

Website on Real Estate Management

PREPARED BY
Mohit Motiani (2015BTECHCSE035)

FACULTY GUIDE
PROF. AMIT MISHRA



**Department of Computer Science Engineering
Institute of Engineering and Technology (IET)
JK Lakshmipat University Jaipur**

August 2017

Website on Real Estate Management

Practice School-1

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the degree of

Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science Engineering

By:

MOHIT MOTIANI (2015BTECHCSE035)

Faculty Guide:

PROF. AMIT MISHRA



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Institute of Engineering and Technology (IET)
JK Lakshmipat University Jaipur
August 2017**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Practice School-1 project work entitled "REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT" submitted by **MOHIT MOTIANI (2015BTECHCSE035)** towards the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science Engineering** of JK Lakshmipat University Jaipur is the record of work carried out by them under my supervision and guidance. In my opinion, the submitted work has reached a level required for being accepted for Practice School-1 examination.



Mr. Amit Mishra

Professor

Department of Computer Science
Engineering

Institute of Engineering &
Technology (IET)

JK Lakshmipat University Jaipur



Dr. Sonal Jain

Head and Associate Professor

Department of Computer Science
Engineering

Institute of Engineering &
Technology (IET)

JK Lakshmipat University Jaipur

Date of Submission

24.7.17



Prof. Dr. - Ing. Anupam Kr. Singh

Director

Institute of Engineering & Technology

JK Lakshmipat University Jaipur

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to Prof Dr.Ing.Anupam K Singh, Director, Institute of Engineering & Technology for his valuable time and guidance that made the project work a success. I would also like to our HOD Dr.Sonal Jain and faculty supervisor Prof. Amit Mishra for there constant guidance and support throughout our intership period without which it would have not been possible to successfully complete our internship.

I would also like to thank Mr Deepak Karamchandani, Head of Department,Kirnani Technologies Pvt. Ltd. for his support and guidance during the entire course of our internship.

Sincerely yours,
Mohit Motiani
(2015BTECHCSE035)

ABSTRACT

The aim of this project is to focus on working of the front-end of website development techniques along with understanding the concepts of efficient and effective design of websites. Because, a good design is one of the factors to attract users and get a good user experience feedback.

Day by day many new websites are emerging in the market, each with their own use and capability. Similar types of websites are getting upgrades at a very quick rate to increase efficiency and add new features under their umbrella.

HTML and CSS are markup languages used for web page creation. Web Pages are displayed over variety of devices. Therefore, it is necessary to make it compatible with all kinds of displays.

Nowdays Bootstrap is being used widely for making responsive websites. And PHP for their connectivity with database.

Through this training I was able to achieve knowledge about web page designing and development and developed a demo Real Estate Management Website.

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CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Statement

The objective of the training was to know about the concepts and techniques of website designing and development along with exploration about how to create small working website.

The creation of a good website requires good knowledge of front end and backend which includes knowledge about **html,css,php,bootstrap,javascript**. To make it easier for the end-users to interact easily with the company's services it is important to see that the website which handles these services must be user friendly.

After all, if the user gets a good experience while interacting with the website then he or she will surely stick to the website for a long period. A good website will allow the user to carry out actions efficiently and effectively. As a matter of fact, it will also increase the applications popularity in the market. A clear and consistent design will attract more users towards the website.

1.2 Training Objectives

OBJECTIVE 1: Learning about web designing, dynamic web and responsive web designs.

1.3 Methodology Adopted

- 1) Methodology adopted for Objective 1:** Getting the basic knowledge of html, css and other languages from www.w3schools.com.

CHAPTER 2 : ABOUT THE COMPANY



KIRNANI TECHNOLOGIES

PROFILE OF THE COMPANY :

KIRNANI TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED is very proud to be a INDIA based IT company for our Web design, Web Development, Mobile App Development, Software Development and Digital Marketing services.

Not only do we provide jobs within INDIA, it also allows us to provide superior Web Designing, Mobile Apps, Customized Software, Digital Marketing Services that is best in the industry.

KIRNANI TECHNOLOGIES is dedicated to bring new jobs to Indian citizens and superior services to our customers. We also choose to work with companies who are willing to provide best services in Web Development in their region anywhere from India, We welcome entrepreneurs to join hands with us as partner, to help our local economy as well.

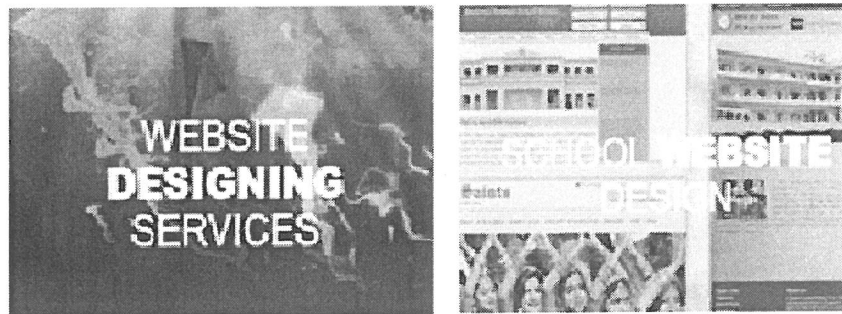


Figure 1 Some of the company services

CHAPTER 3 : REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT

3.1 Introduction about webpage design

3.1.1 Web Pages

A web page is a document that is suitable for the World Wide Web and web browsers. A web browser displays a web page on a monitor or mobile device. The web page is what displays, but the term also refers to a computer file, usually written in HTML or comparable mark-up language. Web browsers coordinate the various web resource elements for the written web page, such as style sheets, scripts, and images, to present the web page.



