MINI PROJECT

(2022-23)

“PG-Finder”

Project Report

Institute of Engineering & Technology

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Declaration

I/we hereby declare that the work which is being presented in the Bachelor of technology. Project **"PG-Finder"**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the ***Bachelor of Technology*** in Computer Science and Engineering and submitted to the Department of Computer Engineering and Applications of GLA University, Mathura, is an authentic record of my/our own work carried under the supervision of **Mr. Mandeep Singh, Technical Trainer, Dept. of CEA,GLA University.**

The contents of this project report, in full or in parts, have not been submitted to any other Institute or University for the award of any degree.

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Certificate

This is to certify that the project entitled **"PG-Finder"**, carried out in Mini Project – I Lab, is a bonafide work by Aryan Upadhyay, Priyanshi, Rajat Mishra, Akash Yadav, Krishna Gautam and is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree Bachelor of Technology (Computer Science & Engineering).

Signature of Supervisor:

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We feel thankful to the college staff for giving me such a big opportunity. I believe we will enroll in more such events in the coming future.

Thanking You

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ABSTRACT

A technology-based portal called PG-Finder allows users to search for and book PGs, shared apartments and rooms in specific locations that meet their needs based on criteria including price, room type, amenities, and location near IT parks and landmarks.
We currently have platforms launched in Delhi, Noida, and Mathura.
Soon, we'll reach all of the major American cities.

To benefit both parties and protect the safety of everyone involved, we make sure the accommodations offered and the people looking for lodging are chosen based on stringent filtering criteria.
Our aim and motto are simple and singular. To provide the guests with a PG that feels like home best fitting their needs and the homeowners a guest who fits right in. To attain this we work with homeowners and guests to give everyone involved the best possible experience.

Finding a place to stay is the first thing you do when moving to a big city in search of educational prospects, employment chances, and better living conditions.
a PG lodging is the easiest and most straightforward thing there is.

But with the rising demand for PG housing, issues with availability, quality, and rental costs have emerged for India in the modern era.

For bachelors who are constantly looking for inexpensive rooms with flexible rental,
PG homes have developed into a secure sanctuary.

CONTENTS

Chapter 5: Project Database & Table

- 5.1 Database Design
- 5.2 All Table List
- 5.3 View FAQs table
- 5.4 Admin Panel table
- 5.5 Control table
- 5.6 Mid level categories table
- 5.7 Order table
- 5.8 Rating table
- 5.9 Customer table
- 6.0 Product table
- 6.1 Slider table
- 6.2 Service table
- 6.3 Testimonial table
- 6.4 Size table

Chapter 6: Project Model View

Admin page
Home page
Setting page
Customer page
Page setting
Social media page
Advertisement page
Subscriber page
Send message

Chapter 7: Software Testing

7.1 Why software testing is needed
7.2 Testing Strategy
7.3 White box testing
7.4 Black box testing

Chapter 8: Conclusion

8.1 Conclusion
8.2 Future aspect

Chapter One
Introduction

1.1 Overview

The "PG-Finder" Services division works to reduce human effort and time by offering solutions for developing and transferring information in the digital era in an effective and quick way. It offers services including PG database administration, PG searching, and PG discovery and access to serve recent graduates, digital efforts, and external partner institution digital projects.

A web application called "PG-Finder" was created for all operating systems with the goal of assisting users in finding PGs throughout India. Both novice and seasoned users will find this software to be simple to use. It has a recognisable, well-designed user interface that is appealing, along with robust search and reporting tools.

1.2 Background Study

Real estate is quickly becoming a recognised and utilised business model. More and more companies are putting in place websites with capability for discovering PGs online. It's fair to say that searching for PG on the internet has become routine.

This project's mission is to create a website where any PG can be reserved from the convenience of one's own home via the Internet. However, for purposes of implementation, this study will focus on an online PG-Finder.

An online PG-Finder is similar to a virtual store that can be found on the internet, where users may look through different cities and choose the rental properties that interest them. The dashboard has the capability of compiling a list of the selected properties.

The interests that are displayed on the dashboard will include the properties that are displayed there. When that time comes, further information will be required in order to finish the booking. In most cases, the consumer will be required to provide or pick a billing address, a mailing address, a delivery option, and payment information like a credit card number before the order can be processed.

As soon as a reservation is made for the property, the consumer receives an email notification about the transaction.

1.3 Project Planning

Project planning is part of project management, which relates to the use of schedules such as Gantt charts to plan and subsequently report progress within the project environment. Initially, the project scope is defined and the appropriate methods for completing the project are determined. Following this step, the durations for the various tasks necessary to complete the work are listed and grouped into a work breakdown structure. The logical dependencies between tasks are defined using an activity network diagram that enables identification of the critical path.

Float or slack time in the schedule can be calculated using project management software. Then the necessary resources can be estimated and costs for each activity can be allocated to each resource, giving the total project cost. At this stage, the project plan may be optimized to achieve the appropriate balance between resource usage and project duration to comply with the project objectives. Once established and agreed, the plan becomes what is known as the baseline. Progress will be measured against the baseline throughout the life of the project.

