

**ASYNCHRONISED DISTRIBUTED REAL ESTATE PROPERTY PROFILE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF EASTLANDS AGENCY**

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**PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILLMENT OF THE
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DECLARATION

I Lubega Paul and Kagiri Salim, hereby declare that this project report as our original work and has never been presented by anyone for any reward in any academic institution of higher learning.

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APPROVAL

The work was done under our supervision and the report has been submitted with our approval as the supervisors

Signature.....

Date.....

(Supervisor)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend our sincere gratitude, first to the almighty God who has accorded us life up to where we aim, to all the people who has supported us in all ways during my studies before and while in the university, we could not have made it on my own.

Special regards to go to my parent for the love and support financially, care. We would like also to thank our teachers throughout our academic journey for inputting in us the knowledge that will continue to see us through the winds of change in our future life time.

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ABSTRACT

This project report contains five chapters, background of the study, literature review, methodology, system study, analysis, design implementation, and conclusion and recommendations.

The research was conducted in Kampala at the Serena hotel where are the main offices of the east lands agency. Most of the information was given by the manager.

The objectives were derived form the problem statement and were used to achieve the results of the project.

Literature of relevance where consulted and included in chapter two. The methods of data collection used by the researcher were discussed and included in chapter three under the title of methodology.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Both the Personal Profile System and Myers-Briggs Type Indicator are currently used in business settings for the purpose of business development and team building. Each has its origin in theories developed during the first decades of the twentieth century. The Personal Profile System is based on the theories of Dr. William Marston, while the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator is based on the theories of Dr. Karl Jung.

The personal profile system addresses behavioral responses based on the individual's emotional reaction to a particular environment. This model is not designed to support inferences about what an individual is like at the core of his or her personality. Further, it does not attempt to determine how effective the person's behaviors are, only to explain what behavior is likely to occur under certain conditions.

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator addresses both thinking and behavior responses based on acquired habits of viewing and responding to the world in general. Preferences are categorized into types, with a belief that certain habits predominate. The assumption is that people will act on their preferences regardless of the situation. However, it is also assumed that as people mature, they can learn to use more of the neglected approaches in an effort to increase their capacity for being successful in a variety of situations. This instrument offers a prescription for increasing interpersonal effectiveness and individual problem solving ability when present strategies prove less than optimal.

Many profile management systems support for company's operations. In this project we describe a profiling management system that the real estates agent might use to access information on the listing (properties and homes available for sale and rent).it also demonstrates the database principles behind the scene of the proposed system.

Real estates agents require access to large amount of data to perform their daily tasks. They often access this information from different locations including their offices, their home, or the properties they are showing to clients.

A laptop computer or desktop with moderate to high power makes it possible for them to carry a computer based profile management system of the real estates property .what they need is an application that makes it easy to access the data in various ways.

The goal of this system is to provide an easy way for management to update real estate property information based on database on their respective department. A user can login to the System with their username and password and then make revisions to property's profile data or Create new profile that can be linked to their main profile database. Some of the key features include the ability to make changes and to preview them.

Before those changes get published on the actual profile database, the user is asked whether the changes are genuine file. So that information can always be recovered should there be accidental deletion of any data. There will be capability to load pictures real estate properties.

East lands agency is one of the established long serving and trusted real estate Property Companies or firms in Uganda .it deals in selling land, renting houses to potential customers and management services on people's property.

It has offices distributed allover the country with main office located at Kampala Serena conference center and it deals with clients allover the world.

The information about the real estates property in Eastland's agency is mainly managed by a manual file based system.

Most time all company data is stored in files and stored in filling cabinets

Photographs of the perspective property are captured from the site and put in the albums, size acreage and other related particulars about the real estates.

1.2 Problem statement.

Most time all company data is stored in files and stored in filling cabinets making retrieval of the data tiresome.

Due to the bulk of the paper based system this company doesn't back up its data thus any a mere loss a single source of data, recovery may be failure. More so it's hard to update any profile of the property which is on paper. This affects management, since

they cannot take any decisions based on the data analysis. Paper based systems consume a lot of office space.

It was noted that the paper based system consumed a lot of storage space.

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 General objects

Design a user friendly profile management system to enhance the storage, update of real estate information.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- I. To analysis the existing real estate information system.
- II. To design a profile management system to handle real estate data.
- III. To test and evaluate the new real estate profile management system.

1.4 Justifications

Eastland's agency deals in rentals of real estate property, land and other enterprise. Based on the wide range of businesses, business transactions they undertake, it would be better for the company to adapt electronic means of tracking, storing and maintaining and backing up the data about the property. Synchronized distributed profile management system would be a better choice for such a company.

1.5 Scope of the study

Given the fact that manual profiling system currently used plays a big role in the delivery of storage and retrieval information about the real estates property, this research shall focus on designing a profiling management system with storage and retrieval options. The designed system which speeds up the search of any profiled real estate property and ensures that data is securely stored in a database.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section contains literature on the previous and existing systems citing similarities and differences to the proposed system. it expresses weakness of the existing systems while proposing ways of addressing these shortfalls.

2.1 Information systems

Profiles have been in existence along time however these systems have predominantly been manual, over the years we have had people publish their own profiles in what is called the autobiography and other people publishing profiles of people they consider legendary exemplary in what is commonly referred as a biography. Electronic profiles also exist although they are limited. A profile may be defined on the subject, content or purpose for which it is produced.

Deana (2011) discussed five types of profiles that vary based on the subject and amount of spaced allocated to write the story .First ,niche/newspaper profile that is a profile of a person in the news, but the focus is on the part of him/her that is in the news and not complete personality profile. Second, and interview /press conference profile which is often hard to do and stems from either a press conference or a short one person interview the main purpose of this type of profile is to let people to know an event is .Third is parachute profile that is used to discuss an issue that is hard to understand and often times to put several people in the issue. Fourth was what he referred to as the place profile which is good way to take people some where and bring a place of life. And the shortest most important type of profile is the paragraph profile, which is in line or sentence that brings a person to life

However not every one shares this journalistic way of categorizing the profiles. Ad buster media foundation (2009) looks at the profile as from the marketing perspective and defines profiles as the recording and classification of behaviors that occurs through aggregating information from online and offline purchase data.

Supermarket savings and white pages surveys sweepstakes, context entries financial records property records census records motor vehicle data, automatic number information, credit card information, public records phone records.

