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E-LAWYER

INTRODUCTION

In today's technological world everybody is looking for the on-hand smart and perfect technological solution to satisfy their day to day requirements. So most of the experts have right now looking forward to provide such types of the smart Websites which can also use through smartphones.

We need to design and develop a website for lawyers and their service. The project title name is **E-LAWYER**.Which means Customers can register and search for lawyers basing their requirement. Info related to lawyers will be there in website which customers can browse through and view their profile before contacting them.users can book a schedule for meeting with lawyer. We also had a discussion in regard to few clarifications and inputs from your side specifically to understand the project flow.

Features:

1. Registration for user as well as Lawyers.
2. Panel for Lawyer's details
3. Payment integration
4. find lawyer office location for users in google map
5. Search by lawyer location, lawyer services like criminal, divorce, affidavit, civil, and then schedule meeting with thesame
6. A user search will show minimal info of a lawyer related to the service which lawyer searches, a click on lawyer profile should go to lawyer profile, where in user can schedule a meeting and book a slot.
7. Login and normal registration form for user is mandatory and lawyer registration form is required.
8. Showcase of the lawyer when they search one by one.
9. Maintain court tinming and approval/rejection of lawyers
10. Viewing feedback.
11. Booking and payment
12. Videocall with lawyers

Objectives

- To overcome the drawbacks of the existing system, the proposed system has been evolved.
- The main objective of the proposed system is to provide a user-friendlyinterface.
- This website will reduce manual work and maintain updates in database fromtime to time.

- The proposed system can be used in any system to run. As the software is built in a basic and understandable manner to the easy use.

- Documents storing and retrieving. This system provides a safe and secure methods
- Easy payment generation.
- It Builds Credibility & Trust

Purpose

- The purpose of this website is easy to get the services of lawyers.
- Finding a best experienced lawyers
- Finding a easy handled website for lawyers and easy to communicate with lawyers
- User can also book the lawyer in a anywhere
- Make these services available in a single system.
- To provide an importance for users documents and their decisions

Scope

As in future it is mandatory to provider a service that can connectall the related services applicable to a single platform in order to serve the usersa better service as they can ensure it under a common service provider with proper support..we can provide premium services to give facilities than regular user for premium users. We can spread service available area like worldwide.we can include ads like promotion of other businesses.When considering a future Scope to ur existing system, we have created common platform services that a user can book transport services (bus service,train service etc) to reach lawyer office,court. 24*7 legal support service, implementing multiple payment gateways, case status messages, instant legal support, providing more knowledge about laws and frequently asked questions and answers etc.

Applicability

- Details: The new proposed system stores and maintains all the details of the users, mechanics, parking slots, shops.
- Registers: There is no need of keeping and maintaining database manually. It remembers each and every details and we can get any details related to music atany time.
- Speed: The new proposed system is very fast with 100% accuracy and saves time.
- Efficiency: The new proposed systems complete the work of many persons in less time.
    - Reduces redundancy: The most important benefit of this system is that it reduces the redundancy of data within the data.

PROJECT CATEGORY

E-LAWYER is a website that provide a Customers can register and search for lawyers basing their requirement. Info related to lawyers will be there in website which customers can browse through and view their profile before contacting them.users can book a schedule for meeting with lawyer.

SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES

Front End

HTML:

The Hypertext Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to createstructured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img/> and <input/> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.A form of HTML, known as HTML5, is used to display video and audio, primarily using the <canvas> element, in collaboration with JavaScript.

CSS:

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing thepresentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML.[1] CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility; provide more flexibility and control in the specification ofpresentation characteristics; enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the .css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting. Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille based

tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessedon a mobile device. The name cascading comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable. The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet media type MIME type) text/css is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free CSS validation service for CSS documents. In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS including XHTML, plain XML, SVG, and XUL.

JavaScript:

JavaScript often abbreviated JS, is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS. Over 97% of websites use JavaScript on the client side for web page behavior, often incorporating third-party libraries. All major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute the code on users' devices. JavaScript is a high-level, often just-in-time compiled language that conforms to the ECMAScript standard. It has dynamic typing, prototype-based object orientation, and first-class functions. It is multi-paradigm, supporting event-driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. It has website programming interfaces (APIs) for working with text, dates, regular expressions, standard data structures, and the Document Object Model (DOM).

The ECMAScript standard does not include any input/output (I/O), such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript APIs for I/O. JavaScript engines were originally used only in web browsers, but are now core components of some servers and a variety of websites. The most popular runtime system for this usageis Node.js. Although Java and JavaScript are similar in name, syntax, and respective standard libraries, the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design.

PYTHON

Python, one of the most popular programming languages in the world, has created everything from Netflix's recommendation algorithm to the software that controls self-driving cars. Python is a general-purpose language, which means it's designed to be used in a range of applications, including **data science**, **software and web development**, **automation**, and generally getting stuff done. Python is commonly used for developing websites and software, task automation, data analysis, and data visualization. Since it's relatively easy to learn, Python has been adopted by many non-programmers such as accountants and scientists, for a variety of everyday tasks, like organizing finances.

Python is often used to develop the back end of a website or application—the parts that a user doesn't see. Python's role in web development can include sending data to and from servers, processing data and communicating with databases, URL routing, and ensuring security. Python offers several frameworks for web development. Commonly used ones include Django and Flask.

Some web development jobs that use Python include back end engineers, fullstack engineers, Python developers, software engineers, and DevOps engineers.

Back End

SQLAlchemy:

SQLAlchemy is an open-source SQL toolkit and object-relational mapper (ORM) for the Python programming language released under the MIT License. SQLAlchemy's philosophy is that relational databases behave less like object collections as the scale gets larger and performance starts being a concern, while object collections behave less like tables and rows as more abstraction is designed into them. For this reason, it has adopted the data mapper pattern (similar to Hibernate for Java) rather than the active record pattern used by a number of other object-relational mappers. However, optional plugins allow users to develop using declarative syntax.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

The website **E-lawyer** provides an environment for users to book lawyers and legal services. As the software is built in a basic and understandable manner to the easy use. The web application E-lawyer which is focused on users and who wants legal support to make their booking comfortable ,userfriendly easier and faster.
This provides the details of the lawyers and includes booking services and court details. By using E-lawyer web application the user can book lawyers by providing the particular details lawyers. The user can videocall lawyer and sync cases.The user can view the lawyers and search for available .There by the user can easily locate the location of the lawyer by map. User can book lawyers and online payment option also available.Court can also maintain the court services. add the rules and announcements and also can add the laws about the cases. Case records of lawyers available and user can see the record details.user can also see the jury details.

