

**Mini Project Report on
“Property Management System”**

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I. Abstract

The project focuses on providing Property Management to real estate agencies and civilians. This helps customer to save time and get best business solutions.

The real estate business deals with the development of the property and the lease, rent, sale of establishments. It is one of the fastest growing enterprises in India. It has potentially never ending growth.

MOTIVATION:-

As a real estate agent one has to maintain a lot of data. He/ She is involved with clients who has to lease out, rent or sale the property and with the customer who intends to buy, rent or lease the property. Hence it involves lot of information exchange.

The advent of computers can ease out this hassle. With the organized data storage system it allows faster search time, interaction and deal methods. Indeed the DBMS application can be a boom to the field of property management.

OBJECTIVES:-

- The admin should have all type authority.
- The admin should maintain property type and identify it as residential or commercial.
- To manage the registration details, approval details and types of properties.
- To make the system useful for companies or builders to post and edit their offers and availability of the property.
- Manage the information of buyers.
- Editing, adding and updating of records which will result in proper management of data and types of properties

II. Table of Figures

<i>Figure 1 Entity Relationship Diagram</i>	5
<i>Figure 2 Schema Diagram</i>	8
<i>Figure 3 Normalization to 3NF</i>	10
<i>Figure 4 Home Page</i>	16
<i>Figure 5 Sign Up</i>	16
<i>Figure 6 Login</i>	17
<i>Figure 7 Home Page</i>	17
<i>Figure 8 Buyer</i>	18
<i>Figure 9 Seller</i>	18
<i>Figure 10 Seller</i>	19
<i>Figure 11 Rent In</i>	19
<i>Figure 12 Rent In</i>	20
<i>Figure 13 Rent In</i>	20
<i>Figure 14 Broker Login</i>	21
<i>Figure 15 Broker Home Page</i>	21

III. Table of Contents

<u>I.</u>	<u>ABSTRACT</u>	<u>II</u>
<u>II.</u>	<u>TABLE OF FIGURES</u>	<u>III</u>
<u>III.</u>	<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>	<u>IV</u>
<u>1.</u>	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>PROBLEM DEFINITION</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES USED</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>DATABASE DESIGN(ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM)</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>DATABASE SCHEMA</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>RELATIONAL DATABASE DESIGN USING SCHEMA DIAGRAM</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>7.</u>	<u>DATABASE NORMALIZATION TILL 3 NF</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>8.</u>	<u>DDL COMMANDS</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>9.</u>	<u>DCL COMMANDS</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>10.</u>	<u>TRIGGERS</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>11.</u>	<u>PROCEDURE</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>12.</u>	<u>FRONTEND GUI SCREENSHOTS</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>13.</u>	<u>CONCLUSION</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>14.</u>	<u>REFERENCES IN IEEE FORMAT</u>	<u>22</u>

1. Introduction

- a. This document describes the requirements of the “PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”. It sets out the functional and non-functional requirements and includes a description of the user interface and documentation and training requirements. The main objective of the project is to create a tracking system for properties like houses and lands for buying purpose. Our proposed system serves as an aid for both property searchers and property holders.
- b. The PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is highly interactive and taken as an adaptive approach as compared to the existing system along with a set of advanced tracking features. The product will be web based and interactive.
- c. The product to be produced is a Property Management System which will automate the different property tracking and advertising. The system is helpful for normal users who search for properties and property holders. It helps the viewers to view the property pictures and etc.
- d. The Property Management System will have the following features:
- e. The system will handle all the activities for a real-estate organization.
- f. The system will provide the users to search properties advertise property, buy property, even rent property, etc.
- g. It will provide the administrator to control overall management of the system.
- h. This is system will help people find the best property for them based on the location and criteria of property they specify.
- i. It also targets to help users to get the best deal possible

2. Problem Definition

- a. In the old existing Property Management System all information of the property or client proceeded manually and it had to maintain the record of the activity involved in manual system. At the time of searching the property all the records had to be scanned and even after that the people can't be sure they will find a proper property.
- b. It was unreliable and efficient data entry was not possible. Same data is maintained in various file which is leading to redundancy of data. Retrieval of required information was difficult and time consuming. Security of data is very critical issue which was not addressed.
- c. The new database system provide solution to all the problems which was faced by traditional file system. It will keep record of housing properties available on rent or for sale, and will work as connecting bridge between customer and property sellers. The system is highly flexible one and is very efficient to make easy interactions with the client.
- d. Due to this system there is no need to visit various places in search of desired property. The client has to specify what they are looking for and the system accordingly provides the information. The information of various places in search of desired property is can be accessible at one place and you can book an appointment and have a look at the property that you wish to buy.
- e. This system will provide a platform for people to sell and buy property. This will keep record of property either commercial and residential for sale or on rent with their rates and make available for the customers. It will also keep record of contact information of customer and send necessary notices and/or reminders to the customers.
- f. This will help users to list their property for sale and rent and assist users to find properties, in the their desired areas with necessary amenities at a great price.
- g. It keeps record of all deals that take place and can be easily accessible by the admin.
- h. It also provides additional services of linking the users to a broker and financial consultant.
- i. It is a great all in one service that can be easily accessible by users

3. Tools and Technologies Used

a. Tools:

- Python 3.8
- MySQL
- Anaconda IDE
- Spyder
- MySQL Workbench 8
- MySQL Command Client
- PyOt
- PySide
- Qt for Python
- Tkinter
- PHP
- CSS
- Java
- Eclipse
- JSON

b. Technologies:

- Windows OS
- Mac OS
- Linux/ Ubuntu

4. Database Design(Entity Relationship Diagram)

Entities:

- a. Broker
- b. Financial Consultant
- c. Owner
 - i. Seller
 - ii. Landlord
- d. Customer
 - i. Buyer
 - ii. Tenant
- e. Property
 - i. Residential Property
 - ii. Commercial Property
- f. Registration

Relationship Set:

- a. Broker and Owner
 - i. Cardinality: One to Many
Relationship: Assists (Binary Relationship, Degree: 2)
A broker can assist many Owners sell their property.
- b. Broker and Customer
 - i. Cardinality: One to Many
Relationship: Assists (Binary Relationship, Degree: 2)
A broker can assist many Customers to choose the right property at good price.
- c. Financial Consultant and Customer
 - i. Cardinality: One to Many
Relationship: Advises (Binary Relationship, Degree: 2)
A financial customer can advise a customer on whether or not he should invest in the project and also advises type of loan to take if required.
- d. Owner and Property
 - i. Cardinality: One to Many
Relationship: Lists (Binary Relationship, Degree: 2)
An owner can list whichever property he likes for either sale or rent as per his choice. Owner can list many properties.
- e. Customer and Property
 - i. Cardinality: One to Many
Relationship: Looks at (Binary Relationship)
A customer can look at as many properties as he like. He can sell or rent more than one property as well
- f. Registration, Owner, Property and Customer
 - i. Aggregation
Relationship (Degree 4 relationship)

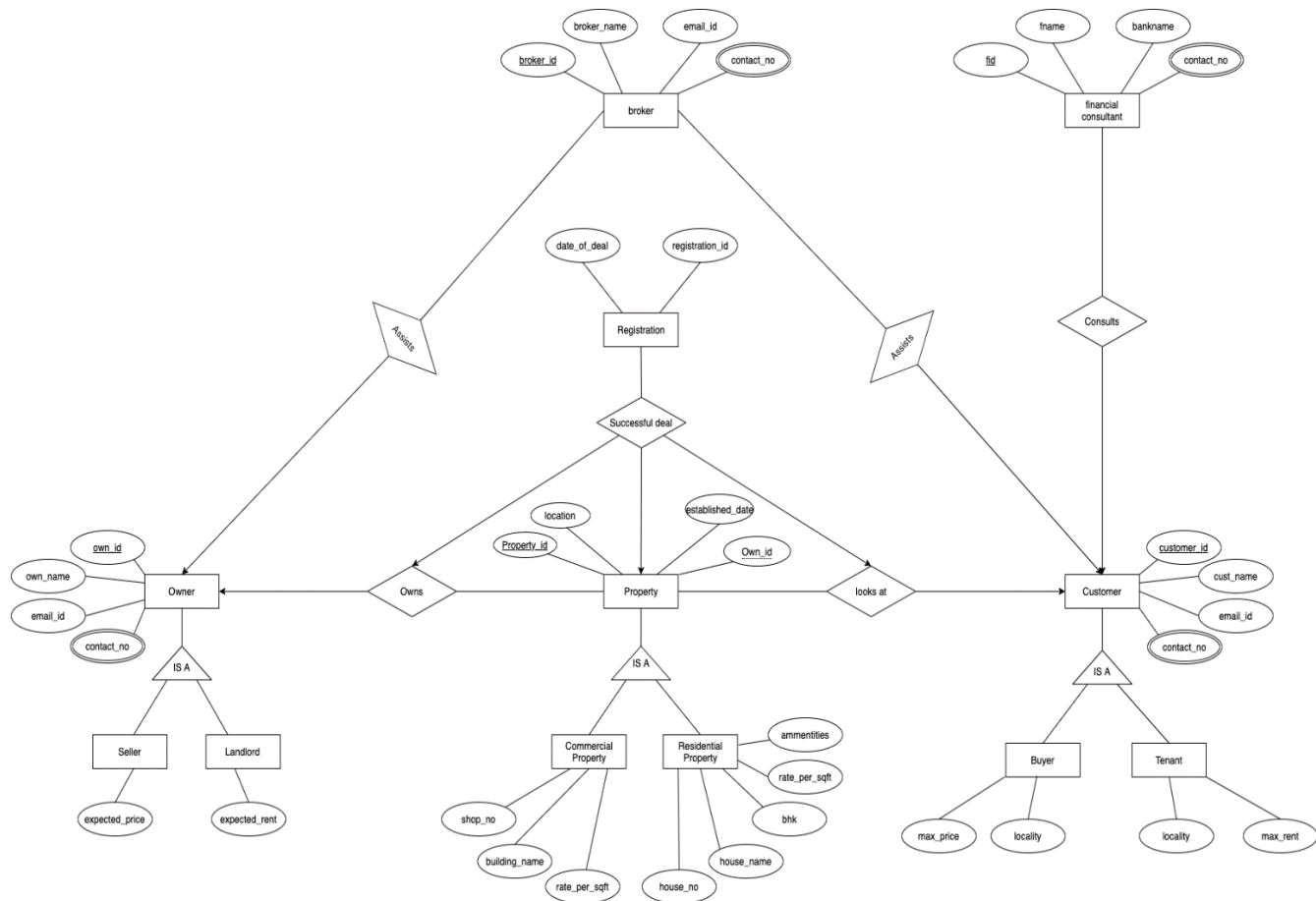


Figure 1 Entity Relationship Diagram

5. Database Schema

Owner(own_id, own_name, email, broker_id)

<u>own_id</u>	own_name	email	broker_id
---------------	----------	-------	-----------

Owner_phone (own_id , contact_no)

<u>own_id</u>	<u>contact_no</u>
---------------	-------------------

Seller (own_id, expected_price, broker_id)

<u>own_id</u>	expected_price	broker_id
---------------	----------------	-----------

Renter (own_id, expected_rate, broker_id)

<u>own_id</u>	expected_rate	broker_id
---------------	---------------	-----------

Property (property_id, location, established_date, own_id, customer_id)

<u>property_id</u>	location	established_date	own_id	customer_id
--------------------	----------	------------------	--------	-------------

Commercial_Property (property_id, shop_no, building_name, rate_per_sqft, own_id, cutomer_id)

<u>property_id</u>	shop_no	building_name	rate_per_sqft	own_id	cutomer_id
--------------------	---------	---------------	---------------	--------	------------