Companies collect information derived from a number of resources to build comprehensive profile on individual in order to sell products and sell dossiers on behaviors this is often done without choice or extending a choice to individuals to opt out dossier building .marketer may use those dossiers to target advertising or they be sold to government for law enforcement purpose.

Beth (2010) says that profiles are indexed by other factors such wealth, age, education level family dwelling size gender income lifestyle marital status and presence of children.

Profiling companies have well developed lexicons to classify individual and claim no aspect of an individual private live is to sensitive to be categorized and/or compiled.

However the accuracy of the profile is the serious problem. self reported data such as information solicited on the product warranty cards, tend to be exaggerated .individuals tend to report higher salaries then they actually earn an indicate interest in which they may not actually participate .other profiling information such as data mined from public records may be linked to the wrong person. Profiles therefore may contain more misinformation than correct information.

Related systems

British broadcasting cooperation (BBC) (2006) provides country profile .this closely related to the proposed system only the subject differs. Whereas BBC focuses on the countries and their leaders the proposed will only focuses on individuals and real estates. BBC is news agency hence the profile are very detailed and even includes articles based on expert views, these are opinions and it can be argued that they don't qualify as part of the profile.

Hi5 (2010) system connecting people and is the place to meet both new friends as well as to reconnect with those from the past .hi5 links friends allover the world and allows people from different walks of life to meet and share views as well as to exchange ideas and photographs.

The proposed system will only be available to a predefined set of users for membership which is the case with hi5 which is open to all. Like the hi5 system the proposed system will allow all members to be updated about the real estates as long as these real estates provide the relevant information.

Health care choices (2010) [11] provides information about physicians including education, training, specialty, malpractices and disciplinary proceedings so that patients make the right health care decisions. Patients are encouraged to use the physician profile information to foster better communication with a physician. The physician profiles service can benefit everyone who uses it as will the proposed system however the kind of profiles will be aimed towards real estates development.

Piedmont hills high school alumni(2008) is very similar to the proposed system for it carries the same idea of an alumni and serves the purpose of linking classmates however the profile data accepted and displayed is very limited. The system does not provide authentication of members at registration therefore a security risk since anyone can register and claim to be a member. The proposed system will provide a much improved display format as well as more detailed real estate profile data.

2.2 Management Information Systems

The application of information system concepts to the collection, retention, and dissemination of information for management planning and decision making. Issues such as personnel selection, budgeting, policy development, and organizational interfacing are discussed. Conceptual foundations, planning and development of management information systems fit between the system and the organization.

Ian I Mitroff. John nelson and Richard O.mason say “the characteristics of a special class of information systems presents information to a decision maker by means of stories, a scientific data by itself is not information, it is termed to information if and only if it is tied to an appropriate story that has a meaning to the individual who needs the information.”

Gary w. Dickson, James a. senn and Norman I. Chervany say “the use of computer based information decision systems to support decision making in the organizations has

increased significantly in the decades to determine what relationships exist between the structure of the information presented for decision making and the ensuring effectiveness of the decision.”

2.2.1 Benefits of management information system

Management Information Systems benefits in different ways;

They are used for management planning

They are used for decision making.

2.2.2 Barrier of management information system

The management information systems tend to create conditions which are termed as barriers and these are;

Psychological failure and double bind,

Leadership based more on competence than formal power, and

Decreased feelings of essentiality.

2.3 Database

It is an organized collection of data for one or more purposes, usually in digital form. The data are typically organized to model relevant aspects of reality in a way that supports processes requiring this information. The term "database" refers both to the way its users view it, and to the logical and physical materialization of its data.

2.3.1 Classification of database

Relational database modal

Object database modal

Hierarchical database modal

Network database model

Object relational database modal

2.3.2 Relational database management system

It is a database management system in which data is stored in tables and the relationships among the data are also stored in tables. It is a database management system that is based on the relational model as introduced by E. F. Codd. Most popular

commercial and open source databases currently in use are based on the relational database model. A short definition of an The data can be accessed or reassembled in many different ways without having to change the table forms.

2.3.3 Database security

Database security concerns the use of a broad range of information security controls to protect databases (potentially including the data, the database applications or stored functions, the database systems, the database servers and the associated network links) against compromises of their confidentiality, integrity and availability. It involves various types or categories of controls, such as technical, procedural/administrative and physical. Database security are as below;

Access control

Auditing

Authentication

Encryption

Integrity controls

Backups

2.3.4 Database maintenance

There are several database maintenance tasks that you can perform to keep your database updated, backed up, and secure.

Updating Indexes

Backing up the Database

Using One Step Backup

Creating Periodic Backups

Compacting the Database

Packing Tables

Restoring the Database

Database Security

Encryption

2.3.5 Types of the database

There are two types and these are: analytical databases and operational databases.

Analytic databases are primarily static, read-only databases which store archived, historical data used for analysis. For example, a company might store records over the last ten years in an analytic database and use that database to analyze strategies in relationship to demographics.

Operational databases on the other hand, are used to manage more dynamic bits of data. These types of databases allow you to do more than simply view archived data. Operational databases allow you to modify that data.

2.3.5.1 Network Databases

The Network Database model was designed to solve some of the more serious problems with the Hierarchical Database Model. Specifically, the Network model solves the problem of data redundancy by representing relationships in terms of sets.

2.3.5.2 Hierarchical Databases

The Hierarchical Database Model defines hierarchically-arranged data. The most intuitive way to visualize this type of relationship is by visualizing an upside down tree of data. In this tree, a single table acts as the root of the database from which other tables branch out.

2.3.5.3 Relational database

These database Matches data by using common characteristics found within the data set. The resulting groups of data are organized and are much easier for many people to understand.

2.3.5.4 Warehouse database

Warehouse database archive data from operational databases and often from external sources such as market research firms. Often operational data undergoes transformation on its way into the warehouse, getting summarized, anonymized, reclassified, etc. The warehouse becomes the central source of data for use by managers and other end-users who may not have access to operational data. Some basic and essential components of data warehousing include retrieving, analyzing, and mining data, transforming, loading and managing data so as to make it available for further use.

2.3.5.5 End-user database

These databases consist of data developed by individual end-users. Examples of these are collections of documents, spreadsheets, presentations, multimedia, and other files. Several products exist to support such databases.