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

Proposed System

To overcome the drawbacks of the existing system, the proposed system has been evolved. This project aims to help users to find lawyers for their cases. User can search lawyer and send booking to the lawyer. A user can request any lawyers at any time.User will get a notification from lawyer who confirm his/her request first. User can send feedback to admin.

Admin can also view feedback from all users and lawyers. Lawyers can also view notification from other users. lawyers can view the request details and confirm or cancel request for booking. Admin can maintain booking details, updating details of courts. Users can search for lawyer servicing basing his or her requirement.

- **Admin Login**
  - User: view registered users.
  - Add lawyers
  - View feedback
  - Maintain booking
  - Maintain lawyer profile.
  - Maintaining court timing and court details
  - Approvalrejection of lawyer

- **User Login**
  - Profile: view, edit and upload documents in their profile.
  - Services: book lawyers, view law .
  - Bookings: View booked lawyers and payment

- **Lawyer Login**

  - Profile: view, edit and upload documents in their profile.
  - Services: add and manage the details of service they provide.
  - Bookings: View who booked them
  - View users

- **Court Login**
  - Add laws
  - Add announcement
  - Add rules
  - Add case record
  - Add jury details.

NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

- *Performance*

Performance is characterized by the amount of useful work accomplished bya computer system compared to the time and resource used. The offers higher performance. It requires short response time and high throughput. New users can register within seconds. It is user

friendly.

- *Reliability*
  Reliability is the ability of the system to deliver services as specified. This system performs well without any errors or failures.

- *Security*
  The software is well limit to authorized users only. One who is not registeredcannot log in to the site, to view or add data.

- *Maintainability*
  In the case of failure, user will not be permitted to log in to the site. Everything can be stored to its normal operable state within a timeframe. Serviceability and reparability is done.

- *Portability*
  It is the degree to which software running on one platform can easily be converted to run another platform. As this software is developed under this language, this attains high portability.

PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

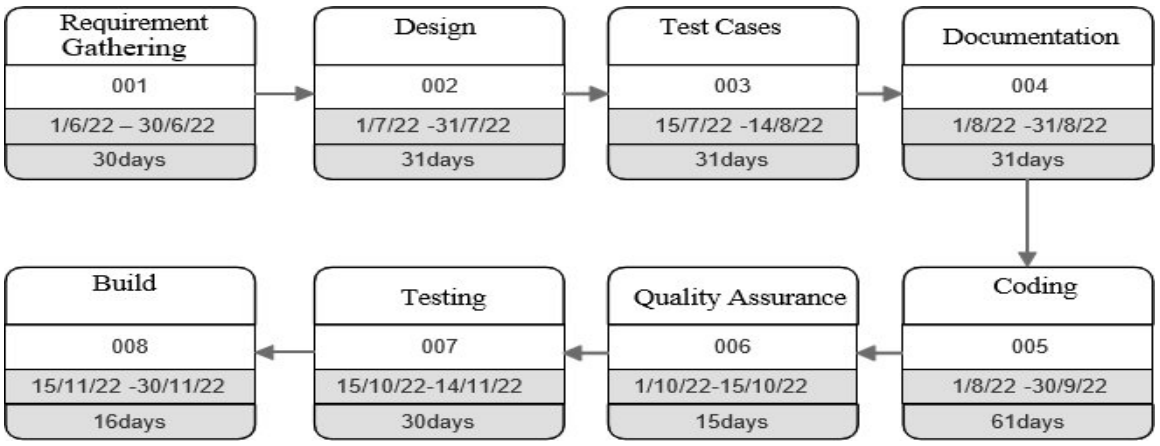
Gantt chart

Gantt charts mainly used to allocate resources to activities. The resources allocated to activities include staff, hardware, and software. Gantt charts (named after its developer Henry Gantt) are useful for resource planning. A Gantt chart is special type of bar chart where each bar represents an activity. The bars are drawn along a timeline. The length of each bar is proportional to the duration of the time planned for the corresponding activity.

	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV
RequirementGathering						
Design						
Test cases						
Documentation						
Coding						
Quality Assurance						
Testing						
Build						

Pert chart

PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) charts are often part of planning, and project managers use them before the start of a project to determine the anticipated length of each task.



HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

Intel (R) core(TM) processor

32/64 bit windows 8 and above

2 gb RAM and above

Keyboard & mouse

100 gb hard disk space and above

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

OS- Windows 7 and above

Frontend :-PYTHON,,HTML,CSS,JAVASCRIPT

Backend SQL ALCHEMY

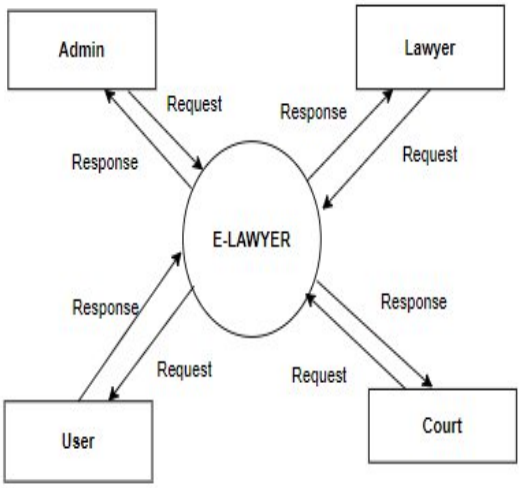
PRELIMINARY PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The E-LAWYER is an Lawyers website used to provide the Customers can register and search for lawyers basing their requirement. Info related to lawyers will be there in website which customers can browse through and view their profile before contacting them.users can book a schedule for meeting with lawyer. We also had a discussion in regard to few clarifications and inputs from your side specifically to understand the project flow.

