1. **INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW**

Civil Registry is the online system or agency to help the Indian citizens to register certificates like birth, death, marriage etc.

The primary objective of this web site is to give awareness about the government or legal documents and its registration details as well as to help to register or apply for those documents. This also acts as a consultancy agency to assist the public. The main purpose of the web site is to reduce the effort by the candidate and save his time and avoid unwanted rushes at the government offices and assure a smooth working schedule at government offices.

The project Civil Registry still requires more development of IT solutions and its applications to improve the issuance of copies of government certificates and legal documents. Civil registry team trying to get more affiliation to government offices and departments. Now civil registry team acting as a agency to help the public.

There are mainly four modules:

1: Administrator

2: Government offices

3:Registered Users

4. Guest Users

**Administrator:**

1. Add/Delete government offices
2. Add/Edit/Delete category,local body,district and hospital
3. Upload certificate
4. Send/View mail
5. View feedback
6. Change password

**Government Offices:**

1: Edit Profile

2: view applications

**Register Users:**

1: View Services

2: Apply for certificates

3: send/ view mail

4: Download certificates

5: Send feedback

6:Edit Profile

7:Change password

**Guest Users:**

1: Download certificate

2: Registration

1. **SYSTEM CONFIGURATION**

**2.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION**

Microprocessor : Pentium 4 or higher

Processor Speed : 500MHz

Cache Memory : 512 KB

System bus : 32bits

RAM : 1 GB

Hard Disk : 100GB

Key Board : Standard keyboard

Mouse : MS Serial Mouse

Monitor : 15" CRT Monitor

**2.1 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION**

Operating System : Windows XP SP3

IDE : Microsoft Visual Studio 2010

Front End : PHP

Scripting Language : HTML,Javascript

Back End : Mysql

Web Server : Apache

Browser : Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox

**2.3 ABOUT THE DEVELOPING TOOLS**

**PHP**

PHP is a computer scripting language originally designed for producing dynamic web pages. It is used for, server-side scripting language but can be used from a command line interface or in standalone graphical applications.

While PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995, the main implementation of PHP is now produced by the PHP group and serves as the de facto standard for PHP License; the free software foundation considers it to be free software.

PHP is a widely-used general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML. It generally runs on a web browser, taking PHP code as its input and creating web pages as output. It can be deployed on most web servers and on almost every operating system and platform free of change. PHP is installed on more than 20 million websites and 1 million web servers. It is also the most popular Apache module among computers using Apache as web server. The most recent major release of PHP was the versions 5.2.6 on May 1, 2008.

**Syntax**

PHP only parses code within its delimiters; anything outside its delimiters is send directly to the output and is not parsed by PHP. The most common delimiters are <?php and ?>, which are open and close delimiters respectively. <script language=”php”> and </script> delimiters are also available. Short tags (</ or <?= and ?>) are also commonly used, but like ASP-style tags is discouraged. The purpose of these delimiters is to separate PHP code from Non-PHP code, including HTML. Everything outside the delimiter is ignored by the parser through as output.

Variables are prefixed with a dollar symbol and a type does not need to be specified in advance. Unlike function and class names, variable names are case sensitive. Both double-quoted (“ “) and herodoc string allow the ability to embed a variable’s value into the string. PHP treats new lines as white spaces in the manner of a free form language and statements are terminated by a semicolon. PHP has three types of comment syntax: /\*\*/ servers as block comments, and will // as well as # are used for inline comments. The echo statement is one of several facilities PHP provides to output text. (Eg. to a web browser).

Data Types

PHP store whole numbers in a platform-dependent range. This range is typically that of 32-bit signed integers. Unsigned integers are converted to signed values in certain situations; this behavior is different from other programming languages. Integer variables can be assigned using decimal (positive and negative), octal and hexadecimal notations. Real numbers are also stored in a platform-specific range.

They can be specified using floating point notation, or two forms of scientific notation. PHP has a native Boolean type that is similar to native Boolean types in Java and C++. Using Boolean type conversation rules, non-zero values are interpreted as true and zero as false, as in Perl and C++. The null data type is NULL. Variables of the “resource” type represent reference to resource from external sources. These are typically created by functions from a particular extension, and can be processed by functions from the same extension; examples include file, image and database resources. Array can contain elements of any type that PHP can handle, including resources, objects, and even other arrays. Order is preserved in lists of values and in hashes with both keys and values, and the two can be intermingled. PHP also supports strings, which can be single quotes, double quotes or heredoc syntax.

**ABOUT MySQL**

MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) which is more than 11 million institutions. The program runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases.

MySQL is owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now a subsidiary of Sun Microsystems, which holds the copyright to most of the code base. The project’s source code is available under terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements.

**3 SYSTEM ANALYSES**

**3.1 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION**

Software engineering is the analysis, design, construction, verification and management of technical or social entities. To engineer software adequately, a software engineering process must be defined. The work associated with software engineering can be categorized into three generic phases.

* Analysis and definition phase
* Development phase
* Support phase

System Analysis is a structured method for solving the problems related to the development of a new system. The detailed investigation of the present system is the focal point of system analysis. The main aim of the system is to provide the organization with efficient and user-friendly automation. So the system analysis process should be performed with extreme precision so that an accurate picture of the existing system, its disadvantages, and the requirements of the new system can be obtained.

System Analysis is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing the problems and using the information to recommend improvement on the system. System analysis is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. System analysis or study is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minutest detail and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of an interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. The system is viewed as a whole and the inputs to the system are identified. The outputs from the organization are traced through various phases of the processing of inputs.

A detailed study of these processes must be made by various techniques like interviews, questionnaires etc. The data collected by these sources must be scrutinized to arrive to a conclusion. The conclusion is an understanding of how the system functions. This system is called the **existing system**. Now the existing system is subjected to close study and the problem areas are identified.

The designer now functions as a problem solver and tries to sort out the difficulties that the enterprise faces. The solutions are given as a proposal, which is the **proposed system.** The proposal is then weighed with the existing system analytically and the best one is selected. The proposal is presented to the user for an endorsement by the user. The proposal is reviewed on user request and suitable changes are made. This is a loop that ends as soon as the user is satisfied with the proposal.

Preliminary study is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, using the information for further studies on the system. Preliminary Study is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and the system developers. It does various feasibility studies. In the studies a rough figure of the system activities can be obtained, from which the decisions about the strategies to be followed for the Effective System Study and Analysis can be taken.

The various tasks in the system analysis include the following

* Understanding application
* Planning
* Scheduling
* Developing candidate solution
* Performing trade studies
* Performing cost benefit analysis
* Recommending alternative solutions
* Selling of the system
* Supervising, installing and maintaining the system

**3.2 EXISTING SYSTEM**

Existing system refers to the system that is being followed till now. Presently all the registrations are done manually. If a person wants to make registrations like birth, death, marriage etc he should directly contact the corresponding office. The main disadvantage is that there will be lot of difficulties for the citizens. So, all these procedures will be a time consuming one.

LIMITATIONS

* Difficult for persons.
* Time consuming

To avoid all these limitations and make the working more accurately the system needs to be computerized.

**3.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Civil Registry is aimed at developing a web-based system. In this system the person can register online and do many things. The details of all the things are made available to them through the website.

ADVANTAGES

* This website provides online help for legal queries.

* This website helps all the users to view the registration.

* The user can post thread in the forum.
* The system is user friendly.

**3.4 FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS**

All projects are feasible when given unlimited resources and infinite time .It is both necessary and prudent to evaluate the feasibility of a project at the earliest possible time .A feasible study is not warranted for system in which economic justification is observed, technical risk is low ,few legal problems are expected and no reasonable alternative exists. An estimate is made of whether the identified user needs may be satisfied using our recent software and hardware technologies. The study will decide if the proposed system will be cost effective, from the business point of view and it can be developed in the existing budgetary. The feasibility study should be relatively sharp and quick .The gesture should inform the decision of whether to go ahead with a more detailed analysis.

Feasibility study may be documented as a separated report to higher officials of the top level management and can be included as appendices to the system specification. Feasibility and risk analysis is detailed in many worries. If there is project risk then the feasibility of producing the quality software is reduced .The study is done in three phases.

* Operational Feasibility
* Technical Feasibility
* Economical Feasibility

**OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY**

Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned into information systems that will meet the organization’s operating requirements.

Simply stated, the test feasibility asks if the system will work when it is developed and install .Are there any major barriers to implementations. Is there sufficient support for the project from the management? Are current business methods acceptable to the users? Have the users been involved in the planning and development of the project? Will the proposed system caused any harm?

The purpose of the operational feasibility study is to determine the whether the new system will be used if it is developed and installed. And whether there will be resistance from users that will undermine the possible application benefit. Operational feasibility study is performed with the help of the users of the system and the management. The first challenge was whether the system meets the organizational requirements. This is checked by the system requirement collected from the users and the management and the operational feasibility proved that the system is capable to meet its functional requirements. During the operational feasibility study the proposed system is checked whether it can run with universal standards .All the business methods implemented in the system is selected according to increase the user acceptance. There was no difficulty in implementing the software and the proposed system is so effective, user friendly, functionally reliable so that the users in the company will find that the new system reduces the hard steps. The new system is very user friendly and the operational cost is bearable. The maintenance and working of the new system needs less human effort.

**TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**

The technical feasibility study is a study of function, performances and constraints and improve the ability to create an acceptable system .Technical feasibility is frequently the most difficult are to achieve at the stage of product engineering process. Considering that are normally associated with the technical feasibility include

* Development risk
* Resource availability
* Technology

In the proposed system named Civil Registry the technical feasibility study is conducted by considering the risk related to developing the system, the resources available to develop the system and the availability of the technology to develop the system .The development risk considered the factors whether the system can implement using existing technology and the design of the system can run on the real environment. The resource availability checks the availability of resources like time, human, hardware etc. The technology using to implement the system is selected according to the technical feasibility study .The technical feasibility study on the technology found that it can implement all the functional requirements of the proposed system. The technology selected according to accept the system globally and the development of the system according to the universal standards. Technical feasibility study of Civil Registry covered the hardware as well as software requirements. The scope was whether the work for the project is done with the current equipments and existing software technology has to be examined in the feasibility study. The outcome was found to be positive.

**ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY**

A cost evaluation is weighted against ultimate income or benefit derived from the developed system or product .Economic justification is generally the “Bottom Line” consideration that includes cost benefit analysis, long term corporate income strategies, impact on other profit centers or products; cost of resources needed for development and potential market growth .When compared to the advantage obtained from implementing the system its cost is affordable. Also the system is designed to meet the modifications required in the future .Therefore most of the modifications can be done without much re-work.

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**4. SYSTEM DESIGN**

**4.1 INTRODUCTION**

Software design involves external design, architecture design and detailed design. Architecture and detailed design is collectively known as the Internal Design. The designing phase identifies the function, which have to be performed by the system. The most creative and challenging phase of the system development process is design phase, it is a solution, a “how to” approach to the creation of the proposed system. Design, the first step in the development of an engineered product is initiated only after a clear exposition of expected product functions becomes available. The design of a software system and its component parts should follow an ordinary sequence of steps. The design process continues by means of stepwise refinement through a series of abstraction levels until a physical realization replaces the abstraction. A design can also be regarded as a detailed plan for a solution to a problem certainly it has been demonstrated over and over that simplicity is at the heart of design elegance. Simple designs are easily understood, easily built, and easily tested. Simplicity is the most important criteria of a design. Other design criteria include the following.

**Documentation:** A good design always comes with a set of well-written documents.

**Testability:** In a good design every requirement is testable. A design that cannot be easily tested against its requirements is not acceptable design.

**Structure:** A good design presents hierarchical structure that makes logical use of control policies among components.

**Modularity:** a good design is modular and exhibits the properties of high cohesiveness and low coupling.

**Discreteness:** A good design separates data procedures and timing consideration to the extent possible.

**Representation:** A good design should be easily communicated to all interested parties through appropriate abstraction and representation.

**Reusability:** A good design should be repeatable and reusable.

**4.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

All data flow diagrams are graphical. It can be used to show current physical activities and for the logical model of the system. The objective of this method is the derivation of the program structure, which supports architecturaldesign. It is a network that describes the flow of data and process that transform the data throughout the system.

The DFD also known as a data flow graph or a bubble chart. DFDs are directed graphs in which nodes specify processing activities and arcs specify data item transformed between processing nodes. It may partition in to levels that represents increasing information flow and functional details. At level 0 DFD, fundamental system models are representing the entire software elements as a single bubble with input and output data indicated by incoming and outgoing arrows. Following are the advantages

* Provide an overview of DFD and the transformation of the data.
* Act as a good communication tool with users. Several methods have been devised to control processing activities. One such is batch processing.
* Sequence checks verify that data records are in sequence prior to processing.

**BASIC DFD SYMBOLS**

* A square defines a Source or Destination of system data.



* Arrow identifies Data Flow – Data in motion. It is a pipeline through which information flows.



* Circle represents a Process that transforms incoming data flow(s) into outgoing data flow(s)



* Open rectangle is the data store- data at rest, stored information that is used by the software.



**LEVEL 0 DFD**



**LEVEL 1 DFD FOR ADMIN**



**LEVEL 1 DFD FOR OFFICER**



**LEVEL 1 DFD FOR REGISTERED USER**



**LEVEL1 DFD FOR GUEST USERS**



**4.3 DATABASE DESIGN**

The data design transforms the information domain model created during analysis into the data structures that will be required to implement the software. The data objects and relationships defined in the entity relationship diagram and the detailed data content depicted in the data dictionary provide the basis for the data design activity.

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 other resources. Database is an integrated collection of data. This is the difference between logical and physical data.

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

* Data integration
* Data independence
* Data integrity

The databases are implemented using a DBMS package. Each particular DBMS has unique characteristics and general techniques for database design. There are 6 major steps in design process. The first 5 steps are usually done on paper and finally the design is implemented.

* Identify the table and relationships
* Identify the data that is needed for each table and relationship
* Resolve the relationship
* Verify the design
* Implement the design.

The proposed system ‘CIVIL REGISTRY’stores the information relevant for processing in the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio Express (Microsoft SQL Server2008). The database uses tables for storage. A table also contains records, which is a set of fields. All records, in a table have the same set of fields with different information.

The design of the database measures the efficiency of the system. The background used in this application is Microsoft SQL Server2008, which provides databases and tables for storage and queries for retrieving data from the database.

**Design Consideration**

The system is analyzed to the requirements and possible tables and fields are identified.

**Identifying Keys**

Once we have drawn up the list of possible tables and fields, the next in the logic database is to identify the primary key for each table.

**Primary Keys**

Primary key consists of a field or a set of fields that uniquely identify each record in that table.

**Foreign Keys**

A foreign key comprise of a field or multiple field that points to the primary key of another table. For any database application data is stored in tables. So table design is the most important part of backend designing. Steps are taken to avoid unnecessary replications of data and to achieve maximum data consistency and integrity. Another important matter about the table design is the field width. Each field must have enough room to accommodate the data from domain, which has maximum width.

The database design procedure transforms the information domain model created during the analysis into tables that will be requires to implement the software or system. The database design is made-up of two levels

* **Conceptual level**
* **Normalization**

**Conceptual Level**

This level represents the major data objects and relationships between them. Conceptual levels describe the essential feature of the system data.

**Normalization**

After the conceptual level, the next level of process a database design to organize the date structure into a good shape is called Normalization. The normalization simplifies the entire, removing the redundancies from the system data and finally builds a data structure, which is both flexible and adaptable to the system. Normalization is the process of simplifying the relationship between the data in a record. It is carried out for following reasons.

* To simplify the maintenance of data through updates, insertions and deletions
* To structure the data so that any relationships can be easily represented.
* To allow simple retrieval of data in response to query and requests.

**First Normal Form(1NF)**

First normal form is achieved when it satisfies the constraint that it contains atomic values only, that is, all repeating groups are removed so that records are of fixed length. A repeating group is reoccurrence of a data item or a group of data items with in a record. Hence it is removed from the record and is treated as an additional record structure or a relation.

The database design of ‘CIVIL REGISTRY’ contains atomic values only. This has been done to make the records of fixed length so that it is easy to store and retrieve records using a program. In an effort to achieve this capability the database design is made following the rules of first normal form.

**Second Normal Form (2NF)**

Second normal form is achieved when a record is in first normal form and each item in the record is fully dependent on the primary key for identification. Every non-key attributes in the table of ‘CIVIL REGISTRY’is dependent only on the primary key. This has been taken into consideration because violating this rule would make selecting records from the database difficult and a large deal of redundancy could be eliminated.

