iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** III **Month of publication:** March 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.78551

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue III Mar 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Property Rental & Management System

Mandar Sharad Salunkhe[1], Harshvardhan Sanjay Pawar[2], Siddhant Sharad Ahir[3], Adarsh Anil Jadhav[4], Vaishnavi Sandanand Waidande[5]

Department of Computer Hardware & Maintenance Engineering, Kasegaon Education Society's Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, affiliated to Shivaji University, Sakharale, MS- 415414, India

Abstract: ***This paper discusses the design, development, and implementation of a web-based Property Rental & Management System developed to simplify the process of managing rental properties. The system digitizes the complete workflow of property management, including property listing, tenant registration, rent payment tracking, and maintenance request handling. It provides a centralized platform where property owners, tenants, and administrators can interact efficiently. The system is developed using modern web technologies such as HTML5, CSS, and JavaScript for the frontend, along with backend support using Node.js/PHP and a MySQL database for data storage and management. The platform ensures that all property and tenant data is stored securely and can be accessed in real-time. The responsive web interface allows users to access the system from different devices such as desktops and mobile phones. After implementation, the system significantly reduces manual work, improves accuracy in rent tracking, and enhances communication between users. It also provides better organization of records and faster access to information. The results show improved efficiency, reduced paperwork, and better transparency in property management operations. This study highlights that digital property management systems are effective and beneficial for modern real estate management.***

Keywords: Property Rental System Platform, Web Application, Real Estate Management, Property Listing, Web Technologies.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is one of the fastest growing real estate markets, with a large number of rental properties in urban as well as semi- urban areas. However, despite this growth, most property rental activities are still managed manually using paper records, spreadsheets, or basic tools. Property owners maintain tenant details, rent records, and agreements manually, which becomes difficult as the number of properties and tenants increases. Such practices are prone to errors, data loss, and inefficiency, especially in cases where multiple properties are handled at the same time. With the increasing demand for rental housing and digital services, there is a strong need for a system that can simplify and automate property management processes. Researchers and developers have highlighted the importance of digital platforms in improving efficiency, transparency, and accessibility in real estate management. Modern technologies like cloud computing, web applications, and mobile access have made it possible to build systems that can manage large amounts of data in real time. The Property Rental & Management System focuses on solving the problems faced in the traditional system by providing a centralized digital platform. It manages important operations such as property listing, tenant registration, rent tracking, and maintenance handling. All the data is stored in a structured database, making it easy to access and manage from anywhere using internet-enabled devices. A common example can be seen in small property owners or local agents who manage multiple rental houses. Before using such a system, they rely on notebooks or basic files to maintain records, calculate rent manually, and communicate with tenants through phone calls or messages. This often leads to confusion, missed payments, and difficulty in tracking information. The proposed system is designed to convert this manual process into a digital and automated system. It can be accessed through a web application, allowing users to perform all tasks efficiently. The system ensures better organization, faster processing, and improved communication between property owners and tenants.

The main objective of this project is to demonstrate that a simple, cost-effective, and efficient property management system can be developed using modern web technologies and can be easily adopted by small and medium-scale property owners. The system aims to:

1) To automate and digitize all property rental operations
2) To maintain accurate records of tenants and properties
3) To provide an online system for rent tracking and payments
4) To improve communication and transparency between users
5) To offer real-time access to data through web-based platforms

The system includes modules such as property management, tenant management, rent payment tracking, maintenance request handling, and admin control. It is designed to support multiple users and can be extended in the future with mobile applications and advanced features. The detailed system design, working modules, and implementation process are discussed in the following sections of this paper.

.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Cloud Databases and Backend Technologies for Web Applications

The rapid growth of web-based applications has increased the demand for scalable and efficient backend systems. Cloud databases such as MySQL, Firebase Firestore, and MongoDB are widely used for storing and managing application data. These databases allow real-time data access, better security, and easy scalability without the need for complex infrastructure management. Research studies show that cloud-based systems provide better performance compared to traditional local storage systems, especially when handling large datasets and multiple users. NoSQL databases are preferred in applications where data structure is flexible and changes frequently, while relational databases like MySQL are suitable for structured data with relationships. In property rental systems, where data includes tenant records, property details, and transactions, a combination of structured and scalable database solutions is highly effective.

