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Nagarik App Clone – E-Government Portal

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Nagarik App Clone is a web-based e-governance portal focused on National ID (NID) and citizenship verification. Built with PHP, HTML, CSS, and JavaScript and intended to run on XAMPP (Apache + MySQL), the system streamlines document submission and verification between citizens and administrators.

1.1.1 Purpose of the Project

- Digitize NID and citizenship verification to reduce manual overhead and delays.
- Provide citizens a clear, trackable submission and status workflow.
- Equip administrators with tools to review, verify/reject, and annotate submissions efficiently.

1.1.2 Project Scope

- User-facing portal for registration, login, and document uploads.
- Admin-facing portal for authentication, triage, verification, and rejection with remarks.
- Persistent storage for users, documents, and admin accounts in MySQL.
- Basic dashboard metrics for submitted/verified/rejected items.

1.1.3 Project Objectives

- Enable secure account creation and authentication for users and admins.
 - Support submission of front/back document images with metadata.
 - Provide real-time status views (pending, verified, rejected) to users.
 - Allow admins to filter by status/type and record decisions with remarks.
-

Chapter 2: Design and Implementation

2.1 Web Interface Design

- Technology stack: PHP for server-side logic; HTML/CSS/JavaScript for the client; CSS themed with a blue/red gradient palette; JavaScript in `js/main.js` for client interactions.
- Structure aligns with the provided project tree: separate user and admin entry points, shared assets in `css/` and `js/`.
- Responsive considerations rely on CSS; assets are organized for easy customization.

2.2 Workflow Implementation

- **User portal:** Registration and login lead to a dashboard where users choose NID or citizenship services, upload required images, and track status.
- **Admin portal:** Authenticated admins see pending submissions, open images full-size, and verify or reject with remarks. Status changes reflect on the user dashboard.
- **Status lifecycle:** `pending` → `verified` or `rejected`; rejected items can be resubmitted.

2.3 Database Management

- Backend database: MySQL (phpMyAdmin via XAMPP). Schema is defined in `database.sql` and mirrored below for quick reference.

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (  
  id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
  full_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  mobile VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS documents (  
  id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
  user_id INT NOT NULL,  
  document_type ENUM('nid', 'citizenship') NOT NULL,  
  document_number VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  front_image VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  back_image VARCHAR(255),  
  status ENUM('pending', 'verified', 'rejected') DEFAULT 'pending',  
  remarks TEXT,  
  submitted_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
  verified_at TIMESTAMP NULL,  
  FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS admins (
  id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  username VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
  password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);