2.3.6 Advantages of databases

- Reduced data redundancy.
- Reduced updating errors and increased consistency.
- Greater data integrity and independence from applications programs.
- Improved data access to users through use of host and query languages.
- Improved data security.
- Reduced data entry, storage, and retrieval costs.
- Facilitated development of new applications program.
- Automation.

CHAPTER THREE

SYSTEMS STUDY AND INVESTIGATION

3.0 Introductions

This is a detailed description of methods chosen to achieve the objectives of the proposed system. This section states the exact methods and tools used and the reasons for choosing the said tools. It goes on to describe the requirements the techniques that were employed in the research study of the proposed system.

3.1 Data collection methods

The researcher moved to the company's head offices and generated data through interviews, observations and use of questionnaires.

3.1.1 Documentation

Examining documentation was useful when trying to gain some insight as to how the need for a profile management system arose. The documentation was helpful to provide information on the business (or part of the business) associated with the statement problem statement. Examined Documents, forms, reports, and files associated with the current manual system. These were in form of internal memo, emails and meeting minutes.

3.1.2 Interview

To ensure a successful interview, appropriate individuals were selected to be interview, unstructured type of interviewed was used such that interviews were conducted with only a general objective in mind and with few specific questions with Selected interviewee to provide direction to the interview.

Interviews with the data entry, employees and general manger were carried out. They outlined the business needs or requirements opt to replace the current one.

Their needs were refined and analyzed technically for feasible idea of the system. However was somehow time consuming and costly.

3.2 Research

A useful methodology technique, research was not overlooked. The application and problem researched about.

Computer trade journals, reference books, and the Internet were good sources of Information for this study. They provided with information on how others have Solved similar problems, plus the knowledge of whether or not software packages Exist to solve your problem.

However research as methodology also has some weakness, it time consuming, it requires access to appropriate source of information. It may ultimately not help in solving problem because problem is not documented any where.

3.3 Data sources

3.3.1 Primary source

This is the source of data where data is experienced from the fields or sites of the information. This can from the offices, interviewing customers and also sites.

This was carried out at Serena conference centre first floor room no.352. This was conducted through interviews with the manager and the some of the customers we found around the offices of the agencies.

3.3.2 Secondary source

These are source where the required information or data is got from books, files, magazines, and internet. During our research, we also used existing files and some books of data which where shown to us by the manager of the agency and also used some internet information to reach our required data satisfactory.

3.4 Data processing and presentation.

3.4.1 Data processing

Data is processed through quoting of the challenges (problems) given by the manager and observations made by the researchers.

3.4.2 Data presentation

Data is presented by dividing the challenges (problems) in general and specific to allow easy defining by the researcher.

3.4.3 Research design

The research design depends on paper files and books where data is stored for real estate property made by observations by the researcher and the information given by the manager.

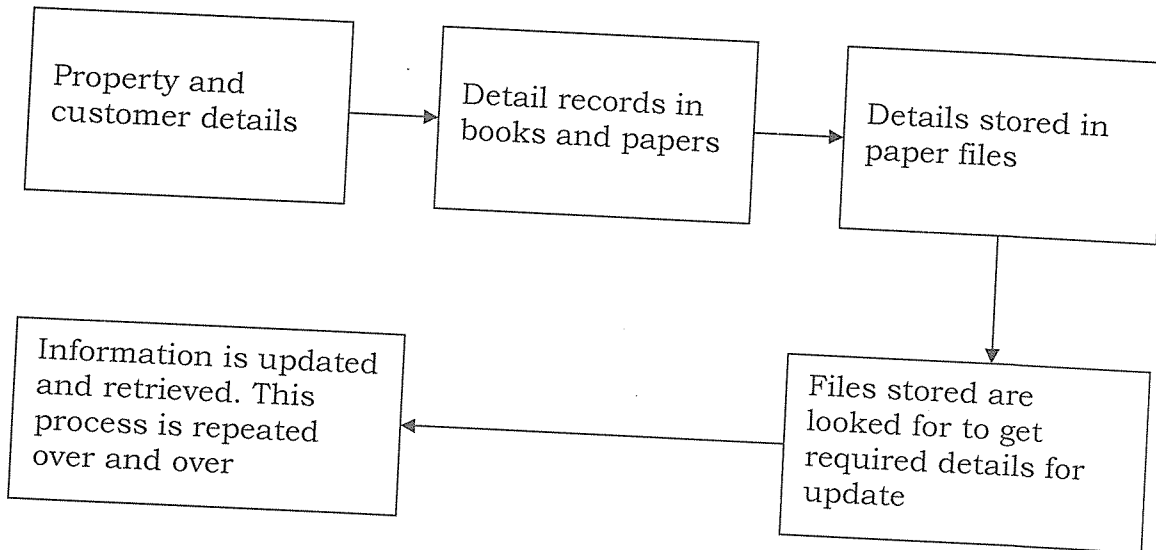


Figure.1 research design

3.4.4 Sample selection

The sample selection was taken from the paper files and books stored in shelves and cabinets of the East lands agency offices.

3.5 system requirements and analysis specification

This section focus on what the research intends to collect on the existing system.

3.5.1 User requirements

These are requirements which a system must have to allow the user carryout his/her duties or roles of the east lands agency in a proper and organized manner and they are as follows:

- a. . It must be Compatible of working with different computers.
- b. . It must have knowledge of dealing with errors made by the users.
- c. . It must also construct in English language for easy understanding.
- d. It must have reliable and first processing.

- e. It must have ease to input and update of data.
- f. It must have means of generating and accessing reports on the data in the system

3.5.2 Functional requirements

Functional requirements capture intended system behaviors. The behavior may be expressed as services, tasks or functions of the system required to perform. The system was designed to have under listed functionalities.

1. The system should accept input from the user through interactive forms and capture this input for storage in the data base.
2. Allows users to search and view property and customer profiles.
3. A system should provide security for the data so that the only authorized users will be able to alter, delete and update the data.
4. Data stored in the database should be retrievable and modifiable whenever the authorized user wishes to do so.
5. Provide secure storage of up to data profile information.
6. Ease access, retrieval, distribution and update of profiles.
7. Provide for the production of accurate and time reports to be used.
8. Prevent as much as entry of errors into the system by notifying the user of invalid input.

3.5.3 Non functional requirements

These are requirements that constrain the system functionality. This system was designed and implemented according to the under mentioned requirements.

1. The system development should be completed within the stipulated time.
2. The user should not need too much training to use the system.

