

# **Holiday Homes Management System**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
of the degree of**

## **Bachelor of Technology in Information Technology**

**By**

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**University of Mumbai**

**2024-25**

# **CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL**

This is to certify that the project entitled

**“Holiday Homes Management  
System”**

is a bonafide work of

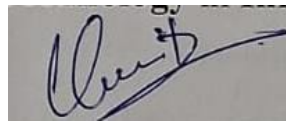
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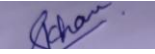
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Place:

## DECLARATION

I declare that this written submission represents my ideas in my own words and where others' ideas or words have been included, I have adequately cited and referenced the original sources. I also declare that I have adhered to all principles of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated or falsified any idea/data/fact/source in my submission. I understand that any violation of the above will be cause for disciplinary action by the Institute and can also evoke penal action from the sources which have thus not been properly cited or from whom proper permission has not been taken when needed.

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Date:

Place: Mumbai

# **ABSTRACT**

The Holiday Homes Management System is a fully web-based product that resolves the limitations present in managing holiday homes at hot spots for tourists. The market for holiday homes is continuously growing but as of now, there are no online platforms that allow holiday homes to easily advertise, create, and manage listings to reduce user friction in their experience. The goal of this project is to define a combination of the best attributes of the front-end manager and owner, into a one-click application for owners to list their properties to share with users, while simultaneously allowing users to easily browse and search for properties and reserve a room for their holiday. Ultimately, this system should enhance the planning of holidays by providing smooth booking processes with immediate access to property information.

When the admin logs into the system, they are presented with an extensive Admin Dashboard that acts as the control centre for managing other aspects of the platform including managing properties, listed owner, user data, user reservations and performance reports. The user will log into the system and be presented with a tailored and dynamic User Dashboard that will provide the ability to discover holiday homes, look at bookings, bookings history and update their profile information. These two concise dashboards ensure admin and user experience together are securely efficient and productive.

The platform is made using a complex tech stack of HTML, CSS and JavaScript for the front- end user interface, whilst using Bootstrap to speed up, enhance and beautify any front-end content implementation.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

Abbreviation	Full Form
AJAX	Asynchronous JavaScript and XML
API	Application Programming Interface
UI	User Interface
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets
JS	JavaScript
REST	Representative State Transfer
Php	Hypertext Preprocessor.
MySQL	My Structured Query Language

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Problem Definition

There are numerous holiday homes in tourist locations where people can stay. However, most of them lack any proper online system to manage bookings or rooms. Tourists usually experience issues such as not knowing the available rooms, making calls to numerous owners, or receiving incorrect booking information. Currently, all this is done primarily offline — by phone or by going to the location, which requires more effort and time. This can result in confusion, double bookings, and a poor experience for both the holiday homeowners and the individuals who wish to stay there.

Therefore, our objective is to develop a Holiday Home Management System Website. This website will assist:

- Holiday homeowners enter home information, display available rooms, and handle bookings online.
- Travelers to quickly search for holiday homes, find out which rooms are available, view photos and prices, and book rooms rapidly.

This project will simplify the booking process, make it faster, and better for all.

## 1.2 Aim and Objective

The reason for creating a Web based Holiday Homes Management System software is for:

- 1. Handling Bookings Efficiently:** Make it easy for users to book, change, and cancel holiday home reservations through an accessible and friendly interface.
- 2. Customer Satisfaction:** Offer a smooth and enjoyable journey from the time the guest books until check-out, ensuring satisfaction and return visits.
- 3. Resource Allocation:** Allocate resources efficiently by effectively handling House inventory, and services to fulfill guest needs efficiently. Holiday Homes Management System
- 4. Financial Management:** Enable financial operations, such as secure payment processing, invoicing, and financial reporting for owners and management.
- 5. Data Analysis and Reporting:** Gather and analyze data to obtain insights into customer preferences, busy booking times, and other trends, enabling informed decision-making

### 1.3 Organization of the Report

- **Chapter 1: Introduction:** Gives an overview of the project, its goals, and the overall report structure.
- **Chapter 2: Literature Survey:** Gives a summary of relevant research articles and papers, pointing out available solutions and deficiencies in holiday home management systems.
- **Chapter 3: Requirement Specification:** Lists of hardware and software requirements required for system development, and feasibility study and cost estimation.
- **Chapter 4: Project Analysis & Design:** Includes different design diagrams like use case, activity, module, DFD (Level 1, 2, 3), and the project Gantt chart to describe the system architecture and workflow.
- **Chapter 5: Methodology:** Explains the development strategy, such as the software development model, the phases adopted, and the tools utilized.
- **Chapter 6: Implementation Details:** Describes the way the system was developed, with screenshots and explanations of the important modules and interfaces.
- **Chapter 7: Result Analysis:** Provides system performance metrics in tabular and graphical representations and presents a comparative analysis with current platforms.
- **Chapter 8: Conclusion and Future Work:** Reports the findings of the project and proposes potential improvements for future improvement.

# CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

## 2.1 Literature Survey

Josh Bivens (2019), in his research "The Economic Costs and Benefits of Airbnb," examines the net economic impact of Airbnb's success as a mass-market short-term rental platform. He points to Airbnb's potential to provide cheap accommodations to tourists, making it a favorite among tourists looking for affordable accommodation options. The platform also provides immense financial gains for hosts, enabling them to lease out their properties. Bivens cites that Airbnb makes money by taking service fees from both hosts and guests, which further strengthens its business model and makes it more attractive. But the advantages of Airbnb come with their own set of disadvantages, especially when one considers the broad expansion of the platform into residential neighborhoods. With Airbnb becoming increasingly rooted in cities, Bivens contends that this expansion can have a negative effect on the housing market in cities [1].

For Bivens, the swift proliferation of Airbnb in residential areas tends to drive up housing costs, making it increasingly difficult for residents to access affordable housing. The impact is especially marked in neighborhoods where there are many Airbnb postings, and long-term tenants are edged out by short-term visitors. The growing demand for short-term rental properties drives up housing costs, limiting the quantity of affordable housing that will be available to long-term residents. In addition, Airbnb's transient renter pool, as opposed to the more consistent presence of long-term residents, has the potential to erode the social cohesion of neighborhoods. With turnover rates being high and a steady stream of new guests, the perception of community stability is lost, creating a less united neighborhood atmosphere [1].

Moreover, Bivens criticizes Airbnb for evading regulatory standards that hotels are required to meet. While traditional hotels have to comply with stringent zoning rules, building codes, and safety standards, hosts on Airbnb do not face the same scrutiny. This unregulated model enables Airbnb to avoid numerous regulations that make sure guests are safe and well in traditional accommodations. By skirting these regulations, Airbnb hosts can provide cheaper accommodation than hotels often without the same level of cleanliness and safety features. This failure to regulate leads to unequal competition between Airbnb and conventional hotels with hotels having to adhere to expensive regulations while allowing Airbnb to open without such strictures, contends Bivens. This establishes an unbalanced

level of competition that works against the hotel sector, particularly boutique hotels that cannot match the reduced prices offered by Airbnb. Bivens also proposes that Airbnb's unchecked expansion is responsible for diluting the character of urban neighborhoods [1].