**TABLE DESIGN**

**LOGIN**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| user name | Varchar(50) | User name |
| Password | Varchar(50) | password |
| Role | Varchar(50) | Role |

**Primary key: username**

**CATEGORY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| cid | Int | Category id |
| Cname | Varchar(50) | Category name |

**Primary key: cid**

**DISTRICT**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Did | int | District id |
| Dname | Varchar(50) | District name |

**Primary key: did**

**HOSPITAL**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Hid | int | Hospital id |
| Hname | Varchar(30) | Hospital name |
| Did | int | District id |
| Lbid | int | Localbody id |

**Primary key: hid**

**Foreign key: did(district), lbid (localbody)**

**LOCAL BODY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Lbid | int | Local body id |
| Lbtype | Varchar(30) | Local body type |
| Lbname | Varchar(30) | Local body name |
| Did | int | District id |

**Primary key: lbid**

**Foreign key: did(district)**

**OFFICER REGISTRATION**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Oid | Int | Officer id |
| Fname | Varchar(30) | First name |
| Midname | Varchar(30) | Middle name |
| Lname | Varchar(30) | Last name |
| Gender | Varchar(30) | Gender |
| Hname | Varchar(30) | House name |
| Postoffice | Varchar(30) | Postoffice |
| Place | Varchar(30) | Place |
| Pincode | Int | Pincode |
| District | Varchar(30) | District |
| State | Varchar(30) | State |
| Nation | Varchar(30) | Nationality |
| Qualification | Varchar(30) | Qualification |
| Dob | Date | Date of birth |
| Email | Varchar(30) | E-mail |
| cid | Int | Category id |
| Username | Varchar(30) | Username |
| Phno | Big Int | Phone number |

**Primary key :oid**

**Foreign key:cid (category)**

**USER REGISTRATION**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Userid | Int | User id |
| Fanme | Varchar(30) | First name |
| Midname | Varchar(30) | Middle name |
| Lname | Varchar(30) | Last name |
| phno | Big int | Phone number |
| Username | Varchar(30) | Username |
| status | int | status |

**primary key: userid**

**BIRTH**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Bid | Int | Birth id |
| Fname | Varchar(30) | Firtst name |
| Midname | Varchar(30) | Middle name |
| Lname | Varchar(30) | Last name |
| Dob | date | Date of bith |
| Gender | Varchar(30) | Gender |
| Fatherfname | Varchar(30) | Father ‘s first name |
| Fathermidname | Varchar(30) | Father’s middle name |
| Fatherlname | Varchar(30) | Father’s last name |
| Motherfname | Varchar(30) | Mother’s first name |
| Mothermidname | Varchar(30) | Mother ‘smiddle name |
| Motherlname | Varchar(30) | Mother’s last name |
| Hname | Varchar(30) | House name |
| Place | Varchar(30) | Place |
| Office | Varchar(30) | Post office |
| Pincode | int | Pincode |
| District | Varchar(30) | District |
| State | Varchar(30) | State |
| Nation | Varchar(30) | Nationality |
| Birthplace | Varchar(30) | Birth place |
| Lbid | int | Local body id |
| Username | Varchar(30) | User name |
| Token | int | Token |
| Date | date | Date |
| Sign | Varchar(30) | Signature |
| status | int | status |

**Primary key:bid**

**Foreign key: lbid (lacalbody)**

**DEATH**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Did | Int | Death id |
| Dob | Date | Date of birth |
| Fname | Varchar(30) | First name |
| Mname | Varchar(30) | Middle name |
| Lname | Varchar(30) | Last name |
| Ffname | Varchar(30) | Father’s first name |
| Fmname | Varchar(30) | Father’s middle name |
| Flname | Varchar(30) | Father’s last name |
| Dplace | Varchar(30) | Death place |
| Gender | Varchar(30) | Gender |
| Occupation | Varchar(30) | occupation |
| Religion | Varchar(30) | Religion |
| Hname | Varchar(30) | House name |
| Place | Varchar(30) | Place |
| Postoffice | Varchar(30) | Post office |
| Pincode | Int | Pincode |
| District | Varchar(30) | District |
| State | Varchar(30) | State |
| Nationality | Varchar(30) | Nationality |
| Cause | Varchar(30) | Cause |
| Certified | Varchar(30) | Certified |
| Medicalattention | Varchar(30) | Medical attention |
| Ifname | Varchar(30) | Informant’s first name |
| Imname | Varchar(30) | Informant’s middle name |
| Ilname | Varchar(30) | Informant’s last name |
| Ihname | Varchar(30) | Informant’s house name |
| Iplace | Varchar(30) | Informant’s place |
| Ipostoffice | Varchar(30) | Post office |
| Ipincode | Int | Pin code |
| Idistrict | Varchar(30) | district |
| Idproof | Varchar(30) | Id proof |
| username | Varchar(30) | User name |
| Status | int | Status |

**Primary key:did**

**RESIDENCE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Rid | int | Residence id |
| Fname | Varchar(30) | First name |
| Mname | Varchar(30) | Middle name |
| Lname | Varchar(30) | Last name |
| Gender | Varchar(30) | Gender |
| Age | Int | Age |
| Ffname | Varchar(30) | Father’s first name |
| Fmname | Varchar(30) | Father ’s middle name |
| Flname | Varchar(30) | Father’s last name |
| Hname | Varchar(30) | House name |
| Place | Varchar(30) | Place |
| Postoffice | Varchar(30) | Post office |
| Pincode | Int | Pin code |
| Local body | Varchar(30) | Local body |
| Village | Varchar(30) | Village |
| Taluk | Varchar(30) | Taluk |
| Did | int | District id |
| Purpose | Varchar(30) | Purpose |
| Idproof | Varchar(30) | Idproof |
| Username | Varchar(30) | User name |
| Status | int | Status |

**Primary key: rid**

**Foreign key: did(district)**

**MARRIAGE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NAME** | **TYPE** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| maid | Integer | Marriage id |
| bfname | Varchar(30) | Bride’s first name |
| Bmname | Varchar(30) | Bride’s middle name |
| Blname | Varchar(30) | Bride’s last name |
| Bgfname | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s first name |
| Bgmname | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s middle name |
| Bglname | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s last name |
| Bdob | date | Bride’s date of birth |
| Bgdob | date | Bridegroom’s date of birth |
| Bhouse | Varchar(30) | Bride’s house name |
| Bplace | Varchar(30) | Bride’s place |
| Bpincode | int | Bride’s pincode |
| Bdistrict | Varchar(30) | Bride’s district |
| Bghouse | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s house |
| Bgpincode | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s pincode |
| Bgdistrict | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s district |
| Boccupation | Varchar(30) | Bride’s occupation |
| Bgoccupation | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s occupation |
| bffname | Varchar(30) | Bride’s father first name |
| bfmane | Varchar(30) | Middle name |
| Bflname | Varchar(30) | Last name |
| bgffname | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s father first name |
| bgfmname | Varchar(30) | Middle name |
| Bgflname | Varchar(30) | Last name |
| bmfname | Varchar(30) | Bride’s mother first name |
| bmmname | Varchar(30) | Middle Name |
| bmlname | Varchar(30) | Last name |
| bgmfname | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s mother first name |
| bgmmname | Varchar(30) | Middle name |
| bgmlname | Varchar(30) | Last name |
| dom | Date | date of marriage |
| pom | Varchar(30) | Place of marriage |
| bproof | Varchar(30) | Bride’s proof |
| Bgproof | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s proof |
| bsign | Varchar(30) | Bride’s sign |
| bgsign | Varchar(30) | Bridegroom’s sign |
| uname | Varchar(30) | User name |
| Token | integer | Token number |
| status | integer | status |

**Primary key: Maid**

**UPLOAD**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Uid | Int | Upload id |
| Tname | Varchar(30) | Type name |
| File | Varchar(30) | File name |

**Primary key:uid**

**DUPLICATE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Dpid | Int | Duplicate id |
| Token | Int | Token number |
| Cid | int | Category id |
| Date | Date | Date |
| User name | Varchar(30) | User name |
| Status | Int | Status |

**Primary key:dpid**

**Foreign key: cid (category)**

**FEEDBACK**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Fid | Int | Feedback id |
| Fbm | Varchar(30) | Feedback message |
| Userid | Int | Username |
| Date | Date | Date |

**Primary key:fid**

**Foreign key: userid (user\_registration)**

**5. SYSTEM DELOPMENT**

**5.1 INTRUDUCTION**

It is the third of the four system development life cycle phase. The system is constructed according to the system specification .the principal activityes performed during the development phase can be divided into two major sequences activities external to computer programe development and activities internal to computer program development

**5.2 MENU LEVEL DESCRIPTION**

There are mainly four modules:

1: Administrator

2: Government offices

3:Registered Users

4. Guest Users

**Administrator:**

1. Add/Delete government offices
2. Add/Edit/Delete category,local body,district and hospital
3. Upload certificate
4. Send/View mail
5. View feedback
6. Change password