3.5.4 System requirements

The system to be constructed requires the following;

- a. Database Design (Ms Access) (VB
- b. Form Design 6.0)
- c. Coding (VB 6.0)
- d. Testing (VB 6.0)

3.5.5 Software Requirements

Operating System (Win-98, Win-XP).

Database management systems (Ms Access)

3.5.6 Hardware Requirements

- a. Processor, RAM Disk, Space.
- b. Pentium II, or higher.

60 or Higher MB.

3.6 System design

The system is designed to replace the existing one. The system is designed to replace all manual activities of paperwork to modern system containing Graphical User Interface and database for quick and friendly use. This system is automated for quick access of reports of the required data. The system is designed to replace the existing system. The section shows the design of the new system. .

3.6.1 Description of the system

The system is designed to allow storage, retrieval, update of the data of the real estate data. This system allow to input data from the users, search and view profiles of the property. The user interface was designed to be friendly so that a person can search for the required information in a very easy way. The system was also designed to be secure with an access control feature that prevents unauthorized access which is achieved through use password and user name.

The system contains database for stores data so that data integrity is achieved. The level of accuracy in the proposed system is higher. All operation will be done correctly and it ensures that whatever information is retrieved from the system is accurate.

3.7 System development life cycle (SDLC)

This section deals with how the system is will appear after construction. This show the exact look with graphical user interface for the user, the profiling system to carryout profiling, security measures to prevent unauthorized access, database to keep or store the data entered into the system and reports which are the end results after delivery.

3.7.1 Prototyping

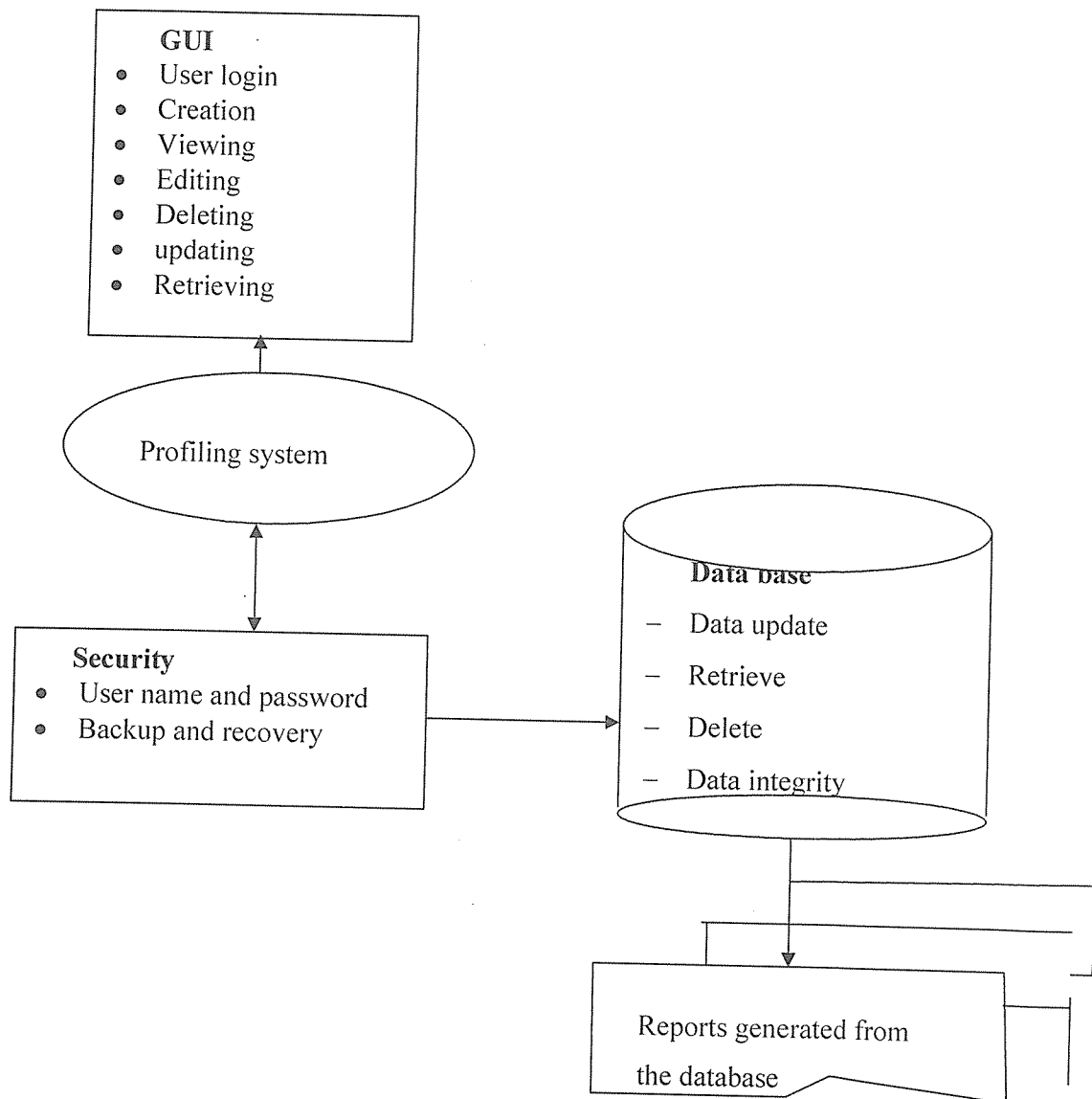


Figure.2 system design

3.7.2 Testing and verification

Testing and verification were carried out throughout the development process, the different modules of the system were combined to determine if the product functions correctly as a whole. The top down approach of integration was used since design defaults were easier identified and modified easily than would have been the case if the bottom up approach was used. Special attention was paid to the module interface and product robustness was considered at this stage. The system was found to meet the stated objectives.

3.7.3 Specification requirements

Description of the complete behaviors of the system to be developed. this is as below;

i). 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 as its storage.

ii). Accuracy

iii). Reliability The reliability of the proposed system is high due to the above stated reasons. The reason for the increased reliability of the system is that now there is proper storage of information.

iv). No Redundancy

In the proposed system utmost care is that no information is repeated anywhere, in storage or otherwise. This assures economic use of storage space and consistency in the data stored.

v). Immediate retrieval of information

The main objective of proposed system is to provide for a quick and efficient retrieval of information. Any type of information is available whenever the user requires.

vi). Immediate storage of information

In manual system there are many problems to store the largest amount of information, in this system its quick and reliable.

vii). Easy to Operate

The system is easy to operate; however is such that it developed not within a short period of time and not fit in the limited budget of the user.

