

# COVID EPASS PORTAL

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**Abstract :** The COVID-19 pandemic poses a huge challenge for public transportation. This paper designs a model which is able to help people in need, to travel to their destination safely. As there are already efforts to reduce the direct contact of people with each other as well as with environment things, so we can propose this idea as our post lockdown measure.

The project entitled "Covid E-Pass Portal" is to generate E-passes for travelling from state to state. This web application generates E-pass by uploading and verifying Documents with Covid Tracker for safer travel. The main purpose of this project is to help the public in knowing the details of current Covid cases in their destination location and getting their Epass generated online without going to the officer regularly. By this system the public can save their time.

The main idea is to make use of the current web infrastructure and to provide an easy, cheap and quick mode of E-pass generation. The proposed system will allow the citizens to travel from state to state safely.

**IndexTerms - Web Development, E-pass, Covid Tracker, Cloud Computing.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid spread of the COVID-19 virus, which became a worldwide pandemic in a matter of weeks, has affected our current lifestyle badly. Since then, the COVID-19 pandemic rapidly evolved into a situation with profound effects on lifestyle and travel worldwide, ranging from a dramatic decrease in air travel to an unprecedented increase in teleworking. These impacts resulted from governmental measures as well as individual choices to refrain from traveling in order to reduce risk of contamination by exposure.

All over the world, travel has reduced, but not all the modes are affected by the same like public transport. In some cases this was exacerbated by the perception of public transportation and accompanied by a reduced service supply as this is more susceptible to risking life than in private or personal transport because of the closer contact to other people that is possible, sometimes unavoidable, in public transportation vehicles and stations.

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## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

On December 31, 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) was notified by China Health Authority of several cases of pneumonia in central Wuhan City. As of December 8, 2019, cases had been reported and many patients were working or living near the local Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market even though some of the original cases were not available in this market. On January 7, the novel coronavirus, originally abbreviated as 2019-nCoV by the WHO, was found in a sample of a throat patient. This infectious drug was renamed acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 by the Coronavirus Study Group and the disease was named coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by WHO. Upto January 30, 7736 also confirmed that 12,167 suspects were reported in China and 82 confirmed cases in 18 other countries. On the same day, the WHO announced the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 as the Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). it was 0.2% among cases outside China. Of the patients admitted to hospitals, the mortality rate was between 11% and 15%. COVID-19 is moderately infected with a very high mortality rate, but data on public reports and published publications is increasing rapidly. The purpose of this review is to summarize the current understanding of COVID-19 including causative agent, pathogenesis of the disease and control and prevention strategies.

Current research shows that the general advice to keep a distance of 1.0, 1.5, or 2.0 meters from other people as a precautionary measure applies to outdoor areas with short exposure times, but this body distance law has been challenged in indoor areas where infection from an uninfected person has been reported in grades. hundreds. The case of a January 2020 bus trip to Ningbo, China, in which one infected person is believed to have transmitted the COVID-19 virus to 22 passengers (67 people in total) in addition to the 50-minute bus ride. Even in this case, the passengers did not wear face masks. Current research finds that the duration of exposure is also appropriate (Prather, Wang, and Schooley 2020; SAGE 2020), but as of this writing, it is still known how the infection can grow as a function of exposure time. It is important to understand the dangers of long journeys. All in all, with the exception of face protection, regular cleaning, and a little air, public transportation labels all the boxes as the main distributor of the virus: it is a closed area where people can stay longer. In this setting, physical exposure can reduce the number of infected people when the virus is spread, but it alone does not work to stop the spread of the virus if it is not completed by other means such as universal facial use.

## III. PROPOSED MODEL

Generating an epass has always been a time and energy consuming task for travellers who are regular or who have to travel in any urgency. The condition has gotten worse in this Covid Era where it is not safe to rush into an office for this purpose. An online web application can make this task easy, fast and safe to generate an epass just by being anywhere. An user gets a pdf file of the generated epass which would be confirmed by the admin(officer) after analysing the present covid cases of source as well as destination location and also the reason of travel in case of any emergency.

