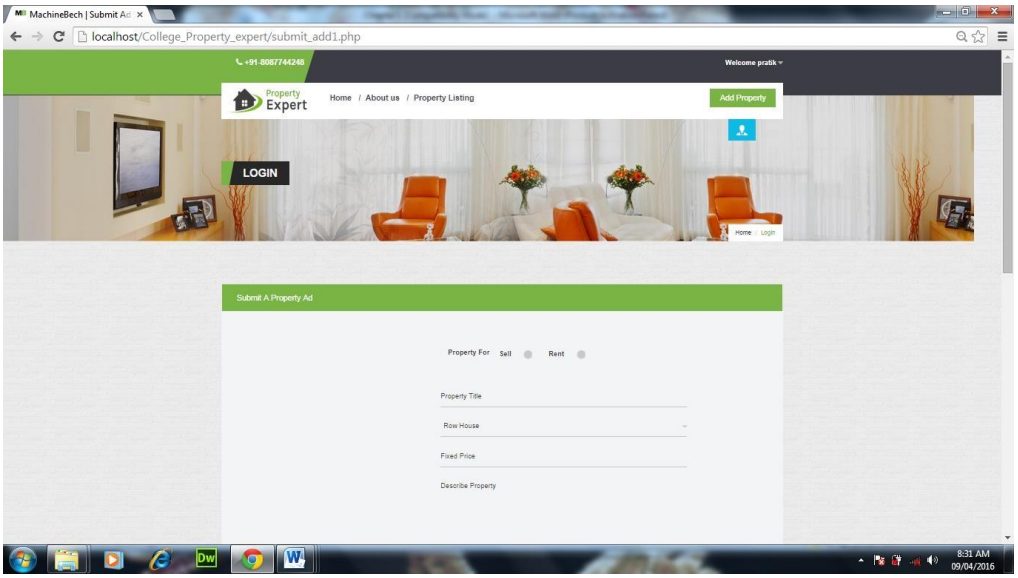


Figure 5.8 Add Property

- If user is not registered users have to register first and have to provide accurate personal details then user is successfully registered. Then and then only user can upload the property on the website.

9. Message Section

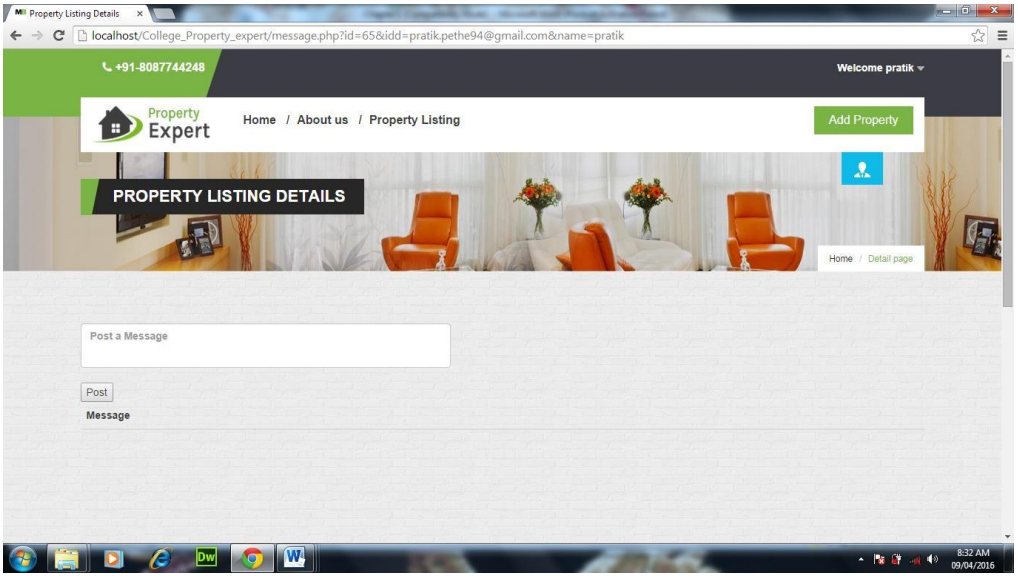


Figure 5.9 Message Section

- If any user means buyer is interested in any property buyer can directly contact with owner or seller.

