Project Report

A PLATFORM TO COMPLAIN AGAINST

UNJUST IRREGULARITIES

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Overview

About 160 million people live in Bangladesh at present. It is the 8th largest country in the world in terms of population. About 1116 people live per square kilometer. These people are constantly facing some or the other problem. Because of these problems, people have to suffer constantly

The people of Bangladesh are constantly facing some problems such as: suffering in the

Passport office, suffering in getting a driving license, suffering in getting various governments

Allocations, etc. For these problems, the people have to face many hardships. Usually, people

Can't resist these irregularities because influential people show their fear. In this way, ordinary

people face various kinds of oppression.

Drawback of Current System:

1. People are being harassed in various ways and as a result they are not getting services.

2. Bribes are being taken from them in various ways in the name of service.

3. Their time is being wasted by putting them in various services.

4. They are not getting various government services properly. This is not fulfilling the real purpose of the government.

5. Ordinary people are facing problems in getting government allocations.

Objective

Voice of people will be a website that will be directly controlled by the government. Where People can easily highlight the various injustices that have happened to them. And their identities will not be revealed on this website. The problem will be rated according to how other people can come and vote here and the Bangladesh government will try to solve the problem. If any person has given wrong information, action will be taken against him. No one's name will be revealed here.

Methodology

To implement the above goals, the following methodology needs to be followed:

1. Specifying the Application and various components of the Architecture.

2. Specifying the bindings between the tasks and the resources either manually or by the design tools.

3. Specifying the port interconnections between the resources.

4. Analysis: Extracting the data required for analysis and the doing the analysis.

User Interface

Our website is user friendly. The user will be able to do it very quickly. Here the user can easily open an account and login. Users can easily complain about any wrongdoing by keeping their identities secret. Complainant's complaint will be disclosed after verification and analysis. Besides, information of various services including helpline of all government departments has been given here

Features:

- **Sign up and Login system for Individual, People:** Any People of Bangladesh can sign up there with some information and login with their own password after sign up.
- **Add/remove problem:** Users can add any type of problem and removed uploaded problems at any time.
- **Add picture and image of problem:** Users can upload pictures of the problem if they want.
- **Problem Category:** Users can selected problem category
- **Others will be able to vote:** If the same problem is faced by others, then they can vote on the problem so that the problem is taken seriously.
- **Review system:** Anyone can suggest what can be added to our system or how it can be improved
- **Comment System:** If the same problem is faced by others, then they can Comment on the problem so that the problem is taken seriously.

Users of the System:

- Government as Admin
- Individual people can post their problem

Module:

1. Government as Admin

- Can Add/remove any person
- Can view every problem
- Can delete/add any problem
- Can update any information

