"Work O"

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

Heena Solanki (140670107032) Hinal Patel (140670107033) Raksha Panchal (140670107059)

Done under guidance of
Prof. Pravina Shah
In fulfilment of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

In

COMPUTER ENGINEERING



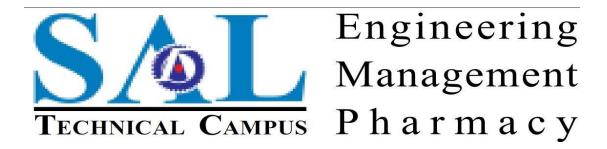
SAL Institute of Technology & Engineering Research, Ahmedabad

Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad

April, 2018



COMPUTER ENGINEERING 2017-2018



CERTIFICATE

Date:

This is to certify that the project on "Work O" has been carried out by Heena Solanki (140670107032), Hinal Patel (140670107033) and Raksha Panchal (140670107059) under my guidance in fulfilment of the degree of bachelor of engineering in Computer Engineering (VIII semester) of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2017-18

Internal Guide Project coordinator Head of Department

Prof. Pravina Shah Prof. Biren Patel Dr S.G. Desai

Acknowledgement

We have a great pleasure in presenting this project report on "Work O" and to express our deep regard to towards those who have offered their valuable time and guidance in our hour of need. We would like to express our gratitude to our inspiring internal guide Mrs. Pravina Shah, who gave us the guidance and encouraged us throughout this project. We would like to thank SAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH, Ahmedabad for giving us the facility to perform this project. We furthermore would like to thank the head of computer department, Dr S.G. Desai.

It's our pleasure in offering sincere thanks to our external guide Sir Prashant Thakkar (trainee at Icreate training centre) who has been a great support in our project phase. Last but not least, we would like to thank all for the direct and indirect help provided by friends, parents and the staff of this college.

With regards,

Heena Solanki (140670107032) Hinal Patel (140670107033) Raksha Panchal (140670107059)

Abstract

'Work O' is application where different contractors get work from real estate companies. Through this application real estate companies can add their projects with custom needs like budgets, types of property, address and location, project deadline details etc.

Contractors can bid on their projects and can track status of work. Contractors also get minimum amount from company for their bid. Contractors and real estate companies can chat.

Real estate company can also give feedbacks to contractors and customers. They can search contractors for projects of real estate area wise and as per their requirement and they can have the best for investment of their property and customer can also give feedback for this.

Users:

- Admin
- Real estate company
- Contractor
- Investor(optional)

Admin

- Admin authenticate Real estate company and their projects.
- Admin can maintain all history of bidding, work and all payments.

Real estate company

- Real estate company can add their profile with photos.
- Real estate company add projects with area, type, price etc.
- Real estate company view all bid and view contractor profile.
- Real estate company can approve or reject request of contractor bidding.
- Real estate can view investments of user for their projects.

Contractors:

- Contractors are register themselves with profile and view or search the projects by company, area, budgets etc.
- Contractors can bid for projects.
- Contractors can chat with company.

Investors (optional):

Customers search projects of Real estate area wise and also they can invest in group.

List of Tables

Table.no	TABLES	Page No
2.1	Login table	8
2.2	Registration table for real estate agent	8
2.3	Registration table for contractor	9
2.4	Registration table for investment	9
2.4	Payment Table	10
2.6	Add project Table	10
2.7	Add property Table	11
2.8	Manage request table	11
2.9	Chatting Table	12
2.10	Test Case	30

List of figure

Sr.no	FIGURES	Page.no
Figure 3.1	Activity diagram	12
Figure 3.2	Sequence diagram	13
Figure 3.3	Use case diagram	14
Figure 3.4	E-R diagram	15
Figure 4.0	Data flow diagram components	17
Figure 4.1	Level 0 DFD	18
Figure 4.1	Level 1 DFD	19
Figure 4.1	Level 2 DFD	21

INDEX

Sr No.	Contents	Page No.
1	Acknowledgement	I
2	Abstract	II
3	List Of Tables	III
4	List of figures	IV
Chapter no.	Topic	Page no.
1	Introduction	1
	1.1 Project purpose	2
	1.2 Project scope	2
	1.3 Project objectives and goals	3
	1.4 Specific requirements and functionalities	4
	1.5 System attributes	5
2	Data Dictionary	6
3	UML	11
	3.1 Activity Diagrams	12
	3.2 Sequence Diagram	13
	3.3 Use case Diagram	14
	3.4 E-R Diagram	15
4	Data Flow Diagram	16
	DFD components	17
	4.1 level 0	18
	4.2 level 1	19
	4.3 level 2	21
5	Snap Shots	23
6	Testing	27
7	Future Enhancement	31
8	Conclusion	32
9	Reference	33
10	Appendices	34

Appendix- I: Business Model canvas Appendix- II: Periodic Progress Report

Appendix- III: Patent Report

Appendix- IV : Plagiarism Report

Chapter-1 Introduction

1.1 Project Purpose

This website is an online real estate where contractors, investors and real estate agent interact with each other, through which a user can access its information and manage all the adding, updating, deleting the assets and some of its tasks.

The Admin user can update the information regarding property selling and buying and cancellation. The system is very useful for the companies who develop apartments, hotels, villa, residential properties and commercial properties. Companies or individual agents can also advertise their property.

1.2 Project scope

The realm of World Wide Web have spread across millions of household, so naturally, Internet has become by far the best platform for real estate marketing today. Nowadays when everything is online, how is it possible that real estate left web application behind. There are lot of real estate companies who advertise their property online so idea behind developing this application is that their property can also be constructed or invest in property using this. These applications are not widely popular but in future, they have large managing property scope of growth.

This website is an online real estate management through which individual agent or buyer can maintain their property document keeping registration and also access its information and manage all the adding, updating, deleting the some of its tasks .The Admin user can inform their agent for regarding to property and update the information regarding property and cancellation of property or changing buyer choice.

The system is very useful for the companies or builders that can post and edit their properties and their personal info and admin can monitor records of all of them. The system is also useful which also keeps track of account details of buyer and investor and also Real Estate System industry.

1.3 Project Objectives

 The system should have a login. A login box should appear when the system is invoked.

