

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Need of the system

- In this world of growing technologies everything has been computerized. With large numbers of law and orders for Human Lawyer.AI has been developed. Thus, there is a need of a system which can handle the data of such a large number of Laws in an organization.
- Lawyer.AI helps the leman people (don't know about law) to understand the Law.

1.2 Detailed problem definition

- Accessibility: Many people find legal services expensive and difficult to access. Lawyer.AI aims to provide affordable legal support, making legal advice more accessible to the general public.
- Efficiency: By leveraging AI, the system can process and analyze vast amounts of legal data quickly, providing real-time legal advice and streamlining legal research.
- Reliability: AI algorithms can help reduce human error and provide consistent, reliable legal information.
- Education: The project aims to educate the public about legal matters, making them more comfortable and informed about the legal system in India.
- Government scheme: This AI aims to notify when the government launches a new scheme or program.

- Will Documentation: It serves as a legally binding record that specifies how property, money, and other personal belongings should be distributed among heirs or beneficiaries.

1.3 Viability of the system

- Guidance for Law: Guidance in law refers to the principles, regulations, and recommendations that help individuals, lawyers, judges, and lawmakers interpret and apply legal rules.
- Self-sufficient: refers to the ability of an individual or entity to provide for themselves without relying on public assistance, government aid, or external support.
- Educate law student: it's important to provide a well-rounded curriculum that integrates legal theory, practical skills, and ethical training.
- Complete elimination of paperwork: The complete elimination of paperwork refers to the shift from traditional paper-based processes to fully digital systems, where all documents, records, and transactions are handled electronically.

1.4 Presently available system

- <https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/gateway.page>
- It is not for normal people

- It works on Business purpose
- They only deal in professional domain.

1.5 Future prospects

- Notify all new law implementation
- Notify all government scheme
- Make mobile application.
- User can invite each other and form a community to deal with a particular problem.
- This AI will suggest lawyer who has dealt with similar cases in their career and provides information of Lawyer.

2.1 Requirement Analysis

Authentication

- **Login** – Customer would login the app then can login to the system with his/her username and password.
- **Logout** – the customer can log out from the system.
- **Login failure** – if the Customer does not exist in the database or the user has not yet been authorized by the admin of the system.
- **Update Profile** – Email, New-Password, Pin code
- **Sign up** – Email, Password, Pin code, Profession