10. Admin login

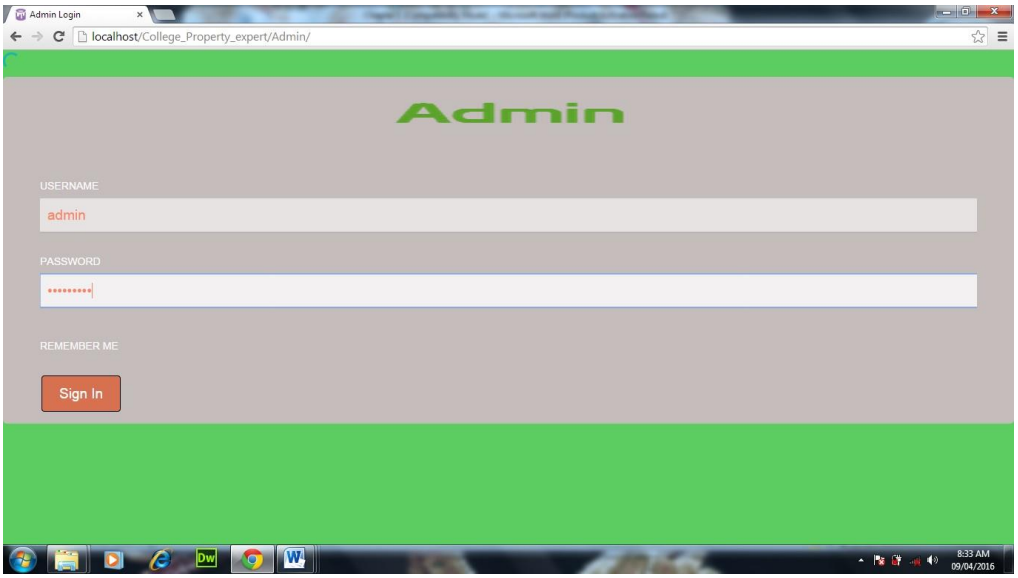


Figure 5.10 Admin login

- This is login page for administrator where admin need to put valid id and password.

11. Admin Panel

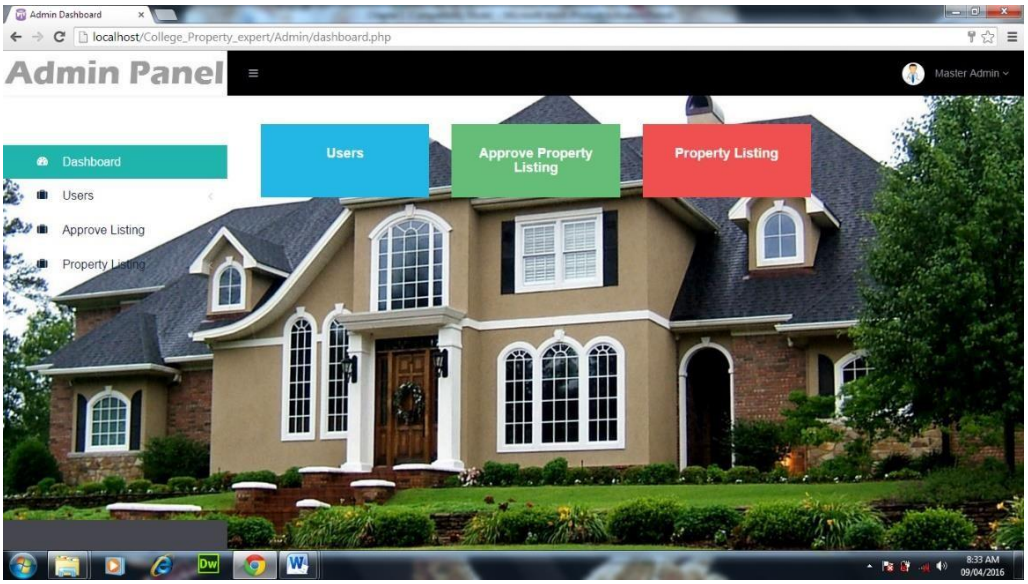


Figure 5.11 Admin Panel

- When admin login then admin can able to perform his task related to property expert like view user, approve property listing, property listing etc.