3.8.1 Entity and attributes

The system was designed to maintain information about the following entities.

- Users
- Customer

- Property

Table.1 Entity relationship table

Entities	Relationship	Entity
Users	Login	Property
Customer	Views	Property
Customer	Decides	Property
Customer	Buys	Property
User	Records	Customer

3.9 Entity relationship diagram

The design entailed the use of context diagrams, data flow charts and entity relationship diagrams (ERDs) for the conceptual design. The logical and physical designs were employed at the database design phase of the project work. The system was designed to accept profile form registered user of the company.

The profile data entered should be stored in the server in the database and displayed o upon request by the clients. The tasks formed on the database of the profile should be ensured by only the particular user with the valid user and password on logging in. Clients will be able to search through the profile but not to edit Search parameters and should include the address or town of the profiled real estate or number of bedrooms, printouts will be catered for.

The new system is designed to meet the needs of East lands agency when it comes to managing of profile data of the property and customers. The system should be automated to ease processing, gathering, distributing information to ensure accurate profile to keep. The design of the new system takes the following symbols.

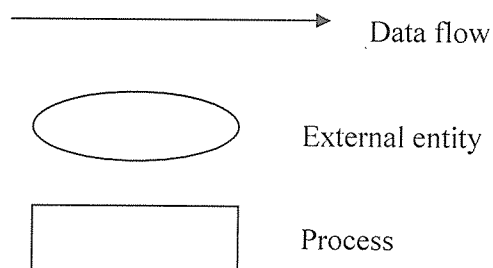


Figure.3 Simple data modal

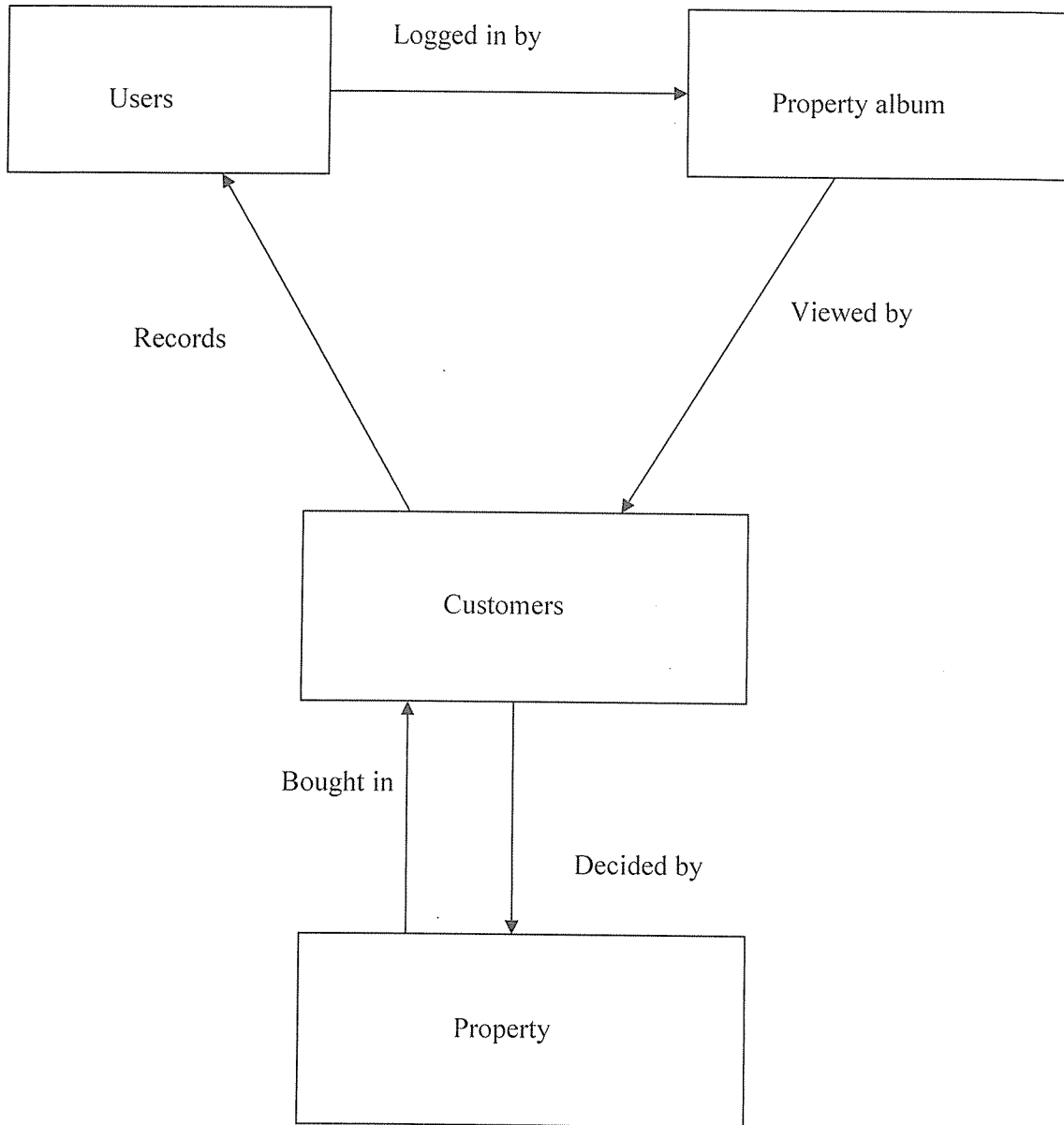
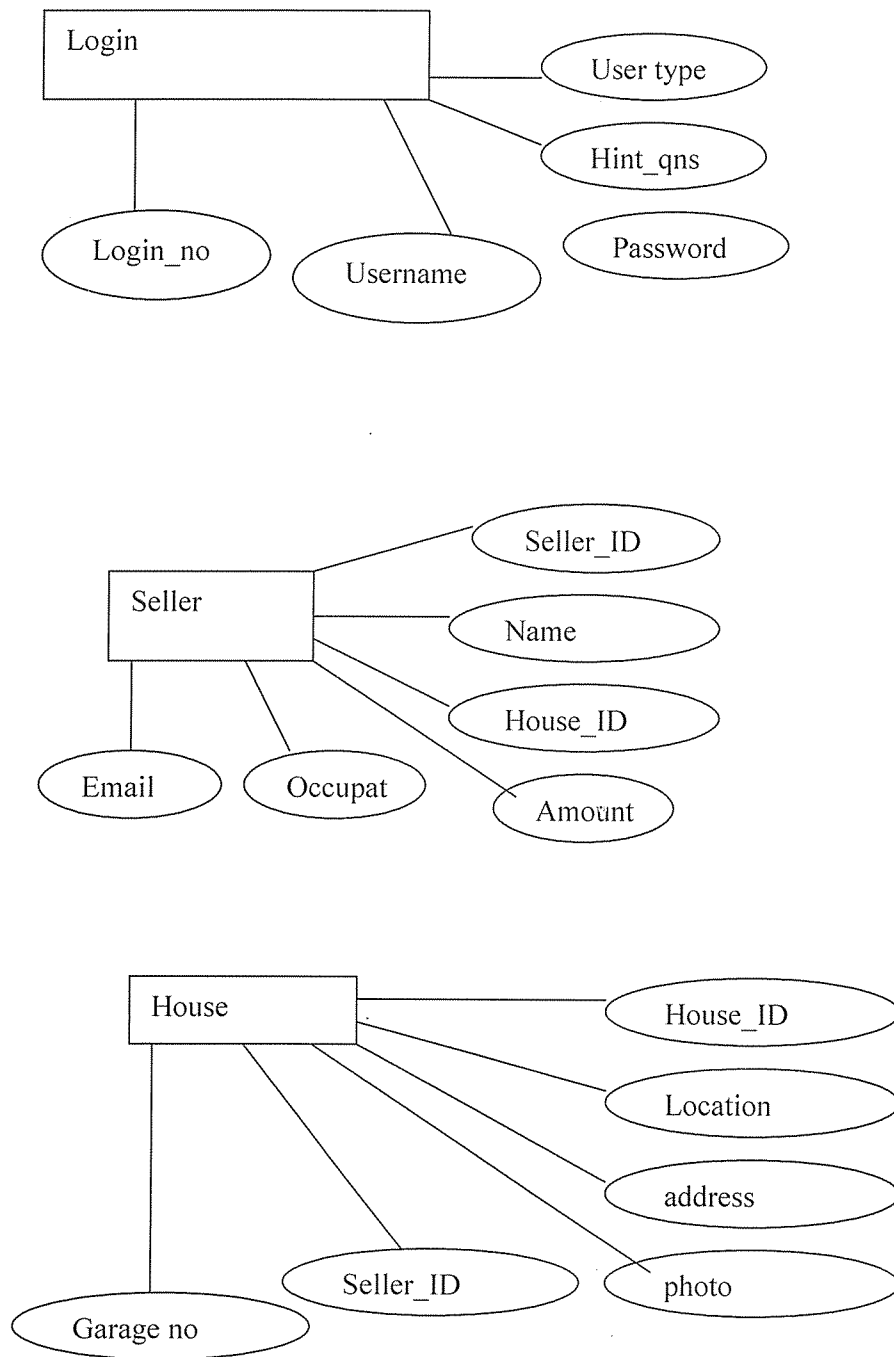