**Government Offices:**

1: Edit Profile

2: view applications

**Register Users:**

1: View Services

2: Apply for certificates

3: send/ view mail

4: Download certificates

5: Send feedback

6:Edit Profile

7:Change password

**Guest Users:**

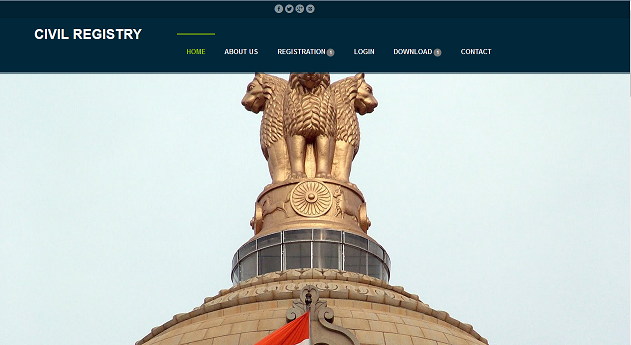
1: Download certificate

2: Registration

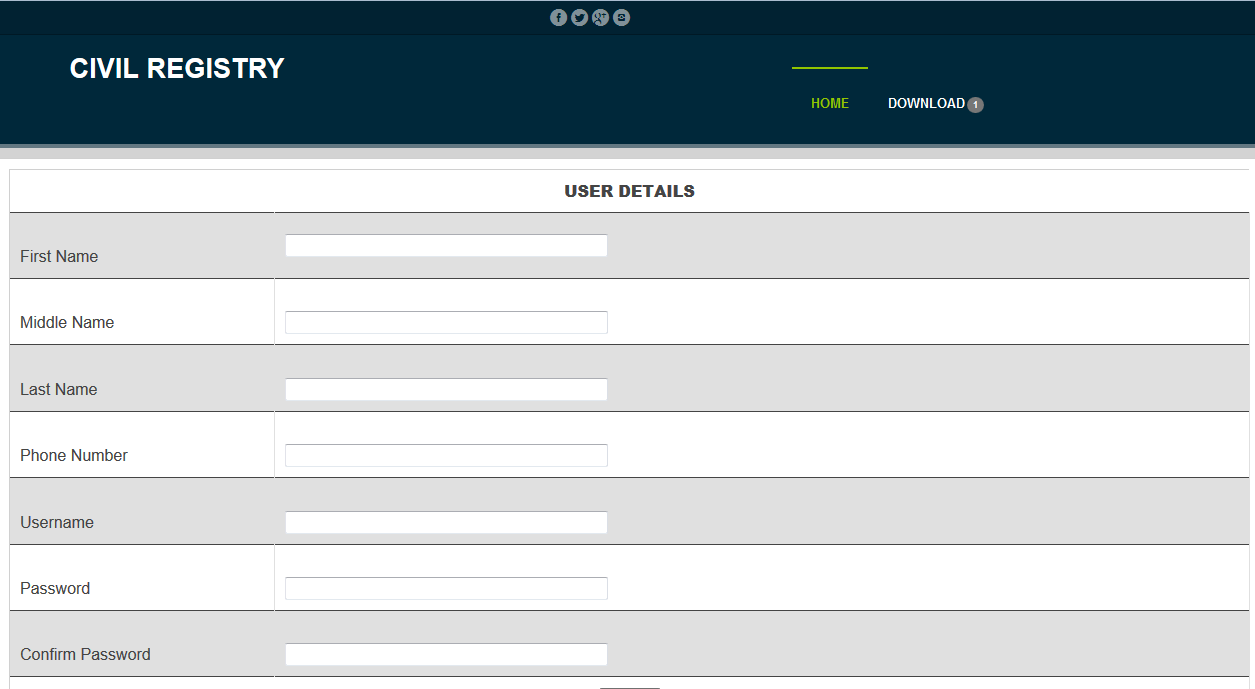
**5.3 PROCESS SPECIFICATION**

* 1. **SCREEN SHOT LAYOUT**

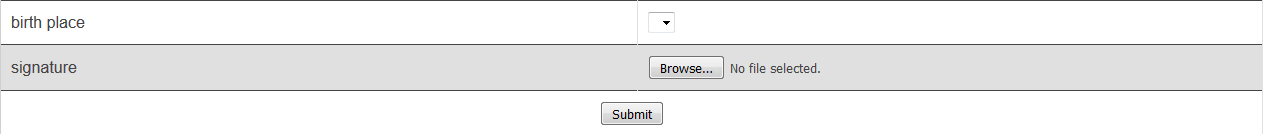
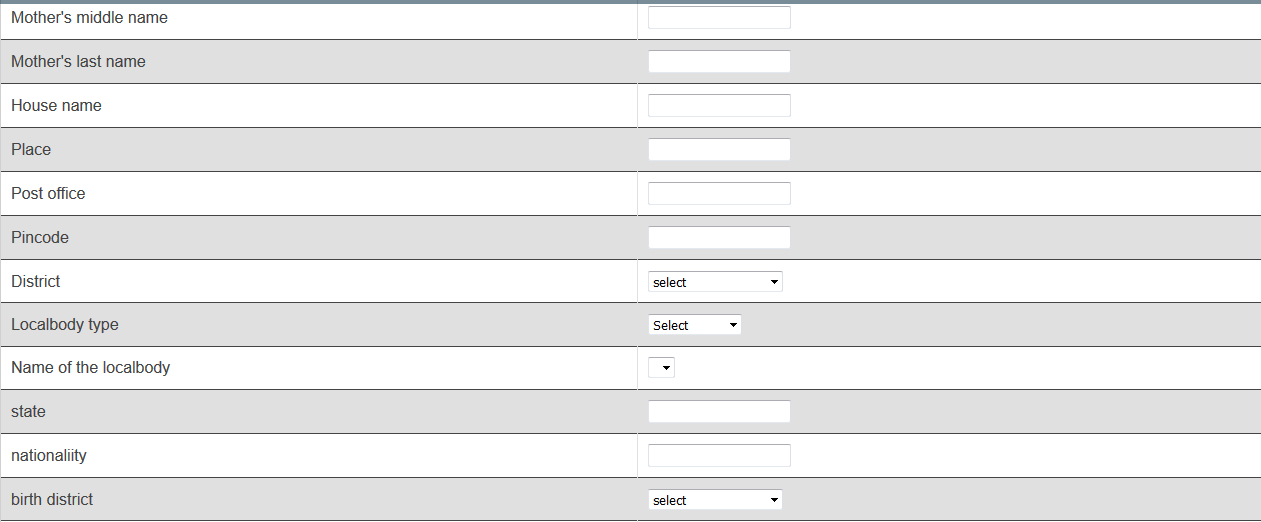
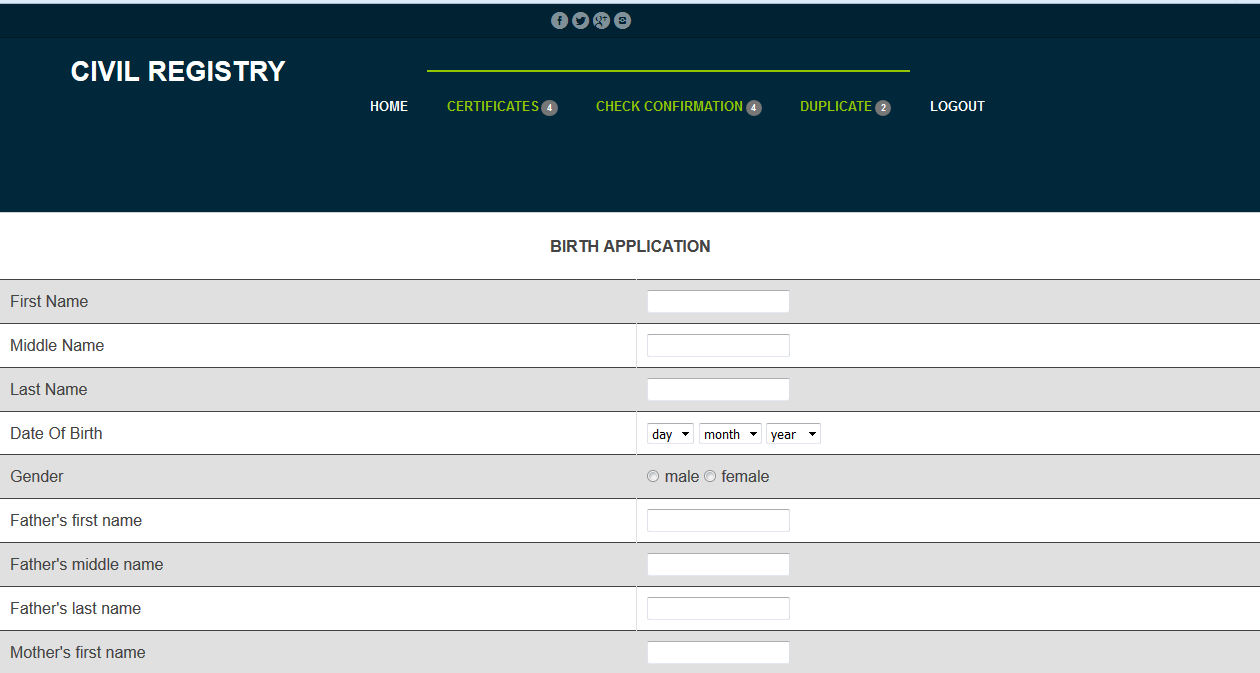
**LOGIN FORM**