1.4 Purposes

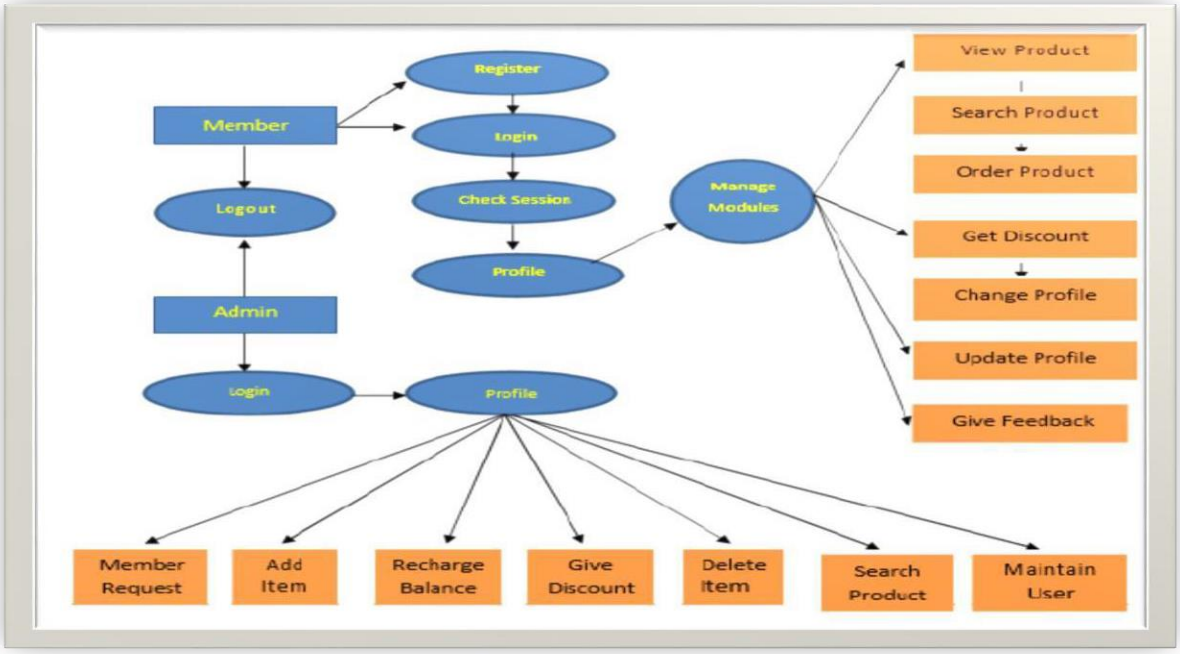
The project is about to handle all the information of the shop regarding members. Also it manages resources which were managed and handled by manpower previously. The main purpose of the project is to integrate distinct sections of the shop into consistent manner so that complex functions can be handled smoothly. The project aims at the following matters

- Automation of product manipulation.
- Buying products.
- To manage information of different types of items.
- Consistently update information of all the item.
- Managing security by providing authorized email & password.
  Manages database efficiently.

System Design

2.1 Design

The system is divided into some parts these are Register system, Login System, Search System, Buying System, Order Received System, Viewing System side with database represent the server using PHP , MYSQL and APACHE with XAMPP server. System diagram and system database diagram illustrated in figure.



2.2 User Characteristics

Admin The administrator has all the rights to access the system. He is the one who has all rights to view the members and product details, modify those details. He can add various product based on the category. He can also set the available quantity of a product and its reasonable price. Also he can also set discount in various occasion. Admin can also view the details of a member. The admin have the power to generate the scratch card so that users can also use the recharge card to buy various product.

Users The user can log in to the system by using his specific email and password. User can view the products and order the products according to their own needs. He can view his profile and update

his details. He can update his personal information by logging into the system. User can find various product by using search option easily. update his details. He can update his personal information by logging into the system. User can find various product by using search option easily.

2.3 System Information

This system is an automated Shop Management System. Through the software user can add members, add product, search product, update information, edit information, buy the product in quick time. The system has the following advantages:

- User friendly interface
- Fast access to database
- Search facility
- Look and Feel Environment

2.4 System Analysis

System Analysis refers into the process of examining a situation with the intent of improving it through better procedures and methods. System Analysis is the process of planning a new system to either replace or complement an existing system. But before any planning is done the old system must be thoroughly understood and the requirements determined. System analysis is therefore, the process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and using the information to recomment improvements in the system. System analysis is conducted with the following objectives in mind:

Evaluate the system concept for
feasibility. Perform economic and
technical analysis.
Allocate functions to hardware, software people, database and other system
elements. Establish cost and schedule constraints.
Create a system definition that forms the foundation for all the subsequent engineering work.

2.5 Feasibility Analysis

Whatever we think need not be feasible. It is wise to think about the feasibility of any problem we undertake. Feasibility is the study of impact, which happens in the organization by the development of a system. The impact can be either positive or negative. When the positives nominate the negatives, then the system is considered feasible. Here the feasibility study can be performed in two ways such as technical feasibility and Economical Feasibility.