- The Admin should have all the type of authority.
- The Admin should maintain property. Admin identify users type as it is real agent, contractor or investor.
- The admin user can inform their agents for regarding to property and update the information regarding property and cancellation of property or changing contractor's choice.
- The investor should invest in the property with details of property.
- The system is very useful for the contractors that can post and edit their properties and their personal information and admin can monitor records of all of them.
- The system is also useful which also keep track of account details of contractors and Investors and also RES Industry.

1.4 Project Goals

- Planned approach towards working: The working in the organization will be well planned and organized. The data will be stored properly in data stores, which will help in retrieval of information as well its storage.
- **Accuracy:** The level of accuracy in the proposed system cannot be decided. Because here user invest and another user build the property. There is no guarantee.
- **Reliability:** The reliability of the proposed system will be high due to the above stated reasons. The reason for the increased reliability of the system is that now there would be proper storage of information.

1.5 Specific Requirements:

Software requirements:

- Any Version of browser after Mozilla Firefox 4.0, Internet Explorer 6.0
- Java IDE

Hardware requirements:

- Any processor after Pentium 4.
- Any version of Windows XP or later.

1.6 Functional and Non-Functional Requirement:

• Functional Requirement: - Since this project uses database and control, it needs the retrieval of information from the database. It needs access of Database from a front end, as MySQL sever is a Microsoft Family product, it provides easy linking to the database, along with the flexibility required to develop a user-friendly from end.

• Functional Requirements

- **a. Usability:** The interface should use terms and concepts, which are drawn from the experience of the people who will make most of the system.
- **b. Efficiency:** The system must provide easy and fast access without consuming more cost.
- **c. Reliability:** User should never be surprised by the behavior of the system end it's easy to use to stored data and easy to used transfer voice data(only .war files)

1.7 System attributes:

• Reliability

This system is designed to have very simple database just to cater the exact need of real estate management. It is tested for all the constrains at development stage.

Availability

This system will only be available till the system on which it is installed is running.

• Security

This system is provided with authentication without which no user can pass. So only the legitimate users are allowed to use the application. If the legitimate users share the authentication information then the system is open to outsiders.

• Maintainability

There will be no maintenance required for the software. The database is provided by the end-user therefore is maintained by this user.

Work 0		Team id: 12054
	Chapter 2	
	Data Dictionary	
	2 0000 2 0000 1001 9	

2.0 Data Dictionary

Data dictionaries are an integral component of analysis, since data flow diagram does not fully describe the subjects of the investigation.

A data dictionary is a catalogue of the element in a system. This elements focus on data and the way are structured to meet user's requirements and needs. The major elements are data flow stores and processes. Data dictionary stores details and description of these elements.

The data dictionary contains two types of description as following:

- **Data Elements-** The most fundamental data level is the data element. It is the building block for all others in the system.
- **Data structure-** It is a set of items that are related to one as another that describes the components in the system

It is develop during data analysis and assists analysis involved in determining the system .Four main reasons of analysis are:

- To manage the details in large system.
- To communicate a common meaning for all system elements.
- To determine the features of the systems.
- To locate the errors and omissions in the system.

Table 2.1 Login

Sr.No	Column Type	Data Type	Constraint	Description
1	lid	int(50)	Primary key	Primary key of login table
2	Uname	Varchar(20)	Not null	Enter User name
3	Pwd	Varchar(20)	Not null	Password of user
4	role	Varchar(20)	Not null	Role of user

Table 2.2 Registration table for Real estate agent:-

Sr.no	Column type	Data type	constraint	Description
1	rid	Int(50)	Primary key	Primary key of this table
2	rname	Varchar(50)	Not null	Name of RE user
3	company	Varchar(50)	Not null	Name of company
4	r_city	Varchar(50)	Not null	City of user
5	rexp	int(30)	allow null	Experience
6	RE_lisence	Varchar(50)	allow null	License of agent
7	rphone	Number(10)	Not null	Contact number
8	lid	Int(50)	Foreign key	Foreign key from login table

Table 2.3 Registration table for contractor:-

Sr.no	Column type	Data type	constraint	Description
1	cid	Int(50)	Primary key	Primary key of this table
2	cname	Varchar(50)	Not null	Name of contractor
3	C_email	Varchar(50)	Not null	Email of contractor
4	company	Varchar(50)	Not null	Name of company
5	C_city	Varchar(50)	Not null	City of user
6	cexp	int(30)	allow null	Experience of contractor
7	cphone	varchar(10)	Not null	Contact number
8	lid	Int(50)	Foreign key	Foreign key from login table

Table 2.4 Registration table for investor:-

Sr.no	Column type	Data type	constraint	Description
1	id	Int(50)	Primary key	Primary key table
2	iname	Varchar(50)	Not null	Name of contractor
3	iemail	Varchar(50)	Not null	Email of contractor
4	Percent0fInvest	Varchar(50)	allow null	Amount of investment
5	icity	Varchar(50)	Not null	City of user
6	iphone	varchar(10)	Not null	Contact number
7	lid	Int(50)	Foreign key	Foreign key from login table

Table 2.5 Payment table:-

Sr.no	Column type	Data type	Constraint	Description
1	tid	Int	Primary key	Transaction id
2	txnid	Varchar(50)	Not null	Transaction number
3	txdate	Varchar(50)	Not null	Transaction date
4	amount	Varchar(50)	Not null	Payment amount
5	message	Varchar(50)	Not null	Message for transaction
6	iid	Int	Not null	Foreign key from investor
7	prid	int	Not null	Foreign key from addpropR

Table 2.6 Add Project table:-

Sr.no	Column type	Data type	constraint	Description
1	pid	Int(50)	Primary key	Primary key of this table
2	projname	Varchar(50)	Not null	Name of project
2	projtype	Varchar(50)	Not null	Type of property
3	location	Varchar(50)	Not null	Area of project
4	worth	Varchar(50)	Not null	Price of contract
6	image	varchar(50)	Not null	Image of property
7	rid	Int(50)	Foreign key	Foreign key from real estate table
8	duration	Varchar(50)	Not null	Time for completion

Table 2.7 Add Property table:-

Sr.no	Column type	Data type	constraint	Description
1	prid	Int(50)	Primary key	Primary key of this table
2	propname	Varchar(50)	Not null	Name of property
2	proptype	Varchar(50)	Not null	Type of property
3	location	Varchar(50)	Not null	Area of property
4	worth	Varchar(50)	Not null	Price of property
6	image	varchar(50)	Not null	Image of property
7	rid	Int(50)	Foreign key	Foreign key from real estate table
8	rno	Varchar(50)	Not null	Property's registration number