12. View User List

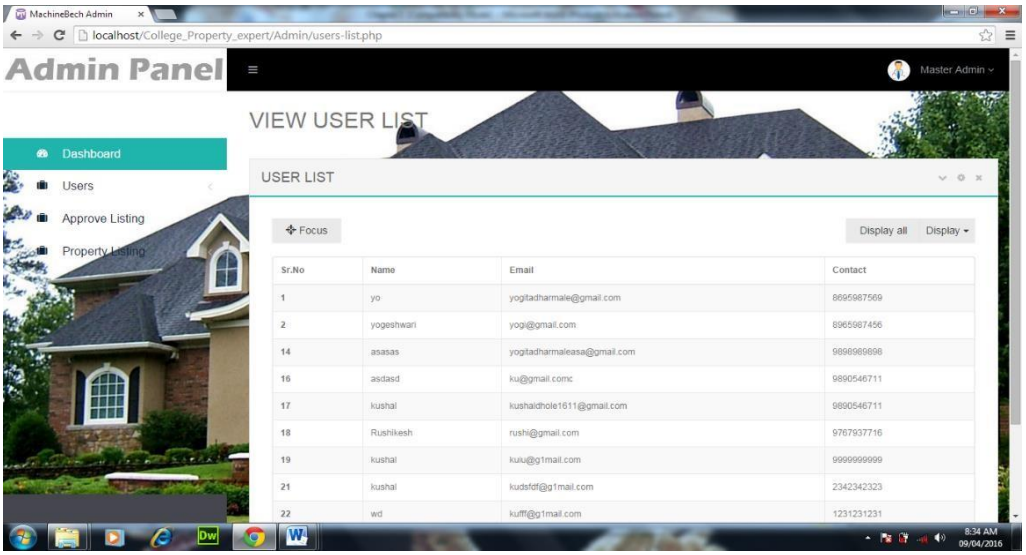


Figure 5.12 View User List

- After click on user button we get information about all user that are registered until now.

13. Approve Property

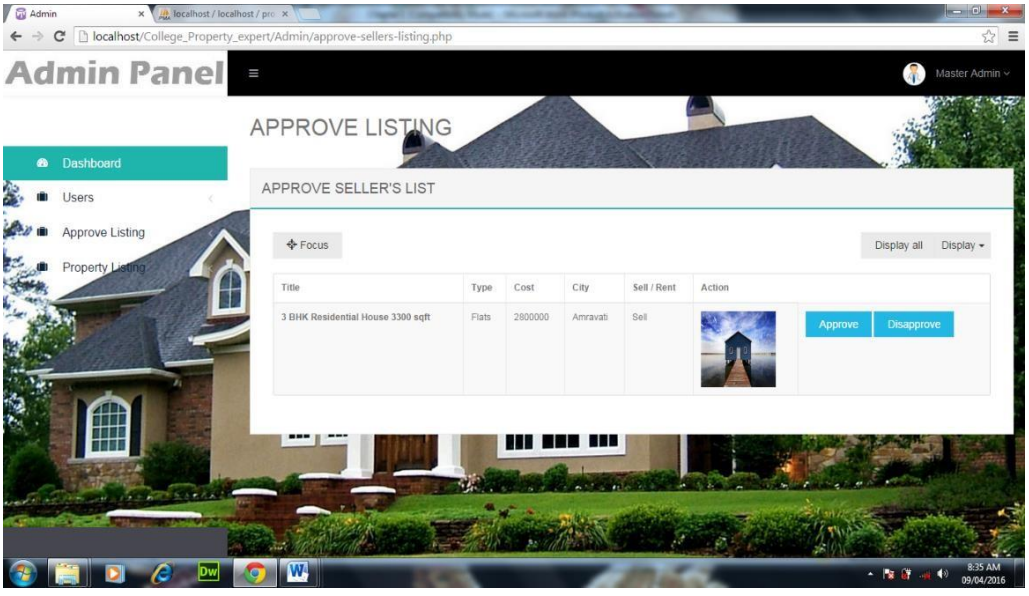


Figure 5.13 Approve Property

- When user add the property after clicking on submit property button property goes to the administrator for the approval.
- Here admin having two choice approve or disprove if admin click on approve property directly move to dynamic slider