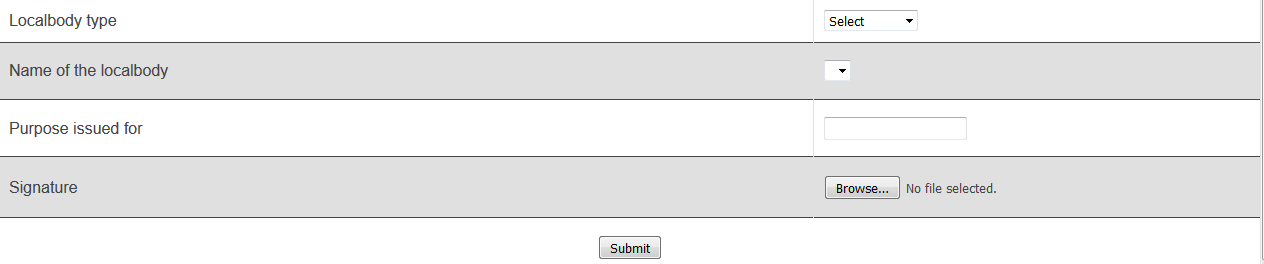
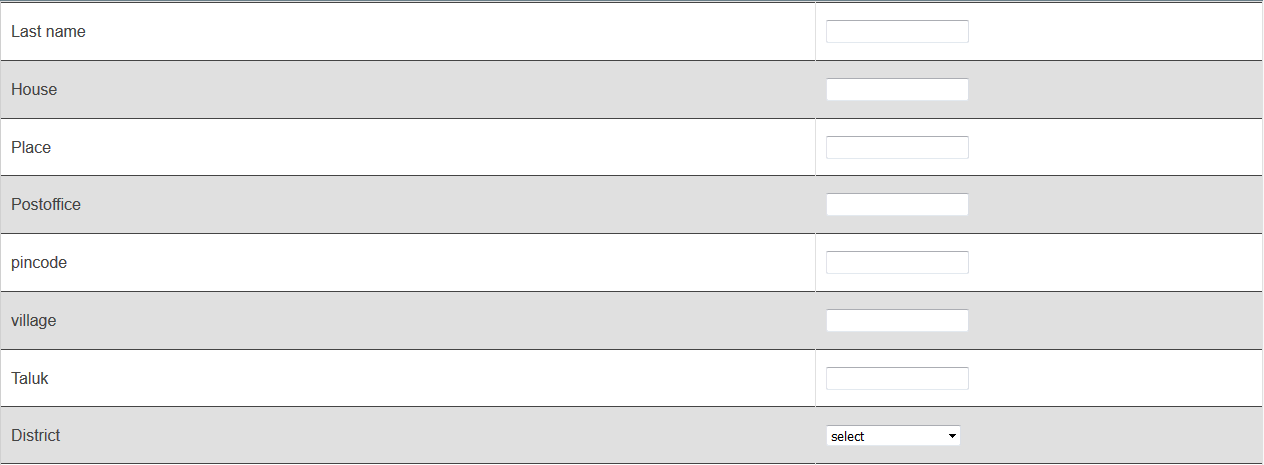
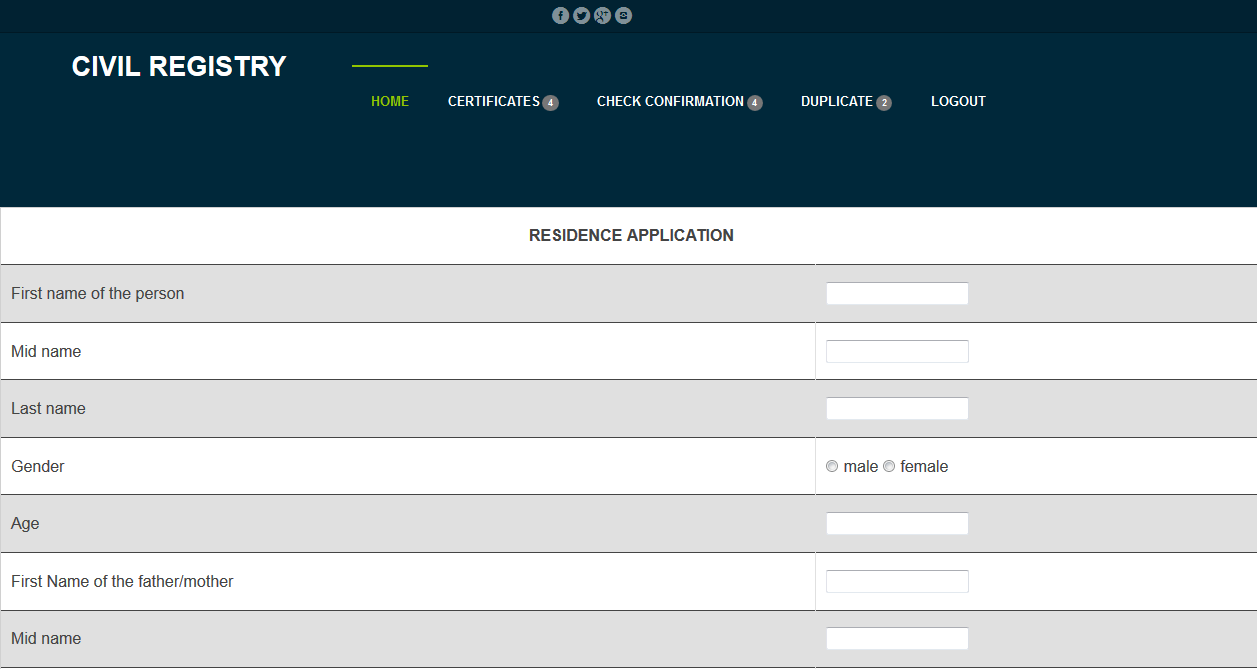
**USER REGISTRATION**



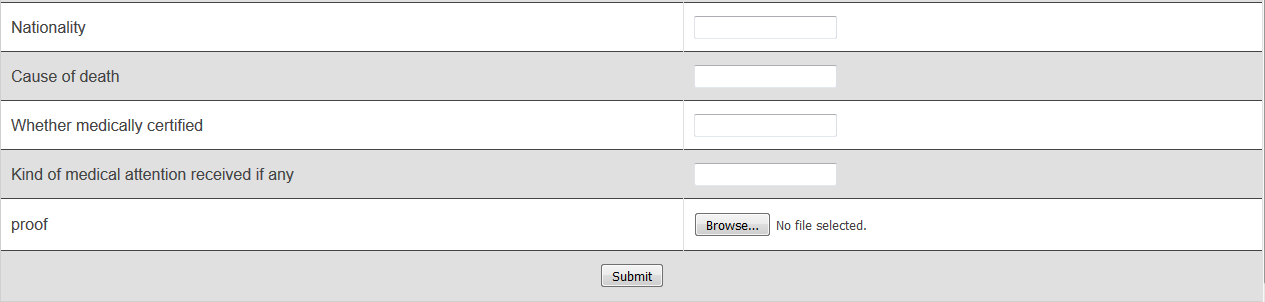
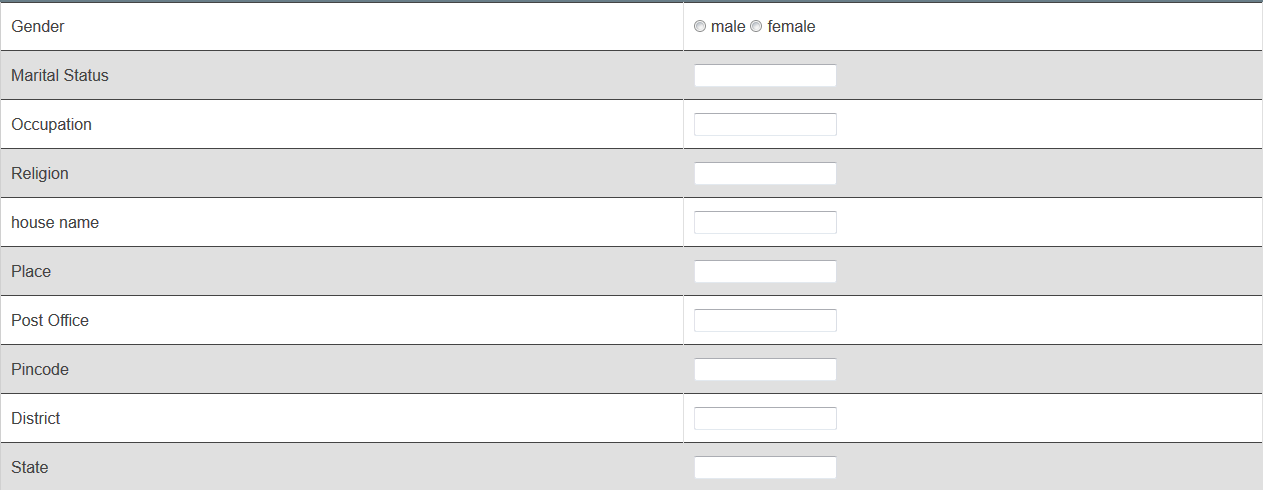
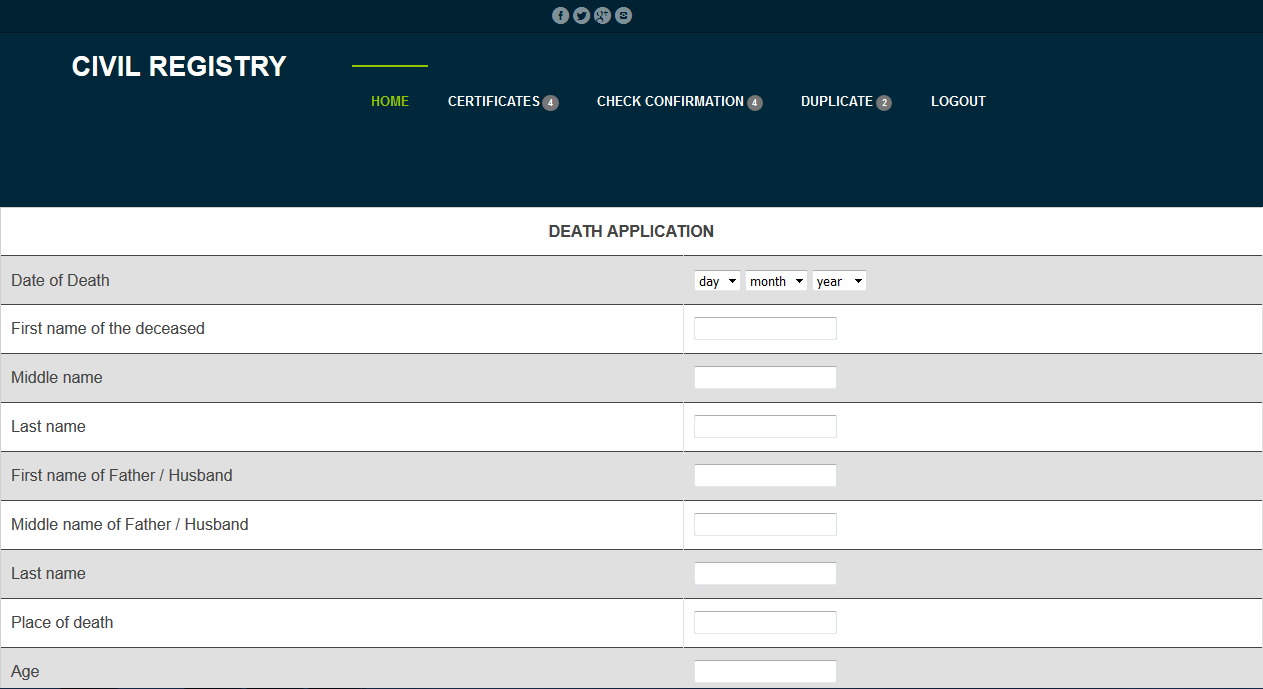
**BIRTH REGISTRATION**