INSERT INTO admins (username, password)
VALUES ('admin',
'$2y$10$92IXUNpkjO0rOQ5byMi.Ye4oKoEa3Ro9llC/.og/at2.uheWG/igi');
```

2.4 Architecture Overview

- **Presentation:** [login.html](#), [register.php](#), [dashboard.php](#), [nid.php](#), [citizenship.php](#) for user flows; [admin/index.php](#) and [admin/dashboard.php](#) for admin flows.
- **Business logic:** Authentication and submission handling in [auth/](#) (login, register, upload_document, logout).
- **Persistence:** [config.php](#) holds database connection; uploads saved under [uploads/](#) (ensure writable permissions).
- **Session management:** PHP sessions secure authenticated endpoints for both users and admins.

2.5 Tools and Libraries

- **PHP:** server-side rendering and request handling.
 - **MySQL:** relational storage for users, documents, and admins.
 - **HTML/CSS/JavaScript:** front-end structure, styling, and interaction; theme uses primary blue (#1e3c72), secondary blue (#2a5298), red (#dc143c), gradient backgrounds, and card background #d4e4fa.
-

Chapter 3: Usage and Testing

3.1 Accessing the System

- Deploy the project folder to `htdocs` (e.g., `C:\xampp\htdocs\e government`).
- Start Apache and MySQL in XAMPP.
- User portal: <http://localhost/e%20government/login.html>
- Admin portal: <http://localhost/e%20government/admin/>

3.2 Setup and Data Preparation

- Create database `nagarik_app` via phpMyAdmin and import `database.sql` or run the SQL schema above.
- Default admin credentials: username `admin`, password `admin123` (hashed in seed data).
- Ensure `uploads/` directory is writable for storing document images.

3.3 Functional Flows

- **User registration/login:** Create account with mobile and password; authenticate to reach dashboard.
- **Document submission:** Choose NID or citizenship, enter document number, upload front/back images, submit.
- **Status tracking:** Dashboard lists submissions with `pending`, `verified`, or `rejected`; users can view verified documents.
- **Admin verification:** Admin dashboard lists pending items; admins view images, then verify or reject with remarks; rejected items become resubmittable.

3.4 Testing Scenarios

- Registration with unique mobile; duplicate mobile rejection.
 - Login success/failure for users and admins.
 - Upload validation: required fields, image presence, and size/type constraints (as implemented in `upload_document.php`).
 - Status transitions: `pending` → `verified`, `pending` → `rejected`, and user visibility of updated status.
