

## E-commerce E-citizen passport to a world

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**Abstract**—This system is used to create a tool that manages the handling of passport using the unique identification associated with each individual. The application deals with allowing the citizens to register for a unique identity. The ID is supported with a pin. Citizen's being issued passport or those have a passport is then associated with the UID

**Keywords**— Aai (Airport Authority Of India), Op(Operation), Uid (Unique Identification Number), Rta (Roads And Transport Authority), Pwd(Password) .

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### I. INTRODUCTION

This helps the citizen to travel abroad without showing the passport. The UID will provide access to the passport from the airport for the airline from the centralized server. The details and profile of the citizen with the photo can be viewed as part of security check

The crime department can also use the application to trace or stop any person from travelling abroad. The airline gets a notification when the airport staff has access to the citizen's passport. The crime department can stop or trace either using the UID or passport number. They could also pass the name of the person and the system can generate a list of photo previews of people having a passport.

### II. SCOPE

- Citizen Registration, identification of each citizen using UID (Unique identification number)
- Secure passport application
- Passport application verification by the police authority in online mode.
- Passport Issue & Denial
- Provide crime department to integrate with the airport to stop someone from flying.
- Change of address in one ID reflects the change in others
- Connect all Government E-commerce website from this site

### III. SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

**Project planning, feasibility study-** Establishes a high-level view of the intended project and determines its goals.

**Systems analysis, requirements definition--** Refines project goals into defined functions and operation of the intended application-Analyzes end-user information needs.

**Systems design-** Describes desired features and operations in detail, including screen layouts, business rules, process diagrams, pseudo code and other documentation.

**Implementation-** The real code is written here.

**Integration and testing-** Brings all the pieces together into a special testing environment, then checks for errors, bugs and interoperability.

**Acceptance, installation, deployment:** The final stage of initial development, where the software is put into production and runs actual business.

**Maintenance-** What happens during the rest of the software's life: changes, correction, additions, and moves to a different computing platform and more.

## IV. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

### 4.1. Existing System:

- The citizen is identified by multiple identity cards.
- There is no unique identity in India.
- Passport has to be carried for travel abroad.
- Crime department cannot talk to the private airlines to trace or stop travel of a citizen instantly.

### 4.2. Disadvantage of Existing System:

- The citizen is identified by multiple identity cards.
- There is no unique identity in India unlike the SSN in the USA.
- An individual can hold more than one passport.
- Possibility of passport being lost or damaged.
- Crime department communicates with the Airport Authority of India physically on stopping or tracing a citizen in travel.
- License can be applied multiple times, duplication possible, lost or damaged anytime.

### 4.3. Proposed System:

- A citizen is provided with a UID. The id is associated with a pin number.
- A physical verification is taken up by the surveyor on whose confirmation the ID is issued.
- A citizen holding the ID can only apply for passport or license.
- Based on the type of application the application is forwarded either to the Police department for verification or to the RTA for driving test status.
- Citizen has an online mode where he can check the status of each application.
- The crime department integrates with the airlines and identifies citizen who has a conditional travel.

### 4.4. Advantage of Proposed System

- For transaction related to government departments the ID and pin number should be quoted.
- The citizen does not have to approach agents for applications. Aadhaar seva centers would facilitate the application processing. The citizen has his application auto-filled when he visits the seva centers. No commission is involved.
- The UID doesn't allow duplicate application for any type of card.
- The citizen can apply the next time only when he fails a verification or test.
- Address changes easily updated.

## V. SYSTEM FEATURE

### 5.1. Login & Security

The module allows only authorized users to use the application. The application comes with a default administrator account. This account has a user id "Admin" and password "Admin" by default. This user can change his password as and when necessary. The administrator maintains Aadhaar seva staffs that are authorized to handle the application and process transactions for the citizen.

### 5.2. Citizen Registration

The module allows the citizen to register for unique identity. The citizen provides his personal information, photo to the registration module. The module acknowledges by providing an application number. The citizen uses the application number to then check the status of the unique identity. The administrator is responsible to set the allocation status.

### 5.3. Process & Issue Unique Identity

The applications registered by the citizens are viewed by the administrator. When the administrator gets the physical verification report only then he confirms the issue of the unique

identity. The module generates unique identification number for each application (citizen). The uid is also associated with a password which can be changed by the citizen.

#### 5.4. Apply Passport

The module allows the citizen to register application for passport. The module auto fills the application with the information already available in the uid regn database. Only when there is a change of information the citizen should update the uid regn database and then apply for passport. For citizens already having passport and wanted change of information updating the uid regn database automatically updates the passport database.

#### 5.5. Passport Processing

The module allows the administrator to verify the details of the application, set the status of the passport. If the application is accepted then the administrator provides the passport number and the system automatically updates the date of issue and expiry. This information is now available to the citizen as well as to the airport authority. The passport is a digital passport. The verification of the citizen is done by the crime/police dept.

#### 5.6. Crime Control

The module allows the crime department to view citizen information either using the uid or the passport number. They can also provide the name of a person and have photos viewed for the citizens having identical names, highly useful when only the name of the person is known. The crime user can also set the status for a passport such as fly or no fly there by intimating the airport authority of flying restrictions for a citizen.

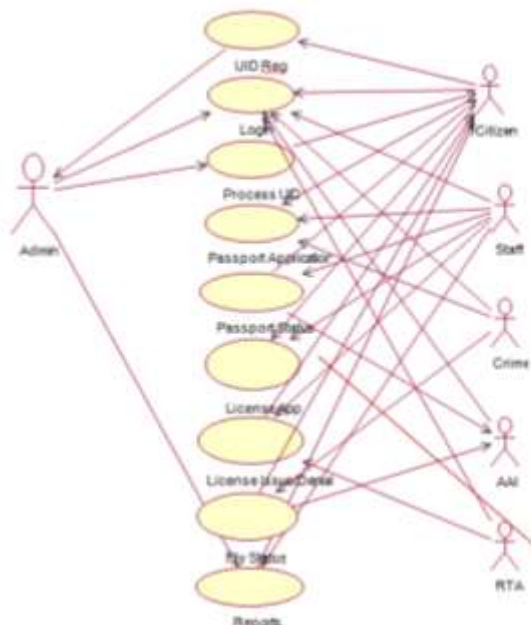
#### 5.7. Reports

- Passport Applications
- Application & Processing Status
- Fly & No Fly List.

## VI. USER REQUIREMENT DOCUMENT

### Use Case Diagram-

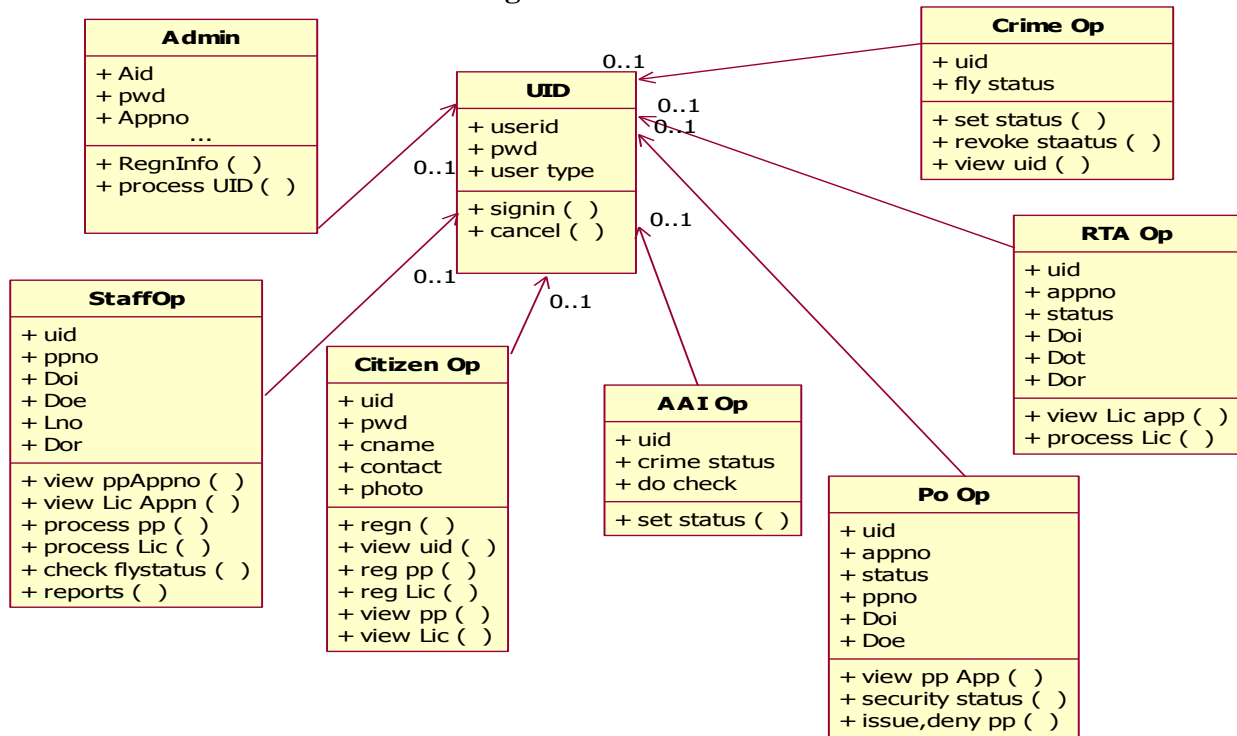
The “**user model view**” encompasses a problem and solution from the preservative of those individuals whose problem the solution addresses. The view presents the goals and objectives of the problem owners and their requirements of the solution. This view is composed of “use case diagrams”. These diagrams describe the functionality provided by a system to external interactors. These diagrams contain actors, use cases, and their relationships.



## VII. SYSTEM DESIGN

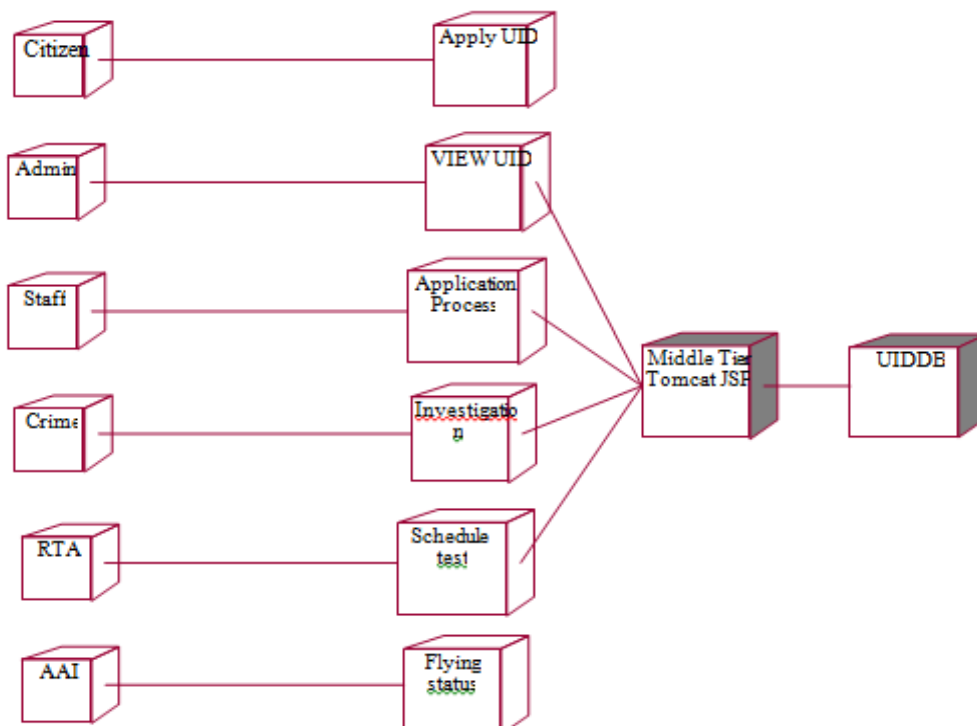
### 7.1. Class Diagram

“Class diagrams” describe the static structure of a system, or how it is declared rather than how it behaves. These diagrams contain classes and associations.



### 7.2. Deployment Diagram

The “Environment model view” encompasses the structural and behavioral aspects of the domain in which a solution must be realized. This view is also known as the deployment or physical view. This view is composed of “deployment diagrams”. These diagrams describe the configuration of processing resources elements and the mapping of software implementation components onto them. These diagrams contain nodes, components and their relationships



## **VIII. HARDWARE INTERFACE**

### **8.1. Server Side Hardware**

- Hardware recommended by all the software needed.
- Communication hardware to serve client requests

### **8.2. Client Side Hardware**

- Hardware recommended by respective client's operating system and web browser.
- Communication hardware to communicate the server.

## **IX. SOFTWARE INTERFACE**

### **9.1. Server Side Software**

- Web server software: Apache Tomcat or Glassfish
- Server side scripting tools: JEE, Servlet,
- [5]Database tools: Oracle DB Server.
- [6]Compatible operating system: Windows, Linux

### **9.2. Client Side Software**

- Web browser supporting JavaScript, refer Browser Compatibility

## **REFERENCES**

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