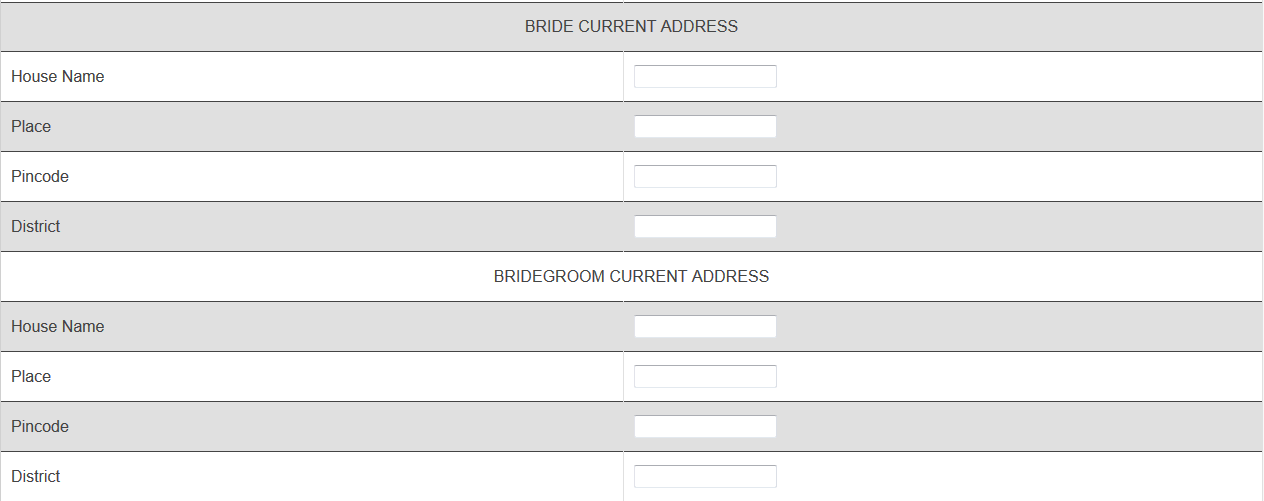
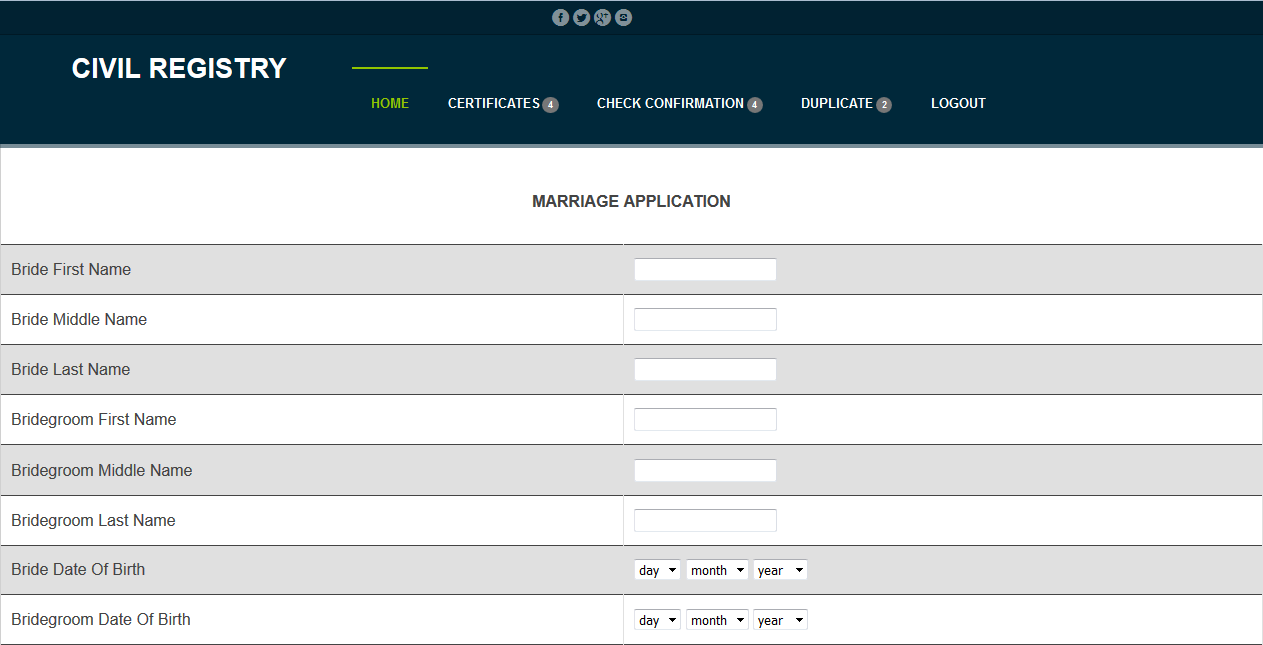
**RESIDENCE REGISTRATION**