However, cloud systems also have certain challenges such as dependency on internet connectivity and data security concerns. Proper system design and authentication mechanisms are required to overcome these limitations.

B. Web Applications and Responsive Design

Modern web applications are designed to be responsive and accessible across different devices such as desktops, tablets, and mobile phones. Technologies like HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript, and frameworks such as Bootstrap help in creating user- friendly and responsive interfaces. Studies on responsive web design highlight that users prefer applications that are easy to navigate and accessible on mobile devices. This is especially important in property rental systems where users may want to search properties or check details on their smartphones. Progressive Web Applications (PWAs) are also gaining popularity as they provide app-like experiences without requiring installation.

Using responsive design improves user engagement, reduces development cost, and ensures compatibility across multiple devices, making it an ideal choice for property management systems.

C. Digital Transformation in Real Estate Management

The real estate sector is gradually adopting digital solutions to improve efficiency and transparency. Online property platforms have made it easier for tenants to search and compare properties, while property owners can manage listings and track tenant activities digitally.

Research shows that digital property management systems reduce manual work, improve data accuracy, and provide better record management. Features like online rent payment, digital agreements, and maintenance tracking help in simplifying the rental process.

However, small-scale property owners still rely on traditional methods due to lack of awareness or technical knowledge. This creates a gap where simple and cost-effective digital solutions can play an important role in improving property management practices.

D. Communication and User Interaction Systems

Effective communication between property owners and tenants is an important aspect of property management. Traditional communication methods such as phone calls and messages are not always reliable for maintaining records of conversations and requests.

Modern systems integrate communication features such as notifications, emails, and in-app messaging to improve interaction between users. Studies show that real-time communication systems increase transparency and reduce misunderstandings in transactions.

In property rental systems, features like maintenance request notifications, rent reminders, and status updates help improve user experience and build trust between owners and tenants. Simple communication tools can significantly enhance the overall efficiency of the system.

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue III Mar 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The Property Rental & Management System is designed using a client-server architecture where the frontend interacts with a backend server to process requests and manage data efficiently. The system is developed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for the user interface, while Node.js is used for server-side logic and MySQL is used as the relational database for storing system data.

The system follows a three-tier architecture consisting of presentation layer, application layer, and database layer. The presentation layer includes web pages accessed through browsers where users such as tenants, property owners, and admin can interact with the system. The application layer is handled by the Node.js server, which processes user requests, applies business logic, and communicates with the database. The database layer consists of MySQL, where all data related to users, properties, payments, and maintenance requests is securely stored.

When a user accesses the system, the browser loads static content such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files. User actions such as registration, login, property search, rent payment, and maintenance requests are sent to the Node.js server through HTTP requests. The server processes these requests and performs necessary operations like data validation, authentication, and database queries.

The MySQL database stores structured data in tables such as users, properties, tenants, payments, and maintenance requests. Relationships between tables ensure data consistency and integrity. For example, each tenant is linked to a property, and each payment record is associated with a specific tenant and property.

The system also includes an admin module where the administrator can manage property listings, approve user registrations, monitor payments, and handle maintenance requests. Proper authentication and authorization mechanisms are implemented to ensure that only authorized users can access specific functionalities.

This architecture ensures better performance, scalability, and security while keeping the system simple and cost-effective. It also allows easy future enhancements such as mobile application integration and advanced analytics features.