14. Property Listing

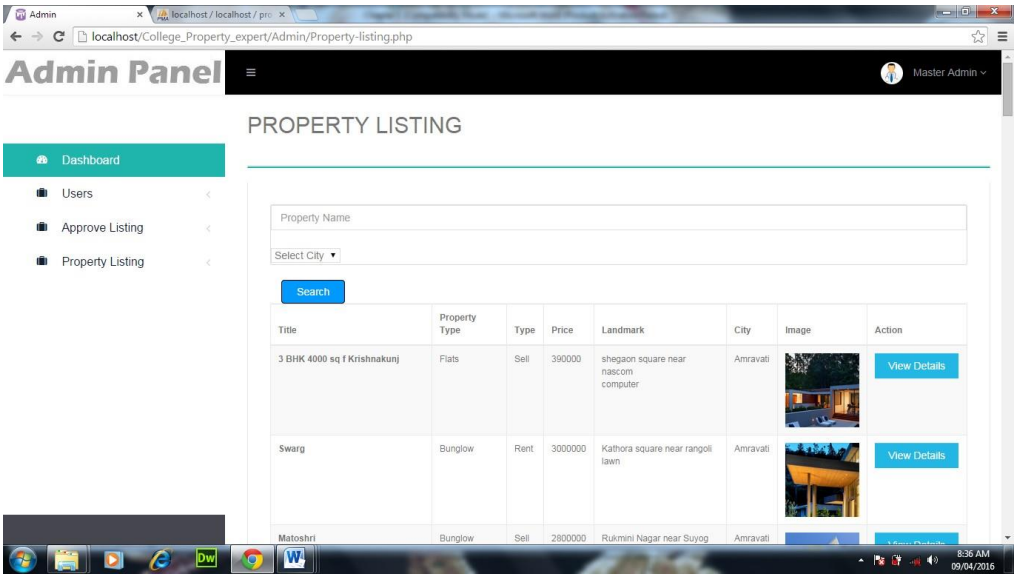


Figure 5.14 Property Listing

- Here admin able to see all details of property simply clicking on view details button.
- Admin can able to search the property according to name area and city.

15. Delete User

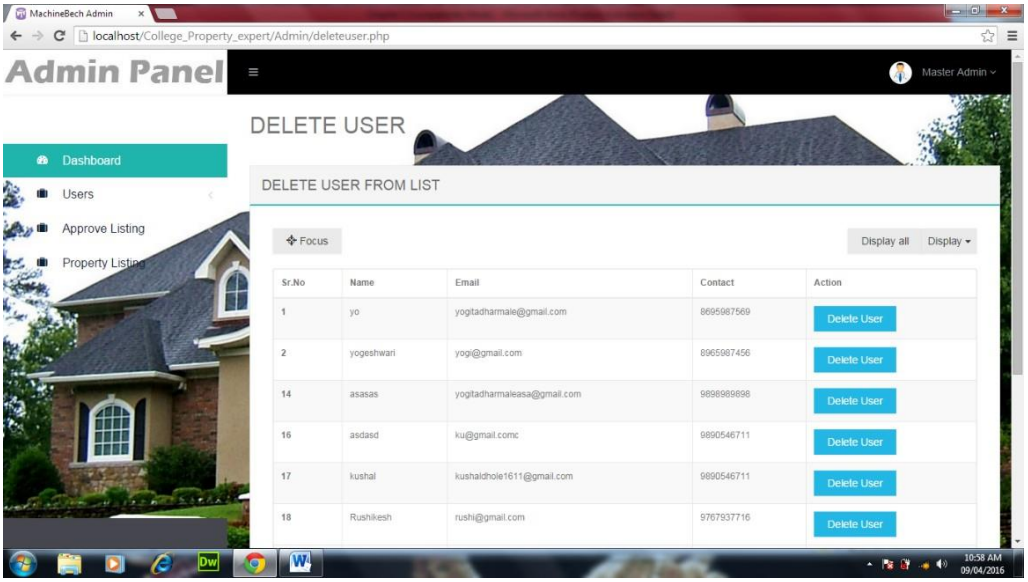


Figure 5.15 Delete User

- Admin having authority to delete the user simply clicking on delete user button.