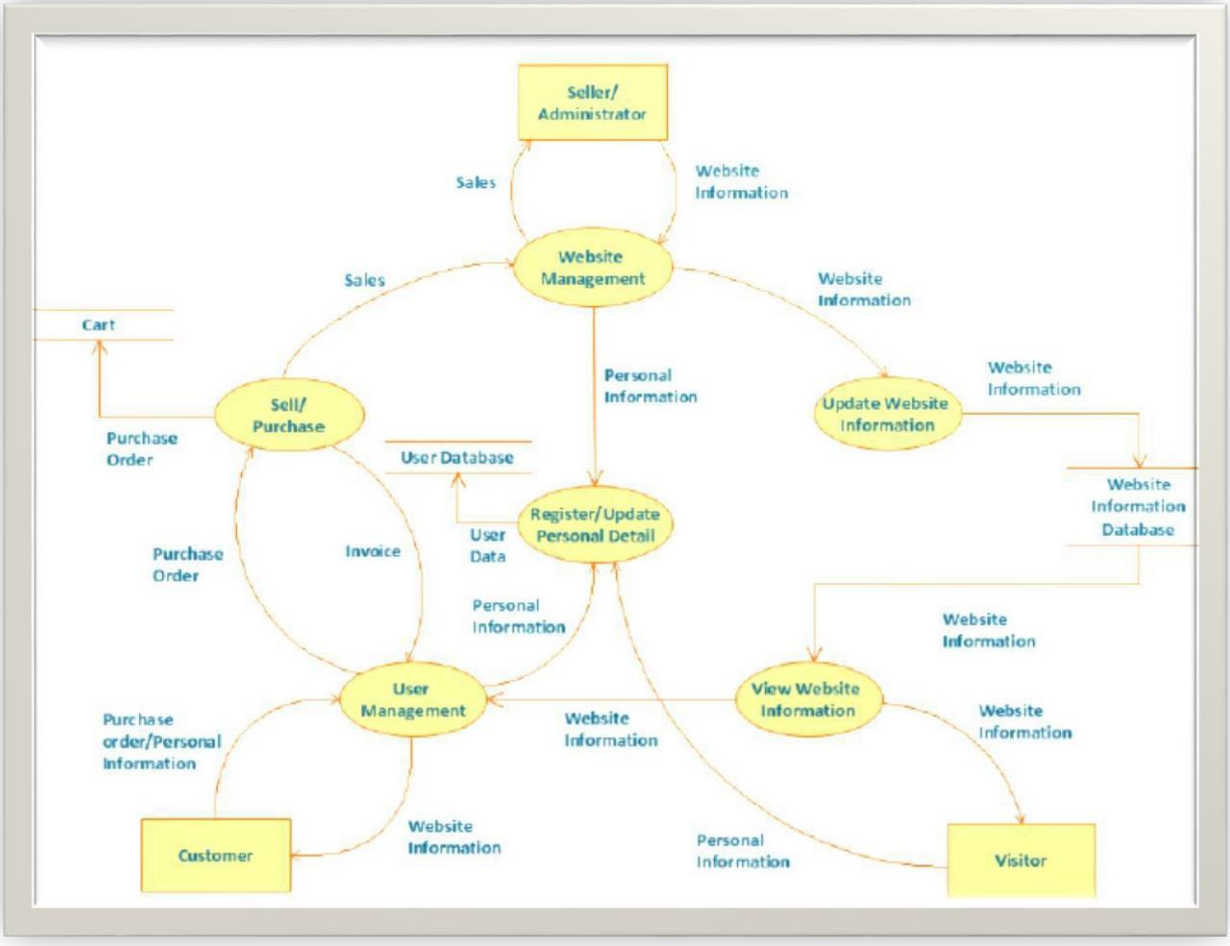
Technical Feasibility

It is technically feasible, since there will not be much difficulty in getting required resources for the development and maintaining the system as well. All the resources needed for the development of the software as well as the maintenance.

Economical Feasibility

Development of this application is highly economically feasible .The organization needed not spend much one for the development of the system already available. The only thing is to be done is making an environment for the development with an effective supervision. I f we are doing so , we can attain the maximum usability of the corresponding resources .Even after the development , the organization will not be in a condition to invest more in the organization .Therefore , the system is economically feasible.

2.7 Context Diagram



Chapter Three

Hardware and Software Requirement

3.1 Hardware Required

- **Processor** : Pentium IV or Above
- **RAM** : 2GB or above
- **Hard Disk** : 50GB or above
- **Input Devices** : Keyboard, Mouse
- **Output Devices** : Monitor

3.2 Software Required

Operating System : Linux, Ubuntu, Mac, Windows XP, 7, 8, 8.1, 10

Frontend : HTML,CSS, Bootstrap, JavaScript

Backend : PHP, MySQL

Local host : XAMPP/WAMP/LAMP/MAMP

Chapter Four

Implementing Tools for the Project

4.1 Tools

HTML
CSS
Bootstrap
Php
MySQL
XAMPP

4.2 What is XAMPP

XAMPP stands for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), MySQL (M), PHP (P) and Perl (P). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing purposes. Everything you need to set up a web server – server application (Apache), database (MySQL), and scripting language (PHP) – is included in a simple extractable file. XAMPP is also cross-platform, which means it works equally well on Linux, Mac and Windows. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server is extremely easy as well. Web development using XAMPP is especially beginner friendly.

4.3 What's included in XAMPP

XAMPP has four primary components. These are:

Apache: Apache is the actual web server application that processes and delivers web content to a computer. Apache is the most popular web server online, powering nearly 54% of all websites.

MySQL: Every web application, howsoever simple or complicated, requires a database for storing collected data. MySQL, which is open source, is the world's most popular database management system. It powers everything from hobbyist websites to professional platforms like Word Press.

PHP: PHP stands for Hypertext Pre processor. It is a server-side scripting language that powers some of the most popular websites in the world, including Word Press and Facebook. It is open source, relatively easy to learn, and works perfectly with MySQL, making it a popular choice for web developers.

Perl: Perl is a high-level, dynamic programming language used extensively in network programming, system admin, etc. Although less popular for web development purposes.