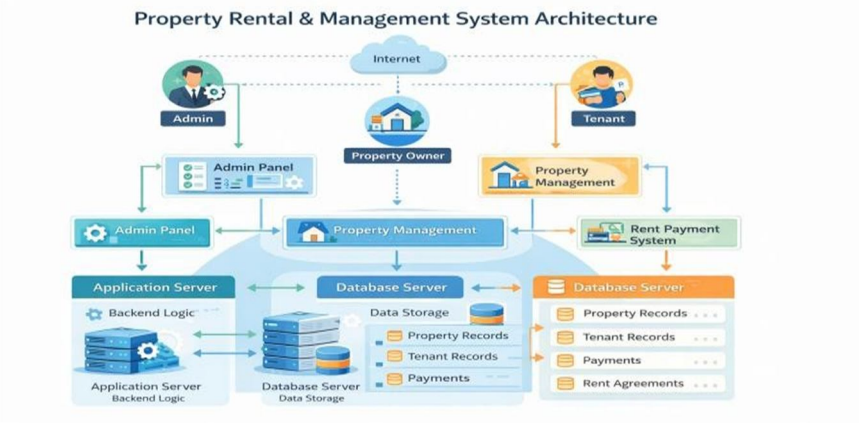


Fig 3.1 System Architecture

A. User and Tenant Management

The User and Tenant Management module allows the system to handle registration, login, and profile management of users such as tenants, property owners, and administrators. Users can create accounts by providing basic details such as name, mobile number, email, and address. Proper validation is applied to ensure data accuracy, such as email format checks and mobile number verification. The system uses an auto-increment ID mechanism in the MySQL database to uniquely identify each user. This makes it easy to manage records and maintain uniqueness. Users can also update their profile details whenever required. Authentication is handled securely using Node.js, ensuring that only authorized users can access their respective dashboards.

B. Property Listing and Search Module

This module enables property owners or administrators to add, update, and manage property listings. Each property record includes details such as property name, location, rent amount, type (1BHK, 2BHK, etc.), and availability status. The search functionality allows tenants to find properties based on filters like location, price range, and property type. The system processes search queries using backend APIs and retrieves relevant results from the MySQL database. This module improves user experience by providing quick and accurate search results, making it easier for tenants to find suitable properties.

C. Rent Payment and Tracking Module

The Rent Payment module manages all financial transactions between tenants and property owners. Tenants can view their rent details, due dates, and payment history through their dashboard. The system records each payment with details such as amount, date, and payment status. The backend processes payment-related data and stores it in the MySQL database. The system can also generate summaries of total payments and pending dues. This module ensures transparency and helps both tenants and owners keep track of financial records efficiently.

D. Maintenance Request Management

This module allows tenants to raise maintenance requests for issues related to the property, such as plumbing, electricity, or repairs. Each request includes details like issue description, date, and current status.

The admin or property owner can view all requests, update their status (pending, in progress, completed), and take necessary action. The system maintains a record of all maintenance activities, which helps in better property management and improves communication between tenants and owners.

,

E. Admin Dashboard and Control Module

The Admin Dashboard acts as the central control system of the application. It provides access to all major functionalities such as user management, property management, rent tracking, and maintenance handling.

The admin can approve or remove users, manage property listings, monitor payments, and oversee system activities. The dashboard presents data in a structured way, making it easy to analyze and manage operations. Role-based access control ensures that only authorized administrators can perform sensitive operations.