16. Delete Listing

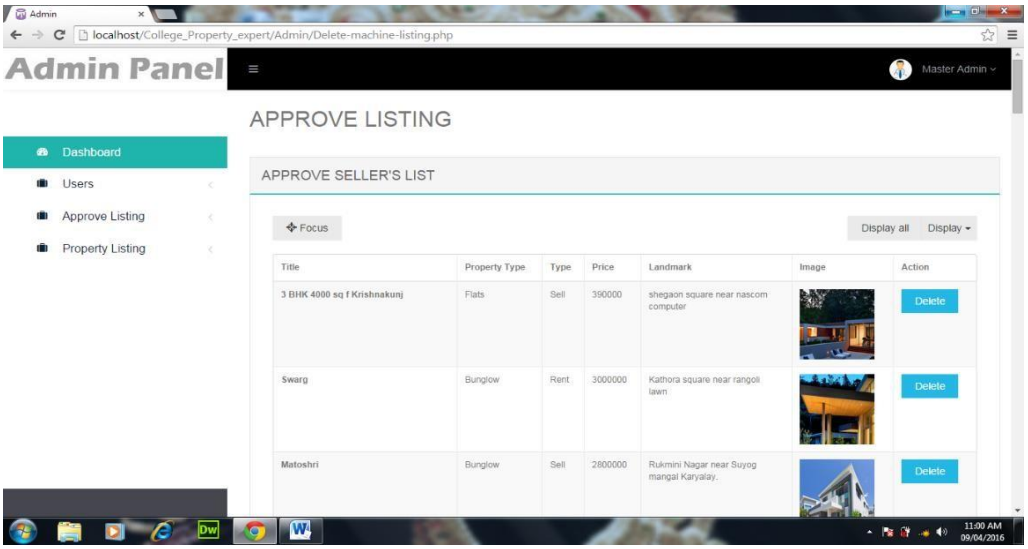


Figure 5.16 Delete Listing

- Admin can able to delete a particular property and able to see all available detail.
- Admin can able to approve or reject a desired property and also able to see list of all property uploaded yet.

CONCLUSION

The development of the proposed system is done keeping in view the problems of agent i.e. property dealer in the official dealings of properties. Typically a dealer buys the property from one party and sells to another. Thus the dealer's profit is the difference between the price he pays to one party and the price he receives from another party for the same property. In short, the dealers have a particular commission in it. Also there are Real estate agents who undertake a diversity of activities related to the selling and leasing of residential and commercial property. Many agents specialize in areas of practice such as residential sales, residential property management, commercial and industrial leasing and sales, representing buyers, rural sales and more. For this we have to pay them with heavy amounts. With the use of this software, the property dealer does not need to store the records of dealings into registers or papers. So, it becomes easier for him to keep the records for future references. Also it becomes much easier to keep a record of properties which are being sold or which are not sold yet. Thus this system saves time and is easier to use. Moreover, it is efficient software for property dealers.

6.1 FUTURE SCOPE

In future, a system may be developed which can be used online by the users who want to sale or purchase properties. In such a system the users may deal directly with each other, they do not need a property dealer as an intermediate. Also they are not supposed to go to the property dealer for their deals; they can directly use the software online. Moreover the users do not need

to pay extra amounts as in case of a property dealer who helped in the deals, whatever amount the seller needs, is paid by the purchaser. This saves money as well as time too. So, in future a lot of manipulations can be done keeping in view the requirements of the users.

1. If the system works as an online system, it becomes more efficient as compared to the one which is used offline only by a property dealer.
2. Such a system saves time as well as money of the users too.
3. There is no need of a property dealer as an intermediate between the seller and purchaser.
4. The seller and purchaser can contact directly to each other.
5. Enhance its features and increasing the number of services provided.
6. Implementing higher level of security.

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