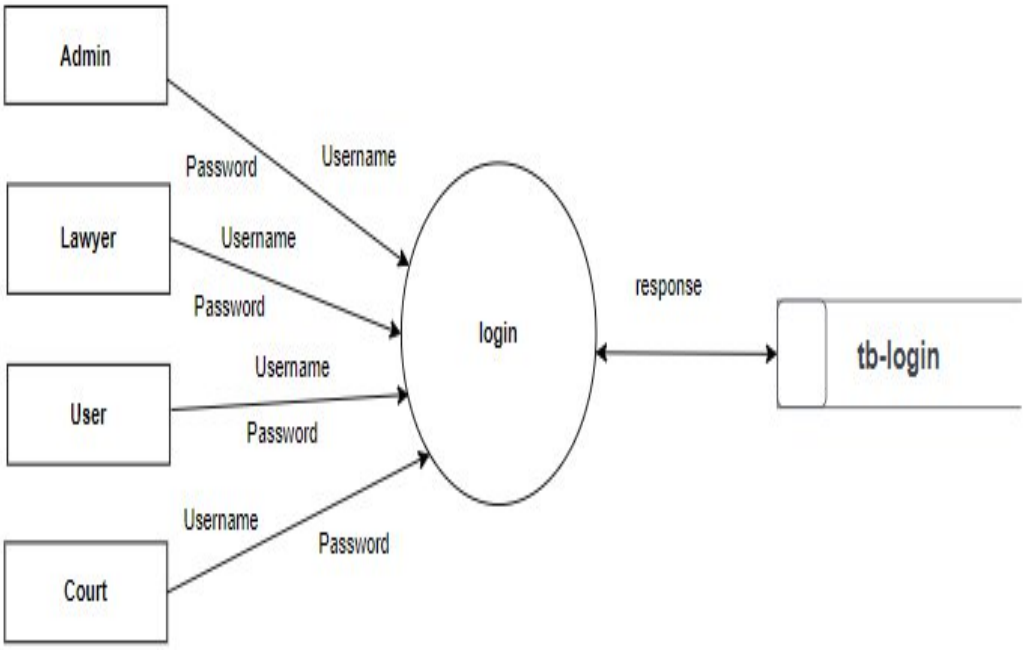
CONCEPTUAL MODELS

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

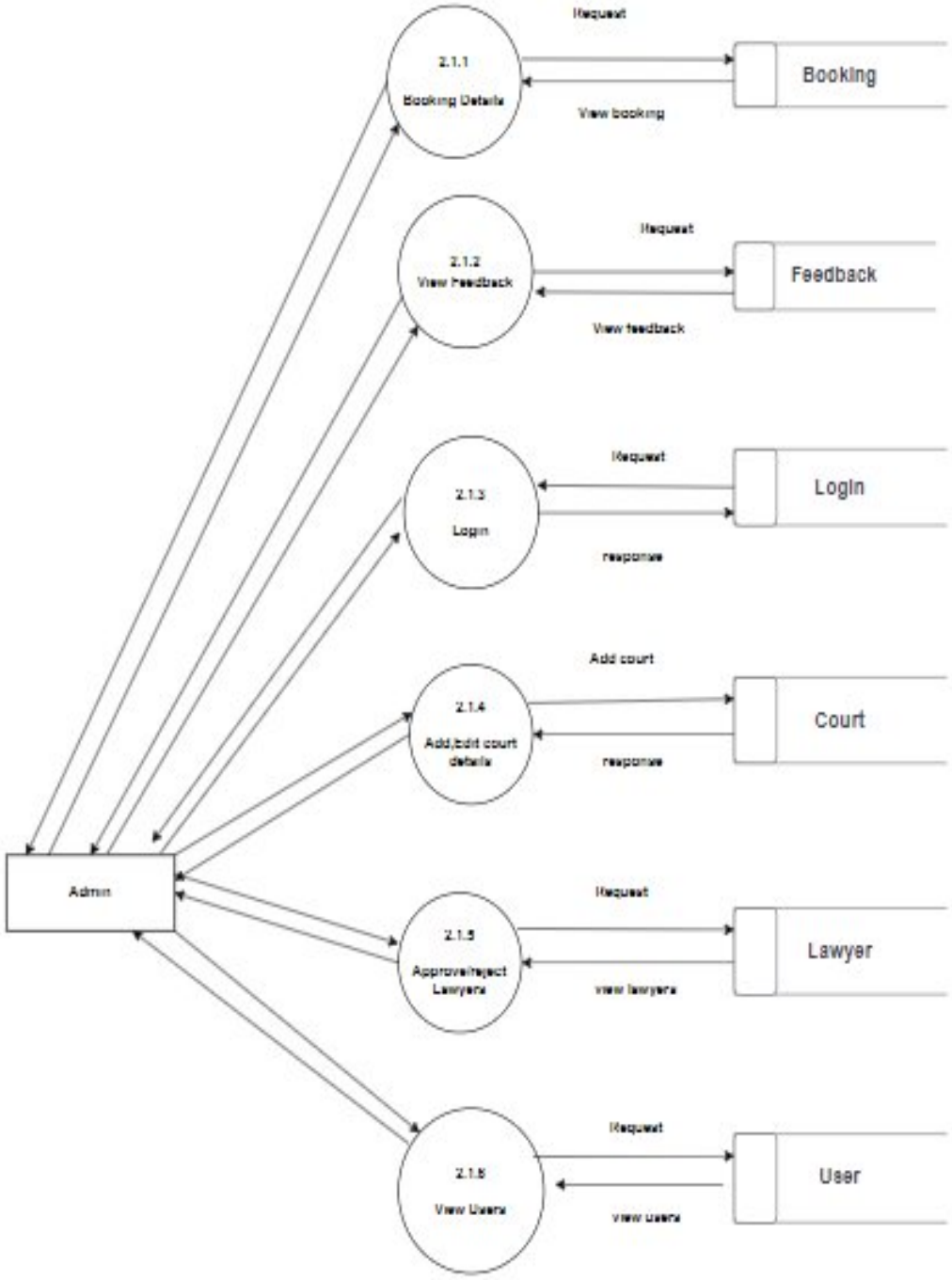
DFD LEVEL 0:



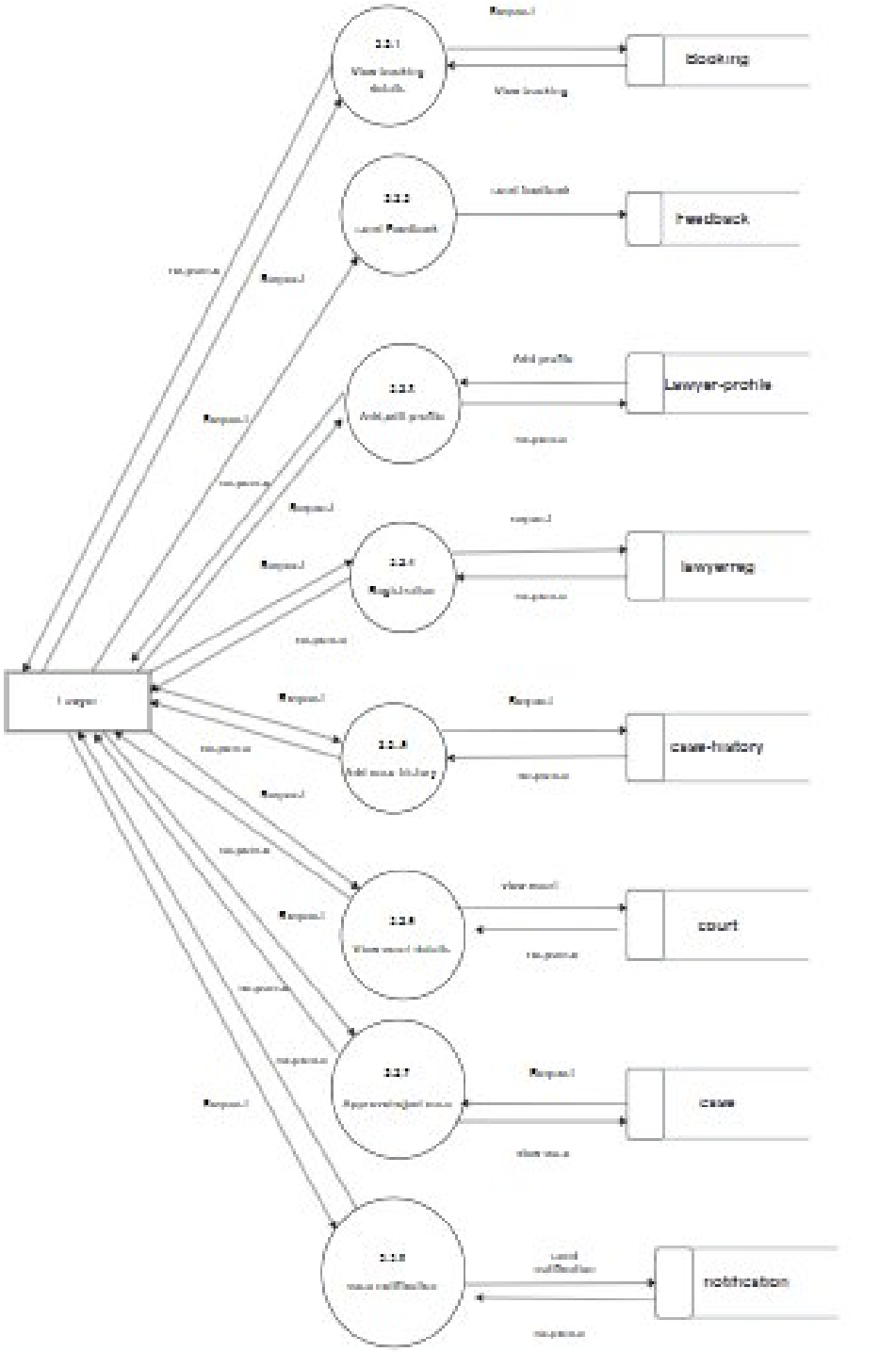
DFD LEVEL 1:


Admin
Lawyer
User
Court
Password
Username
Username
Password
Username
Password
Username
Password
login
response
tb-login

