A focused application acting as a one-stop solution for the students coming for educational purposes

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Abstract — Students will be admitted to universities or institutions in various states or cities for educational purposes. Students have a lot of questions, such as where they get their basic necessities and whether or not the area around them is safe for them to live in. We intend to develop a website that will enable students to search houses for rent, hostels, flats for rent, and PGs for rent in the area of their choice. Depending on their needs, students can also use this to search other services such as laundries, tiffin services, a traditional store, a stationary store, and a furniture shop.

Many university students struggle to find the ideal place to live. Property brokers charge far too much from both the proprietor and the students. The most significant challenge that students face is security, and when they travel to new places, they are unfamiliar with the locations. Also service providers spent a lot of money promoting their business.

Keywords—Services, Accommodation , Necessities, Interface, Django, HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT.

I. INTRODUCTION

Many college students struggle to find suitable housing. Both the owner and the students pay far too much to property brokers. Students don't know where to get information about hostels, rooms, and so on in new cities. The most significant challenge that students face is security and wrong information about the hostels, pg's etc. At new place they don't know about places and from where they buy their basic necessties. Service providers are having difficulty acquiring customers. They spent a lot of money to advertise their company. An integral part of the facilities made available in such institutions are hostel accommodation spaces for students to create an academic community which will help facilitate effective refinement and development of the students. However, most of these hostel facilities especially in institutions in developing countries are managed with conventional manual methods and this has been impacting negatively on the effective resource utilisation and overall efficiency of these academic institutions. The manual method of managing and administering hostels in institutions is obviously not effective as it is attributed to the following challenges:

1. Difficulties in record management - data redundancy, difficulty in data update; difficulty in data recovery; difficulties in generating information about those students who had left the hostel, vulnerability to
manipulations/human error;
2. Difficulty in tracking the history of a facility – a room or building;
3. Registration for hostel allocation is done manually, thus over time, handling of the paper files becomes
cumbersome and untidy as the population of student increases;
4. The whole exercise is time-consuming and a waste of human and material resources.

This project could be a modern concept for resolving issues related to student housing, food, and basic necessities, among other things. It appears to be a one-stop solution for students, and we will provide a standard interface to students and service providers. This project is very useful for students who want to learn about the housing facilities in different cities or states.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The population of students gaining admission to higher institutions is increasing on yearly basis. This is putting enormous pressure on the facilities in these institutions. Adopting the conventional manual scheduling methods to the facility management job is the common practice in most institutions here in developing world. This method is characterized by numerous drawbacks, some of which are human error, low security, data redundancy, difficulty in

management, difficulty in data update, difficulty in record keeping, difficulty in data recovery in case of disaster etc. Thus, to enhance the administration of hostel facilities, there is need for application of effective optimization methods and scheduling algorithms on the part of the authority managing the facilities. The proposed system addresses the drawbacks of the existing system and ensures data integrity. The system is more user-friendly and GUI- oriented.

In an attempt to review existing literature on this innovation we came across a number of similar software for students accommodation and basic necessities while in their academic . Some of them are described below:

1. HostelWorld: In this one can select hostels, hotels, also suggests single bed, double bed rooms and with different prices. It also provides ratings for rooms and their services like security, staff and facilities.

2. Homeonline: It is an app for searching flats, apartments, farm houses etc. and also sell or rent out as well. It is easy to use.

3. Housing: With the help of it one can buy, sell or rent flats, houses, PG, apartments in different localities. It provides searching for popular queries like flats near me, houses near me and also provides Google maps.

4. 99acres.com: It is a real estate website where people can sell, purchase or rent out their properties. Properties are verified physically by 99acres.

III. METHODOLOGY

The main objective of this project is to provide a user-friendly interface to the service providers and students and help them to find the right place to accommodate in any new place. With the help of this system, students can search hostels, PG, rooms-on-rent, flats-on-rent, and houses based on the location entered, having different filters like properties with different prices, different room types (like single bed, double bed etc..).

The working can be stated as follows:

1. The Proposed system works by first providing a simple interface that prompts the owner to create an account or login into the system

2. After creating an account or login into the system, whenever owner try to add any property/service admin will verify it, after that only it will appear on the website.

3. There will be two modules in our project one is for students and another is for service providers.

4. With the help of this system, students can search hostels, PG, rooms-on-rent, flats-on-rent, and houses based on the location entered, having different filters like properties with different prices, different room types (like single bed, double bed etc..)

5. Students can also search for services like tiffin centres, laundries, book shops etc.

6. Service providers can put their services in our application (like about the details of their hostels, rooms, flats, tiffin centres, laundries etc.) after the verification process. The facilities provided by them to the students and their charges.

IV. SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

Systems analysis is a process of collecting factual data, understanding the processes involved, identifying problems and recommending feasible suggestions for improving the functionality of the system. This involves studying the business processes, entity relationships gathering operational data, understand the information flow, finding out bottlenecks and evolving solutions for overcoming the weaknesses of the system so as to achieve the organizational goals.

System Analysis also includes decoupling of complex processes that make up the entire system, identification of data store and manual processes. System design is an attempt towards creation of a new system. This phase focuses on the detailed implementation of the system. System design has two phases: logical design and physical design. During logical design phase, the analyst describes inputs (sources), outputs (destinations), databases (data sores) and procedures (data flows) all in a format that meets the uses requirements. The analyst also specifies the user needs and at a level that virtually determines the information flow into and out of the system and the data resources. Hence, the logical design is done through data flow diagrams and database design.

The logical design is followed by physical design or coding. Physical design produces the working system by defining the design specifications, which tell the programmers exactly what the candidate system must do. The programmers write the necessary programs that accept input from the user, perform necessary processing on accepted data through call and produce the required report on a hard copy or display it on the screen.

V. SYSTEM TESTING

The proposed system was tested and results were compared with those results generated by existing systems. The various test performed were: unit test, integration test and user acceptance test.

1. *Unit Testing:* This tests the modules and routines that are assembled and integrated to perform a specific function. Unit testing focuses first on modules, independently of one another, to locate errors. This enables a system developer to detect errors in coding and logic that are contained within each module. This testing includes entering data and ascertaining if the value matches to the type and size supported by Visual Basic 6.0. The various controls are tested to ensure that each performs its action as required.

2. *Integration Testing:* Data can be lost across any interface; one module can have an adverse effect on another. Integration testing is a systematic testing to discover errors associated within the interface. The objective is to take unit tested modules and build a program structure. All the modules are combined and tested as a whole. During this phase, we integrated and tested the Server module and Client module options.

3. *User Acceptance Testing:* The proposed system was developed to meet user's acceptance by subjecting the system to various considerations during development.

VI. SCREENSHOTS

Home Page
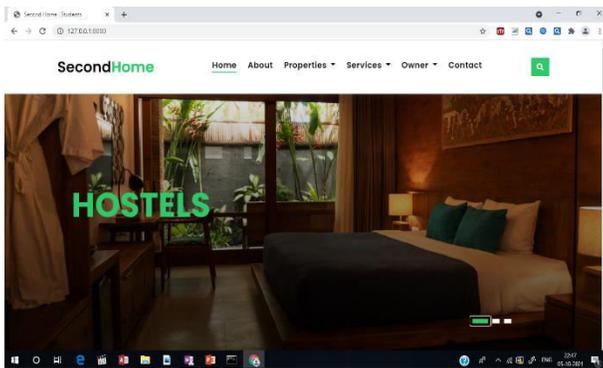
Owner Registration
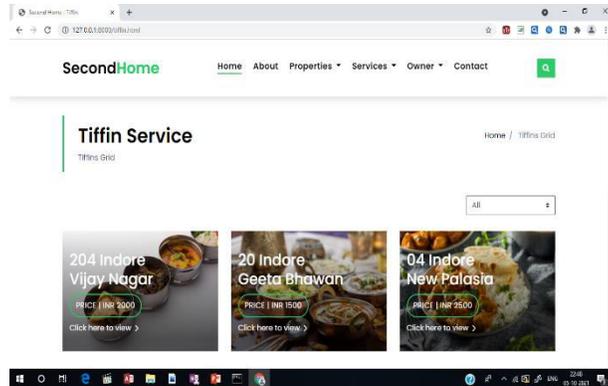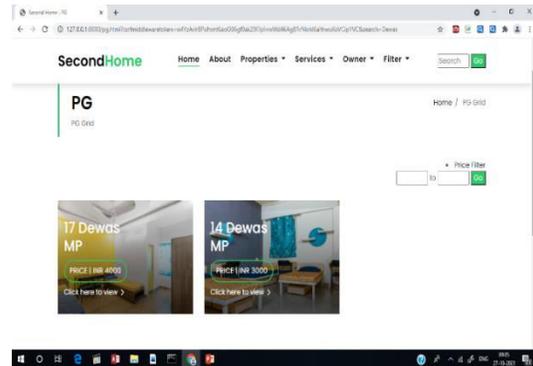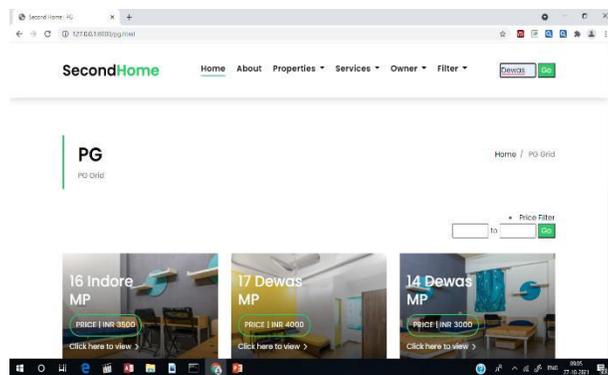

Owner Login
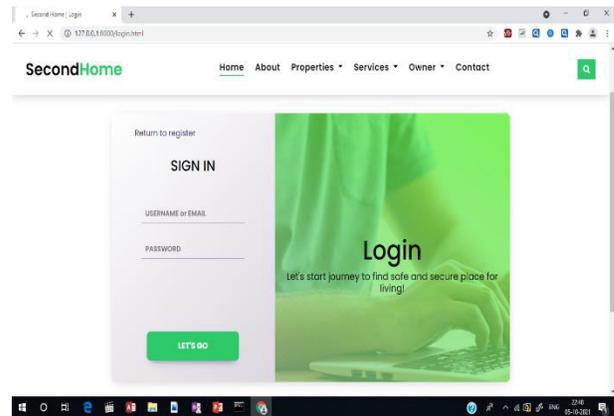
Hostels Page
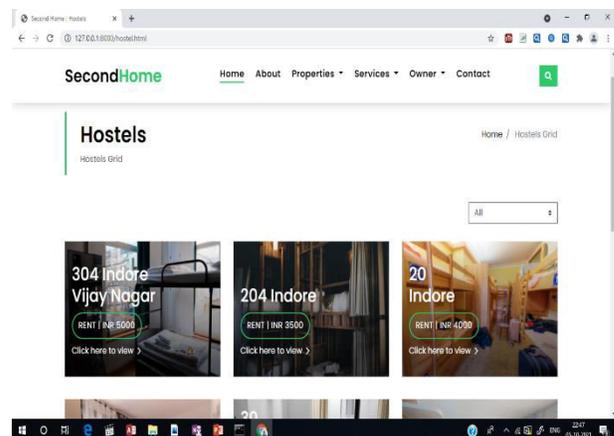
Tiffin Service Page

Search Result

VII. CONCLUSION

It is online software/website so anyone can access it from anywhere without any complexity with the help of a working internet connection. The Location Based room and mess facilities aims to provide information, to new students shifting to new cities for educational purposes, to reduce their effort when they are coming from various regions of India for settling in new cities.

VIII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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