 - Permission checks: authenticated routes for users/admins; session handling on logout.
-

Chapter 4: Requirements Specification

4.1 Functional Requirements

- User registration using mobile and password; password hashing and session management.
- User login/logout; persistent sessions for authenticated access.
- Document submission for NID and citizenship: numbers, front/back images, metadata.
- View submission history and status (pending, verified, rejected) with timestamps.
- Admin login; view queues (pending, verified, rejected) and filter by type.
- Admin decisioning: verify or reject with mandatory remarks.
- File storage for uploaded images with path references in DB.

4.2 Non-Functional Requirements

- Usability: Clear forms, helpful validation, responsive layout.
- Reliability: Durable storage in MySQL; error handling and input validation.
- Security: Password hashing, session hardening, input sanitization, basic rate limiting (future).
- Performance: Support concurrent uploads and admin reviews with minimal latency.
- Maintainability: Simple, modular PHP files and consistent directory structure.
- Portability: XAMPP-based local deployment; Apache + MySQL compatible hosting.

4.3 Constraints and Assumptions

- Running on XAMPP (Apache, PHP, MySQL) for local development and demos.
 - Minimal external dependencies; standard PHP extensions assumed.
 - Single-tenant database schema; multi-tenant support out of scope.
-

Chapter 7: Use Cases and User Stories

7.1 Primary Use Cases

- UC-01 Register Account: Citizen creates an account with mobile and password.
- UC-02 Authenticate: Citizen/admin logs in and obtains a session.
- UC-03 Submit Documents: Citizen uploads NID or citizenship images with numbers.
- UC-04 Track Status: Citizen views current status and remarks.
- UC-05 Verify/Reject: Admin opens submission, inspects images, and makes a decision with remarks.
- UC-06 Resubmit: Citizen resubmits after rejection with corrected images or data.

7.2 User Stories

- As a citizen, I want to upload clear front/back images so my verification is swift.
 - As an admin, I want to filter pending NID vs citizenship to process efficiently.
 - As a citizen, I want to see why I was rejected so I can fix it.
 - As an admin, I need to view large images without downloading files manually.
-

Chapter 8: System Architecture

8.1 High-Level Architecture

- Presentation layer: HTML pages rendered by PHP; CSS for styling; JS for form enhancements.