IV. RESULTS/OUTPUT

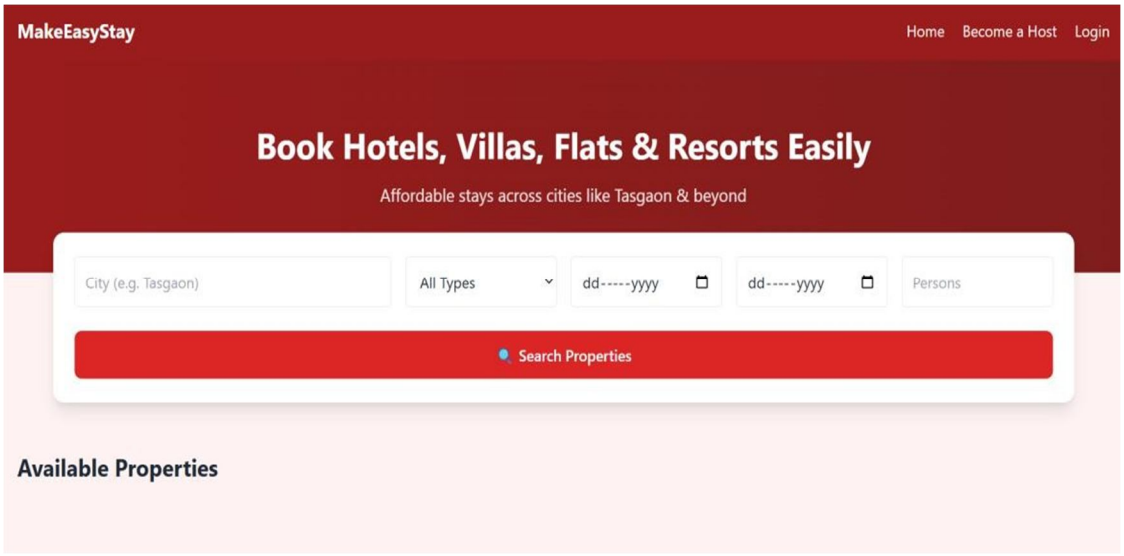


Fig.4.1 Home Page

The above figure 1.0 shows the homepage interface of the *Property Rental & Management System* named MakeEasyStay. It provides a user-friendly platform for booking hotels, villas, flats, and resorts. At the top, a navigation bar includes options like Home, Become a Host, and Login for easy access.

The main section displays a search panel where users can enter the city, select property type, choose check-in and check-out dates, and specify the number of persons. A “Search Properties” button allows users to find available accommodations based on their preferences.

Below the search section, the platform displays available properties for users to browse and select. The design is simple, attractive, and responsive, ensuring a smooth user experience for both property owners and tenants.