4.4 HTML

Every webpage you look at is written in a language called HTML. You can think of HTML as the skeleton that gives every webpage structure. In this course, we'll use HTML to add paragraphs, headings, images and links to a webpage.

In the editor to the right, there's a tab called test.html. This is the file we'll type our HTML into. Like any language, it has its own special syntax. A browser's job is to transform the code in test.html into a recognizable webpage! It knows how to lay out the page by following the HTML syntax.

4.5 CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language.[1] Most often used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, and is applicable to rendering in speech, or on other media. 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 aspects such as the layout, colors, and fonts.[3] 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.

4.6 PHP

PHP is an open-source, interpreted, and object-oriented scripting language that can be executed at the server-side. PHP is well suited for web development. Therefore, it is used to develop web applications (an application that executes on the server and generates the dynamic page.).

PHP was created by **Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994** but appeared in the market in 1995. **PHP 7.4.0** is the latest version of PHP, which was released on **28 November**.

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4.7 MySQL

MySQL is a database system used on the web.
MySQL is a database system that runs on a server. MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications. MySQL is very fast, reliable, and easy to use.
MySQL uses standard SQL.
MySQL compiles on a number of platforms. MySQL is free to download and use.
MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation.

Project Database and Table

5.1 Database Design

Database is critical for all businesses. A good database does not allow any form of anomalies and stores only relevant information in an ordered manner. If a database has anomalies, it is affecting the efficiency and data integrity. For example, delete anomaly arise upon the deletion of a row which also forces other useful data to be lost. As such, the tables need to be normalized. This fulfils the last objective of ensuring data are accurate and retrieved correctly.

Database files are the key source of information into the system. It is the process of designing database files, which are the key source of information to the system. The files should be properly designed and planned for collection, accumulation, editing and retrieving the required information.

The organization of data in database aims to achieve three major objectives: -

Data integration
Data integrity
Data
independence

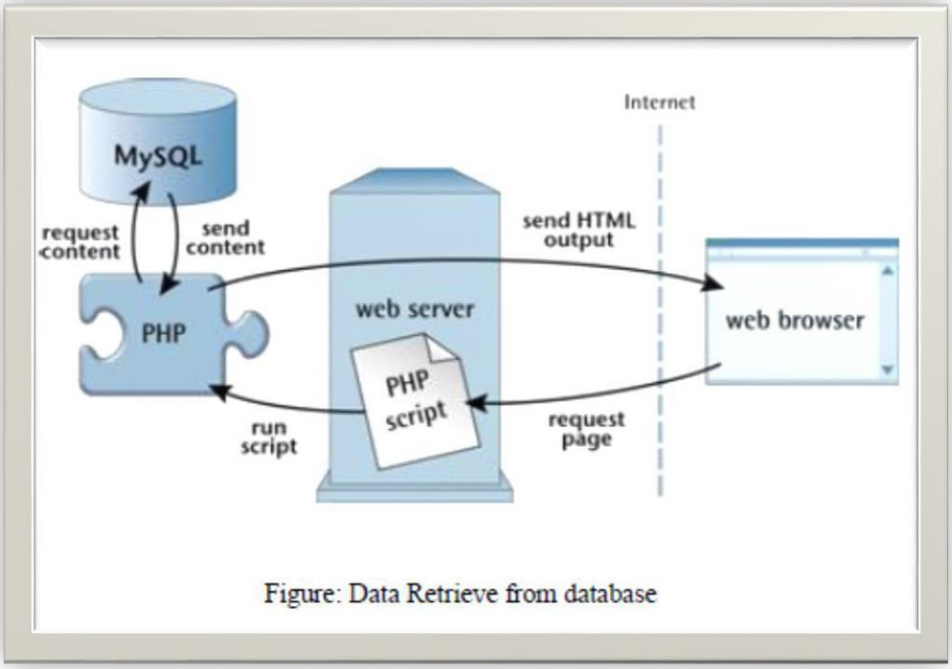


Figure: Data Retrieve from database

5.2 All Table Lists

Filters

Containing the word:

	Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
☐	amenities	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	13	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	16.0 KiB	-
☐	cities	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1,214	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	80.0 KiB	-
☐	interested_users_properties	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	3	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	48.0 KiB	-
☐	properties	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	5	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	32.0 KiB	-
☐	properties_amenities	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	52	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	48.0 KiB	-
☐	users	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	15	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	16.0 KiB	-
	6 table(s)	Sum	1,302	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	240 KiB	0 B

Check all With selected:

5.3 All table schemas:

```
CREATE TABLE `amenities` ( `id` int(11) NOT NULL
AUTO_INCREMENT, `name` varchar(150) NOT NULL, `type`
varchar(150) NOT NULL, `icon` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`id`) ) ENGINE=InnoDB
AUTO_INCREMENT=14 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `cities` ( `id` int(11) NOT NULL
AUTO_INCREMENT, `name` varchar(150) NOT NULL, PRIMARY
KEY (`id`) ) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=1216
DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `interested_users_properties` ( `id` int(11) NOT
NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, `user_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
`property_id` int(11) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`id`), KEY
`user_id` (`user_id`), KEY `property_id` (`property_id`),
CONSTRAINT `interested_users_properties_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY
(`user_id`) REFERENCES `users` (`id`), CONSTRAINT
`interested_users_properties_ibfk_2` FOREIGN KEY (`property_id`)
REFERENCES `properties` (`id`) ) ENGINE=InnoDB
AUTO_INCREMENT=135 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `properties` ( `id` int(11) NOT NULL
AUTO_INCREMENT, `city_id` int(11) NOT NULL, `name`
```

varchar(150) NOT NULL, `address` varchar(255) NOT NULL, `description` longtext NOT NULL, `gender` enum('male','female','unisex') NOT NULL, `rent` int(11) NOT NULL, `rating_clean` float(2,1) NOT NULL, `rating_food` float(2,1) NOT NULL, `rating_safety` float(2,1) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`id`), KEY `city_id` (`city_id`), CONSTRAINT `properties_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY (`city_id`) REFERENCES `cities` (`id`)) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=6 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;