Figure 2 Web Pages work over a variety of devices

3.1.2 What is Web Designing?

Web design is the process of creating websites. It encompasses several different aspects, including webpage layout, content production, and graphic design. While the terms web design and web development are often used interchangeably, web design is technically a subset of the broader category of web development.

3.2 Techniques and Tools adopted in Web Designing

Websites are created using a mark-up language called HTML. Web designers build webpages using HTML tags that define the content and metadata of each page. The layout and appearance of the elements within a webpage are typically defined using CSS, or cascading style sheets. Therefore, most websites include a combination of HTML and CSS that defines how each page will appear in a browser.

Some web designers prefer to hand code pages (typing HTML and CSS from scratch), while others use a "WYSIWYG" editor like Adobe Dreamweaver. This type of editor provides a visual interface for designing the webpage layout and the software automatically generates the corresponding HTML and CSS code. Another popular way to design websites is with a content management system like WordPress or Joomla. These services provide different website templates that can be used as a starting point for a new website. Webmasters can then add content and customize the layout using a web-based interface.

While HTML and CSS are used to design the look and feel of a website, images must be created separately. Therefore, graphic design may overlap with web design, since graphic designers often create images for use on the Web. Some graphics programs like Adobe Photoshop even include a "Save for Web..." option that provides an easy way to export images in a format optimized for web publishing.

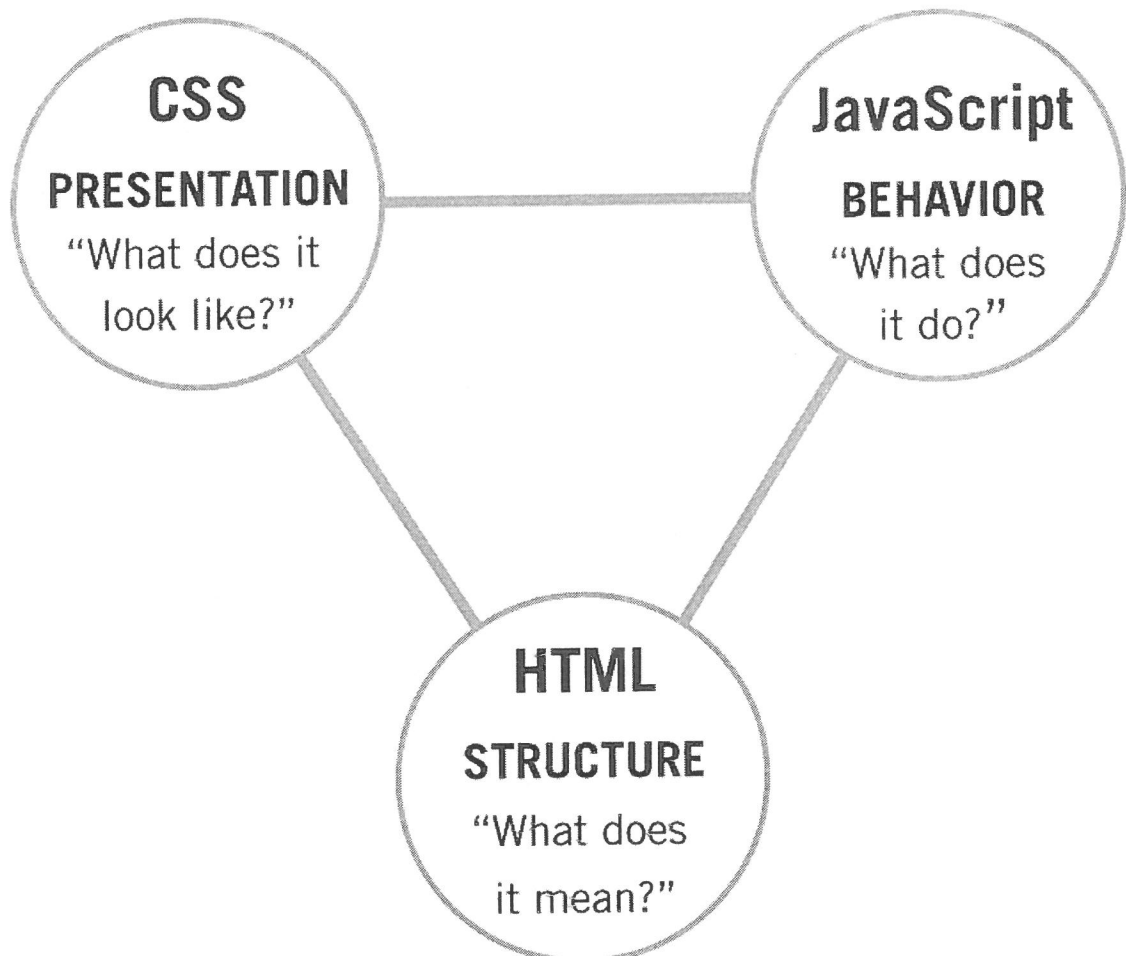
JavaScript decides the behaviour of a webpage. It is a high-level, dynamic, un-typed, and interpreted programming language. When a user requests an HTML page with JavaScript in it, the script is sent to the browser and it's up to the browser to do something with it. For e.g. – JavaScript can be used to request to set timers or clocks in a web page. It can be used to manage dynamic content.

Therefore, the three basic tools used for website development are-

HTML – For Structure

CSS – For Presentation

JavaScript – For Behaviour



3.3 Steps in Web Designing

There are numerous steps in the web site design and development process. From gathering initial information, to the creation of your web site, and finally to maintenance to keep your web site up to date and current.

Phase One: Information Gathering

The first step in designing a successful web site is to gather information. Many things need to be taken into consideration while designing the look and feel of a site, so the first task is to rise a lot of questions to understand business purpose and needs in a web site. One must be clear with the purpose, idea, goals, target audience and the content.