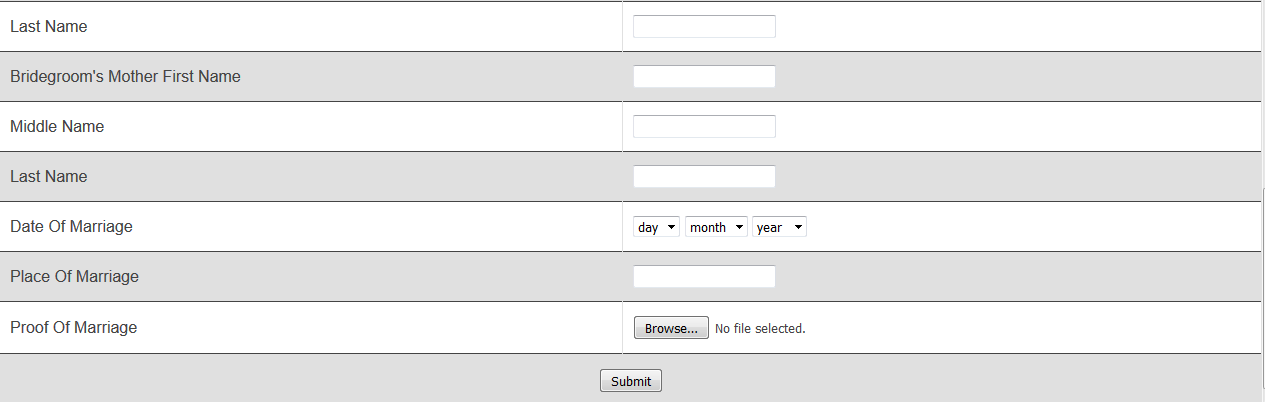
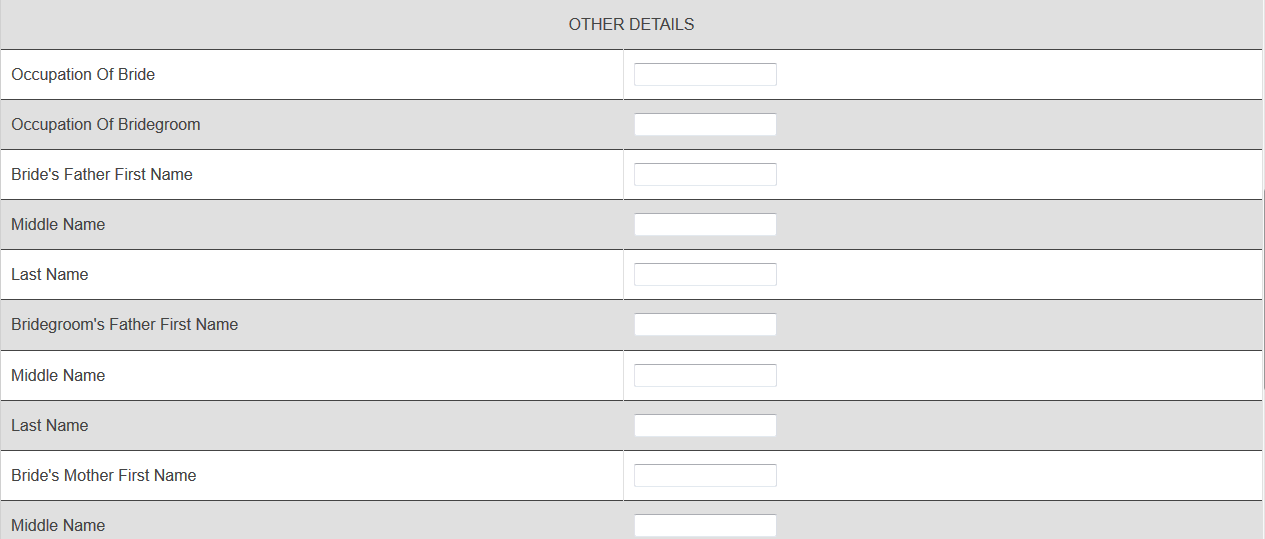
****

**DEATH REGISTRATION**



**MARRIAGE REGISTRATION**

****

****

* 1. **SAMPLE CODING**

**LOGIN**

<?php

session\_start();

$uname=$\_POST["txtusername"];

$pwd=$\_POST["txtpwd"];

include("business.php");

$obj=new business();

$res=$obj->find($uname,$pwd);

if(mysqli\_num\_rows($res)==1)

{

$row=mysqli\_fetch\_array($res);

$\_SESSION["uname"]=$uname;

if($row['role']=="admin")

{

header("location:admin/adminhome1.php");

}

else if($row["role"]=="officer")

{

header("location:officers/officerhome1.php");

}

else if($row["role"]=="user")

{

header("location:registredusers/t.php");

}

}

else

{

echo "Permission Denied";

}

?>

**USER REGISTRATION**

<?php

$fname=$\_POST["txtfname"];

$midname=$\_POST["txtmidname"];

$lname=$\_POST["txtlname"];

$phno=$\_POST["txtphno"];

$uname=$\_POST["txtusername"];

$pwd=$\_POST["cpwd"];

$usn=$\_POST["txtusername"];

include("business.php");

$obj=new business();

$res=$obj->selectuname();

while($r=mysqli\_fetch\_array($res))

{

if($uname==$r["username"])

{

$f=1;

}

}

if($f==1)

{

echo "username alredy exist";

}

else

{

$obj1=new business();

$obj1->insertreg($fname,$midname,$lname,$phno,$uname,$pwd);

header("location:t2.php");

}

?>

**BIRTH REGISTRATION**

<?php

session\_start();

$uname=$\_SESSION["uname"];

$fname=$\_POST["txtfname"];

$mname=$\_POST["txtmname"];

$lname=$\_POST["txtlname"];

$dob=$\_POST["year"]."/".$\_POST["month"]."/".$\_POST["day"];

$gender=$\_POST["gender"];

$ffname=$\_POST["txtffname"];

$fmname=$\_POST["txtfmname"];

$flname=$\_POST["txtflname"];

$mfname=$\_POST["txtmfname"];

$mmname=$\_POST["txtmmname"];

$mlname=$\_POST["txtmlname"];

$hname=$\_POST["txthname"];

$place=$\_POST["txtplace"];

$office=$\_POST["txtoffice"];

$pincode=$\_POST["txtpincode"];

$district=$\_POST["district"];

$state=$\_POST["txtstate"];

$nation=$\_POST["txtnation"];

//$bplace=$\_POST["txtplace"];

//$lbtype=$\_POST["lbtype"];

$lbid=$\_POST["lbname"];

$token=rand(900,10000);

$bplace=$\_POST["bplace"];

$sign=$\_FILES["sign"]["name"];

move\_uploaded\_file($\_FILES['sign']['tmp\_name'],"upload/".$sign);

include("../business.php");

$obj=new business();

$x=$obj->insertbirth($fname,$mname,$lname,$dob,$gender,$ffname,$fmname,$flname,$mfname,$mmname,$mlname,$hname,$place,$office,$pincode,$district,$state,$nation,$lbid,$uname,$token,$sign,$bplace);

//echo $district;

//echo $bplace;

//header("location:ot.php");

if($x>0)

{

echo ("You Have Registered Successfully...Your Token Id Is ".$token);

}

?>

**RESIDENCE REGISTRATION**

<?php

session\_start();

$uname=$\_SESSION["uname"];

$fname=$\_POST["fname"];

$mname=$\_POST["mname"];

$lname=$\_POST["lname"];

$gender=$\_POST["gender"];

$age=$\_POST["age"];

$ffname=$\_POST["ffname"];

$fmname=$\_POST["fmname"];

$flname=$\_POST["flname"];

$hname=$\_POST["hname"];

$place=$\_POST["place"];

$postoffice=$\_POST["postoffice"];

$pincode=$\_POST["pincode"];

//$localbody=$\_POST["localbody"];

$village=$\_POST["village"];

$taluk=$\_POST["taluk"];

$district=$\_POST["district"];

$lbid=$\_POST["lbname"];

$purpose=$\_POST["purpose"];

$idproof=$\_FILES["proof"]["name"];

move\_uploaded\_file($\_FILES['proof']['tmp\_name'],"upload/".$idproof);

$token=rand(9999,10000);

//$status=$\_POST["status"];

//echo $district,$lbid;

include("../business.php");

$obj=new business();

$res= $obj->insertresidence($uname,$fname,$mname,$lname,$gender,$age,$ffname,$fmname,$flname,$hname,$place,$postoffice,$pincode,$village,$taluk,$district,$lbid,$purpose,$idproof,$token);

if($res>0)

{

echo ($fname.' '.$lname.' '."You Have Registered Successfully...Your Token Id Is ".$token);

}

//header("location:../t.php");

?>

**DEATH REGISTRATION**

<?php

session\_start();

$uname=$\_SESSION["uname"];

$dob=$\_POST["year"]."/".$\_POST["month"]."/".$\_POST["day"];

$fname=$\_POST["fname"];

$mname=$\_POST["mname"];

$lname=$\_POST["lname"];

$ffname=$\_POST["ffname"];

$fmname=$\_POST["fmname"];

$flname=$\_POST["flname"];

$dplace=$\_POST["dplace"];

$age=$\_POST["age"];

$gender=$\_POST["gender"];

$status=0;

$occupation=$\_POST["occupation"];

$religion=$\_POST["religion"];

$hname=$\_POST["hname"];

$place=$\_POST["place"];

$postoffice=$\_POST["postoffice"];

$pincode=$\_POST["pincode"];

$district=$\_POST["district"];

$state=$\_POST["state"];

$nationality=$\_POST["nationality"];

$cause=$\_POST["cause"];

$certified=$\_POST["certified"];

$medicalattention=$\_POST["medicalattention"];

//$ifname=$\_POST["ifname"];

//$imname=$\_POST["imname"];

//$ilname=$\_POST["ilname"];

//$ihname=$\_POST["ihname"];

//$iplace=$\_POST["iplace"];

//$ipostoffice=$\_POST["ipostoffice"];

//$ipincode=$\_POST["ipincode"];

//$idistrict=$\_POST["idistrict"];

$idproof=$\_FILES["proof"]["name"];

$token=rand(9999,10000);

move\_uploaded\_file($\_FILES['proof']['tmp\_name'],"upload/".$idproof);

include("../business.php");

$obj=new business();

$res= $obj->insertdeath($dob,$fname,$mname,$lname,$ffname,$fmname,$flname,$dplace,$age,$gender,$status,$occupation,$religion,$hname,$place,$postoffice,$pincode,$district,$state,$nationality,$cause,$certified,$medicalattention,$idproof,$uname,$token);

//header("location:..\..\T.php");

if($res>0)

{

echo ("You Have Registered Successfully...Your Token Id Is ".$token);