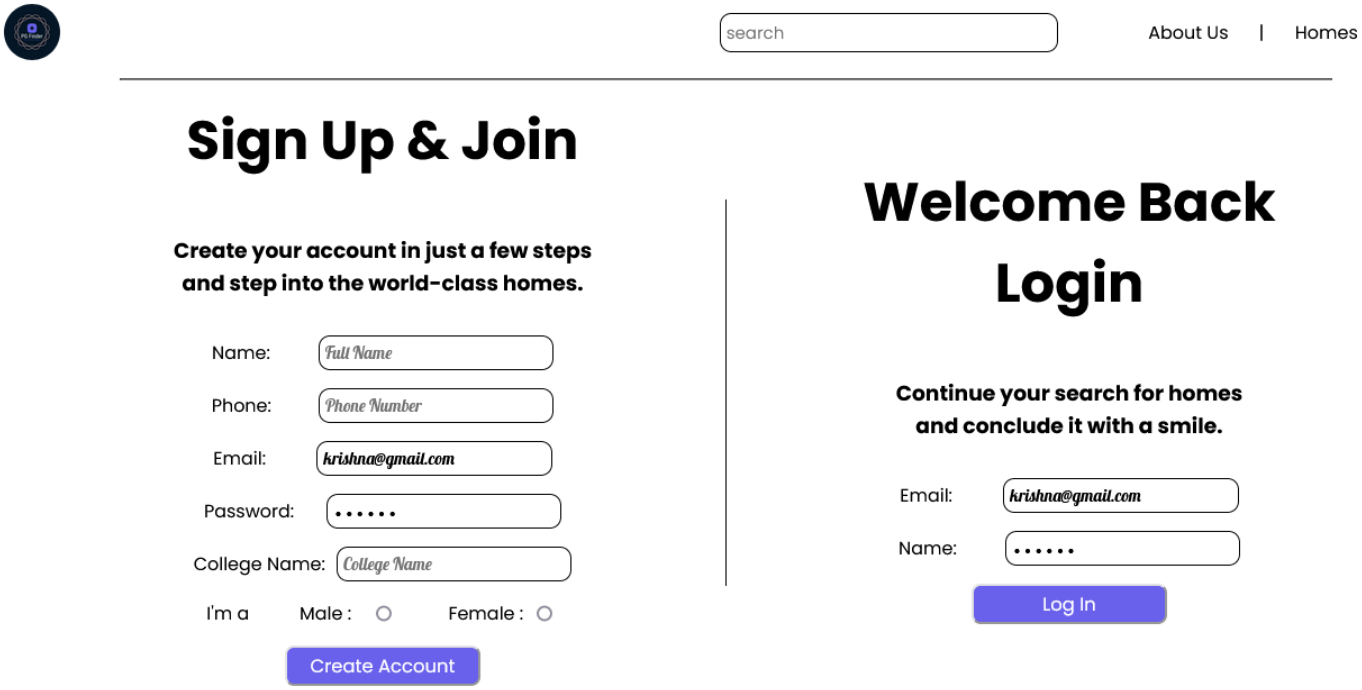
CREATE TABLE `properties_amenities` (`id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, `property_id` int(11) NOT NULL, `amenity_id` int(11) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`id`), KEY `property_id` (`property_id`), KEY `amenity_id` (`amenity_id`), CONSTRAINT `properties_amenities_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY (`property_id`) REFERENCES `properties` (`id`), CONSTRAINT `properties_amenities_ibfk_2` FOREIGN KEY (`amenity_id`) REFERENCES `amenities` (`id`)) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=53 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;

CREATE TABLE `users` (`id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, `email` varchar(150) NOT NULL, `password` varchar(150) NOT NULL, `full_name` varchar(150) NOT NULL, `phone` varchar(15) NOT NULL, `gender` enum('male','female') NOT NULL, `college_name` varchar(255) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`id`)) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=33 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;

