



Property Finder

Discover your perfect home with ease.

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Our Idea

Our real estate app makes finding the perfect property easy and stress-free. It simplifies the search process by cutting through the clutter and complexity of other platforms.

With a user-friendly design, our app helps you quickly search and view properties without getting bogged down by irrelevant details. By focusing on essential features and presenting them clearly, we ensure a smooth and efficient property search experience.



Key Features

Visitors

- Can browse the landing page to understand the app's purpose and benefits.
- Can search and view basic property listings, including essential details like price, location, and property type.
- Have the option to sign up to become registered users.

Key Features

Registered Users

- Secure sign-up & sign-in with user authentication
- “My Properties”: Can save and remove shortlisted properties
- “My Listings”: Can create and manage their own property listings if they are agents

Admin Users

- Can monitor and moderate content, including property listings and user accounts through “Manage Users”

Live Demo

[https://propertyfinder
pro.netlify.app/](https://propertyfinderpro.netlify.app/)

Code Demonstration

```
// Debounced search handler
const debouncedSearch = useCallback(
  debounce(() => {
    let filtered = allProperties;

    if (searchQuery) {
      filtered = filtered.filter(
        (property) =>
          property.address.toLowerCase().includes(searchQuery) ||
          property.suburb.toLowerCase().includes(searchQuery) ||
          property.description.toLowerCase().includes(searchQuery)
      );
    }

    if (propertyType !== "all") {
      filtered = filtered.filter((property) => {
        return property.sellOrRent === propertyType;
      });
    }

    if (priceRange !== "all") {
      const [minPrice, maxPrice] = priceRange.split("-").map(Number);
      filtered = filtered.filter((property) => {
        const price = property.price;
        return price >= minPrice && (maxPrice ? price <= maxPrice : true);
      });
    }

    setFilteredProperties(filtered);
  }, 300),
  [allProperties, searchQuery, propertyType, priceRange]
);
```

The debounced search handler filters properties based on search terms, property type, and price range, updating the results with a delay to improve performance.

Code Demonstration

```
const handleFormSubmit = async (event) => {
  event.preventDefault();
  setIsLoading(true);

  try {
    const response = isEditMode ? await handleEditListing() : await handleCreateListing();

    if (!response.ok) {
      const errorData = await response.json();
      throw new Error(errorData.errorMessage || "Operation failed");
    }

    toast.success(`Property ${isEditMode ? "updated" : "added"} successfully!`);
    navigate("/my-listings");
  } catch (error) {
    toast.error(error.message || "An unexpected error occurred");
  } finally {
    setIsLoading(false);
  }
};
```

The **handleFormSubmit** function manages form submissions, handling both creation and editing of listings, and provides success or error feedback based on the outcome.

It also shows a loading state while processing.

Challenges

```
export const convertToBase64 = (file) => {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const fileReader = new FileReader();
    fileReader.readAsDataURL(file);
    fileReader.onload = () => {
      resolve(fileReader.result);
    };
    fileReader.onerror = (error) => {
      reject(error);
    };
  });
};

export const handleFileUpload = async (e, setter) => {
  const file = e.target.files[0];
  const base64 = await convertToBase64(file);
  setter(base64);
};
```

Struggled to work out a feasible way to get property and profile images uploaded and stored.

Looked into some external hosting options, however, those are either expensive or complicated.

Managed to leverage the built-in function to convert the image into base64 format and get them stored in our DB

Challenges

```
export const isTokenExpired = (token) => {  
  if (!token) return true; // If there's no token, consider  
  
  try {  
    const decodedToken = jwtDecode(token);  
    const currentTime = Date.now() / 1000; // Current time  
  
    return decodedToken.exp < currentTime; // Check if token  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.error("Failed to decode token:", error);  
    return true; // Consider the token expired if there's  
  }  
};
```

```
const token = loggedInUser?.token;  
  
if (token) {  
  if (isTokenExpired(token)) {  
    toast.error("Your session has expired. Please log in again.");  
    setLoggedInUser(null);  
    localStorage.removeItem("loggedInUser");  
    sessionStorage.removeItem("loggedInUser");  
    navigate("/login");  
    return;  
  }  
} else {  
  toast.error("Unable to retrieve your session. Please log in again.");  
  navigate("/login");  
}
```

There were some random errors while firing the api calls to the backend, and we figured out that it was due to the expired token. Hence, we decided to write a helper function to validate the token on every page transition

The End
Thank you!