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**Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App**

# ABSTRACT

Today, we want to shed light on an important issue that many women face: the challenges of navigating the legal process. It's no secret that women often suffer due to a lack of access to legal support. That's where our brand new application, the Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App, comes in. With this powerful tool, we aim to represent and address the problems faced by women in need of legal assistance. The modern game changer for women seeking legal support. Our innovative system provides a platform where women can easily connect with the best legal advocates for their specific case. Additionally, this app allows women to post their legal problems, giving any advocate the opportunity to offer assistance. With the Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App, finding the right legal support has never been easier.

# CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

Introducing the Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App: Empowering Women through Android and Web Applications In today's fast-paced world, it is crucial to have easy access to legal assistance, especially for women who often face unique challenges. To address this need, we are proud to introduce the Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App, a powerful tool that aims to empower women by providing easy access to legal aid through both Android and web applications.

Navigating the legal system can be complex and daunting, and women facing legal issues may often feel overwhelmed and uncertain about where to turn for help. This is where our innovative app comes in. By leveraging the power of technology, we have created a user-friendly platform that connects women with legal professionals who specialize in advocating for women's rights.

With the Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App, finding the right legal assistance has never been easier. Through the Android and web applications, users can search for legal advocates based on their specific needs and geographical location. Whether it's a case of domestic violence, discrimination, or any other legal matter, our app ensures that women can easily find the support they need, when they need it the most.

One of the key features of our app is its extensive database of legal advocates. Through meticulous research and collaboration with reputable legal organizations, we have curated a comprehensive directory of highly qualified lawyers and legal professionals who have demonstrated a deep commitment to supporting women's rights. This means that users can trust the reliability and expertise of the legal advocates they find through our app.

In addition to connecting women with legal advocates, our app also provides a platform for users to access valuable legal resources. We understand that knowledge is power, and by equipping women with the right information, we aim to empower them to make informed decisions regarding their legal issues. Users can access articles, guides, and other educational materials, ensuring that they are well-informed about their rights and the legal processes involved.

The Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App is designed with user convenience in mind. The intuitive interface and smooth navigation make it easy for users to search for legal assistance and access the resources they need. Whether you are on the go or at home, the app is accessible anytime, anywhere, ensuring that help is always just a few taps away.

Furthermore, our app respects the user's confidentiality. We understand the sensitive nature of legal issues, and privacy is of utmost importance to us. Users can be assured that their personal information and legal matters will be handled with the highest level of security and privacy.

The Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App is more than just a digital platform; it's a movement dedicated to leveling the legal playing field for women. As we delve deeper into its features and functionalities, we invite you to join us in our commitment to break the barriers to justice, empower women to stand strong, and advocate for a world where justice and equality prevail, regardless of gender. This application represents a significant stride towards a brighter and more equitable future for all women.

# 1.1 Objectives

Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App is its user-friendly interface, making it easy for women to search for advocates based on their location, expertise, and availability. Gone are the days of flipping through the yellow pages or spending hours searching the internet for the right legal representation . With just a few taps on their smartphones or clicks on their computers, women can now find a list of advocates who are ready to support them in their legal. The convenience and ease of using objectives will change the way you approach your daily tasks.

**1.2** **System Specifications**

**Hardware Requirements:-**

Processor : Intel 5

Installed memory (RAM) : 4 GB

Hard Disk : 500 GB

Operating System : Windows

**Software Requirements: -**

Front End: HTML5, CSS3, Bootstrap

Back End: PHP 8.1, MYSQL

Control End: Angular Java Script

**Android** **Tools**:

IDE: Android Studio

Android Emulator

xampp-win64-8.1

# CHAPTER 2 – LITERATURE REVIEW

* **Artificial Intelligence-Based System for Advocate Assistance**

India experienced it through the Digital Revolution several years ago; however, technology has never drastically altered other facets of society. This study is significant because if legal research is deficient, the implications of AI & Edge Devices to assist Advocates as legal rights which directly beneficial to the legal phenomenon. By implementing automation in lower courts, the judiciary may be able to overcome some of the substantial difficulties brought along by arrears, caseloads, delays, client interaction, etc. Although: there are many facets to these problems, improvements in increased performance, coherence, transparency, & speed that coming innovations of Industry 4.0 might offer might greatly enhance and relieve problems to retrieve this problem Edge Device can assist the advocate, This AI-based device is an innovative one which is connected to the database. In the Advocate office, the client come to the Office this system talks to the client & listens to the whole facts and circumstances of the case & this device tells the relevant Act which would be applicable in the related case and also provide a printed copy This study signifies the impact, outcome coming out of the device is effective and how this device functions under the legal system.

* **Analysis of Woman Safety Parameters in Smart and Non-Smart Cities**

Today's world is the era of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Due to this the demands of people and industry is growing day by day. So quality of service in cities and urban area is greatly affected. Both Government and private organizations took initiatives to migrate traditional cities into Smart cities. Development of Smart cities is focused by parameters: Technology, Safety, Privacy, Education, Unemployment, Crime, Health, Social, Legal, Economic, Traffic and Sustainability. Smart cities are considered safer cities against non-smart cities. These cities utilizes ‘enterprise’ LTE (eLTE) technology, a private adaptation of the 4G/5G (LTE) networks, IoT technology, secure wireless broadband connectivity etc for their advancement. These Smart cities are providing best resources to the people but Women Safety, Crime and Violence is still a big challenge. Weather a city is smart or non-smart, the crime against women is never ended. However, in reality cases like rape, harassment, teasing, sexual assault, molestation, domestic violence etc. increases very rapidly. Many preventive laws and measures have been taken to stop these worst activities. Still the measures have not affected the growing rate of such crimes. India has entered into digital world, but still women are scared to employ safety measures that can help them in troubled situation. Many cities are now developed into Smart cities but safety of women safety is still a increasing concern. In this context, Government has developed various devices and applications but still there is a need to develop an efficient system using latest technology like Machine Learning, Data Science etc. The paper analysis various feature and dimensions of Women Safety and Smart city.

* **Approaches for information retrieval in legal documents**

With crimes increasing at an alarming rate, it becomes essential to impart justice to the victims readily. To come to a final decision, lawyers need to study several previous judgments for research purposes. Reducing the time spent on research can speed up the judicial process drastically. The time consumption mostly happens in two areas - searching for the right document and understanding that document. To start with, being able to get hold of the appropriate judgments or other legal documents is the most essential task for any legal professional, especially lawyers. Once a document is obtained, the next most integral and inevitable task is to read and re-read it, and come to necessary as well as needful conclusions after a comprehensive analysis. To resolve the first issue, there is a need for an efficient search system which can provide searching options based upon multiple views. This system is an effort at improving the search for users by providing them with search options based upon either the semantics of the word or based upon the IPC sections. It is important that laymen can access all the related judgments by entering just one keyword or phrase without bothering about the legal jargon. Post retrieval of documents, the lengthy texts have to be scrutinized for meaningful inferences. To reduce the time spent in reading texts, we intend to present the information in the judgments visually through semantic networks. Lawyers will be benefitted by this system because it will enable them to skip the complexity of the often verbose language of the legal documents. This IR System provides the features of semantic and IPC section based search to users, deriving information from semantic networks that are representative of the documents, so that a more efficient search system on legal documents can be put in place.

* **Challenges of Cybercrimes to Implementation of Legal Framework**

With the progressing technology there is a new breed of crimes that is capable of crossing geographical boundaries. Regulatory authorities and legal reforms do not have much capacity to control these crimes. Pakistan as developing country, is determined to follow legal and regulatory frameworks to control cyber terrorism. With emergence of 4G technology, people of Pakistan are venturing into online business and social media entertainment or communication, with rising number of cybercrimes every day. The need to completely eliminate cybercrimes hazard is becoming more important. This study is conducted on the subjects which were either part of victimization by cybercrimes or could identify some of the steps to stop cyberterrorism. The reasons include lack of awareness about cybercrimes, unemployment, lack of education and less implementation of cyber laws. The effects of cybercrimes on the society include reducing the personal growth of people both moral and economical, wastage of time and misrepresentation to the country's image. It also includes financial damages to large business. This research also focuses the awareness regarding offences to control the cybercrimes in Pakistan in context with legal reforms and cyber laws. Cyber act is the law for prevention of electronic crime act 2016. There is strong need of increasing social campaigns and against cybercrimes. People should adopt strong security measures to prevent themselves from cyber thieves.

# 2.1Existing Solution:

In the absence of the Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App, the existing system typically involves traditional methods for seeking legal assistance, both for women and advocates:

1. For Users (Women Seeking Legal Assistance):

- Users typically rely on word-of-mouth referrals, recommendations from friends or family, or general online searches to find legal advocates.

- Finding specialized advocates can be challenging, and users might not have access to a wide range of options.

- Communication with potential advocates is primarily through phone calls or in-person visits, making the process time-consuming and less convenient.

2. For Advocates:

- Advocates often rely on traditional marketing methods, such as law firm websites or referrals, to attract clients.

- They may not have a centralized platform to reach out to potential clients, especially those who are facing specific women's legal issues.

- The process of verifying the legitimacy of clients can be cumbersome and time-consuming.

**Disadvantages of Existing System:**

* **Reliance on technology**: The app relies heavily on technology, which can be a drawback for those who are not comfortable or familiar with using Android devices or web applications. This may limit access for some women who do not have the necessary means or technological literacy.
* **Limited geographical coverage:** The app's effectiveness may be limited to specific regions or countries. It may not have an extensive database of legal advocates in certain areas, making it less useful for women in those regions.
* **Dependence on user reviews**: The app's success relies on user-generated reviews and ratings. While this can provide helpful insights, it also leaves room for potential biases or inaccurate information, which may affect the reliability of the advocate search results.
* **Privacy concerns**: Using the app requires sharing personal information, which may raise privacy concerns for some users. Although efforts are made to ensure data security, there is always a risk of data breaches or unauthorized access.

**2.2 Proposed Solution:**

The "Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App" introduces a modern, efficient, and user-friendly platform for connecting women in need of legal assistance with qualified advocates. Here's an overview of the proposed system:

**1. For Users (Women Seeking Legal Assistance):**

- Users can easily register on the app and create accounts, providing their details and legal issues.

- They can search for advocates based on various criteria, such as specialization and location, making it easier to find the right legal support.

- Users can post their legal problems, including specific details, and receive assistance from qualified advocates.

- Communication with advocates is streamlined through in-app messaging, enhancing convenience and security.

- Users can receive help requests from advocates and choose the most suitable advocate for their case.

**2. For Advocates:**

- Advocates can register on the platform, create detailed profiles, and showcase their qualifications and expertise.

- Admins verify advocate profiles to ensure legitimacy and trustworthiness.

- Advocates can search for women's legal problems posted by users and offer assistance, including sending help requests.

- The app provides tools for advocates to manage their profiles, track interactions, and potentially offer paid legal services.

- Reviews and ratings from users help advocates build a positive reputation on the platform.

**3. For Admins:**

- Admins have access to a secure admin panel where they can log in and manage the platform.

- They can review and approve advocate profiles, ensuring that only qualified advocates are listed.

- Admins can view user details and monitor platform activity to maintain a safe and efficient environment.

In summary, the proposed system revolutionizes the way women seek legal assistance and how advocates connect with potential clients. It provides a centralized, secure, and user-friendly platform that addresses the challenges of navigating the legal process for women, ultimately making it easier for them to access legal support while offering advocates a platform to expand their reach and provide assistance effectively.

**Advantages of Proposed System:**

* **Accessibility**: The app allows women to easily access legal assistance and find advocates through their Android devices or web browsers. This convenience ensures that support is readily available whenever it is needed.
* **Time-saving**: By using this app, women can save time spent on searching for legal assistance. The app provides a comprehensive database of advocates, making it quick and efficient to find the right professional for their specific needs.
* **Increased options**: The app offers a wide range of legal advocates, allowing women to choose from a diverse pool of professionals. This ensures that they can find someone who specializes in their particular legal issue and aligns with their personal preferences.

# CHAPTER 3 OVERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

**System Modules**

**Admin**

* Login
* Approve Advocate Profile
* View User Details

**Advocate**

* Register
* Login
* Create Profile
* Update/Delete Profile
* Search women problem
* My Profile

**User**

* Register
* Login
* Search Advocate
  + Search City, area wise
* Post Problem
* Update/Delete Problem
* My Profile

## 3.1 Module Description

The system after careful analysis has been identified to be presented with the following modules **Advocate, Administrator and User.**

**Admin:**

1. Login:

- Description: This module allows the admin to log in securely to access the admin panel and perform administrative tasks.

2. Approve Advocate Profile:

- Description: Admins can review and approve advocate profiles after verifying their credentials to ensure the legitimacy of advocates on the platform.

3. View User Details:

- Description: This module enables the admin to view user details, helping to manage and monitor user activity on the platform.

**Advocate:**

1. Register:

- Description: Advocates can create accounts by providing necessary information and credentials to join the platform.

2. Login:

- Description: Advocates can log in securely to access their accounts and provide their legal services.

3. Create Profile:

- Description: Advocates can create and update their profiles, including qualifications, areas of expertise, and contact information.

4. Update/Delete Profile:

- Description: This module allows advocates to edit or remove their profiles as needed.

5. Search Women Problem:

- Description: Advocates can search for women's legal problems posted by users and offer assistance. This includes sending help requests.

6. My Profile:

- Description: Users can manage their profiles, update personal information, and view their interaction history on the platform.

**User:**

1. Register:

- Description: Users can register on the platform by providing their details, creating an account to seek legal assistance.

2. Login:

- Description: Users can log in securely to access their accounts and post legal issues or search for advocates.

3. Search Advocate:

- Description: Users can search for advocates based on various criteria, such as specialization or location.

4. Search City, Area Wise:

- Description: Users can narrow down their search for advocates by specifying city or area preferences.

5. Post Problem:

- Description: Users can post their legal problems, providing details to seek assistance from advocates.

6. Update/Delete Problem:

- Description: Users can edit or remove their posted problems as needed.

7. My Profile:

- Description: Users can manage their profiles, update personal information, and view their interaction history on the platform.

# CHAPTER 4 – DESIGN

Design is the first step in the development phase for any techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization.

Once the software requirements have been analyzed and specified the software design involves three technical activities - design, coding, implementation and testing that are required to build and verify the software.

The design activities are of main importance in this phase, because in this activity, decisions ultimately affecting the success of the software implementation and its ease of maintenance are made. These decisions have the final bearing upon reliability and maintainability of the system. Design is the only way to accurately translate the customer’s requirements into finished software or a system.

Design is the place where quality is fostered in development. Software design is a process through which requirements are translated into a representation of software. Software design is conducted in two steps. Preliminary design is concerned with the transformation of requirements into data.

## 4.1UML Diagrams:

UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a language for specifying, visualizing and documenting the system. This is the step while developing any product after analysis. The goal from this is to produce a model of the entities involved in the project which later need to be built. The representation of the entities that are to be used in the product being developed need to be designed.

There are various kinds of methods in software design:

* Use case Diagram
* Sequence Diagram
* Collaboration Diagram

**4.1.1Usecase Diagrams**:

Use case diagrams model behavior within a system and helps the developers understand of what the user require. The stick man represents what’s called an actor. Use case diagram can be useful for getting an overall view of the system and clarifying that can do and more importantly what they can’t do.

Use case diagram consists of use cases and actors and shows the interaction between the use case and actors.

* The purpose is to show the interactions between the use case and actor.
* To represent the system requirements from user’s perspective.
* An actor could be the end-user of the system or an external system. 



****

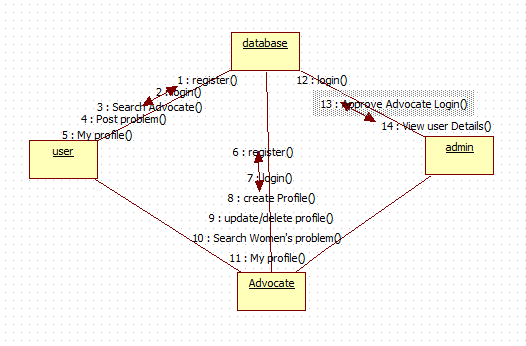
**4.1.2 Sequence Diagram:**

Sequence diagram and collaboration diagram are called INTERACTION DIAGRAMS. An interaction diagram shows an interaction, consisting of set of objects and their relationship including the messages that may be dispatched among them.

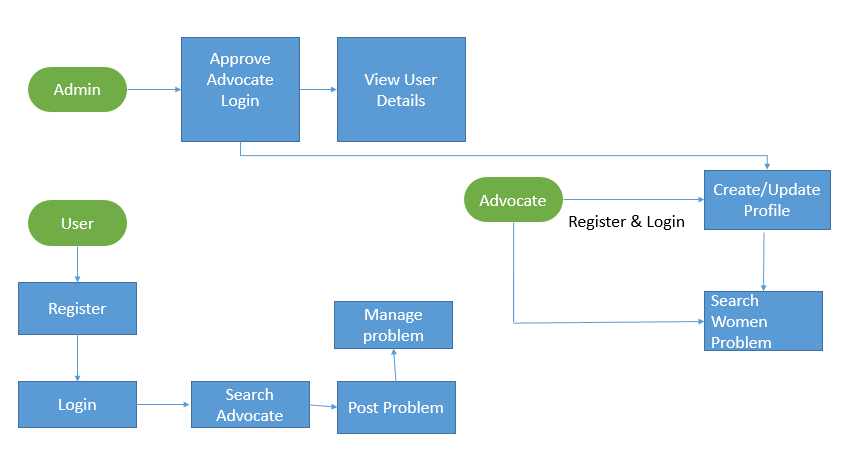
A sequence diagram is an introduction that empathizes the time ordering of messages. Graphically a sequence diagram is a table that shows objects arranged along the X-axis and messages ordered in increasing time along the Y-axis. 

**4.1.3 Collaboration Diagram:**

A **collaboration diagram** is a type of visual presentation that shows how various software objects interact with each other within an overall IT architecture and how users can benefit from this **collaboration**. A **collaboration diagram** often comes in the form of a visual chart that resembles a flow chart.



**4.1.4 Architecture Design**



**4.1.5. Data Flow Diagram**

**0-Level DFD**

Search the Women’s problem

Use

**Advocate**

**App User**

**1-LEVEL DFD**

All database

**App User**

**2-Level DFD**

Business database

**App User**

User Registration

User Login

Search Advocate

Advocate Registration

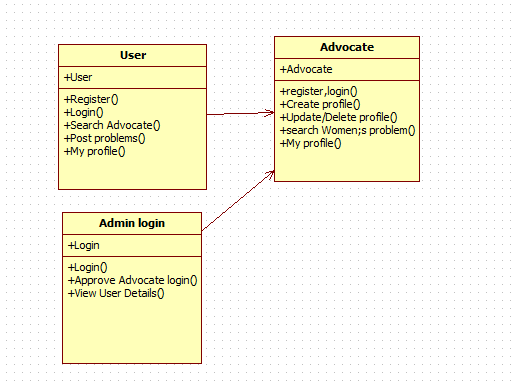
Advocate Login

Search Advocate

My profile

Create profile

**4.1.6 Class Diagram**



**4.1.7 Table Design**

**User Register & Login**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| User ID | Name | Email Id | Password | Mobile | Address | City | Question 1 | Question 2 |
| Int | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Primary key |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Advocate Register & Login**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| User ID | Name | Email Id | Password | Mobile | Address | City | Question 1 | Question 2 |
| Int | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Primary key |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Admin Login**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| User ID | Email Id | Password |
| Int | Varchar | Varchar |
| 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Primary key |  |  |

**Advocate profile Details**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| User ID | Name | Practice areas | Experience | About | Languages | Courts | Address | Enrolment Number | Mobile |
| Int | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Primary key |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

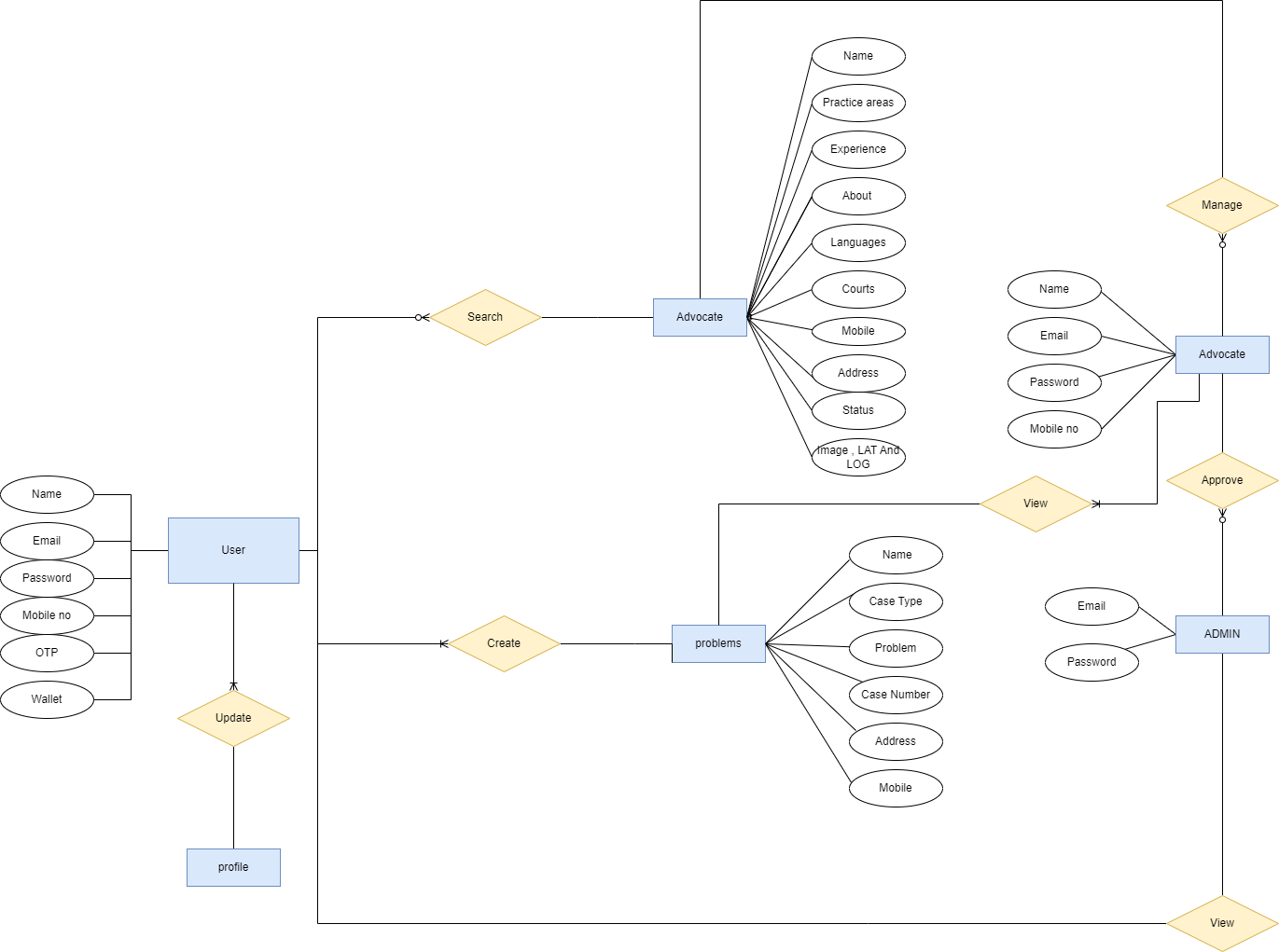
**User probles**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| User ID | Name | Case Type | Problem | Case No | Address | Mobile |
| Int | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Primary key |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Feedback Details**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| User ID | User Email | Name | Feedback |
| Int | Varchar | Varchar | Varchar |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Primary key |  |  |  |

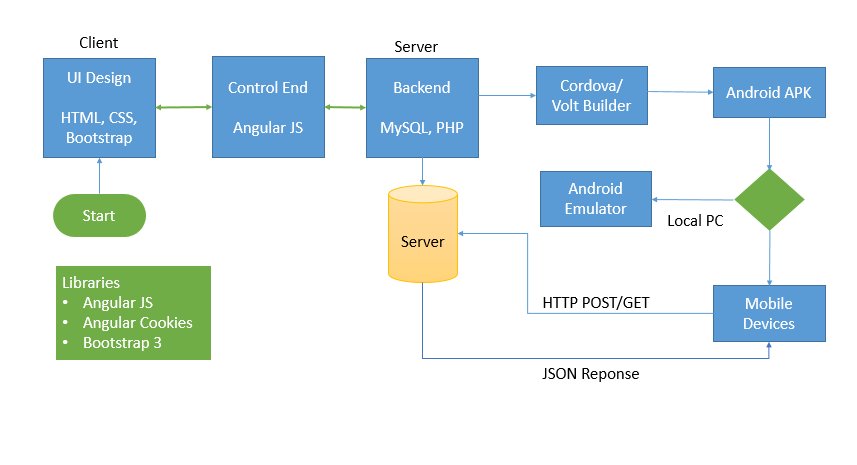
**4.1.8 ER Design**



**4.1.8 Activity Design**



**4.1.9 Workflow Diagram**



# 

# CHAPTER 5 – OUTPUT SCREENSHORT

# CHAPTER 6 – IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

## 6.1 Introduction to Html Framework

Hyper Text Markup Language, commonly referred to as HTML, is the standard [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) used to create [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page). Along with [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets), and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript), HTML is a cornerstone technology used to create web pages, as well as to create user interfaces for mobile and [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_applications). [Web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) can read HTML files and render them into visible or audible web pages. HTML describes the structure of a [website](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website) [semantically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic) along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language, rather than a [programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language).

[HTML elements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element) form the building blocks of HTML pages. HTML allows [images](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Img_(HTML_element)) and other objects to be embedded and it can be used to create [interactive forms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fieldset). It provides a means to create [structured documents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_document) by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, [links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink), quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using [angle brackets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bracket#Angle_brackets). Tags such as <img /> and <input /> introduce content into the page directly. Others such as <p>...</p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed [scripts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) written in languages such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) which affect the behavior of HTML web pages. HTML markup can also refer the browser to [Cascading Style Sheets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) (CSS) to define the look and layout of text and other material.

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the standard [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) for creating [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) and [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application). With [Cascading Style Sheets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) (CSS) and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-1) [Web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) receive HTML documents from a [webserver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Webserver) or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page [semantically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic) and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

[HTML elements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element) are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, [images](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Img_%28HTML_element%29) and other objects, such as [interactive forms,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fieldset) may be embedded into the rendered page. It provides a means to create [structured documents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_document) by denoting structural [semantics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantics) for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, [links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink), quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using [angle brackets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bracket#Angle_brackets). Tags such as <img /> and <input /> introduce content into the page directly. Others such as <p>...</p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a [scripting language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) which affect the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) (W3C), maintainer of both the HTML and the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-deprecated-2)

In 1980, physicist [Tim Berners-Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Berners-Lee), a contractor at [CERN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CERN), proposed and prototyped [ENQUIRE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ENQUIRE), a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an [Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet)-based [hypertext](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext) system.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-3) Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990. That year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems engineer [Robert Cailliau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Cailliau) collaborated on a joint request for funding, but the project was not formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-4) from 1990 he listed[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-5) "some of the many areas in which hypertext is used" and put an encyclopedia first.

The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first mentioned on the Internet by Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-tagshtml-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-7) It describes 18 elements comprising the initial, relatively simple design of HTML. Except for the hyperlink tag, these were strongly influenced by [SGMLguid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SGMLguid), an in-house [Standard Generalized Markup Language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Generalized_Markup_Language) (SGML)-based documentation format at CERN. Eleven of these elements still exist in HTML 4.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-8)

HTML is a [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) that [web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) use to interpret and [compose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typesetting) text, images, and other material into visual or audible web pages. Default characteristics for every item of HTML markup are defined in the browser, and these characteristics can be altered or enhanced by the web page designer's additional use of [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets). Many of the text elements are found in the 1988 ISO technical report TR 9537 Techniques for using SGML, which in turn covers the features of early text formatting languages such as that used by the [RUNOFF command](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TYPSET_and_RUNOFF) developed in the early 1960s for the [CTSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compatible_Time-Sharing_System) (Compatible Time-Sharing System) operating system: these formatting commands were derived from the commands used by typesetters to manually format documents. However, the SGML concept of generalized markup is based on elements (nested annotated ranges with attributes) rather than merely print effects, with also the separation of structure and markup; HTML has been progressively moved in this direction with CSS.

Berners-Lee considered HTML to be an application of SGML. It was formally defined as such by the [Internet Engineering Task Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Engineering_Task_Force) (IETF) with the mid-1993 publication of the first proposal for an HTML specification, the "Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)" Internet Draft by Berners-Lee and [Dan Connolly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dan_Connolly_%28computer_scientist%29), which included an SGML [Document Type Definition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Type_Definition) to define the grammar.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-9)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-10) The draft expired after six months, but was notable for its acknowledgment of the [NCSA Mosaic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_%28web_browser%29) browser's custom tag for embedding in-line images, reflecting the IETF's philosophy of basing standards on successful prototypes.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-raymond-11) Similarly, [Dave Raggett](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dave_Raggett)'s competing Internet-Draft, "HTML+ (Hypertext Markup Format)", from late 1993, suggested standardizing already-implemented features like tables and fill-out forms.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-html.2B-12)

After the HTML and HTML+ drafts expired in early 1994, the IETF created an HTML Working Group, which in 1995 completed "HTML 2.0", the first HTML specification intended to be treated as a standard against which future implementations should be based.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-13)

Further development under the auspices of the IETF was stalled by competing interests. Since 1996, the HTML specifications have been maintained, with input from commercial software vendors, by the [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) (W3C).[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-raggett-14) However, in 2000, HTML also became an international standard ([ISO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Organization_for_Standardization)/[IEC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Electrotechnical_Commission) 15445:2000). HTML 4.01 was published in late 1999, with further errata published through 2001. In 2004, development began on HTML5 in the [Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Hypertext_Application_Technology_Working_Group) (WHATWG), which became a joint deliverable with the W3C in 2008, and completed and standardized on 28 October 2014.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML#cite_note-15)

## 6.2 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

CSS is a [style sheet language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language) used for describing the [presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics) of a document written in a [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language). Although most often used to set the visual style of [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) and user interfaces written in [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [XHTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XHTML), the language can be applied to any [XML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML) document, including [plain XML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plain_Old_XML), [SVG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalable_Vector_Graphics) and[XUL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XUL), and is applicable to rendering in [speech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech_synthesis), or on other media. Along with HTML and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript), CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_applications), and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

CSS is designed primarily to enable [the separation of document content from document presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separation_of_presentation_and_content), including aspects such as the [layout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout), [colors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color), and [fonts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface). This separation can improve content [accessibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility), provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple HTML pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content, such as [semantically insignificant tables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tableless_web_design) that were widely used to format pages before consistent CSS rendering was available in all major browsers. CSS makes it possible to separate presentation instructions from the HTML content in a separate file or style section of the HTML file. For each matching [HTML element](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element), it provides a list of formatting instructions. For example, a CSS rule might specify that "all heading 1 elements should be [bold](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bold)", leaving pure semantic HTML markup that asserts "this text is a level 1 heading" without formatting code such as a<bold> tag indicating how such text should be displayed.

This separation of formatting and content makes it possible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or[screen reader](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_reader)) and on [Braille-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille_display), tactile devices. It can also be used to display the web page differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. Although the author of a web page typically links to a CSS file within the markup file, readers can specify a different style sheet, such as a CSS file stored on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified. If the author or the reader did not link the document to a style sheet, the default style of the browser will be applied. Another advantage of CSS is that aesthetic changes to the [graphic design](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphic_design) of a document (or hundreds of documents) can be applied quickly and easily, by editing a few lines in one file, rather than by a laborious (and thus expensive) process of crawling over every document line by line, changing markup.

The CSS specification describes a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element. In this so-called cascade, priorities (or weights) are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable.

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a [style sheet language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language) used for describing the [presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics) of a document written in a [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-1) Although most often used to set the visual style of [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) and user interfaces written in [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [XHTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XHTML), the language can be applied to any [XML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML) document, including [plain XML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plain_Old_XML), [SVG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalable_Vector_Graphics) and [XUL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XUL), and is applicable to rendering in [speech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech_synthesis), or on other media. Along with HTML and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript), CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_applications), and user interfaces for many mobile applications.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-2)

CSS is designed primarily to enable [the separation of document content from document presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separation_of_presentation_and_content), including aspects such as the [layout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout), [colors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color), and [fonts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-3) This separation can improve content [accessibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility), provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple HTML pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

Separation of formatting and content makes it possible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or [screen reader](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_reader)), and on [Braille-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille_display) tactile devices. It can also display the web page differently depending on the screen size or viewing device. Readers can also specify a different style sheet, such as a CSS file stored on their own computer, to override the one the author specified.

Changes to the [graphic design](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphic_design) of a document (or hundreds of documents) can be applied quickly and easily, by editing a few lines in the CSS file they use, rather than by changing markup in the documents.

The CSS specification describes a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element. In this so-called cascade, priorities (or weights) are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) (W3C). Internet media type ([MIME type](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIME_media_type)) text/css is registered for use with CSS by [RFC 2318](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2318) (March 1998). The W3C operates a free [CSS validation service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C_Markup_Validation_Service#CSS_validation) for CSS documents.

In CSS, selectors declare which part of the markup a style applies to by matching tags and attributes in the markup itself.

Selectors may apply to:

all [elements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element) of a specific type, e.g. the second-level headers [h2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element#Basic_text)

elements specified by [attribute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_attribute), in particular:

id: an identifier unique within the document

class: an identifier that can annotate multiple elements in a document

elements depending on how they are placed relative to others in the [document tree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Object_Model).

Classes and IDs are case-sensitive, start with letters, and can include alphanumeric characters and underscores. A class may apply to any number of instances of any elements. An ID may only be applied to a single element.

Pseudo-classes are used in CSS selectors to permit formatting based on information that is not contained in the document tree. One example of a widely used pseudo-class is :hover, which identifies content only when the user "points to" the visible element, usually by holding the mouse cursor over it. It is appended to a selector as in a:hover or #elementid:hover. A pseudo-class classifies document elements, such as :link or :visited, whereas a pseudo-element makes a selection that may consist of partial elements, such as ::first-line or ::first-letter.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-5)

Selectors may be combined in many ways to achieve great specificity and flexibility.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-6) Multiple selectors may be joined in a spaced list to specify elements by location, element type, id, class, or any combination thereof. The order of the selectors is important. For example, div .myClass {color: red;} applies to all elements of class myClass that are inside div elements, whereas .myClass div {color: red;} applies to all div elements that are in elements of class myClass.

CSS information can be provided from various sources. These sources can be the web browser, the user and the author. The information from the author can be further classified into inline, media type, importance, selector specificity, rule order, inheritance and property definition. CSS style information can be in a separate document or it can be embedded into an HTML document. Multiple style sheets can be imported. Different styles can be applied depending on the output device being used; for example, the screen version can be quite different from the printed version, so that authors can tailor the presentation appropriately for each medium.

The style sheet with the highest priority controls the content display. Declarations not set in the highest priority source are passed on to a source of lower priority, such as the user agent style. This process is called cascading.

One of the goals of CSS is to allow users greater control over presentation. Someone who finds red italic headings difficult to read may apply a different style sheet. Depending on the browser and the web site, a user may choose from various style sheets provided by the designers, or may remove all added styles and view the site using the browser's default styling, or may override just the red italic heading style without altering other attributes.

CSS was first proposed by [Håkon Wium Lie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C3%A5kon_Wium_Lie) on October 10, 1994.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-chss-proposal-16) At the time, Lie was working with [Tim Berners-Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Berners-Lee) at [CERN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CERN).[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-chapter20-17) Several other style sheet languages for the web were proposed around the same time, and discussions on public mailing lists and inside [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) resulted in the first W3C CSS Recommendation (CSS1)[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-w3c-css1-18) being released in 1996. In particular, [Bert Bos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bert_Bos)' proposal was influential; he became co-author of CSS1 and is regarded as co-creator of CSS.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-WWW3-19)

Style sheets have existed in one form or another since the beginnings of Standard Generalized Markup Language ([SGML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SGML)) in the 1980s, and CSS was developed to provide style sheets for the web.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-css-phd-20) One requirement for a web style sheet language was for style sheets to come from different sources on the web. Therefore, existing style sheet languages like [DSSSL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Style_Semantics_and_Specification_Language) and [FOSI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formatting_Output_Specification_Instance) were not suitable. CSS, on the other hand, let a document's style be influenced by multiple style sheets by way of "cascading" styles.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-css-phd-20)

As [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) grew, it came to encompass a wider variety of stylistic capabilities to meet the demands of [web developers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development). This evolution gave the designer more control over site appearance, at the cost of more complex HTML. Variations in [web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) implementations, such as [ViolaWWW](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ViolaWWW) and [WorldWideWeb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WorldWideWeb),[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-IEEE-21) made consistent site appearance difficult, and users had less control over how web content was displayed. The browser/editor developed by Tim Berners-Lee had style sheets that were hard-coded into the program. The style sheets could therefore not be linked to documents on the web.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-cssdftw-22) [Robert Cailliau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Cailliau), also of CERN, wanted to separate the structure from the presentation so that different style sheets could describe different presentation for printing, screen-based presentations, and editors.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-IEEE-21)

Improving web presentation capabilities was a topic of interest to many in the web community and nine different style sheet languages were proposed on the www-style mailing list.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-css-phd-20) Of these nine proposals, two were especially influential on what became CSS: Cascading HTML Style Sheets[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-chss-proposal-16) and Stream-based Style Sheet Proposal (SSP).[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-WWW3-19)[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-ssp-23) Two browsers served as testbeds for the initial proposals; Lie worked with [Yves Lafon](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Yves_Lafon&action=edit&redlink=1) to implement CSS in [Dave Raggett](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dave_Raggett)'s [Arena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arena_%28web_browser%29) browser.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-24)[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-25)[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-26) [Bert Bos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bert_Bos) implemented his own SSP proposal in the [Argo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argo_%28web_browser%29) browser.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-WWW3-19) Thereafter, Lie and Bos worked together to develop the CSS standard (the 'H' was removed from the name because these style sheets could also be applied to other markup languages besides HTML).[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-chapter20-17)

Lie's proposal was presented at the "[Mosaic and the Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mosaic_and_the_Web&action=edit&redlink=1)" conference (later called WWW2) in [Chicago, Illinois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago,_Illinois) in 1994, and again with Bert Bos in 1995.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-chapter20-17) Around this time the W3C was already being established, and took an interest in the development of CSS. It organized a workshop toward that end chaired by [Steven Pemberton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steven_Pemberton). This resulted in W3C adding work on CSS to the deliverables of the HTML editorial review board (ERB). Lie and Bos were the primary technical staff on this aspect of the project, with additional members, including [Thomas Reardon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Reardon) of [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft), participating as well. In August 1996 [Netscape Communication Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape) presented an alternative style sheet language called [JavaScript Style Sheets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript_Style_Sheets) (JSSS).[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-chapter20-17) The spec was never finished and is deprecated.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#cite_note-27) By the end of 1996, CSS was ready to become official, and the CSS level 1 Recommendation was published in December.

Development of HTML, CSS, and the [DOM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Object_Model) had all been taking place in one group, the HTML Editorial Review Board (ERB). Early in 1997, the ERB was split into three [working groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Working_group): [HTML Working group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_Working_group), chaired by [Dan Connolly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dan_Connolly_%28computer_scientist%29) of W3C; DOM Working group, chaired by Lauren Wood of [SoftQuad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SoftQuad); and [CSS Working group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS_Working_group), chaired by [Chris Lilley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chris_Lilley_%28W3C%29) of W3C.

The CSS Working Group began tackling issues that had not been addressed with CSS level 1, resulting in the creation of CSS level 2 on November 4, 1997. It was published as a W3C Recommendation on May 12, 1998. CSS level 3, which was started in 1998, is still under development as of 2014.

In 2005 the CSS Working Groups decided to enforce the requirements for standards more strictly. This meant that already published standards like CSS 2.1, CSS 3 Selectors and CSS 3 Text were pulled back from Candidate Recommendation to Working Draft level.

## 6.3 MYSQL Server

MySQL  is an [open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source) [relational database management system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database_management_system) (RDBMS);[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL#cite_note-6) in July 2013, it was the world's second most widely used RDBMS, and the most widely used open-source [client–server model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client%E2%80%93server_model) RDBMS. It is named after co-founder [Michael Widenius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Widenius)'s daughter, My. The [SQL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL) acronym stands for [Structured Query Language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_Query_Language). The MySQL development project has made its [source code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_code) available under the terms of the [GNU General Public License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License), as well as under a variety of [proprietary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software) agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single [for-profit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business) firm, the [Swedish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden)company [MySQL AB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL_AB), now owned by [Oracle Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oracle_Corporation). For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality.

SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) is a software application first launched with [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft) [SQL Server 2005](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_SQL_Server) that is used for configuring, managing, and administering all components within [Microsoft SQL Server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_SQL_Server). The tool includes both script editors and graphical tools which work with objects and features of the server.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_Server_Management_Studio#cite_note-1)

A central feature of SSMS is the Object Explorer, which allows the user to browse, select, and act upon any of the objects within the server.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_Server_Management_Studio#cite_note-2) It also shipped a separate Express edition that could be freely downloaded, however recent versions of SSMS are fully capable of connecting to and manage any SQL Server Express instance. Microsoft also incorporated backwards compatibility for older versions of SQL Server thus allowing a newer version of SSMS to connect to older versions of SQL Server instances.

Starting from version 11, the application was based on the [Visual Studio 2010](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_Studio_2010) shell, using [WPF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Presentation_Foundation) for the user interface.

In June 2015, Microsoft announced their intention to release future versions of SSMS independently of SQL Server database engine releases.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_Server_Management_Studio#cite_note-3).

## 6.4PHP

PHP is a [server-side scripting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server-side_scripting) language designed for [web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development) but also used as a [general-purpose programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General-purpose_programming_language). Originally created by [RasmusLerdorf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rasmus_Lerdorf) in 1994, the PHP [reference implementation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reference_implementation) is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the[recursive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recursive_acronym) [backronym](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backronym) PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code may be embedded into [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) code, or it can be used in combination with various [web template systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_template_system), web content management system and [web frameworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_framework). PHP code is usually processed by a PHP[interpreter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_(computing)) implemented as a [module](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plugin_(computing)) in the web server or as a [Common Gateway Interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Gateway_Interface) (CGI) executable. The web server combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a [command-line interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command-line_interface)(CLI) and can be used to implement [standalone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_software) [graphical applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interface).

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the [Zend Engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zend_Engine), is [free software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) released under the [PHP License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP_License). PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every [operating system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) and[platform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing_platform), free of charge.

The PHP language evolved without a written [formal specification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal_specification) or standard until 2014, leaving the canonical PHP interpreter as a [de facto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_facto) standard. Since 2014 work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.

PHP is a [server-side scripting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server-side_scripting) language designed primarily for [web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development) but also used as a [general-purpose programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General-purpose_programming_language). Originally created by [Rasmus Lerdorf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rasmus_Lerdorf) in 1994,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-History_of_PHP-4) the PHP [reference implementation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reference_implementation) is now produced by The PHP Development Team.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-about_PHP-5) PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-History_of_PHP-4) but it now stands for the [recursive acronym](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recursive_acronym) PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-6)

PHP code may be embedded into [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) or HTML5 code, or it can be used in combination with various [web template systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_template_system), [web content management systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_content_management_system) and [web frameworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_framework). PHP code is usually processed by a PHP [interpreter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_%28computing%29) implemented as a [module](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plugin_%28computing%29) in the web server or as a [Common Gateway Interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Gateway_Interface) (CGI) executable. The web server combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a [command-line interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command-line_interface) (CLI) and can be used to implement [standalone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_software) [graphical applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interface).[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-7)

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the [Zend Engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zend_Engine), is [free software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) released under the [PHP License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP_License). PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every [operating system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) and [platform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing_platform), free of charge.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-foundations-8)

The PHP language evolved without a written [formal specification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal_specification) or standard until 2014, leaving the canonical PHP interpreter as a [de facto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_facto) standard. Since 2014 work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-9)

PHP development began in 1995 when [Rasmus Lerdorf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rasmus_Lerdorf) wrote several [Common Gateway Interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Gateway_Interface) (CGI) programs in C,[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-php_origins-10)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-11)[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-12) which he used to maintain his [personal homepage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_homepage). He extended them to work with [web forms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_form) and to communicate with [databases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database), and called this implementation "Personal Home Page/Forms Interpreter" or PHP/FI.

PHP/FI could help to build simple, dynamic [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application). To accelerate [bug](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_bug) reporting and to improve the code, Lerdorf initially announced the release of PHP/FI as "Personal Home Page Tools (PHP Tools) version 1.0" on the [Usenet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usenet) discussion group comp.infosystems.www.authoring.cgi on June 8, 1995.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-13)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-14) This release already had the basic functionality that PHP has as of 2013. This included [Perl-like variables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Local_variable#Local_variables_in_Perl), form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The [syntax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntax) resembled that of Perl but was simpler, more limited and less consistent.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-about_PHP-5)

Lerdorf did not intend the early PHP to become a new programming language, but it grew organically, with Lerdorf noting in retrospect: "I don’t know how to stop it, there was never any intent to write a programming language […] I have absolutely no idea how to write a programming language, I just kept adding the next logical step on the way."[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-itconversations-15) A development team began to form and, after months of work and [beta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta_development_stage) testing, officially released PHP/FI 2 in November 1997.

The fact that PHP lacked an original overall design but instead developed organically has led to inconsistent naming of functions and inconsistent ordering of their parameters.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-16) In some cases, the function names were chosen to match the lower-level libraries which PHP was "wrapping",[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-17) while in some very early versions of PHP the length of the function names was used internally as a [hash function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hash_function), so names were chosen to improve the distribution of hash values.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP#cite_note-php-internals-70691-18)

## 6.5 ANGULAR JAVA SCRIPT

AngularJS (commonly referred to as "Angular" or "Angular.js") is an [open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software) [web application framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application_framework) mainly maintained by [Google](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google) and by a community of individuals and corporations to address many of the challenges encountered in developing [single-page applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-page_application). It aims to simplify both the development and the [testing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_testing) of such applications by providing a framework for client-side [model–view–controller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Model%E2%80%93view%E2%80%93controller) (MVC) and [model–view–viewmodel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Model_View_ViewModel)(MVVM) architectures, along with components commonly used in [rich Internet applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rich_Internet_Application).

The AngularJS framework works by first reading the [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) page, which has embedded into it additional custom [tag attributes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_attribute). Angular interprets those attributes as directives to bind input or output parts of the page to a model that is represented by standard [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) variables. The values of those JavaScript variables can be manually set within the code, or retrieved from static or dynamic [JSON](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSON) resources.

According to [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) analytics service [Libscore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libscore), AngularJS is used on the websites of [Wolfram Alpha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfram_Alpha), [NBC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NBC),[Walgreens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walgreens), [Intel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel), [Sprint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sprint_Nextel), [ABC News](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ABC_News), and approximately 8,400 other sites out of 1 million tested in July 2015.

AngularJS is the frontend part of the [MEAN stack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MEAN_(software_bundle)), consisting of [MongoDB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MongoDB) database, [Express.js](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Express.js) web application server framework, Angular.js itself, and [Node.js](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Node.js) runtime environment.

AngularJS is an open source web application framework. It was originally developed in 2009 by Misko Hevery and Adam Abrons. It is now maintained by Google. Its latest version is 1.4.3.

Definition of AngularJS as put by its [official documentation](https://docs.angularjs.org/guide/introduction) is as follows −

AngularJS is a structural framework for dynamic web apps. It lets you use HTML as your template language and lets you extend HTML's syntax to express your application's components clearly and succinctly. Angular's data binding and dependency injection eliminate much of the code you currently have to write. And it all happens within the browser, making it an ideal partner with any server technology.

**Features**

* AngularJS is a powerful JavaScript based development framework to create RICH Internet Application(RIA).
* AngularJS provides developers options to write client side application (using JavaScript) in a clean MVC(Model View Controller) way.
* Application written in AngularJS is cross-browser compliant. AngularJS automatically handles JavaScript code suitable for each browser.
* AngularJS is open source, completely free, and used by thousands of developers around the world. It is licensed under the Apache License version 2.0.
* Overall, AngularJS is a framework to build large scale and high performance web application while keeping them as easy-to-maintain.

**Core Features**

Following are most important core features of AngularJS −

* **Data-binding** − It is the automatic synchronization of data between model and view components.
* **Scope −** These are objects that refer to the model. They act as a glue between controller and view.
* **Controller −** These are JavaScript functions that are bound to a particular scope.
* **Services −** AngularJS come with several built-in services for example $https: to make a XMLHttpRequests. These are singleton objects which are instantiated only once in app.
* **Filters** − These select a subset of items from an array and returns a new array.
* **Directives −** Directives are markers on DOM elements (such as elements, attributes, css, and more). These can be used to create custom HTML tags that serve as new, custom widgets. AngularJS has built-in directives (ngBind, ngModel...)
* **Templates** − These are the rendered view with information from the controller and model. These can be a single file (like index.html) or multiple views in one page using "partials".
* **Routing** − It is concept of switching views.
* **Model View Whatever** − MVC is a design pattern for dividing an application into different parts (called Model, View and Controller), each with distinct responsibilities. AngularJS does not implement MVC in the traditional sense, but rather something closer to MVVM (Model-View-ViewModel). The Angular JS team refers it humorously as Model View Whatever.
* **Deep Linking** − Deep linking allows you to encode the state of application in the URL so that it can be bookmarked. The application can then be restored from the URL to the same state.
* **Dependency Injection** − AngularJS has a built-in dependency injection subsystem that helps the developer by making the application easier to develop, understand, and test.

**CHAPTER 7- SYSTEM STUDY**

**7.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY**

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are

* ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY
* TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
* SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

**ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY**

This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchased.

# CHAPTER 8-TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

**SOCIAL FEASIBILITY**

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

**8.1Non Functional Requirements**

Non-functional requirements are the quality requirements that stipulate how well software does what it has to do. These are Quality attributes of any system; these can be seen at the execution of the system and they can also be the part of the system architecture.

**8.2 Accuracy:**

The system will be accurate and reliable based on the design architecture. If there is any problem in the accuracy then the system will provide alternative ways to solve the problem.

**8.3 Usability:**

The proposed system will be simple and easy to use by the users. The users will comfort in order to communicate with the system. The user will be provided with an easy interface of the system.

**8.4 Accessibility:**

The system will be accessible through internet and there should be no any known problem.

* 1. **Performance:**

The system performance will be at its best when performing the functionality of the system.

* 1. **Reliability:**

The proposed system will be reliable in all circumstances and if there is any problem that will be affectively handle in the design.

* 1. **Security:**

The proposed system will be highly secured; every user will be required registration and username/password to use the system. The system will do the proper authorization and authentication of the users based on their types and their requirements. The proposed system will be designed persistently to avoid any misuse of the application.

# CHAPTER 9-SYSTEM TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the

Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

**TYPES OF TESTS**

**Unit testing**

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

**Integration testing**

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

**Functional test**

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

**System Test**

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

**White Box Testing**

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

**Black Box Testing**

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

**9.1 Unit Testing:**

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

**Test strategy and approach**

Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written in detail.

**Test objectives**

* All field entries must work properly.
* Pages must be activated from the identified link.
* The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

**Features to be tested**

* Verify that the entries are of the correct format
* No duplicate entries should be allowed
* All links should take the user to the correct page

**9.2 Integration Testing**

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects.

The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

**9.3 Acceptance Testing**

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

# 

# CHAPTER 10– CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App, developed for both Android application platforms, is a significant step towards empowering women and ensuring their access to legal support. This app serves as a comprehensive platform for connecting women with qualified legal professionals who specialize in addressing women's legal issues. By utilizing advanced technology and user-friendly interfaces, the app simplifies the process of finding legal assistance, making it more accessible and efficient for women in need. With its extensive database and filtering options, the app enables users to search for advocates based on specific areas of expertise, location, and other relevant criteria. Moreover, the app provides essential information about each advocate, facilitating informed decisions. Additionally, the app offers features such as appointment scheduling and secure communication channels, further enhancing the user experience. Overall, the Women Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App has the potential to make a significant impact in the lives of women seeking legal support, ensuring their rights and promoting gender equality.

# CHAPTER 11- REFERENCES

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# CHAPTER 12 – FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

* **Enhanced User Interface**: One of the key areas for improvement in the Women's Legal Assistance Advocate Finder App is enhancing the user interface. By incorporating modern design principles, intuitive navigation, and a visually appealing interface, the app can provide a seamless user experience. A clean and user-friendly interface will make it easier for women to find relevant legal assistance and navigate through the app's features effortlessly.
* **Real-time Availability and Scheduling**: Integrating a real-time availability feature into the app can be a game-changer. This enhancement would allow women to see the availability of advocates in real-time and schedule appointments conveniently. This feature can eliminate the need for back-and-forth communication between advocates and women seeking legal assistance, saving time and streamlining the process.
* **Integration of Legal Resources**: Expanding the app's offerings by integrating a comprehensive database of legal resources can be immensely beneficial. These resources can include relevant legal articles, frequently asked questions, legal aid organizations, and helpline numbers. By providing access to such resources, the app can equip women with valuable knowledge, empowering them to make informed decisions and take appropriate legal action.

**CHAPTER 13 – CODING**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html ng-app="myapp">

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, maximum-scale=1, viewport-fit=cover, shrink-to-fit=no">

<meta name="description" content="Women Legal App">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="theme-color" content="#100DD1">

<meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-capable" content="yes">

<meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-status-bar-style" content="black">

<!-- The above tags \*must\* come first in the head, any other head content must come \*after\* these tags-->

<!-- Title-->

<title>Women Legal App</title>

<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">

<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>

<link href="css/font.css" rel="stylesheet">

<!-- Favicon-->

<link rel="icon" href="img/icons/icon-72x72.png">

<!-- Apple Touch Icon-->

<link rel="apple-touch-icon" href="img/icons/icon-96x96.png">

<link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="152x152" href="img/icons/icon-152x152.png">

<link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="167x167" href="img/icons/icon-167x167.png">

<link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="180x180" href="img/icons/icon-180x180.png">

<!-- CSS Libraries-->

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/animate.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/owl.carousel.min.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/font-awesome.min.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/lineicons.min.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/magnific-popup.css">

<!-- Stylesheet-->

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

<!-- Web App Manifest-->

<link rel="manifest" href="manifest.json">

<!-- angular js -->

<script src="js/angular-1.3.js"></script>

<script src="js/angular\_cookies.js"></script>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Preloader-->

<div class="preloader" id="preloader">

<div class="spinner-grow text-secondary" role="status">

<div class="sr-only">Loading...</div>

</div>

</div>

<!-- Header Area-->

<div class="header-area" id="headerArea">

<div class="container h-100 d-flex align-items-center justify-content-between">

<!-- Logo Wrapper-->

<div class="logo-wrapper"><a href="home.html"><img src="img/core-img/logo-small.png" alt="">&nbsp; &nbsp; Women Legal App</a></div>

<!-- Navbar Toggler-->

<div class="suha-navbar-toggler" data-bs-toggle="offcanvas" data-bs-target="#suhaOffcanvas" aria-controls="suhaOffcanvas"><span></span><span></span><span></span></div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="offcanvas offcanvas-start suha-offcanvas-wrap" tabindex="-1" id="suhaOffcanvas" aria-labelledby="suhaOffcanvasLabel">

<!-- Close button-->

<button class="btn-close btn-close-white text-reset" type="button" data-bs-dismiss="offcanvas" aria-label="Close"></button>

<!-- Offcanvas body-->

<div class="offcanvas-body">

<!-- Sidenav Profile-->

<div class="sidenav-profile">

<div class="user-profile"><img src="img/bg-img/9.png" alt=""></div>

<div class="user-info">

<h6 class="user-name mb-1">Women Legal App</h6>

</div>

</div>

<!-- Sidenav Nav-->

<ul class="sidenav-nav ps-0">

<li><a href="user\_login.html">User Login</a></li>

<li><a href="user\_register.html">User Register</a></li>

<li><a href="admin\_login.html">Admin</a></li>

<li><a href="legal\_register.html">Advocate Register</a></li>

<li><a href="legal\_login.html">Advocate Login</a></li>

</div>

</div>

<!-- PWA Install Alert -->

<div class="page-content-wrapper">

<div class="container">

<div class="pt-3">

<!-- Hero Slides-->

<div class="hero-slides owl-carousel">

<!-- Single Hero Slide-->

<div class="single-hero-slide" style="background-image: url('img/bg-img/wallpaper.jpg')">

<div class="slide-content h-100 d-flex align-items-center">

<div class="slide-text" >

<p data-animation="fadeInUp" data-delay="400ms" data-duration="1000ms"></p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<!-- Product Catagories -->

<div class="product-catagories-wrapper py-3">

<div class="container">

<div class="section-heading">

<h6>Main Menu</h6>

</div>

<div class="product-catagory-wrap">

<div class="row g-3">

<!-- Single Catagory Card -->

<div class="col-6">

<div class="card catagory-card">

<a class="btn btn-warning btn-lg w-100" href="user\_login.html">

User </a>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-6">

<div class="card catagory-card">

<a class="btn btn-warning btn-lg w-100" href="admin\_login.html">

Admin </a>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-6">

<div class="card catagory-card">

<a class="btn btn-warning btn-lg w-100" href="legal\_login.html">

Advocate</a>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<!-- Footer Nav-->

<!-- All JavaScript Files-->

<script src="js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/jquery.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/waypoints.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/jquery.easing.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/owl.carousel.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/jquery.magnific-popup.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/jquery.counterup.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/jquery.countdown.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/jquery.passwordstrength.js"></script>

<script src="js/dark-mode-switch.js"></script>

<script src="js/no-internet.js"></script>

<script src="js/active.js"></script>

<script src="js/pwa.js"></script>

<script src="js/angular\_product.js"></script>

<body onload="onLoad()">

</body>

</html>