2. Individual People

- Can sign up/Login account
- Can add remove their problem
- Can add problem Image and description
- Can View problem
- Can Get help from admin
- Can chat with admin
- Replay the comment on their problem
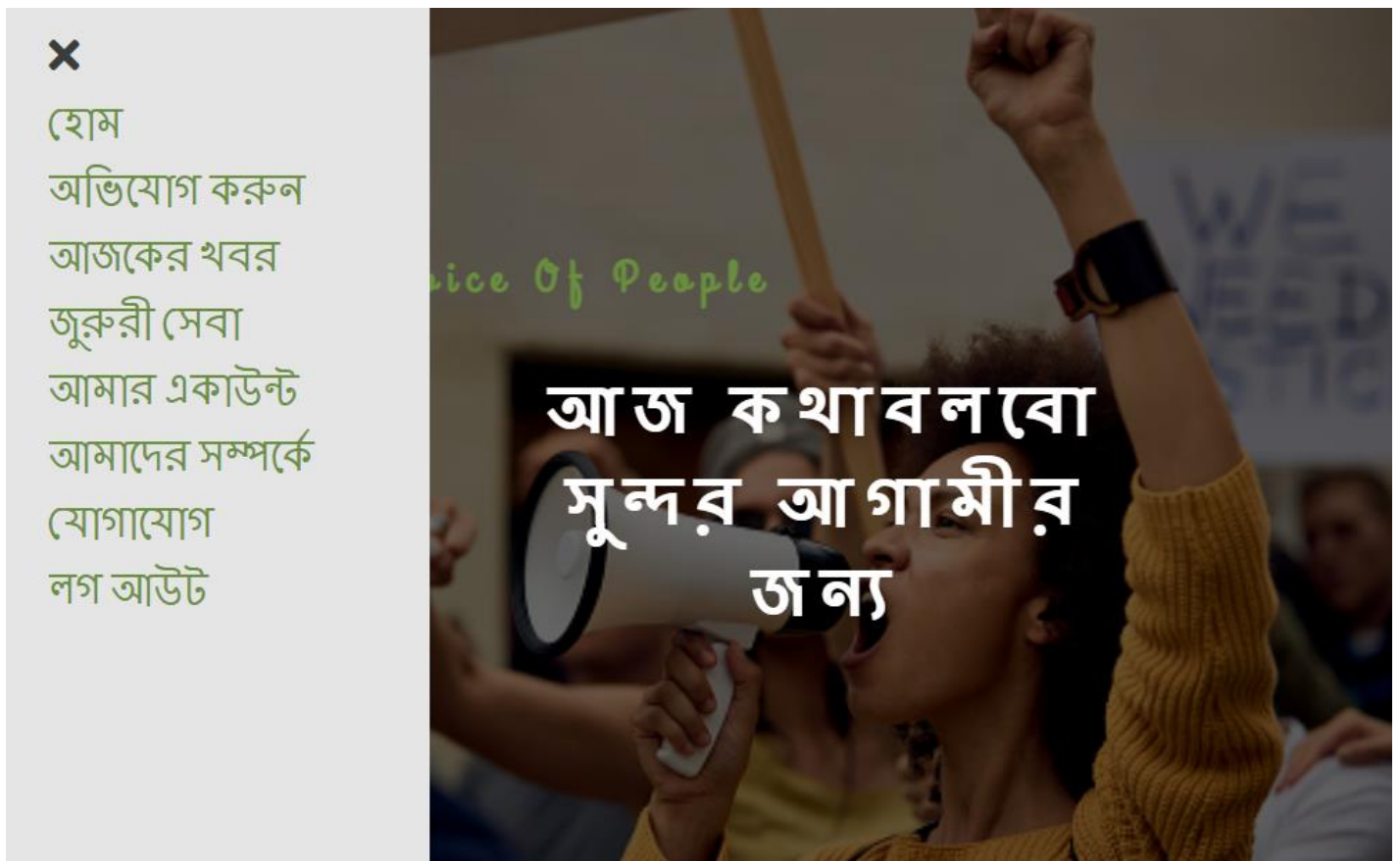- Can vote others problem

Specification

First of all the specification of the target platform must be specified completely. It consists of :