User just needs to keep the downloaded file of epass and a verification id .The project idea is to make use of the current web infrastructure and to provide an easy, cheap and quick mode of E-pass generation.

As the User requests for an epass ,the request along with details of travel date,source, destination and valid reason for travel is sent to the Admin for confirmation.In between a vital role is played by the Covid-Tracker which helps Admin in tracking the current Covid Cases in source and destination location so that Admin can take a decision on whether to confirm or reject the request for epass.After Admin's response User can view the status of epass .

Steps:

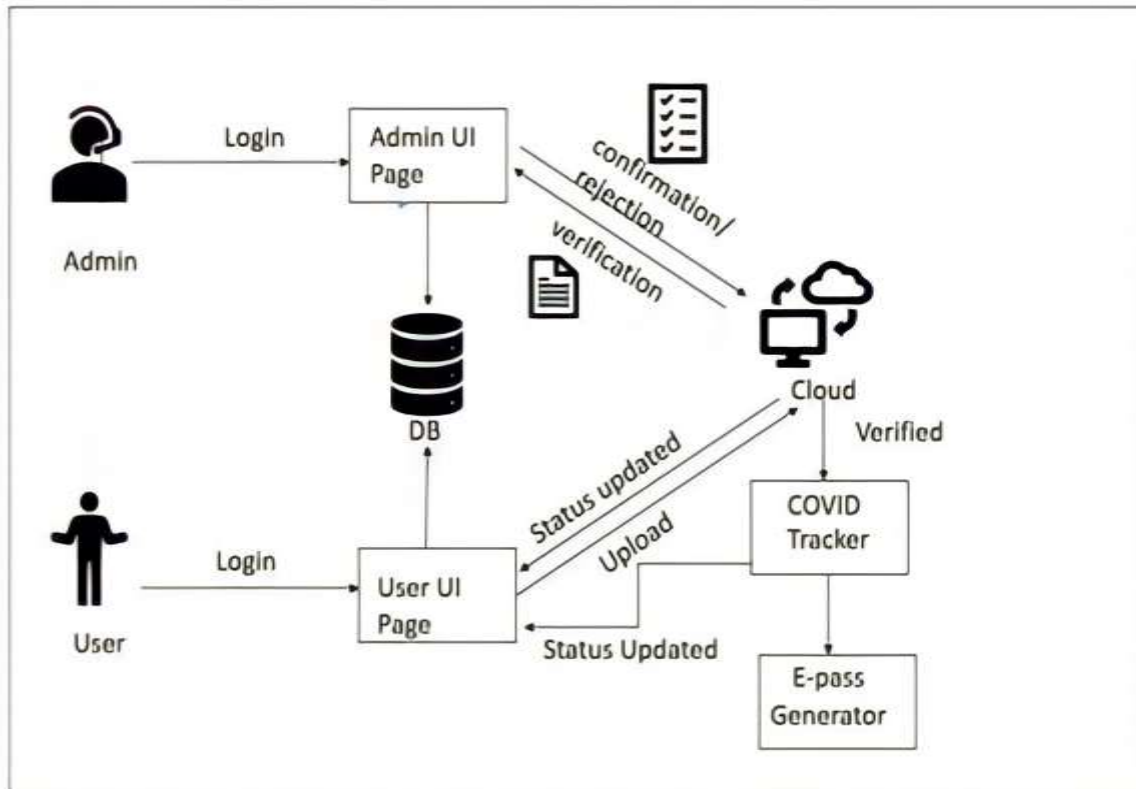
Step 1: User needs to register in the application where he will have to fill some personal details which will also include aadhar card of the user.

Step 2: The user will have to select source and destination location and also fill the date of travel and reason for travel.

Step 3: Depending on all these conditions Admin will decide whether to confirm or reject the request.

Step 4: User can view the response of Admin and if it is confirmed then can also download the confirmed epass.

#### IV. ARCHITECTURE



#### V. CONCLUSION

This concludes that the project undertaken is to generate E-pass by uploading and verifying Documents with Covid Tracker, online without going to the officer regularly. By this system the public can save their time. The web application at the other end will efficiently track and monitor the cases thereby generating an E-pass.

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