Residential_Property (property_id, house_no, house_name, bhk, rate_per_sqft, ammenties, close_by_services, own_id, customer_id)

<u>property_id</u>	house_no	house_name	bhk	rate_per_sqft	ammenties
--------------------	----------	------------	-----	---------------	-----------

Close_by_services	own_id	customer_id
-------------------	--------	-------------

Customer (customer_id, cust_name, email_id, broker_id, fid)

<u>customer_id</u>	cust_name	email_id	broker_id	fid
--------------------	-----------	----------	-----------	-----

Customer_phone (customer_id, contact_no)

<u>customer_id</u>	<u>contact_no</u>
--------------------	-------------------

Buyer(customer_id, max_price, locality, broker_id, fid)

<u>customer_id</u>	max_price	locality	broker_id	fid
--------------------	-----------	----------	-----------	-----

Tenant(customer_id, max_rent, locality, broker_id, fid)

<u>customer_id</u>	max_rent	locality	broker_id	fid
--------------------	----------	----------	-----------	-----

Broker(broker_id, broker_name, email_id)

<u>broker_id</u>	broker_name	email_id
------------------	-------------	----------

Broker_contact(broker_id, contact_no)

<u>broker_id</u>	<u>contact_no</u>
------------------	-------------------

Financial_consultant(fid, fname, bankname)

<u>fid</u>	fname	bankname
------------	-------	----------

Financial_contact(fid, contact_no)

<u>fid</u>	<u>contact_no</u>
------------	-------------------

Registration(registration_id, date_of_deal, own_id, property_id, customer_id)

<u>registration_id</u>	date_of_deal	own_id	property_id	customer_id
------------------------	--------------	--------	-------------	-------------

6. Relational Database Design using schema diagram

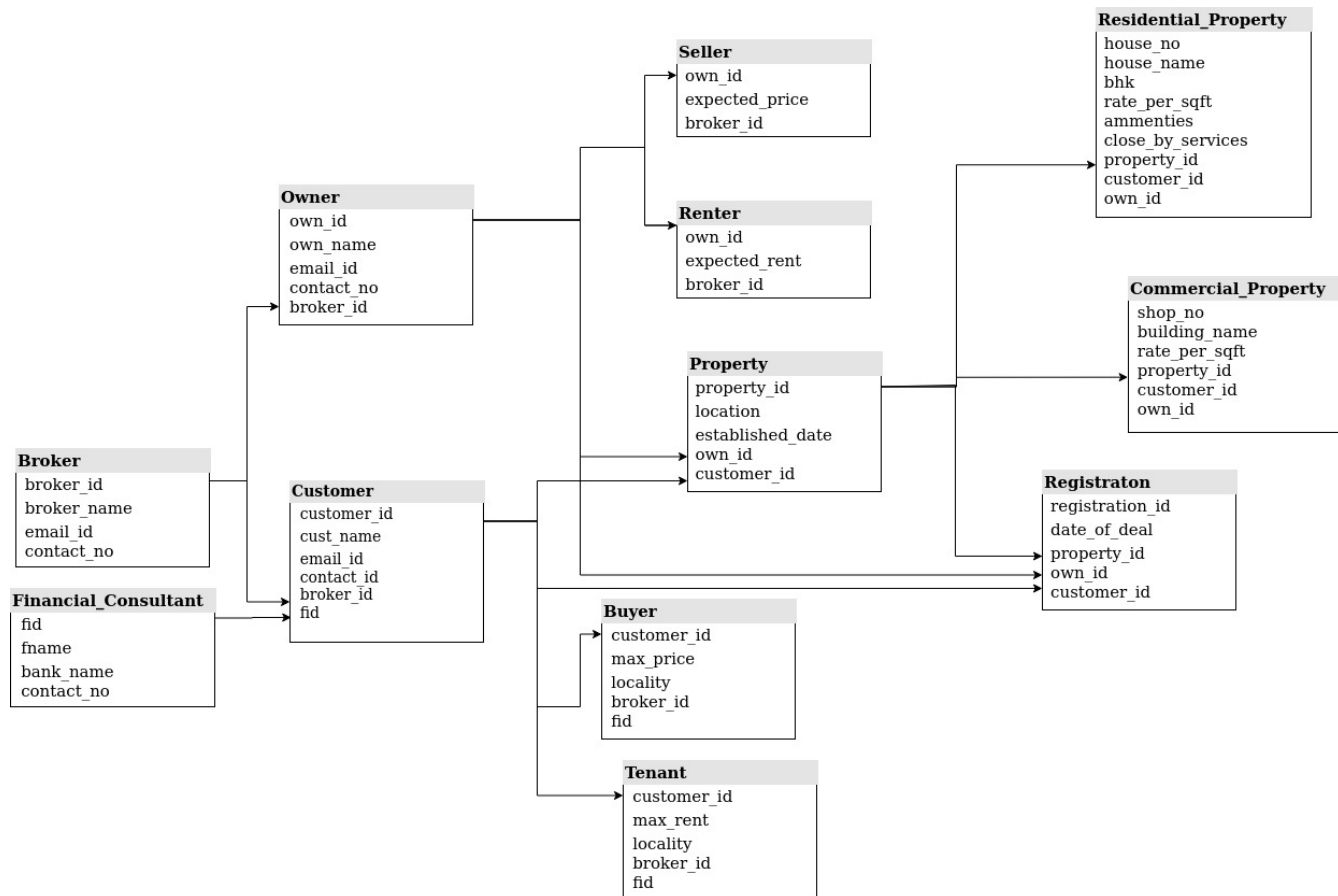


Figure 2 Schema Diagram

7. Database Normalization till 3 NF

There are no transitive or partial dependencies in any of the tables from the ER schema and they are highly atomic hence it satisfies 1NF, 2NF and 3NF state. Therefore the schema is in completely normalised

Thus, most of the tables in the schema are normalized to 3NF

Eg:

In the following table we see that:

own_id, cust_id → own_name, property_no, address, BHK, amenities, customer_name, status

As we see the table is not atomic.

For owner L001 we have two 2 properties enlisted in the same row, therefore the table is not atomic.

We normalize it to 1NF by making separate rows for the entries
The table is now in the 1st Normal Form.

To check if the table has any partial dependencies, we find that there are 2 partial dependencies:

own_id -> own_name, property_no, address, BHK, amenities, status &

cust_id -> customer_name

By creating two separate tables and removing partial dependencies the table is now in 2nd Normal Form.

Next, is to check if there are any transitive dependencies.

As we can see the following transitive dependency exists:

own_id -> own_name, property_no

property_no -> address, BHK, amenities, status

We split these into separate tables and normalize it into 3rd Normal Form.

The steps and normalization procedure is shown in the figure below

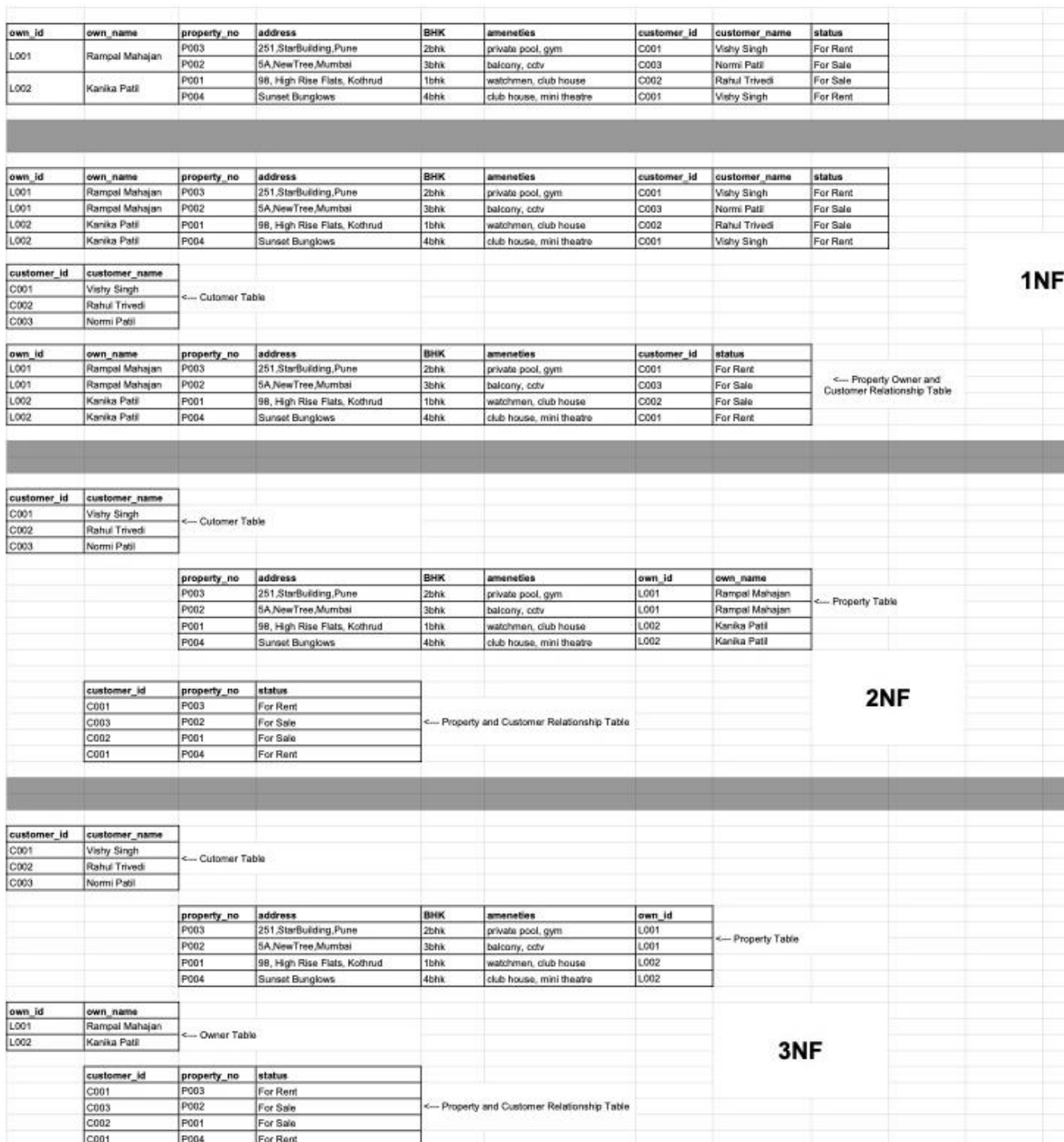


Figure 3 Normalization to 3NF

8. DDL Commands

```
create table broker(
                                broker_id int primary key,
    broker_name varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    email_id varchar(45) NOT NULL,
    brokerpassword text NOT NULL
);
```

```
create table prop_owner(
                                owner_id int primary key,
    owner_name varchar(20),
    email_id varchar(45),
    broker_id int,
    foreign key(broker_id) references broker(broker_id) on update
cascade on delete cascade
);
```

```
create table property(
                                property_id int primary key,
    location varchar(20),
    established_date date,
    owner_id int not null,
    foreign key(owner_id) references prop_owner(owner_id) on update
cascade on delete cascade
);
```

```
create table prop_owner(
    owner_id int primary key,
    owner_name varchar(20),
    email_id varchar(45),
    broker_id int,
    foreign key(broker_id) references broker(broker_id) on update cascade on delete cascade
);

create table owner_contact(
    owner_id int,
    owner_contact_no bigint not null check (owner_contact_no between 1000000000 and 9999999999),
    primary key(owner_id,owner_contact_no)
);

create table seller(
    owner_id int primary key,
    expected_price double,
    broker_id int,
    foreign key(owner_id) references prop_owner(owner_id) on update cascade on delete cascade,
    foreign key(broker_id) references broker(broker_id) on update cascade on delete cascade
);

create table landlord(
    owner_id int primary key,
```

9. DCL Commands

```
insert into prop_owner values (8001, "Pratap Kulkarni", "Pratap@gmail.com", 101),  
                             (8002, "Manoj Kale", "kale@gmail.com", 103),  
                             (8003, "Sudheer Shek", "Sudher@gmail.com", 102),  
                             (8004, "Mehek Kumar", "Kumarmehak@gmail.com", 103),  
                             (8005, "Yashami Joshi", "Joshiyashmi@gmail.com", 102),  
                             (8006, "Ram Verma", "vermaram@gmail.com", 101);
```

```
insert into owner_contact values (8001, 7854126394),  
                                (8001, 9587412563),  
                                (8002, 7458123694),  
                                (8003, 7894561235),  
                                (8004, 9568741236),  
                                (8005, 9854216378),  
                                (8006, 9857461321),  
                                (8006, 8741259631);
```

```
insert into property values (9001, "Kothrud", "1999-03-26", 8001),  
                            (9002, "Bhusari", "2015-03-20", 8002),  
                            (9003, "Vimannagar", "2003-04-06", 8003),  
                            (9004, "Baner", "1993-03-06", 8004),  
                            (9005, "Bavdhan", "1994-03-20", 8005),  
                            (9006, "Aundh", "2019-10-26", 8006);
```



```
insert into property values (9001,"Kothrud","1999-03-26",8001),  
                             (9002,"Bhusari","2015-03-20",8002),  
                             (9003,"Vimannagar","2003-04-06",8003),  
                             (9004,"Baner","1993-03-06",8004),  
                             (9005,"Bavdhan","1994-03-20",8005),  
                             (9006,"Aundh","2019-10-26",8006);
```

```
insert into residential_property values (9001,4005,"Green Clouds",3,6500),  
                                         (9002,4006,"Rangers",5,7500),  
                                         (9003,4007,"Nagari",2,4500);
```

```
⌕ create table ammanetier/
```

10. Triggers

```

delimiter $
create trigger del_property after delete on property
for each row
begin
insert into registration values (old.property_id, current_date(), old.owner_id,
old.property_id, old.cust_id);
end$

```

```

delimiter $
create trigger cancel_trans after update on property
for each row
begin
delete from customer where cust_id = old.cust_id;
delete from cust_contact where cust_id = old.cust_id;
end$

```

```

delimiter $
create trigger del_property after delete on property
for each row
begin
insert into registration values (old.property_id, current_date(), old.owner_id, old.property_id, old.cust_id);
end$

```

```

delimiter $
create trigger cancel_trans after update on property
for each row
begin
delete from customer where cust_id = old.cust_id;
delete from cust_contact where cust_id = old.cust_id;
end$

```

11. Procedure

```

delimiter $
create procedure update_cust()
begin
declare cid int;
declare pid int;
declare done int default 0;
declare counter int default 0;
declare limit1 int;
declare c1 cursor for select cust_id, property_id from customer;
declare continue handler for not found set done = 1;
select count(cust_id) into limit1 from customer;

open c1;

while counter < limit1 do

fetch c1 into cid, pid;
update property set cust_id = cid where property_id = pid;

set counter = counter + 1;
select counter;
end while;
end $

```

```

delimiter $
create procedure update_cust()
begin
declare cid int;
declare pid int;
declare done int default 0;
declare counter int default 0;
declare limit1 int;
declare c1 cursor for select cust_id, property_id from customer;
declare continue handler for not found set done = 1;
select count(cust_id) into limit1 from customer;

open c1;

while counter < limit1 do

fetch c1 into cid, pid;
update property set cust_id = cid where property_id = pid;

set counter = counter + 1;
select counter;
end while;
end $

```

12. Frontend GUI screenshots

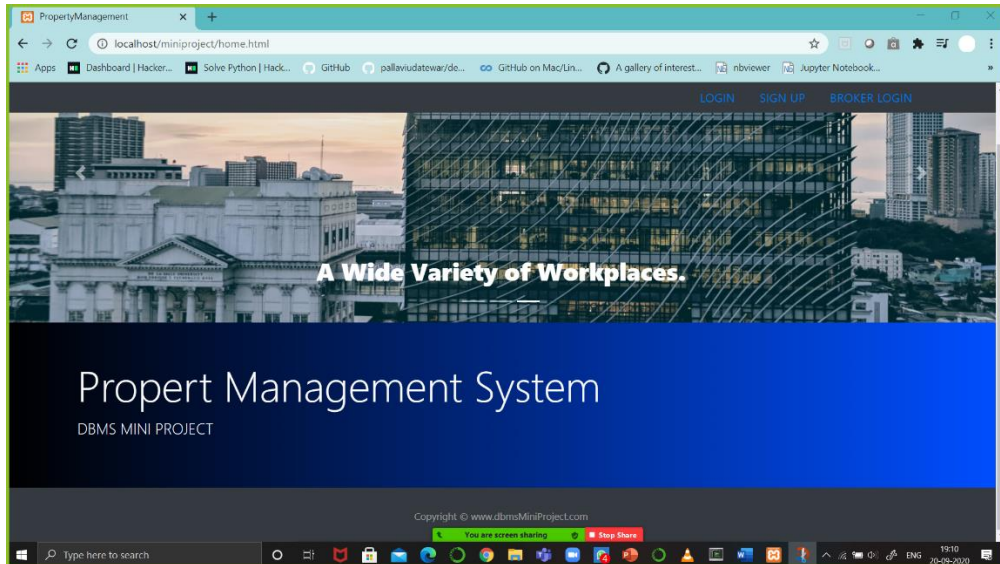


Figure 4 Home Page

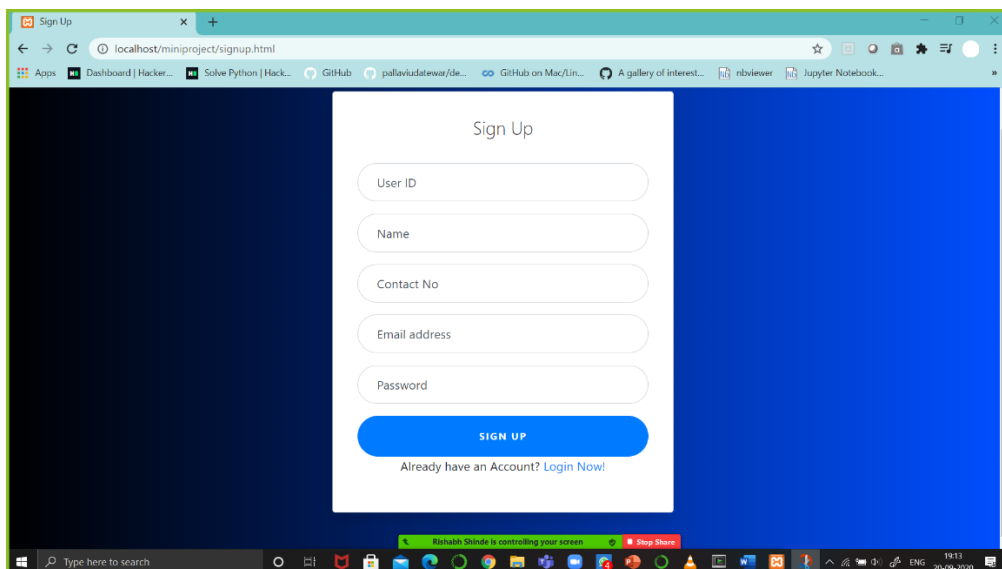


Figure 5 Sign Up

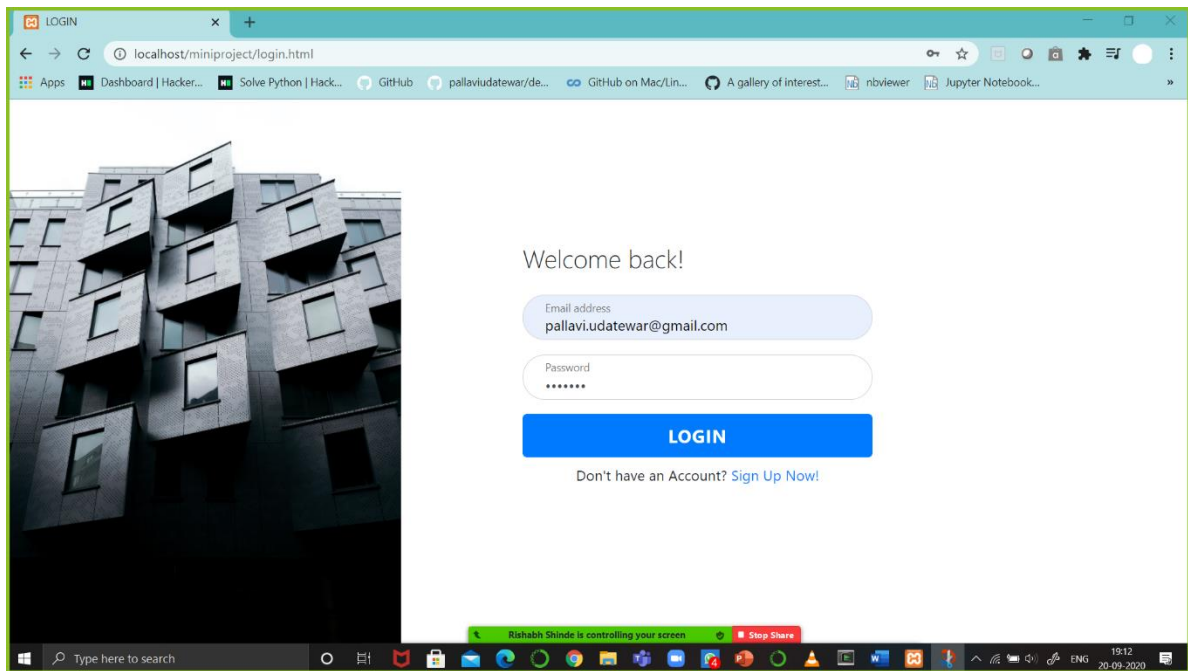


Figure 6 Login

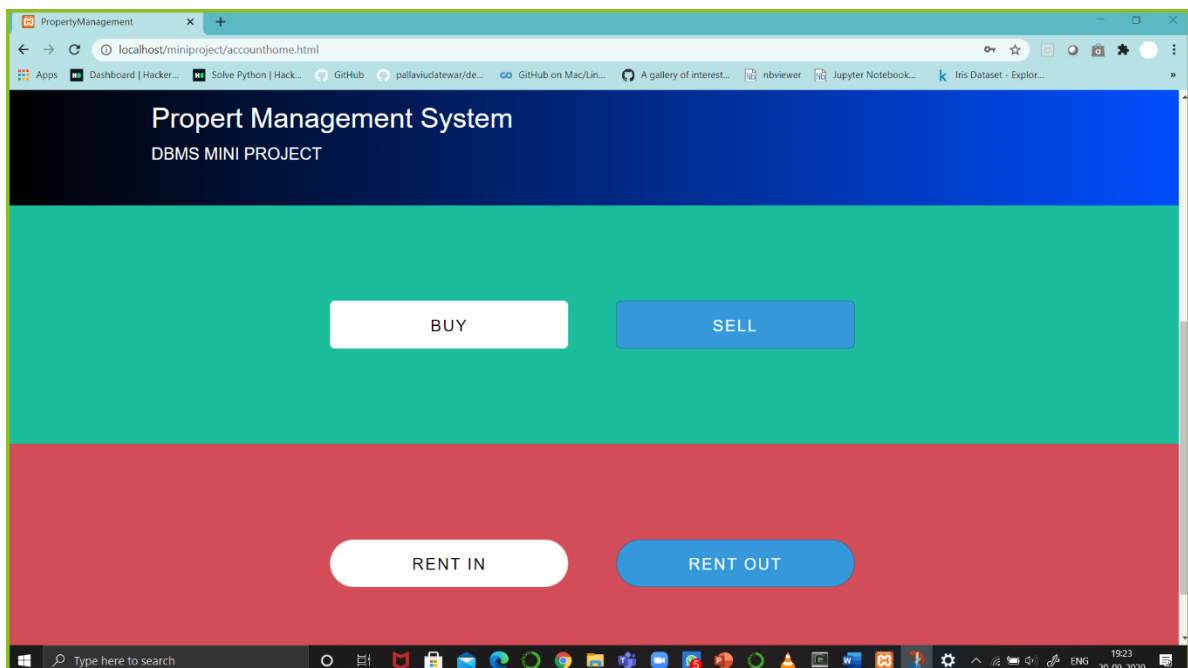


Figure 7 Home Page

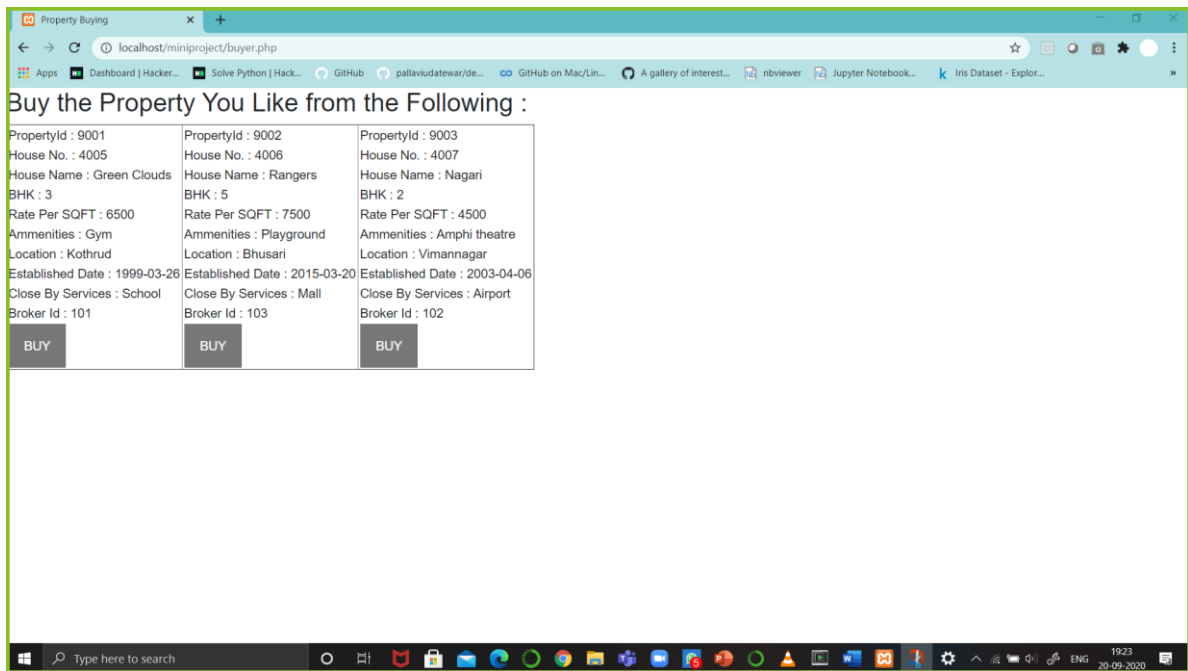


Figure 8 Buyer

Sell Property

localhost/miniproject/seller.php

Please Fill The Form

[HOME](#)

Hey, pallavi.udatewar@gmail.com!

User ID:

NAME:

E-MAIL ID:

CONTACT NO:

PROPERTY ID:

LOCATION:

ESTABLISHED DATE:

AMMENITIES:

CLOSE BY SERVICES:

RATE PER SQUAREFEET:

Figure 9 Seller

PROPERTY ID:

LOCATION:

ESTABLISHED DATE:

AMMENITIES:

CLOSE BY SERVICES:

RATE PER SQUAREFEET:

EXPECTED PRICE:

BROKER:

TYPE OF PROPERTY: ☒ RESIDENTIAL ☐ COMMERCIAL

Details of Your Residential Property

NAME OF THE HOUSE:

NO. OF THE HOUSE:

BHK:

[LOGOUT](#)

Figure 10 Seller

Rent In the Property You Like from the Following :

PropertyId : 9004 House No. : 5005 Building Name : Lunkad Rate Per SQFT : 5600 Ammenities : AC Location : Baner Established Date : 1993-03-06 Close By Services : IT sector Broker Id : 103	PropertyId : 9005 House No. : 5006 Building Name : Skymax Rate Per SQFT : 5050 Ammenities : Store Room Location : Bavdhan Established Date : 1994-03-20 Close By Services : Hospital Broker Id : 102	PropertyId : 9006 House No. : 5007 Building Name : Galaxy Rate Per SQFT : 9600 Ammenities : Parking Location : Aundh Established Date : 2019-10-26 Close By Services : Airport Broker Id : 101
<input type="button" value="Rent In"/>	<input type="button" value="Rent In"/>	<input type="button" value="Rent In"/>

Figure 11 Rent In

Please Fill The Form To Rent The Property

[HOME](#)

Hey, pallavi.udatewar@gmail.com!