- Application layer: PHP endpoints for auth, upload, and status changes.
- Data layer: MySQL database; file system storage for images under `uploads/`.

8.2 Request Flow

1. Browser requests PHP page (e.g., login, dashboard, upload form).
2. PHP processes form submissions, validates fields, updates DB records.
3. On success, server returns a new view or JSON status (where applicable).
4. Images are stored on disk; file paths saved in the `documents` table.

8.3 Session and Access Control

- PHP sessions identify authenticated users and admins.
 - Protected routes check session variables and redirect to login if missing.
 - Admin endpoints are isolated under `admin/` with separate checks.
-

Chapter 9: Detailed Design

9.1 Modules

- Authentication (auth/): [login.php](#), [register.php](#), [logout.php](#) handle session lifecycle.
- Submission (auth/upload_document.php): Validates inputs, stores files, inserts document row.
- User Views: [login.html](#), [register.php](#), [dashboard.php](#), [nid.php](#), [citizenship.php](#).
- Admin Views: [admin/index.php](#) (login), [admin/dashboard.php](#) (queue and actions), [admin/logout.php](#).

9.2 Validation Rules

- Required fields: mobile, password for auth; document type/number and images for submissions.
- File types: limit to images (e.g., JPG/PNG); enforce size caps where configured.
- Remark required for rejection decisions.

9.3 Error Handling

- User-friendly error banners on form pages.
 - Server-side try/catch around DB operations; log technical errors.
 - Graceful fallback when file upload fails (do not partially persist metadata).
-

Chapter 10: Database Design and Optimization

10.1 Tables and Relationships

- `users` 1..N `documents` via `documents.user_id` with cascading deletes.
- `admins` standalone for admin authentication.

10.2 Indexes and Keys

- Unique index on `users.mobile` prevents duplicate accounts.
- Consider compound indexes on `documents(document_type, status, submitted_at)` for admin filters.

10.3 Data Integrity

- ENUMs constrain `document_type` and `status` to known values.
- Foreign key ensures orphaned documents are not left in DB.

10.4 Storage and Backups

- Images stored in `uploads/` with sanitized filenames.
 - Periodic DB dumps via `mysqldump`; file-level backups for `uploads/`.
-

Chapter 11: Security, Privacy, and Compliance

11.1 Authentication and Sessions

- Hash passwords using `password_hash()` (bcrypt) and verify with `password_verify()`.