1. Home Page
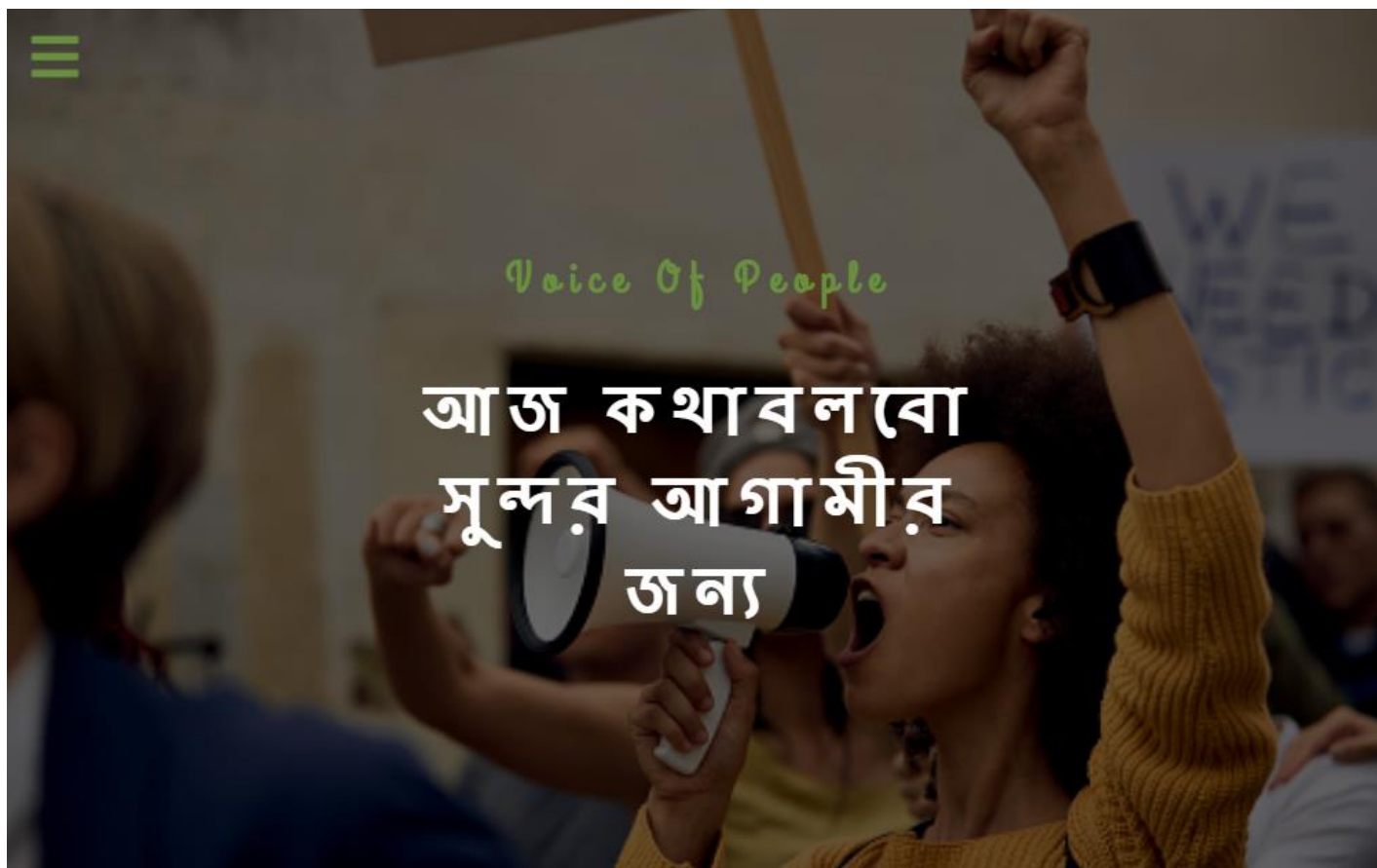
2. Navigation bar

Users Can easily open and close the navigation bar

3.Sing Up && Sing In

Users can easily open an account with the sign up option and log in with the sign in option

3. Ovigug Korun

Users can easily submit their own complaints in the Ovigug Korun Option

4.Ajkar kobor

The user's complaint will be published in today's news option

ময়মনসিংহে ঘুষ ও দালাল না ধরলে মেলে না পাসপোর্ট!

ময়মনসিংহ আঞ্চলিক পাসপোর্ট অফিসে ঘুষ ও দালাল ধরা ছাড়া মিলছে না পাসপোর্ট। এতে করে বিদেশ ফেরত প্রবাসীরা পড়েছেন চরম দুর্ভোগে। ভুক্তভোগীদের অভিযোগ, দালাল ধরে চাহিদার টাকা দিলেই সময়মতো মিলছে পাসপোর্ট। এছাড়া সাধারণ

বাংলাদেশে পাসপোর্ট করাতে গিয়ে সবচেয়ে বেশি ভোগান্তির শিকার হতে হয় পুলিশ ভেরিফিকেশনের সময়

নতুন পাসপোর্ট করতে গিয়ে পুলিশ ভেরিফিকেশন নিয়ে সাধারণ মানুষের অভিযোগের শেষ নেই। ঢাকার একজন ব্যাংকার সানজিদা কিবরিয়া বলছিলেন, চার বছর আগে যখন পাসপোর্ট করান, সে সময় তাকে বেশ

ধানের ন্যায্যমূল্য পাচ্ছেন না কৃষক

জামালপুর জেলার মাদারগঞ্জে ধানের ন্যায্যমূল্য থেকে বঞ্চিত হচ্ছেন কৃষকরা। এতে কৃষকদের মধ্যে হতাশার সৃষ্টি হয়েছে। অপ্রতুল সরকারি ধান ক্রয়ে ফায়দা লুটছে স্থানীয় ফড়িয়া ও মধ্যস্বত্বভোগীরা। কৃষকদের অভিযোগ, সরকারিভাবে অপ্রতুল ধান সংগ্রহ করার কারণে

ময়মনসিংহে ঘুষ ও দালাল না ধরলে মেলে না পাসপোর্ট!

ময়মনসিংহ আঞ্চলিক পাসপোর্ট অফিসে ঘুষ ও দালাল ধরা ছাড়া মিলছে না পাসপোর্ট। এতে করে বিদেশ ফেরত প্রবাসীরা পড়েছেন চরম দুর্ভোগে। ভুক্তভোগীদের অভিযোগ, দালাল ধরে চাহিদার টাকা দিলেই সময়মতো মিলছে পাসপোর্ট। এছাড়া সাধারণ সেবা প্রত্যাশীরা আবেদন করেও সময়মতো পাচ্ছেন না পাসপোর্ট। নান্দাইল উপজেলার সাহাব উদ্দিনের ছেলে মো. অন্তর মিয়া করোনা সংক্রমণের আগে সৌদি আরব থেকে দেশে এসে আটকা পড়েন। এর মধ্যে পাসপোর্টের মেয়াদ উত্তীর্ণ হওয়ায় কোনও দালাল ছাড়াই আঞ্চলিক পাসপোর্ট অফিসে আবেদন করেন। ছবি ওঠানো ও বায়োমেট্রিক শেষে পাসপোর্ট পাওয়ার কথা ছিল গত ৮ নভেম্বর। তিনি পাসপোর্ট সংগ্রহ করতে এসে দেখেন কাজ হয়নি। পরে জানতে পারেন তার পুলিশ ভেরিফিকেশনের কাগজ না আসায় পাসপোর্ট ছাপা হয়নি। এরপর আরও দুইদিন অফিসে এসেও পাসপোর্ট পাননি। এসময় তিনি জানতে পারেন চাহিদা অনুযায়ী ঘুষ না দিলে ও দালালের মাধ্যমে কাজ না করায় তার পাসপোর্টের কাজ হয়নি। অন্তর মিয়া বলেন, 'দালাল না ধরে অফিসে সরাসরি আবেদন জমা দেওয়ায় পাসপোর্ট পাচ্ছি না। অফিস খরচের নামে দালালকে প্রতি পাসপোর্ট বাবদ তিন থেকে চার হাজার টাকা অতিরিক্ত দিতে হয়।' একই সমস্যা সৌদি প্রবাসী ত্রিশালের আবুল কালামের। তিনি নিজেই দোকান থেকে অনলাইনে আবেদন ফরম পূরণ করে গত ২৮ অক্টোবর জরুরি হিসেবে সাত হাজার ২০০ টাকা ব্যাংকে জমা দিয়ে এমআরপির জন্য আবেদন (নম্বর-৮৫৪৭৫০) করেন। পাসপোর্ট পাওয়ার কথা ছিল গত ৮ অক্টোবর। সময় পেরিয়ে যাওয়ার পরেও বেশ কয়েকবার অফিসে এসে জানতে পারেন তারও পাসপোর্ট হয়নি। আবুল কালাম বলেন, 'দালালের মাধ্যমে ঘুষ না দেওয়ায় পাসপোর্ট পাওয়া যাচ্ছে না। নিজে আবেদন জমা দিলেও কাউন্টারের লোকজন নানা সমস্যার কথা জানিয়ে দেয়। কিন্তু দালাল ধরে তাদের চাহিদার টাকা দিয়ে আবেদন করলে সময়ের আগেও পাসপোর্ট হাতে পাওয়া যায়। সময়মতো পাসপোর্ট না পাওয়ায় সৌদি আরবে যাওয়ার তার ভিসার মেয়াদ পেরিয়ে গেছে।' আঞ্চলিক পাসপোর্ট অফিসের সামনে বুধবার (১৮ নভেম্বর) দুপুরে সাংবাদিক পরিচয় পেয়ে এ ধরনের সমস্যার কথা জানান বেশ কয়েক জন সেবাপ্রত্যাশী। এ বিষয়ে জানতে চাইলে স্থানীয় দালাল শফিকুল হক বলেন, 'পাসপোর্ট অফিসে একটি সিন্ডিকেট রয়েছে, যারা দালালদের কাছ থেকে প্রতিটি পাসপোর্ট আবেদন জমা নেন এবং এর জন্য টাকা দিতে হয়।' ভুক্তভোগী অন্তর মিয়া ভুক্তভোগী অন্তর মিয়া তিনি জানান, মেশিন রিডেবল পাসপোর্ট (এমআরপি) নতুন এবং রি-ইস্যু এমআরপির জন্য

5 .Jurori Sheba

জরুরী সেবা সমূহ

999
যেকোন জরুরী সেবা পেতে যোগাযোগ করুন

কল করুন

333
তথ্য ও সেবা পেতে যোগাযোগ করুন

কল করুন

106
দুদক হটলাইন সেবা

কল করুন

Overview

Primary observation examine project feasibility, the likelihood the system will be useful to the organization. The main objective of the feasibility study is to test the technical, operational, economical feasibility for adding new modules and debugging old running system. All system is feasible if they are unlimited resources and infinite time.

Technical Feasibility:

Technical feasibility study is the complete study of the project in terms of input, processes, output, fields, programs and procedures. It is a very effective tool for long term planning and trouble shooting. The technical feasibility study should most essentially support the financial information of an organization:

• Does the necessary technology exist to do what is suggested?

• Do the proposed equipment's have the technical capacity to hold the data required to use the new system?

• Will the proposed system provide sufficient response to inquires, regardless of the number or location of users?

• Can the system be upgraded if developed?

• Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, case of access and data security?

It provides the technical guarantee of accuracy, reliability and security. The software and hardware requirements for the development of this project are not many and are already available as free as open source. The work for the project is done with the current instruments and existing software technology. Necessary
bandwidth exists for providing a fast feedback to the users irrespective of the number of users using the system.

Economical Feasibility:

A system can be developed technically and that will be used if installed must still be a good investment for an organization. In the economic feasibility, the development cost in creating the system evaluated against the ultimate benefit derived from the new system. Financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs. The system is economically feasible. It does not require any addition hardware or software. Since the interface for this system is developed using the existing resources and there is nominal expenditure and economic feasibility for certain.

System Design

System design is the solution for the creation of a new system. This phase focus on the detailed implementation of the feasible system. It emphases on translating design. Specifications to performance specification. System design has two phases of development.

➢ Logical Design

During logical design phase the analyst describe inputs ,outputs databases and procedures all in a formats that meets the user requirements. The analyst also specifies the needs of the user at a level that virtually determines the information flow in and out of the system and the data resources. Here the logical design done through data flow diagrams and database design.

➢ Physical Design:

 The physical design is followed by physical design or coding. Physical design produces the working system by defining the design specifications, which specify 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 and produce the required report on a hard copy or display it on the screen.

Input and Output Design

Input Design

Input design is the link that ties the information system into the world of its users. The input design involves determining the inputs, validating the data, minimizing the data entry and provides a multi-user facility. Inaccurate inputs are the most common cause of errors in data processing. Errors entered by the data entry operators can be controlled by input design. The user-originated inputs are converted to a computer based format in the input design. Input data are collected and organized into groups of similar data. Once identified, the appropriate input media are selected for processing. All the input data are validated and if any data violates any conditions, the user is warned by a message. If the data satisfies all the conditions, it is transferred to the appropriate tables in the database. In this project the user details are to be entered at the time of sign up. A page is design for this purpose which is user friendly and easy to use.

Output Design

Computer output is the most important and direct source of information to the user. Output design is very important phase since the output needs to be in an efficient manner. Efficient and intelligible output improves the system relationship with the user and helps in decision making. Allowing the user to view the samples screen is important because the user is the ultimate judge of the quality of output. The output module of this system is the selected notifications.

Database

Database is the storehouses of data used in the software system. The data is stored in tables inside database. Several tables are created for the manipulation of the data for the system. Two essential settings for a database are

Primary Key: The field that is unique for all the record occurrences.

Foreign Key: The field used to set relation between tables. Normalization is a technique to avoid redundancy in the tables.

Front End:

JavaScript (**JS**) is a lightweight, interpreted, or just-in-time compiled programming language with first-class functions. While it is most well-known as the scripting language for Web pages, many non-browser environments also use it, such as Node.js, Apache CouchDB and Adobe Acrobat. JavaScript is a prototype-based, multi-paradigm, single-threaded, dynamic language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and declarative (e.g. functional programming) styles.

HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**, which is the most widely used language on Web to develop web pages. **HTML** was created by Berners-Lee in late 1991 but "HTML 2.0" was the first standard HTML specification which was published in 1995. HTML 4.01 was a major version of HTML and it was published in late 1999. Though HTML 4.01 version is widely used but currently we are having HTML-5 version which is an extension to HTML 4.01, and this version was published in 2012.

HTML was developed with the intent of defining the structure of documents like headings, paragraphs, lists, and so forth to facilitate the sharing of scientific information between researchers. Now, HTML is being widely used to format web pages with the help of different tags available in HTML language.

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a **style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML**. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

Back End:

Node.js is an open-source and cross-platform JavaScript runtime environment. It is a popular tool for almost any kind of project!

Node.js runs the V8 JavaScript engine, the core of Google Chrome, outside of the browser. This allows Node.js to be very performant.

A Node.js app runs in a single process, without creating a new thread for every request. Node.js provides a set of asynchronous I/O primitives in its standard library that prevent JavaScript code from blocking and generally, libraries in Node.js are written using non-blocking paradigms, making blocking behavior the exception rather than the norm.

When Node.js performs an I/O operation, like reading from the network, accessing a database or the filesystem, instead of blocking the thread and wasting CPU cycles waiting, Node.js will resume the operations when the response comes back.

This allows Node.js to handle thousands of concurrent connections with a single server without introducing the burden of managing thread concurrency, which could be a significant source of bugs.

Node.js has a unique advantage because millions of frontend developers that write JavaScript for the browser are now able to write the server-side code in addition to the client-side code without the need to learn a completely different language.

In Node.js the new ECMAScript standards can be used without problems, as you don't have to wait for all your users to update their browsers - you are in charge of deciding which ECMAScript version to use by changing the Node.js version, and you can also enable specific experimental features by running Node.js with flags.

A Vast Number of Libraries

npm with its simple structure helped the ecosystem of Node.js proliferate, and now the npm registry hosts over 1,000,000 open source packages you can freely use.

MongoDB Features

1. Each database contains collections which in turn contains documents. Each document can be different with a varying number of fields. The size and content of each document can be different from each other.

2. The document structure is more in line with how developers construct their classes and objects in their respective programming languages. Developers will often say that their classes are not rows and columns but have a clear structure with key-value pairs.

3. The rows (or documents as called in MongoDB) doesn't need to have a schema defined beforehand. Instead, the fields can be created on the fly.

4. The data model available within MongoDB allows you to represent hierarchical relationships, to store arrays, and other more complex structures more easily.

5. Scalability – The MongoDB environments are very scalable. Companies across the world have defined clusters with some of them running 100+ nodes with around millions of documents within the database

Testing

Overview:

After the competition of implementation, any software or system needs to be tested using various testing methods. I tested my project via some common testing methods: 1) Functionality Testing. 2) Usability Testing. 3) Interface Testing.

4) Compatibility Testing. 5) Performance Testing. 6) Security Testing.

Functionality Testing:

The below are some of checks that are performed:

- Verify there is no dead page or invalid redirects.

- First check all the validation on each field.

- Wrong inputs to perform negative testing.

- Verify the workflow of the system.

- Verify the data integrity.

Usability Testing:

To verify how the application is easy to use with.

- Test the navigation and controls
- Content checking.
- Check for user intuition.

Usability Testing:

Performed to verify the interface and the dataflow from one system to others.

- Data is inconsistence between systems due to truncation or misinterpretation of the information.
- The software that interfaces between the two system fails and no data is transferred.
- When the interfaces are tested individually during system testing and
- When the tow system are tested together with the systems communicating with one another during integration testing.

Compatibility Testing:

Compatibility testing is performed based on the context of the application

- Computing capacity of Hardware Platform.

- Bandwidth handling capacity of networking hardware

- Compatibility of peripherals

- Operating systems.

- Database mysql, noSql etc.

Performance Testing:

Perform to verify the server response time and throughput under various load conditions.

- Load Testing: It is the simplest form of testing. Conducted to understand

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Performance Testing:

Perform to verify the server response time and throughput under various load conditions.

• Load Testing: It is the simplest form of testing. Conducted to understand

• Stress Testing: It is performed to find upper limit capacity of the system and also to determine how the system performs if the current load goes well above the expected maximum.

• Soak Testing: Soak testing also known as endurance testing, is performed to determined the system parameters under continuous expected load. During soak tests the parameters such as memory utilization is monitored to detect memory leaks or other performance issues. The main aim is to discover the system's performance under sustained use.

Security Testing:

Performed to verify if the application secured on mobile as data theft and unauthorized access are more common issues and below are some of the techniques to verify the security level of the system.

Types of Testing:

1. White Box Testing.
2. Black Box Testing.
3. Security Testing.
4. Alpha Testing.
5. Beta Testing.

White Box Testing:

White box testing (also known as Clear Box Testing, Open Box Testing, Glass Box Testing, Transparent Box Testing, Code-Based Testing or Structural Testing) is a software testing method in which the internal structure / design / implementation of the item being tested is known to the tester. The tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determines the appropriate outputs. Programming know-how and the implementation knowledge is essential. White box testing is testing beyond the user interface and into the nitty-gritty of a system. This method is named so because the software program, in the eyes of the tester, is like a white/transparent box; inside which one clearly sees.

Black Box Testing:

Black box testing also known as Behavioral Testing, is a software testing method in which the internal structure/design/implementation of the item being tested is not known to the tester. These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional. This method is named so because the software program, in the eyes of the tester, is like a black box; inside which one cannot see. This method attempts to find errors in the following categories:

- Incorrect or missing functions.

- Interface errors.

- Errors in data structures or external database access.

- Behavior or performance errors.

- Initialization and termination errors.

Security Testing:

Security Testing is defined as a type of Software Testing that ensures software systems and applications are free from any vulnerability, threats, risks that may cause a big loss. Security testing of any system is about finding all possible loopholes and weaknesses of the system which might result into a loss of information, revenue, repute at the hands of the employees or outsiders of the Organization. The goal of security testing is to identify the threats in the system and measure its potential vulnerabilities, so the system does not stop functioning or is exploited. It also helps in detecting all possible security risks in the system and help developers in fixing these problems through coding.

Alpha Testing:

Alpha testing is simulated or actual operational testing conducted in the developer's test environment, done by those in roles outside the development organization. Alpha Testing is conducted before the software is released to the public. It is conducted by internal team members, like business analysts and others, who were not directly involved in the development cycle of this product/project.

Beta Testing:

Beta testing is simulated or actual operational testing conducted at an external site, done by those in roles outside the development organization. Beta testing is conducted prior to the launch of a new product and after the completion of Alpha testing. It is done by the users who have previously agreed to adapt to the new changes. In short, it is conducted by the actual users in the real environment.

Chapter
7

Future work:

1. In the future we will add various legal benefits
2. We will be adding various government services
3. We will make arrangements so that people can get all the official information easily
4. Arrangements will be made to consult the general public