

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The focus of this project was on the administration of our country's judicial system. Most of the time, lawyers and judges have to manage their case-related files or other files unsystematically. Which was a bit of a time-consuming task. We are trying to solve this unsystematic situation systematically. In our management system, all types of judicial files can be viewed, edited, and managed by the lawyers and judges by their priority level. This management system is also helpful for ordinary people. In our country, ordinary people do not have any clear idea about the country's laws or the proper system of an appealing procedure in any court. Our key goal is to figure out how to address this challenge quickly and smoothly. This system will help ordinary people to gain knowledge about the laws and procedures in a systematic way. This system also helps the plaintiff and victim to see their primary case information in detail. Clients or people can obtain case information at any time by visiting the webpage in this system. The webpage displays case information such as the court hearing, the lawsuit amount, the identity of the judge who will handle the case, and so on. Our main purpose is how we manage the entire judiciary system smoothly. This is a very important website for the judiciary system of our country.

1.2 Motivation of work

As we have a country with a large population, many cases are filed every day in various courts. Which creates pressure on court management people because of lacking systematic methods. The judges or lawyers waste their valuable time merging all their files. On the other hand, there is not any clear idea about how the appealing procedure worked. As a consequence, the plaintiffs' or victims' families suffer greatly in terms of this predicament. Because victims or plaintiffs don't know which are the correct procedures they have to follow. As a result, they suffer a lot. All of these factors contributed to our motivation to complete this project.

1.3 Objectives

Our key goal is to figure out how to address this challenge quickly and smoothly. We're working on a solution to the plaintiff's or victim's pressure, long time waiting, lacking systematic methods in file management, etc. By making this project –

- Ordinary People will be able to know about our country's judicial system.
- Lawyers and judges will be able to manage their files efficiently.
- Judges can monitor the cases that are going on in the court easily.

We are trying to make a judiciary management system that will help judges, lawyers, and ordinary people in an efficient way.

1.4 Expected Outcomes

We can control this management system with a single web application as a result of our analysis. As a result, individuals can receive adequate service, while on the other hand, lawyers and judges benefit from this system. When this project will be completed, it can reduce the plaintiff's or victim's family pressure and also reduces the unsystematic file management problems. This project can make a disciplined judiciary management system.

1.5 Business Policy

After we finish our project, we need to talk to judges and lawyers about the advantages of using our web application. We can work something out if they agree. Our project can also be sold. It will be advantageous for us if we succeed. Our country's judiciary system will improve day by day if it is used in the majority of courts.

1.6 How it works

There are three alternatives for a login mechanism in our project. The first is for the judge, the second for the lawyer, and the third is for the administrative staff. The general users don't need any login system, they can use this system by generally entering. The admin does not need to sign up they usually have to login into the system. Generally, the admin provides the login

credentials for the judges for national security reasons. The advocates have to sign up to use this system on the other side. When everyone set their profile they can manage, view or update all the system by their preferences.

1.7 Layout of the Report

In several chapters of our project report, we created our content. The report is divided into several chapters.

Chapter 1: The opening chapter provides background information about the project's direction.

Chapter 2: We go into the history and analysis of our application, as well as why we chose it.

Chapter 3: This chapter discusses our project's planning and schedule.

Chapter 4: This chapter is about our project's Requirement Specification.

Chapter 5: Design is the focus of this chapter. What we utilize, how we construct our database, and so on.

Chapter 6: This chapter focuses on the implementation and testing of our error-testing program, as well as some screenshots to aid comprehension.

Chapter 7: Impact on Society, Environment, and Sustainability is the topic of this chapter.

Chapter 8: There is a conclusion.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The judiciary is a key governance and rule of law institution that is one of the main organs of the government in any country. This is the second chapter of our report, and it is one of the most crucial. The design of our system is discussed in this part. We talk about the tools we'll need to make our systems faultless. To complete the project, we employ HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, PHP, MySQL, ReactJS, NodeJS, and a variety of other tools. The most challenging part of our project is to fetch data from the MySQL Database to the ReactJS by using NodeJS. We also go through ways to protect our website from harmful and unintentional attacks in this chapter. We also describe any work and resources that are relevant to our project concept. We'll look for their flaws and limitations, and then attempt to address them. Differentiating ourselves from them. We'll also explain why our web app is the greatest and only one of its kind. Finally, we'll go over the difficulties we encountered when developing our web app.

2.2 Related Works

We looked at some development projects and determined the type of project they were working on to assess the feasibility study of our system. We discovered a number of research articles and infrastructure projects that have yet to be completed in a way that allows us to progress. For example, our project contains three different types of login portals, where the judges and lawyers can appropriately manage their files, and the admin can manage the whole system. This is one of the unique things we develop in our project. Here we try to determine others' limitations. There is one more thing is that all the judiciary information was not available in one place from where ordinary people can know each and every fact of it. On our website, we try to gather all the information in one place. As a result, this work is entirely new. If we combine these characteristics with the ones that have already been developed, it will be even better than before.

2.3 Comparative Analysis

For making this project we analyzed and searched various projects' work and collect some important points about those projects. We found various things like accuracy, features, limitations, etc. By examining such projects, we may conclude that we are presenting the most exceptional plan for our country's administration. Different websites have some information about our judiciary system, but they did not contain all information in one place. For this reason, we also suffered a lot to collect many pieces of information. That is one of the main reasons we tried to make this website. Another reason is that in our country the manual file management system is a lot of time-consuming tasks. To solve this situation, we are making some portals for judges and lawyers, and by this, they can easily manage their files. All of the above reasons we think that our website can be a better website than the others.

2.4 Scopes of Problems

We can tell from web technology statistics that by 2025, the maximum number of systems connected to the internet will be more than 75 billion.[2] We can assume that the rest of the world is currently paying attention to the matter. We face a lot of difficulties while working on this project. We may face some problems in writing, running, assembling, and designing the system. Since many functions should have been added to this system, different problems may occur in building these functions frequently. The most serious issue is the database's correct operation. A small mistake can ruin our whole project. So, we have to work very carefully.

2.5 Goals of Proposed System

We'll talk about our system aims in this part.:

- Goal 1: Strengthening the Administration of Justice→[3]
 - To achieve this goal, we must modernize, which includes implementing file management systems to streamline judicial operations and data gathering, monitoring, and sharing.
 - Provide judges with the resources they need to succeed in the digital courtroom.
 - Make it possible for regular citizens to gain access.
 - Utilize technology to enable convenient access to court papers while maintaining the confidentiality of sensitive information.
 - Simplifying the laws for fewer complex cases and streamlining case management processes can aid in the understanding of court proceedings, resulting in increased public trust and confidence in the system.
- Goal 2: Improving communications→[3]
 - Improve communication within the courts and with the public by implementing technology.
 - Educate the people about the importance of the rule of law and fair and impartial courts.

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

3.1 Project Planning and Scheduling

It is a difficult task to implement a project. We must plan and schedule a project in a specific manner in order to manage it. Project planning and scheduling are two aspects of the identical coin in project management. Project scheduling is a method of assigning tasks to get them done by allocating appropriate resources within a predicted price range and time frame. Project planning is all about modeling and choosing effective policies and methodologies to achieve project objectives. Project planning is critical for each project, and it identifies with the use of timetables, such as Gantt diagrams, to create and report progress within the project environment. First, the project scope is defined, and the best tactics for completing the project are determined. The durations for the numerous tasks required to accomplish the work are given and arranged into a work breakdown structure after this process. The logical conditions between tasks are defined using a movement network diagram, which allows for differentiating proof of the fundamental way.

3.1.1 Methodology

The basic goal of any technique is to maximize efficiency and effectiveness by using repeatable processes consistently. For our project improvement, we applied Iterative and Incremental Development models.[6] It's an incremental model that is developed in multiple cycles of iterations. This method is also compatible with the Iterative Waterfall Development method. [7] This model is utilized when working on a large project. The massive and complex project necessitates a better flow of events and testing methods. The waterfall paradigm is unique in that it includes a continuous testing component. As a result, we use the waterfall model to manage our project. We created this project using this model. The iterative waterfall model's step is visualized in Fig 3.1.1. [4]

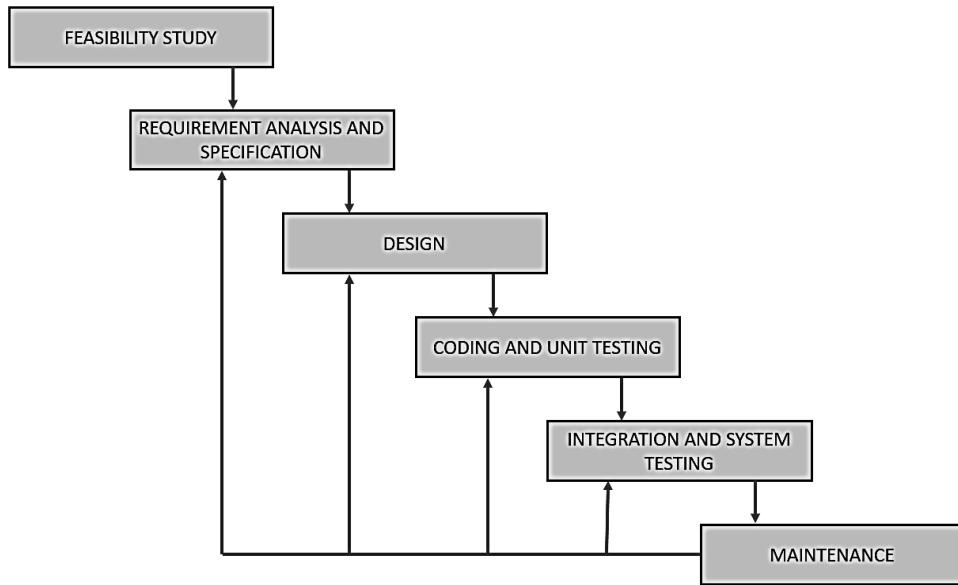


Figure 3.1.1: Iterative Waterfall Model

3.1.2 Project Management Life Cycle

Project management is a way of guiding a team's individual efforts in order to achieve their project goals within the limits set out. It's a high-level method for completing a project successfully. There are five stages to the project management life cycle. Each phase of the project life cycle is defined, as well as the actions required to finish it.[8] The project management life cycle is depicted in Figure 3.1.2. The project management life cycle is divided into five segments, and they are-

- Initiation
- Planning and design
- Executing
- Monitoring and Controlling
- Closing

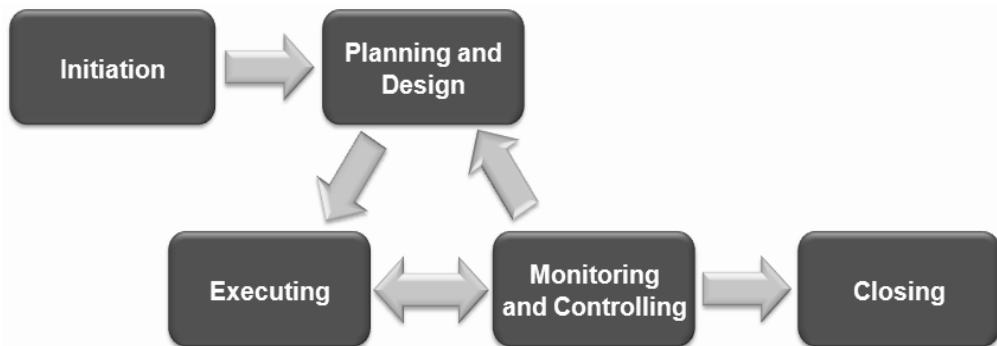


Figure 3.1.2: Project Management Life Cycle

3.1.3 Project Plan

After examining the project's feasibility, we started planning for our project. A project plan is a collection of formal documents that specify how a project will be executed and managed at each step. The following table 3.1.3 shows from beginning to end how much time has been taken to complete this project.[5]

TABLE 3.1.3: PROJECT PLAN

1	Name of the Task	Duration	Starting Date	Finishing Date
2	Planning	30 days	1/09/2021	30/09/21
3	Designing	36 days	1/10/2021	05/11/21
4	Coding	84 days	7/11/21	30/01/22
5	Delivery	48 days	01/02/22	20/03/22

3.1.4 Schedule Representation

Project scheduling is one of the important tasks in developing a project. It will help in deciding which tasks would be started at which time. The Gantt chart for this project is shown in Table 3.1.4.

TABLE 3.1.4: GANTT CHART

Weeks	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VI II	IX	X	X I	XII	XI II	XIV	XV	XVI	XV II	XV III	XI X	XX	XXI	XX 11	XX 111	XX IV	XX V	
Planning -Time																										
Designing-Time																										
Coding-Time																										
Tasting-Time																										
Delivery-Time																										

3.2 Risk Management

Risk management refers to some activities which help us to minimize project risks and assure that a project is completed within time and budget, as well as achieving its goals. There are various types of risks, and management should be aware of all the kinds.[9]

The methods for risk management are-

- Identifying the threats.
- Assessing the vulnerability of essential property to a specific threat.
- Determining those risks.
- Identifying ways to cut down those risks.
- Prioritizing risk reduction.

CHAPTER 4

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Requirement Collection and Analysis

When we involve with any project, requirement collection performs a key role. Requirements collection is not only essential for the project, but it is also essential for the project management system. The criteria for designing a system are usually acquired from the system's end-users. The approaches for gathering requirements from end-users are based on the end-user's thinking. Problems of, manual judiciary management systems are hugely spotted in our country. For getting rid of those problems, we can gather information from some lawyers and the public (who are connected to the court) through some online meetings. We provide some questions to them about this project and ask how can we cut down the management systems problems. Those problems are manual file management process, harassment of victim or plaintiff during their cases hearing or meeting with their lawyers or knowing information about their case, etc. How can we implement this web, which can solve these problems? They all reply according to their perspective. Figure 4.1 will show you the requirements. Afterward, we start working on our Use Case diagram and Business Process Model. Our Supervisor Ma'am also provides some instructions to follow.

Some questions or requirements are-

- Do you all know about our country's judicial structure and legal laws? If we add this information, will it help you?
- Which type of case belongs to which court and for that case, if I am not satisfied with the result, where should I appeal for that type of case? Will you be benefitted if you know that information?
- Case appealing procedure is the most time-consuming part of the court. Do you want an automated appealing procedure?
- The manual file management system is very time-consuming work. If we transform it to an automated platform, will you (the judges and lawyers) be benefitted?

- Do you believe this initiative will save your time and effort?
- Is this an initiative that will benefit the country??

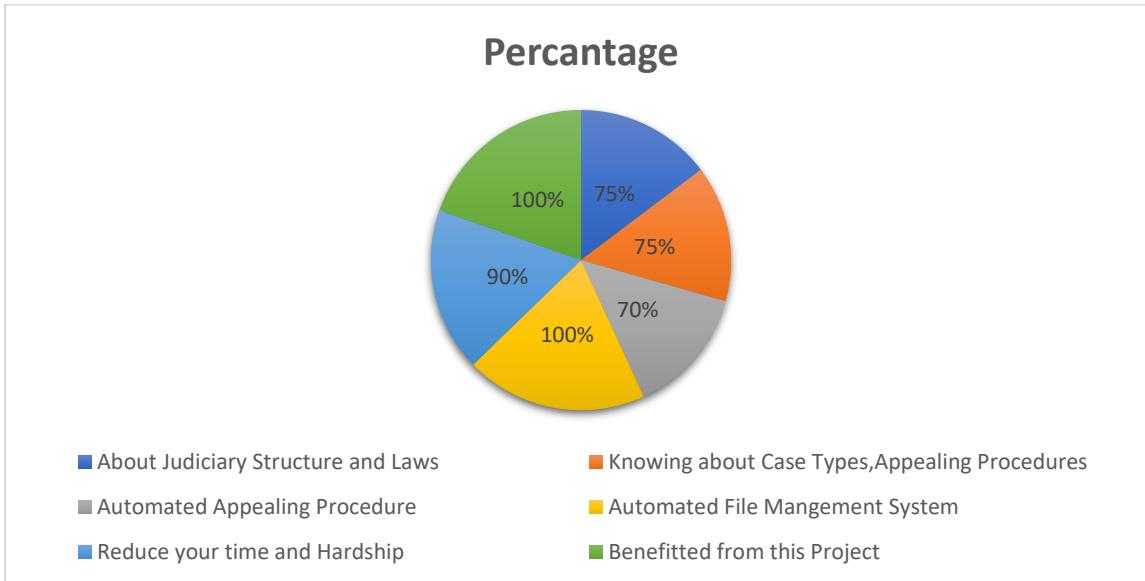


Figure 4.1: Requirement Collection and Analysis

4.2 Hardware Specification

The real computer resources, referred to as hardware, are the most well-known set of requirements specified by any operating framework or programming application. In the case of operating systems, a hardware compatibility list, also known as HCL, is frequently added to the hardware needs list. For a specific operating system or application, an HCL lists tested similarities as well as some of the time-inconsistent equipment gadgets. The sub-areas that follow go over the various components of hardware requirements.

This is the initial step in the construction of a system. Explains desirable features and operations in depth, determining whether or not a new system is required to meet our aims. The goal of this phase is to figure out how big the problem is and how to solve it.

4.2.1 Hardware requirements for present project

Requirements for hardware are→

- ✓ Processor: Minimum core i3 Processor;
- ✓ RAM: 8GB;
- ✓ HDD: 30Gb or above;
- ✓ OS: Windows operating system all versions.[10]

4.3 Software specification

A software requirements specification (SRS) is a document that contains a comprehensive explanation of how the system must function. Towards the end of the requirements engineering stage, it is usually shut off. Software Requirements are the requirements for software resources and prerequisites that must be stored on the computer in order for it to work properly. These requirements or pre-requisites are not included in the program installation bundle and must be installed individually before installing the software. It comes as a set. We used a framework that was also created by popular languages. We concentrated on reducing run-time executions as well as defects and errors.

4.3.1 Software requirements for present project

Requirements for software are→

- ✓ OS: Windows-10.
- ✓ Development Tool: Visual Studio IDE/ Code Editor, XAMPP Local server.
- ✓ Language: HTML5, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, JavaScript library – ReactJS.
- ✓ Database: MySQL.
- ✓ Framework: ReactJS and Bootstrap (for FE), PHP, and NodeJS (for both Front-end and Back-end).
- ✓ Browser: Mozilla.

4.4 Design Requirement

The first step toward a successful project is to design it. A project design is a collection of strategic concepts, materials, and processes that are used to accomplish a set of objectives. Our website serves all types of users. As a result, it's essential to make this platform user-friendly for both experienced and inexperienced users. We need to make sure that anyone can utilize this system without difficulty or complexity. Every developer attempts to give his project in such a way that a customer can readily accept it, and this is mostly determined by the project's appearance or design. As a result, we attempted to create a unique and straightforward UI for our website. [11]

CHAPTER 5

DESIGN SPECIFICATION

5.1 Business Process Model

The use of business process modeling allows us to visualize the communication between the user and the supplier. Flowcharts, data-flow diagrams, and other graphing approaches are commonly used to do this. One of the important components of this approach is how simple it is to understand the entire system. [12] The business process model of this system database is depicted in Figure 5.1.

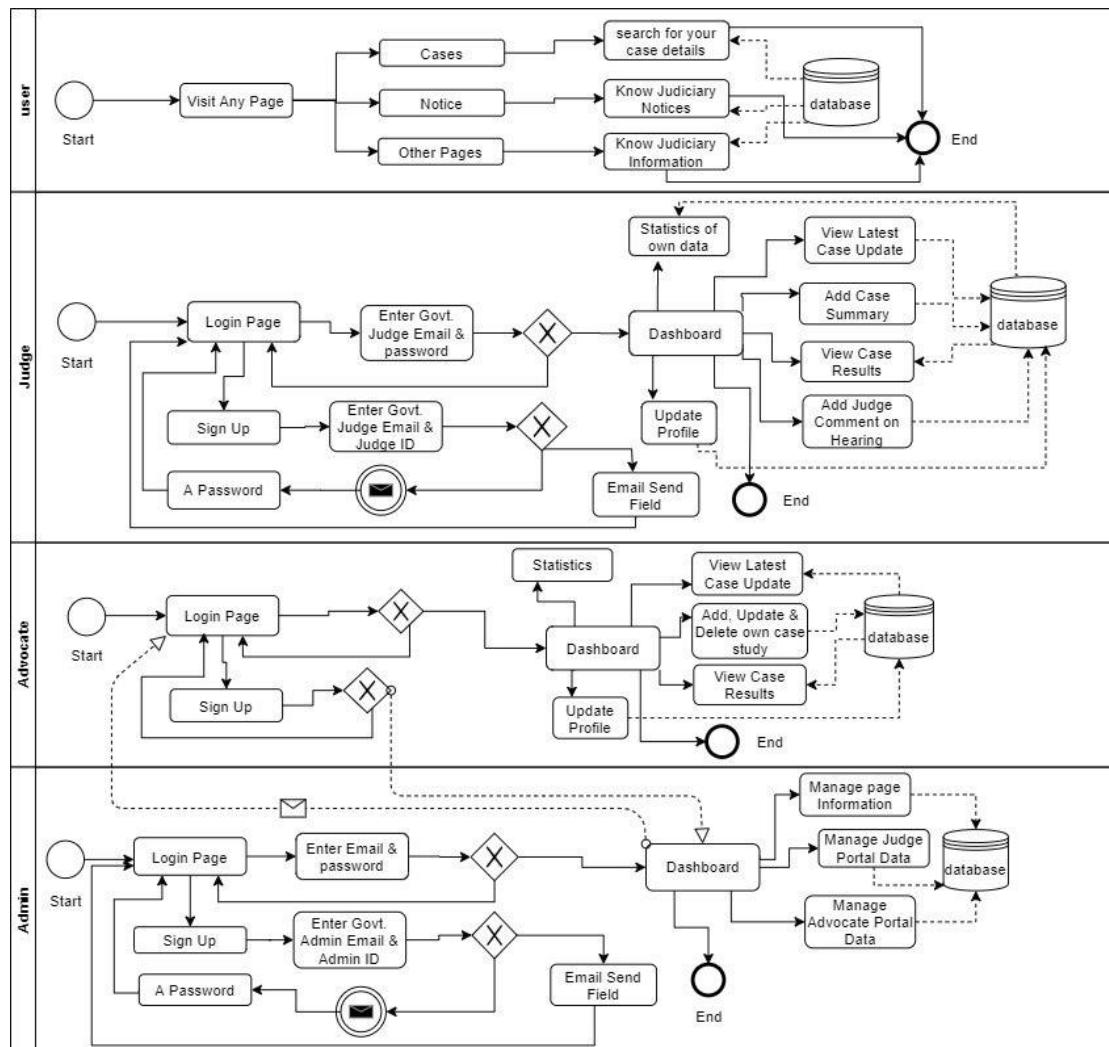


Figure 5.1: BPMN

5.2 Use Case Modelling and Description

The use-case model is defined as a diagram that depicts how people interact with a system to solve an issue. [13] The use case model, for example, specifies the user's goal, the system's interactions with the consumer, and the system's behaviors required to achieve these goals. A set of use case scenarios, actors, and their relationships is depicted in a use case diagram. [10] The use case model for our project is shown in Figure 5.2.

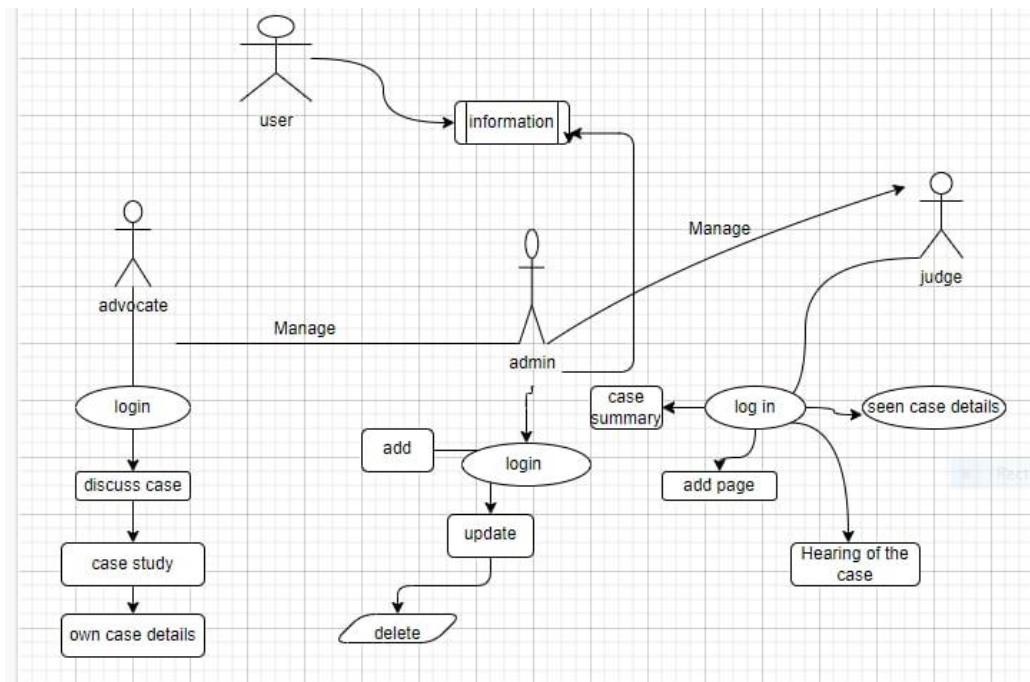


Figure 5.2: Use Case Modelling

In the use case diagram for our project, we can see that there are four actors. The Judge, Advocate, and Admin are the primary actors in this project. Admin is in charge of the entire database as well as the actions of other actors. The Judge and Advocate have complete control over their information, including the ability to edit, update, and delete case-related files. And users only can just search and view.

5.3 Entity Relationship Diagram

An entity-relationship model (ERM) is a graphical depiction of entities and their interactions that is commonly used in computing to organize data in databases or information systems. Entity-relationship graph links in a database containing entity sets. By describing the thing, its characteristics, and the connections that exist between them. It is primarily used to create a database design. The entity-to-entity relationship diagram is illustrated in Figure 5.3. [10]

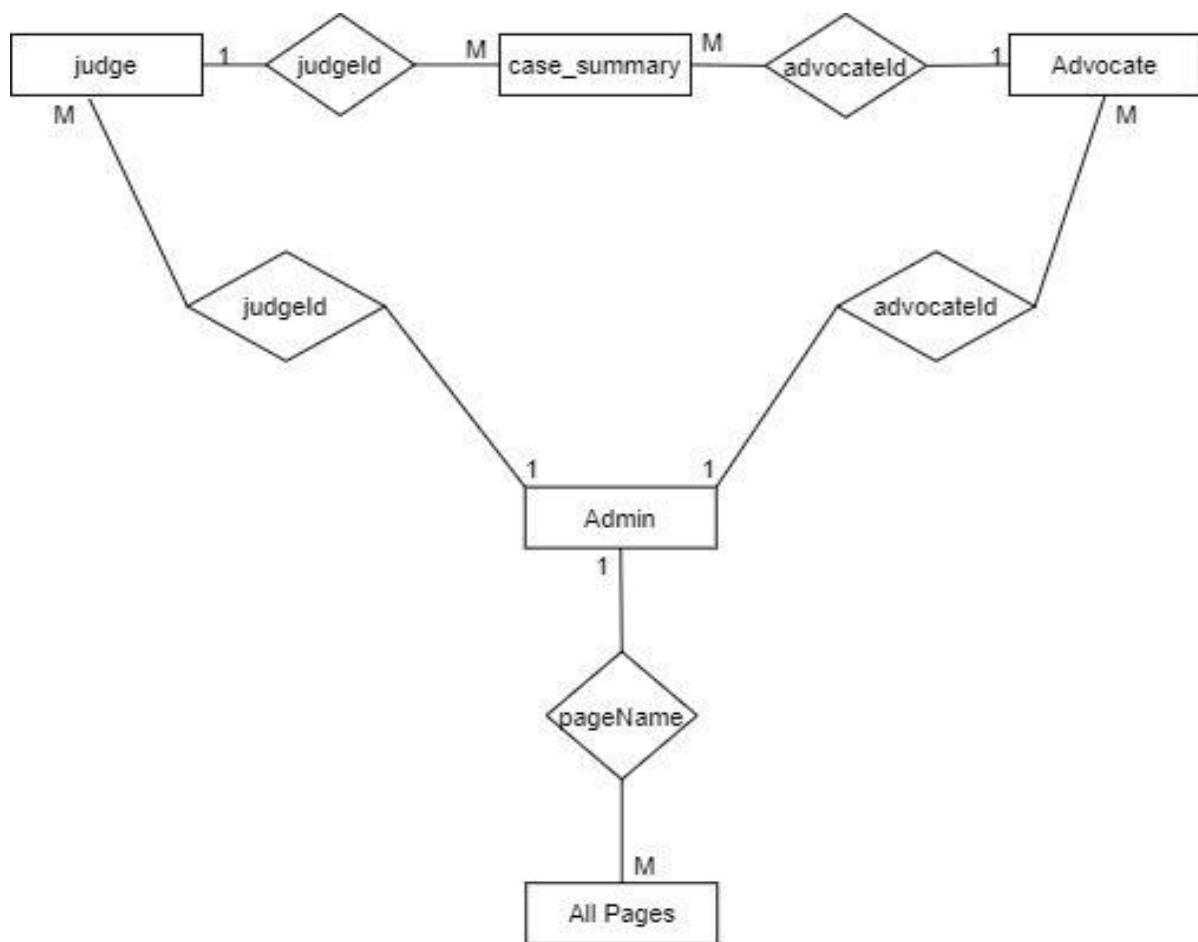


Figure 5.3: ERD

5.4 Database Design

Database design is a set of actions or processes that help with the planning, development, deployment, and maintenance of data management systems. [14] The process of creating a defined data model of a data set is known as database design. The primary goals of database design are to create physical and logical models of the database system under consideration. Some importance of database design is-

- Database designs define the methods for storing data in a system. The total performance of a database is strongly influenced by its design.
- Provide a database with a clear concept of how requests are processed and how they behave.
- A good database design satisfies all of the needs of the users.

5.5 Logical Data Model

The data requirements are the primary focus of the logical model. The model of data items and their relationships are established using a logical data model. We used SQL Server set up and retrieve data from a database in our project. The database and how the system accesses data are depicted in Figure 5.5.

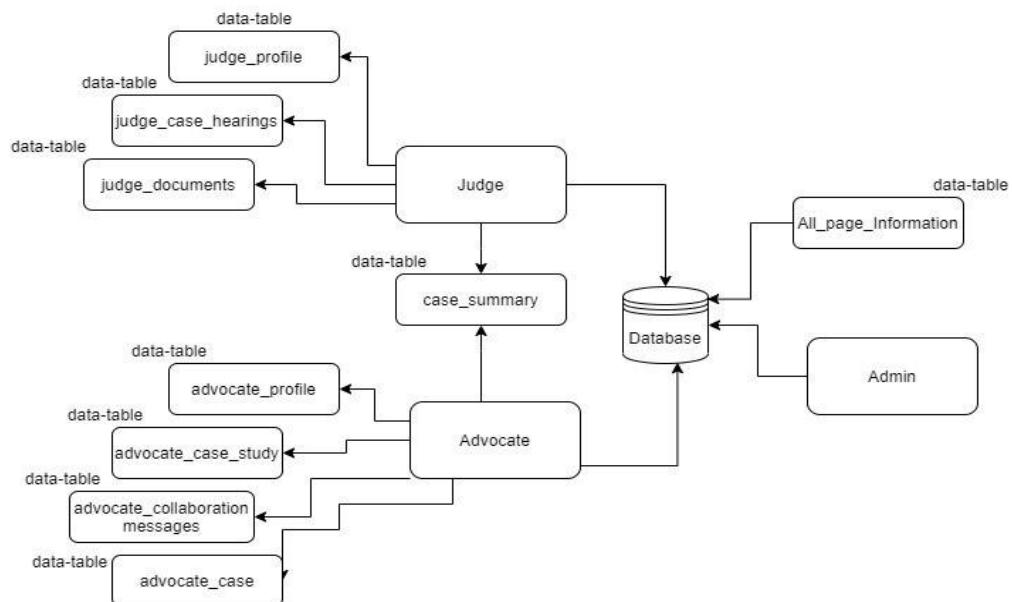


Figure 5.5: Logical Data Model

5.6 Relational Database Design

RDD is a method for constructing a data model for a data set. This information is organized in a collection of tables with several rows and columns. This database has 21 tables, which we can view here. There are a lot of columns and rows. Every table's row represents a data record, whereas the column represents a data property. Every substance has specified properties in a fully attributed data model. The information in RDD is organized into tables, and regulated transactions are used to access a wide range of data. Figure 5.6 depicts which database tables are dependent on one another.

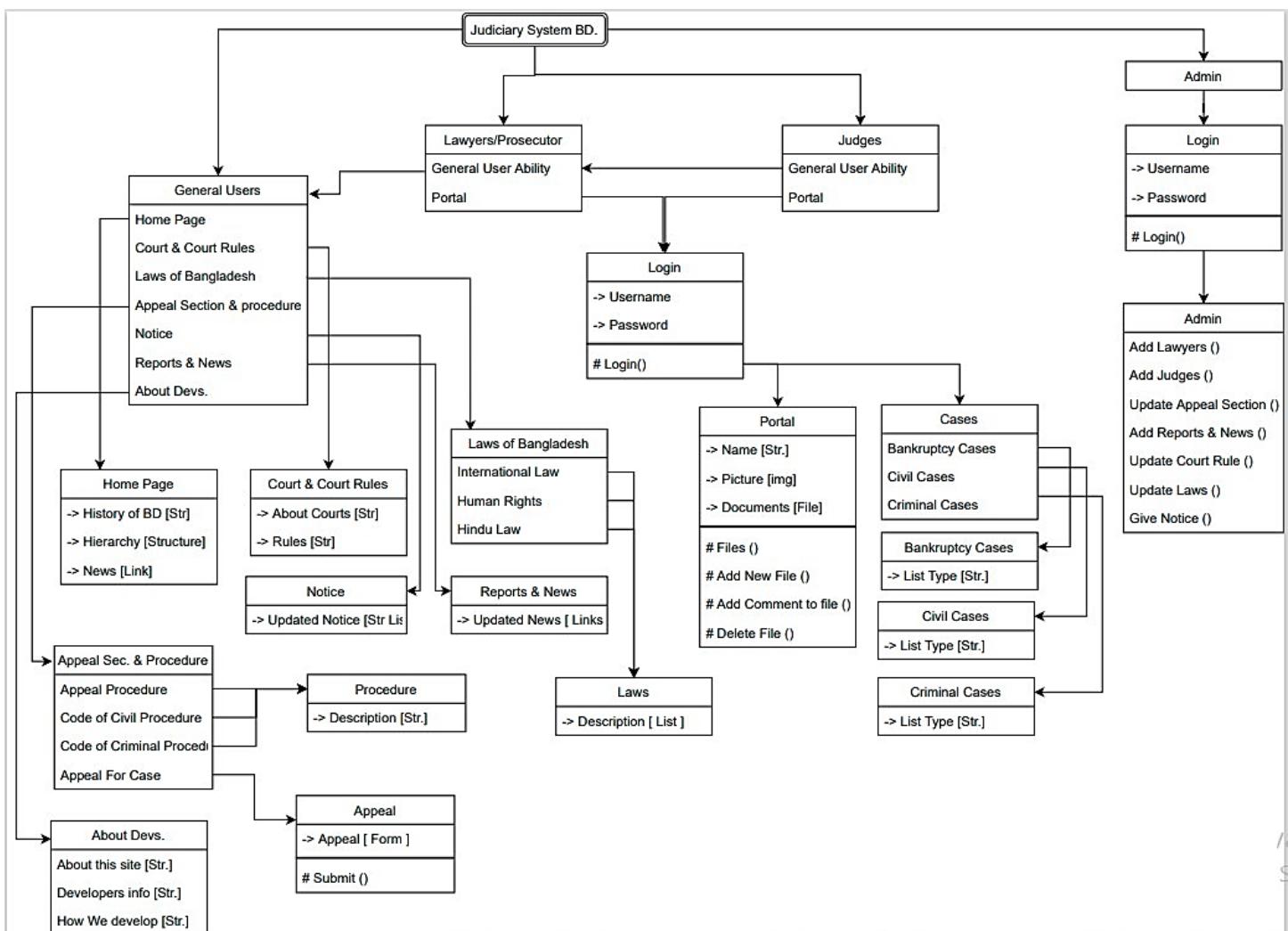


Figure 5.6: Relational Database Design

CHAPTER 6

IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

6.1 Implementation of Database

To upload data to our website, we used the MySQL server. SQL is the most often used language in website and application development. It can be used to build web services across the world. It was utilized to save and retrieve data for our site. Numerous tables have been used for this system database.

6.1.1 Database Table for This System

- Database Table for System:

TABLE 6.1.1: DATABASE TABLE FOR PHOTO GALLERY “t_photogallery”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	Photo	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Notice Board:

TABLE 6.1.2: DATABASE TABLE FOR NOTICE BOARD “tnotice_board”

NO	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	title	varc	No	No
3	details	varc	No	No
4	Uploaded by	varc	No	No

- Database Table for News Report:

TABLE 6.1.3: DATABASE TABLE FOR NEWS_REPORT “tnews_report”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	image	varc	No	No
3	title	varc	No	No
4	details	varc	No	No
5	Uploaded time	varc	No	No
6	Uploaded by	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Laws:

TABLE 6.1.4: DATABASE TABLE FOR LAWS “tlaws”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	title	varc	No	No
3	pdf	varc	No	No
4	Uploaded by	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Judge Portal Profile:

TABLE 6.1.5: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_PROFILE “tjudge_portal_profile”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	image	varc	No	No
3	Full_name	varc	No	No
4	email	varc	No	No
5	phone_no	varc	No	No
6	country_map	varc	No	No
7	password	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Judge Portal Forms:

TABLE 6.1.6: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_FORMS “tjudge_portal_forms”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	title	varc	No	No
3	pdf	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Judge Portal Files Table:

TABLE 6.1.7: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_FILES_TABLE “tjudge_portal_files_table”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	all_table_content	varc	No	No
2	civil_cases	varc	No	No
3	criminal_cases	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Judge Portal Document:

TABLE 6.1.8: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_DOCUMENT “tjudge_portal_document”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	title	varc	No	No
3	document	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Judge Portal Case Results:

TABLE 6.1.9: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_CASE_RESULTS
“tjudge_portal_case_results”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	all_table_content	varc	No	No
2	civil_cases	varc	No	No
3	criminal_cases	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Judges:

TABLE 6.1.10: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGES “judges”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	court	varc	No	No
3	name	varc	No	No
4	designations	varc	No	No
5	phone	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Home Description:

TABLE 6.1.11: DATABASE TABLE FOR HOME_DESCRIPTION “thome_description”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	title	varc	No	No
3	details	varc	No	No
4	Uploaded by	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Help Desk:

TABLE 6.1.12: DATABASE TABLE FOR HELP_DESK “thelp_desk”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	name	varc	No	No
3	designations	varc	No	No
4	portal_id	varc	No	No
5	email	varc	No	No
6	problem_title	varc	No	No
7	problem_explation	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Guidelines:

TABLE 6.1.13: DATABASE TABLE FOR GUIDELINES “t_guidelines”

NO	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	title	varc	No	No
3	details	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Criminal Cases:

TABLE 6.1.14: DATABASE TABLE FOR CRIMINAL_CASES “tcriminal_cases”

NO	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	case_number	int	Yes	No
2	plaintiff_name	varc	No	No
3	defendant_name	varc	No	No
4	place	varc	No	No
5	court_name	varc	No	No
6	judge	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Civil Cases:

TABLE 6.1.15: DATABASE TABLE FOR CIVIL_CASES “tcivil_cases”

NO	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	case_number	int	Yes	No
2	plaintiff_name	varc	No	No
3	defendant_name	varc	No	No
4	place	varc	No	No
5	court_name	varc	No	No
6	judge	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Profile:

TABLE 6.1.16: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_PROFILE LAWS
“tadvocate_portal_profile”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	image	varc	No	No
3	full_name	varc	No	No
4	email	varc	No	No
5	phone_no	varc	No	No
6	country_map	varc	No	No
7	password	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Help Desk:

TABLE 6.1.17: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_HELP_DESK
“tadvocate_portal_help_desk”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	name	varc	No	No
3	designations	varc	No	No
4	portal_id	varc	No	No
5	email	varc	No	No
6	problem_title	varc	No	No
7	problem_explation	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Forms:

TABLE 6.1.18: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_FORMS “tadvocate_portal_forms”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	title	varc	No	No
3	pdf	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Files Table:

TABLE 6.1.19: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_FILES_TABLE
“tadvocate_portal_files_table”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	all_table_content	varc	No	No
2	civil_cases	varc	No	No
3	criminal_cases	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Document:

TABLE 6.1.20: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_DOCUMENT
“tadvocate_portal_document”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	title	varc	No	No
3	document	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Case Results:

TABLE 6.1.21: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_CASE_RESULTS
“tadvocate_portal_case_results”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	all_table_content	varc	No	No
2	civil_cases	varc	No	No
3	criminal_cases	varc	No	No

- Database Table for Advocates:

TABLE 6.1.22: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATES “t_advocate”

No	Column-name	Column-Type	Primary-key	Foreign-key
1	id	int	Yes	No
2	court	varc	No	No
3	name	varc	No	No
4	designations	varc	No	No
5	phone	varc	No	No

6.1.2 Database implementation description

We'll go through how the system works in this section, which is broken down into the following sections.

- Judiciary related data, pictures, the pdf files are kept, updated, and deleted in the database by the admin only.
- Admin can also accept the request for advocates to sign up.
- User can easily interact with web pages. They can search for whatever they want to know.

- All that is required of the administrator is a login and password. This information is already stored in the database.
- Advocates and judges must first sign in, then log in. They can then edit and add material as well as pdf files. And this data will be saved in the database.
- Developers added to the database several choices for regulating input options and navigation.

6.2 Implementation of Front-end Design

Front-end design determines the usability and appearance of any website. A more sophisticated frontend design encourages people to adopt it. The more streamlined and straightforward the frontend design is, the more accepted and user-friendly it will be. Various languages and frameworks have been used in our frontend design. [16]

6.2.1 Framework

Bootstrap: Bootstrap 5 was used as a CSS framework. This is a CSS framework for responsive web apps that is completely free and open-source. It aids in the creation of responsive websites that do not require a large number of lines of coding.

ReactJS: React, often known as ReactJS, is a free and open-source front-end JavaScript toolkit that allows you to create user interfaces using UI components.

6.2.2 Language

- HTML: HyperText Markup Language is the abbreviation for Hyper Text Markup Language. The HTML language is used by the majority of web developers to create Web pages. HTML can explain the design of a Web page. HTML specifies how the contents in the browser should be displayed and arranged. For input, editing, signing in, and logging in, we use HTML.
- CSS: CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets in its entire form. CSS specifies how items are organized and colors are presented. It can be used to create a variety of

materials, fonts, and colors for display and separation. To style our website, we used.

- **JavaScript:** JavaScript is the most widely used programming language on the planet. It is extremely simple for us to learn. It is a very lightweight programming language that can be interpreted or compiled in real-time and has excellent functionalities.
- **PHP:** It's a server-side scripting language that's built right into HTML. Dynamic content, databases, and session tracking are all handled by it. It supports a variety of databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, and others.

6.3 Testing Implementation

Testing the application is advantageous since it ensures that the planned system produced the desired output when given the required input. Also, determine whether the system is capable of acting totally on its functional and non-functional requirements.[10]

Each program must be reviewed before it can be used by clients or consumers, and this is necessary since we cannot create an application that is free of flaws or errors. We need to look for runtime errors and assemble time errors. Also, we must ensure that the feature we have implemented is working properly. All of the functionality must be double-checked for valid and invalid entries. Valid entries must succeed, while invalid entries must fail. We can assure you that our system is error-free if those two entries work properly. We must also ensure that the final output matches our expectations.

On our Judiciary management system website, there are numerous features and possibilities. To test our project, we must analyze all of our website's features and alternatives to determine whether or not all of our options are operational. We looked over the possibilities and compared them to what we expected. Below are the options that have been specified in navigations:

- **HOME PAGE:**
 - ✓ Photo Gallery
 - ✓ Notice Board

✓ Home Description

- News-& Reports
- Court-& Court-Rule
- Laws
- Guidelines:
 - ✓ Rights in police Station
 - ✓ Appeal Procedure
 - ✓ Trial Procedure
 - ✓ Process of lawsuit
 - ✓ Court Fee
 - ✓ Suit Valuation
- Cases:
 - ✓ Civil Cases
 - ✓ Criminal Cases
- Judges
- Advocates
- Portals:
 - ✓ Advocate:
 - Profile
 - Forms
 - Documents
 - Files Table
 - Case Results
 - Help Desk
 - ✓ Judge:
 - Profile
 - Forms
 - Documents
 - Files Table

- Case Results
- Help Desk

- Admin:
 - ✓ Profiles
 - ✓ Pages:
 - All page data table
 - ✓ Portals:
 - Advocate
 - Judge
 - ✓ Other Data Table
 - ✓ Forms
 - ✓ Helps

We had to go through each choice one by one. Initially, we had to execute our code on our personal computer's local server.

6.4 Penetration test

A pen test, also known as a penetration test, is a part of a comprehensive security program. It may also reveal a missing security device, such as a firewall or an intrusion detection or prevention system. A penetration test is one of the most critical parts of an organization's security system since it may quickly detect a company's security flaws. It also aids in strategic decision-making. [17]

6.4.1 Basic of External penetration testing

A technique of penetration testing is external penetration testing. The assets of a corporation that are outside or visible online are targeted in this strategy. The major goal of the external retention test is the company website, mail server, and domain.

6.4.2 Basic of internal penetration testing

Another way to test for vulnerabilities is to use this method. There are numerous components to this method. Servers, internal router interfaces, and internal firewall interfaces are just a few examples of devices that must be tested for flaws. This type of testing is critical and beneficial because it allows you to estimate the amount of harm an unhappy employee could cause.

6.5 System Testing

We'll go over how the system has tasted from start to finish in this section-

- **Functional Testing:** Functional testing, or functional completeness testing, is another term for functional testing. Attempting to conceive of any missing capabilities is part of functional testing. During practical testing, programmers can construct a list of additional features that an object could have. [10]
- **Usability Tasting:** This entails checking how user-friendly the application is. This is a method of evaluating a system's human-computer interactions and identifying flaws that can be addressed. When this system was put through its paces, usability testing looked at things like learning curves, navigation, subjective user happiness, and overall aesthetics.[10]
- **Compatibility Testing:** This testing is done to ensure that an application's operating system and hardware platforms are compatible. [10]
- **Unit Testing:** During the development process, unit testing is done on each module or code block. The person who writes the code or program is usually in charge of unit testing. [10]
- **System Testing:** Before a completed software product is released to the market, a professional testing operator performs system testing on it.
- **Acceptance Testing:** Acceptance testing is the final stage of the product development process, in which the real end-user tests the product. [10]
- **Recovery Testing:** Recovery testing is used to show that a software salutation is dependable, trustworthy, and capable of recovering from crashes.

- **Integration Testing:** Integration testing is a type of testing in which software and hardware components, or both, are joined and tested to determine how they interact. This testing verifies whether the applications in question work well together. UI testing and usability testing are examples of integration testing. [10]

6.6 Test Results and Report

When we execute the system, the following table 6.6 mostly tells if it is running properly or not. The expected and actual outputs are compared in this table.

TABLE 6.6: TEST RESULTS AND REPORTS

Test Cases	Test Inputs	Expected Outputs	Actual Outputs	Results
Login (Admin, Judge, Advocate)	Correctly Enter Email & Password	To Display Dashboard	Showing Dashboard	Passed
Add New Case Summary (Judge)	Correctly Enter All the Information	To Display message “A New Case Summary Added Successfully”	Showing message: “A New Case Summary Added Successfully”	Passed
Add New Case Study (Advocate)	Correctly Enter All the Information	To display the message “A New Case Study Successfully Created”	Showing message: “A New Case Study Successfully Created”	Passed
Logout (Admin, Judge, Advocate)	Click on Logout	To Close the session	The Session is being closing	Passed
Show Data (Users)	Browse the web page	To Display all pages and their data	Showing the pages and their data	Passed

6.7 Sample Screenshot

Home Page: The home page of Judiciary Management Systems is shown in figures 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.3, 6.7.4, and 6.7.5. When we click on the link, we are taken to this page.

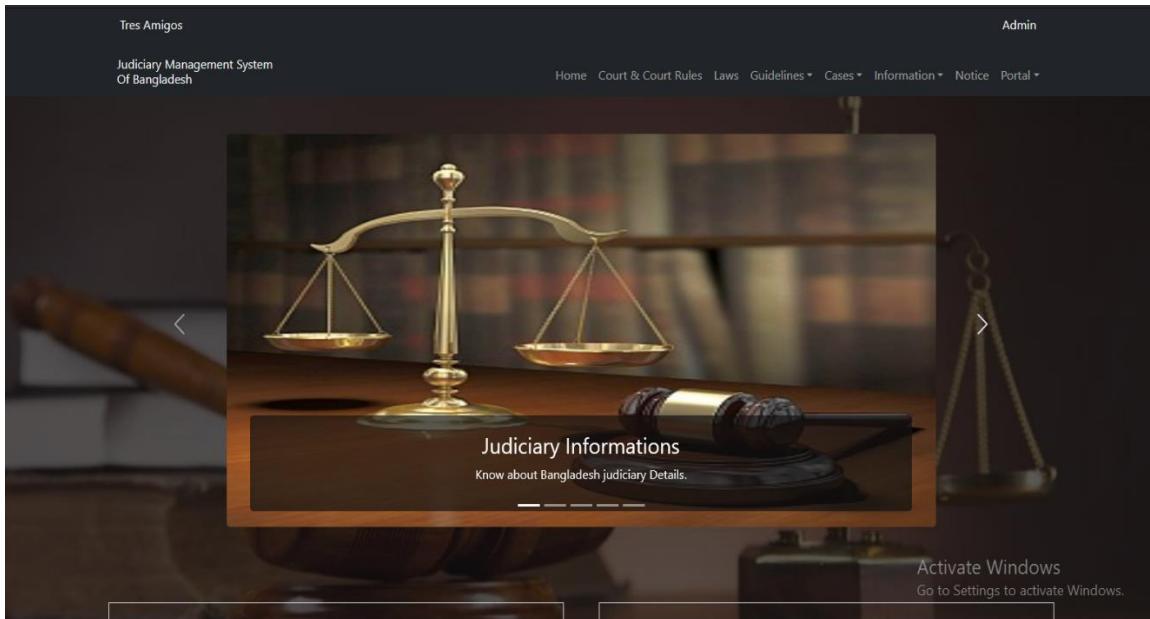


Figure 6.7.1: Homepage

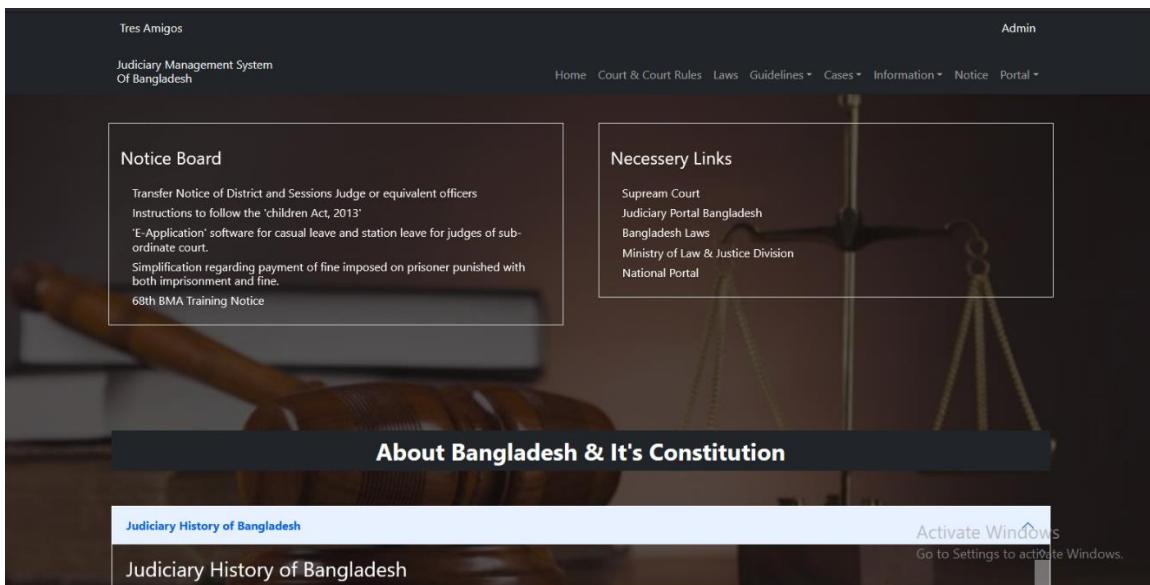


Figure 6.7.2: Homepage

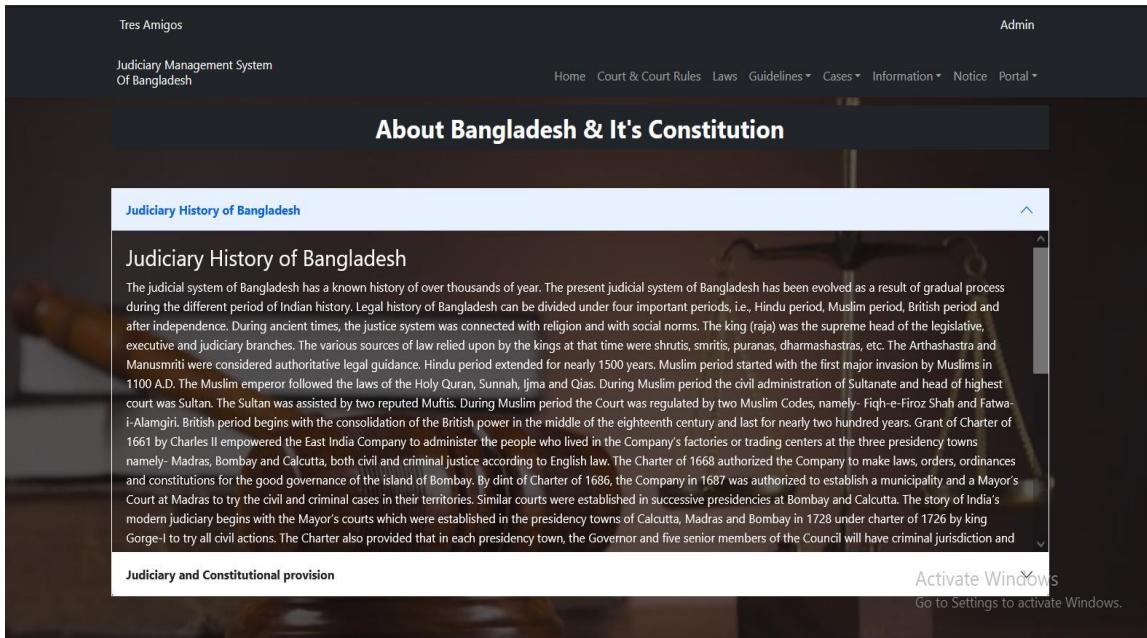


Figure 6.7.3: Homepage

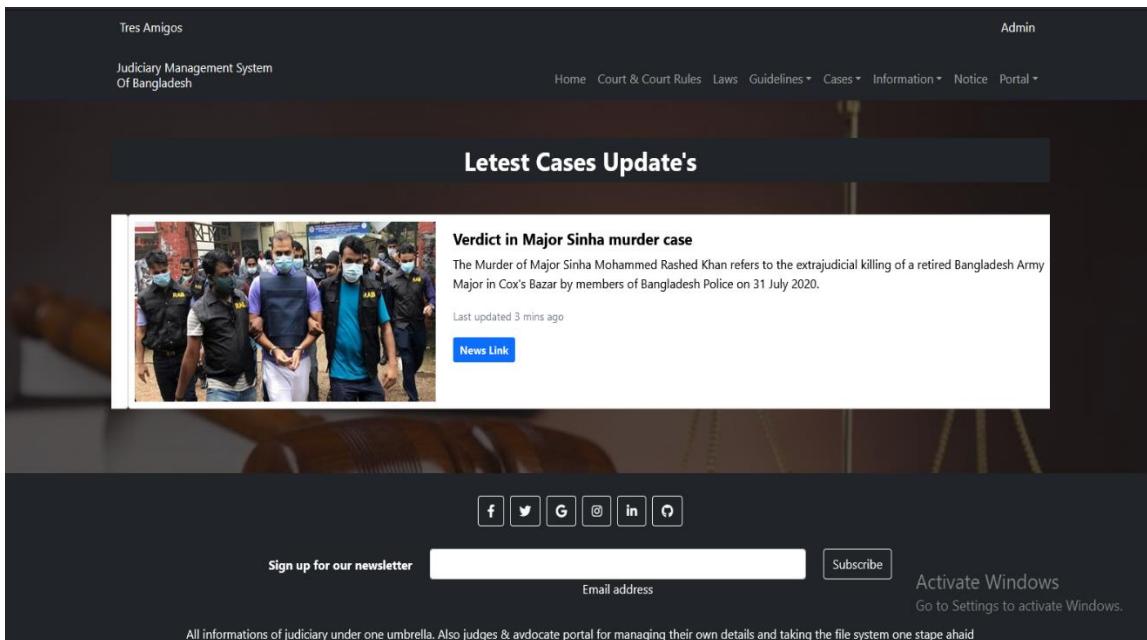


Figure 6.7.4: Homepage

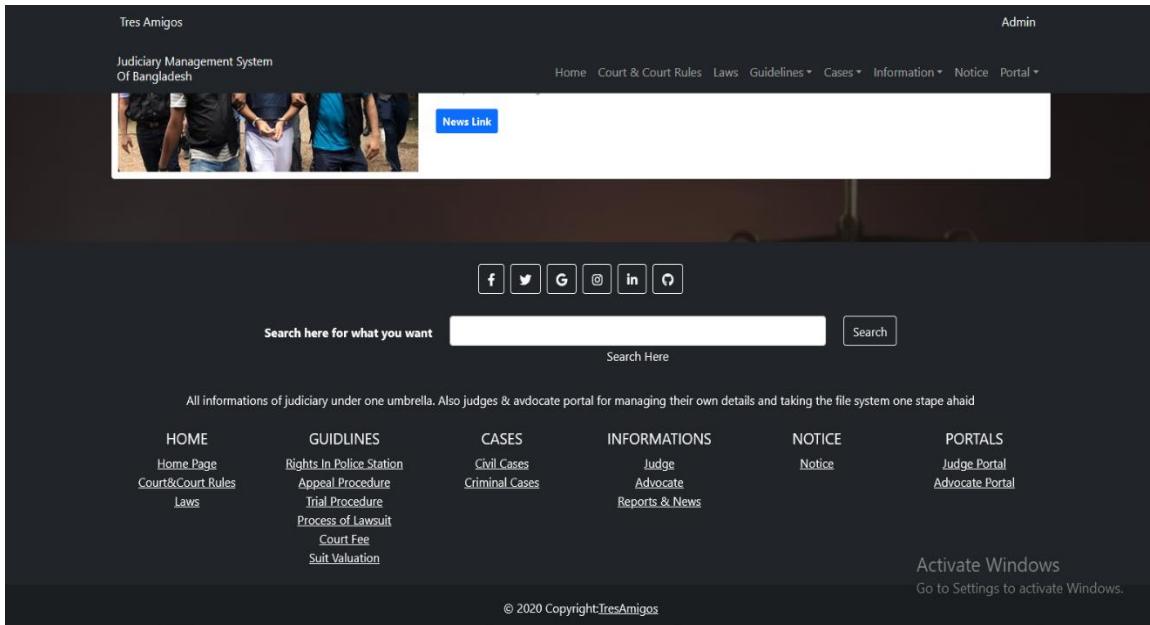


Figure 6.7.5: Homepage

Court and court rule page: The following figures 6.7.6 show the Court and court rules of Judiciary Management Systems.

Figure 6.7.6: Court and court rules

Law Page: The following figures 6.7.6 show the Laws of Judiciary Management Systems. When we enter here, we can see different laws which we have to follow to live in our country.

Figure 6.7.7: Law Page

Guidelines parts: The following figures 6.7.8, 6.7.9, 6.7.10, 6.7.11, 6.7.12, 6.7.13, 6.7.14 show the Rights in the police station, Appeal Procedure, Trial Procedure, Court fee, Suit Valuation, District legal aid officer, Legal service provider of our system. You can get all the necessary guidelines from here.

Figure 6.7.8: Rights in Police Station

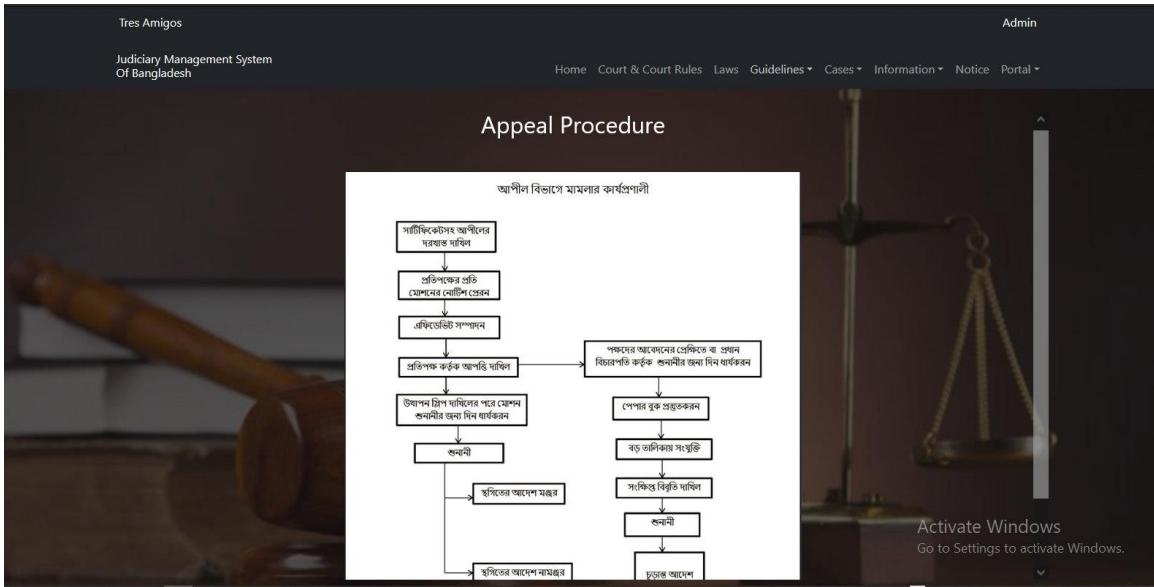


Figure 6.7.9: Appeal Procedure

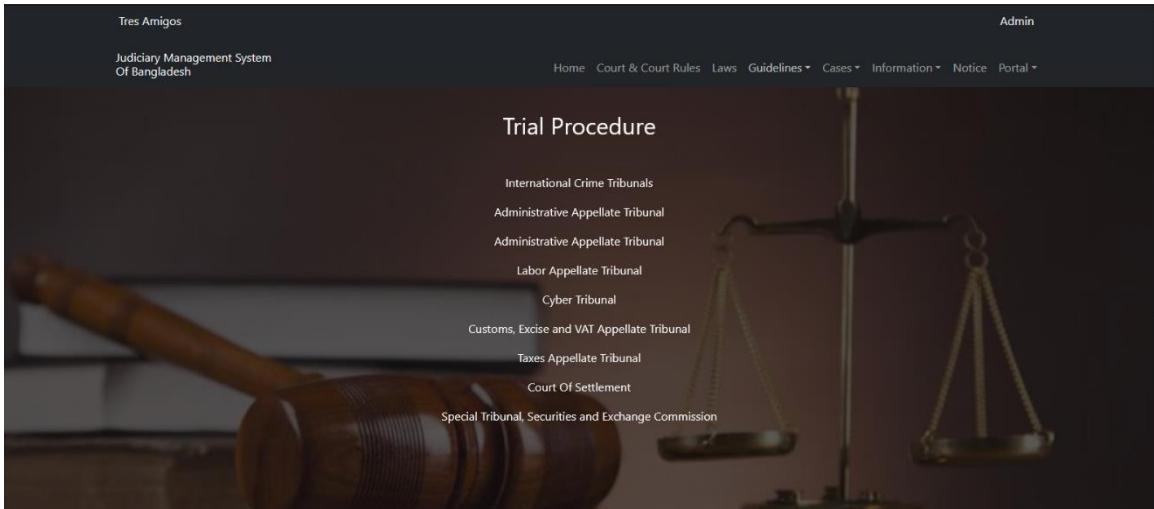


Figure 6.7.10: Trial Procedure

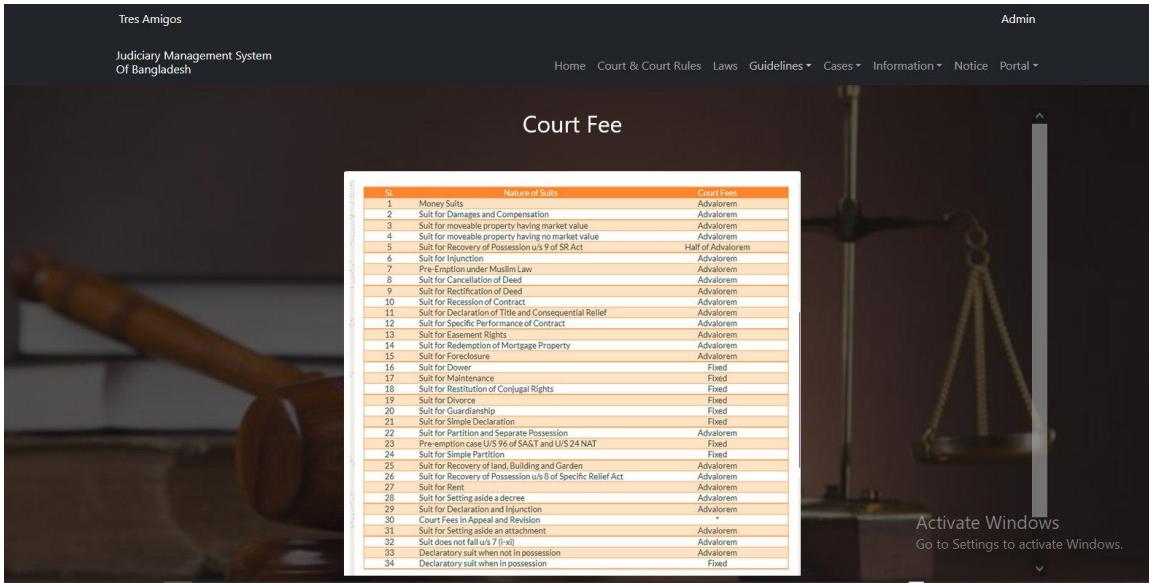


Figure 6.7.11: Court Fee

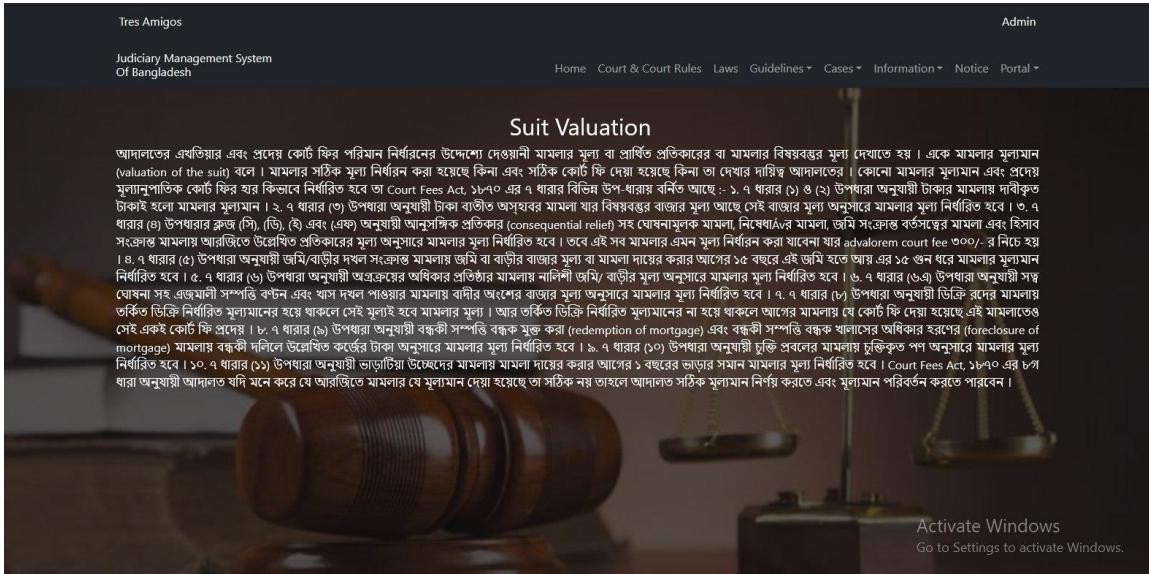


Figure 6.7.12: Suit Valuation

৬৪ টি জেলা লিপাল এইচ অফিসের ফোন নম্বর		
জেলার নাম	লিপাল এইচ অফিসের ফোন নম্বর	অফিস স্টেট এবং যোগাযোগ স্থান
ঢাকা	০২-৯৭১৭৮৭৮	০২১৮০-২৪২১৭৯
শরীপনগর	০২-৭৬৫২৫৮	০২১৮০-২৪১৬৫৮
গাঁথনালুক	০২-৯৩৫১৫২	০২১৭৭-২৪৭৬৫
মুন্ডিলুক	০২-৭১১০২৬৫	০২১১১-২৩৭৪৮৮
মুরৈলুক	০২-৭১০৫০৭১	০২১১০-২৪১৮৭১
মুরৈলুক	০২-৭১০৫১০৭	০২১১০-২০০৫১০৭
বিদ্যুলালুক	০২১-২৫১১২	০২১১-২০১৮১০
বিহুবাই	০২১-২৫১১০৭	০২১১-২০১৮১০
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১০৮	০২১১-২০১৮১০
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বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৮৭	০২১১-২০১৮১৭
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৮৮	০২১১-২০১৮১৮
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৮৯	০২১১-২০১৮১৯
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯০	০২১১-২০১৮১০
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯১	০২১১-২০১৮১১
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯২	০২১১-২০১৮১২
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯৩	০২১১-২০১৮১৩
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯৪	০২১১-২০১৮১৪
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯৫	০২১১-২০১৮১৫
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯৬	০২১১-২০১৮১৬
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯৭	০২১১-২০১৮১৭
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯৮	০২১১-২০১৮১৮
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১১৯৯	০২১১-২০১৮১৯
বৰিশাল	০২১-২৫১২০০	০২১১-২০১৮১০
সাতক্ষী	০২১-২০১০১০	০২১১-২০১৮১০

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Figure 6.7.13: District Legal and Aid Officers

ক্ৰ. নং	আইন সহজতা দাবকাৰী প্রতিষ্ঠান	ঠিকানা
১	জাতীয় যানবাহিকাৰ কমিশন	গুৱাখন পাইকা (১২ তলা) ৪, শহীদ সাধেশী মেলিমা পাইকীন সড়ক মুগ্ধলীক, ঢাকা-১২১১। ফোন: ৮৮০-১২-৯০০১১০, ৮৮০-১২-৯০০১১০ পোতোলাৰ সংস্থা: ৮৮০-১২-৯০০৩০৩০ কোচটাৰী: ৮৮-০২-৯০০৬০৩০ ফোন: ৮৮-০২-৯০০১০১১১ ওয়েবসাইট: www.nhrc.org.bd ই-মেইল: nhrc@nhrbd.gov.bd
২	জাতীয় আবিষ্কৃত সহজতা প্রদান সংস্থা	জাতীয় মহিলা সংস্থা ভাস (৮২ তলা) ১৪০, নিচ রেলিঙ রোড, ঢাকা-১০০০ ফোন: ৮৮-০২-৮০০১৯০০, ৮৮০-১১১১১১ ফোন: ৮৮-০২-৯-৯০৯১০০ শুলালোক: ১০৭১১২২২২২২২২ ওয়েবসাইট: www.nlaso.gov.bd ই-মেইল: info@nlaso.gov.bd
৩	আইন ও সালিশ কেন্দ্ৰ	৭/৭, কুক-বি লালীনামুক, ঢাকা-১২০৭ ফোন: ৮৮-০২-৮৮২৬৭০৩০, ৮৮২৬৭০৩০, ৮৮২৬৭০৪০ ফোন: ৮৮-০২-৮৮২৬৭০৩০ ওয়েবসাইট: www.askbd.org ই-মেইল: mail@blast.org.bd
৪	বাংলাদেশ লিপাল এইচ এক সার্কিসেস ট্ৰান্স (মাল্টি)	১/১ পাট্টওয়ালি রোড, কাবুলিল, ঢাকা-১০০০ ফোন: ৮৮-০২-৮৮০১০৬০৯, ৯০৯১০২৫ ৮৮০১০৯০৯

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Figure 6.7.14: Legal Service Provider

Case Page: The following figures 6.7.15 and 6.7.16 shows the Cases of Judiciary Management Systems. There are two types of cases one is a Civil case and another one is a Criminal case. On this page, they can see case-related information.

Case-# Number	Plaintiff-Name	Defendant-Name	Court-Name	Judge	Case-Summary
1 2394	Md. Kholil Uddin	Md. Korim Khan	Zillah Judge Court	Justice Md. Ariful Bari	The Judge decided to hive next hearing to this case is 23-03-2022./Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.
2 3764	Md. Rohim	Jalal uddin	Supreme	Justice Md.	After following the all documents the court of Justice Md. Shahabuddin

Figure 6.7.15: Civil case page

Case-# Number	Plaintiff-Name	Defendant-Name	Court-Name	Judge	Case-Details
1 6738	Md. Rohim Uddin	Md. Romiz Mia	Supreme Court	Justice Md. Shariful Islam	After following the all documents the court of Justice Md. Shahabuddin Mia decided to give 20 years preson to the Plaintiff. Go to Settings to activate Windows.
2 2283	Md. Jamal	Jalal uddin	Supreme	Justice Md.	The Judge decided to hive next hearing to this case is 27-03-2022.

Figure 6.7.16: Criminal case page

Information page:

The following figures 6.7.17, 6.7.18, 6.7.19, 6.7.20, 6.7.21, 6.7.22, 6.7.23, 6.7.24 show the Different court judges and advocated information, Reports, and news and its description.

This screenshot shows the 'Supreme Court Judges' section of the website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Tres Amigos' and 'Admin' on the left, and 'Home', 'Court & Court Rules', 'Laws', 'Guidelines', 'Cases', 'Information', 'Notice', and 'Portal' on the right. Below the navigation is a title 'Supreme Court Judges'. Underneath it, a sub-section titled 'Appellate Division' is visible. A table titled 'All Judges' lists two entries:

#	Name	Phone	Message
1	Justice Md. Shahabuddin Mia	018376262	Never judge someone by the opinion of others.
2	Justice Md. Zakaria Khan	018737388	Every time I judge someone else, I reveal an unhealed part of myself.

At the bottom of the page, there's a link 'High Court Division' and a watermark 'Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.'

Figure 6.7.17: Supreme Court Judges

This screenshot shows the 'Subordinate Courts Judges' section of the website. The layout is similar to Figure 6.7.17, with the same navigation bar at the top. The main title is 'Subordinate Courts Judges'. Below it, a sub-section titled 'All Judges of District Judge Court' is shown. It includes a bulleted list of courts: 'District Judge Court' and 'Chief Judicial Magistrate Court'. A table titled 'All Judges of District Judge Court' lists two entries:

#	Name	Phone	Quotes
1	Justice Md. Shahabuddin Mia	018376262	Easy to judge the mistakes of others, difficult to recognize our own mistakes.
2	Justice Md. Zakaria Khan	018737388	When someone judges you, it isn't actually about you. It's about them and their own insecurities, limitations, and needs.

At the bottom of the page, there's a link 'Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.'

Figure 6.7.18: Subordinate Court Judges

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing judges. At the top, there's a dark header bar with the text "Tres Amigos" and "Admin". Below it, another header bar displays "Judiciary Management System Of Bangladesh" and a navigation menu with links for Home, Court & Court Rules, Laws, Guidelines, Cases, Information, Notice, and Portal. The main content area has a title "Tribunals Judges" and a sub-section "All Judges". A table lists two judges with columns for #, Name, Phone, and Quotes. The quotes are as follows:

#	Name	Phone	Quotes
1	Justice Md. Sifqur Mia	018376262	Everyone has untold stories of pain and sadness that make them love and live a little differently than you do. Stop judging, instead try to understand.
2	Justice Md. Rofik Khan	018737388	Judging others is just wasting your time, giving your advice to men who don't pay.

In the bottom right corner of the content area, there's a watermark that says "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows."

Figure 6.7.19: Tribunals Judges

This screenshot shows the "Supreme Court Advocates" page. The layout is similar to Figure 6.7.19, with a dark header and a main content area titled "Supreme Court Advocates". It includes a section for "Appellate Devision" and "All Advocates". A table lists two advocates with columns for #, Name, Phone, and Chamber. The chamber details are:

#	Name	Phone	Chamber
1	Advocate Romiz Mia	018376262	Dhaka, Jhigatola
2	Advocate Khairul Amin	018737388	Dhaka, Bongshal

At the bottom left, there's a link "High Court Devision". In the bottom right corner, there's a watermark that says "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows."

Figure 6.7.20: Supreme Court Advocates

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing judicial advocates. At the top, there is a dark header bar with the text "Tres Amigos" and "Admin" on the left and right respectively. Below the header, a secondary navigation bar displays "Judiciary Management System Of Bangladesh" and links for "Home", "Court & Court Rules", "Laws", "Guidelines", "Cases", "Information", "Notice", and "Portal". The main content area has a title "Subordinate Courts Advocates" and a subtitle "All Advocates of District Judge Court". A table lists two advocates: Advocate Anupom Roy (Phone: 018376262, Chamber: Jhinaidah, Shurmagonj) and Advocate Hasanul Amin (Phone: 018737388, Chamber: Chandpur, Track Road). At the bottom right of the content area, there is a watermark-like message: "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows."

#	Name	Phone	Chamber
1	Advocate Anupom Roy	018376262	Jhinaidah, Shurmagonj
2	Advocate Hasanul Amin	018737388	Chandpur, Track Road

Figure 6.7.21: Subordinate Courts Advocates

This screenshot shows another page from the same judiciary management system. The header and navigation bar are identical to Figure 6.7.21. The main content area has a title "Tribunals Advocates" and a subtitle "All Advocates of Tribunal". A table lists two advocates: Advocate Rofiq jaman (Phone: 018376262, Chamber: Dhaka, kurmitola) and Advocate Rabya Amin (Phone: 018737388, Chamber: Dhaka, Bongshal). Like the previous page, it includes a "Activate Windows" watermark at the bottom right.

#	Name	Phone	Chamber
1	Advocate Rofiq jaman	018376262	Dhaka, kurmitola
2	Advocate Rabya Amin	018737388	Dhaka, Bongshal

Figure 6.7.22: Tribunal Advocates

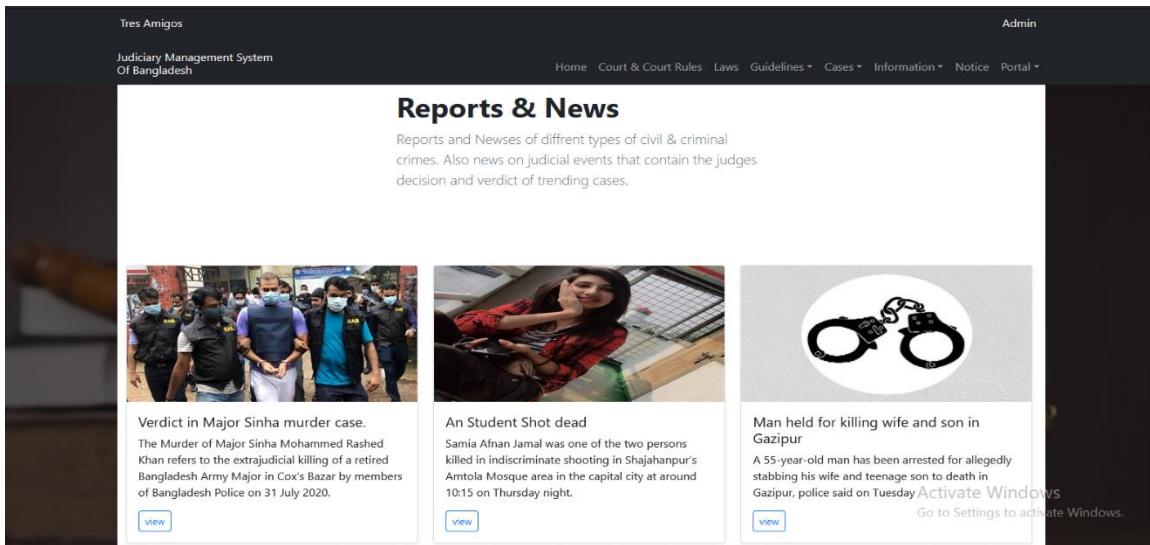


Figure 6.7.23: Reports and News

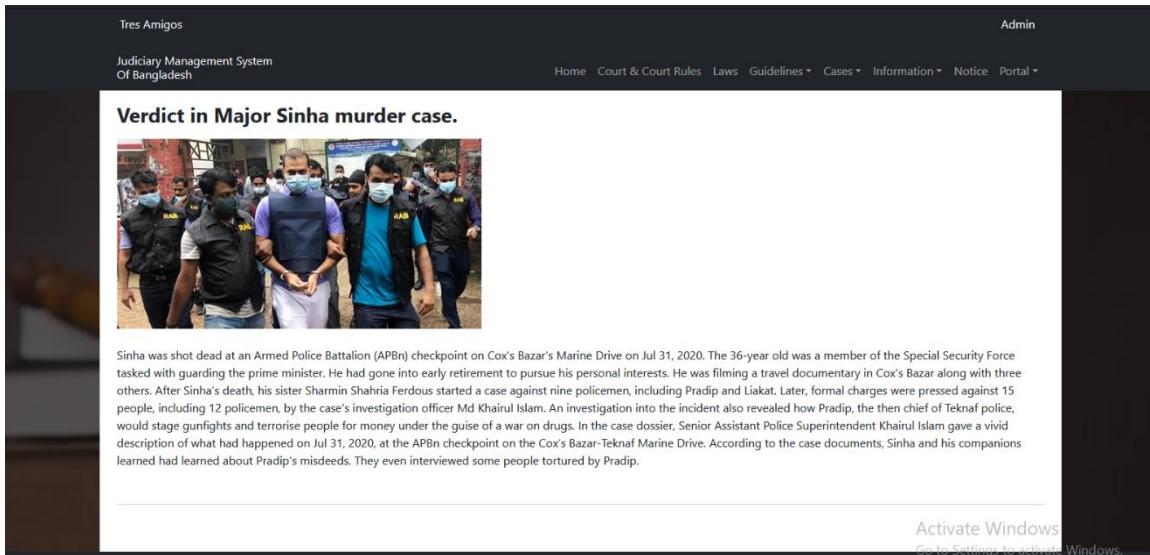


Figure 6.7.24: Reports and news Description

Notice Board: The following figure 6.7.25 shows the notice board.

The screenshot shows a dark-themed web interface for a judiciary management system. At the top, there's a header with 'Tres Amigos' and 'Judiciary Management System Of Bangladesh' on the left, and 'Admin' on the right. A navigation bar below includes links for Home, Court & Court Rules, Laws, Guidelines, Cases, Information, Notice, and Portal. The main content area is titled 'Notic Board'. It contains a search bar with a placeholder 'Search' and a blue 'Search' button. Below the search is a list titled '# First' with three items: 1. Transfer Notice of District and Sessions Judge or equivalent officers; 2. Instructions to follow the 'children Act, 2013'; 3. E-Application software for casual leave and station leave for judges of sub-ordinate court. At the bottom of the page, there are social media sharing icons (Facebook, Twitter, Google+, LinkedIn, and others), a general search bar with 'Search Here' and a 'Search' button, and a note about activating Windows.

Figure 6.7.25: Notice Board

Admin page: The following figure 6.7.26, 6.7.27 shows the admin login page and dashboard.

The screenshot shows the admin login page of the judiciary management system. It has a light gray background with a central login form. The form consists of two input fields: 'Email' and 'Password', both with placeholder text. Below these is a 'Remember me' checkbox with a checked status. A large green 'Sign in' button is centered below the checkboxes. At the bottom of the form, there is a link labeled 'Forgot password?'. The rest of the page is mostly blank white space.

Figure 6.7.26: Admin Log in Page

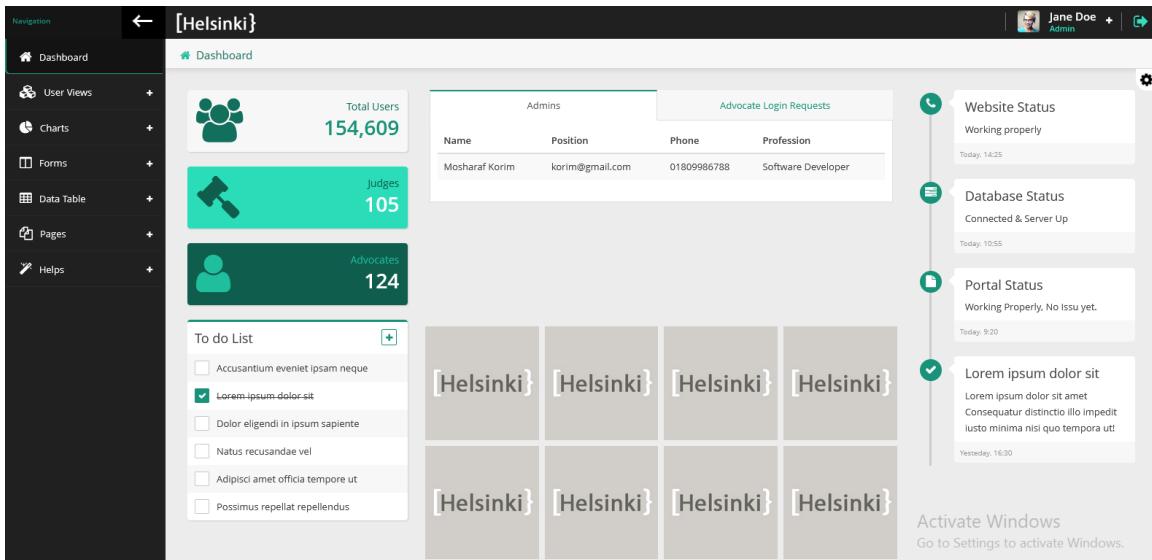


Figure 6.7.27: Admin Dashboard

Advocate Pages:

CREATE AN ACCOUNT

Your Name
 Your Address
 Phone No
 Your EmailAddress
 Give a Reference Number
 Password
 Repeat your password

I agree all statements in [Terms of service](#)

Register

Activate Windows
 Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Figure 6.7.28: Advocates create account page

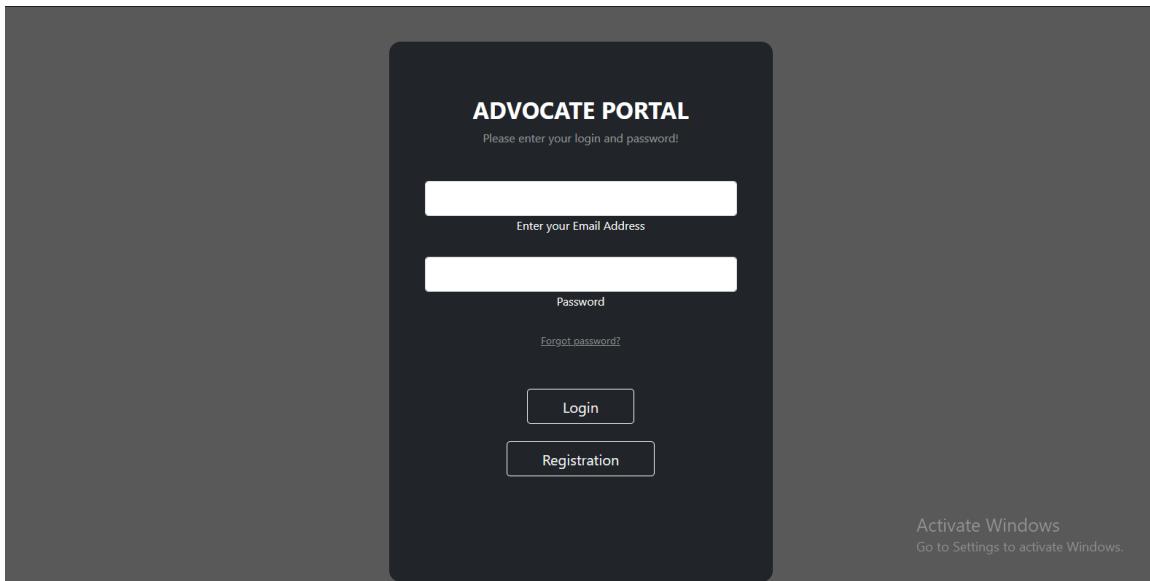


Figure 6.7.29: Advocates Log in Page

The screenshot shows the "Profile" section of the Advocate Portal. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Homepage, Dashboard, Profile (which is currently selected and highlighted in blue), Forms, Add Case Study, Files Table, Case Results, Help, and 404. The main content area has a header "Profile" and a breadcrumb "Home > Profile". It features a circular profile picture of a man with a beard and a yellow beanie, labeled "Khan. M. Minhaz Uddin". Below the profile picture is a summary section with the following details:
Email address: khan.kmmnhaz@gmail.com
Phone: 01710427591
Address: Chandpur
To the right of the summary are several input fields:
advocate Id: 292
Full Name: Khan. M. Minhaz Uddin
Address: Chandpur
Phone No: 01710427591
advocate Email: khan.kmmnhaz@gmail.com
Password: (redacted)
Country: Bangladesh
At the bottom right is a green "Update Profile" button. A watermark-like message "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows." is visible in the bottom right corner.

Figure 6.7.30: Advocates Profile

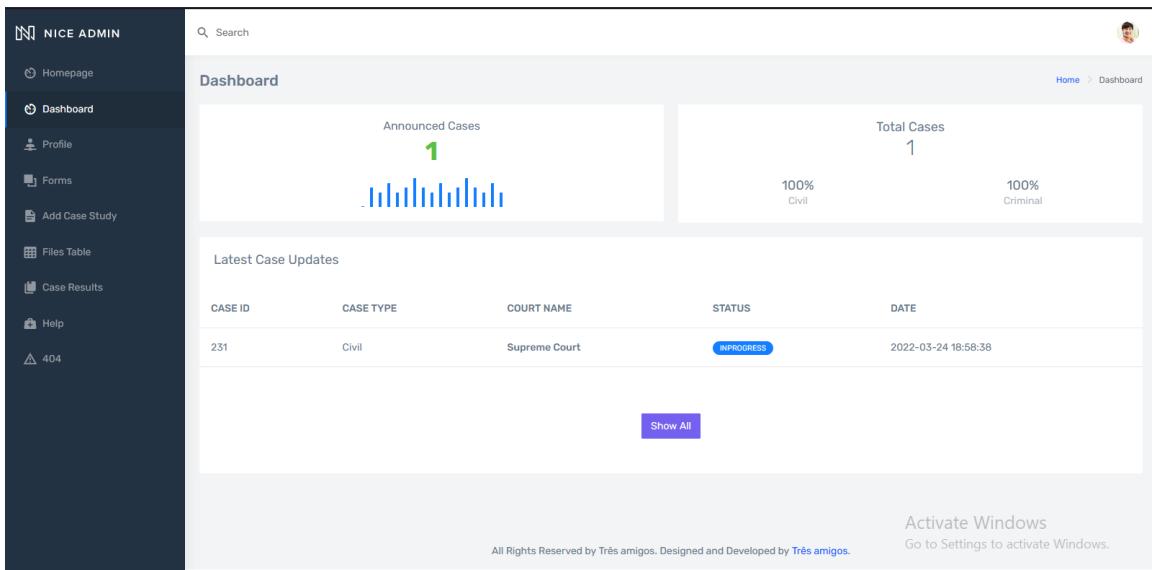


Figure 6.7.31: Advocates Dash-Board

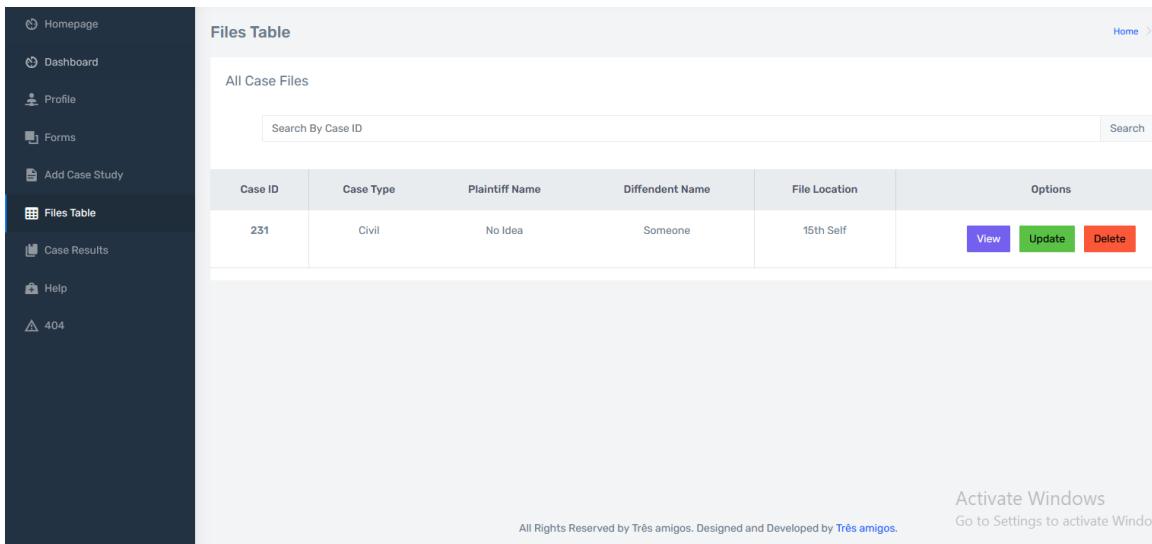


Figure 6.7.32: Advocates Files Table

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing legal cases. On the left is a dark sidebar menu with the following items:

- Homepage
- Dashboard
- Profile
- Forms
- Add Case Study
- Files Table** (highlighted in blue)
- Case Results
- Help
- 404

The main content area is titled "Files Table" and displays a table titled "All Case Files". The table has the following columns:

CASE ID	CASE TYPE	COURT NAME	STATUS	DATE	OPTION
231	Civil	Supreme Court	Ami jani na k ki korse	2022-03-24 18:58:38	View Details

At the bottom right of the main content area, there is a watermark-like message: "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Window". At the very bottom of the page, there is a footer message: "All Rights Reserved by Trés amigos. Designed and Developed by Trés amigos."

Figure 6.7.33: Advocate Add Case Study

This screenshot is identical to Figure 6.7.33, showing the "Files Table" interface for managing legal cases. The sidebar menu and the main content area with the case file table are the same. The watermark at the bottom right and the footer message at the bottom of the page are also present.

Figure 6.7.34: Advocate Case Result

Help Desk

Name
Write your name here

Designation
Write your designation here

Portal ID
Write the provided ID of your portal here

Email address
name@example.com

Example textarea
Write Your Query Here

All Rights Reserved by Très amigos. Designed and Developed by [Très amigos](#).

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Figure 6.7.35: Advocates Help Desk

Judges Page:

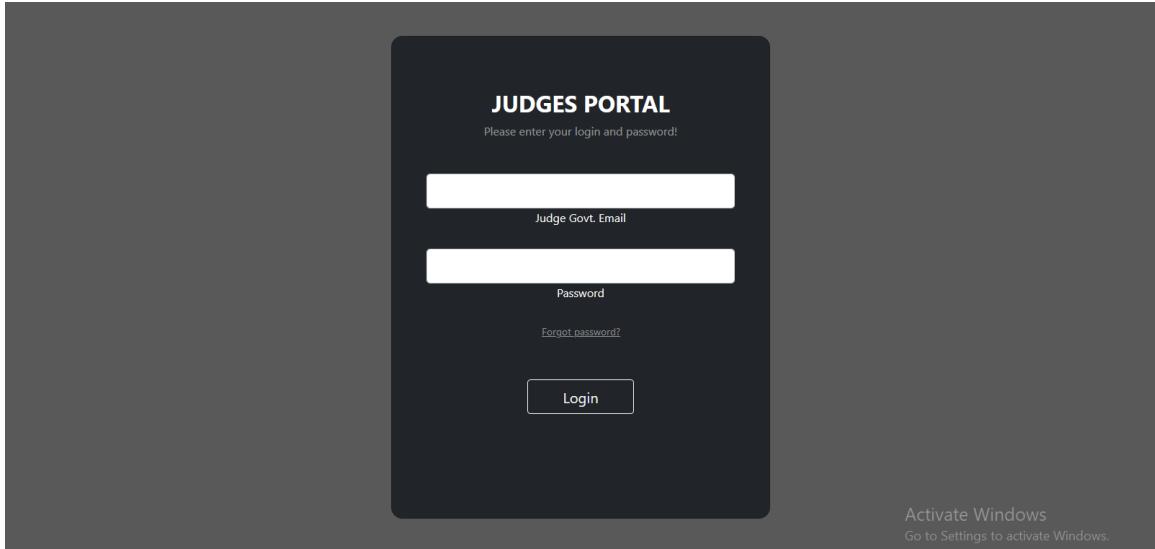


Figure 6.7.36: Judges Log in Page

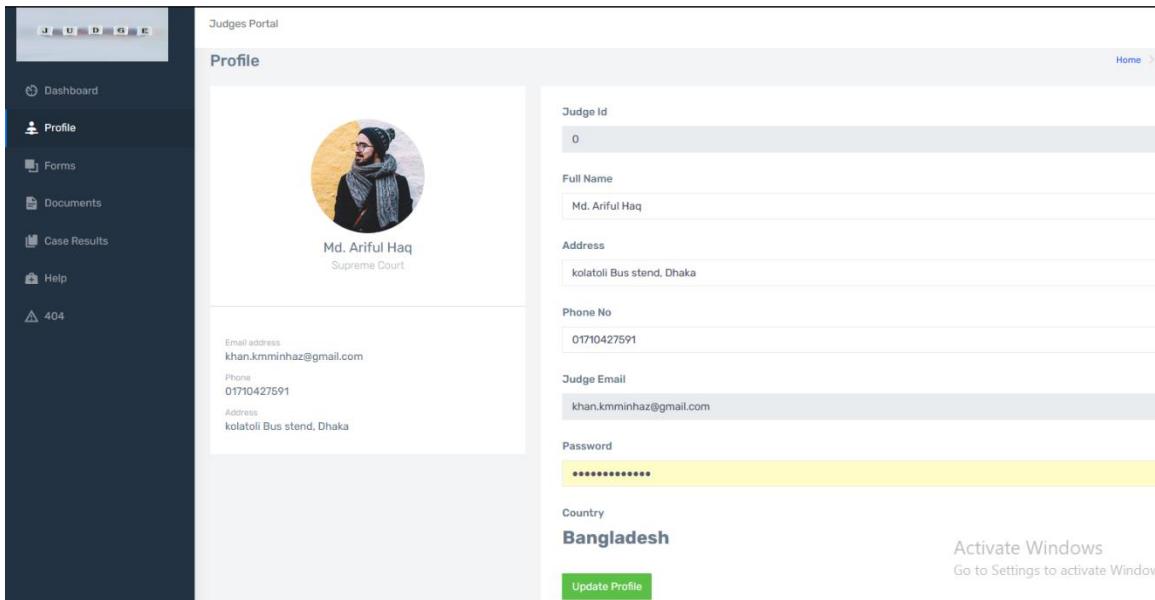


Figure 6.7.37: Judges Profile

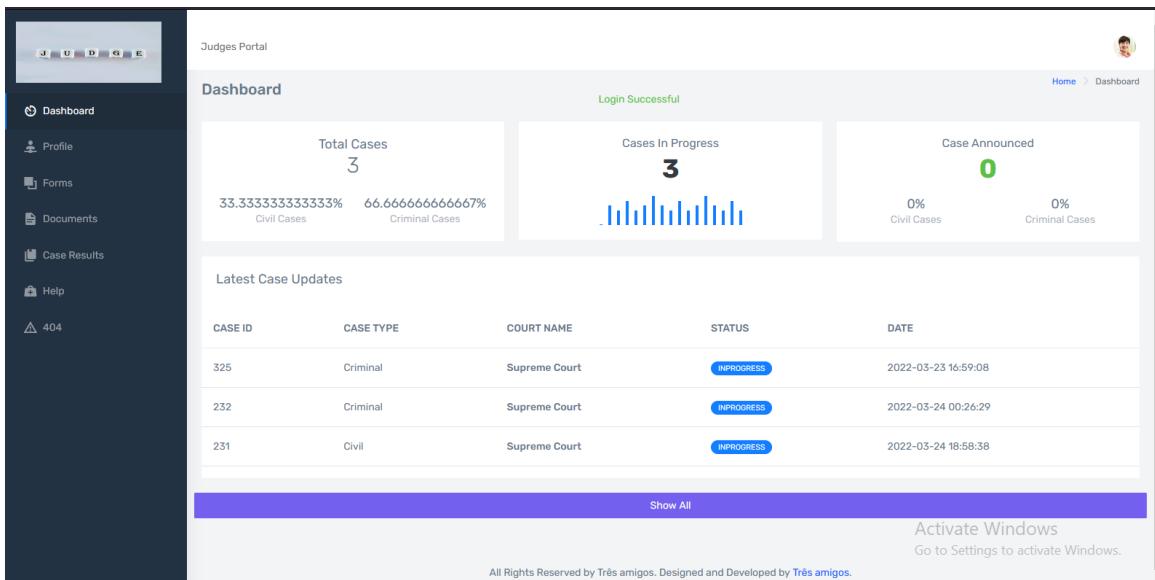


Figure 6.7.38: Judges Dashboard

Figure 6.7.39: Judge Add Case Summery

CASE ID	CASE TYPE	COURT NAME	STATUS	DATE	OPTION
231	Civil	Supreme Court	Ami jani na k ki korse	2022-03-24 18:58:38	View Details
232	Criminal	Supreme Court	Just Started	2022-03-24 00:26:29	View Details
325	Criminal	Supreme Court		2022-03-23 16:59:08	View Details

Figure 6.7.40: Judge Case Result

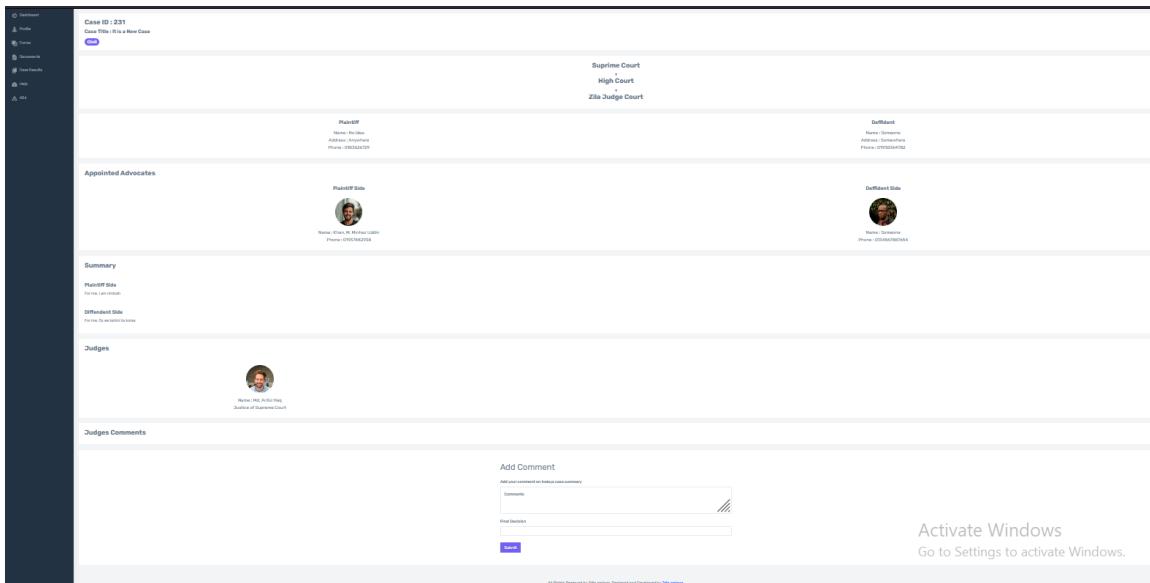


Figure 6.7.41: Judges Case View

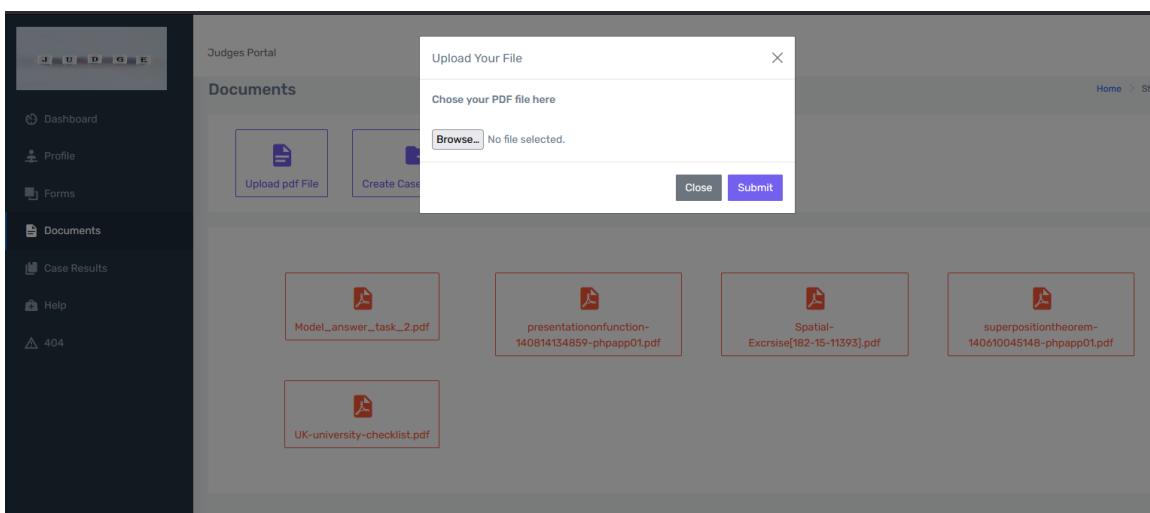


Figure 6.7.42: Judges Upload PDF

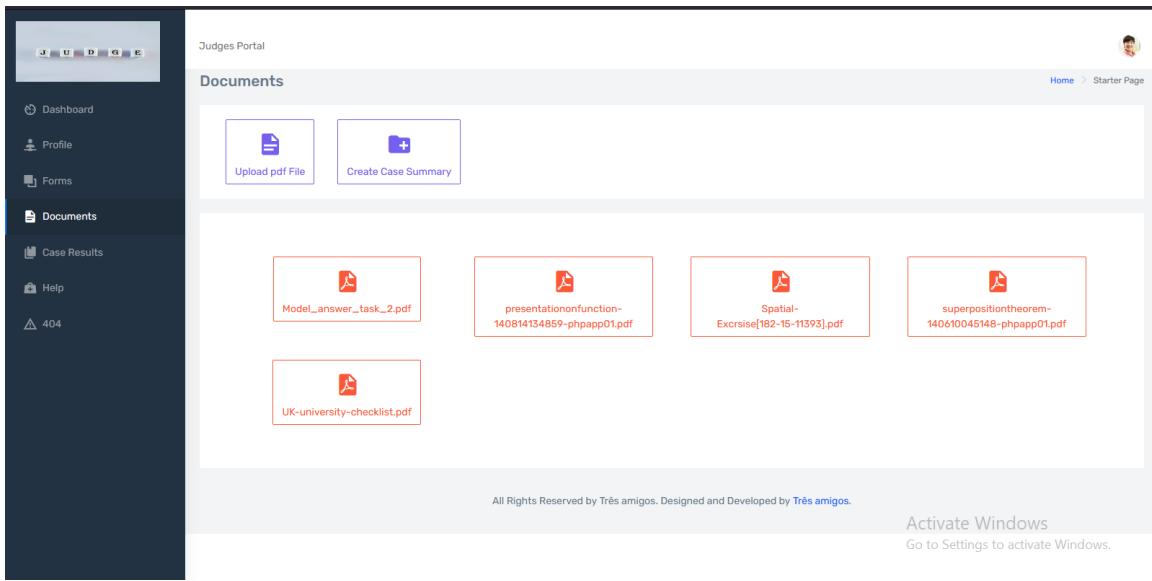


Figure 6.7.43: Judges Documentation

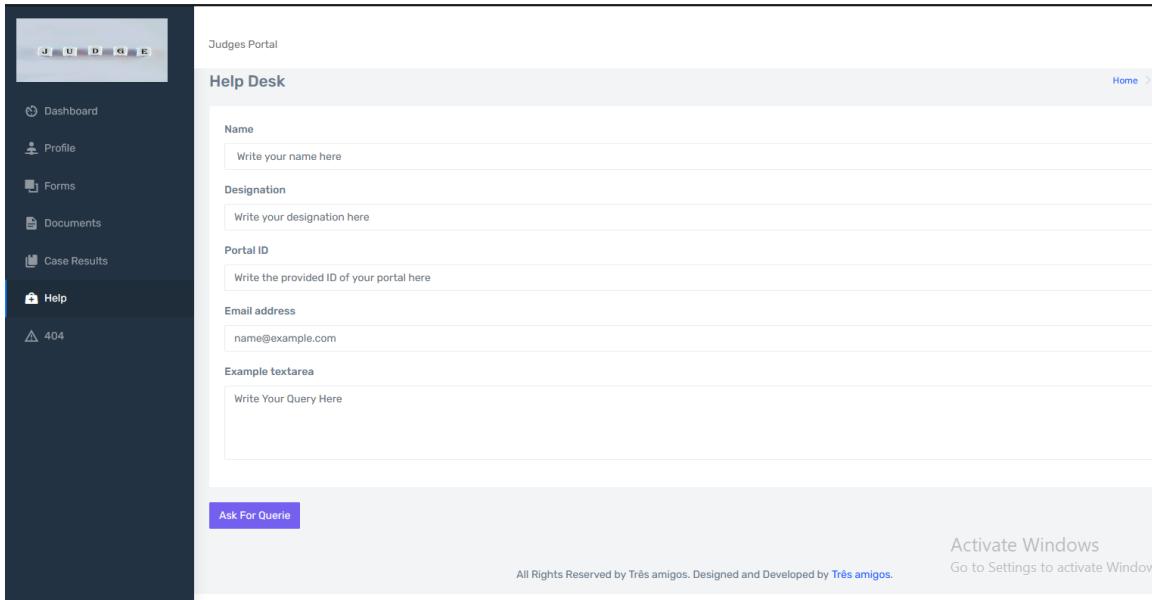


Figure 6.7.44: Judges Help Desk

CHAPTER 7

IMPACT ON SOCIETY, ENVIRONMENT, AND SUSTAINABILITY

7.1 Impact on society

The web-based judiciary management system can have a great impact on our society. It can efficiently improve the whole judiciary system. It resolves the manual file management system and it also helps ordinary people to gain knowledge about our judiciary system. In certain aspects, when this initiative is finished, it will benefit judges, lawyers, regular people, plaintiffs, and victims. Clients or people will be able to have access to case information at any time by just visiting the website. The webpage displays case information such as the hearing date, the suit number, the name of the judge who will hear the case, and so on. Judges and lawyers can keep track of their critical documents in their portals. [10]

7.2 Impact on environment

This project will have a significant positive societal impact. This website is incredibly easy to use for the educated general public, and it is quickly becoming a valuable resource for them. Anyone is welcome to use this website. Anyone can use this website to look for information such as the hearing date, the suit number, the name of the judge who will hear their case, and more. They can also learn about the legal system. Aside from this page, we have compiled a variety of relevant information from several legal websites. Nobody can receive any false information here because of this. As a result, there is no detrimental environmental impact.

7.3 Ethical Aspects

Ethical aspects must be maintained in implementing any project. It helps in fulfilling the main objectives and goals of any website. Some ethical aspects are→

- Because of containing many confidential information, files, and legal sources of government on our website, the admin has to be more careful, in the website's privacy policy.
- Admins must assess if all of the information on this website is correct or incorrect. Because every piece of knowledge has the potential to have a significant impact on society.
- All information and data should be double-checked and updated on a regular basis.
- The government should engage a responsible administrator to administer this website.

7.4 Sustainability Plan

The term "sustainability" for the judiciary management system refers to a determination of whether the program, in its current form, will suit the needs of all users now and in the future. The long-term viability of automated judicial management systems must be assessed from multiple perspectives. For example, in the future, if victims or plaintiffs need information about a case, such as the hearing date, the suit number, or the name of the judge who will hear the case, they will only need to visit our website, which will be a huge comfort for them. Another one is the judge's and lawyers' file management system. Here they didn't have to carry all the case-related files, instead, they only have to upload them.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

8.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The judiciary is the system of courts that explains and applies the law in the country. A country needs a digital system, for becoming a developing country. This project makes an initial step in developing the digital judiciary management system. This project encourages a country's judicial system to grow. It will give us a tremendous feeling and encourage us to reach our goals if everyone uses it and provides comments. In this project, all types of judicial files can be viewed, edited, and managed by the lawyers and judges by their priority level. Ordinary people can also access this system, from where they can collect their information. The flow of information allows for communication between the courts and the general public, in which clients and the general public are able to check on the status of a case online. The main purpose when we first decided to create an excellent judiciary administration system was to decrease the manual problem with this court system. Because there is currently no system that gathers all of the critical information from the judiciary in one location, we must create a system that can reduce this. Finally, with our devotion, time, and hard work, we have accomplished our job. We strive our hardest to ensure that this initiative achieves its stated goal.

8.2 Scope for Further Development

We are now working with the file management system for lawyers and judges, prioritizing case-related information upload and update sections, informative sections, and so on. Our system needs a function for communications (through email or message) between the judges and lawyers and also between the lawyers and practice lawyers, now it has only a comment section. In the future, we will seek to improve the Judiciary Management System by pursuing those choices. At the moment, we are doing our best to develop our website. We strive to build and modify if there is any room for improvement in the future.

The judicial system in our country is currently underdeveloped, thus we think that our proposal will help to improve it.

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- [14] Learn about Javapoint, available at << <https://www.javatpoint.com/database-design> >>, last accessed on 24-03-22 at 9:30 pm
- [15] Learn about Tibco, available at << <https://www.tibco.com/reference-center/what-is-a-logical-data-model> >>, last accessed on 24-03-22 at 10:00 pm
- [16] Learn about Wikipedia, available at << [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bootstrap_\(front-end_framework\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bootstrap_(front-end_framework)) >> ,last accessed on 24-03-22 at 11:00 pm

[17] Learn about Cybriant, available at << <https://cybriant.com/page/2/?cat=-1> >>, last accessed on 24-03-22 at 12:00 pm