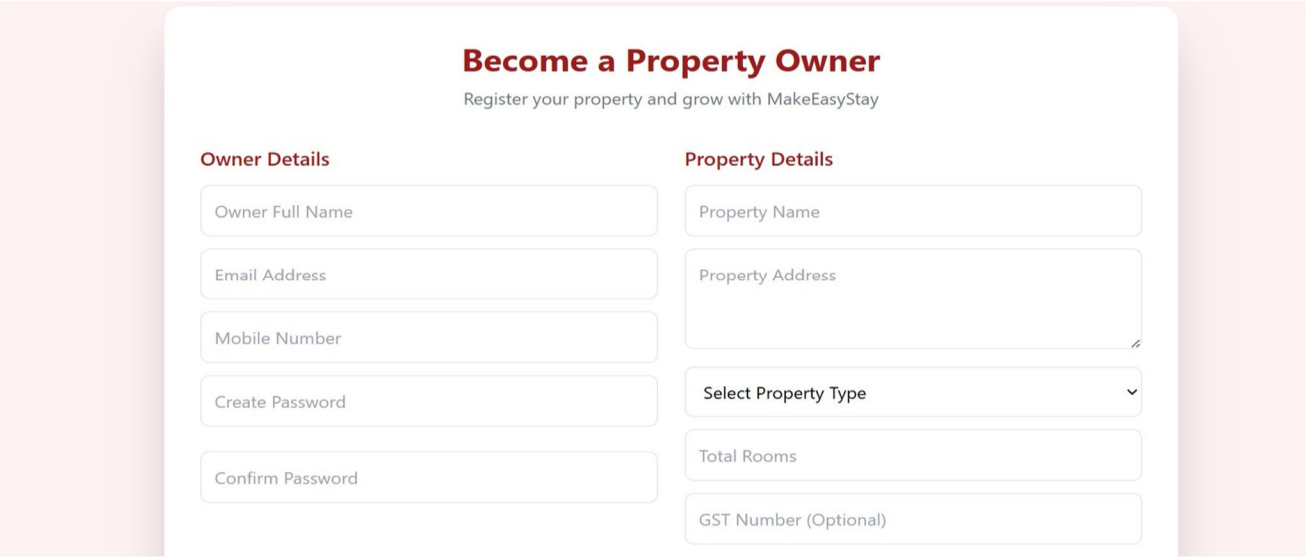


Fig.4.2 Property Owner Sign-Up Form

The above figure 1.1 shows the "Become a Property Owner" registration page of the *Property Rental & Management System (MakeEasyStay)*. This page allows property owners to register themselves and list their properties on the platform.
The form is divided into two main sections: Owner Details and Property Details. The Owner Details section collects information such as full name, email address, mobile number, and password for account creation.
The Property Details section includes inputs for property name, address, property type selection, total number of rooms, and GST number (optional). This information helps in accurately listing and managing the property on the platform.
The interface is designed to be simple, organized, and user-friendly, enabling property owners to easily register and start managing their rental listings efficiently.

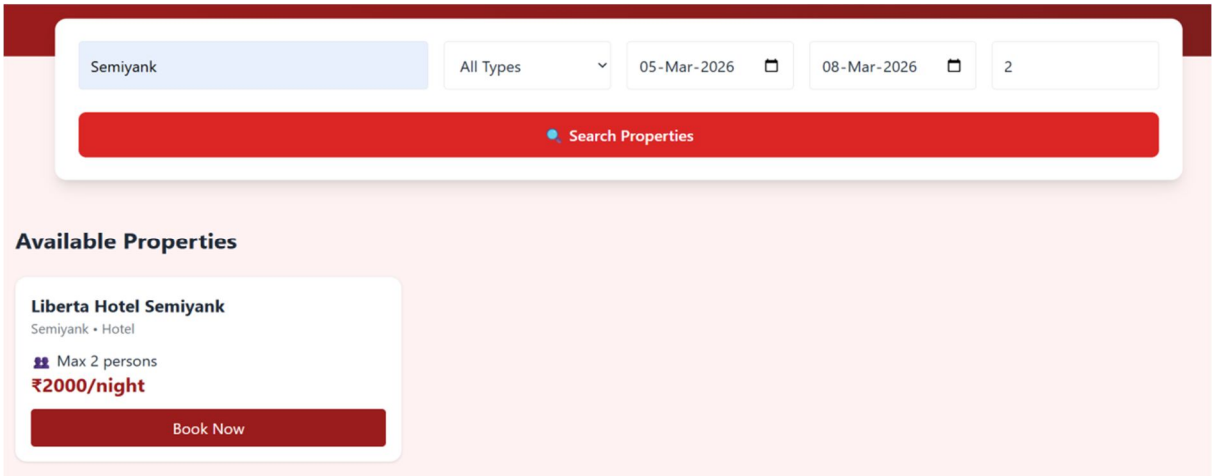


Fig 4.3 Rental Property Listing Page

The above figure displays the property search results page of the *Property Rental & Management System (MakeEasyStay)*. It shows how users can search and view available rental properties based on selected criteria.
At the top, the search panel includes inputs such as city name, property type, check-in and check-out dates, and number of persons. After entering the details, users can click the "Search Properties" button to view relevant results.
Below the search section, available properties are displayed in a structured card format. Each property card shows details such as property name, location, type, maximum occupancy, and price per night. A "Book Now" button is provided for users to proceed with booking the selected property.

The interface is designed to be simple and informative, allowing users to easily compare options and make quick booking decisions.