Neighborhoods in densely populated cities where there are high numbers of Airbnb listings can become denser, driving local residents' quality of life downwards. The arrival of short-term travelers also puts pressure on the infrastructure of the area, including public transportation and community facilities, as neighborhoods have an influx of transient residents. Bivens points out that while there are economic benefits for hosts and a choice for tourists with Airbnb, the expansion of the platform can reduce the residential nature of neighborhoods, which makes them less welcoming to long-term residents [1].

Complementing Bivens' concerns, Zervas, Prosperi, and Byers (2017), in their work "The Rise of the Sharing Economy," present more evidence of the monetary impacts of the rise of Airbnb, especially on hotels. The study emphasizes the monetary influence of Airbnb's operations in cities where the service is most active. Zervas et al. concluded that listings of Airbnb impose a substantial but slight negative influence on hotel incomes. The research indicates that hotels, particularly the smaller and budget hotels, suffer from lower earnings when they are in competition with Airbnb homes. This is quite apparent in metropolitan cities such as New York, San Francisco, and other big cities where Airbnb has a significant scale of operations. In such cities, the hotels experience low occupancy levels since more tourists go for Airbnb's affordable and personalized choices. Travelers are more and more attracted by the distinct, home-like quality of Airbnb that is often supplemented by local knowledge and services that are not commonly found in traditional hotels. Consequently, the turnover of traditional hotels has been falling, particularly in markets where Airbnb is strongly represented [2].

Zervas et al. also highlights the significance of balanced regulation in meeting the challenges that the expansion of Airbnb presents. They contend that although the sharing economy and platforms such as Airbnb offer new and innovative alternatives to established business models, this innovation must not be at the expense of local businesses or communities. The authors call for clear and considered regulation that enables the continued expansion of Airbnb while safeguarding the interests of local businesses and residents. Zervas et al. propose that cities introduce policies to govern short-term rental platforms so that they are made to adhere to current zoning regulations, tax rules, and safety measures. Through this, cities are able to balance promoting innovation and protecting the well-being of local communities and industries [2].

The research by Zervas et al. also points to the increasing necessity for transparency in the sharing economy. As more people use platforms such as Airbnb to host and book stays, it is more and more crucial for local governments to gain a sharp understanding of how these platforms influence housing markets and established businesses. Zervas et al. contend that cities should track the number of Airbnb listings, the concentration of listings within neighborhoods, and the economic effect on local hotels **to** gain greater insight into the scope of Airbnb's impact on urban economies. Such information would inform policy decisions going forward and make it possible to develop regulations that meet the particular challenges raised by short-term rental platforms [2].

In conclusion, both Zervas et al. (2017) and Bivens (2019) point to the economic and social problems caused by the immense growth of Airbnb. As Airbnb has certain benefits, including increased tourism and extra income for hosts, unregulated growth poses significant risks to local housing markets, community stability, and the hotel sector. The absence of regulation has contributed to higher housing costs, displacement of long-time residents, and degradation of the character of residential neighborhoods. In addition, old-fashioned businesses such as hotels are disadvantaged, since they have to comply with rigid regulations while Airbnb has much less constraint. Both Bivens and Zervas et al. promote the balance of regulation—it is one that provides leeway for the expansion of the sharing economy while it shields local communities, businesses, and economies from the ills of Airbnb's expansion. This balanced regulatory tactic would minimize the ills of unregulated expansion so that the benefits of platforms like Airbnb are better distributed throughout society [2].



# CHAPTER 3: REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

## 1.1 Introduction

The Holiday Homes Management System is created to make it easier and more efficient to book, manage, and maintain holiday rental properties. With the growing popularity of short-term vacation rentals, particularly through websites like Airbnb, there is a need for a system that can effectively manage property listings, bookings, availability, customer information, and payments.

This system seeks to close the gap between holiday homeowners and travelers by providing a centralized online platform that automates most of the manual processes involved in the management of holiday homes. It provides a structured framework for property managers to monitor bookings, customer feedback, and payments, as well as providing an easy-to-use interface for users to discover, book, and review properties. The requirement specification indicates the system's functional and non-functional requirements to obtain a clear vision of the system's objectives, scope, and the expectations of the users.

## 1.2 Hardware requirements

Component	Specification	Remarks
<b>Processor</b>	Intel Core i5 or above / Intel Xeon (Server)	For fluid performance
<b>RAM</b>	8 GB minimum (16 GB recommended for server)	For multitasking, and speed handling
<b>Storage</b>	256 GB SSD / 500 GB HDD (Development & Server)	SSD preferred to access quickly
<b>Display</b>	15.6" monitor, 1366x768 resolution or above	For comfortable UI interaction
<b>Internet</b>	Stable connection (1 Mbps minimum)	For updates, hosting, and access
<b>Operating System</b>	Windows 10+	Compatible for development tools
<b>Web Server</b>	Apache	For deployment required
<b>Browser</b>	Chrome, Edge	For web UI compatibility

*Table 3.2 Hardware requirements*

### 1.3 Software requirements

Category	Software	Purpose
Operating System	Windows 10+, Linux (Ubuntu), or macOS	Platform for development and deployment
Programming Language	JavaScript	Logic implementation
Frontend Framework	HTML, CSS, JavaScript	UI design and client-side interactivity
Backend Framework	PHP	Server-side activities and APIs Database
Database	MySQL	User, property, and booking storage

*Table 3.3 Software requirements*

### 1.4 Feasibility Study

The feasibility study assists in assessing if it is possible to develop and deploy the Holiday Homes Management System successfully. It addresses several key issues:

a) Technical Feasibility:

The project is economically viable because it can be designed with readily available and standard technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React for frontend development, and Node.js or PHP for backend. MySQL or MongoDB databases and AWS or Heroku cloud platforms can be used for hosting and deployment. Developers possess the necessary abilities and equipment to design the system effectively.

b) Economic Feasibility

The system is financially viable since it utilizes open-source technology to lower the cost of development overall. The system can also enhance operational effectiveness, automate processes, and grow revenue by providing improved booking and property handling services for holiday home owners.

c) Operational Feasibility:

The system is made user-friendly and efficient. It will automate the processes of booking, listing, and managing holiday homes. Administrators and end-users will enjoy the intuitive interface, which improves the overall experience and usability of the system.

d) Legal Feasibility:

The project shall adhere to essential legal guidelines such as data protection legislation and privacy laws. Adept measures for safe handling of user information, internet transactions, and compliance with rental property statutes where required will be implemented.

e) Schedule Feasibility:

The project can be developed within a reasonable time. With good planning, division of tasks, and implementation of agile development methodologies, every project phase can be effectively executed to meet deadlines without affecting the quality.

## 1.5 Cost Estimation

The estimated cost of the website project comprises several stages and elements with each contributing to the total cost. The following is a breakdown of the anticipated costs involved:

- Website Development Costs:

**Design and Development:** The development and designing of the website will incorporate activities such as wireframing, UI/UX design, front-end and back-end development, and integration of required features. The price for this phase varies according to the complexity of the features and the design. Estimated cost: ₹50,000 to ₹2,00,000.

- Platform Choice:

If the website is hosted on platforms such as AWS, Google Cloud, or a custom host, the price will be determined by the chosen hosting plan. Estimated cost: ₹2,000 to ₹15,000 monthly.

- Domain and Hosting:

Domain Name:

1. The price of a domain name will be between ₹750 and ₹3,500 annually, depending on the registrar of the domain and the chosen name.

Web Hosting:

2. Pricing of hosting varies according to the service selected. For example, shared hosting could be ₹300 to ₹800 per month, while VPS or dedicated hosting could be ₹1,500 to ₹7,500+ per month, based on specifications.

- Payment Gateway Integration

1. Payment Gateway Setup:

For implementing payment functionalities, you'll need to integrate a payment gateway such as Stripe, PayPal, or Razorpay. These gateways often have setup costs and transaction fees. The initial setup can range from ₹3,500 to ₹15,000, and the transaction fees typically range from 2-3% per transaction.

2. SSL Certificate:

One needs an SSL certificate for secure payment processing. Free is available from most hosting providers, but a premium SSL certificate might cost between ₹1,500 and ₹7,500 per annum.

3. Integration of Payment Features:

Based on the complexity of the payment features (e.g., one-time payment, subscription, or recurring billing), the price may differ depending on development time as well as tools involved. Approximate cost: ₹15,000 to ₹60,000.

- **Testing and Quality Assurance:**  
Making sure that the website runs smoothly, particularly when it involves features such as payment processing, needs to be thoroughly tested. The price for this phase varies based on the extent of testing needed, and can range from ₹35,000 to ₹1,50,000, depending on the scope.
- **Maintenance and Updates:**  
Once the website goes live, regular maintenance is required to maintain optimal performance and security. Maintenance can cost between ₹7,500 and ₹35,000 a month, depending on how complex the website is and the frequency of updates.
- **Marketing and SEO (Optional):**  
To make the website visible, investing in digital marketing and SEO may be necessary. SEO services can cost anywhere from ₹35,000 to ₹1,50,000 based on the agency, and digital marketing activities (e.g., social media campaigns, Google Ads) might involve additional expenses.
- **Additional Features (Optional):**  
If you want to integrate more sophisticated features, like a blog, user accounts, advanced analysis, or custom-developed payment gateways, the price will be higher depending on development time and resources needed. Estimated price: ₹15,000 to ₹75,000 or more.

Lastly, the overall expense for uploading the site and incorporating payment features would vary based on the size of the site, the number of features, and the level of complexity in the design. The minimum setup for a site that has payment incorporation would cost anything from ₹75,000 to ₹3,00,000 or even higher, depending on the specifications and services opted.

## **CHAPTER 4: PROJECT ANALYSIS & DESIGN**

### **4.1 System Overview**

Holiday Homes Management System is an online web application that utilizes web functionality to provide users personalized homes on the selected location as well as home type. The main key feature includes that admin can easily see the total count of users, house sellers and customer then House seller can easily upload there home on website also it can make available unavailable and for customer it can easily book the home with particular location and also view the booking an interactive user interface for a convenient and seamless experience.

### **4.2 Functional Components**

- Admin is easy to check the total count of users, house sellers and homes.
- Admin can add categories like Tree house, flat, building etc.
- House sellers can easily upload their houses on websites with images and names
- House sellers can easily see their total homes and make it available as unavailable
- House sellers can easily update their profile data
- Customer can book their house based on location or category
- Customers can update their profile
- Customer can view their Booking Homes

### **4.3 Architectural Design**

- It is client-server architecture:
- Frontend: It is developed with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Handles user friendly UI.
- Backend: PHP has been used in implementation functions. Also, MySQL database is used.

#### 4.4 Flow Diagram

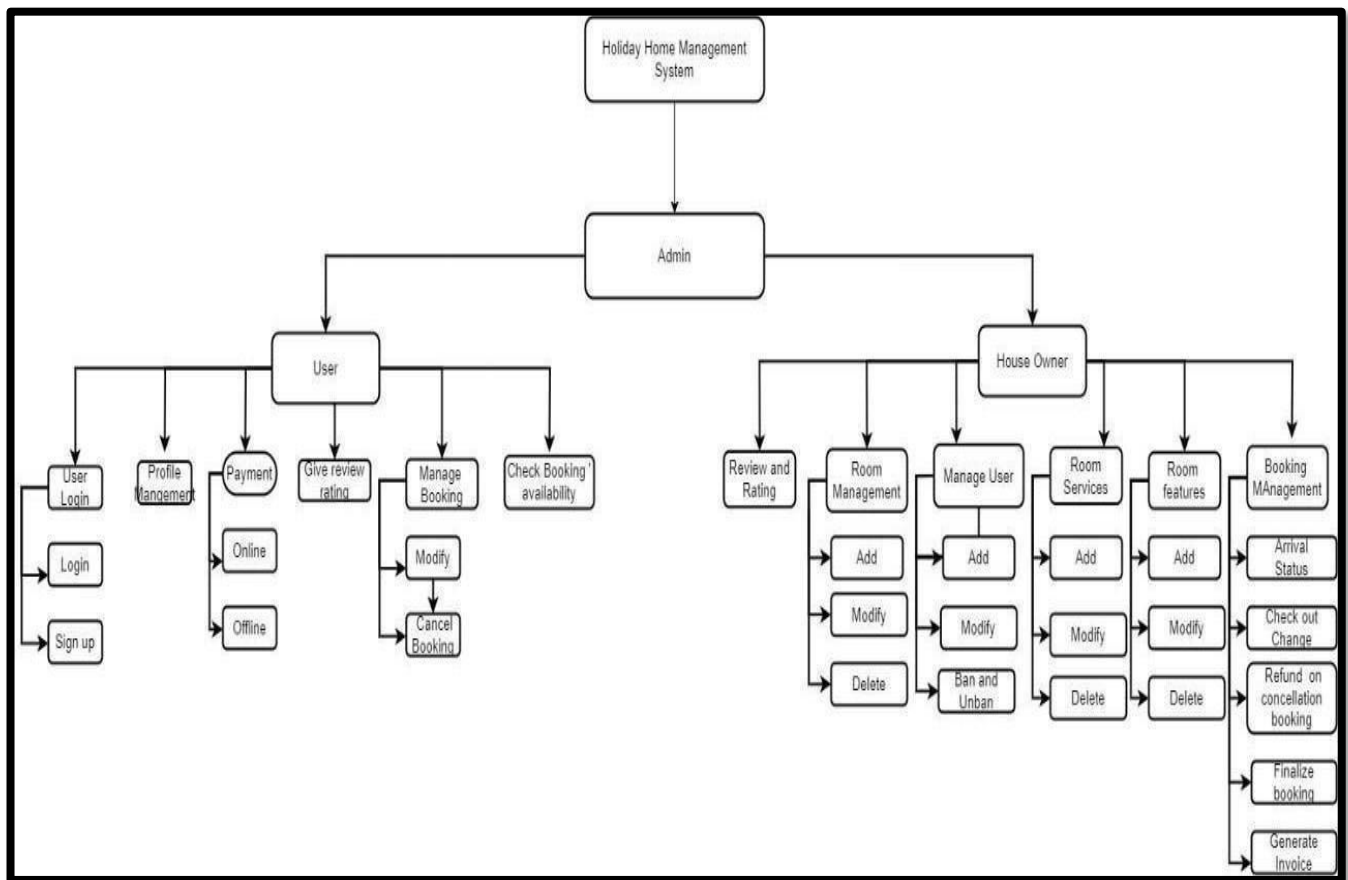


Figure 4.4 Flow Diagram

#### 4.5 DFD Diagram

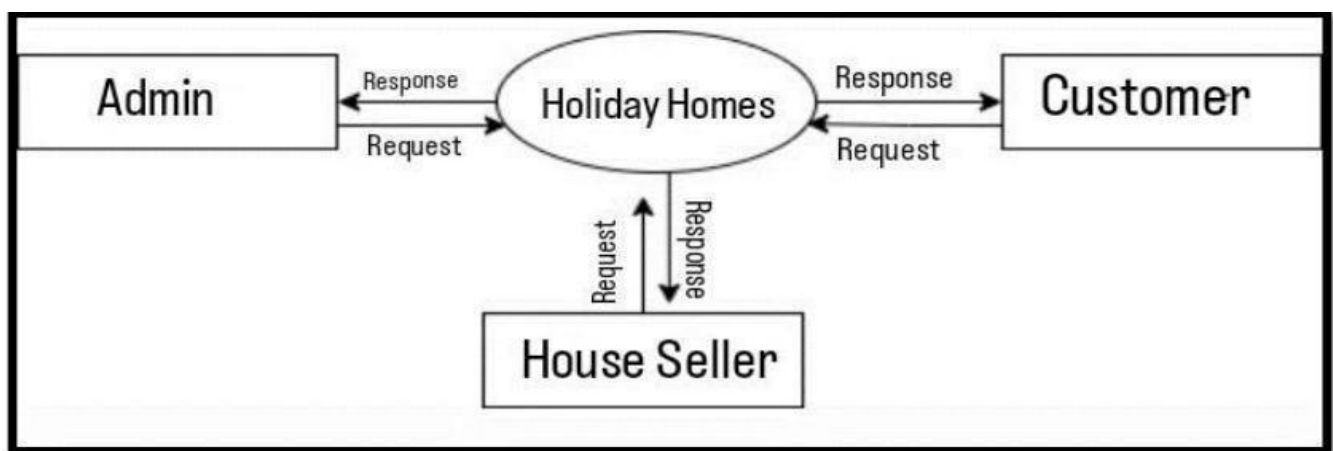


Figure 4.5.1 DFD Diagram (Level 1)

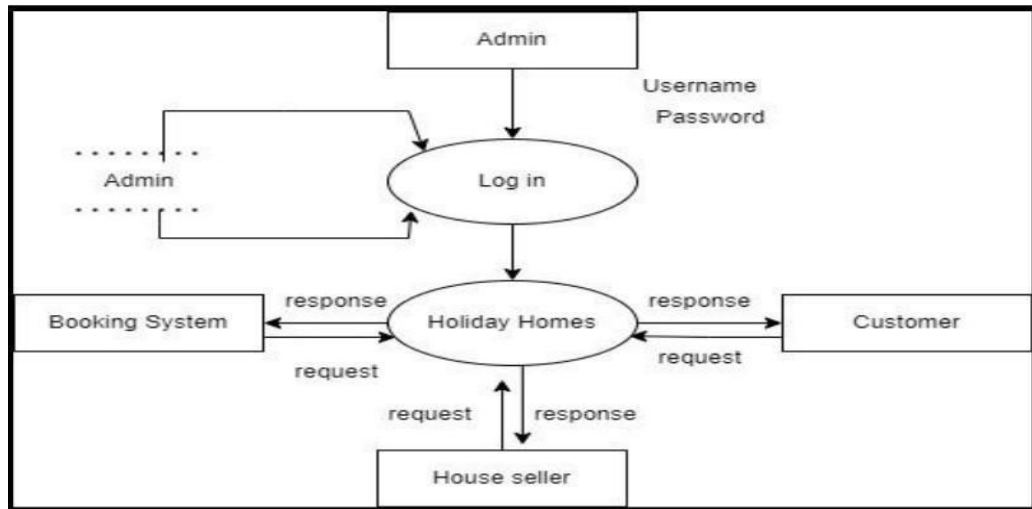


Figure 4.5.2 DFD Diagram (Level 2)

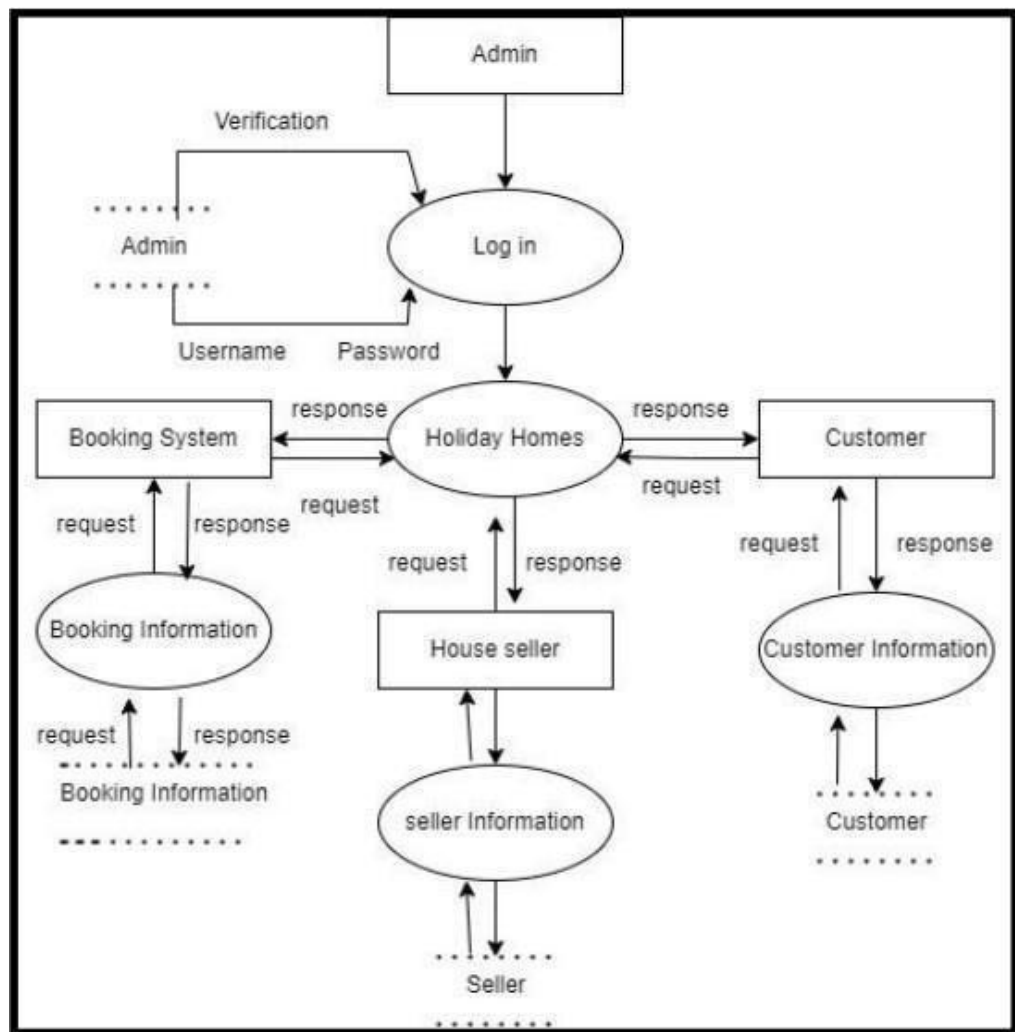


Figure 4.5.1 DFD Diagram (Level 1)



#### 4.6 Use Case Diagram

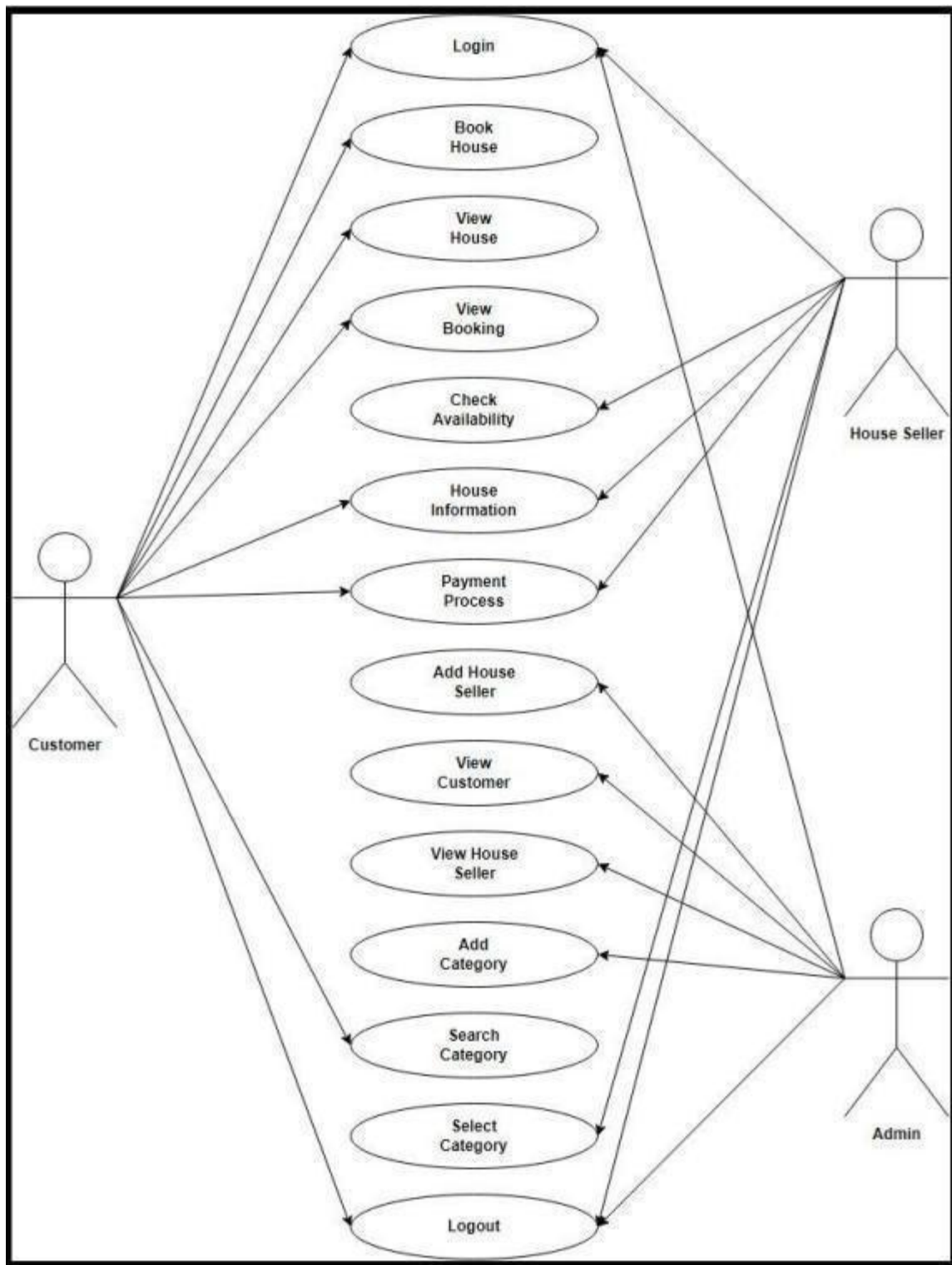


Figure 4.6 Use case diagram

# CHAPTER 5: METHODOLOGY

## 5.1 System Architecture and Workflow:

The Holiday Homes Management System is designed utilizing a layered and modular architecture comprising front-end, back-end, and database components to enhance administrative efficiency, system scaling opportunities, and user-friendliness. The system is designed in a client-server manner from which the server will process user requests and process those requests into relevant information rendered on the client interface.

The application development method followed in producing the Holiday Homes Management System is and follows the Agile methodology for its listing and re-use for future iterations based on feedback and testing. The system has been broken down as core modules including User Management, Property Listing, Reservation Processing, Admin controls, and Invoice Production.

## 5.2 Frontend Design

The client-side interface is constructed in HTML/CSS, and JavaScript using the Bootstrap framework to allow for a responsive interface that is also mobile-friendly. Below are some of the front-end features of the web app:

- User Dashboard: Users are able to register, login, search for properties with filters (listed according to location, Home Type), view past bookings, and amend their personal information.
- Admin Dashboard: Admins will have access to the administrative features of the web app to manage users and property bookings, as well as generate reports.
- AJAX is used for asynchronous data operations to increase usability by improving interactivity without reloading the page.

## 5.3 Backend Development

The back-end logic is performed in PHP will handle business rules, request processing, and the rendering of dynamic content. The back end verifies that authentication is secure, validates data input, and creates the logic for running CRUD commands (Create, Read, Update, Delete) on the bookings and listing

### **5.3 Database Management**

The system uses MySQL for "secure" storage andsssss retrieval of data. The schema is comprised of the following important tables:

- Users: contain information regarding user credentials and profile.
- Homes: stores attributes of the holiday home including location, price, and images.
- Bookings: stores records of reservations made by users
- Admin: contains information about the admin account

### **5.4 Security and Data Handling**

There are security mechanisms in place at several levels.

- Data is hashed with the password\_hash() function in PHP.
- Data is sanitized with prepared statements to prevent SQL Injection.
- We recommend using HTTPS for deployment to protect data while in-transit.
- Access controls block unauthorized access to features restricted to admins.

### **5.5 Testing and Deployment**

The system is verified through:

- Unit Testing - for each function and module.
- Integration Testing - for interactions between components.
- User Acceptance Testing (UAT) - with sample users to verify usability requirements and functions.
- The final system is released on a local or cloud hosting service with documentation, the database was set up and used version control through Git.

# CHAPTER 6: IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

## 6.1 System Implementation

### 6.1.1 Landing Page

Show the user-friendly web app.

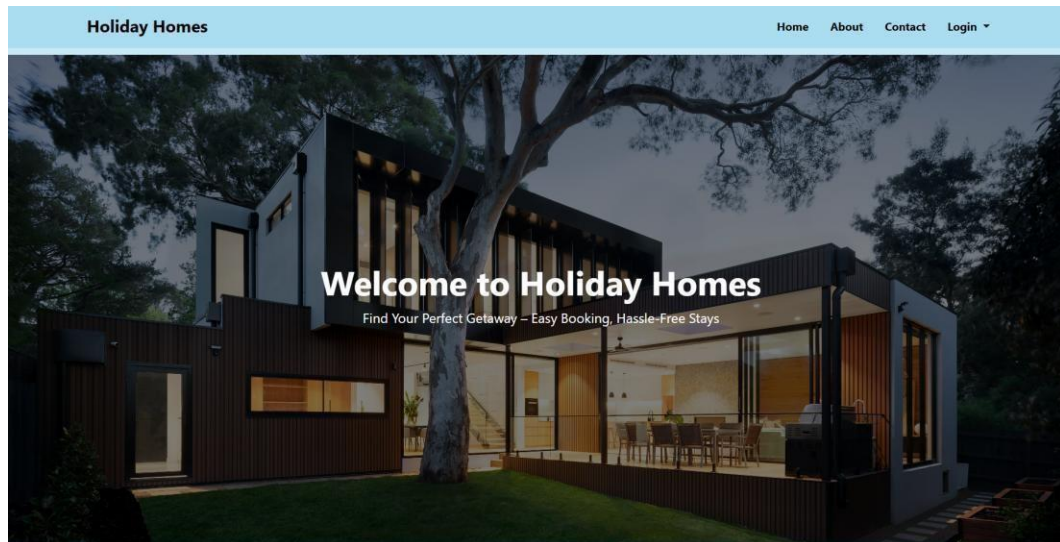


Figure 6.1.1 Landing Page

### 6.1.2 Admin Login

Show the user dashboard with total users, house seller and homes.

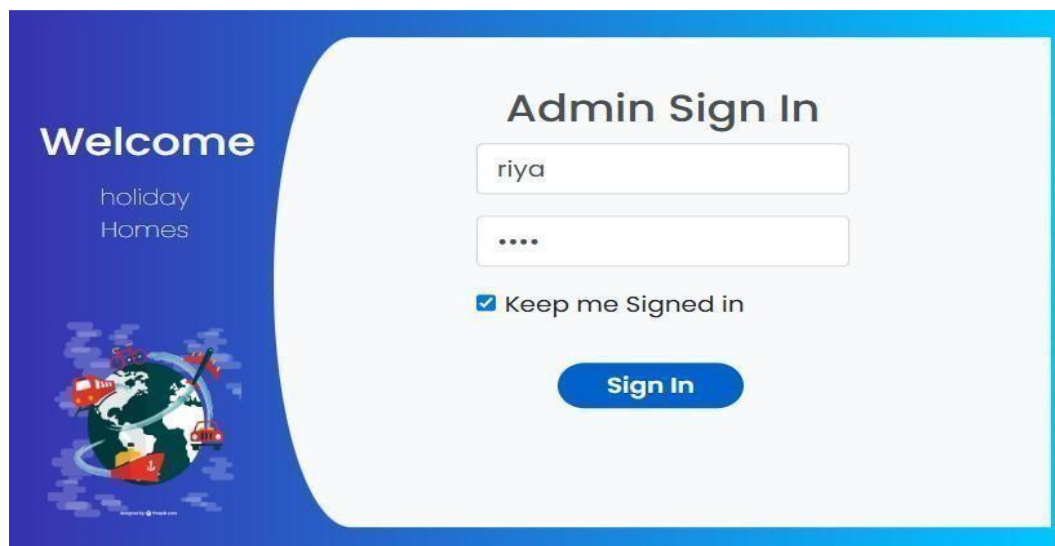


Figure 6.2 Admin Login

### 6.1.3 Login & Signup Page of house seller

Show the house seller authentication interface, form validation, and navigation on success.



The 'House Owner Sign Up' form is located on a blue background with a 'Welcome Holiday Homes' logo and a globe icon. The form title is 'House Owner Sign Up'. It contains six input fields: a text field for 'Name' (filled with 'Riya Kharade'), a text field for 'City' (filled with 'Mumbai'), a text field for 'Phone Number' (filled with '8275005788'), a text field for 'Email' (filled with '\*\*\*\*\*'), a text field for 'Address' (filled with 'Maharashtra'), and a text field for 'Password' (filled with '\*\*\*\*\*'). There are two toggle icons (eyes) next to the password and email fields. At the bottom, there are two blue buttons: 'Sign Up' and 'Sign in'.

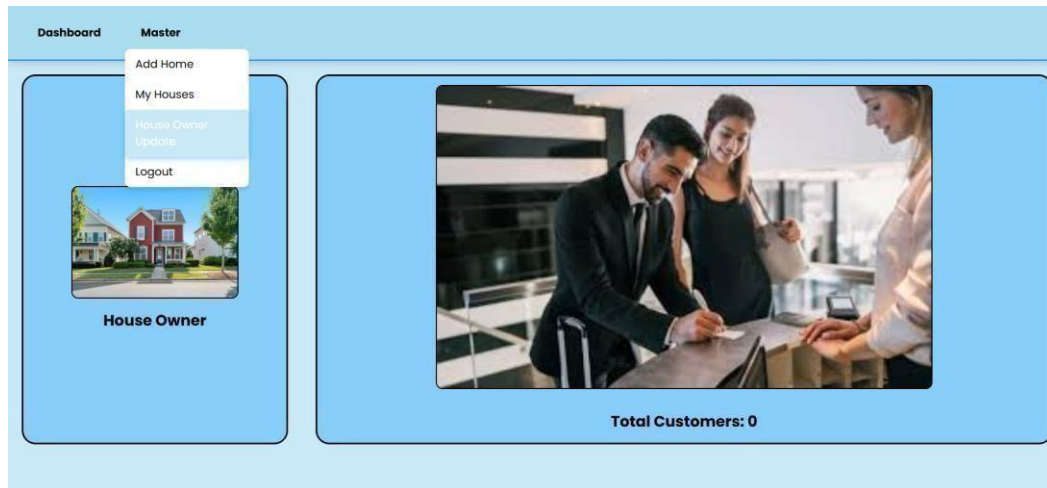


The 'House Owner Sign In' form is located on a light blue background with a 'Welcome Holiday Homes' logo and a globe icon. The form title is 'House Owner Sign In'. It contains two input fields: a text field for 'Phone Number' (filled with '8275005788') and a text field for 'Password' (filled with '\*\*\*\*\*'). There is a toggle icon (eye) next to the password field. Below the password field, there is a checkbox labeled 'Keep me Signed in' which is checked. At the bottom, there is a blue button labeled 'Sign In'.

*Figure 6.1.3 Login and Signup of House Seller*

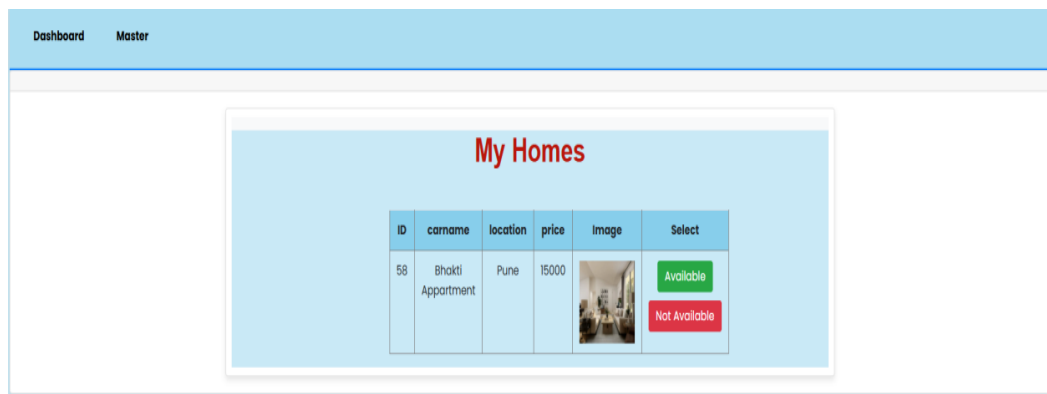
### 6.1.4 House Seller Dashboard

A House seller Dashboard contains a total of customers and other options.



*Figure 6.1.4 House Seller Dashboard*


**6.1.5 Total Houses:**After clicking on available home is available when we click on unavailable home is disable from the website.



*Figure 6.1.5 Total House Count*

### 6.1.6 House upload by House sellers:

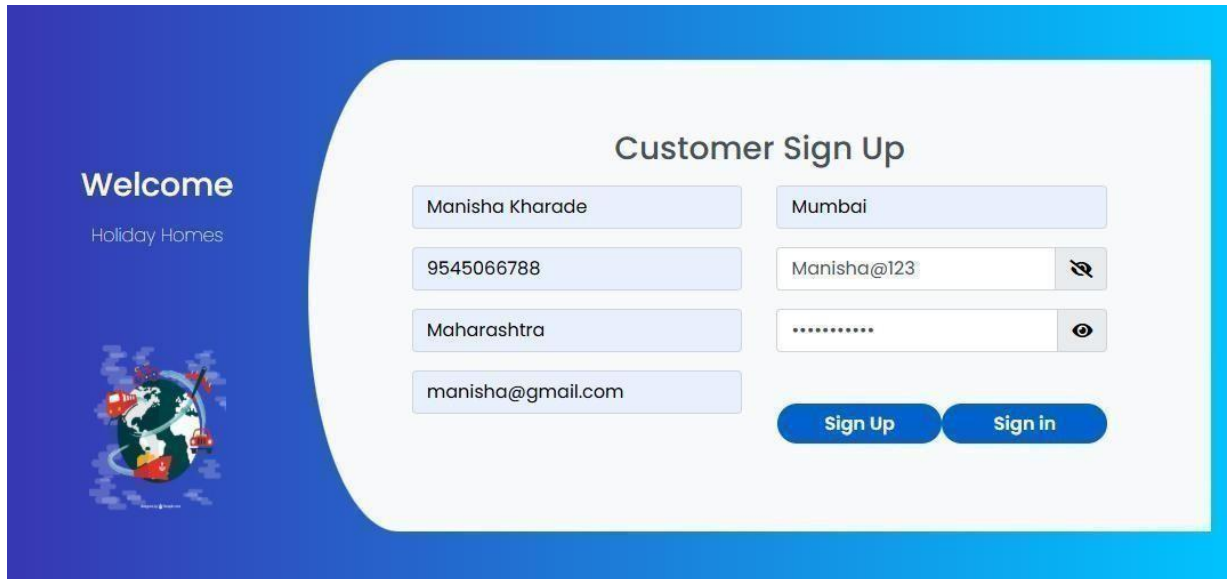
A House seller uploads their home

Select Category:	<input type="text" value="Flat"/>
House Name:	<input type="text" value="Bhakti Appartment"/>
House Image:	<input type="text" value="Choose Files h1.jpg"/> 
House Image:	<input type="text" value="Choose Files h4.jpeg"/>
House Image:	<input type="text" value="Choose Files h22.jpeg"/>
House Image:	<input type="text" value="Choose Files h3.jpg"/>
Price:	<input type="text" value="15000"/>
Location:	<input type="text" value="Pune"/>
House Owner name:	<input type="text" value="Sejal Dhanve"/>

*Figure 6.1.6 House Seller Upload Option*

### 6.1.7 Login & Signup Page of Customer:

Show the seller authentication interface, form validation, and navigation on success.



The image shows a 'Customer Sign Up' form on a blue background. On the left, there is a 'Welcome' message and a globe icon. The form itself is white and contains several input fields: 'Name' (Manisha Kharade), 'Location' (Mumbai), 'Phone Number' (9545066788), 'Email' (manisha@gmail.com), 'Address' (Maharashtra), 'Password' (Manisha@123), and 'Confirm Password' (represented by dots). There are 'Sign Up' and 'Sign in' buttons at the bottom right.

Welcome  
Holiday Homes

Customer Sign Up

Manisha Kharade

Mumbai

9545066788

Manisha@123

Maharashtra

manisha@gmail.com

Sign Up

Sign in



The image shows a 'customer Sign In' form on a blue background. On the left, there is a 'Welcome' message and a globe icon. The form itself is white and contains two input fields: 'Phone Number' (9545066788) and 'Password' (represented by dots). There is a 'Keep me Signed in' checkbox and 'Sign In' and 'Sign Up' buttons at the bottom.

Welcome  
Holiday Homes

customer Sign In

9545066788

.....

☒ Keep me Signed in

Sign In

Sign Up

Figure 6.1.7 Login and Signup Page Of Customer



## 6.1.8 Customer Dashboard

A Customer Dashboard shows some houses available on websites. We can easily search for home by using location and home type.

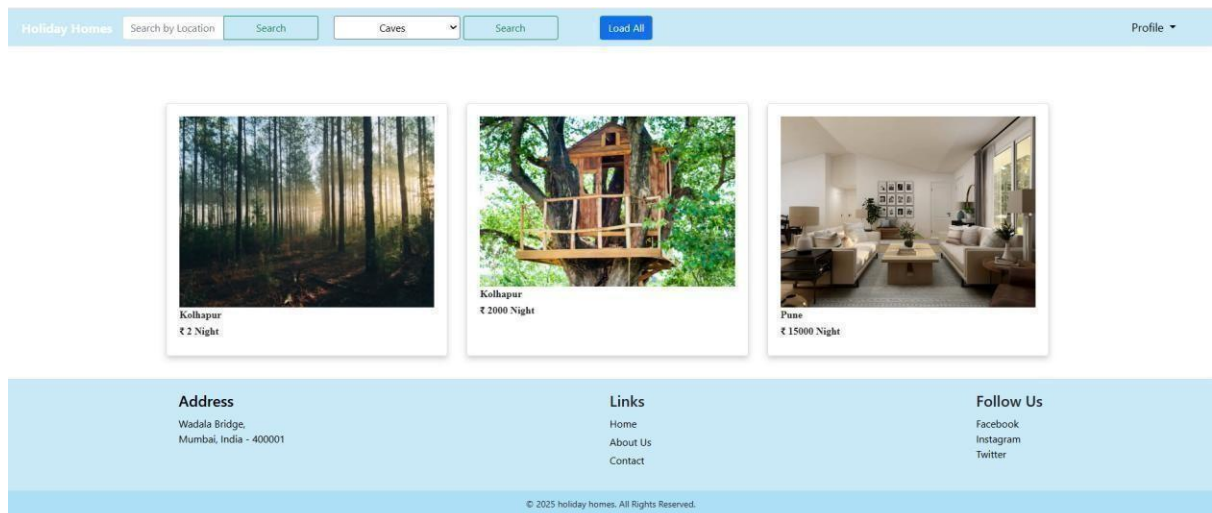


Figure 6.1.8 Customer Dashboard

## 6.1.9 Booking Home

A Customer can easily select home and book using some info check in date check out date and how many members are there total cost also after clicking on home details of home present like who is house seller images of houses and uses can easily give rating and view rating.

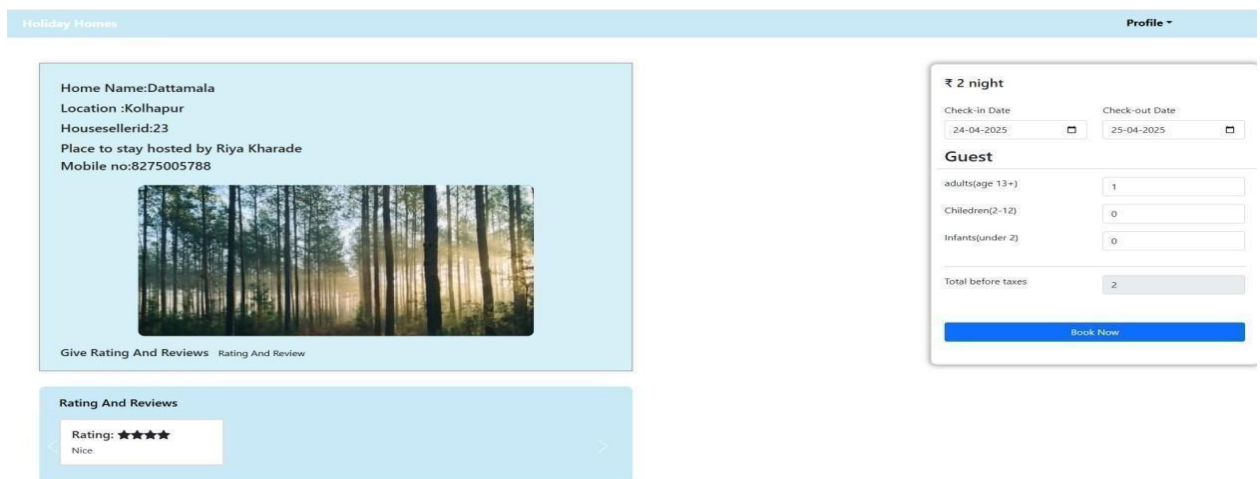


Figure 6.1.9 Home Booking Page

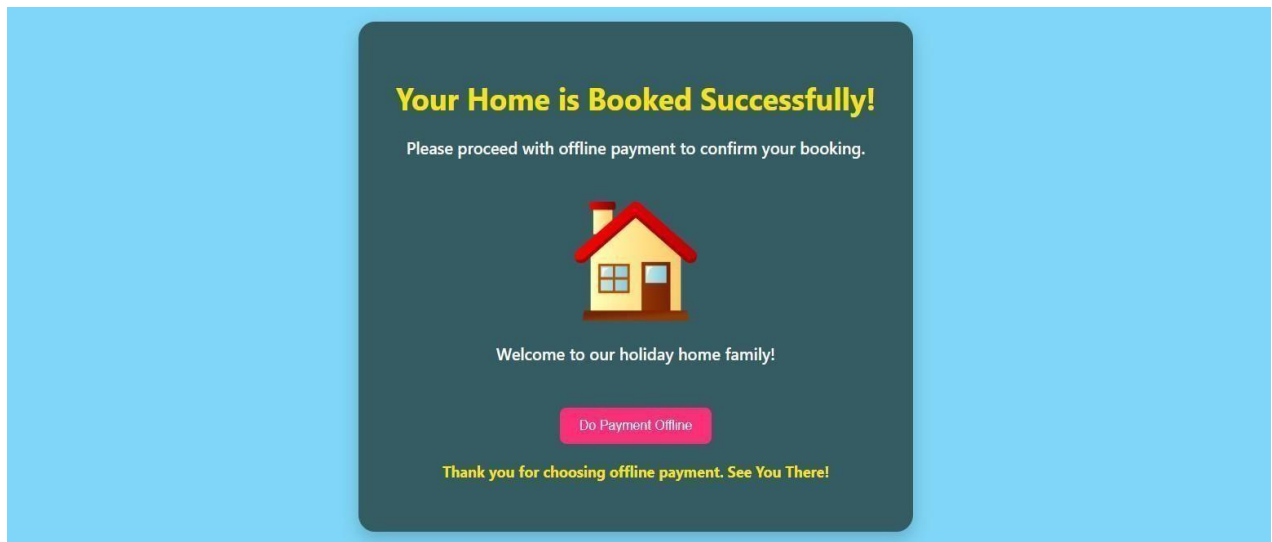
### 6.1.10 Customer Booking Homes

Customer can easily see their booking current as well past bookings



*Figure 6.1.10 Customer Booking Homes*

### 6.1.11 Home Book Successfully



*Figure 6.1.11 Home Book Successfully*

## CHAPTER 7: RESULT ANALYSIS

### 7.1 Performance Metrics Table

To determine the performance and effectiveness of our system, we have made multiple measurements based on testing. Below table shows key performance indicators (KPIs) and outcomes:

Feature	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Status
User as well as House Seller Registration /Login	Secure authentication	Works as expected	Success
Holiday Home Listing	Add/view/edit property listings	Fully functional	Success
Booking System	Book available homes, confirm dates	Smooth and accurate functionality	Success
Profile Update System	Profile Updated	Fully functional	Success
Admin Dashboard	Manage users, listings, bookings	All modules accessible and tested	Success
Responsiveness	desktop support	Fully responsive UI	Success
Database Handling	Efficient data storage and retrieval	Data is consistent and well-managed	Success

*Table 7.1 Performance Metrics Table*

# CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

- **Conclusion**

In conclusion, a holiday homes management website serves as a crucial tool for streamlining the process of renting out vacation properties and enhancing the guest experience. By providing a centralized platform for property listings, bookings, communication, and maintenance management, the website offers convenience and efficiency for both property owners and guests. For property owners and managers, the website simplifies the management of multiple properties, allowing them to easily list their properties, manage bookings, process payments, and communicate with guests. It also helps them ensure the maintenance and upkeep of their properties, leading to higher guest satisfaction and positive reviews. For guests, the website offers a user-friendly interface for browsing and booking holiday homes, providing detailed property information, availability calendars, and secure payment options. It facilitates seamless communication with property owners or managers, enabling guests to ask questions, make special requests, and receive assistance in real-time. Overall, a holiday homes management website fosters trust and transparency between property owners and guests, facilitates efficient operations, and contributes to a positive rental experience for all parties involved. Whether it's a family planning a last-minute getaway or a property owner managing multiple vacation rentals, the website serves as a valuable resource for finding, booking, and enjoying holiday homes around the world.

- **Future Scope**

- **Predictive Location Suggestions:** The system can suggest location as well as category based on user behavior and preferences, increasing personalization and satisfaction.
- **Multi-Lingual Support:** Supporting different languages of the application can bring more customers to the app, enhancing the diversity and accessibility of users.
- **Integration with Any Travel System:** Integrating the application with any Travel Management System for benefit.
- **Payment Option:** Integration of Payment gateway for online payment.

- **Security:** Something which gives the authority like the homeowner is real not fake
- **Community Features:** Adding features such as home sharing, review sharing, and sharing can build a community and generate user interaction.

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