Figure.4 Use case diagrams



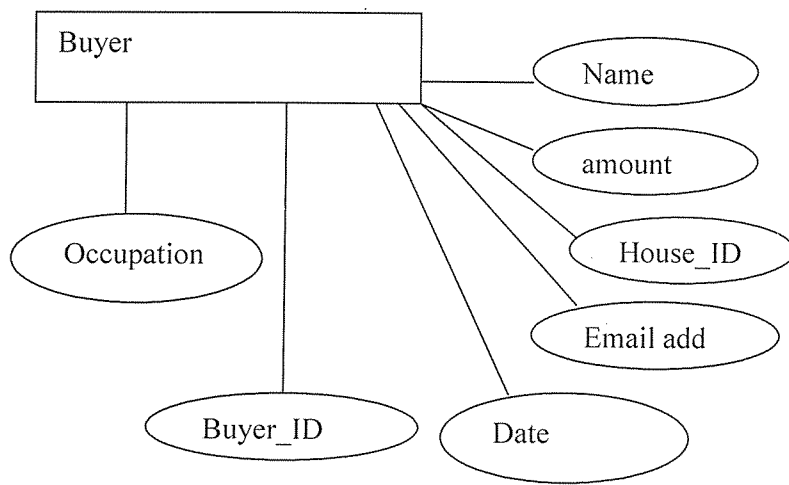
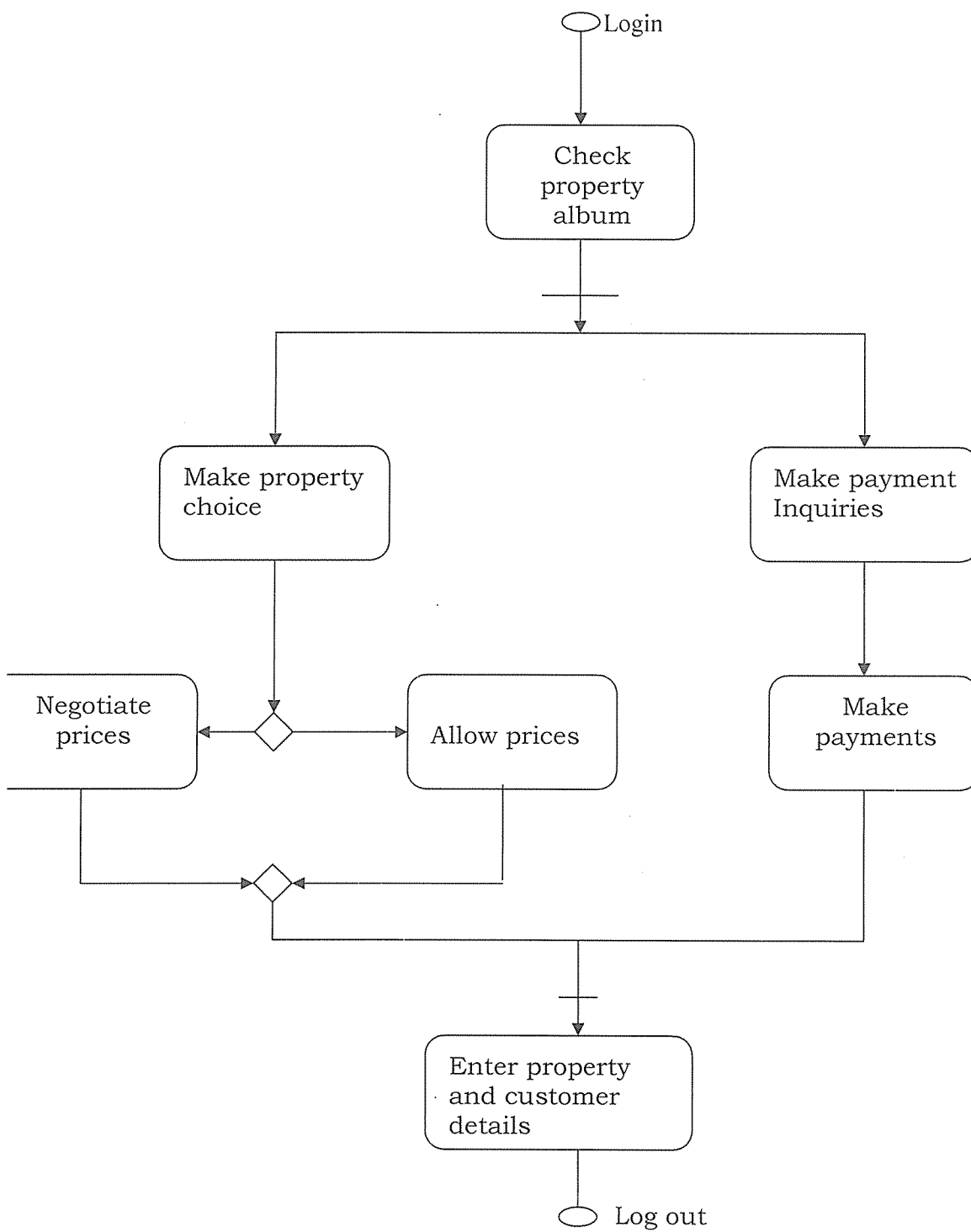


Figure.5 Activity diagram



CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION

4.0 Introduction

The section embarks on the delivery and implementation of the system to allow users execute their tasks normally in the friendly environment.

The system was implemented in Microsoft visual basic.6, and Microsoft access .Microsoft visual basic is suitable for graphical user interfaces (GUIs) which are user friendly. Microsoft access was used to create databases for the system. and should be capable of running the on computers of the company offices. This section explores different components of the system.

4.1 System features

Graphical user interface

User interface refers to the means through which the system users access data from the system. Graphical user interface must have a requirement of attractive outlook to have an appropriate consistency. A system should provide resilience to the user errors and allow the user to recover from errors. They are as below.

Database table

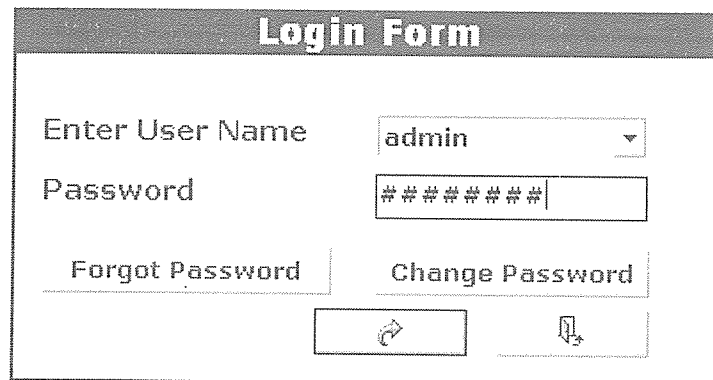
The database tables are designed as the following

- Login details are required to access information system; only the authorized user may update the specific profiles.
- User should be able to search, retrieve and view all the existing profiles of the property of interest.
- User should be able to update the existing records stored in the database tables.
- Enable users to retrieve and have view for the data stored in the data base tables.

System login

The login form is used to access the system to avoid unauthorized entry into the real estate data. Passwords and user name are the features used to login the system and if the password is forgotten, the system allows the undoing or if the password is changed. It also allows the changing of password if desired. The password should only and only by the administration of the company to unauthorized access into the system.

Screen shots



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Login Form". It contains two input fields: "Enter User Name" with a dropdown menu showing "admin", and "Password" with a masked input field showing "#####". Below these fields are two buttons: "Forgot Password" and "Change Password". At the bottom, there are two buttons with icons: a circular arrow and a key.

Figure.6 login form

4.2. Switch board

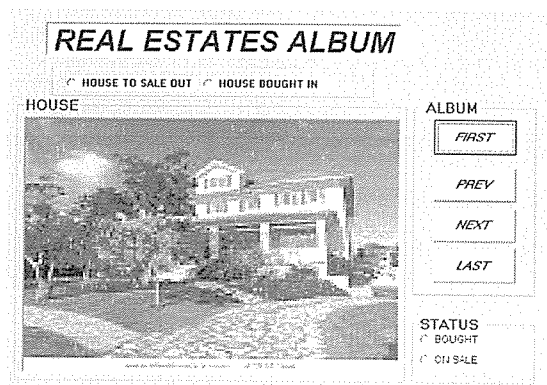
The switchboard is used to direct the user the required form in the system so as to get the required information in a very quick and friendly way. It is designed with command buttons captioned with the name of the form included in the system.

Screen shot

4.3 Main form

Real estate album

The form shows the (houses) property sold out and bought in by the real estate. It has got features to allow easy access of property photos and these are FIRST, PREV, NEXT, LAST. These quicken the activities of the users.



The screenshot shows a web page titled "REAL ESTATES ALBUM". It features a navigation bar with "HOUSE TO SALE OUT" and "HOUSE BOUGHT IN" buttons. Below this is a large photo of a house. To the right of the photo is a vertical menu with buttons labeled "FIRST", "PREV", "NEXT", and "LAST". At the bottom right, there is a "STATUS" section with radio buttons for "BOUGHT" and "ON SALE".

Figure.7 Photo album

Transaction form

The transaction form is used to allow entry of details of the customers and the property (houses) to sale. This form has got some features which ease the activities of the users and these are; SAVE used store data permanently into the system, COUNSEL is used to stop operation of the system, CLEAR is used erase the useless images from the system

EASTLANDS REAL ESTATES SALES FORM

CUSTOMER DETAILS

CUSTOMER ID	FULL NAME	OCCUPATION
BY003	YASIFU	ENGINEER
EMAIL	ADDRESS	GENDER
	P.O BOX	MALE
DATE		
7-23-2011		

BUYER PHOTO

BROWSE IMAGE CLEAR

HOUSE TO SALE

CUSTOMER ID	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF ROOMS
BY003	P.O BOX 6533 MBALE	4
PRICE	TOWN	HOUSE ID
	MBALE	HS003
DESCRIPTION		NUMBER OF GARAGE
its self contained near by the road water available and near by the marked		4 ONE
		5 TWO

HOUSE IMAGE

BROWSE IMAGE CLEAR

OPERATIONS

SAVE COUNCIL HOUSE TO SALE CLEAR

Figure. 8 transaction form

4.4 Tables

Buyer table

This is the used to store data of the buyers of the property from the real estates .the Table is partitioned into columns and these are fields for identifying the items, data type for defining the variable and description is used for giving clear definition of the items.

Table. 2 Seller table:

Seller table

This table is used to store data of the property (house) bought by the company. the table is partitioned into columns to allow easy understanding of the data stored in them. the

Fields	Data type	Description
Buyer_ID	Auto number	
Name	Text	
price	Number	
House_ID	Number	
Date	Date	
Address	Text	
Occupation	Text	
Email	Text	

partitions are fields for identifying the items, data type for defining the variable and description is used for giving clear definition of the items.

Table.3 seller table

Field	Data type	Description
Seller_ID	Auto number	
Name	Text	
Address	Text	
Email	Text	
House_ID	Number	

Sold House table:

This table is used to store data of the property (house) sold out by the company. the table is partitioned into columns to allow easy understanding of the data stored in them. The partitions are fields for identifying the items, data type for defining the variable and description is used for giving clear definition of the items.

Table .4 sold house table

Fields	Data type	Description
Sale_no	number	
House_ID	Auto number	
Location	Text	
Address	Text	
Photo	OLE object/bytes	
Price	Shillings	
No_of_garage	number	
Description	text	

Bought in house:

This table is used to store data of the property (house) bought in by the company. the table is partitioned into columns to allow easy understanding of the data stored in them. The partitions are fields for identifying the items, data type for defining the variable and description is used for giving clear definition of the items.

Table 5. Bought in house

Fields	Data type	Description
house_no	number	
House_ID	Auto number	
Location	Text	
Address	Text	
Photo	OLE object/bytes	
Price	Shillings	
No_of_garage	number	
Description	text	

4.8.5 Photo table:

This table is used to store data of the photo album (photos of property) of the company. The table is partitioned into columns to allow easy understanding of the data stored in them. The partitions are fields for identifying the items, data type for defining the variable and description is used for giving clear definition of the items.

Table.6 Photo table

Fields	Data type	Description
Photo_ID	Bytes	
Status	Boolean	
House_Photo	binary	

4.8.6 Login table:

This table is used to store data of the login system of the company. The table is partitioned into columns to allow easy understanding of the data stored in them. The partitions are fields for identifying the items, data type for defining the variable and description is used for giving clear definition of the items.

Table .7 login table

Fields	Data type	Description
Login_no	Auto number	
User name	Text	
Password	Text	
Hint_qns	Text	
Hint_ans	Text	
User type	text	

4.5 Query

Queries used to make search from databases and information systems and different queries are used search for real estate data from the system like sold out house query.

Sold out house query

This query is made on the real estate photo album to search for the houses sold out by the company to the customers. This is done when the users wants to check the houses available for sale.

Bought in house query

This query is made on the real estate photo album to search for the houses bought in by the company. This is done when the users wants to check the houses available bought by the company.

4.6. Conclusion

The new system features that have come with the new system are very important to the users and the company as follows;

Reduction of space consumed by paper files and folders.

Indexing of database files improves the search for data.

Synchronization of information from different system users

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter portrays discussion, conclusions and recommendations according to the lessons learnt and experience gained during the study

5.1 Discussion

The system developed is based profiling of data therefore considers perform the required tasks due to features embedded in it during the construction. The system a login system to avoid unauthorized in the data, profiling system which captures data from different users, database for storing data, graphical user interface to allow interaction by the user with the system. the system is quick and friendly to use and can easily adoptable.

5.2 Conclusion

The study unveiled that there are many profiling systems in Uganda most of which are manual. The profiling system of the real estates was no different and thus the synchronized distributed profiling management system provides a much better replace to the existing system. The synchronized distributed profile management system can adequately;

1. Register real estates property, capture and store as well as generate categorical forms.
2. Capture comments and notices about the real estates property
3. Authenticate every user attempting to log in to the system through the use of passwords.

Lessons learnt

The following are the lessons drawn from the study;

During the study, it was found out that most Ugandan firms have not adopted electronic storage and retrieval of data. Most time all company data is stored in files and stored in filling cabinets making retrieval of the data hectic.

1. Due to the bulk of the paper based system these firms did not back up their data thus had a single source of data failure in case of damage.
2. It was noted that the paper based system consumed lot of storage space.

3. It was also noted that the storage of bulk of the paper based system was too expensive as it needed more storage units for safety of the data.
4. We also noted that programming should be enjoyed and should not be feared.
5. We also noted that most of people don't know how to use computers to program and also store data in the data bases.

5.3 Recommendations

The researcher recommended that the faculty of computer and information technology research office in the future should organize presentation so as students be able to show their abilities and potential to idlers and intruders in education system as well as time wastage.

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APPENDIX A

The interview guide

This was an interview guide for a research study carried out in partial fulfillment of the award of diploma of computer science of Kampala international university.

The interview was unstructured and sought to investigate the procedure of producing a synchronized distributed real estate property profile management system of Eastlands agency.

The interviewers were Lubega Paul and Kagiri Salim the second year students of the above named faculty.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What role do you offer in the profiling of the property of Eastlands?
- 2) How many activities are involved in the capturing and storing of data of a property of East lands?
- 3) How long does it take to gather data of a given property?
- 4) Do you verify the data on the property?
- 5) How do you verify the correctness on the information provided?
- 6) How do you feel about automating of the system?
- 7) On a scale of 1 to 10, how do you rate the computer knowledge base of users?
- 8) How often do you access the computer?
- 9) Do you have any comment you would like to make towards the research study?