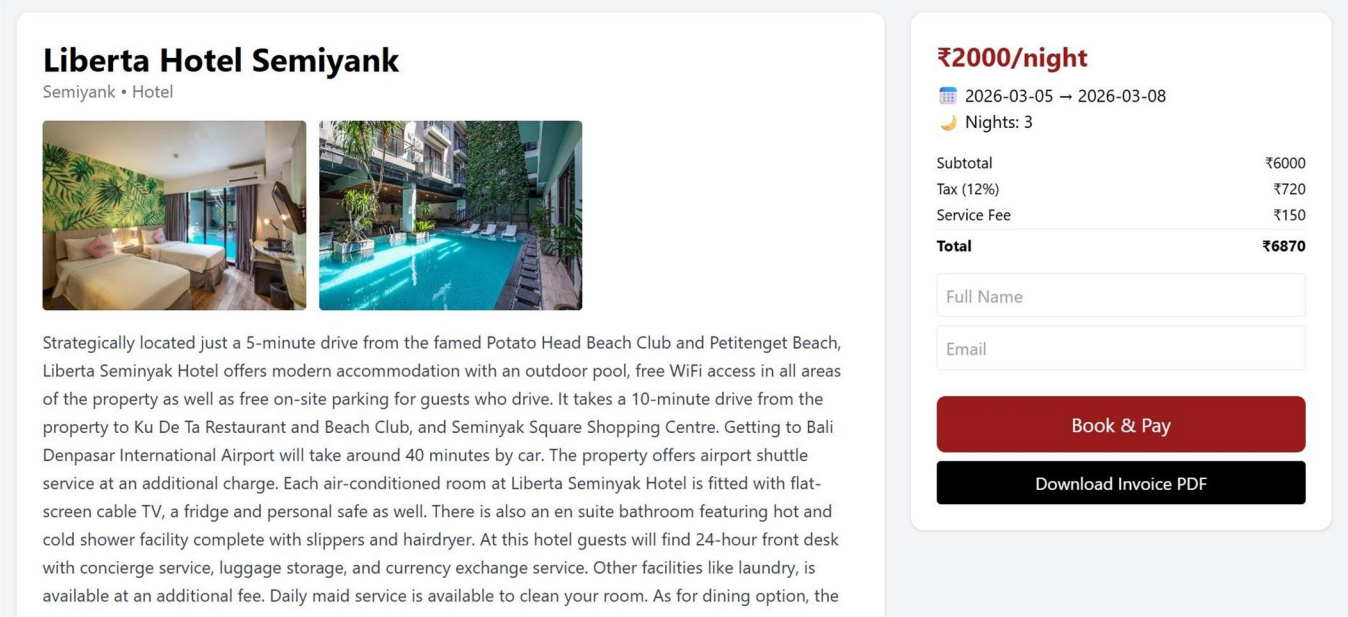


Fig 4.4 Property Details and Booking Payment Page

In This Above figure we can see Property details , Property Images and final price of property.

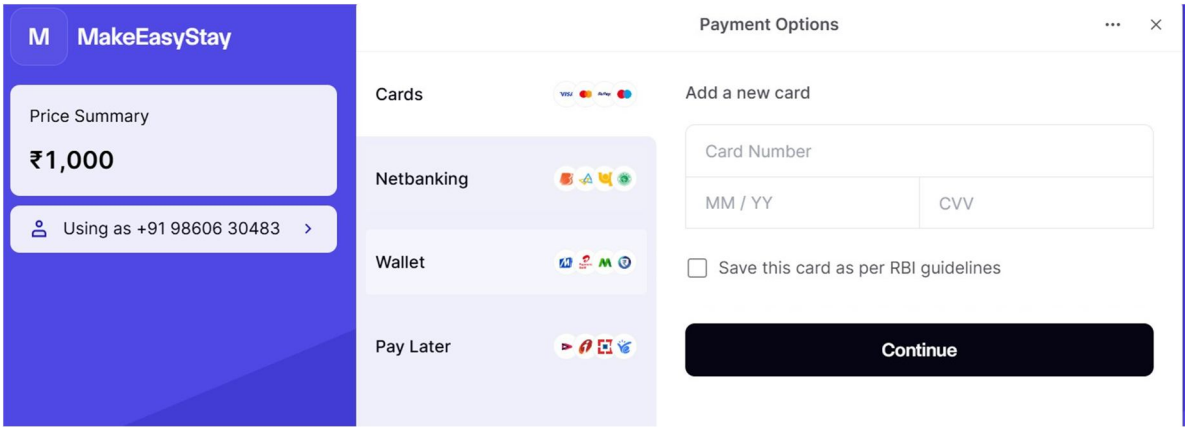


Fig 4.5 Online Property Payment and Price Summary Page

In This Above fig 1.4 We can see Payment gateway open we can easily pay through varius payment methods like cards, netbanking, wallet, pay later.