- Regenerate session IDs on login; set secure cookie flags when using HTTPS.

11.2 Input and File Handling

- Sanitize inputs using parameterized queries (PDO prepared statements recommended).
- Validate MIME type and extension; optionally re-encode images server-side.
- Enforce file size limits; reject executable content.

11.3 Authorization and Least Privilege

- Separate user and admin routes; deny-by-default policy.
- Restrict direct access to `uploads/` via `.htaccess` or signed URLs pattern if needed.

11.4 Privacy and Compliance

- Store only necessary data (data minimization).
 - Provide clear remarks on rejections without exposing sensitive internal notes.
 - Align with local data protection laws; add consent/ToS notices.
-

Chapter 12: API Design (Planned)

12.1 Goals

- Provide programmatic access for mobile clients and integrations.
- Maintain parity with web features: auth, submit, status, admin actions.

12.2 Endpoint Sketches

- POST `/api/auth/login` → token
 - POST `/api/documents` → create submission
 - GET `/api/documents` → list for user
 - POST `/api/admin/documents/{id}/verify` → verify
 - POST `/api/admin/documents/{id}/reject` → reject with remarks
-

Chapter 13: UI/UX Design Guidelines

13.1 Design Principles

- Clarity: concise labels, inline help, and obvious actions.
- Consistency: shared styles in `css/style.css`; reusable form patterns.
- Accessibility: color contrast, larger touch targets, keyboard navigability.

13.2 Visual Language

- Colors: primary blue (`#1e3c72`), secondary blue (`#2a5298`), red (`#dc143c`), card background `#d4e4fa`.
- States: Use neutral greys for pending, green for verified, red for rejected.

13.3 Responsive Behavior

- Mobile-first layout; stack form fields; adaptive image previews.
-

Chapter 14: Implementation Details

14.1 Directory Structure

- `admin/`: Admin auth and dashboard.
- `auth/`: User auth and document upload handlers.
- `css/`, `js/`: Assets for styling and interactions.
- Root PHP: User-facing pages (login, register, dashboard, nid, citizenship).
- `config.php`: Database connection and bootstrap.

14.2 Configuration

- Store DB credentials in `config.php`; consider environment variables for production.
- Ensure `uploads/` is writable by the web server user.

14.3 Logging and Monitoring (Future)

- PHP error logs for backend issues.
 - Access logs to monitor usage and spot anomalies.
-

Chapter 15: Testing Strategy and Results

15.1 Test Types