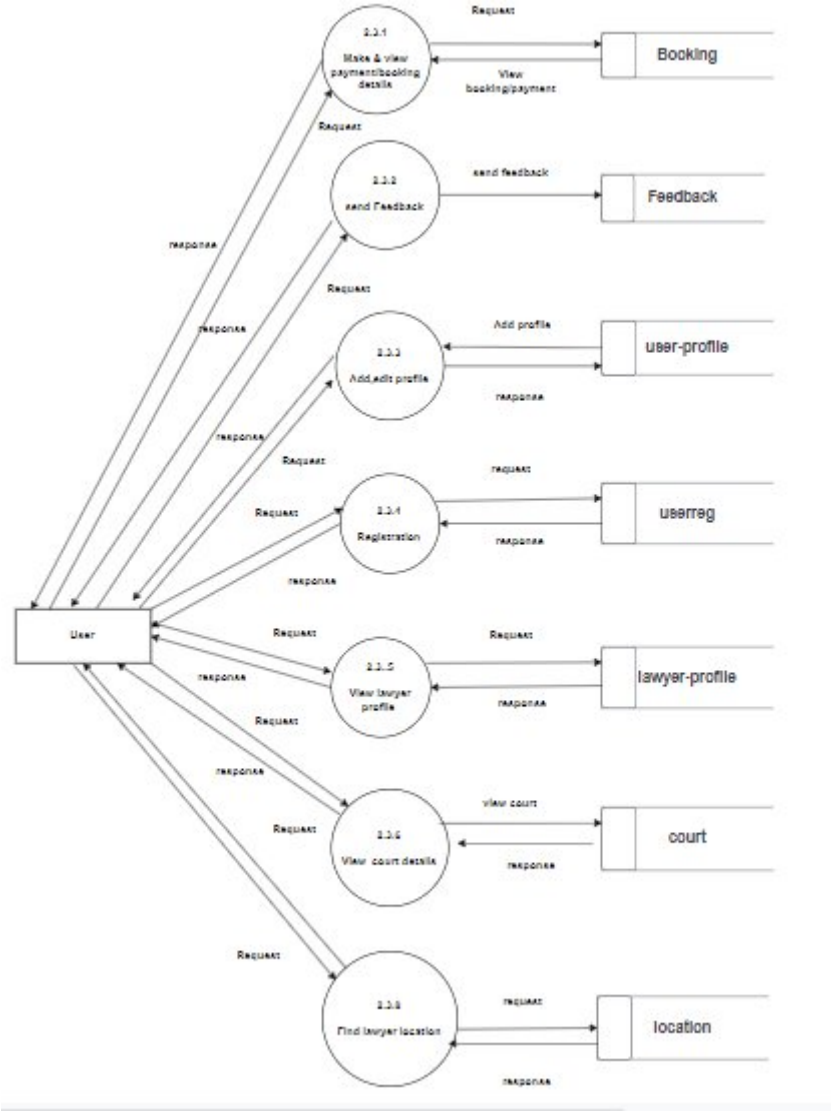
DFD LEVEL 2.1:ADMIN



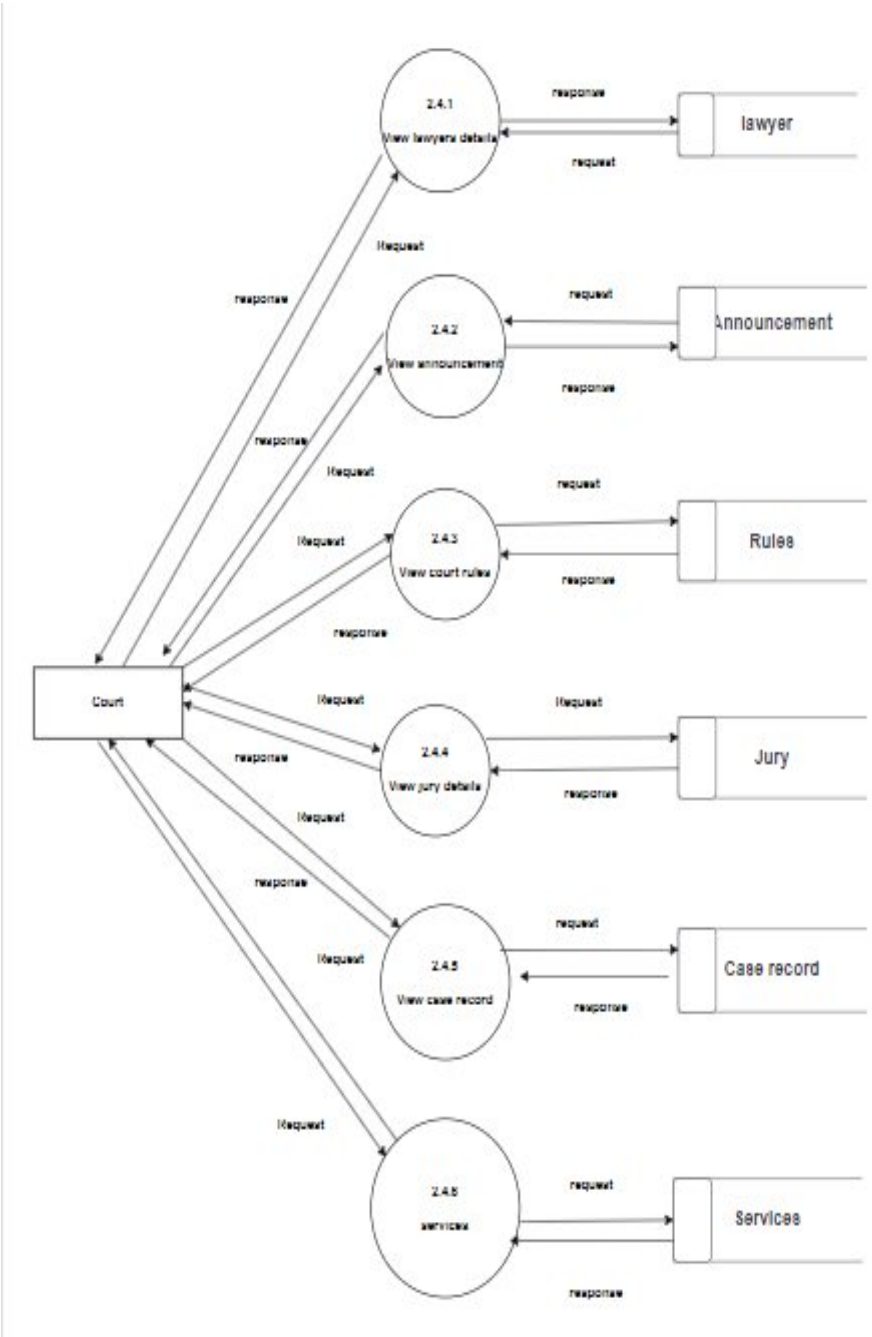
DFD LEVEL 2.2:LAWYER



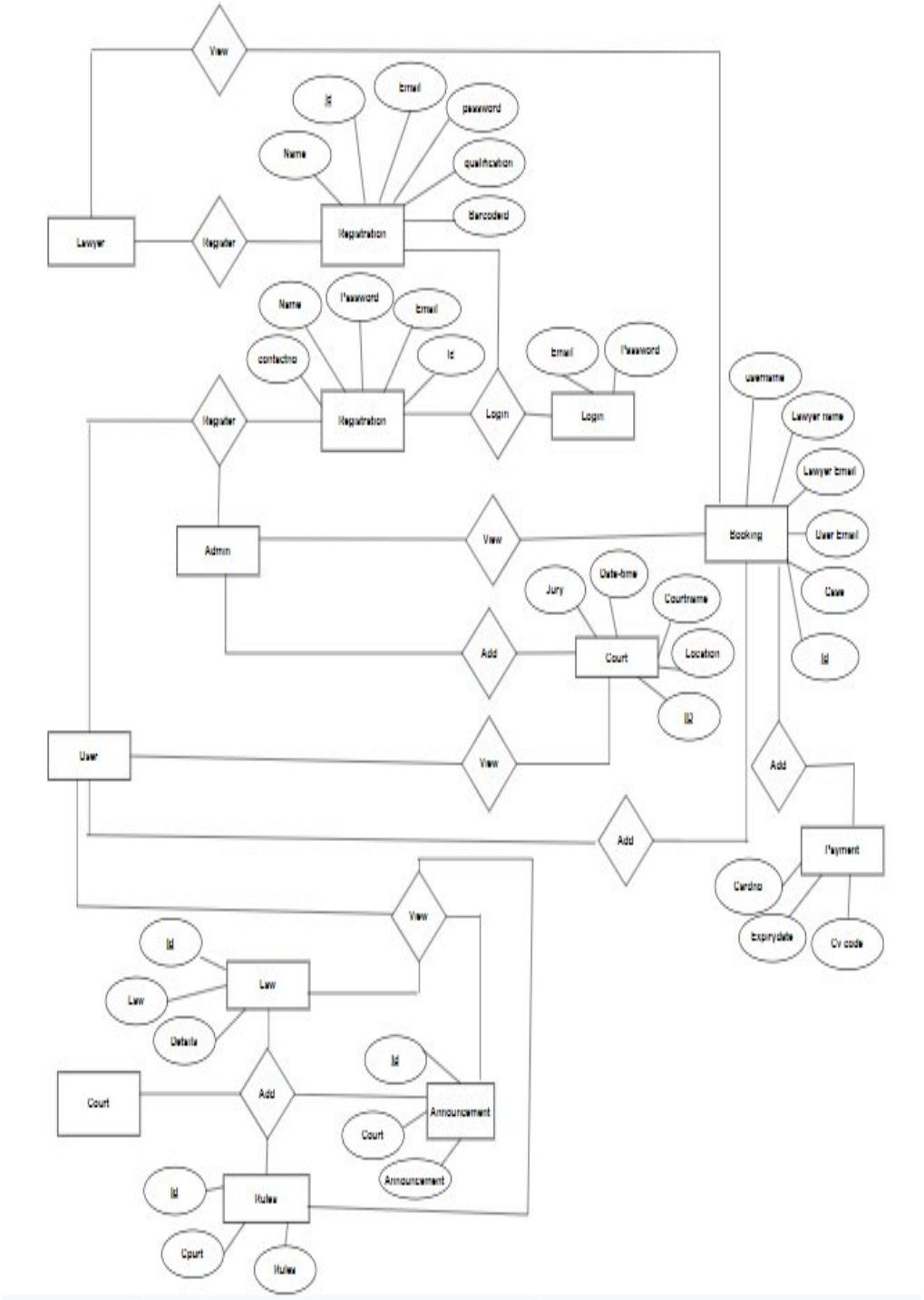
DFD LEVEL 2.3:USER



DFD LEVEL 2.4:COURT



E R DIAGRAM


View
Id
Email
password
Name
qualification
Barcodeid
Lawyer
Register
Registration
Name
Password
Email
contactno
Id
Email
Password
Register
Registration
Login
Login
username
Lawyer name
Lawyer Email
Admin
View
Booking
User Email
Jury
Date-time
Courtname
Case
Add
Court
Location
Id
Id
User
View
Add
Add
Payment
Cardno
Expirydate
Cv code
View
Id
Law
Law
Details
Court
Add
Id
Announcement
Court
Announcement
Id
Rules
Court
Rules