User ID:

NAME:

E-MAIL ID:

CONTACT NO:

PROPERTY ID:

LOCATION:

ESTABLISHED DATE:

AMMENITIES:

CLOSE BY SERVICES:

RATE PER SQUAREFEET:

Figure 12 Rent In

PROPERTY ID:

LOCATION:

ESTABLISHED DATE:

AMMENITIES:

CLOSE BY SERVICES:

RATE PER SQUAREFEET:

EXPECTED RENT PRICE:

BROKER:

TYPE OF PROPERTY: ☒ RESIDENTIAL ☐ COMMERCIAL

Details of Your Residential Property

NAME OF THE HOUSE:

NO. OF THE HOUSE:

BHK:

[LOGOUT](#)

Figure 13 Rent In

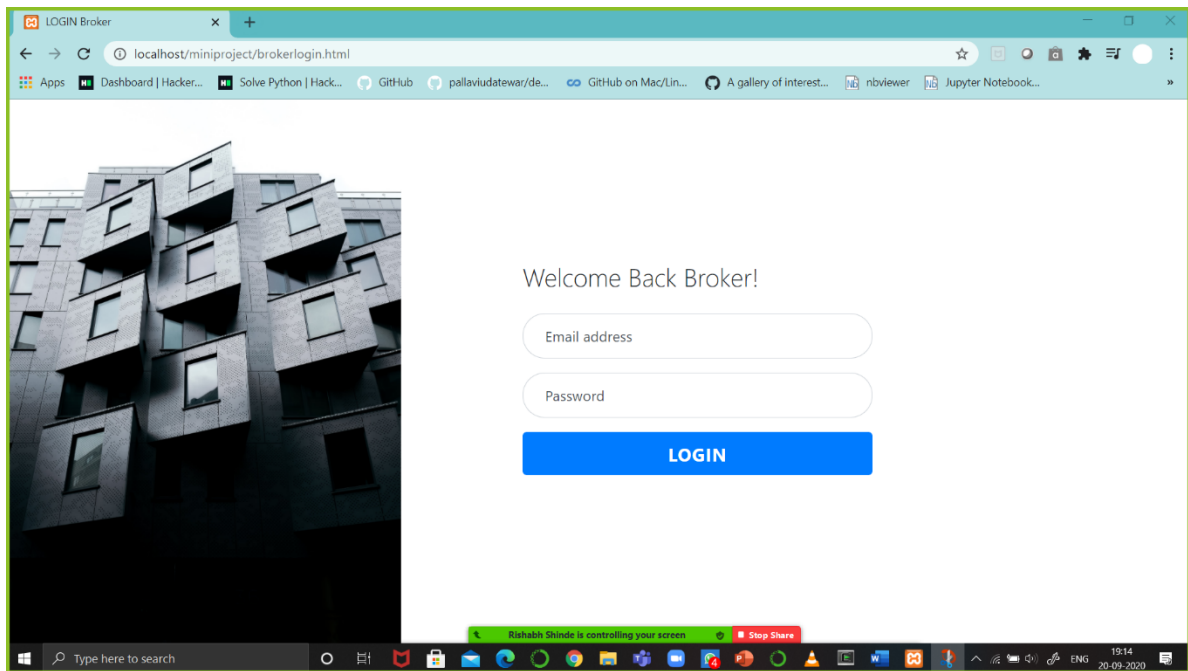


Figure 14 Broker Login

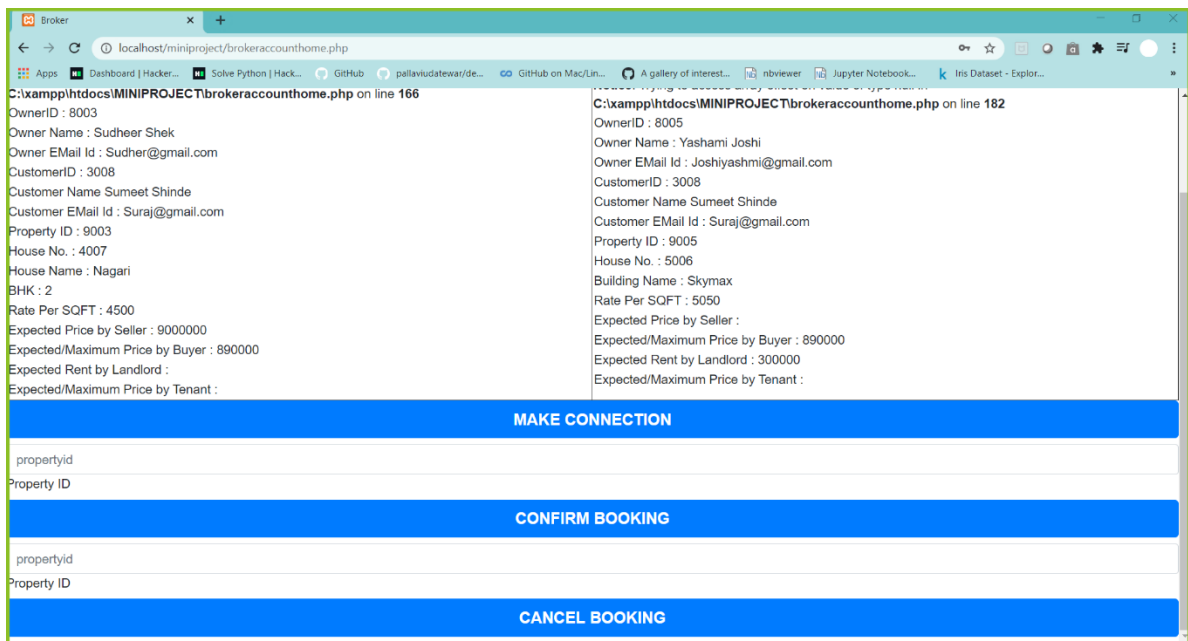


Figure 15 Broker Home Page

13. Conclusion

Thus, we have implemented DBMS properties to create a property management system that helps people buy and sell their properties at a convenient price. We have successfully used MySQL at the backend and linked to the front end which we made in html using PHP.

14. References in IEEE format

https://www.w3schools.com/php/php_mysql_connect.asp
https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_css_signup_form.asp
<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/>
https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_css_login_form.asp
<https://htmlcheatsheet.com/>