- Unit-level validation for input sanitization and helper functions.
- Integration tests for auth, upload, and status transitions.
- Manual UI testing for flows: register → submit → status; admin verify/reject.

15.2 Test Cases

- Duplicate mobile registration should fail with clear message.
- Missing images or invalid types should block submission.
- Admin rejection must require remarks and reflect on user dashboard.

15.3 Results Summary

- Core happy paths functional; edge cases documented for future hardening.
-

Chapter 16: Performance and Scalability

16.1 Bottlenecks

- Image upload and processing; database filtering under heavy queues.

16.2 Optimizations

- Add pagination for admin lists; introduce indexes for common filters.
- Defer image resizing to background jobs (future).

16.3 Scaling Path

- Move static/image delivery to a CDN; store on object storage (S3-compatible).
 - Use connection pooling and query caching where applicable.
-

Chapter 17: Deployment and Operations

17.1 Environments

- Local: XAMPP stack for development and demos.
- Production: Apache/Nginx + PHP-FPM + MySQL or MariaDB.

17.2 Deployment Steps

- Copy codebase; set permissions; import `database.sql`.
- Configure `config.php`; create admin seed if needed.
- Verify uploads directory and test sample flows.

17.3 Observability

- Enable access and error logs; rotate regularly.
 - Future: Health endpoints and uptime checks.
-

Chapter 18: Maintenance and Support

18.1 Routine Tasks

- Apply security updates; rotate admin credentials; prune stale uploads if policy allows.

18.2 Data Management

- Backup schedules for DB and uploads; test restores quarterly.

18.3 Incident Response

- Document runbooks for upload failures and DB outages; communicate user-facing incidents.
-

Chapter 19: Accessibility and Localization

19.1 Accessibility

- WCAG-inspired checks: contrast, focus outlines, alt text for images, ARIA roles where needed.

19.2 Localization

- Prepare for i18n by avoiding hard-coded strings; centralize labels.
 - Right-to-left (RTL) adjustments in CSS if applicable.
-

Chapter 20: Legal, Ethical, and Governance

20.1 Legal

- Comply with national data protection regulations; define data retention policies.
- Terms of Service and Privacy Policy pages (future additions).

20.2 Ethical

- Minimize data collection; provide transparency on verification criteria.
- Consider appeal workflows for contested rejections.

20.3 Governance