Phase Two: Planning

Using the information gathered from phase one, the next step is to put together a plan for the web site. A full site map is developed – a list of all main topic areas of the site, as well as sub-topics (if applicable). This gives a guide as to what content will be on the site, and is essential to developing a consistent, easy to understand navigational system. This is also the point where it has to be decided what technologies should be implemented.

Phase Three: Design

Drawing from the information gathered up to this point, the next step is to determine the look and feel of the site. Target audience is one of the key factors taken into consideration here. A site aimed at teenagers, for example, will look much different than one meant for a financial institution. Then the elements such as the company logo or colours are incorporated to help strengthen the identity of the purpose on the web site. Once designed a prototype, the site goes under various processes such as client or admin viewing. Then if any changes or modifications are required they are to be incorporated with the developer.

Phase Four: Development

This is where the web site itself is created. All of the individual graphic elements from the prototype are taken and used to create a functional web site. The whole content and distributed throughout the site, in the appropriate areas.

Phase Five: Testing and Delivery

At this point, the final details are attended and testing of the web site is done. Things such as the complete functionality of forms or other scripts are tested, for the test the last minute compatibility issues (viewing differences between different web browsers), ensuring that the site is optimized to be viewed properly in the most recent browser versions.

After the final confirmation the files are uploaded to the server. Here the tests are done to test again to make sure that all files have been uploaded correctly, and that the site continues to be fully functional. This marks the official launch of a site, as it is now viewable to the public.

Phase Six: Maintenance

The development of the web site is not necessarily over, though. One way to bring repeated visitors to the site is to offer new content on a regular basis. Therefore, maintenance is necessary.

3.4 Templates

3.4.1 What are Website Templates?

A **website template** (or web template) is a pre-designed webpage, or set of HTML webpages that anyone can use to "plug-in" their own text content and images into to create a website. Usually built with HTML and CSS code, website templates allow anyone to setup a website without having to hire a professional web developer or designer, although, many developers do use website templates to create sites for their clients. This allows anyone to build a reasonably priced personal or business website that can then be listed in search engines so users can search for your specific product or service. In the case of Allwebco website templates, each design we offer is a self contained (or stand alone) downloadable complete website that you can use to "plug-in" your text and image content with little, or no, editing of the layout or design elements.

3.4.2 Types of Web Templates

Webpage templates may be self contained zip file downloads, or part of a proprietary web builder interface, or included with an html software editing program. They may be responsive, adaptive or static in design or configured specifically for mobile. The file extension can be .html .htm .php or .asp. In all cases they will be built using html and css code. If it's labeled as "responsive", the layout will flex in width to fit the specific device viewing screen regardless of whether it's a desktop computer, tablet or smartphone.

3.5 Classification of Web Pages and their working

3.5.1 Types

a) Static Web Pages

A static web page is delivered exactly as stored, as web content in the web server's file system.

b) Dynamic Web Pages

A dynamic webpage is generated by a web application that is driven by server-side software or client-side scripting. Dynamic website pages help the browser (the client) to enhance the web page through user input to the server. Dynamic web pages are created using technologies like ASP.NET, php, JSP etc.

3.6 Format of a Web Page and Content Box Model

3.6.1 Web Page Format

Web pages provide hypertext that includes a navigation bar or a sidebar menu to other web pages via hyperlinks, often referred to as links. This creates a website (A collection of web pages).

The typical format of a webpage contains header, navigation bars or panels (side or top menus), content, footer.

Header

Header remarks the top of a Web Page. It basically contains the Heading of the webpage, logos, heading taglines.

Navigation Menu

Navigation menus or bars contain buttons and menus to other webpages through hyperlinks or buttons for specific actions within a web page.

Content

Content is the main part of the webpage. It provides all the important information required for which the web page is made for. It is the body of the web page.

Footer

Footer concludes a webpage. It remarks the end of the webpage. Basically information like the copyright information or author information is contained in the footer.

Setting up a format helps in sectioning of the HTML document. It makes easier to set a structure for the HTML document.

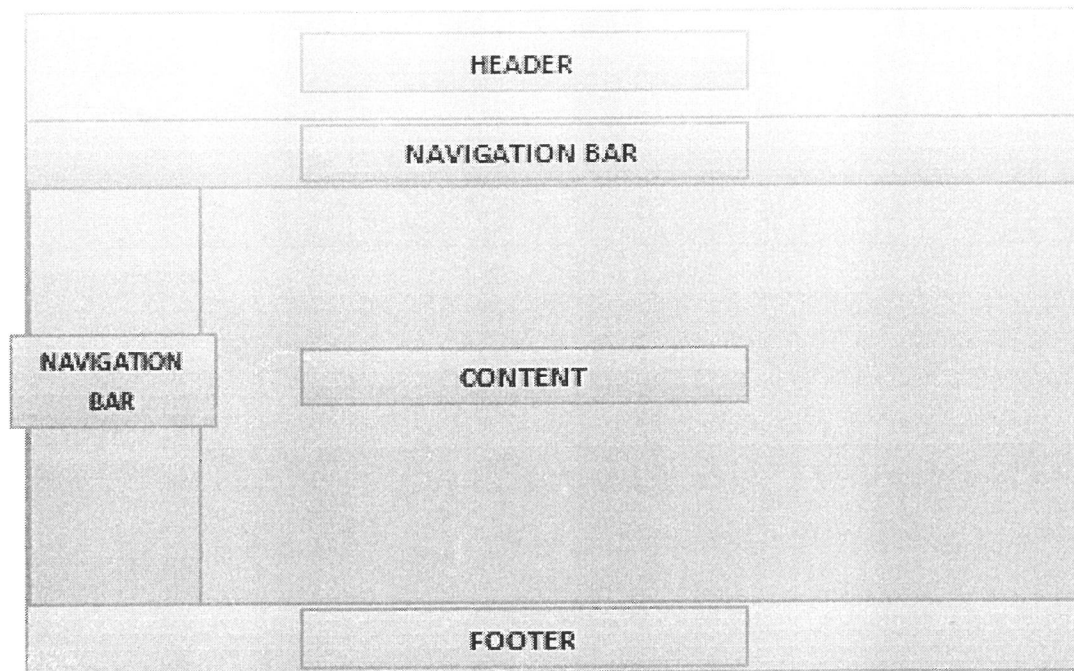


Figure 4 Typical Web Page Format

3.6.2 Box Model

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:

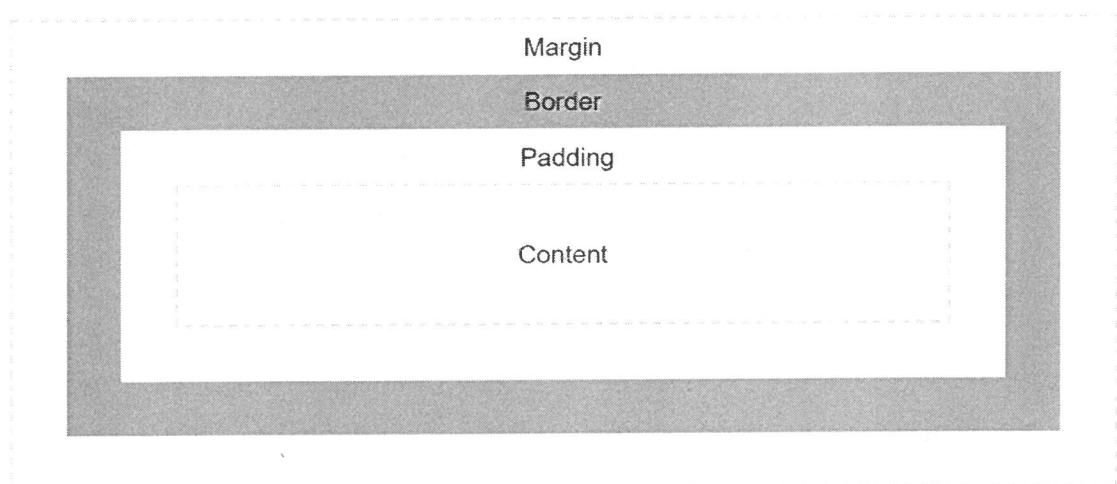


Figure 5 Box Model

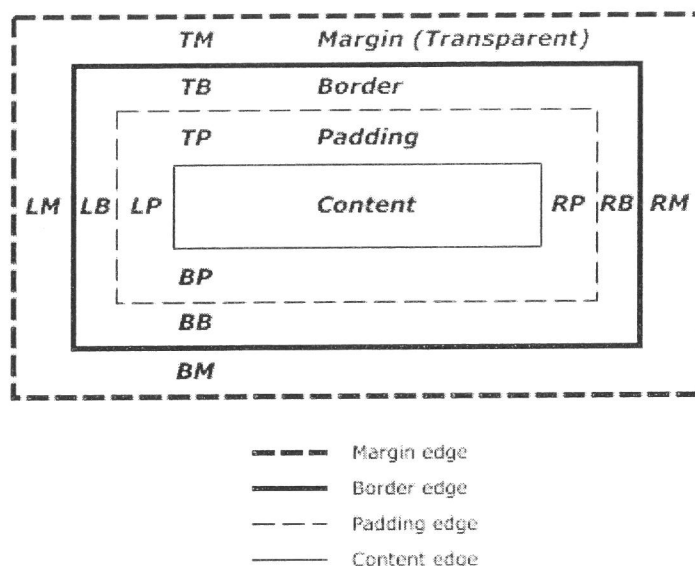


Figure 6Sections in Box Model

The margin, border, and padding can be broken down into top, right, bottom, and left segments (e.g., in the diagram, "LM" for left margin, "RP" for right padding, "TB" for top border, etc.).

The perimeter of each of the four areas (content, padding, border, and margin) is called an "edge", so each box has four edges:

content edge or inner edge

The content edge surrounds the rectangle given by the width and height of the box, which often depend on the element's rendered content. The four content edges define the box's content box.

padding edge

The padding edge surrounds the box padding. If the padding has 0 width, the padding edge is the same as the content edge. The four padding edges define the box's padding box.

border edge

The border edge surrounds the box's border. If the border has 0 width, the border edge is the same as the padding edge. The four border edges define the box's border box.

margin edge or outer edge

The margin edge surrounds the box margin. If the margin has 0 width, the margin edge is the same as the border edge. The four margin edges define the box's margin box.

Each edge may be broken down into a top, right, bottom, and left edge.

The dimensions of the content area of a box — the content width and content height — depend on several factors: whether the element generating the box has the 'width' or 'height' property set, whether the box contains text or other boxes, whether the box is a table, etc.

The background style of the content, padding, and border areas of a box is specified by the 'background' property of the generating element. Margin backgrounds are always transparent.

These concepts of Box Model are used in creating the design of web pages. Placement of content around the space correctly results in better UI and design of web pages. They also help in creating responsive designs to great extent.

3.7 Responsive Web Design

3.7.1 Working with different device sizes

There are devices with different display sizes. A web page must be responsive in order to maintain the structure. If it is not responsive the content on the webpage gets scattered and it becomes difficult for the viewer to grab the content of the webpage. It also affects the presentation of the web page, as the scattered content doesn't look good. The web pages are usually written in computers according to their display sizes. A web page would look good in a computer display screen but if it is not responsive and opened in mobile devices the structure gets affected and it results in a bad user experience.