SYSTEM DESIGN

BASIC MODULES

Modular Design

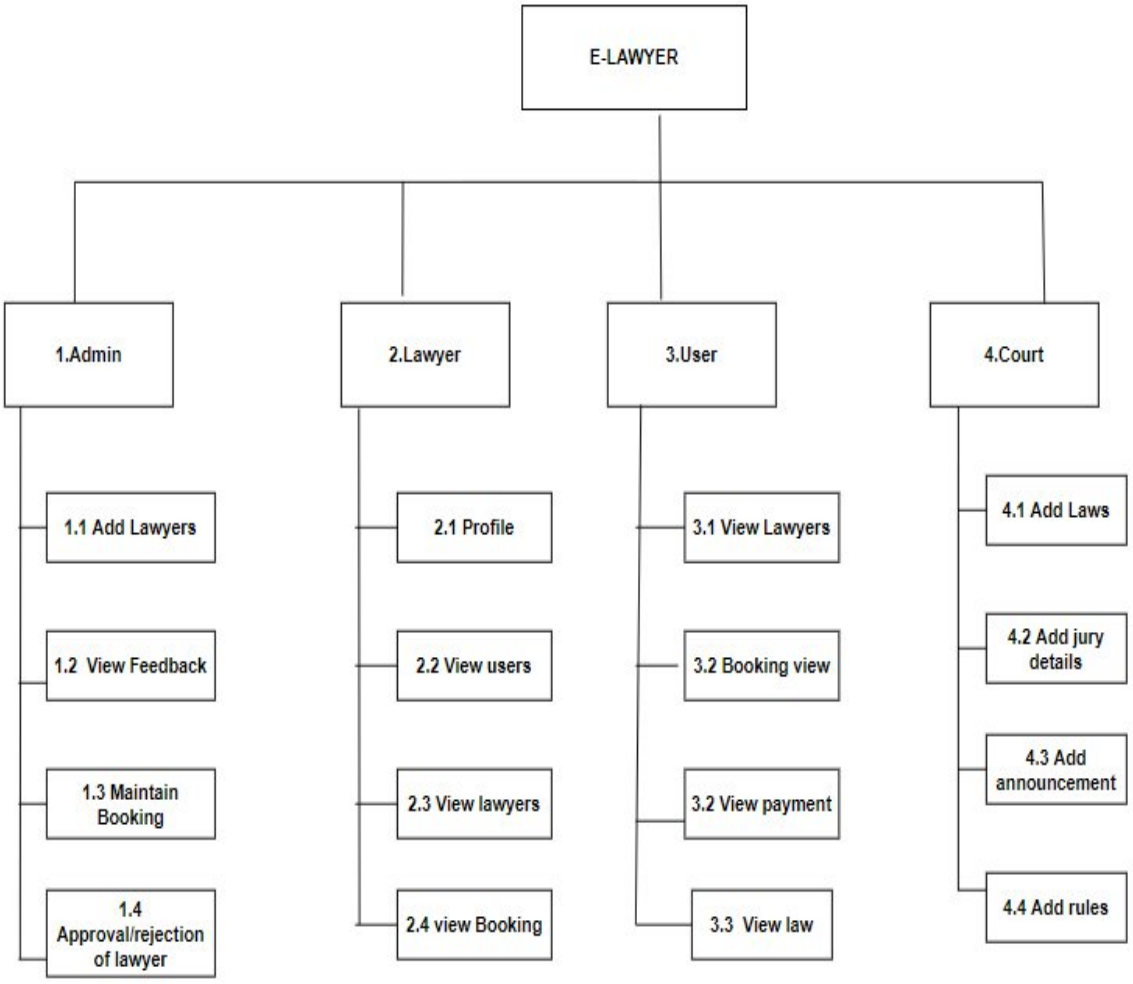


Figure 11: Modular Design

MODULE DESCRIPTION

Main Modules are:

E-LAWYER

1. Admin
   - 1.1 Add Lawyers
   - 1.2 View feedback
   - 1.3 Maintain booking
   - 1.4 Maintain lawyer profile
   - 1.5 Maintaining court timing and court details
   - 1.6 Approval/rejection of lawyer
2. Lawyer
   - 2.1 Profile
   - 2.2 View users
   - 2.3 Booking view
3. User
   - 3.1 Profile
   - 3.2 View lawyers
   - 3.3 View Booking
   - 3.4 View law
4. Court
   - 4.1 Add laws
   - 4.2 Add case record
   - 4.3 Add announcement
   - 4.4 Add rules
   - 4.5 Add jury details& case record
   - 4.6 Add services

1. Admin

Administrator has maximum privileges to access the system. Admin can control every data in the system. Admin can manage every user. Add or deleteany data, view data this way he has the full access over the system.

1.1 Add Lawyers

The admin can add lawyers by himself. Theadmin can manage the manage the lawyer

1.2 View Feedback

The admin can view the feedback from the users and can reply tothem.

1.3 Mintain Booking

Admin can maintain the booking.and also admin can view the booking of usersand their lawyers.

1.4 Maintain Lawyer profile

Admin can maintain lawyer profile

1.5 Maintain court timing and court details

Admin can maintain court timing and court details

1.6 Approve/rejection of lawyer

Admic can approve the lawyer and also admin can reject the lawyer

2. Lawyer

Lawyer module consists of profile management, view users and view lawyers,view booking, Then the data is fetched from corresponding databases.

2.1 Profile

The Lawyer can view their profile, upload the details required for registration etc. The Lawyer can edit the profile also in this module.

2.2 View users

Lawyer can view users.

.

2.3 View booking

Lawyer can view booking of lawyers. Lawyer can also view the list of users who are registered to the application

3. User

This module consists profile management He can view the lawyers And view the booking and payment.user can also view the law. The the data is fetched from corresponding databases.

3.1 View Lawyers

The user can view lawyers and their case details in this module.he can view the lawyers details.

3.2 View Booking

The user can view the booking details by himself.he can view the payment details also.

3.3 View law

The user can view the laws about the cases.

4. Court

This module court can add laws ,add jury details, add rules and notices of court and also add the announcements.User can view the case record and lawyers and chief judges and justices details also.

4.1 Add laws

Court can add the laws about the cases and user can see the laws.

4.2 Add Case record

Court can add the case record of user ,type of case and case details also.

4.3 Add Announcement

Court can add the announcement and user can see the announcement.

4.4 Add rules

Court can add the rules .user can see the rules of court.

4.5 Add jury details

Court can add the jury details and his experience and qualification and also view the number of attempts in cases

4.6 Add services

Court can add the services.Court facilities and case status.

DATA DESIGN

The overall objective in the development of database technology has been to treat data as an organizational resource and as an integrated whole. Database Management System allows data to be protected and organized separately from otherresources. Database is an integrated collection of data. This is the difference betweenlogical and physical data.

The organization of data in the database aims to achieve three major objectives:

1. Data integration
2. Data integrity
3. Data independence

The databases are implemented using a DBMS package. Each particular DBMS has unique characteristics and general techniques for database design. Whenwe store data in SQL Alchemy, we store data in tables. Tables in turn are stored in databases. One of the most important tasks involved in the design phase is the design of data storage. The data storage method decides the amount of storage space needed and speed of data access at back end.

The different tables used in the projects are listed below:

- **Login**

It is used to store the registration and login details of all the members. Itinclude username, password, usertype, name, contact, approve, reject, status, address,place,type,court,barcode id,qualification,image.

- **Contact**

It used to store the contact details.it includes id,name,email,subject,message,usertype

- **Law**

It used to store the law details.it includes id,law,details

- **Court**

It used to store the court details.it includes court,jury,address,location,time

- **Book lawyer**

It used to store the details of bookings .it includes id,uid,lid,uname,lname,uname,ucontact,uemail,lemail,address,place,pstatus,status,approve,reject etc.

- **Case**

It used to store the case details.it includes lid,case,desc

- **Lawyer**

It used to store the lawyer details.it includes the lawyer name,id,email,contact,address,place,qualification,case,laws etc.

- **Announcement**

It used to store the announcement.it includes about the case announcement,and court,id also

- **Case record**

It used to store the case record.it includes uid,uname,case,case details

- **Rules**

It used to store the rules.it includes the rules,id,

- **Jury**

It used to store the details of jury.it includes the all information about jury.which means jury qualification and experience and case details.

- **Services**

It used to store the services of court.it includes id,court facilities and case status also

PROCEDURAL DESIGN

Data Structure

Table name: LOGIN

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Username	String(80)	
Password	String(80)	
Usertype	String(80)	
Name	String(200)	
Contact	String(200)	
Approve	String(200)	
Reject	String(200)	
Status	String(200)	
Address	String(200)	
Place	String(50)	
Type	String(50)	
Court	String(50)	
Barcodeid	String(50)	
image	String(50)	

Table name 2: CONTACT

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Name	String(50)	
Email	String(50)	
Subject	LargeBinary	
Message	String(50)	

Table name3 : LAW

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Law	String(200)	
Details	Varchar	

Table name4 : COURT

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Court	String(50)	
Jury	String(50)	
Address	String(50)	
Location	String(50)	
Time	String(50)	

Table name 5 : BOOK LAWYER

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Uid	String(80)	
Lid	String(80)	
Uname	String(80)	
Lname	String(200)	
Ucontact	String(200)	
Lcontact	String(200)	
Uemail	String(200)	
Lemail	String(200)	
Address	String(200)	
place	String(50)	
Pstatus	String(50)	
Status	String(50)	

Approve	String(50)	
Reject	String(50)	

Case	String(80)	
Cardno	String(80)	
Cvv	String(80)	
Month	String(200)	
Year	String(200)	
Amount	String(200)	
Filename	String(200)	
Data	Large binary	
Buk-date	String(200)	
Noti-msg	String(50)	
St	String(50)	

Table name 6:CASE

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Lid	String(50)	
Case	String(50)	
Disc	String(50)	

Table name 7: LAWYER

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Lid	String(80)	
Lname	String(80)	
Lcontact	String(80)	
Lemail	String(200)	
place	String(200)	
Address	String(200)	

Approve	String(200)	
Lexperience	String(200)	
Lqualification	String(200)	
Case	String(50)	
Laws	String(50)	
Details	String(50)	
Notification	String(50)	

Table name 8: ANNOUNCEMENT

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Court	String(50)	
Announcement	String(50)	

Table name 9:CASE RECORD

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Uid	String(50)	
Uname	String(50)	
Case	LargeBinary	
details	String(50)	

Table name 10 :RULES

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Court	String(50)	
Rules	String(50)	

Table name11 : JURY

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
jid	String(50)	
Juryname	String(50)	
J qualification	String(50)	
J experiences	String(50)	
J case	String(50)	

Table name 12 : SERVICES

COLUMN NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
Id	Integer	Primary key
Court	String(50)	
Court Fcilities	String(50)	
Case status	LargeBinary	
E-filling	String(50)	

SECURITY ISSUES

Any system developed should be secured and protected against possible hazards. The system may have to face the unwanted events called threats. Computersystem is secure against a particular threat if counter measures have been taken to reduce an acceptability law-level amount of loss that the threat may be expected to cause over a given period. The system security problem can be divided in to four related issues: Security, Integrity, Privacy, and Confidentiality. These problems mayadversely affect the ability of the computer system carry out its intended task.

❖ **Security:**

System security refers to the technical innovations and procedures applied to the hardware and operating systems to protect against deliberate or accidental damage from a defined threat. In contrast, data security is the protection of data from loss, disclosure, modification and destruction. The security features are considered while developing the system, to avoid the errors and omission that may lead to serious problems.

❖ **System integrity:**

System integrity refers to the proper functioning of hardware and programs,appropriate physical security, and safety against external threats. A threat to a computer system is any events that adversely affect the one or more assets or resources, which make up the system. An event can be any of the following:

1. Interruption of communication
2. Destruction of hardware
3. Modification of software
4. Removal of programs
5. Disclosure of information

There are many methods for handling a threat:

- Avoid it by altering the design
- Threat retention
- Threat reduction (Frequency of occurrence of a threat is reduced)

❖ **Privacy:**

Privacy defines the right of students or organizations to determine what information they are willing to share with or accept from others and the organizationcan be protected against unwelcome, unfair or excessive dissemination of information about it.

❖ **Confidentiality:**

The term confidentiality is a special status given to sensitive information in a database to minimize the possible invasion of privacy. It is an attribute of information that will characterize its need for protection. In contrast privacy is largely a procedural matter of how information is used.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Once the system has checked and performs its operations successfully, it can be put into operation. It involves a computer compatible file, installing ,hardware, etc. The implementation stage is a system project. It involves careful planning, investigation of current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the change over, and the evolution method. Once the planning has been completed, the major effort is to ensure that the programs in the system are working properly. The implementation phase is an important one in which the sourcecode put in to the operation. Before implementing the software, careful testing and documentation is necessary. During the implementation and testing phases the configuration management and quality assurance of requirements, design specification and source code are performed. Implementation should provide with well-defined software requirements, design specifications. There are three types of implementation.

- Implementation of a computer system to replace a manual system.
- Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one
- Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one.

REPORTS

Payment Details

The paymentl of booking from the lawyer is generated. It includes booking details like name,Name,case,details, place, address, contact etc. if any, type of payment that can seen. It also includes booking id,uid,name,place,case also.

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

As in future it is mandatory to provider a service that can connectall therelated services applicable to a single platform in order to serve the usersa better service as they can ensure it under a common service provider with proper support..

we can provide premium services to give facilities than regular user for premium users. We can spread service available area like worldwide.we can include ads like promotion of other businesses.

When considering a future Scope to ur existing system, we have created common platform services that a user can book transport services (bus service,train service etc) to reach lawyer office,court. 24*7 legal support service, implementing multiple payment gateways, case status messages, instant legal support, providing more knowledge about laws and frequently asked questions and answers etc. The application proves better extensibility and flexibility for future enhancements.

Any further requirement application is possible with the features guaranteed.

The design of this software is in such a way that the addition of any new module if necessary is possible without affecting the integrity of the present system

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