Date	20-06-2025
Team ID	LTVIP2025TMID29567
Project Name	LEASE MANAGEMENT
Maximum Marks	

### **CHAPTER-4**

### **PROJECT DESIGN**

# 4.1 - Existing System (Problem Solution Fit):

In many organizations, lease management is still handled through manual processes or basic spreadsheet tools, which leads to inefficiencies, errors, and compliance risks. Here's a breakdown of the current landscape and how a Lease Management System (LMS) addresses these challenges:

## **Problems in the Existing System**

Challenge	Description
Fragmented	Lease documents and tenant info are scattered across emails, folders,
Data	and spreadsheets.
Missed	No automated alerts for renewals, rent reviews, or compliance checks.
Deadlines	
Limited Visibility	Stakeholders lack real-time access to lease status, financials, and
	occupancy.
Manual	Financial reports and lease summaries require time-consuming manual
Reporting	compilation.
Compliance	Difficulty adhering to standards like ASC 842 or IFRS 16 without
Risks	integrated tools.

## **Solution Fit: What LMS Offers**

LMS Feature		How It Solves the Problem							
Centralized	Lease	All leas	All lease data stored in one secure, searchable platform.						
Repository									
<b>Automated Notifications</b>		Alerts	for	key	dates	like	renewals,	expirations,	and
		payme	nts.						

Role-Based Access		Ensures	secure,	permission-based	collaboration	across	
		teams.					
Integrated	Compliance	Built-in support for accounting standards and audit trails.					
Tools							
Analytics & Dashboards		Real-time insights into lease performance, occupancy.					

# 4.2 - Proposed System (Proposed Solution):

The Proposed Lease Management System (LMS) is a centralized, cloud-based platform designed to overcome the limitations of manual lease tracking and fragmented data management. It offers automation, transparency, and scalability for managing property leases, tenant interactions, and financial compliance.

# ✓ Key Features of the Proposed System

Feature	Description					
Centralized Dashboard	Real-time overview of lease status, payments, and property					
	occupancy					
Automated Alerts	Notifications for lease renewals, rent due dates, and compliance					
	deadlines					
Digital Lease Contracts	E-signature support and version control for lease agreements					
Tenant Portal	Self-service access for payments, documents, and maintenance					
	requests					
Role-Based Access	Secure permissions for admins, managers, and tenants					
Control						
Compliance Tools	Built-in support for ASC 842, IFRS 16, and GASB 87 standards					
Reporting & Analytics	Customizable dashboards for financial insights and lease					
	performance					
Integration APIs	Connects with ERP, CRM, and accounting systems					

# **How It Solves Existing Problems**

Existing Challenge	LMS Solution
Manual record-keeping	Digital repository with search and filter capabilities
Missed deadlines	Automated reminders and calendar sync
Limited visibility	Real-time dashboards and mobile access
Compliance risks	Standardized workflows and audit trails
Poor communication	In-app messaging and centralized notifications

### 4.3 - Solution Architecture:

The **Solution Architecture** defines how the proposed Lease Management System will be structured to meet business needs, ensure scalability, and support integration across modules and external systems. It outlines the **logical components**, **data flow**, and **technology stack** that enable the system to function cohesively.

## **Layered Architecture Overview**

Layer	Components & Responsibilities
Presentation	Web & mobile interfaces (React.js / Angular), user dashboards, tenant
Layer	portals
<b>Application Layer</b>	Business logic for lease creation, approval workflows, payment
	processing, notifications
Data Layer	Relational DB (PostgreSQL / MySQL) for structured data; MongoDB for
	document storage
Integration Layer	RESTful APIs, GraphQL, Webhooks for ERP/CRM/accounting system
	connectivity
Security Layer	OAuth 2.0, JWT, SSL/TLS encryption, role-based access control
Analytics Layer	Power BI / Tableau for lease performance, occupancy trends, financial
	forecasting
Infrastructure	Cloud hosting (AWS / Azure), containerization (Docker), orchestration
Layer	(Kubernetes)

# **Key Architectural Principles**

- Modularity: Each module (e.g., lease, tenant, payment) is independently deployable
- Scalability: Cloud-native design supports growing portfolios
- **Security-first**: Encryption, access control, and audit trails
- Interoperability: Open APIs for seamless integration