Therefore, a web page must be made responsive. A responsive web page adjusts itself to the display size of different devices. It can be done either by using Bootstrap or @media queries.

For desktops nowadays the general width can be set to 2560px, for laptops it is 1366px, for tablets it is 1024px in landscape and 768px in portrait and 320px for smartphones.

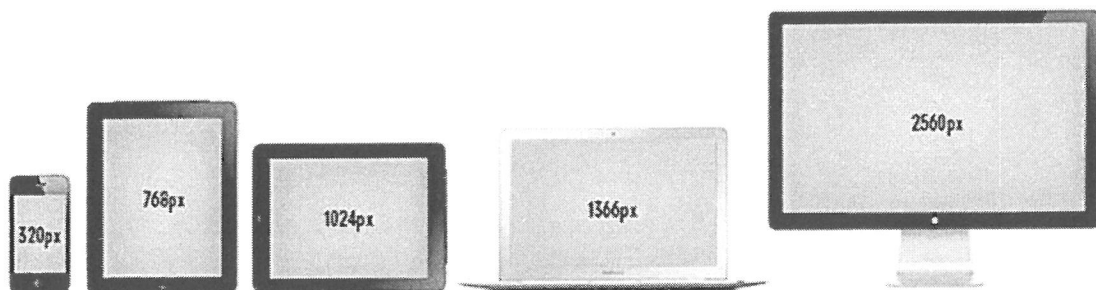


Figure 7 Screen widths of different devices

3.7.2 Responsive Design Techniques

a) Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development. Bootstrap includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many other, as well as optional JavaScript plugins.

3.8 Some Examples on web pages

3.8.1 Simple Web Page

- The page is created using HTML and CSS.
- The Structure is defined with the help of HTML.
- The Presentation of the webpage is managed with help of CSS.
- Box model concepts are used in the design.

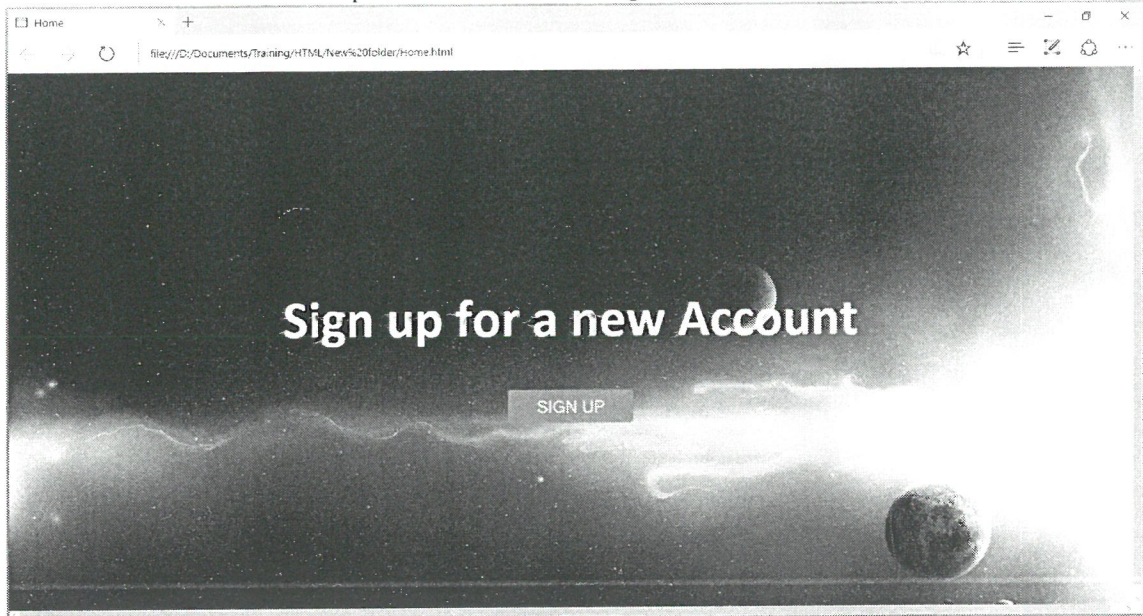


Figure 8 Simple Web Page

- Without CSS the content gets scattered over the web page.
- Without CSS the page would look like:

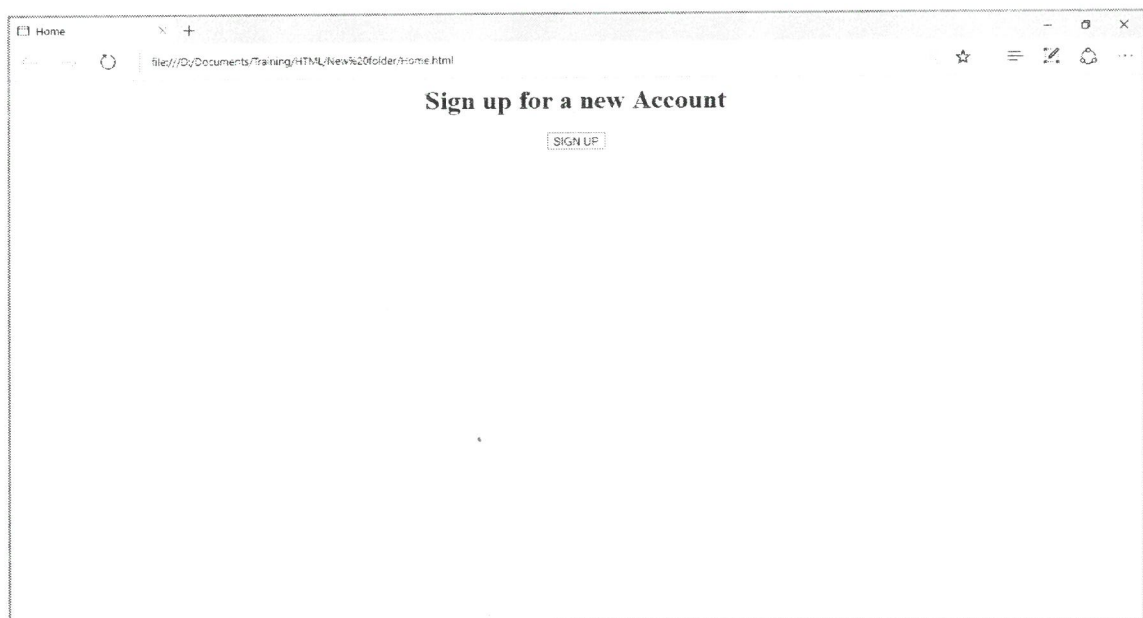


Figure 9 Above Web Page without CSS

```

<html>
<!--Opening Tag for HTML Document-->
<head>
<!--provides information about the document-->
<title>
<!--sets the title for the web page-->
Home
</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="HomeStyleSheet.css">
<!--Link to external style sheet-->
</head>
<body>
<!--main content of webpage-->
<center>
<!--sets alignment-->
<div class="content">
<!--whole content section-->
<div class="heading">
<!--heading section-->
<h1>Sign up for a new Account</h1>
</div>
<div class="link">
<!--link section-->
<a href="file:///D:/Documents/Training/HTML/New folder/CreateAccount.html">
<!--anchor tag for hyperlinks-->
<button>SIGN UP</button>
<!--clickable button tag-->
</a>
</div>
</div>
</center>
</body>
</html>

```

Code for the above page:

- <div> tags mark a specific section in the HTML documents. They make styling and section management easier.

```

body /*applies to the whole body*/
{
    background-image: url("Homex.jpg");
    background-color: dodgerblue;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-size: cover;
}
button /*applies to all buttons*/
{
    width: 150px;
    height: 40px;
    color: White;
    font-size: 20px;
    background-color: MediumSeaGreen;
    border-radius: 4px;
    border-color: transparent;
    margin: 5px;
}
.heading /*applies to the heading section within the <div> tag only*/
{
    color: white;
    font-size: 32px;
    font-family: "Calibri", monospace;
}
.content /*applies to the content section only*/
{
    position: absolute;
    top: 50%;
    left: 50%;
    margin-right: -50%;
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
}

```

Style Sheet for the above page:

- Same External style sheets can be used with different webpages.
- Style sheets can later be modified as per requirement.

3.9 ABOUT THE PROJECT

Under my PS-1 I did internship in Kirnani Technologies which is a Website development and animation company. The Project that was undertaken by me was named “Real Estate Management” .

3.9.1 DESIGNING THE FRONT END

For desining the front end we can use HTML, CSS , BOOTSTRAP etc or we can find a suitable template online and edit that accordingly.

I got a template designed by the company and then worked on the back-end part that was connecting it with the database using loacalhost(wamp).

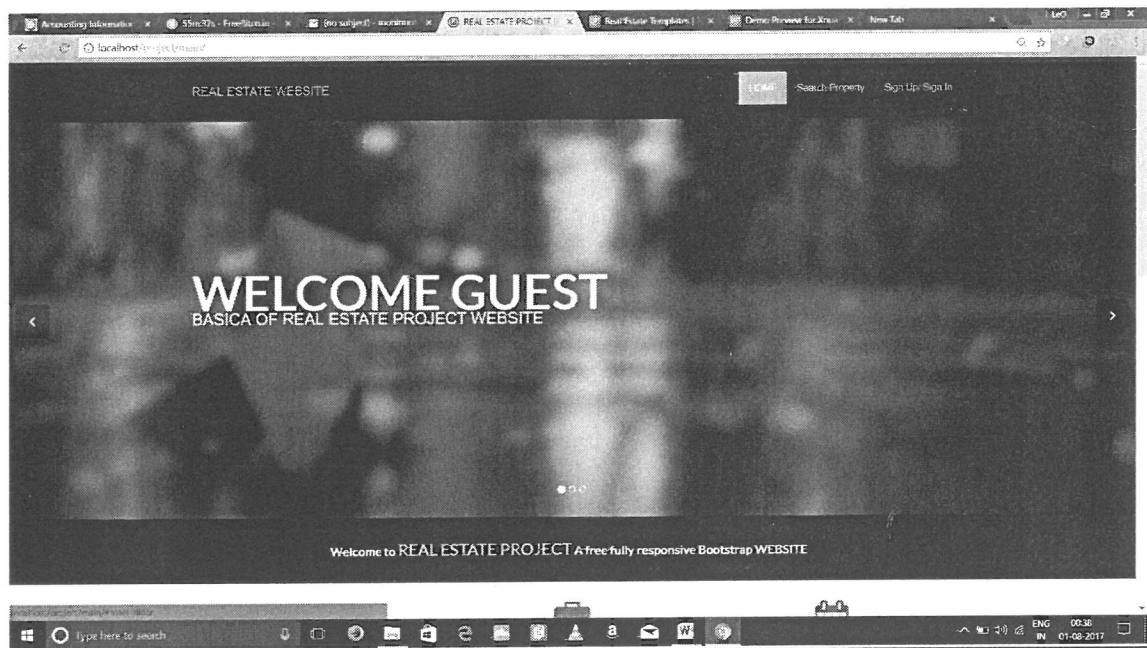


Figure 10Home Page View

The site included a login page /signup page where users can come and login and view their own profile and update their profile as per their need.

3.9.2 Working on back end

PHP

PHP (recursive acronym for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor) is a widely-used open source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.

Instead of lots of commands to output HTML (as seen in C or Perl), PHP pages contain HTML with embedded code that does "something" (in this case, output "Hi, I'm a PHP script!"). The PHP code is enclosed in special start and end processing instructions `<?php` and `?>` that allow you to jump into and out of "PHP mode."