Process data

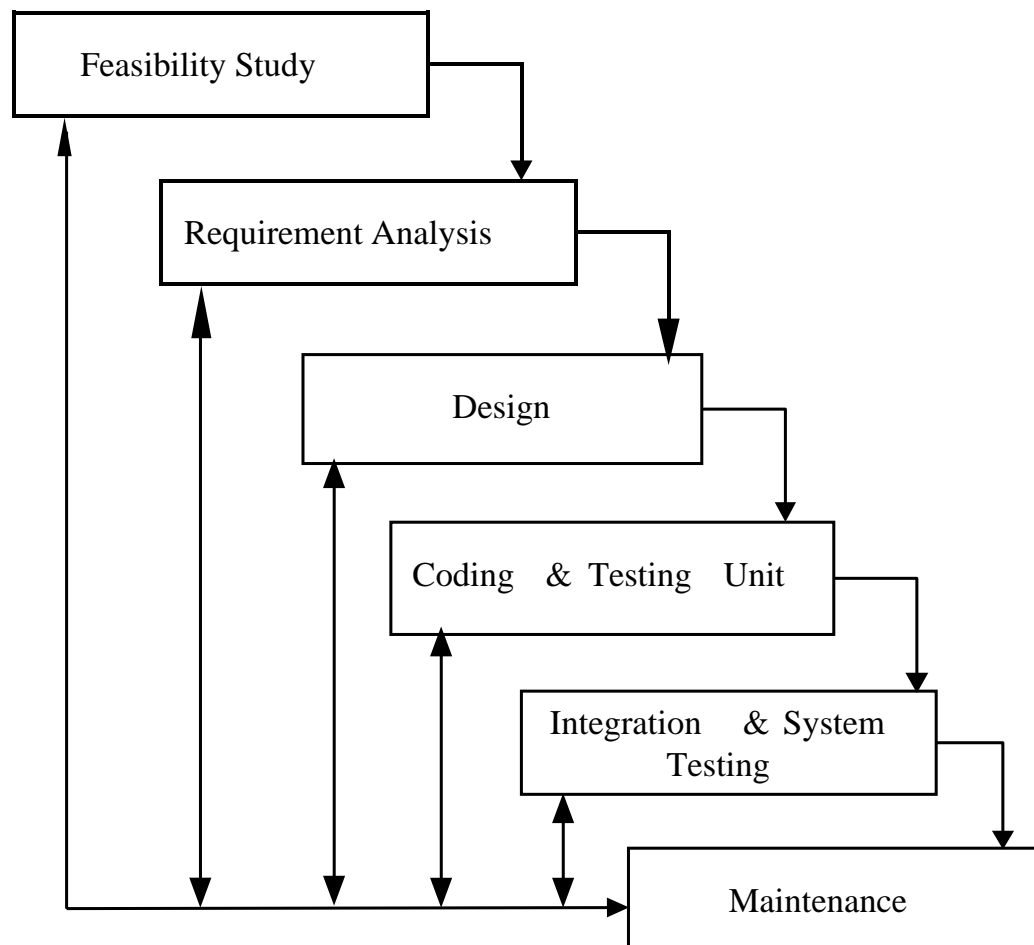
- **Display** – Finds the answer from the search history.
- **Search** – Users can search about anything related to legality.
- **Update authentication** – Any User can update their authentication.
- **Community search** – Lawyers can share and search their experience in blog.

- **Strategy Development**

- This AI can help Law student to build their strategy

- **Step by Step Guidance** - Will Guide you how to defend your case with important information of laws passed.

2.2 Project Model



[Figure 1: Iterative Waterfall Model]

- This application is developed using Iterative model. Almost every other model is derived from the waterfall model.
- The phase of detecting errors is close to its points of introduction is known as face containment of errors.
- Incremental model is also referred as the successive version of waterfall model using incremental approach and evolutionary model.
- In this model, the system has broken down into several modules which can be incrementally implemented and delivered.
- First develop the core model and when customer evaluate the system then the initial product skeleton is redefined into increasing levels capacity by adding new functionalities in successive versions.

Advantages

- Each successive version performing more useful work than previous versions.
- The core modules get tested thoroughly, thereby reducing change of error in final product.
- The model is more flexible and less costly to change the scope and requirement.
- User gets a change to experiment with partially developed software.
- This model helps finishing exact user requirements.
- Feedback providing at each increment is useful for determining the better final product.

2.3 Schedule Representation

Generalized project scheduling tools and technique can be applied with

little modification to software projects.

Project evolution and review technique and critical paths method are two project scheduling method that can be applied to software development. Both techniques are driven by information already developed in earlier project planning activities:

- A decomposition of the product function.
- The selection of appropriate process model and task set.
- Estimate of effort.
- Decomposition of data.

[Table 1: Schedule Representation]

ACTIVITY	START DATE	FINISH DATE
Requirement Analysis		
System Analysis		
System Design		
System Coding		
Testing and Integration		

2.4 Feasibility Study:

2.4.1 Technical Feasibility:

- The proposed system will be developed in web bases completely and it is required to use web technologies appropriately. Technology to build the overall system is available.

- Currently available web technology – PHP, ASP.net, etc.
- Front-End: HTML, CSS, React JS
- Back-End: Python, Java
- Servers – Apache.
- DBMS – MongoDB etc.

2.4.2 Economical Feasibility:

- Market Analysis
- Scalability
- Cost Estimation
- Risk Assessment

2.4.3 Operational Feasibility:

- How app works.
- Law Student can access
- Lawyer can write their experience in blog form
- Future Prospect