}

?>

**MARRIAGE REGISTRATION**

<?php

session\_start();

$uname=$\_SESSION["uname"];

$bfname=$\_POST["bfname"];

$bmname=$\_POST["bmname"];

$blname=$\_POST["blname"];

$bgfname=$\_POST["bgfname"];

$bgmname=$\_POST["bgmname"];

$bglname=$\_POST["bglname"];

$bdob=$\_POST["byear"]."/".$\_POST["bmonth"]."/".$\_POST["bday"];

$bgdob=$\_POST["bgyear"]."/".$\_POST["bgmonth"]."/".$\_POST["bgday"];

$bhouse=$\_POST["bhouse"];

$bplace=$\_POST["bplace"];

$bpincode=$\_POST["bpincode"];

$bdistrict=$\_POST["bdistrict"];

$bghouse=$\_POST["bghouse"];

$bgplace=$\_POST["bgplace"];

$bgpincode=$\_POST["bgpincode"];

$bgdistrict=$\_POST["bgdistrict"];

$boccupation=$\_POST["boccupation"];

$bgoccupation=$\_POST["bgoccupation"];

$bffname=$\_POST["bffname"];

$bfmname=$\_POST["bfmname"];

$bgffname=$\_POST["bgffname"];

$bgfmname=$\_POST["bgfmname"];

$bgflname=$\_POST["bgflname"];

$bmfname=$\_POST["bmfname"];

$bmmname=$\_POST["bmmname"];

$bmlname=$\_POST["bmlname"];

$bgmfname=$\_POST["bgmfname"];

$bgmmname=$\_POST["bgmmname"];

$bgmlname=$\_POST["bgmlname"];

$dom=$\_POST["myear"]."/".$\_POST["mmonth"]."/".$\_POST["mday"];

$pom=$\_POST["pom"];

$mproof=$\_FILES["mproof"]["name"];

move\_uploaded\_file($\_FILES['mproof']['tmp\_name'],"upload/".$mproof);

$token=rand(9999,100000);

$status=0;

include("../business.php");

$obj=new business();

$res=$obj->insertmarriage($bfname,$bmname,$blname,$bgfname,$bgmname,$bglname,$bdob,$bgdob,$bhouse,$bplace,$bpincode,$bdistrict,$bghouse,$bgplace,$bgpincode,$bgdistrict,$boccupation,$bgoccupation,$bffname,$bfmname,$bgffname,$bgfmname,$bgflname,$bmfname,$bmmname,$bmlname,$bgmfname,$bgmmname,$bgmlname,$dom,$pom,$uname,$token,$status,$mproof);

if($res>0)

{

echo ("You Have Registered Successfully...Your Token Id Is ".$token);

}

//header("location:../../t.php");

else

echo "failed";

?>

**6. SYSTEM TESTING**

**6.1 TESTING METHODS**

**UNIT TESTING**

This involves the test carried out on modules or programs, which makeup a system. It is also called program testing. The units in a System are the modules and routines that are assembled and integrated to perform a specific function. In such a large system many modules at Different levels are needed. Unit test forces first on the modules independently, of one another to locate errors. The program should be tested for correctness logic applied and should detect errors in coding. Valid and invalid data should be created and the program should be made to process this data to catch Errors. All data that are entered should be validated. No program should accept invalid data. All conditioned present in the program to be tested.

In this section I have tested all the class files basically needs for performing server level procedures of the web site and administrative win forms application. Each Part of the system is separately tested with data collected and case studies during the initial study.

Each And every form and supporting class files are tested. Eventually, this is carried out during programming stage itself. However, after the completion of coding of each lower level module a completing checking in all its way of function is done to get satisfaction of myself. After completed this testing step, each module is found to be working satisfactorily as regard to the expected output from the module.

**INTEGRATION TESTING**

When unit test are satisfactorily concluded, the system as a complete entity must be tested. At this stage end users and operators become actively involved in testing. While testing one should also test to find discrepancies between the system and its original objective, current specification and system documentation. All web pages tested locally with an internal web server for proper working. Though each program works individually, they should work after linking them together. This is also referred to as interfacing. Data may be lost across the interface; one module can have an adverse effect on another. Subordinates after kinking may not do the desired function expected by the main routine. In this system the integration testing had done at two levels: at upper level modules and system level.

**VALIDATION TESTING**

Verification testing runs the system in a simulated environment using simulated data. This simulated test is sometimes called alpha testing. This simulated test is primarily looking for errors and motions regarding end user and decisions design specifications that where specified in the earlier phases but not fulfilled during construction.

Validation refers to the process of using software in a live environment in order to find errors. The feedback from the validation phase generally produces changes in the software to deal with errors and failures that are uncovered. Than a set of user sites is selected that puts the system in to use on a live basis. They are called beta tests. The beta test suits use the system in day-to-day activities. They process live transactions and produce normal system output. The system is live in every sense of the word; except that the users are aware they are using a system that can fail. But the transactions that are entered and persons using the system are real. Validation may continue for several months. During the course of validating the system, failure may occur and the software will be changed. Continued use may produce additional failures and need for still more changes.

**FINAL / SYSTEM TESTING**

Even though this application is an independent solution the deployment and installation of the product along with database has to be tested for Integrity and Connection tests. Apart from unit test a number of other tests are to be performed namely, integration testing, which included test of the integrated unit of all the individual modules. System testing is actually a series of different tests whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer based system. The common view of testing held by users is that it is performed to prove that there are no errors in the system.

All though each test has a different purpose, all work should verify that all system elements have properly integrated and perform allocated functions. System tests are test designed to verify that the finished system meets its requirements. Once the application has undergone system testing, it may be put through actual use within the development organization. The purpose of this is to test the system under realistic condition, but with understanding and forgiving users.

**7. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION**

A crucial phase in the system life cycle is the successful implementation of the new system design. Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new one. The new system may be completely new, replacing an existing manual or automated system or it may be major modification to an existing system. In either case, proper implementation becomes necessary so that a reliable system based on the requirements of the organization can be provided

**User Training**

After the system is implemented successfully, training of the user is one of the most important subtasks of the developer .For this purpose, user manuals are prepared and handled over to the user to operate the developed system. Thus the users are trained to operate the developed system .Both the hardware and software securities are made to run the developed systems successfully in future .In order to put new application system into use the following activities were taken care of :

* Preparation of user and system documentation
* Conducting user training with demo and hands on
* Test run for some period to ensure smooth switching over the system

The users are trained to use the newly developed functions .User manuals describing the procedures for using the function listed on menu and circulated to all the users. It is confirmed that the system is implemented up to users need and expectations.

**Post Implementation Review**

After the system is implemented, a review should be conducted to determine whether the system is meeting expectations and were improvements are needed. System quality, user confidence and operating systems statistics are accessed through such technique event logging, impact evaluation and attitude surveys. The review not only assesses how well the proposed system is designed and implemented, but also is a valuable source of information that can be applied to a critical evaluation of the systems.

**8. FUTURE SCOPE**

Making enhancements is all about perfective maintenance. It means adding, modifying or redeveloping the code to support changes in the specifications. it is necessary to keep up with changing user needs and the operational environment. More money and time is spent on perfective maintenance than on corrective or adaptive maintenance together. The future enhancements are possible in the following areas:

1. At present,officer can register through administrator on the web site. allowing officers to register directly
2. At present,the users can only apply for the certificates like birth,death and marriage. Allowing users to view theire details and can made changes in the details.
3. At present,the web site includes the categories birth,death and marriage.In future we can include more categories like Aadhaar, Identity card,ration card etc.

**9. CONCLUSION**

The “Civil Registry” is being designed and developed to overcome the limitations prevailing in the existing manual system. It was developed with an overview of providing user-friendliness and interactiveness. The problems were thoroughly analyzed and studied to uncover all the possible troubles that can occur in the system. A detailed analysis was conducted to avoid all the problems with the existing system. The "Civil Registry" website meets almost all requirements designed for making it a success. The system is designed in such a way that addition of new modules can be done in a very simple and efficient manner. The system is feasible enough for amendments and modifications that may arrive in future.

All the suggestions forwarded in the software proposal have successfully been completed and the final threshold of the application has been crossed. Though it cannot be say as a perfect system without bugs and errors. I tried my level best for minimizing errors and making the system more user friendly for the purpose. The system has been designed in such a way that it can be modified with very little effort when such a need arise in the future. So users with minimum knowledge about the computers and mobiles could operate the system easily.Now a day’s companies are offering more computer related services and becoming more sophisticated computers having high capacity of storage and fast method of retrieving real time information have become boon for corporate.

All the remaining procedures are done manually. In future we can do full process through online. Now a day’s manual process for the public to apply for their certificates become a huge task. The main object of the website is to reduce the effort by the public and save his time and avoid unwanted rushes at the each government offices and assure a smooth working schedule at government offices. The main features of this site includes flexibility, reduce manual work in an efficient manner, a quick, convenient, reliable . The project could very well be enhanced further as per the requirements.

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