- Separation of duties; peer review for admin decisions in sensitive cases.
-

Chapter 21: Risk Management and Mitigation

21.1 Risks

- Data breach, credential stuffing, storage overrun, and biased decision-making.

21.2 Mitigations

- Strong password policies, rate limiting/captcha, secure storage, regular audits.
 - Admin training and dual-control for high-risk verifications.
-

Chapter 22: Project Management and Timeline

22.1 Phases

- Phase 1: Prototype (auth, upload, admin decisions).
- Phase 2: UX polish, validations, and indexes.
- Phase 3: Notifications, API, and observability.

22.2 Timeline

- Weeks 1–2: Core features and DB schema.
 - Weeks 3–4: Admin flows, testing, hardening.
 - Weeks 5–6: API draft, documentation, and deployment runbook.
-

Chapter 23: Cost and Feasibility Analysis

23.1 Costs

- Hosting (LAMP stack), storage (uploads), and maintenance personnel.

23.2 Feasibility

- Technically feasible with commodity hosting; incremental features planned to control scope.
-

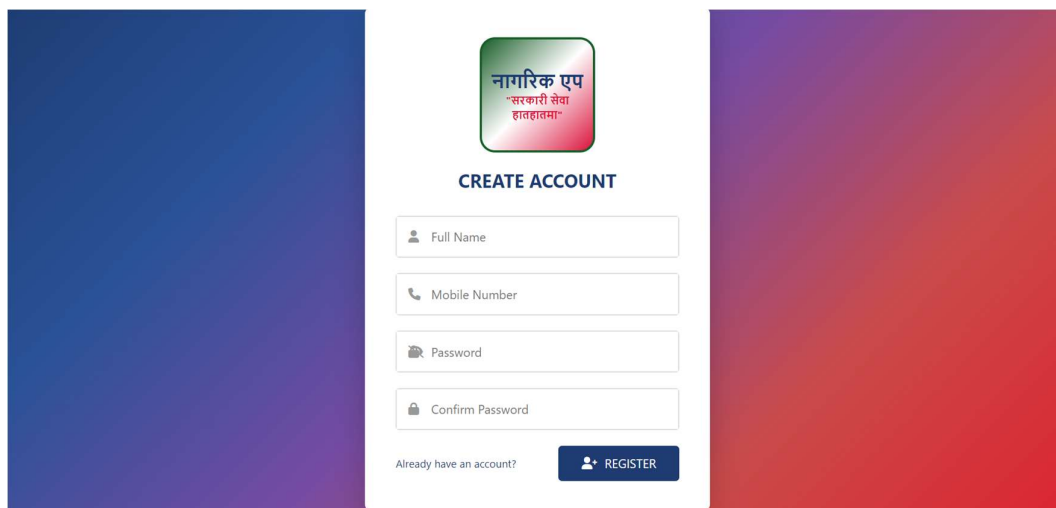
Chapter 24: Expanded Future Work

24.1 Enhancements

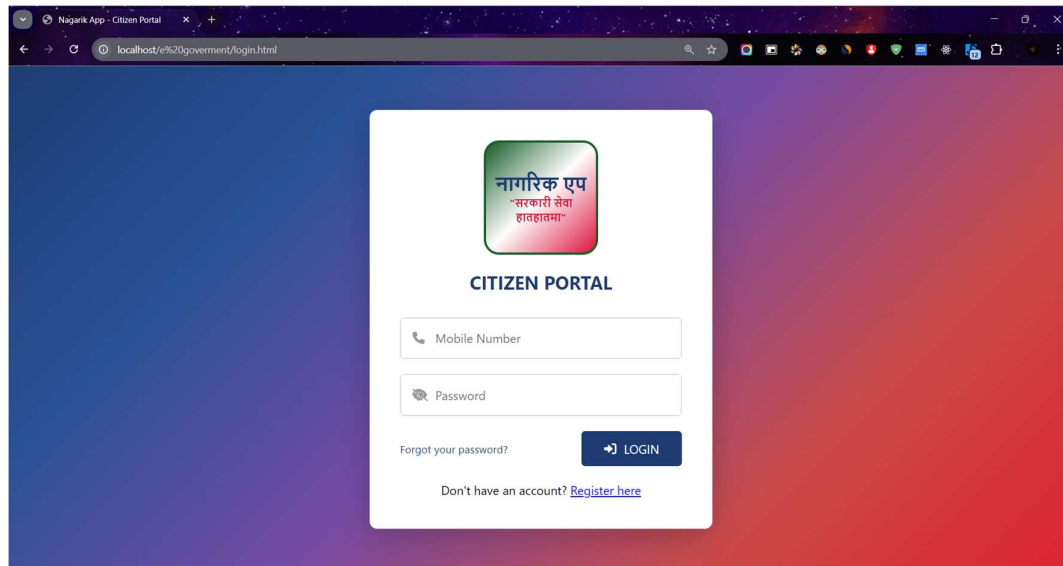
- SMS/email alerts, QR verification, audit logs, RBAC, bulk admin actions.
 - Background jobs for image processing and virus scanning.
 - Mobile app and public APIs with OAuth2/OIDC.
-

Chapter 25: Web Design Interface

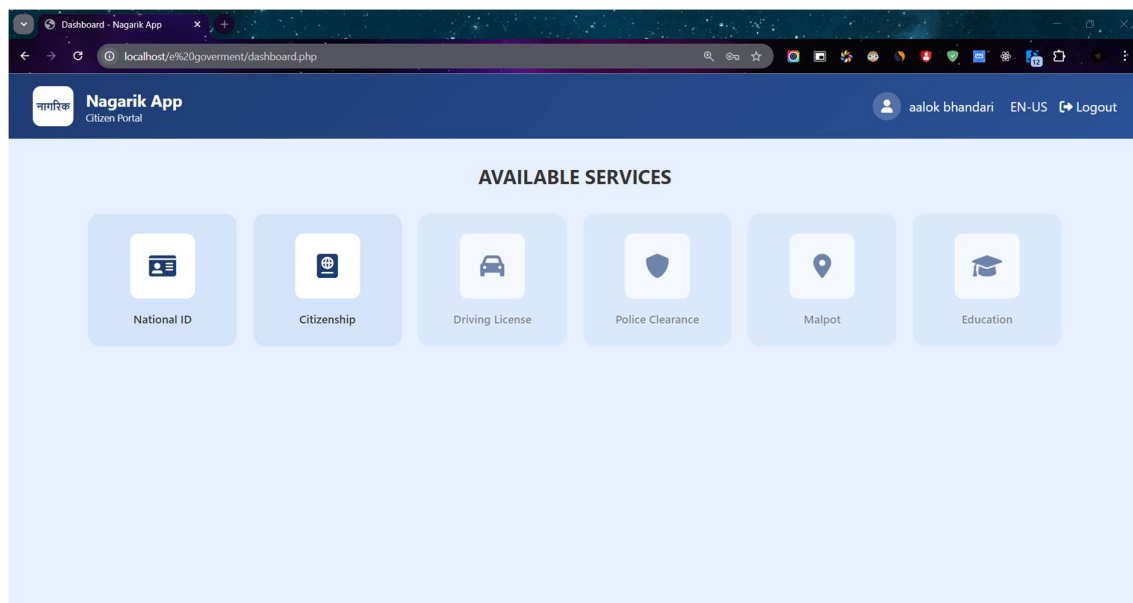
25.1 Sign-up Interface



25.2 Login Interface



25.3 Dashboard (Available Services)



25.4 Document Registration

National ID - Nagark App

localhost/e%20government/nid.php

NATIONAL ID

NID Number *

Enter your NID number

Front Side of NID *

Click to upload front side image

Back Side of NID (Optional)

Click to upload back side image


Submit for Verification

NID Number *

12345


Front Side of NID *

Click to upload front side image

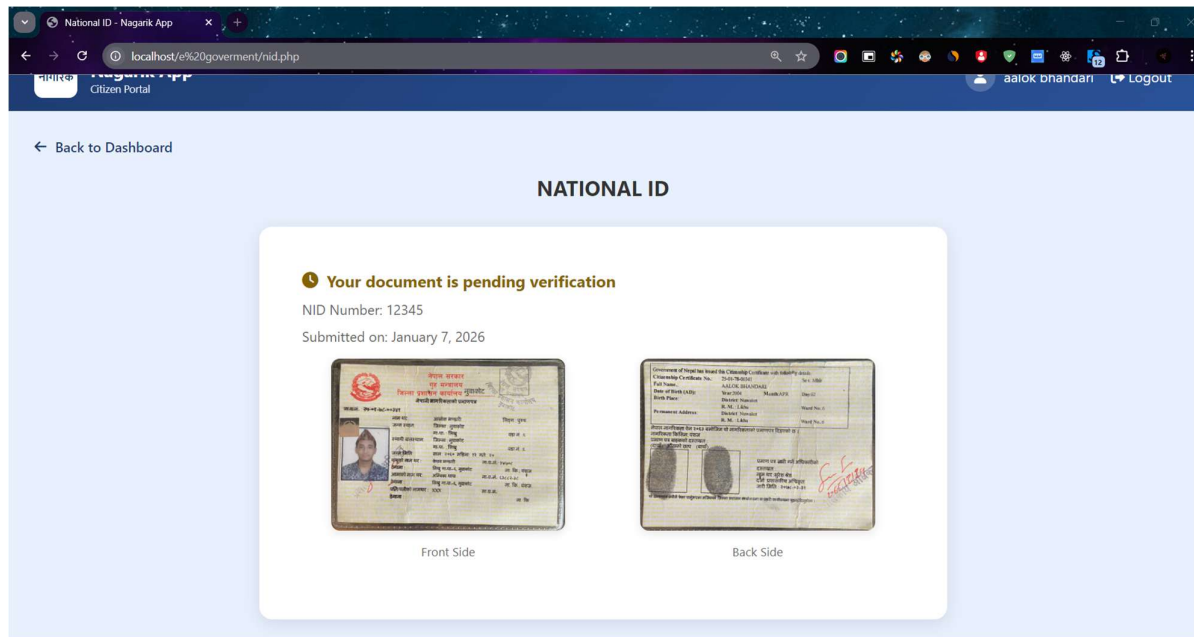


Back Side of NID (Optional)

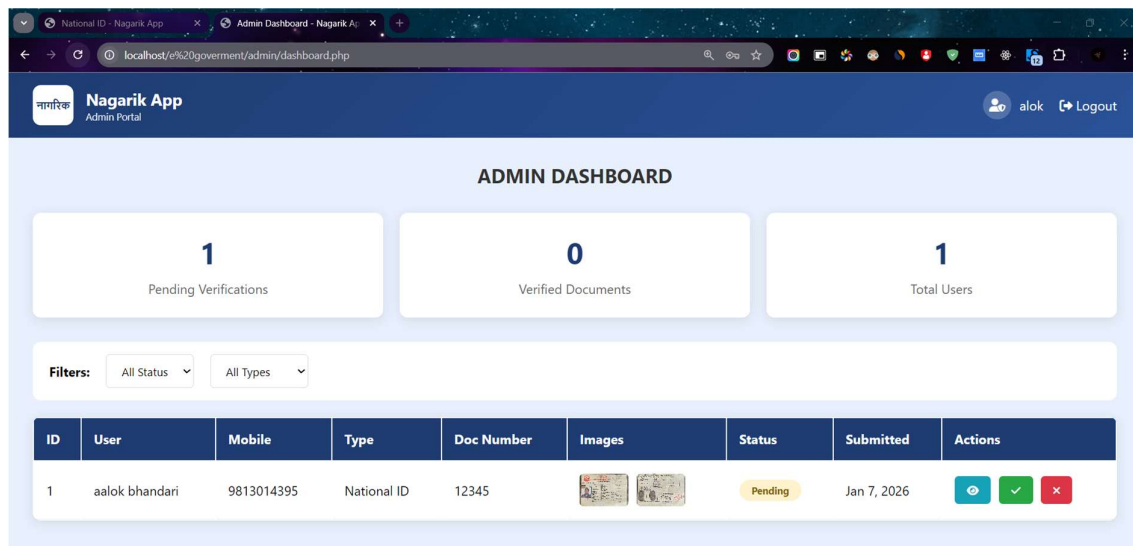
Click to upload back side image

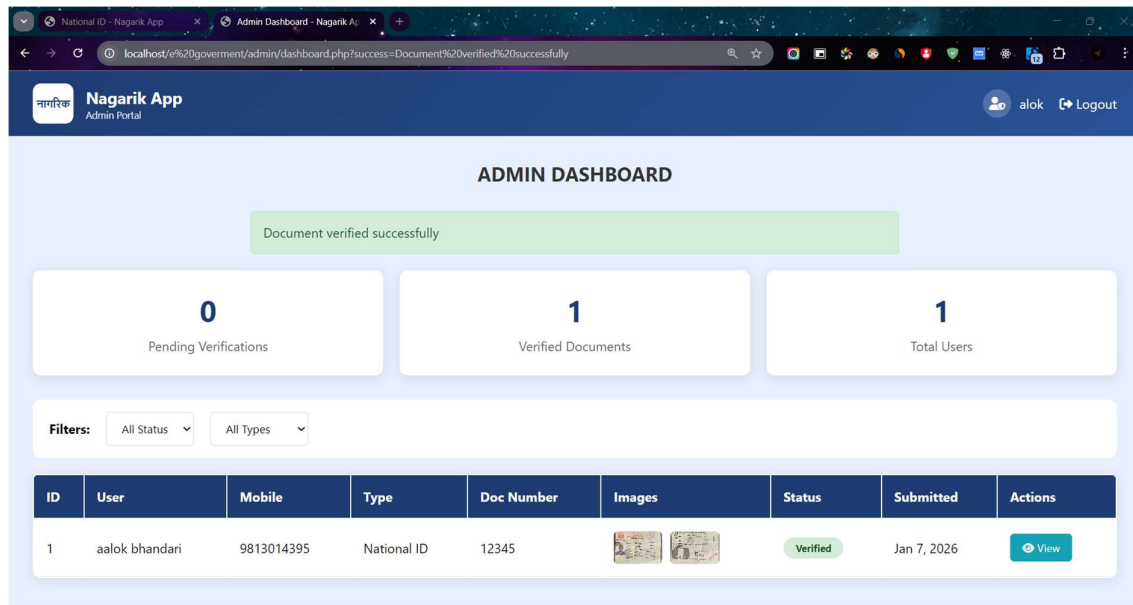


Submit for Verification



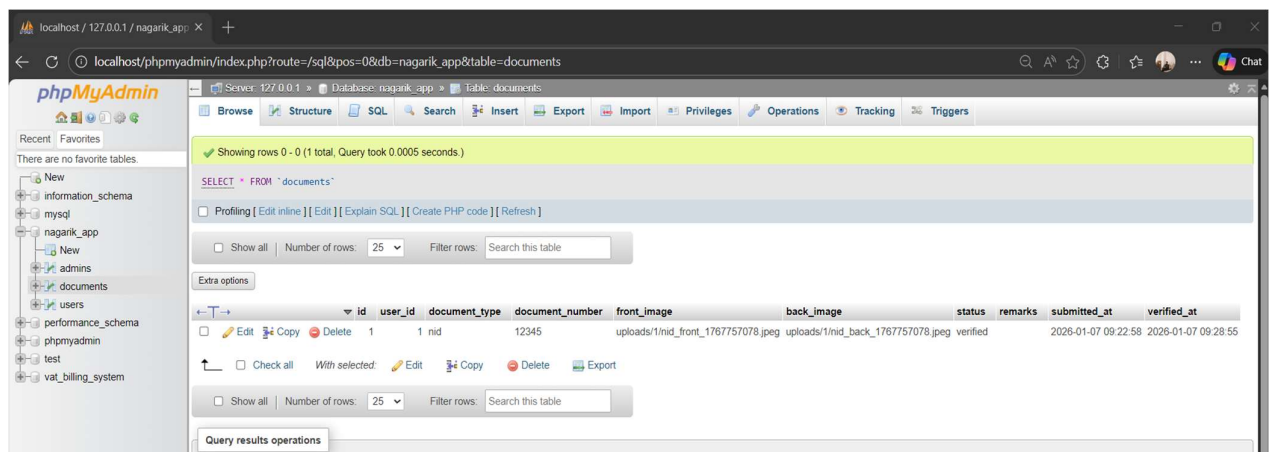
25.5 Admin Interface



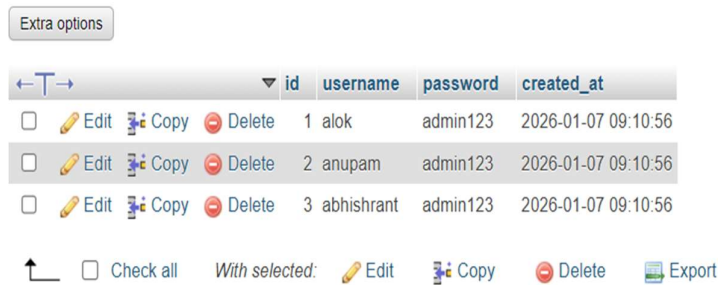
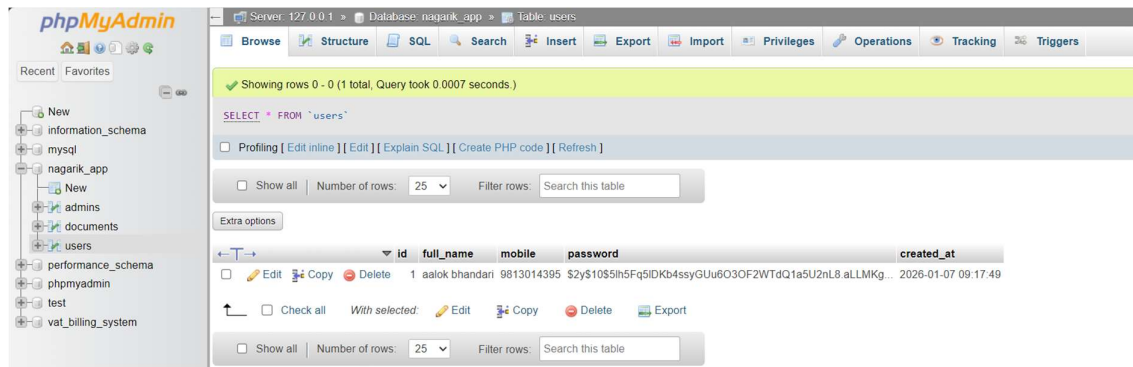


25.6 Database

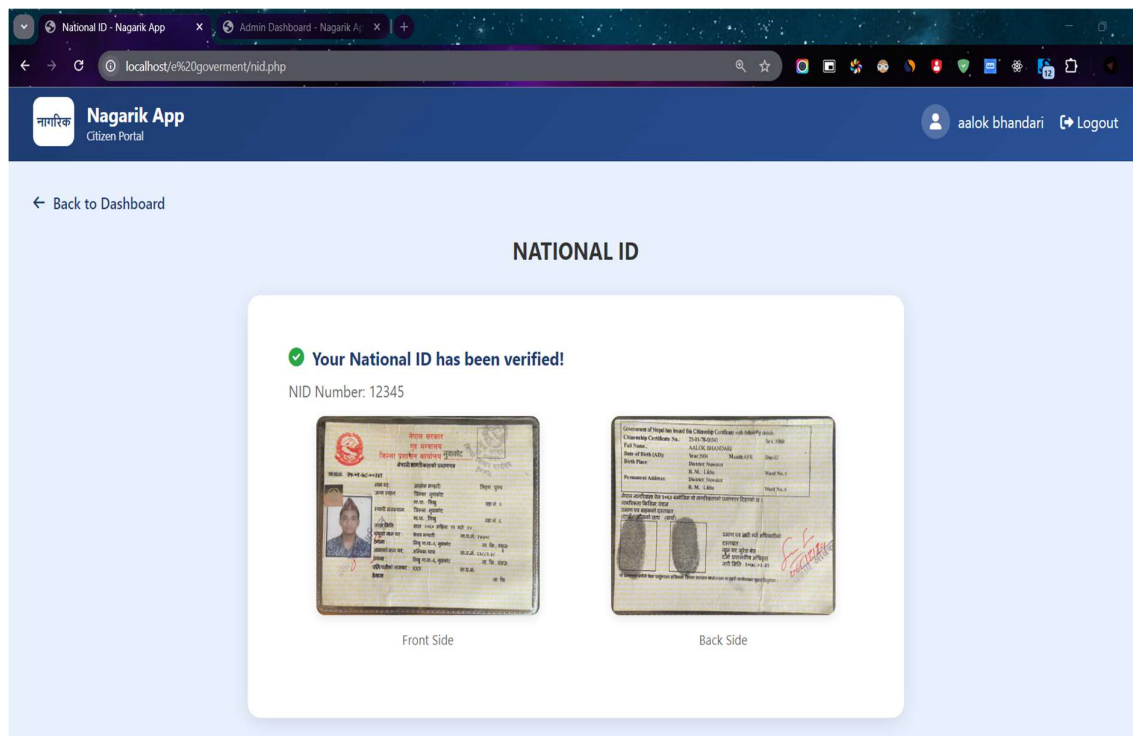
Document Database



User Database



Finally the document is verified by the admin and is successfully registered in the app.



Chapter 26: Conclusion

26.1 Achievements

- Delivered a minimal e-governance workflow for NID/citizenship verification with separate user and admin experiences.
- Implemented secure authentication (hashed passwords) and session-based access control.
- Enabled end-to-end document submission, review, and status tracking with remarks.

26.2 Limitations

- No built-in rate limiting or captcha for abuse prevention.
- Image validation/security hardening (MIME checks, size limits) depends on deployment configuration.
- Lacks multilingual UI and accessibility-focused adjustments.

26.3 Future Enhancements

- Add email/SMS notifications on status changes.
 - Implement audit trails and richer admin analytics.
 - Introduce role-based access beyond single admin role.
 - Provide responsive UI refinements and stronger client-side validation.
 - Add APIs for mobile clients and integrate captcha/rate limiting.
-

Chapter 27: References

- OWASP Cheat Sheets: Authentication, Session Management, File Upload Security.
- Government digital service design manuals and accessibility guidelines.
- Database normalization and indexing best practices.

Appendices

Appendix A: Screenshots

- Home/Login page
- User dashboard
- NID submission form
- Citizenship submission form
- Admin dashboard (pending/verified/rejected views)

Appendix B: References

- Project root README for setup and feature overview.
- Database schema in [database.sql](#) for migrations.

Appendix C: Glossary and Acronyms

- NID: National ID.
- RBAC: Role-Based Access Control.
- PII: Personally Identifiable Information.
- ToS: Terms of Service.

Appendix D: API Endpoint Sketches

- Auth: [/api/auth/login](#), [/api/auth/logout](#).
- Citizen: [/api/documents](#) (POST, GET), [/api/documents/{id}](#) (GET).
- Admin: [/api/admin/documents](#) (GET filters), [/verify](#), [/reject](#).

Appendix E: Test Cases Matrix

- TC-01: Register with new mobile → success.
- TC-02: Register with duplicate mobile → error shown.
- TC-03: Upload invalid file type → blocked.
- TC-04: Admin reject without remarks → blocked.
- TC-05: Verify updates user dashboard → status visible.

Appendix F: ER Diagram Description

- Entities: User, Document, Admin.
- Relationships: User 1..N Document.
- Attributes: Document has type, number, images, status, remarks, timestamps.

Appendix G: UI Screens Wireframe Notes

- Login/Register: Minimal fields, clear errors.
- Dashboard: Card list by status with filters.
- Upload: Step-by-step with previews and constraints.
- Admin Dashboard: Queue with quick actions and detail modal.