WAMP

WAMP is sometimes used as an abbreviated name for the software stack Windows, Apache, MySQL, PHP. It is derived from LAMP which stands for Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP. As the name implies, while LAMP is used on Linux servers, WAMP is used on Windows servers

The "M" in WAMP stands for MySQL. MySQL is a database management system. It's job in the software stack is to store all of your website's content, user profiles, comments, etc.

The "P" in WAMP stands for PHP. PHP is the programming language that WordPress is written in. It is also the piece that holds the entire software stack together. It runs as a process in Apache and communicates with the MySQL database to dynamically build your webpages.

MAKING DATABASE

First I created a database using phpmyadmin. I created 4 tables –

- 1.Inbox
- 2.login
- 3.prop
- 4.user

INBOX TABLE

It includes the information or say message sent by user to admin about the property .

Then its up to the admin weather to allow that property i.e. make it active or let it be pending.

If admin finds the property suitable he/she can activate the property i.e display it on the website or if not suitable can delete the property.

LOGIN TABLE

It has all the information about login details of the users.

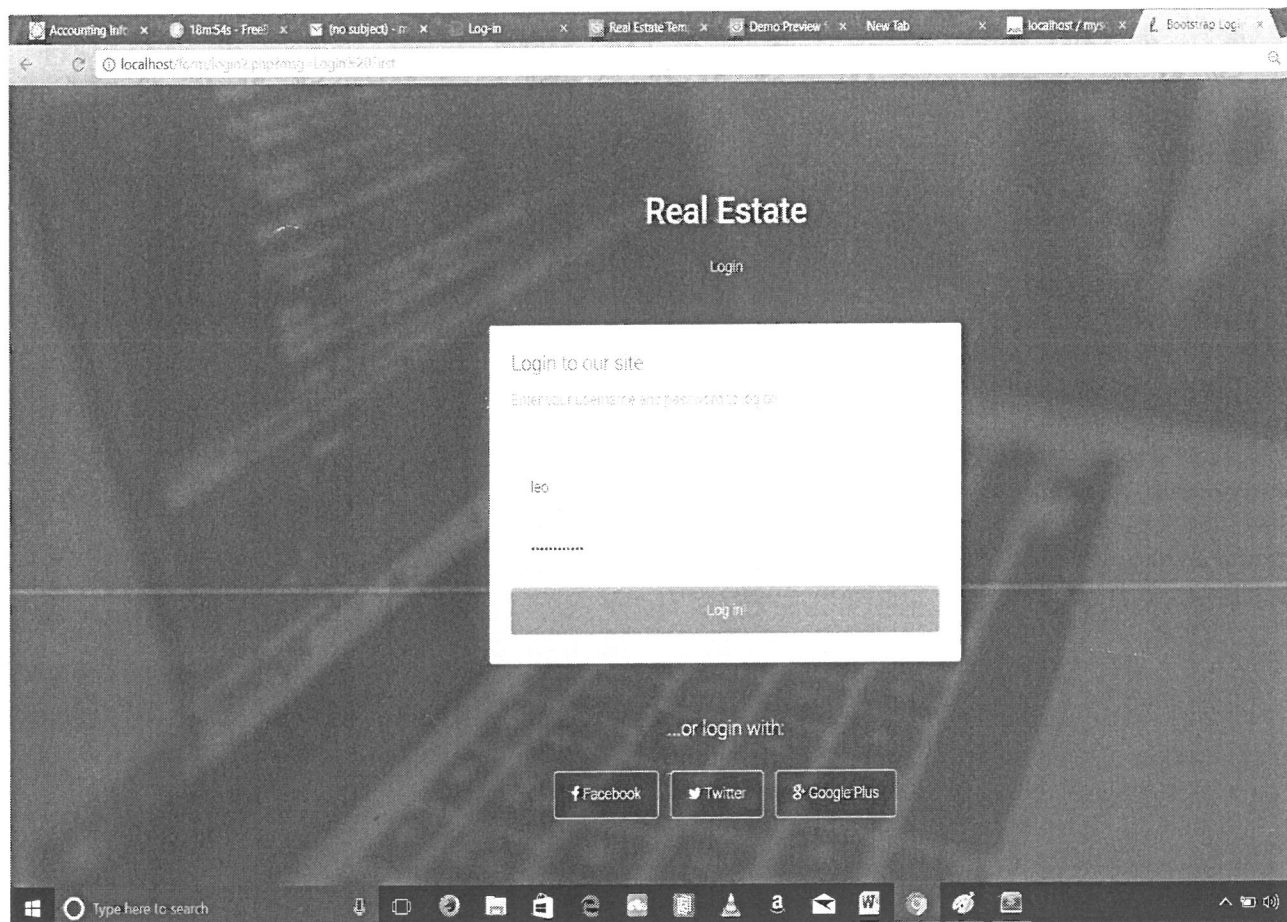
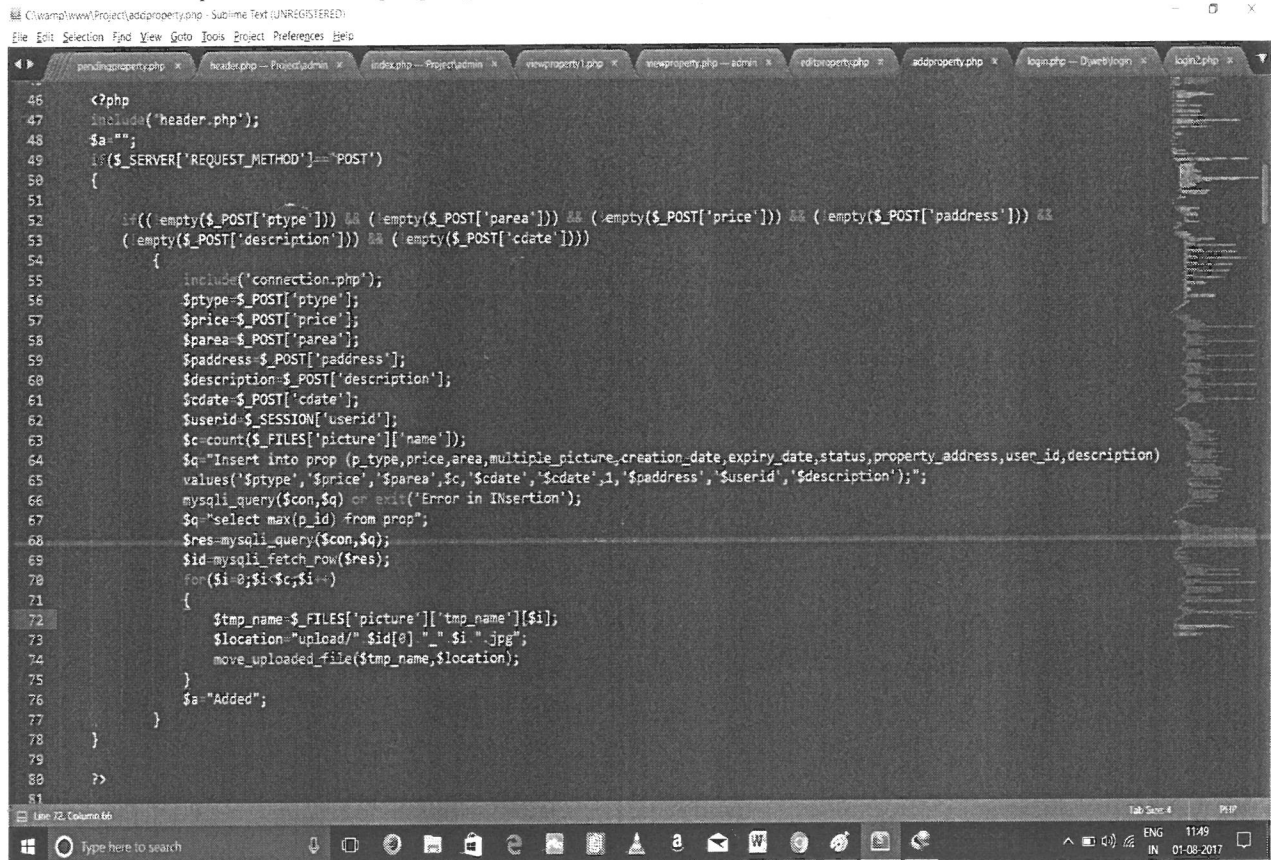