Table 2.8 Manage Requests table:-

Sr.no	Column type	Data type	Constraint	Description
1	mrid	Int(50)	Primary key	request id is primary key of this table
2	cid	Int (50)	Foreign key	Of contractor table
3	pid	Int (50)	Foreign key	Of add project table
4	rid	Int(50)	Foreign key	Of real estate table
5	status	Varchar(50)	Not null	Status of request

Table 2.9 Chatting module table:-

Sr.no	Column type	Data type	Constraint	Description
1	mid	Int	Not null	Message id
2	msg	Varchar(100)	Not null	Chat data
3	date	Varchar(50)	Not null	Chatting date
4	sendid	Int	Not null	Sender's id
5	recvid	Int	Not null	Receiver's id

Work 0		Team id: 12054
	Chapter 3	
	UML Diagran	i

3.1 Activity Diagram

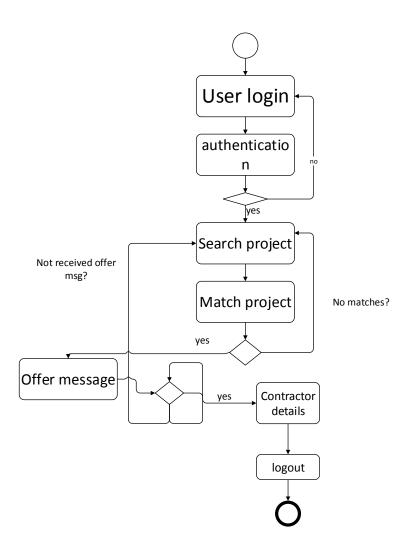


Figure 3.1

3.2 Sequence Diagram

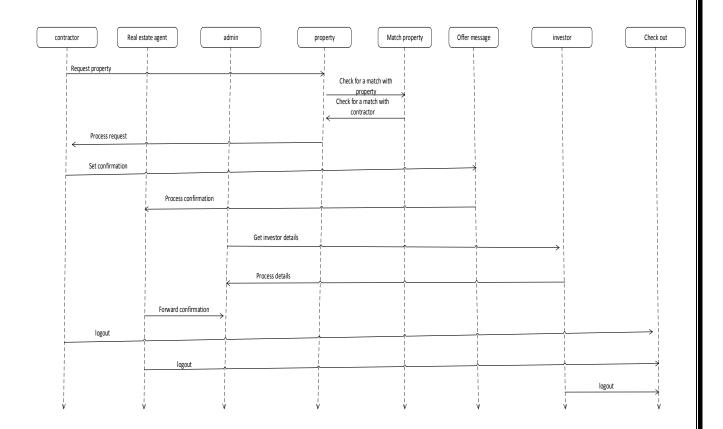


Figure 3.2

3.3 Use-case diagram

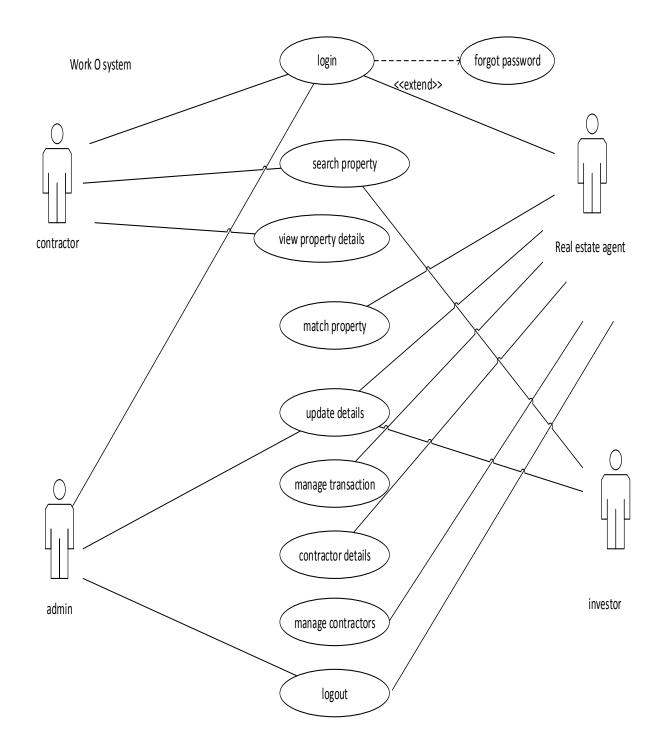


Figure 3.3

3.4 Entity Relationship diagram

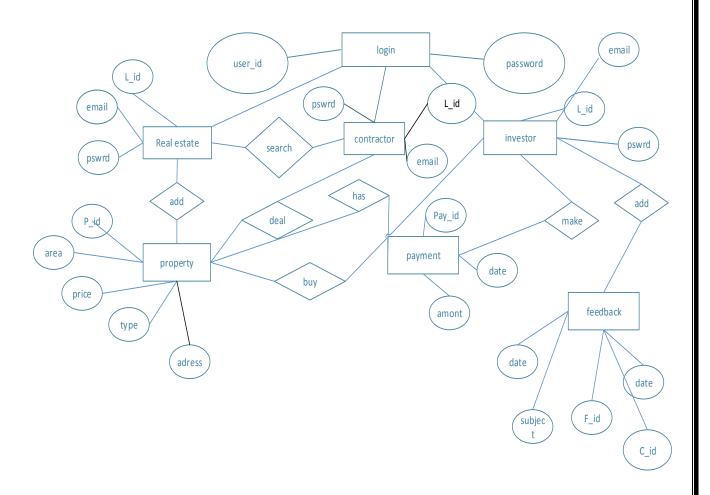


Figure 3.4

	Team id: 12054
Chapter 4	
	140
Data flow diagra	<i>lm</i>

4.0 Data flow diagrams

Data flow diagrams are also known as bubble charts. DFD is a designing tool used in the top-down approach to Systems Design. This context-level DFD is next "exploded", to produce a Level 1 DFD that shows some of the detail of the system being modeled. The Level 1 DFD shows how the system is divided into sub-systems (processes), each of which deals with one or more of the data flows to or from an external agent, and which together provide all of the functionality of the system as a whole. It also identifies internal data stores that must be present in order for the system to do its job.

Physical vs. logical DFD:

A logical DFD captures the data flows that are necessary for a system to operate. It describes the processes that are undertaken, the data required and produced by each process, and the stores needed to hold the data. On the other hand, a physical DFD shows how the system is actually implemented or how the designer intends it to be in the future. Thus, a Physical DFD may be used to describe the set of data items that appear on each piece of paper that move around an office, and the fact that a particular set of pieces of paper are stored together in a filing cabinet. It is quite possible that a Physical DFD will include references to data that are duplicated, or redundant, and that the data stores, if implemented as a set of <u>database</u> <u>tables</u>, would constitute an un-normalized (or de-normalized) relational database. In contrast, a Logical DFD attempts to capture the data flow aspects of a system in a form that has neither redundancy nor duplication.

Symbols of Data flow Diagram

Work 0		Team id: 12054
	External Entity	
	—————— Data Flow	
	Data Store	
	Process	
	Figure 4.0	
		20 P a g e

4.1 Level 0

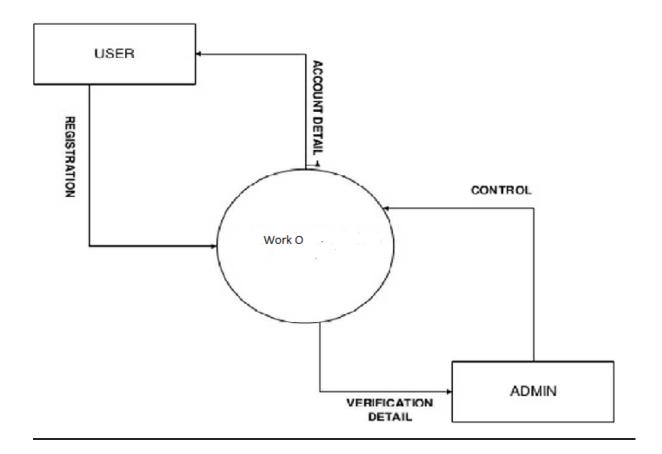


Figure 4.1

4.2 Level 1

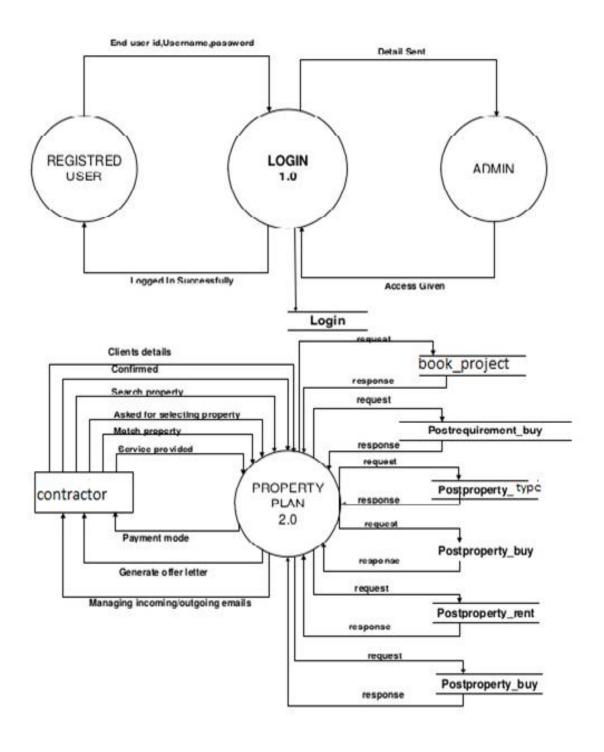


Figure 4.2

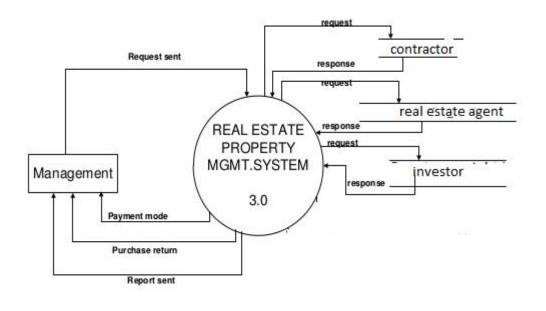


Figure 4.2

<u>4.3 level 2</u>

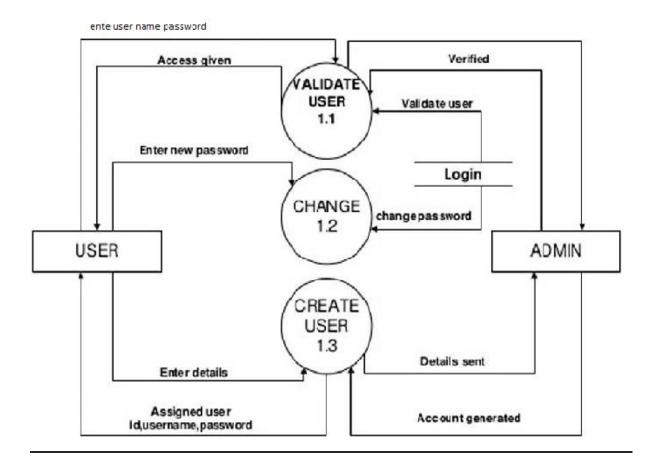


Figure 4.3a

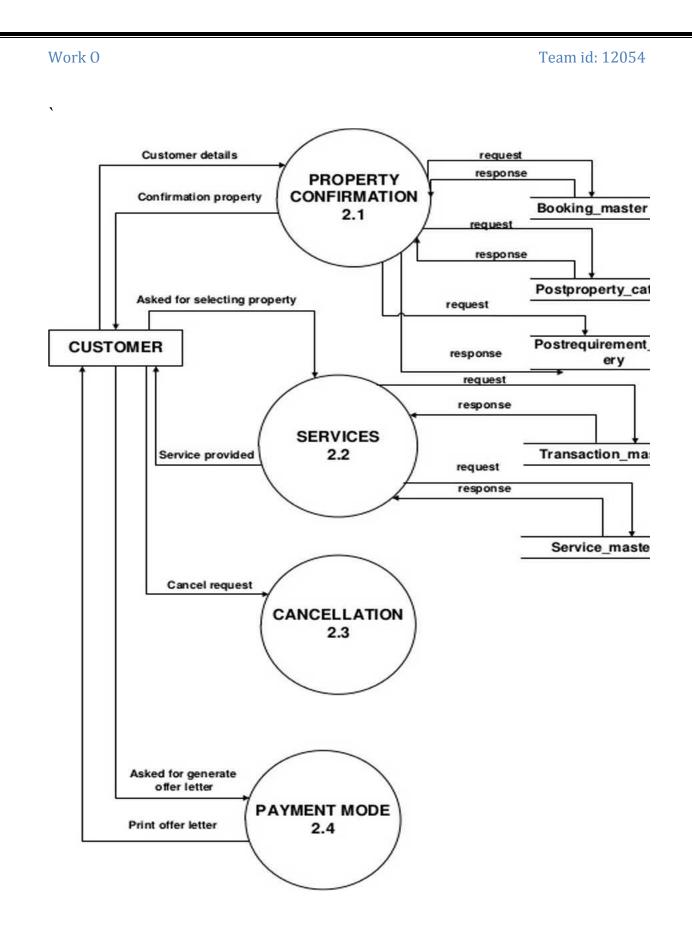
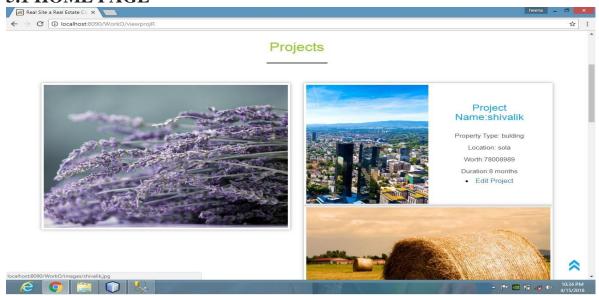
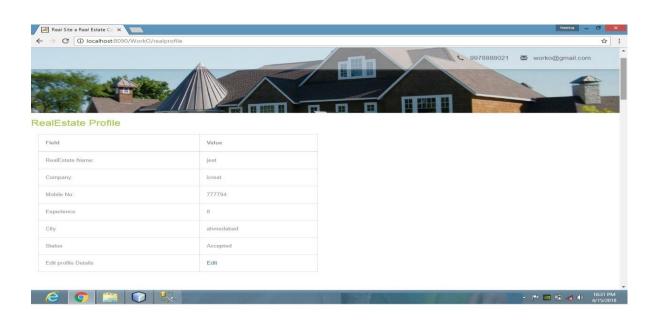


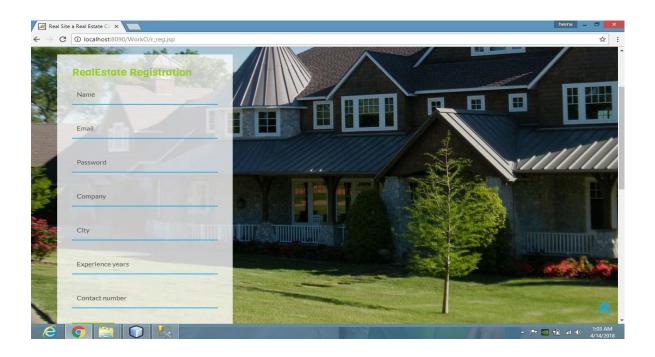
Figure 4.3b

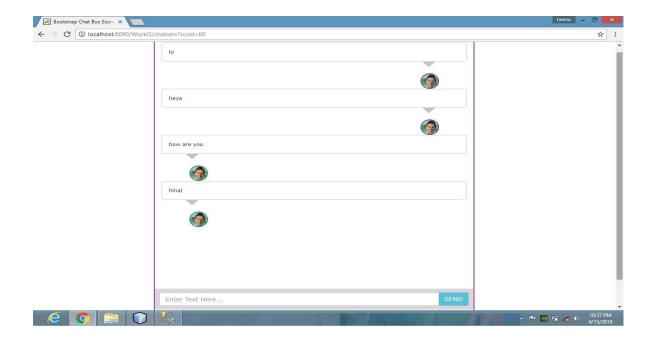
Work O		Team id: 12054
	Chapter 5 Snap shots	
	Snap shots	
	,	

5.1 HOME PAGE







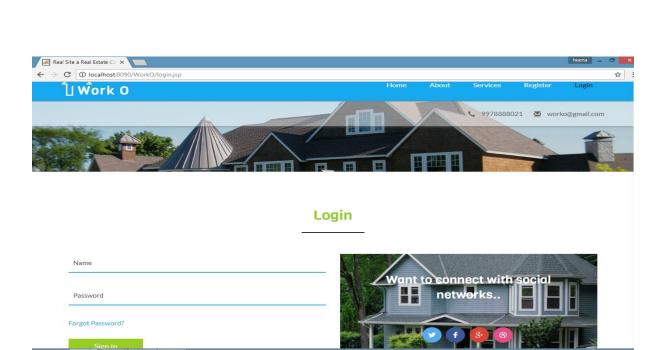


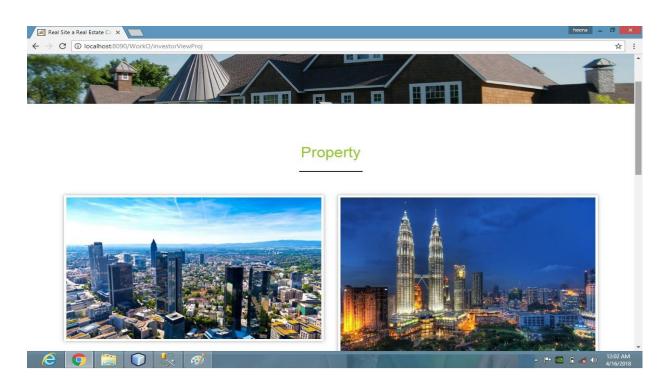


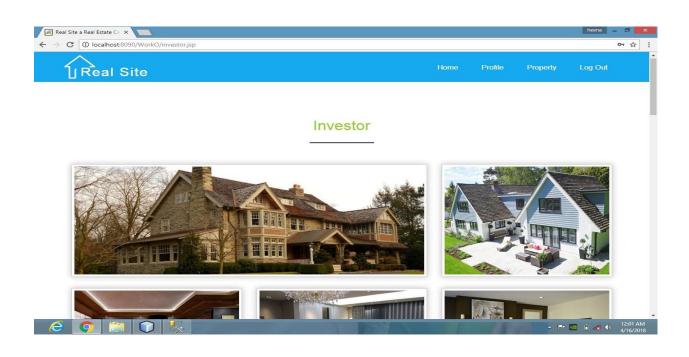
Merchant Check Out Page

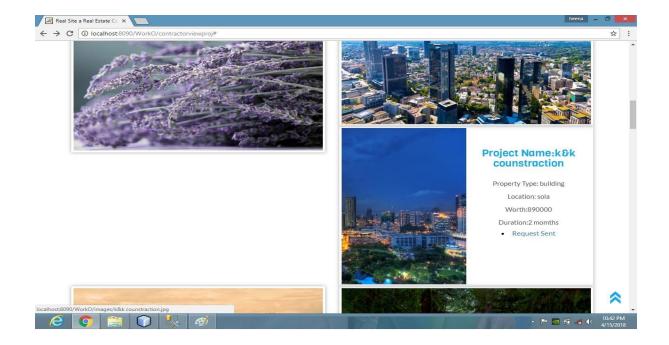
S.No	Label	Value	
1	ORDER_ID::*	ORDS_1909982	
2	CUSTID ::*	CUST001	
3	INDUSTRY_TYPE_ID ::*	Retail	
4	Channel ::*	WEB	
5	txnAmount*	80 lacs	
2.5		CheckOut	

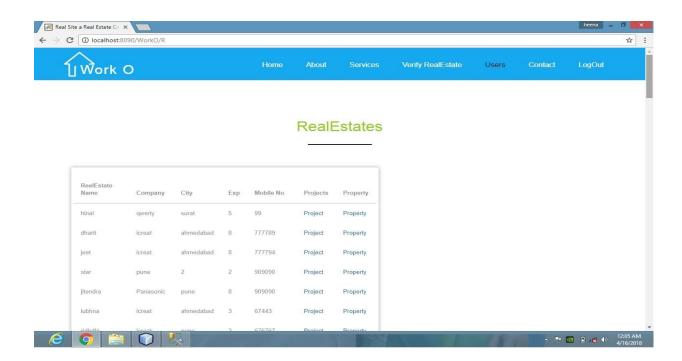
* - Mandatory Fields

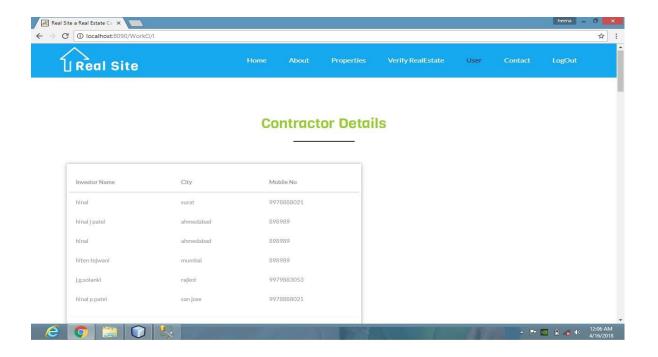


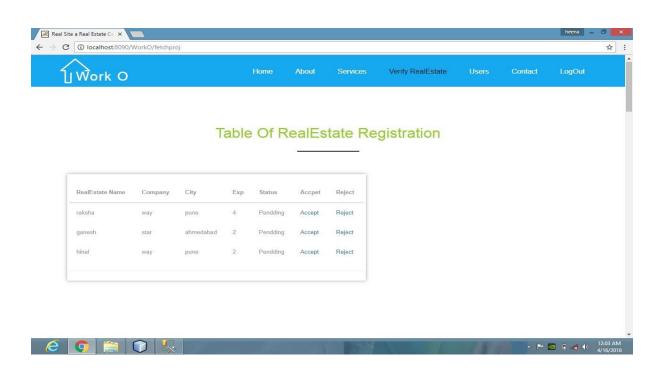


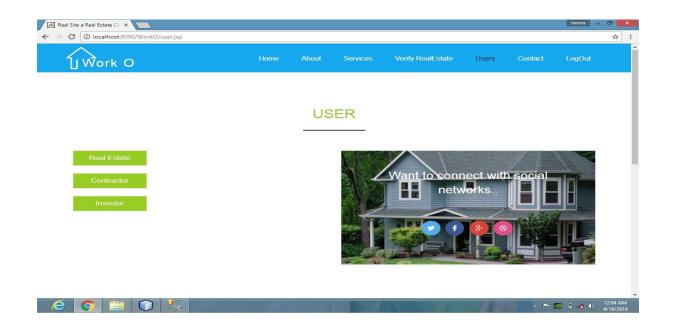


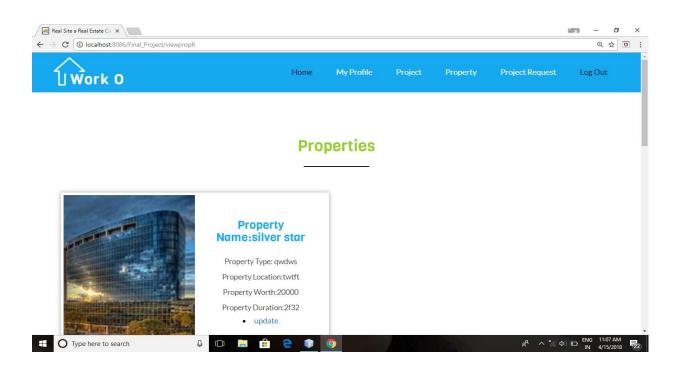












Work O		Team id: 12054
	Chapter 6	
	Tarkina	
	Testing	
		34 P a g e

6.1 Testing Plan

A test plan document the strategy that will be used to verify and ensure that a product or system meets its design specifications and requirements

Software is tested at various levels by various techniques like black box, white box, Unit testing and Integration testing etc.

Initially all the operations are tested separately while development. This is unit testing and as the developer does it, so it white box testing.

Once the operations are tested separately the leader of the phase integrates it with the other classes and he performs Integration cum Black box testing. And he/she gives remarks to developer about any error.

6.1.1 The Testing Process

We test the software process activities such as Design, Implementations and Requirement Engineering .Because Design error are very costly to repair once system has been started to separate, therefore, it is quite obvious to repair them at early stage of the system development.

6.1.2 Requirements Traceability

The most interested portion in the system is system meeting its requirements therefore testing should be planned so that all requirement are individually tested. We checked the output of certain combination of inputs, which gives desirable result, or not. Strictly stick to your requirements specifications gives you the path to get desirable result for system users.

6.2 Testing Methods

White-box testing

White box testing (also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, transparent box testing, and structural testing) tests internal structures or working of a program, as opposed to the functionality exposed to the end-user. In white-box testing an internal perspective of the system, as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases. The tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determine the appropriate outputs.

While white-box testing can be applied at the unit, integration and system levels of the **software testing** process, it is usually done at the unit level.it can test paths within a unit, paths between units during integration, and between subsystem during a system level test. Through this method of test design can uncover many error or problems; it might not detect unimplemented parts of the specifications or missing requirements.

Techniques used in white box testing include;

- ➤ <u>API</u> testing(applications programming interface)-testing of the application using public and private APIs
- ➤ <u>Code coverage-creating tests</u> to satisfy some critteria of code coverage(e.g., the test designer can create tests to cause all statements in the program to be executed at least once)
- Fault injection method intentionally introducting faults to gauge the efficiency of testing strategies
- Mutation testing methods
- > Static testing methods

Code coverage tools can evaluate the completeness of a test suite that was created with any method, including black box testing. This allows the software ream to examine parts of a system that are rarely and ensures that the most important functions points have been tested. Code coverage as a software metric can be reported as a percentage for;

Function coverage, which reports on functions executed

Statement coverage, which reports on the number of lines executed to complete the test

100% statement coverage ensures that all code paths, or branches (in terms of <u>control flow</u>) are executed at least once. This is helpful in ensuring correct functionality, but not sufficient since the same code may process different inputs correctly or incorrectly.

Black box testing



Black-box testing treats the software as a "black box examining functionality without any knowledge of internal implementation. The tester is only aware of what the software is supposed to do, not how it does it Black-box testing methods include: equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, all-pairs testing, state transition tables, decision table testing, fuzz testing model based testing, use case testing, exploratory testing and Specification-based testing.

Specification-based testing

It aims to test the functionality of software according to the applicable requirements. This of usually requires through test to be provided to the tester, who then can simply verify that for a given input, the output value (or behaviour), either "is" or "is not" the same as the excepted value specified in the test case. Test case are built around specifications and requirements, Specification-based testing may be necessary to assure correct functionality, but it is insufficient to guard against complex or high-risk situations. 24

One advantage of the black box technique is that no programming knowledge is required. Whatever biases the programmers may have had, the tester likely has a different set and may emphasize different areas of functionality. On the other hand, black box testing has been said to be "like a walk in a dark labyrinth without a flashlight." Because they do not examine the source code, there are situations when a tester writes many test cases to check something that have been tested by only one test, or leaves some parts of the program untested.

This method of lest can be applied to all levels of software testing <u>unit</u>, <u>integration</u>, <u>system</u> and <u>acceptance</u>. It typically comprises most if not all testing at higher levels, but can also dominate unit testing as well.

Grey-box testing

Grey-box testing (American spelling: grey-box testing) involves having knowledge of internal data structures and algorithms for purposes of designing while executing those tests at the user, or black-box level. The tester is not required to have full access to the software's source code. Manipulating input data and formatting output do not qualify as grey box, because the input and output are clearly outside of the "black box" that we are calling the system under test. This distinction is particularly important when conducting integration testing between two modules of code written by two different developers, where only the interfaces are exposed for test.

6.3 Test Case

SR . N O	Test case	Expected output	Actual output	Test case status
1	Check for compatibility	The system is checked by running it on local server in order to confirm the system is compatible with it	Same as Expected output	Pass
2	On successful registration and login	System is checked whether user is registering properly and user can login easily	Same as Expected output	Pass
3	Forgot Password	System is checked whether it is registering properly and user can login easily.	Same as Expected output	Pass
4	Verify, accept and reject project	System is checked whether the verification of RE agent is done after his registration.	Same as expected output	Pass

Work 0		Team id: 12054
	Chapter 7	
Fut	ure enhancen	nent

7.0 Future enhancement

- Net Banking
- Online View of Property
- Map Navigation
- We will set Group Chat for all members so there will be more continent to decide the place or plan their meeting.
- We will build couple of tools which helps in traveling. Like compass for direction an in built music player which allows user to listen music while using the application.
- In future we will add advertisement module in the application. Which will make allow to earn revenue for future development.

Work 0 Team id: 12054 Chapter 8 References 41 | P a g e

6.0 References

- www.google.com
- www.wikipedia.com
- www.real-estate-management-system.nic.in
- www.project-management-basics.com

Chapter 7 Appendix

Sr.no	CONTENT
1	Periodic progress report 1
2	Periodic progress report 2
3	Periodic progress report 3
4	Periodic progress report 4
5	Business Model Canvas
6	PDE Form 1
7	PDE Form 2
8	PDE Form 3
9	Plagiarism report

BUSINESS MODEL CANVAS

Key Partners

_Following are key partners of our system:

- **Real estate agent:** He/she uploads his properties/project for filling in contracts.
- **Contractor/builder:** They search for contracts and provide services.
- ➤ **Investor:** Search Send request for investment to real estate agent.

Key Activities

_Following are key activities of our system:

- **Registration:** All 3 users have to register.
- **Verify real agent:** approval of agent by admin.
- ➤ **Upload properties:** Real estate uploads property details.
- **View properties:** Contractors view properties of real estate
- **Track work:** track status of completion of work.
- **Reject/request:** all users request/ reject real estate for contracts/investments.

Key Resource

_Following are key Resource of our system:

- **Computers/Laptop:** computers are end user machine required for the system.
- ➤ Internet/WiFi connection: connectivity is important for websites.
- > Server and Domain Name: For deploying server name and domain name is required.

Value Propositions

Following are value propositions of our system:

- ➤ Get all Contractors/rea estate details at one place: All users can get all details at one place and then users can compare and buy the contract or invest.
- **Easy & quick search:** user can search for any projects easily and quickly.
- > **Time saving:** As all users doesn't need to navigate from place to place in search of work.
- > IT platform and everything is digitalised.
- **Less paper work and upload all details online.**

Customer Relationships

Following are customer relationships of our system:

Admin - Real estate: admin has to verify real estate registration and then only he can move forward.

- ➤ **R E agent contractor:** R E agent upload projects and contractor select and send request for selected project to R E agent.
- ➤ **R E agent investor:** Investor bid the price for investing in projects.

Channels

Following are channels of our system:

- > Social media: It can help our system to grow fast and spreading awareness about our system to end users.
- ➤ Newspaper/Advertisements: a media for advertising.
- > Radio
- **Hoardings:** digital hoardings or street hoardings for advertisements

Customer segments

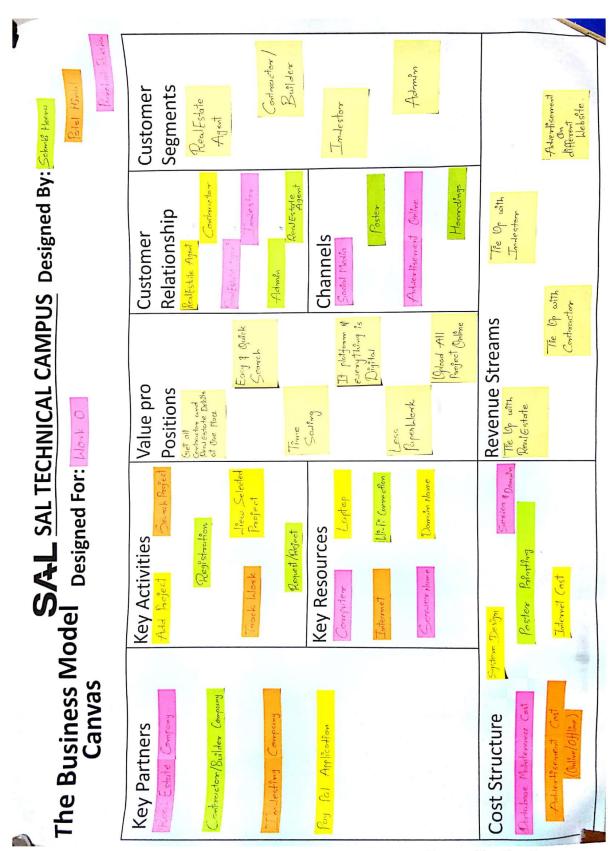
_Following are customer segments of our system:

- **RE agent:** main customer of system.
- **Contractors/builders:** he is also an important customer.
- **Investor:** He can register as contractor too.
- ➤ **Admin:** He can also be an investor, RE agent or contractor

Cost Structure:

Following is the cost structure of our system:

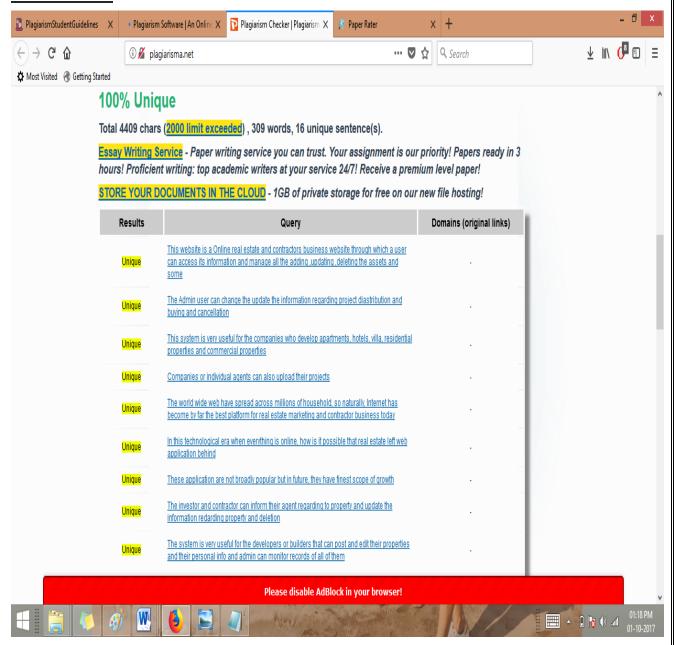
- > System design: system designing would require expertise of designers and thus require funds.
- **Server and domain:** deploying it on server and buying space on internet domain.
- **Database maintenance cost:** Maintenance of database requires investments.
- > Poster printing cost and Online advertisement cost.
- > Internet cost: for running website.



Scanned by CamScanner

Plagiarism report

Introduction



Abstract

Plagiarism Software

Advertisement

Work O is application where different contractors get work from real estate companies. Through this application real estate companies can add their projects with custom needs like budgets no. of workers requirements, project deadline details etc. Contractors can bid on their projects and can track status of bidding. Contractors also get minimum amount from company for their bid. Contractors and real estate companies can chat. Real estate company can also give feedbacks to contractors and customers can search projects of real estate area wise and as per their requirements and they can have the best for investment of their property and customer can also give feedback for this. Admin authenticate Real estate company and their projects. Admin can maintain all history of bidding and all payments. Real estate company can add their profile with photos and videos. Real estate company add projects with area type, price etc. Real estate company view all bid and view contractor profile. Real estate company can approve or reject request of contractor bidding. Real estate view investments of user for their projects. Contractors are register themselves with profile and view or search the projects by company, area, budgets etc. Customers are search projects of Real estate area wise and also they can invest in group.



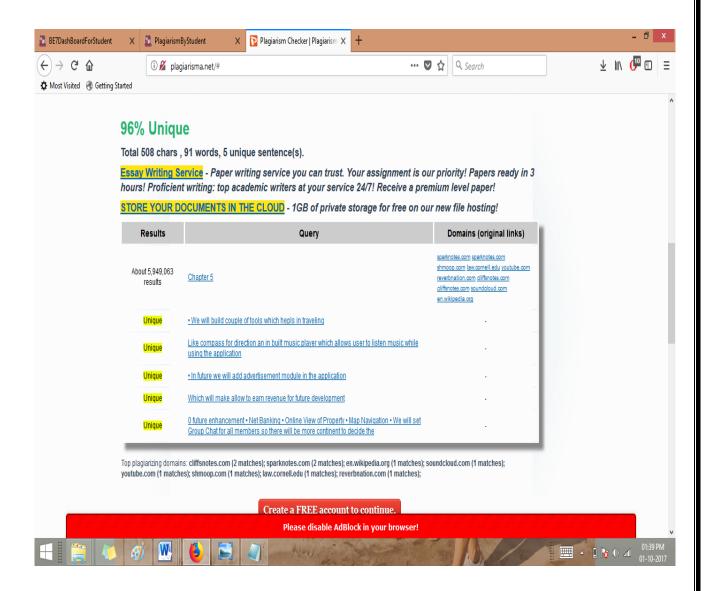
Advertisement

Check Plagiarism

Check Grammar

Q Try Another Search

Future enhancement



Thankyou