V. CHALLENGES & LIMITATIONS

A. Challenges

1) Dependency on stable internet connectivity for system access.
2) Ensuring strong data security and privacy protection.
3) Handling scalability for large users, properties, and transactions.
4) Low user adoption due to lack of technical awareness.
5) Integration of secure online payment gateways.

B. Limitations

1) Requires continuous internet, affecting use in low-connectivity areas.
2) Risk of data breaches if security is not properly maintained.
3) Performance may reduce with increased data and users.
4) Users may prefer traditional/manual methods over digital systems.
5) Limited or no real-time payment integration in current system.
6) No dedicated mobile application, only web-based access.

VI. CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

A. Conclusion

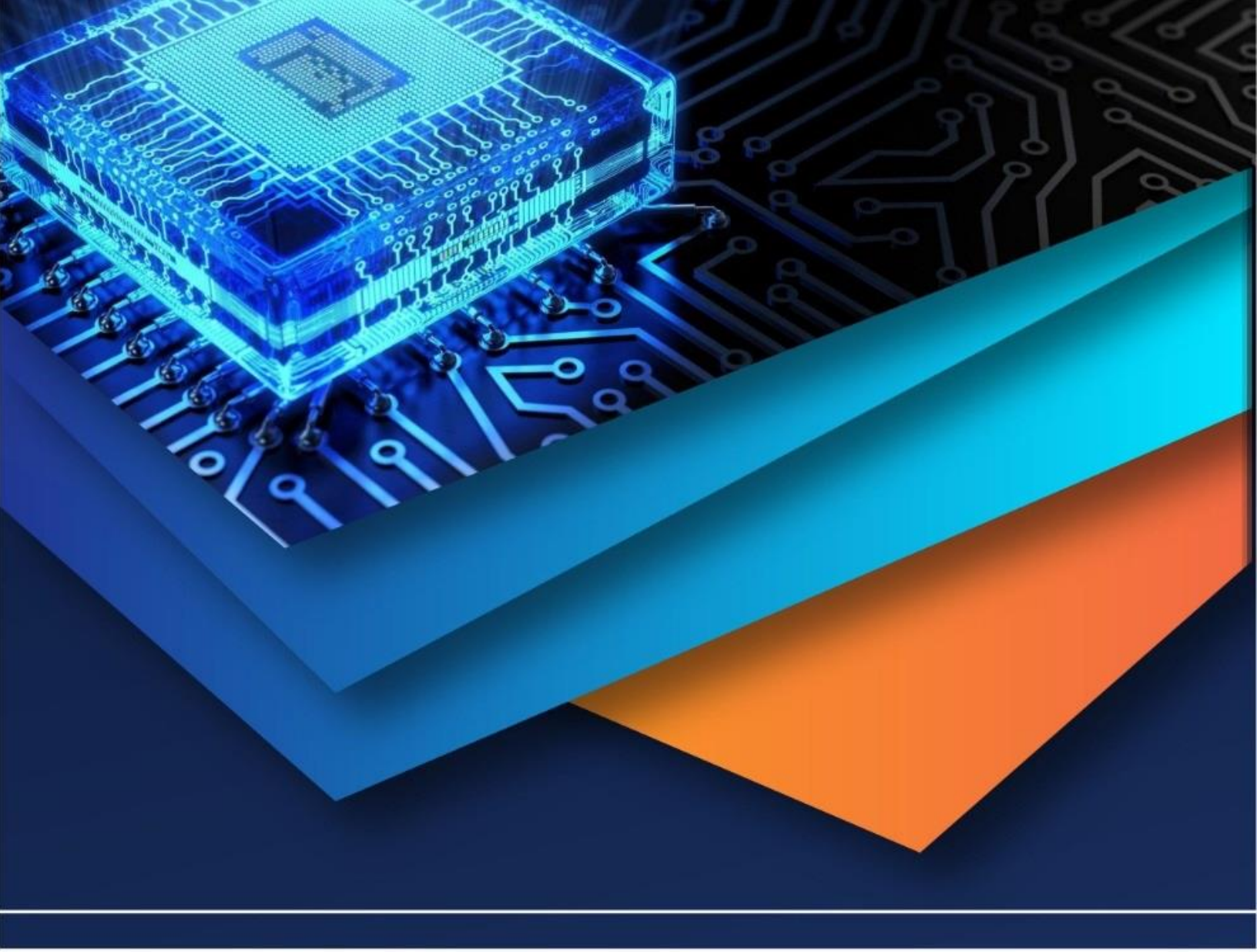
The Property Rental & Management System provides a simple and efficient digital way to manage rental properties. It replaces manual work with features like property listing, tenant management, rent tracking, and maintenance handling. Using technologies like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Node.js, and MySQL ensures smooth operation and secure data storage. Overall, it saves time, reduces errors, and improves communication between owners and tenants.