Figure 11Login page view

PROPERTY TABLE

It contains all the information which a user gives about the property. All the details of the property like property type, area, locality, price, amenities etc. User is not allowed to give the status of the property i.e. its active or pending or closed. By default it is pending. User can also submit the pictures of the property.



```
46 <?php
47 include('header.php');
48 $a="";
49 if($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD']=="POST")
50 {
51     if((empty($_POST['ptype'])) || (empty($_POST['parea'])) || (empty($_POST['price'])) || (empty($_POST['paddress'])) ||
52     (empty($_POST['description'])) || (empty($_POST['cdate'])))
53     {
54         include('connection.php');
55         $ptype=$_POST['ptype'];
56         $price=$_POST['price'];
57         $parea=$_POST['parea'];
58         $paddress=$_POST['paddress'];
59         $description=$_POST['description'];
60         $cdate=$_POST['cdate'];
61         $userid=$_SESSION['userid'];
62         $c=count($_FILES['picture']['name']);
63         $q="Insert into prop (p_type,price,area,multiple_picture,creation_date,expiry_date,status,property_address,user_id,description)
64         values('$ptype','$price','$parea','$c','$cdate','$cdate',1,'$paddress','$userid','$description')";
65         mysqli_query($con,$q) or exit('Error in Insertion');
66         $q="select max(p_id) from prop";
67         $res=mysqli_query($con,$q);
68         $sid=mysqli_fetch_row($res);
69         for($i=0;$i<$c;$i++)
70         {
71             $tmp_name=$_FILES['picture'][$i]['tmp_name'];
72             $location="upload/" . $sid[0] . "-" . $i . ".jpg";
73             move_uploaded_file($tmp_name,$location);
74         }
75         $a="Added";
76     }
77 }
78 }
79 }
80 }
81 }
82 }
83 }
84 }
85 }
86 }
87 }
88 }
89 }
90 }
91 }
92 }
93 }
94 }
95 }
96 }
97 }
98 }
99 }
100 }
```

Figure 12 Code for Insertion table

USER TABLE

It is the table especially designed for admin. It contains the login detail for admin.

CHAPTER 4 : SUMMARY & FUTURE SCOPE OF WORK

4.1 Summary

The report is for the one month internship that I did under PRACTICLE SCHOOL-1 at Kirnani Technologies.

I undertook 1 project.

1. REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT

In the project I edited the template given to me by the company according to the needs of the project. Added the pics of the properties. Added the info about some available properties.

And then I connected the front end to the back end with the help of wamp (phpmyadmin).

I created a database in mysql and created 4 tables and then connected them to the site.

4.2 Conclusion

The conclusion of the project was that the site was designed completely and all the login page, admin page, add property page etc were working properly. My mentor checked the site totally and was satisfied with the work.

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1. *W3schools*:www.w3schools.com
2. *Kirnani Technologies*:www.kirnanitechnologies.com
3. *Visual studios*:www.visualstudio.com