DBMS: LAW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION:-

A law management system, also known as a legal practice management system (LPMS) or law practice management software, is an all-encompassing software solution created to simplify and improve the operations of law firms, legal departments, or individual attorneys. In order to successfully manage their cases, clients, papers, appointments, billing, and other administrative responsibilities, legal businesses rely heavily on this system.

The legal profession is inherently complex and necessitates meticulous planning, adherence to rules, and good client and legal professional communication. These issues are specifically addressed by law management systems, which offer a single platform to manage the numerous activities that attorneys and other legal professionals must deal with on a daily basis.

SCOPE OF CASE STUDY

* The legal system in India works through a combination of traditional law practices and modern technologies. A law management system includes many elements such as **Lawyer**, **Client**, **Court**, **Case** and **Document**.
* Lawyers are legal professionals who provide legal advice, represent clients in court, and assist with legal issues, contracts, and legal documentation. a lawyer handles many cases. it comprises the **Lawyer id**, **Name**, **Mobile number**, **Specialization**, **Bar license number** and **Hire date** also.
* Clients can be individuals or entities (such as businesses) who initiate or defend a lawsuit. clients include a **Unique** **id**, **Name**, **Address**, **Mobile** **number**.
* Courts are the formal legal systems in which cases are heard and resolved. lawyers present arguments, evidence, and seek legal remedies or justice on behalf of clients in court. court includes the **Court id**, **Name** and **Address**.
* There are undoubtedly many types of cases that include criminal, civil, family law, traffic violations cases and so on. each and every case has its own **Case id**, **Name**, **Description**, **Status**, **Date opened** and **closed.**
* Court related document include pleadings, evidences, court orders, summons, transcripts, briefs judgements and legal notices to make every document different from another document has **Document id**, **Name**, **Type**, **Declared Date.**

**ENTITIES AND THEIR ATTRIBUTES**

1. **LAWYER:** This entity represents lawyers or legal professionals who work within the system. (**LAWYER\_ID**, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, PHONE, SPECIALIZATION, BAR\_LICENSE\_NUMBER, HIRE\_DATE)
2. **CLIENT:** Represents the clients or individuals involved in legal cases.

(**CLIENT\_ID**, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, ADDRESS, MOBILE\_NO)

3. **CASE:** Represents legal cases that lawyers handle.

(**CASE\_ID**, CASE­\_NAME, CASE\_DESCRIPTION, CASE\_STATUS, DATE\_OPENED, DATE\_CLOSED)

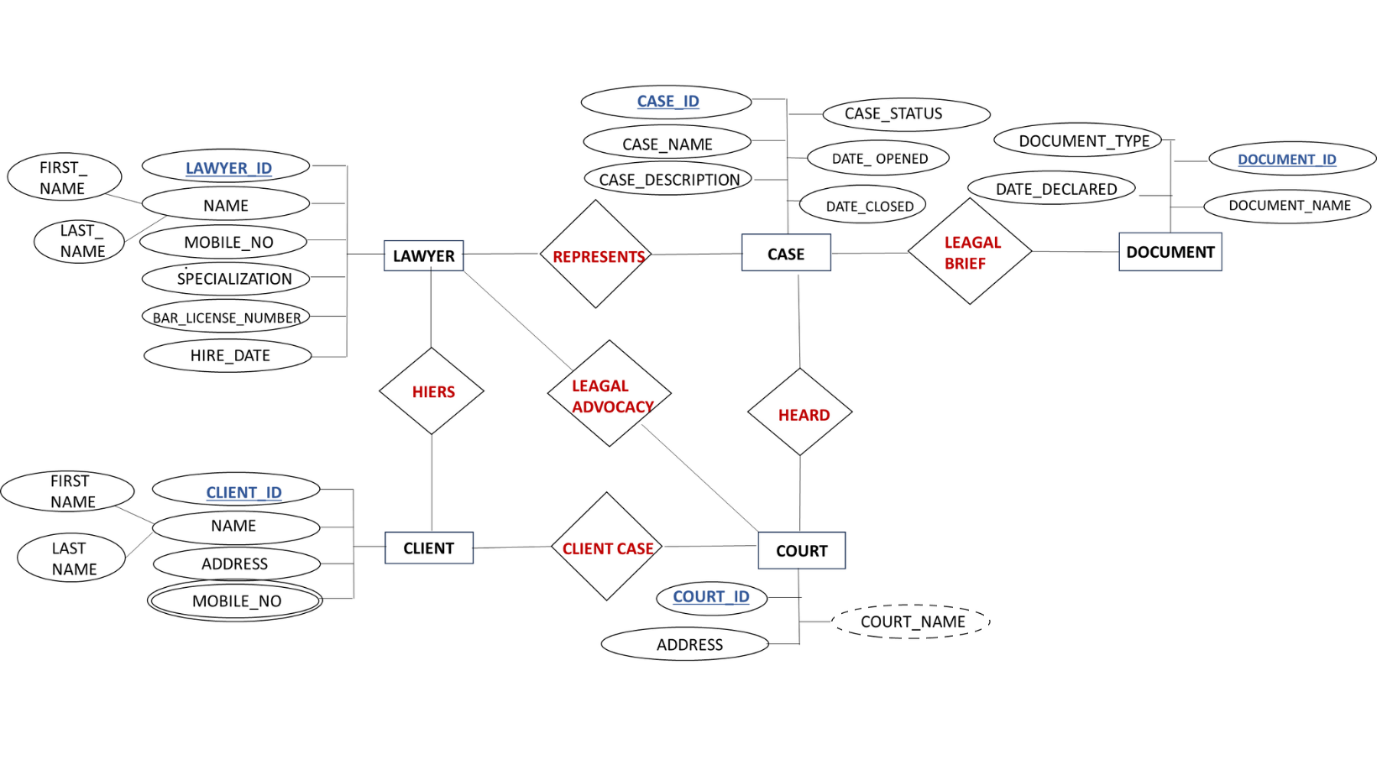
**4.COURT:** The courts where legal cases are heard. **(COURT\_ID**, COURT\_NAME, ADDRESS)

**5.DOCUMENT:** Represents documents or records associated

with legal cases.

**(DOCUMENT\_ID**, DOCUMENT\_NAME, DOCUMENT\_TYPE , DATE\_DECLARED)

ER -DIAGRAM

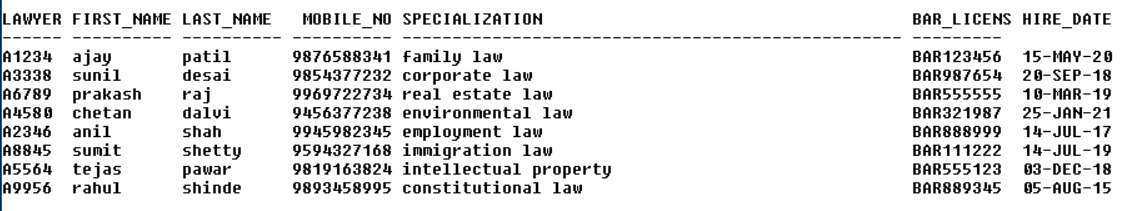


**RELATIONSHIPS**

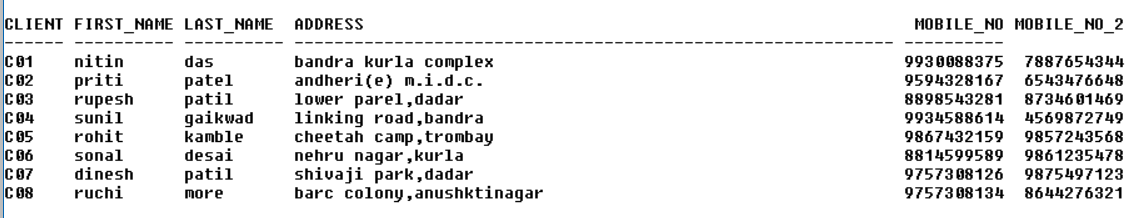
* **LAWYER-CASES RELATIONSHIPS** (**One-to-Many**): Each lawyer can handle multiple cases.
* **CLIENT-COURT RELATIONSHIPS** (**One-to-Many**): Each client can be associated with multiple cases, as clients can be involved in various legal matters.
* **CASE-DOCUMENTS RELATIONSHIPS(One-to-Many)**: Each case can have multiple legal documents associated with it.
* **LAWYER-COURT RELATIONSHIPS**(**Many-to- Many**): A lawyer can be associated with multiple courts, and a court can have multiple lawyers associated with it.
* **LAWYER-CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS** (**One-to-Many**): Each lawyer can represent multiple clients, but each client is typically represented by one lawyer at a time.
* **CASE-COURT RELATIONSHIP** (**Many-to-One**): Each case is associated with one specific court where legal proceedings related to that case take place.

TABLES

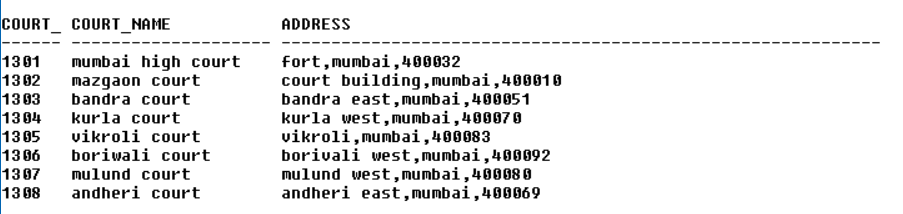
**1.LAWYER** (**Lawyer\_id** , First\_name , Last\_name , mobile\_no, Specialization, Bar\_license\_number, Hire\_date)



2. **CLIENT** (**Client\_id** , First\_name , Last\_name , Address, Mobile\_no )



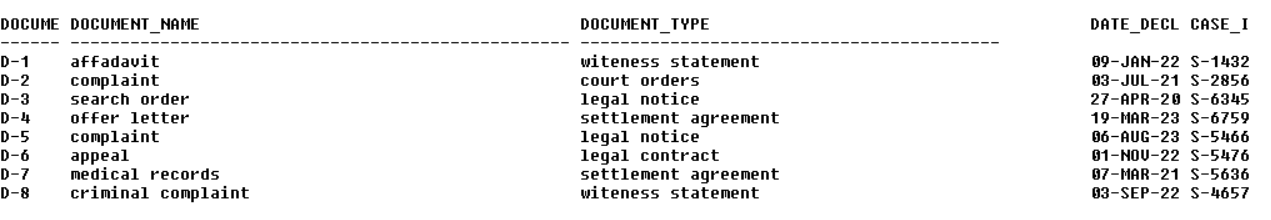
3. **COURT** (**Court\_id**, Court\_name, Address)



**4.CASE1** (**Case\_id**, Case­\_name, Case\_description, Case\_status, Date\_opened, Date\_closed, **Lawyer\_id**, **Client\_id**, **Court\_id**)



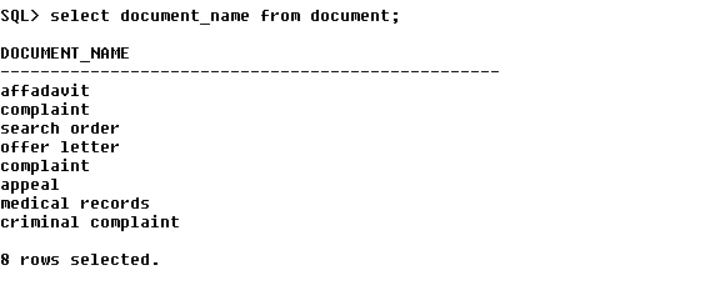
**5.DOCUMENT** (**Document\_id**, Document\_name, Document\_type, Date\_declared, **Case\_id**)



QUERIES

**1) Find the names of all Document:**

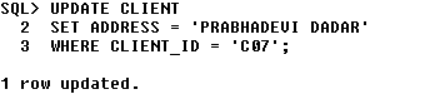
SELECT DOCUMENT\_NAME FROM DOCUMENT;



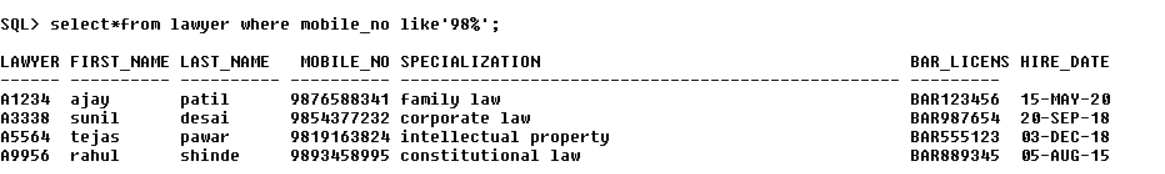
**2) Change the address of CLIENT\_ID ‘C07’ to ‘PRABHADEVI,DADAR’.**

UPDATE CLIENT

SET ADDRESS = ‘PRABHADEVI DADAR’ ;

WHERE CLIENT\_ID = C07;

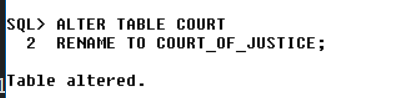
**3)SELECT \* FROM LAWYER where mobile\_no like’98%**

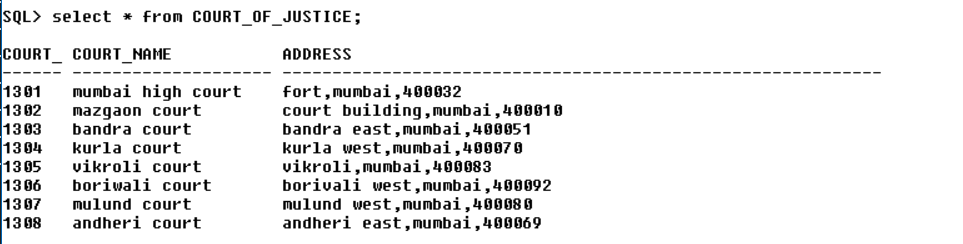


**4) Change the name of COURT to COURT\_OF\_JUSTICE.**

ALTER TABLE COURT

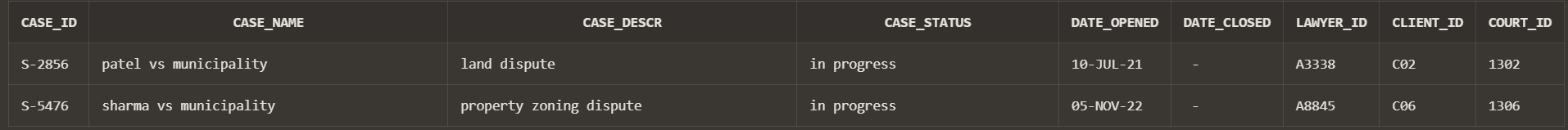
RENAME TO COURT\_OF\_JUSTICE;





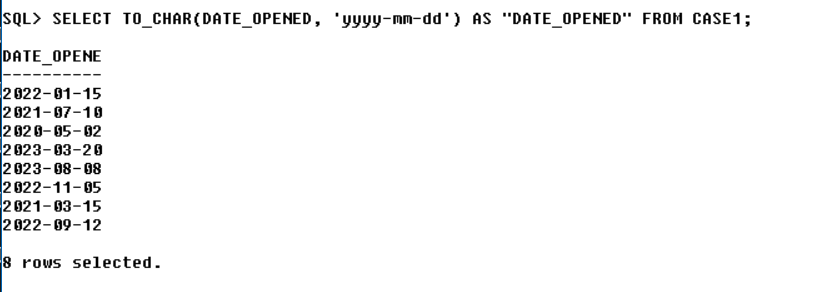
**5) Find the cases of ‘In Progress’ that started before 2023.**

SELECT \*FROM CASE1WHERE UPPER(CASE\_STATUS) = 'IN PROGRESS' AND DATE\_OPENED < TO\_DATE('2023-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD')



**6) List all case started dates in format ‘DD-Month-YY from CASE table.**

SELECT TO\_CHAR(DATE\_OPENED, 'yyyy-mm-dd') AS "DATE\_OPENED" FROM CASE1;



**7)Display case id and description with lawyer id and his Name**

**Select case1.case\_id,**

**case1.case\_descr,**

**lawyer.lawyer\_id,**

**lawyer.first\_name AS lawyer\_first\_name,**

**lawyer.last\_name AS lawyer\_last\_name**

**FROM case1**

**INNER JOIN lawyer**

**ON lawyer.lawyer\_id = case1.lawyer\_id;**



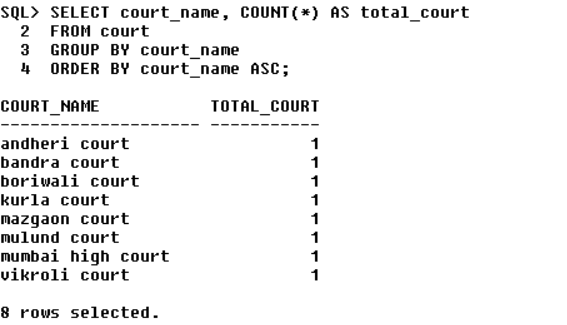
**8)**Count total number of court with court name in ascending order from court

SELECT court\_name, COUNT(\*) AS total\_court

FROM court

GROUP BY court\_name

ORDER BY court\_name ASC;



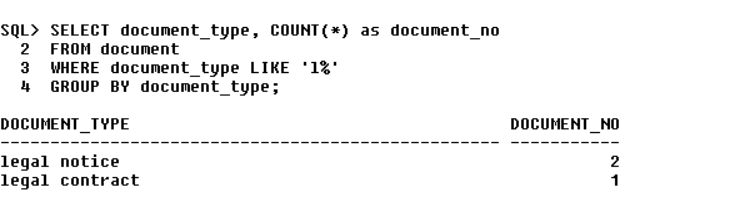
9) **Display document type starts with l and how much they are present**

SELECT document\_type , count(\*) as document\_no

FROM document

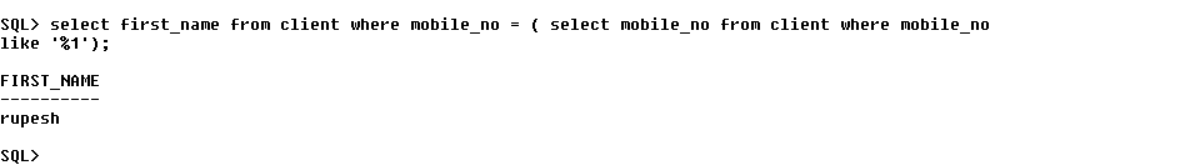
WHERE document\_type LIKE ‘l%’

GROUP BY document\_type;



10) Display first name of client where his mobile number ends with 1

select first\_name from client where mobile\_no = ( select mobile\_no from client where mobile\_no like '%1');



PROCEDURE

1) declare

v\_id lawyer.lawyer\_id%type;

v\_firstname lawyer.first\_name%type;

v\_number lawyer.mobile\_no%type;

begin

v\_id:='&v\_id';

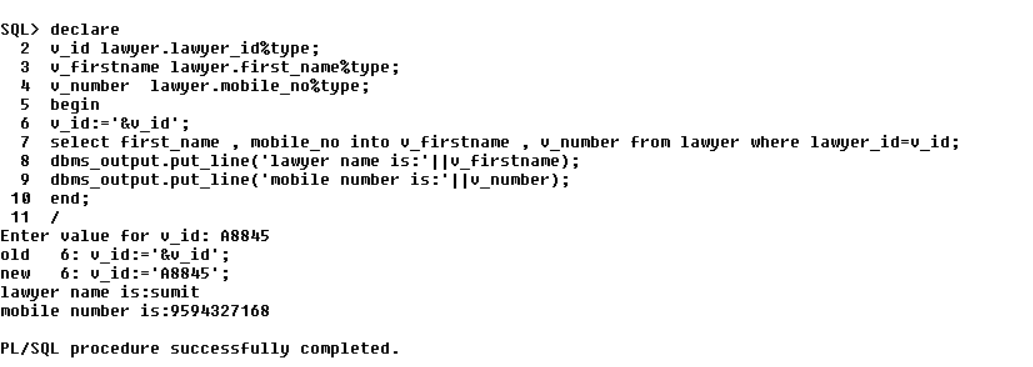
select first\_name , mobile\_no into v\_firstname , v\_number from lawyer where lawyer\_id=v\_id;

dbms\_output.put\_line('lawyer name is:'||v\_firstname);

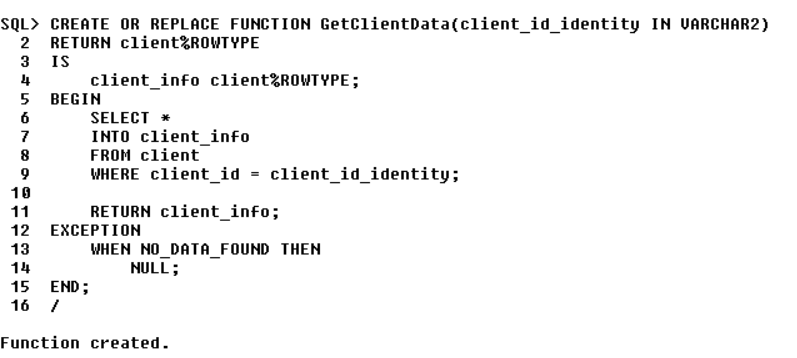
dbms\_output.put\_line('mobile number is:'||v\_number);

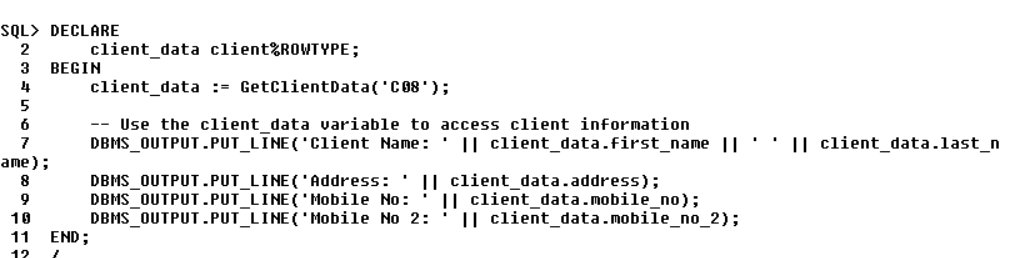
end;

/

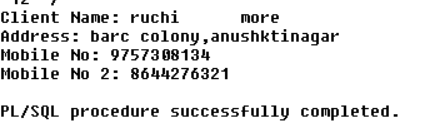


**FUNCTION**

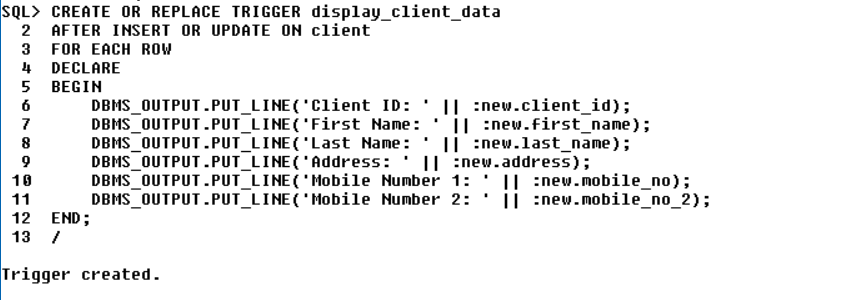




OUTPUT:



TRIGGER



OUTPUT:

