**A**

**PROJECT REPORT**

**ON**

**FIND YOUR LAWYER**

***Submitted by***

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***In partial fulfillment for the degree***

***of***

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING**

***in***

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**



**Laxmi Institute of Technology, Sarigam**

**Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad**

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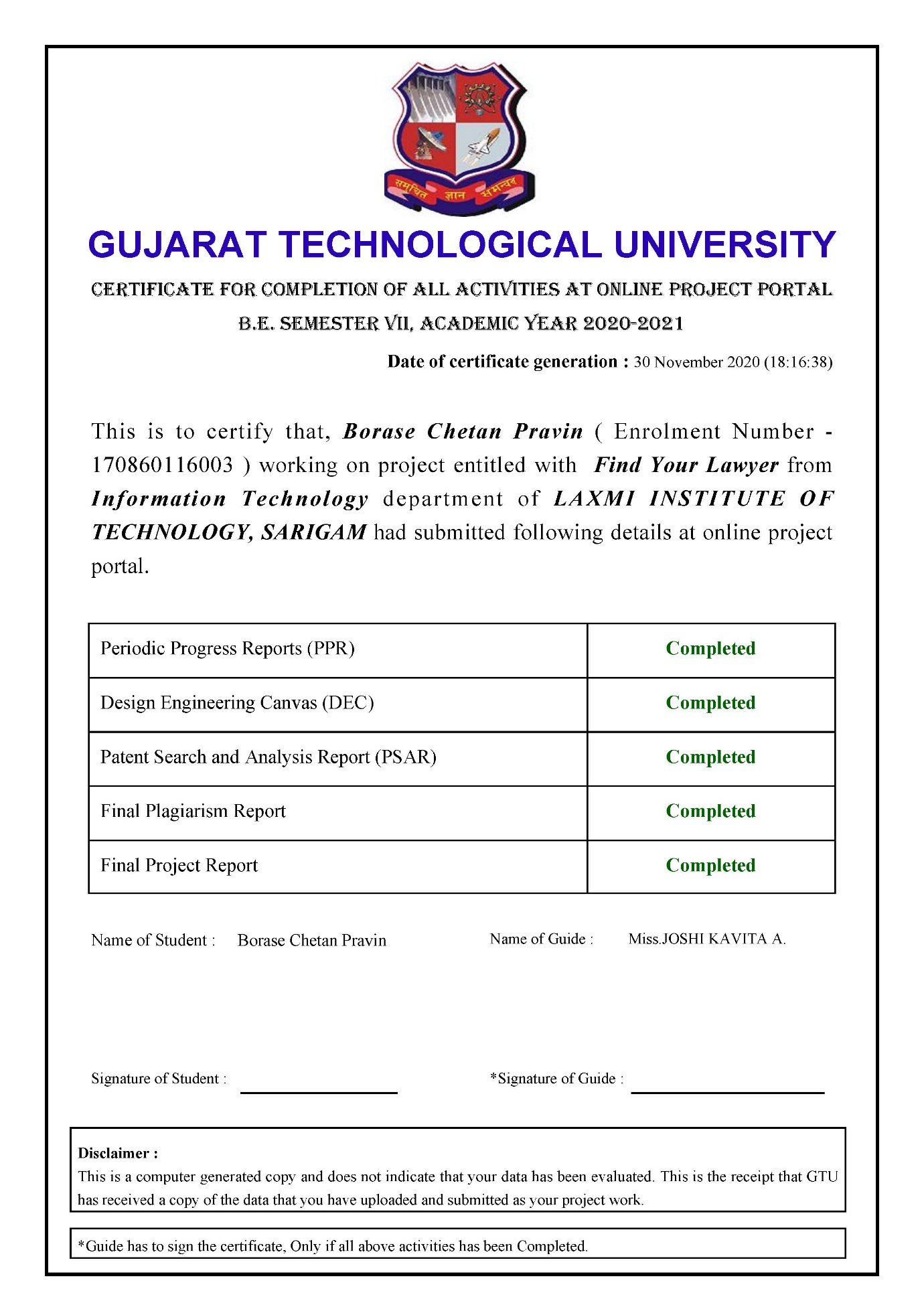
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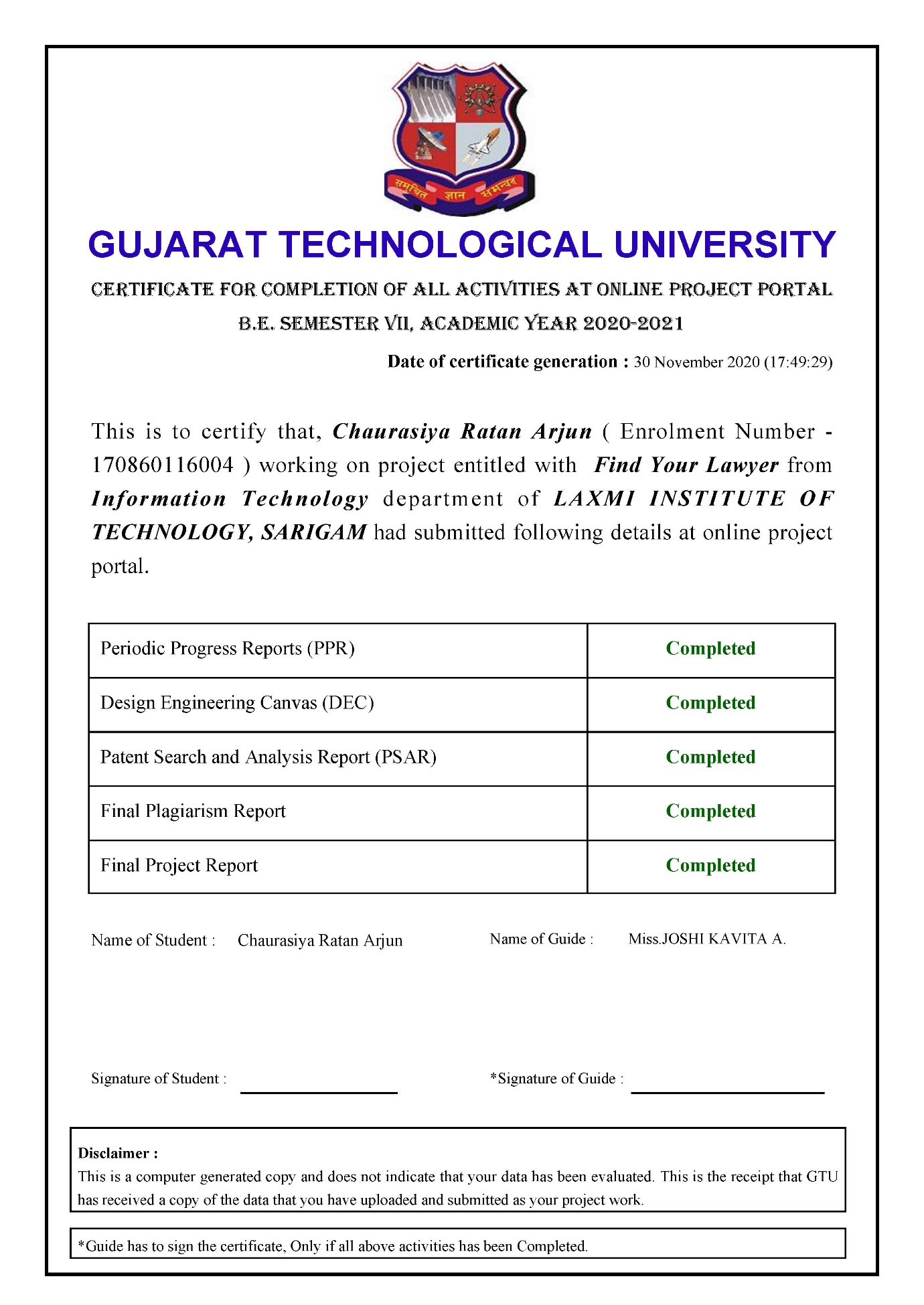
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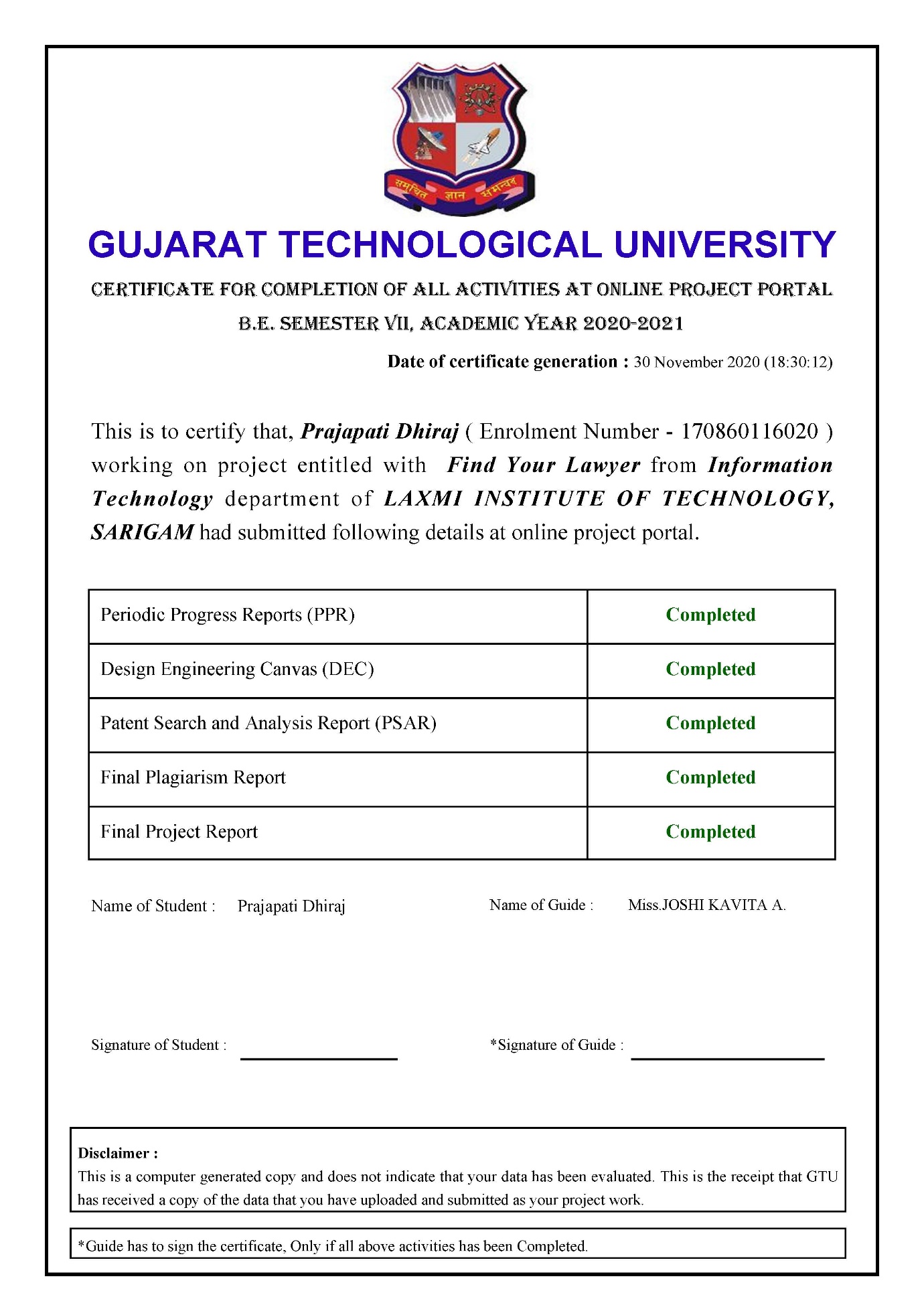
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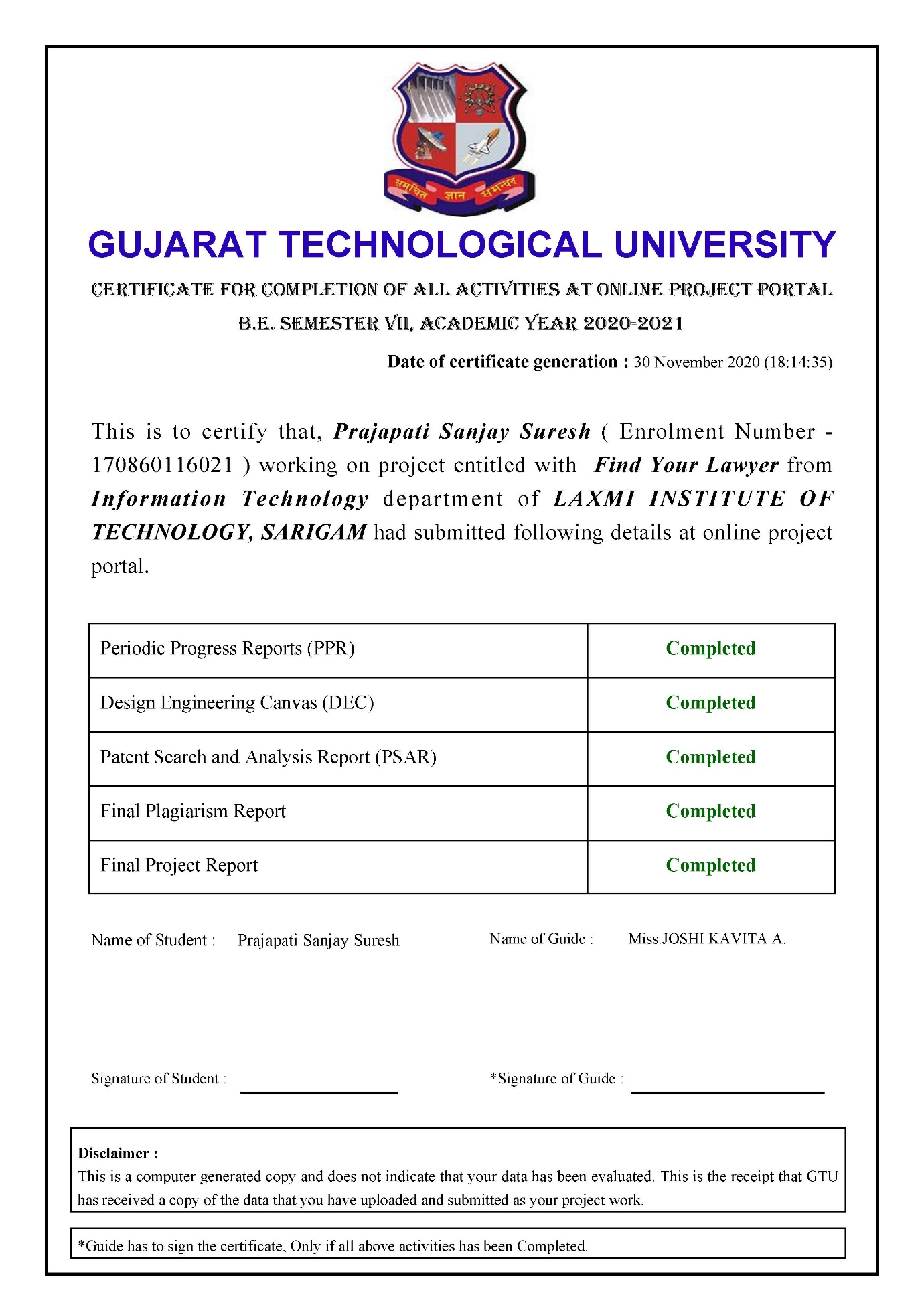
*This is to certify that the project reports, submitted along with the project entitled* ***Find Your Lawyer*** *has been carried out by* ***Chetan Borase (170860116003), Ratan Chaurasiya*** ***(170860116004), Dhiraj Prajapati (170860116020), Sanjay Prajapati (170860116021)*** *under my guidance in partial fulfilment for the degree of* ***Bachelor of Engineering*** *in* ***Information Technology,******7th Semester*** *of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2020-21. These students have successfully completed project activity under my guidance.*

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1.1 Project Summary Many law firms work, but let’s talk about India, where many lawyers (approximately 20 lakh approximately) currently have jobs and jobs here or work under someone else. If a person had to look for a lawyer, he would not know where to go until he had little contact with higher authorities. So, to make this more convenient, we are developing an application called "Find Your Lawyer" which will eliminate these issues. This application will help the client to get lawyers and attorneys to get clients. Those who have no connection in this field can easily hire a lawyer without any confusion. We will bring all kinds of lawyers on the same platform.

One can book an appointment with a lawyer. It also has a complaint feature (reporting ID) which helps to identify the fake ID. Lawyers can easily maintain records. It also has a chat feature. This system will save you money and time. Both clients or attorneys may reconsider the appointment. The client can evaluate the lawyer. 1.2 Purpose The following are the purposes of our proposed system that are mention below: - To make lawyer available to everyone easily. To save time and money in searching lawyer. 1.3 Scope We are developing a application which will help the users to get the lawyer whenever they need easily and efficiently. It will help the lawyers to get client and client easily.

Scope \_Boundaries \_ \_Modules \_There will be Admin, user profile and a lawyer profile. The app will perform searching of lawyers, book an appointment with lawyer, ask question i.e. QnA forum. \_ \_User \_It is going to be used by lawyers, clients, businessman or anyone who needs lawyer. \_ \_Specification \_We are going to make a android application using Android Studio and Firebase database. \_ \_Usage \_This can be by every person who requires lawyer. \_ \_Input \_It takes input the user details and the lawyer’s detail to create a genuine account. \_ \_Output \_The output is generated according to the activities selected in the app. \_ \_ Table 1.3 Scope and boundaries 1.4

Additional Scope Person must have an android smartphone with android version greater than 4.0. 1.5 Report Outline Chapter 1: In this section the overview of the project and purpose & scope of the project is discussed. Chapter 2: This chapter shows the information about the technology which is used for the implementation for this project. Chapter 3: In this chapter, information about planning and scheduling of this project is discussed. These techniques are work break down structure, pert chart & Gantt chart. Chapter 4: In this data about programming prerequisite particular of the venture. It incorporates the practical and non-utilitarian necessities of the theme.

Chapter 5: It joins the examination of the structure makes by the system planner. In that consolidate the conceivable examination of this system. Similarly consolidate the diagrams like E-R chart, UML outline, and USE CASE diagram of the system which shows the directing piece of the structure. It consolidates the graph plans of the endeavour. This is utilized for taking care of the data in the informational collection. Chapter 6: It includes the database schema design of our project.

Chapter 7: It represents the canvasses such as AEIOU summary, ideation canvas, empathy mapping canvas, product development canvas. Chapter 8: It includes the implementation of our project. Chapter 9: It contains the conclusion and the future work. CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW We had done literature review between the followings: LegalMatch(website), LawRato(website), and Vkeel(app). Keypoints \_LegalMatch(website) \_LawRato(website) \_Vkeel(app) \_ \_Availability \_Not in India \_Available in India (not in all cities) \_Available in India (not in all cities) \_ \_Category \_Maximum law categories \_Maximum law categories \_Maximum law categories \_ \_Chat between client and lawyer \_No \_No \_No \_ \_Response time \_Depends on lawyer till its pending \_Can contact directly \_Can contact directly \_ \_Ask question (free legal advice) \_Available \_Available \_Available \_ \_Live customer support \_No \_Yes \_No \_ \_Number of lawyers available \_Not defined \_10k+ \_10k+ \_ \_Lawyer profile visibility \_Can be seen after the confirmation \_Can be seen \_Can be seen \_ \_Complaint system \_Can be done through email only \_Can be done through email only \_Can be done through email only \_ \_User experience \_complex \_average \_Simple \_ \_ Table 2.1 Literature survey CHAPTER 3: PROJECT MANAGEMENT 3.1 Project Planning and Scheduling 3.1.1 Project development approach We have developed our project by using Development Lifecycle.

This model is a best approach according to a user’s requirements. To achieve the goal and fulfil the constrain worthier. / Fig. 3.1.1 Iterative Enhancement Mode The incremental model (also known as the Iterative Enhancement model) features a functional model of the waterfall model. The waterfall model performs each stage of complete software development, whereas the incremental model has phases similar to the linear sequence model, which has the functionality of a prototype.

During the implementation phase, the project is divided into increments of small subgroups that will be implemented separately. This model involves several phases, where each phase generates an increase. These increases are identified at the beginning of the development process, and the entire process of collecting requirements to deliver production is carried out with each increase. Justification: The idea behind the model is to process the requirements and re-implement the requirements until the final software is implemented. In addition, like the prototype, the augmentation provides user feedback indicating software requirements.

This is an effective approach because it simplifies the software development process because it is easier to implement small enhancements than to implement the whole system at once. Each phase in the augmentation model adds some functionality to the product that will be sent to its next phase. The main product is usually used for the first increment and detailed evaluation of the user. This process creates a plan for the next increase. The project determines product development (features or functions) to meet user needs. Advantages: It is generally easy to test and debug then other method of software development. Easily increment can be developing with a few people.

Number of people require is less. Easy to add quality. The system can be design in such a manner that it can be deliver into PC's. Disadvantages: Requires planning at the management and technical level. As addition functionally is added to the product related to system architecture which are not earlier prototype. Becomes invalid when there is time constraint on the project schedule or when the Users cannot accept the phased deliverables. System Engineering: Analysis: The aim of the requirement analysis is to understand the exact requirements of the mobile user. 1.

Requirement-gathering and analysis: This activity consists of first gathering the requirement and then analyzing the gathered requirement. 2. Requirement Specification: The Clients/Lawyer/Admin requirement identified during the requirement gathering and analysis activity are organized into a software requirements specification (SRS). Design: The goal of the design phase is to transform the requirements specified in SRS document into framework suitable for implementation in some programming languages.

In technology, the software configuration is derived from the SRS document during the design phase. Traditional Design Approach: Traditional design technique is based on data flow based design approach. The design phase involves two important functions when using this technique: first a structured analysis of the required specification is carried out, where a detailed structure of the problem is explored. Object-oriented design approach: Object-oriented design approach (OOD) is a relatively new technique.

In this technique, various objects that occur in the problem domain and the solution domain are first identified and the different relationships that exist among these objects are identified. Code: The purpose of the coding of software deployment is to convert the software design into former code. The coding phase is also sometimes called the implementation phase since the design is implemented into a workable solution in this phase. Each component of the design is implemented as a program module. The end-product of this phase is a set of program modules that have been individually tested.

To enable the engineers to write good quality program, every software development organization normally formulates its own coding standards that suits itself. A coding standard addresses issues such as the standard ways of laying out the program code, the template for laying out the function and module headers, commenting guidelines, variables and Function naming conventions, the maximum number of source lines permitted in each module. Testing: System testing is carried out in a planned manner, according to a system test plan document. Maintenance: of a typical software product requires much more effort than the effort necessary to develop the product itself.

Maintenance effort is roughly in 40:60 ratios. 3.1.2 Project Plan We have different modules in our project which will be helpful for completing project. And the time duration is dependent on the nature of modules. Phase 1: It contains design model, database design and documentation. Phase 2: It contains connectivity of database, home page, and login. Phase 3: It consist of pre-protection module and protection module. 3.1.3 Schedule Representation / Fig. 3.1.3 Schedule Representation CHAPTER 4: SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION 4.1 User Characteristics The users of this system are as follows: Lawyers, Client, Businessman, Shopkeeper, or any other person who is in need of lawyer. 4.2

Hardware and software requirements Hardware: Device: Android Smartphone. RAM: Minimum 1 GB. Software: Operating System: Android 4.0 and above. Front end: Android. Backend: Firebase. Documentation: MS Word Edraw Max Draw.io Lucidchart.com Plagiarism Checker X CHAPTER 5: SYSTEM ANALYSIS 5.1 Feasibility Study Feasibility study is about the challenges we may face while making the project or while implementing a task as it includes technical development and project implementation. As we can only work on the project which is feasible, else it would be waste of time and efforts trying to implement a project which is not feasible.

Technical Feasibility Economic Feasibility Operational Feasibility Schedule Feasibility Legal Feasibility 5.1.1 Technical Feasibility Technical feasibility study includes the platform in which our project would work properly. It checks whether the proposed system which we are going to create can be implemented by using the existing technology or not. By looking into the feasibility and compatibility we had decided to implement the proposed system by using Android Studio and Firebase. 5.1.2 Economic Feasibility Economic feasibility includes the costs or expenses related to the development of the project.

Here we should take care of economic cost as it should not exceed the limit else it will be difficult for the users to purchase or sell the product due to the higher cost. So, looking into the following matter we are trying to develop a cost-efficient system. 5.1.3 Operation Feasibility Operation feasibility shows the rate of solving the real-world problem faced by the user with the proposed system. It is a standard that ensures interoperability without stifling competition and innovation among users, to the benefit of the public both in terms of cost and service quality. The proposed system is acceptable to users.

So, the proposed system is operationally feasible. 5.1.4 Schedule Feasibility It is a proportion of how sensible the venture plan is given by our guide, are the undertaking cut off time sensible? A few ventures are started with explicit cut off times. You have to decide if the cut off times are obligatory or alluring. An undertaking will fizzle on the off chance that it takes too long to possibly be finished before it is helpful. Commonly, this implies assessing how the framework will require to create and in the event that it tends to be finished each time utilizing a few strategies like the restitution time frame. 5.1.5

Legal Feasibility Determine whether the proposed system conflicts with legal requirements. 5.2 Functions of System 5.2.1 Usecase Diagram / Fig. 5.2.1 Usecase Diagram 5.3 Data Modelling 5.3.1 Class Diagram / Fig. 5.3.1 Class Diagram 5.3.2 E-R Diagram / Fig. 5.3.2 E-R Diagram 5.3.3 Activity Diagram / Fig. 5.3.3.1 Activity Diagram for Client / Fig. 5.3.3.2 Activity Diagram for Lawyer / Fig. 5.3.3.3 Activity Diagram for Admin 5.3.4 Sequence Diagram / Fig. 5.3.4.1 Sequence diagram 5.4 Functional and Behavioural Modelling 5.4.1 Data Flow Diagram / Fig. 5.4.1.1 DFD Level 0 / Fig. 5.4.1.2 DFD Level 1 for Client / Fig. 5.4.1.3 DFD Level 1 for Lawyer / Fig. 5.4.1.4 DFD Level 2 for Client(Lawyer booking) 5.4.2 Flowchart / Fig. 5.4.2.1

Flowchart for Client / Fig. 5.4.2.1 Flowchart for Lawyer CHAPTER 6: SYSTEM DESIGN 6.1 Database Schema Design Table 6.1.1 database schema for user COLUMN NAME \_DATATYPE \_DESCRIPTION \_ \_u\_id \_int \_primary key autogenerated \_ \_full name \_varchar \_required \_ \_gender \_varchar \_required \_ \_address \_varchar \_required \_ \_city \_varchar \_required \_ \_state \_varchar \_required \_ \_mob. no. \_int \_required \_ \_email id \_varchar \_required \_ \_ Table 6.1.2

database schema for client COLUMN NAME \_DATATYPE \_DESCRIPTION \_ \_l\_id \_int \_primary key autogenerated \_ \_full name \_varchar \_required \_ \_gender \_varchar \_required \_ \_address \_varchar \_required \_ \_city \_varchar \_required \_ \_state \_varchar \_required \_ \_mob. no. \_int \_required \_ \_email id \_varchar \_required \_ \_qualification \_varchar \_required \_ \_ CHAPTER 7: CANVAS REPRESENTATION 7.1 AEIOU Canvas / Fig. 7.1.1 AEIOU Canvas In this canvas we have defined: Environment: What type of Environment? Interactions: Who interact with whom? Objects: Which objects are used? Activities: What Activities are performed? Users: Who are the Users? 7.2

Ideation Canvas Ideation canvas is used to identify the main problem from the five most probable problems and to find the possible purpose./ Fig. 7.2.1 Ideation Canvas In this canvas we have defined: People: Includes people using our system. Activities: Includes activities done in our system. Situation/Context/Location: Includes the locations where our system used. Props/Possible Solution: Includes the props used to use our system. 7.3 Product Development Canvas Product Development Canvas is used to describe the overall features and functionality of our project, other than that it also consists of our product approach, that is contains the module of our project. / Fig. 7.3.1

Product Development Canvas In this canvas we have defined: Purpose: Includes purpose of our system. People: Includes the people using our system. Product Experience: Includes the experienced features of our system. Product Function: Includes the main functions of our system. Product Features: Includes the features of our system. Components: Includes the components of our system. Customer Revalidation: Includes the customer revalidation features of our system. Reject/Redesign/Retain: Includes the retail property of our system. 7.4 Empathy Mapping Canvas Empathy summary canvas is used to have information about the existing system.

From the existing system, we have summarized a lot many problems and filtered out the problems and find out probable solution which will be overcome by our system. / Fig. 7.4.1 Empathy Mapping Canvas In this canvas we have defined: User-Who are the Users? Stakeholders-Which person or organization who are interested. Activities-Activities related to stakeholders. Story Boarding-Story Related to Activities. CHAPTER 8: IMPLEMENTATION Testing Programming testing is a fundamental component of programming quality assurance and speaks volumes about specific, program, and code age. Testing is the interior piece of any structure or venture.

In the process of making a framework real without trying, it can trigger a client's faulty work and frustration. This would similarly prove to be terrifying to the person who builds the position or structure of the association and leads to misfortune in business. With each of these in mind, we explored every possibility of testing our structure. This was attempted to see the various possible consequences for the client.

Because individuals like to submit mistakes under different working conditions, we need to keep our awareness of the various imaginary effects that can occur on the part of the client. Attempted structural approval, effective implementation, and its path. • VALIDATION TESTING: The user must logon to the system with his/her unique login name and password. The user must enter all mandatory fields. If he/she fails to do so then a warning message is issued. • FUNCTIONAL TESTING: The entire system was divided into sub modules. Adding/Updating of user information in the data base is done. • NAVIGATIONAL TESTING: The system was tested so that all the pages are properly accessible with their respective links.

To uncover the errors in the system we have done testing as follows: Input checking: In this phase we tested the validation process only. When users enter the data in the given text box or in girds, proper input format is checked. Condition testing: is a technique that identifies the intelligent condition contained in program module. All social assertions were independently analyzed and tried. Outrageous case esteems are given for test. Data row testing: This method selects paths of program according to locations of definition and uses a variable in the program. Different paths were selected and exclusively tested. Test Cases Table 8.1 Test case for Logging Layout No.

\_Test Cases Description \_Input \_Output \_ \_1 \_All fields are empty \_- \_Show the logging layout. \_ \_2 \_Right User ID & Password \_-Username -Password \_Load the main activity \_ \_3 \_Wrong User ID & Password \_- Username -Password \_Toast the massage User ID and Password is incorrect \_ \_ Table 8.2 Test case for Registration Layout No. \_Test Cases Description \_Input \_Output \_ \_1 \_All field are empty \_- \_Show the registration layout. \_ \_ 2 \_ Right Detail field in every text box \_-Name-Address-Email-Password-Mobile No. -gender-City-State \_ - User registered successfully.

\_ \_ 3 \_ If any wrong detail entered by user \_Name-Address-Email-Password-Mobile No. -gender-City-State \_ -It shows the error in the wrong field text box \_ \_ Important Screenshots / / Fig 8.1 Choose category Fig 8.2 Registration / / Fig. 8.3 Login Fig. 8.4 Reset Password / Fig. 8.5 Authentication / Fig. 8.6 Firebase Database SAMPLE CODE

Firebase Connection: package com.hnc.findyourlawyer.activity; import com.google.android.gms.common.api.Api; import com.google.firebase.database.DatabaseReference; import com.google.firebase.database.FirebaseDatabase; import

com.hnc.findyourlawyer.model.ClientModel; import com.hnc.findyourlawyer.model.LawyerModel; public class StoreOnDatabase { FirebaseDatabase database; DatabaseReference myRef; public StoreOnDatabase() { database = FirebaseDatabase.getInstance(); } //TODO FireBase Code public void storeClient(ClientModel model){ myRef = database.getReference("Client"); myRef.child(String.valueOf(model.getPhoneNo())).setValue(model); } public void storeLawyer(LawyerModel model){ myRef = database.getReference("Lawyer"); myRef.child(String.valueOf(model.getPhoneNo())).setValue(model); } } Registration code: public void onClick(View v) { String regex = "^[a-zA-Z0-9+\_.-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+$"; final String email = mEmail.getText().toString().trim(); String password = mPassword.getText().toString().trim(); final String fullName = mFullName.getText().toString(); final String phone =mPhone.getText().toString(); PreferenceManager.getDefaultSharedPreferences(getApplicationContext()).edit().putString("0515phone",phone); String address = maddress.getText().toString().trim(); Date date = new Date(System.currentTimeMillis()); if (TextUtils.isEmpty(email)) { mEmail.setError("Email is Required."); return; } if (!email.matches(regex)) { mEmail.setError("Invalid Email"); return; } if (TextUtils.isEmpty(password)) { mPassword.setError(getString(R.string.passwordRequired)); return; } if (password.length() < 6) { mPassword.setError(getString(R.string.passwordError)); return; } progressBar.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE); // register the user in firebase App.getfAuth().createUserWithEmailAndPassword(email, password).addOnCompleteListener(new OnCompleteListener<AuthResult>() { @Override public void onComplete(@NonNull Task<AuthResult> task) { if (task.isSuccessful()) { // send verification link FirebaseUser fuser = App.getfAuth().getCurrentUser(); fuser.sendEmailVerification().addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<Void>() { @Override public void onSuccess(Void aVoid) { Toast.makeText(Register.this, "Verification Email Has been Sent.", Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show(); } }).addOnFailureListener(new OnFailureListener() { @Override public void onFailure(@NonNull Exception e) { Toast.makeText(Register.this, getString(R.string.ErrorString), Toast.LENGTH\_LONG).show(); } }); if (CentralRepos.isLawyer) { LawyerModel model = new LawyerModel(fullName,address,"10-02-2000",email,phone,"male"); new StoreOnDatabase().storeLawyer(model); } else { LawyerModel model = new LawyerModel(fullName,address,"10-02-2000",email,phone,"male"); new StoreOnDatabase().storeLawyer(model); } } else { Toast.makeText(Register.this, "Error ! " + task.getException().getMessage(), Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show(); progressBar.setVisibility(View.GONE); } } }); } }); Login Code: fAuth.signInWithEmailAndPassword(email,password).addOnCompleteListener(new OnCompleteListener<AuthResult>() { @Override public void onComplete(@NonNull Task<AuthResult> task) { if(task.isSuccessful()){ Toast.makeText(Login.this, "Logged in Successfully", Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show(); startActivity(new Intent(getApplicationContext(), MainActivity.class)); }else { Toast.makeText(Login.this, "Error ! " + task.getException().getMessage(), Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show(); progressBar.setVisibility(View.GONE); } } }); Edit Profile code: profileImageView.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() { @Override public void onClick(View v) { Intent openGalleryIntent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION\_PICK, MediaStore.Images.Media.EXTERNAL\_CONTENT\_URI); startActivityForResult(openGalleryIntent,1000); } }); saveBtn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() { @Override public void onClick(View v) { if(profileFullName.getText().toString().isEmpty() || profileEmail.getText().toString().isEmpty() || profilePhone.getText().toString().isEmpty()){ Toast.makeText(EditProfile.this, "One or Many fields are empty.", Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show(); return; } final String email = profileEmail.getText().toString(); user.updateEmail(email).addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<Void>() { @Override public void onSuccess(Void aVoid) { DocumentReference docRef = fStore.collection("users").document(user.getUid()); Map<String,Object> edited = new HashMap<>(); edited.put("email",email); edited.put("fName",profileFullName.getText().toString()); edited.put("phone",profilePhone.getText().toString()); docRef.update(edited).addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<Void>() { @Override public void onSuccess(Void aVoid) { Toast.makeText(EditProfile.this, "Profile Updated", Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show(); startActivity(new Intent(getApplicationContext(), MainActivity.class)); finish(); } }); Toast.makeText(EditProfile.this, "Email is changed.", Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show(); } }).addOnFailureListener(new OnFailureListener() { @Override public void onFailure(@NonNull Exception e) { Toast.makeText(EditProfile.this, e.getMessage(), Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show(); } }); } }); profileEmail.setText(email); profileFullName.setText(fullName); profilePhone.setText(phone); Log.d(TAG, "onCreate: " + fullName + " " + email + " " + phone); } @Override protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, @androidx.annotation.Nullable Intent data) { super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data); if(requestCode == 1000){ if(resultCode == Activity.RESULT\_OK){ Uri imageUri = data.getData(); //profileImage.setImageURI(imageUri); uploadImageToFirebase(imageUri); } } } private void uploadImageToFirebase(Uri imageUri) { // uplaod image to firebase storage final StorageReference fileRef = storageReference.child("users/"+fAuth.getCurrentUser().getUid()+"/profile.jpg"); fileRef.putFile(imageUri).addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<UploadTask.TaskSnapshot>() { @Override public void onSuccess(UploadTask.TaskSnapshot taskSnapshot) { fileRef.getDownloadUrl().addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<Uri>() { @Override public void onSuccess(Uri uri) { Picasso.get().load(uri).into(profileImageView); } }); } }).addOnFailureListener(new OnFailureListener() { @Override public void onFailure(@NonNull Exception e) { Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "Failed.", Toast.LENGTH\_SHORT).show(); } }); } CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK Conclusion: It is an application for lawyers and clients to search for each other digitally. So, it saves time to go here and there and look for a lawyer.

In this project, we create login and registration pages using Android Studio and link to the database. We have used the Firebase database and began to design the layouts of other pages of the application. In the future, we will add attorneys' recommendations as per the client's requirements. We will try to make the app more user friendly and easy to use. REFERENCES 1) LAWRATO (Website): https://lawrato.com/ 2) LEGALMATCH (Website): https://www.legalmatch.com/ 3) UML DIAGRAMS: https://www.uml-diagrams.org/ 4) ANDROID: https://developer.android.com/guide 5) FIREBASE: https://firebase.google.com/docs/android/setup APPENDIX A.

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ABSTRACT

There are many law firms working but let's talk about India, there are many lawyers (20 lakh approx.) currently present here with jobs and without jobs or are working under someone else. If a person has to seek a lawyer he doesn't know where to go until he/she has some connections or contact with higher authorities. So, it's a bit of a mess to go for the right decision because it includes your time and money. So, to make this convenient we are developing an app called “Find your lawyer” which will eliminate the problems. This app will help the client to get lawyers and lawyers to get clients. People having no contact in this field will easily be able to hire a lawyer without any mess. We will bring all types of lawyers at one single platform so no need to go here and there to seek one. One can book an appointment with the lawyer at a single click without any hesitation as all the lawyers are verified. After the peaceful meeting they can go for the next step. This also has a complaint feature which will be helpful to identify the fake clients and lawyers. Lawyers can maintain the records easily and effectively. This will also have a live chat feature for the client and lawyer for the betterment of them. This system will help to save the money and time of the people. The clients or lawyers can reschedule the appointments according to his/her convenience. This helps the new layers to get a chance to handle the variety cases and increase their experience and prove the capability of them. The client can rate the lawyer which helps him to get more clients.

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