Chapter Six

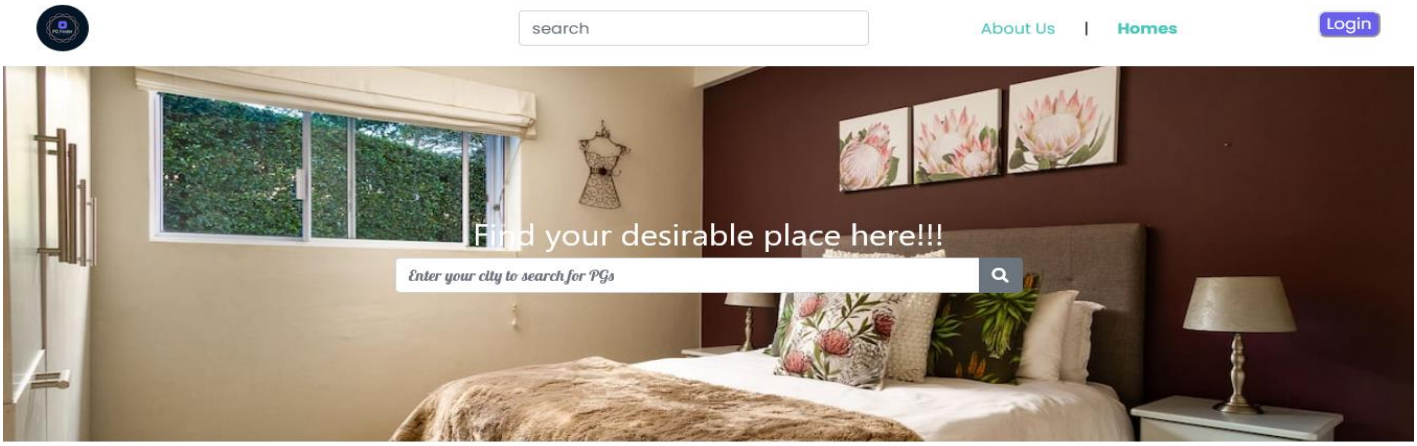
Project Model View

Login/Signup Page for Customers

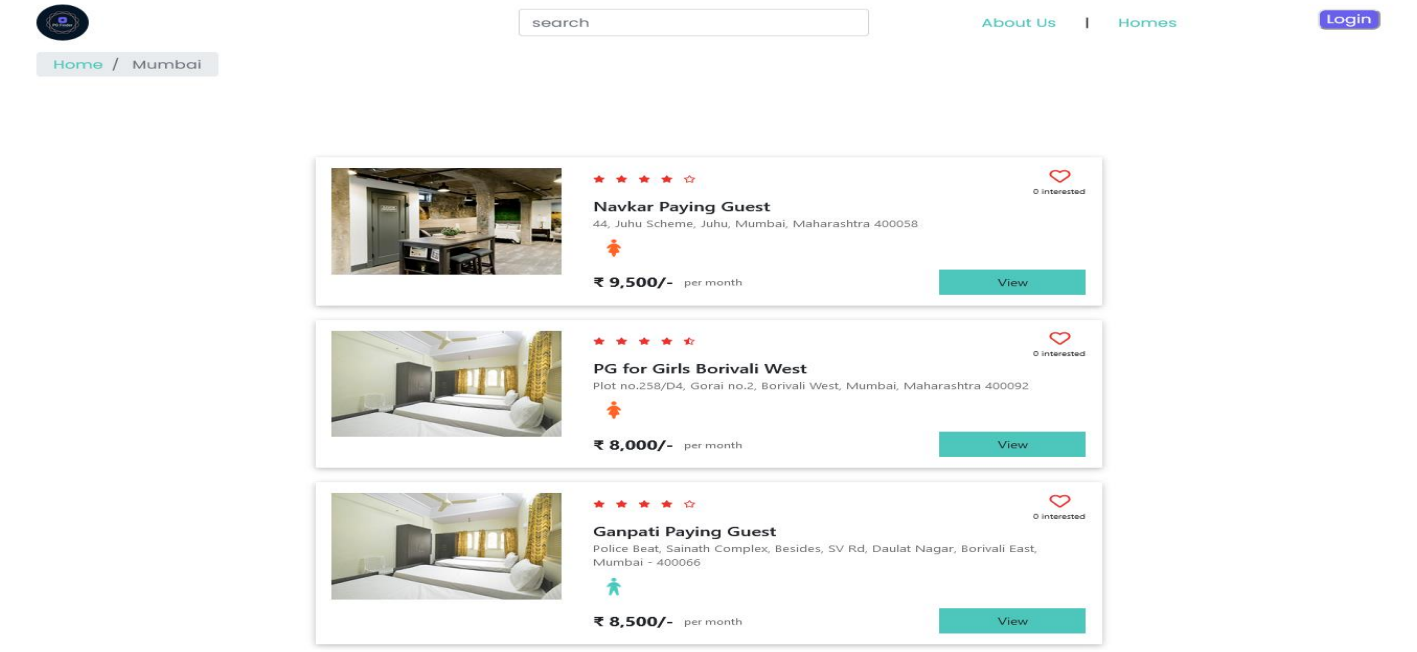


Home Page

Home Pages



Property List



Property Details

search

About Us | Homes

Login

Home / Delhi / Saxena's Paying Guest

1 interested

Saxena's Paying Guest

H.No. 3958 Kaseru Walan, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi, Delhi 110055

₹ 5,000/- per month

Amenities

Building	Common Area	Bedroom	Washroom
Power Backup	Wifi	Bed with Mattress	Geyser
Lift	TV	Air Conditioner	
	Water Purifier		
	Dining		
	Washing Machine		

About the Property

Furnished studio apartment - share it with close friends! Located in posh area of Bijwasan in Delhi, this house is available for both boys and girls. Go for a private room or opt for a shared one and make it your own abode. Go out with your new friends - catch a movie at the nearest cinema hall or just chill in a cafe which is not even 2 kms away. Unwind with your flatmates after a long day at work/college. With a common living area and a shared kitchen, make your own FRIENDS moments. After all, there's always a Joey with unlimited supply of food. Remember, all it needs is one crazy story to convert a roomie into a BFF. What's nearby/Your New Neighborhood 4.0 Kms from Dwarka Sector- 21 Metro Station.

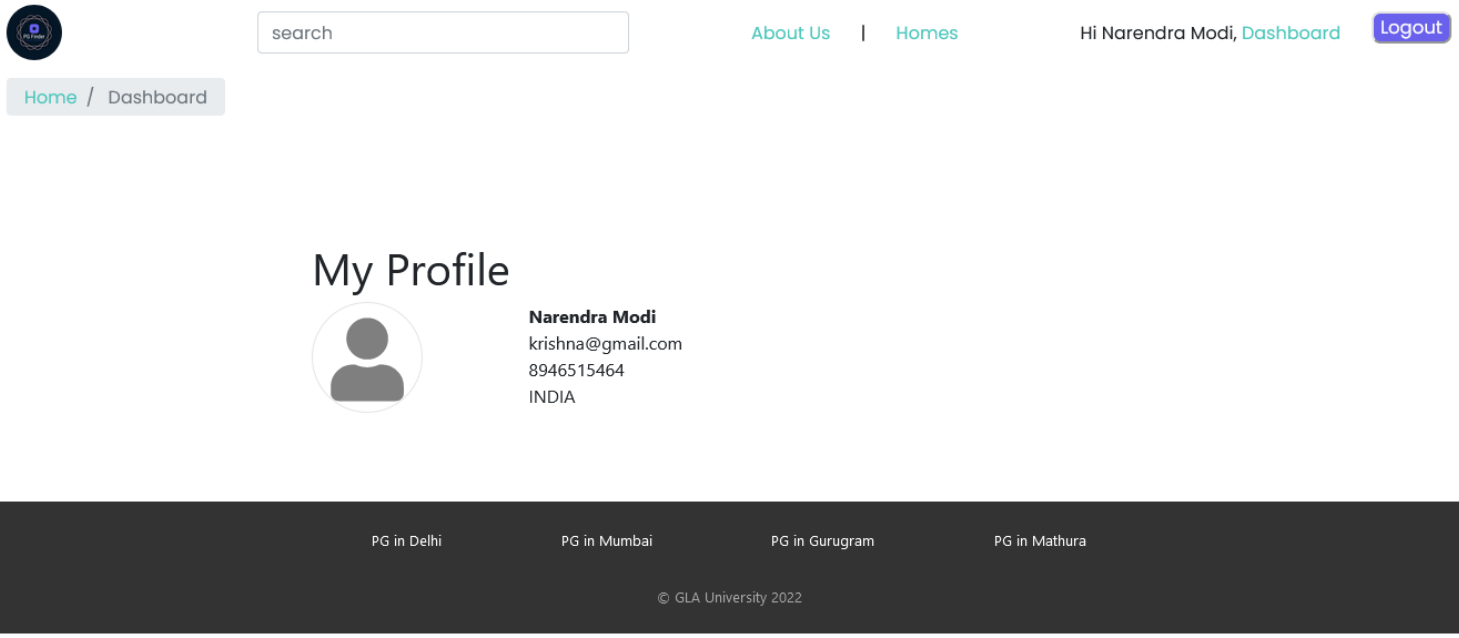
Property Rating

Cleanliness	★★★★½
Food Quality	★★★½☆
Safety	★★★★★

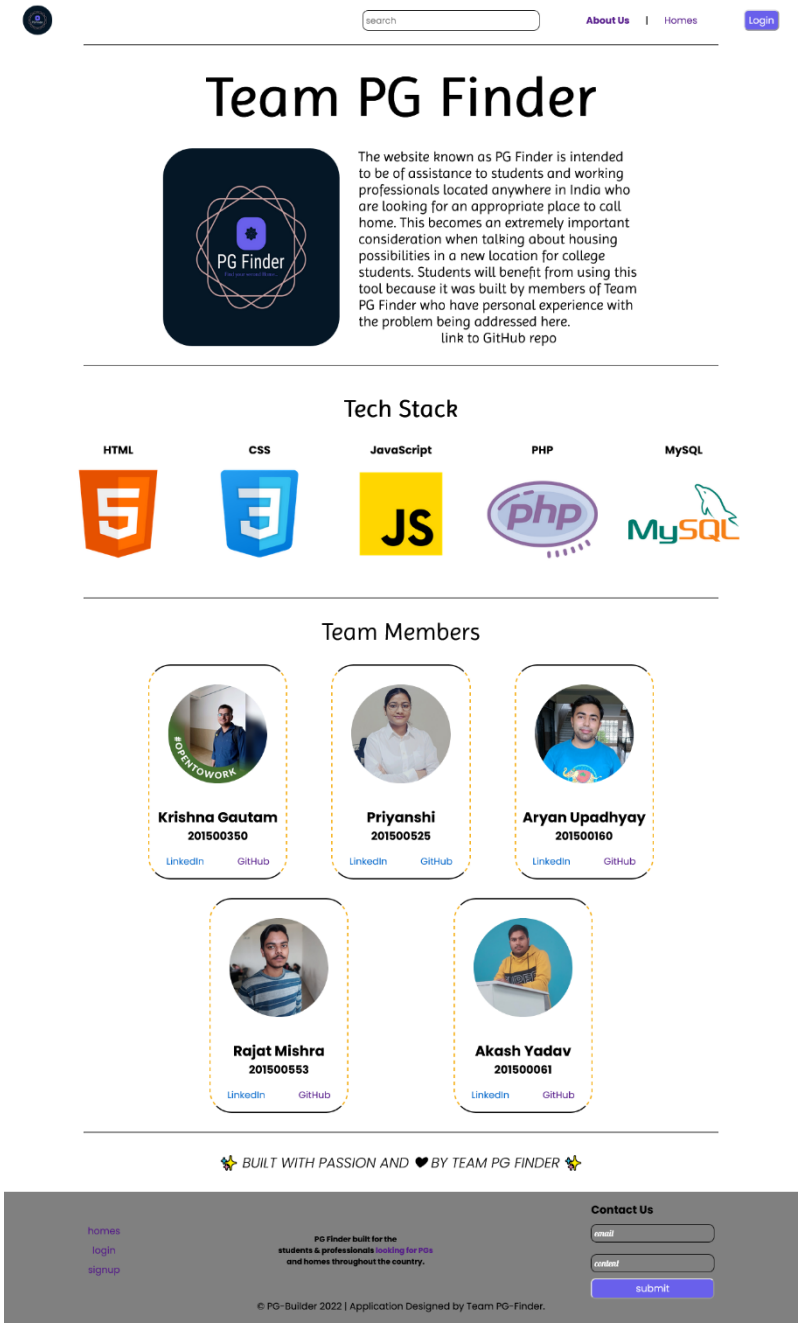
4.2 ★★★★☆

PG in Delhi | PG in Mumbai | PG in Gurugram | PG in Mathura

Customer’s Dashboard



Customer’s Dashboard



Chapter Seven

Software Testing

7.1 Why Software Testing is Needed

Tool-bars work properly? Are all menu function and pull down sub function properly listed? Is it possible to invoke each menu function using a logical assumptions that if all parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved? In adequate testing or non-testing will leads to errors that may appear few months later.

Testing represents an interesting anomaly for the software engineer. During earlier software engineering activities, the engineer attempts to build software from an abstract concept to a tangible product. Now comes testing. The engineer creates a series of test cases that are intended to "demolish" the software that has been built. In fact, testing is the one step in the software process that could be viewed (psychologically, at least) as destructive rather than constructive. Testing requires that the developer discard preconceived notions of the

"correctness" of software just developed and overcome a conflict of interest that occurs when errors are uncovered.

If testing is conducted successfully (according to the objectives stated previously) it will uncover errors in the software. As a secondary benefit, testing demonstrates that software functions appear to be working according to specification, that behavioral and performance requirements appear to have been met.

In addition, data collected as testing is conducted provide a good indication of software reliability and some indication of software quality as a whole. But testing cannot show the absence of errors and defects, it can show only that software errors and defects are present. It is important to keep this (rather gloomy) statement in mind as testing is being conducted.

7.2 Testing Strategy

There are types of testing that we implement. They are as follows:

While deciding on the focus of testing activities, study project priorities. For example, for an online system, pay more attention to response time. Spend more time on the features used frequently. Decide on the effort required for testing based on the usage of the system. If the system is to be used by a large number of users, evaluate the impact on users due to a system failure before deciding on the effort.

This create two problem

Time delay between the cause and appearance of the problem.

The effect of the system errors on files and records within the system.

The purpose of the system testing is to consider all the likely variations to which it will be suggested and push the systems to limits. The testing process focuses on the logical intervals of the software ensuring that all statements have been tested and on functional interval is conducting tests to uncover errors and ensure that defined input will produce actual results that agree with the required results. Program level testing, modules level testing integrated and carried out.

There are two major type of testing they are:

White Box Testing.

Black Box Testing.

7.3 White Box Testing

White box sometimes called "Glass box testing" is a test case design uses the control structure of the procedural design to drive test case. Using white box testing methods, the following tests where made on the system

a) All independent paths within a module have been exercised once. In our system, ensuring that case was selected and executed checked all case structures. The bugs that were prevailing in some part of the code where fixed
b) All logical decisions were checked for the truth and falsity of the values.

7.4 Black Box Testing

Black box testing focuses on the functional requirements of the software. This is black box testing enables the software engineering to derive a set of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional requirements for a program. Black box testing is not an alternative to white box testing rather it is complementary approach that is likely to uncover a different class of errors that white box methods like.

Interface errors.

Performance in data
structure. Performance
errors.

Initializing and termination errors.

Chapter Eight

Conclusion & Future Enhancement

Conclusion

This project is only a humble venture to satisfy the needs in a shop. Several user friendly coding have also adopted. This package shall prove to be a powerful package in satisfying all the requirements of the organization. The objective of software planning is to provide a frame work that enables the manger to make reasonable estimates made within a limited time frame at the beginning of the software project and should be updated regularly as the project progresses.

This website provides a computerized version of shop manipulate system which will benefit the users as well as the visitor of the shop. It makes entire process online where users can search product, and buy various product. It also has a facility for common user by login into the system where user can login and can see status of ordered item as well request for items or give some suggestions. It provide the facility of admin's login where admins can add various item, review users activity and also give occasional discount and also add info about different events for the customer.

8.1 Future aspect

The project has a very vast scope in future. The project can be implemented on intranet in future. Project can be updated in near future as and when requirement for the same arises, as it is very flexible in terms of expansion. With the proposed software of database Space Manager ready and fully functional the client is now able to manage and hence run the entire work in a much better, accurate and error free manner.

The following are the future scope for the project.

Should be added booking feature
Can be added property management system
Can be added multiple PGs
Can be added multilingual to this site
And many features can be added this project to make it more robust