B. Future Work

The system is functional and effective but still has scope for improvement and enhancement. A dedicated mobile application can be developed to provide better accessibility and user experience. Integration of online payment gateways can enable secure and real-time rent transactions. AI-based property recommendations can offer personalized suggestions to users. This will increase user engagement and make the system more intelligent. Advanced analytics can help track revenue, occupancy, and maintenance trends. Security can be strengthened using OTP verification and role-based access control. Cloud deployment can improve scalability and handle larger user traffic efficiently.

REFERENCES

[1] Google, “Node.js Documentation,” Available: https://nodejs.org/en/docs/
[2] MySQL, “MySQL 8.0 Reference Manual,” Oracle Corporation, 2023.
[3] Mozilla Developer Network (MDN), “HTML5 Guide,” Available: https://developer.mozilla.org
[4] Mozilla Developer Network (MDN), “CSS3 Documentation,” Available: https://developer.mozilla.org
[5] Mozilla Developer Network (MDN), “JavaScript Guide,” Available: https://developer.mozilla.org
[6] R. Elmasri and S. B. Navathe, Fundamentals of Database Systems, 7th ed., Pearson, 2016.
[7] I. Sommerville, Software Engineering, 10th ed., Pearson, 2015.
[8] E. Gamma, R. Helm, R. Johnson, and J. Vlissides, Design Patterns, Addison-Wesley, 1994.
[9] M. Fowler, Patterns of Enterprise Application Architecture, Addison-Wesley, 2002.
[10] W3Schools, “Web Development Tutorials,” Available: https://www.w3schools.com
[11] Bootstrap Team, “Bootstrap Documentation,” Available: https://getbootstrap.com
[12] J. Duckett, JavaScript and JQuery: Interactive Front-End Web Development, Wiley, 2014.
[13] A. Silberschatz, H. Korth, and S. Sudarshan, Database System Concepts, 6th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2011.
[14] N. Mehta, “Web-Based Property Management Systems,” International Journal of Computer Applications, vol. 182, no. 10, 2018.
[15] S. Kumar and R. Singh, “Online House Rental System,” International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT), 2019.
[16] P. Gupta, “Real Estate Management Using Web Technologies,” IJCSIT, vol. 10, no. 2, 2020.
[17] Firebase, “Introduction to Cloud Databases,” Available: https://firebase.google.com/docs
[18] M. L. McDonald, Web Application Development with Node.js, O’Reilly Media, 2019.
[19] K. Laudon and J. Laudon, Management Information Systems, 15th ed., Pearson, 2020.
[20] T. Erl, Cloud Computing: Concepts, Technology & Architecture, Prentice Hall, 2014.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY