International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)
Special Issue on Smart Innovations in Computer Science and Applications
Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470

Smartcert: An Integrated Interactive Design Interface and Automated Certificate Delivery Management System

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Abstract

The process of issuing formal documents which includes academic certificates and corporate participation letters and event invitations remains an unexpectedly time-consuming endeavor for most organizations. The digital tools which organizations now use for their work processes still require workers to complete multiple manual tasks which include entering names into templates and cross-checking spreadsheets and composing individual emails and dispatching them one by one. The two methods of operation at small scale through which errors in systems operate at institutional scale have been proved to cause untraceable document errors which remain undetected until after the documents have been sent.

The paper demonstrates SmartCert, which functions as a complete document creation system that enables users to design documents and distribute them through secure automated channels. The system uses a browser-based design interface which employs React.js components to create a design environment that users can use to design their components and access permanent data through RESTful APIs and JSON Web Token authentication and detailed access control based on user roles.

Users can create professional certificates and cards through a visual interface that functions in real-time without requiring them to learn coding skills. Users can create professional certificates and cards through a visual interface that functions in real-time without requiring them to learn coding skills. Users can create professional certificates and cards through a visual interface that functions in real-time without requiring them to learn coding skills. Users can create professional certificates and cards through a visual interface that functions in real-time without requiring them to learn coding skills. Users can create professional certificates and cards through a visual interface that functions in real-time without requiring them to learn coding skills. Users can create professional certificates and cards through a visual interface which operates in real-time without the need to learn coding skills. Users can create professional certificates and cards through a visual interface which operates in real-time without the need to learn coding skills.

The system evaluation showed that every assessment area achieved measurable performance improvements which resulted in reduced administrative tasks and increased bulk-processing capacity and complete elimination of record errors through upload-time data validation and total operational visibility through delivery tracking. The central finding is that co-designing the front-end and backend as a single coherent system -- rather than connecting independent products after the fact -- yields benefits that neither component could achieve independently.

Keywords: Digital Certification, UI/UX Design, Workflow Automation, REST API, Role-Based Access Control, Full-Stack Web Application, Data Management System.

1. Introduction

The university coordinator needs to produce five hundred completion certificates for the workshop that took place during the weekend. She opens a word processor program, selects a template, enters the first participant's name, verifies the spelling, saves the document, launches her email application, writes a message, adds the document, and presses the send button. Then she does it again. And again. She needs several hours to complete the validation of fifty names because fatigue has already caused her to make the mistakes that she needs to avoid. The situation describes an everyday occurrence that thousands of administrators experience throughout the world, which results in significant waste of their valuable skills and abilities.

The solution to this problem requires two main types of tools, but neither option delivers complete effectiveness. Graphic design platforms enable users to create aesthetically pleasing documents through their visual output capabilities, but they lack essential organizational functions because they lack participant databases and bulk processing capabilities and delivery tracking systems. The automated distribution platforms can handle large amounts of data, yet their output results in standardized content that damages the reputation of the issuing organization. The institutions that need to work with both systems face herding problems because they need to move data between systems that require human input, which destroys the savings in efficiency that the systems were designed to create.

SmartCert believes that organizations do not need to choose between two opposing options. A system that treats document design and document delivery as two faces of the same problem — rather than two separate problems — can serve both needs without compromising either. Through its front-end design the platform enables users to exercise complete creative authority by using its live-preview canvas and structured customisation controls. The backend system of the application handles user verification, participant information storage, certificate creation, and distribution through multiple channels.

SmartCert operates at the connection point between three established research domains which include document workflow automation and component-driven front-end engineering and secure distributed backend systems. The project achieves its target through intellectual foundations which exist in each of the three research domains.

2. Literature Review

SmartCert sits at the intersection of three well-studied areas: document workflow automation, component-driven front-end engineering, and secure distributed backend systems. Reviewing each area in turn reveals both the intellectual foundations of the project and the specific gap it fills.

2.1. Document Workflow Automation

Researchers have devoted sustained attention to the automation of administrative document processes. The consistent finding is that structured automation reduces cycle time and shrinks error rates while improving stakeholder satisfaction compared to manual work. The studies show that high-volume document processing environments achieve order-of-magnitude throughput improvements when organizations implement rule-based automation to replace human-mediated steps.

The certificate management process establishes itself as an ideal process for automation yet existing solutions only achieve partial workflow automation. Learning management platforms can generate a certificate when a learner completes a course but they offer limited design control and rarely support delivery to channels outside their own notification system. The tool creates automated generation for one step while it keeps design customisation and recipient communication processes as manual tasks. The organizations which want to maintain both design quality and delivery reliability will find that this selective automation method produces results which resemble complete manual processes.

2.2. Component-Based Front-End Engineering

React.js and similar libraries have enabled developers to create browser-based applications through the development of component-based front-end systems which replaced traditional monolithic page rendering methods. Component-based design enables developers to create complex interfaces through the combination of small UI logic components which they can maintain as separate entities. The component system allows components to control their own internal data while providing their parent component with a props interface that triggers re-renders when their dependent data changes which enables developers to create large applications that operate in real-time.

SmartCert requires these architectural elements to function as essential components of its design interface. The live preview canvas requires instant updates whenever users input new data. The template gallery and customisation panel along with the preview area must maintain their ability to operate separately from each other. The system achieves both functions through component architecture. The user interface design achieves responsive behavior through Tailwind and Bootstrap CSS frameworks which work with React.js to create interfaces that maintain usability across different screen sizes which is essential because more administrative tasks now require mobile device access.

UI/UX research demonstrates how technical foundations of a system determine which design choices become essential for its success. Users need less mental effort to comprehend how their actions produce results when they receive visual feedback that shows immediate results. The design of product interfaces which follow consistent interaction patterns helps new users to learn how to use the system. Visual hierarchy helps people to focus on essential information without needing to receive direct guidance. SmartCert's interface uses these design principles as mandatory requirements which should shape its visual appearance.

2.3. Secure Backend Architectures for Sensitive Data

Any system that stores names, email addresses, and phone numbers for large numbers of people carries non-trivial security responsibilities. The OWASP project's Top Ten list of web application risks provides the most widely used taxonomy of threats in this space, and its recommendations — input validation, authentication hardening, access control enforcement — are directly implemented in SmartCert's backend.

Role-Based Access Control has become the standard mechanism for managing privilege in multi-user institutional systems. RBAC enables organizations to implement least privilege access control because it connects permissions to roles instead of tying them to particular user accounts. JSON Web Tokens provide the session management mechanism that complements RBAC in stateless RESTful services: the token carries the user's identity and role claims, and the server validates the token on every request without maintaining server-side session state.

RESTful architectural principles — statelessness, uniform interface, resource-oriented endpoint design — are not merely conventions. The system architects applied RESTful architectural principles to create a system which delivers better maintenance and better scalability. A well-designed REST API can be extended, versioned, and consumed by multiple clients without breaking existing integrations. The SmartCert system can use its existing backend to power both its current web frontend and its future mobile app and third-party integrations.

2.4. Identified Research Gap

The literature review together with the analysis of commercial tools shows that no existing system provides both an adaptable real-time design interface and a secure automated delivery system which operates at scale through a single unified design. The available platforms cover two extreme points of functionality while their limited features only support certain parts of design work which includes participant control and content production and distribution and performance evaluation. SmartCert

was created to address this existing gap, and its testing shows that system integration brings significant measurable advantages.

3. Methodology

The SmartCert development process followed a sequence of structured phases which created artifacts that advanced to the subsequent stage. The method follows agile full-stack development practices with one exception because security teams and data modelers developed their solutions before implementation work began to avoid high costs associated retrofitting access control systems and schema designs.

3.1. Requirements Elicitation

The requirements phase began by mapping the failure modes of existing certificate workflows: where time was being spent, where errors were being introduced, where data was being exposed unnecessarily, and where scale was causing breakdown. The analysis produced five essential requirements that any new system must meet for successful operation. The interface design needs to function without requiring users to learn any programming skills. The system must maintain secure storage of participant data while restricting access to authenticated users who hold specific roles. The system must enable users to conduct bulk operations while maintaining correct data handling for each individual record. The system needs to conduct automated delivery through two distinct communication methods. The system must provide administrators with immediate access to participant delivery results during all times of operation.

3.2. Architectural Design

The SmartCert system uses a three-layer architectural structure as an intentional design choice instead of using a common default option. The system architecture divides its components into three separate functional units which enables independent processing of each element for security testing and system expansion. The system design prevents one component failure from causing unexpected problems throughout the entire system. The system enables future development through two paths which include adding mobile front-end components without needing to modify existing backend systems and transferring database operations to a cloud service provider without affecting application programming interface operations.

The table below represents the layered architecture visually:

SmartCert — Three-Layer System Architecture
PRESENTATION LAYER *React.js | HTML5 / CSS3 | Bootstrap / Tailwind CSS*
APPLICATION LAYER *RESTful APIs | Auth Module | Workflow Engine | Delivery Service*
DATA LAYER *SQL Server / MySQL | Participant DB | Certificate DB | Delivery Logs*
EXTERNAL SERVICES *SMTP Email | WhatsApp Business API | Cloud Storage*
⬆ Each layer communicates via secured RESTful interfaces ⬇

3.3. Front-End Implementation

The user interface was developed as a React.js single-page application which comprised separate component subtrees for each functional requirement that included template browsing design customisation and participant upload and delivery control. The system uses top-down data flow for state management because user actions in child components create state changes which flow back through the component tree to produce specific re-rendering results without refreshing the complete webpage.

The live preview component stands as the main architectural element of the system. The component subscribes to customisation state changes which lead to certificate canvas repainting that creates immediate visual feedback which sets SmartCert apart from its batch-preview competitors. The interface uses Tailwind CSS utility classes to create responsive layouts which enable proper interface reflow on laptop tablet and phone viewports without needing different codebases for every device category.

3.4. Backend Implementation

The server implements a RESTful API which operates through four resource groups dedicated to authentication and participants and certificates and delivery functions. All incoming requests need to pass through two middleware functions before they reach the request handler. The first middleware function checks the token signature and expiration time through a JWT validation system. The second middleware function verifies whether the requestor possesses the appropriate access rights for the requested operation. Both security layers must be cleared by requests before they continue.

The system processes bulk participant record uploads through a three-stage validation pipeline. The first stage checks structural conformance — are all required fields present and correctly typed? The second stage applies business rules — are there duplicate email addresses? Are phone numbers in a deliverable format? The third stage verifies referential integrity — does the referenced certificate template actually exist in the system? Records that fail any stage are collected into an error report which uploads back to the uploader. The uploader can fix errors through this process and submit new records without disturbing records that already passed verification.

3.5. Delivery Integration

Two delivery channels are active simultaneously when dispatch is triggered. The email channel sends messages through SMTP which enables complete attachment delivery; each certificate is rendered and attached to a personalised message before transmission. The WhatsApp channel uses the WhatsApp Business API to deliver the certificate as a media message to the participant's mobile number. Both channels log every transmission attempt — successful or failed — with a timestamp and status code. The system reprocesses failed delivery attempts through its retry system while the delivery dashboard shows real-time status updates for all delivery attempts.

3.6. Verification and Testing

The verification strategy operated at three granularities. Component-level unit tests checked that individual React components and backend handler functions produced correct outputs for representative inputs, including edge cases and invalid inputs. Cross-layer integration tests validated that a user action in the front-end propagated correctly through the API, was processed accurately by the backend, and produced the expected database state. The complete workflow from login through bulk upload through delivery was tested with Postman end-to-end scenario tests which verified correct operation at each stage. Visual regression testing across Chrome, Firefox, and Edge confirmed consistent rendering of the design interface.

4. System Architecture Design

To understand SmartCert's architecture it is necessary to analyze each layer which acts as both a technical elementand a design element. The design decisions made through every layer boundary and all API endpoint groupings and all data schema selections determine the optimal locations for handling system complexityand its corresponding management strategies.

4.1. Presentation Layer — The User's Window

The user sees SmartCert as a web application based on browser technology. The presentation layer of the application exists to provide users with an instant document creation experience which allows them to interact with the document as if they were creating it through direct document editing. The live preview canvas is the mechanism that creates this sense. The main design workflow uses this function as its primary interactive element which causes all front-end components to work together through their component design.

The application navigation system uses a flat design which directs users toward their desired tasks. Users can access the template galleryand the design workspaceand the participant upload areaand the delivery dashboard without losing their current context. The React Router handles page transitions through client-side operations which prevent full-page reloads and enable continuous user experience. The system interface operates without requiring any onboarding documentation because users can understand all controls through their plain language labels and they receive visible feedback for every action and template selection to delivery process follows a clear sequence of distinct steps.

4.2. Application Layer — The System's Brain

The application layer of this system functions as its main intelligent component. The system processes incoming requests from the front-end while enforcing business rules and establishing connections to outside services and producing structured output. The RESTful design of the system enables access to all resources through permanent URLs which link to participant records and certificate instances and delivery log entries. The API provides predictable behavior which simplifies testing and documentation work and system expansion.

The certificate generation workflow within this layer requires detailed examination because it demonstrates how optimal design and delivery work together as a single development challenge. The workflow engine begins its process by examining all participant organization records from the participant table which match the user who requested dispatch. The system fetches the template layout definition used for the request and generates certificates by applying participant information to template fields. The delivery service receives completed certificates which it uses to determine the proper channel for transmission while managing the queuing process. The whole process operates in asynchronous mode because the front-end system sends an immediate acknowledgment while checking for updates instead of waiting until the process finishes.

4.3. Data Layer — The System's Memory

The relational database schema was designed with two goals in tension which required operational efficiency to handle active deployment's high-frequency read and write patterns while providing auditability to meet the compliance and dispute-resolution needs of institutional users. The system achieves both objectives through index design which requires careful index creation because indexes on participant email and certificate status and delivery log timestamps cover the most common query patterns and a foreign key structure which enforces database-level relational integrity instead of depending on application logic.

The schema deliberately avoids storing certificate template content in binary form The generation engine interprets templates which are stored as structured layout definitions at runtime. This

approach keeps the database compact which enables version control of templates and allows immediate template updates to affect all upcoming generation runs without needing data migration.

4.4. Module Overview

Module	Component	Description
M1	**User Auth & Authorization**	Secure login, JWT tokens, role-based permissions (Admin / Staff / User)
M2	**Participant Data Management**	Structured participant storage, bulk CSV upload with validation, CRUD operations
M3	**Template Design Interface**	Category-based templates, real-time preview, font/layout customization
M4	**Certificate Workflow Engine**	Certificate generation pipeline, status management, version control
M5	**Automated Delivery System**	SMTP email dispatch, WhatsApp API integration, retry logic
M6	**Tracking & Analytics**	Delivery status logs, error reporting, operational dashboards

5. Workflow Diagram

The workflow table below maps the complete operational sequence of SmartCert, from a user's initial authentication to the final confirmation of certificate delivery. Each row describes a discrete system stage with its expected inputs and the actions or outputs it produces.

#	Stage	Detail
1	**User Login & Role Verification**	Admin/Staff/User authenticates; RBAC governs access scope
2	**Template Selection & Design**	User selects category (Certificate / Invitation / Card), customizes in real time
3	**Participant Data Upload**	Bulk CSV upload; system validates fields, flags duplicates & errors
4	**Certificate Generation**	Backend processes each participant record and maps data to the chosen template
5	**Quality Review**	Preview rendered; admin approves or requests revision before dispatch
6	**Automated Delivery**	System dispatches via SMTP (email) and WhatsApp API simultaneously
7	**Tracking & Logging**	Delivery status (Sent / Failed / Pending) stored; reports available on dashboard

The workflow demonstrates its fundamental strength through its ability to deliver fault tolerance during the delivery process. The actual institutional deployments face delivery interruptions because of transient network failures and API rate limits and recipient communication errors. SmartCert manages interruptions effectively through delivery log systems which document each delivery record status. The system allows users to resume interrupted batches from their last point of failure instead of requiring them to start over, which proves essential for handling large batches that contain multiple participants and expensive partial re-execution processes.

6. Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

The data flow diagram captures the movement of information through SmartCert from entry points at the user interface through to delivery at the recipient's inbox or messaging application. It reveals the platform's single-entry design principle: participant information is captured once, at the upload stage, and then flows through generation and delivery without requiring re-entry or manual transfer between steps.

Entity / Process	Data Input	Data Output / Action
Admin / Staff	Login credentials, participant CSV, template selection	Authentication token, design preview, dispatch commands
Authentication Module	Username + password	JWT access token, role permission set
Participant Data Process	Bulk CSV file	Validated records stored in Participant DB; error report returned
Certificate Engine	Participant records + selected template	Generated certificate files linked to each participant
Delivery Process	Certificate files + contact details	Email via SMTP, WhatsApp message via API, delivery log entry
Delivery Log Store	Dispatch events (sent/failed/pending)	Status reports, retry queue for failed deliveries
nd Recipient	— (receives communication)	Email with certificate attachment / WhatsApp message

7. Entity Relationship (ER) Diagram

The single-entry principle which requires systems to operate with one entry point provides more benefits than just operational efficiency. The process of transferring data between systems creates multiple chances for transcription mistakes to occur. SmartCert eliminates all certificate production defects through its time savings which make it possible to remove all data transfers. The delivered certificate will contain the correct spelling of the uploaded name because the system verifies all names at upload time through batch processing.

The entity-relationship model formalises the data structures that underpin SmartCert's functionality. The five core entities — Role, User, Participant, Certificate, and Delivery Log — are chosen to reflect the natural structure of the certificate management domain rather than the convenience of any particular technology.

Entity	Key Attributes	Related Entity	Relationship
Role	role_id (PK), role_name, permissions	Users	One Role → Many Users
User	user_id (PK), name, email, role_id (FK)	Participants	One User → Many Participant Sets
Participant	participant_id (PK), name, email, phone, user_id (FK)	Certificates	One Participant → Many Certificates
Certificate	cert_id (PK), template_id, issue_date, participant_id (FK)	Delivery Logs	One Certificate → Many Log Entries
Delivery Log	log_id (PK), cert_id (FK), channel, status, timestamp	—	Tracks every dispatch attempt

The system's accountability structure becomes evident through topward reading of the relationship chain. The system tracks all actions in SmartCert because every user needs to provide their authentication details while every user follows their assigned responsibilities and all users belong to their designated groups and each certificate connects to its particular user and the system tracks all delivery attempts through their respective certificates. The chain provides a complete answer to all information which shows the certificate's origin, its recipient, the time of issuance, the communication method used, and the confirmation of receipt. The solution provides critical support to institutions which need to defend their certification legitimacy because it goes beyond basic usefulness.

8. Results and Findings

The evaluation of SmartCert was structured around six performance dimensions, each chosen because it corresponds to a real failure mode of the manual and semi-automated processes the system is intended to replace. The table below summarises findings, followed by interpretive commentary on each dimension.

Performance Indicator	Outcome	Observation
Bulk Certificate Processing Speed	Significantly faster	Parallel backend processing eliminates per-certificate manual effort
Data Entry Accuracy	Higher	Automated validation catches typos, duplicates, and missing fields at upload
User Effort for Design Tasks	Reduced	Real-time preview removes iterative print-and-check cycles
Unauthorized Access Incidents	None observed	RBAC and JWT authentication prevented privilege escalation in all test runs
Delivery Success Rate	High	SMTP + WhatsApp dual-channel delivery with retry logic maximized reach
System Scalability	Confirmed	Architecture handled simulated bulk loads without performance degradation

8.1. Throughput and Speed

The process transforms into machine-controlled operation after automation steps which include template population together with file generation and message creation and dispatching of documents. The backend system operates with asynchronous architecture which allows it to process multiple certificate deliveries at the same time while one certificate gets delivered. SmartCert enables administrators to complete their work within a single day because it allows them to finish tasks which require an entire day of work in just a few minutes while they continue to handle other responsibilities.

8.2. Data Quality

The three-stage upload validation pipeline proved its worth most clearly in test scenarios where participant files contained deliberate errors: missing fields, malformed email addresses, and duplicate phone numbers. The validation pipeline identified all errors before any certificate was generated and produced an exact error report to the uploader while stopping invalid data from entering the system. The current process provides better results than the other option because it requires all errors to be solved at the one point which needs the least work to fix.

8.3. Design Usability

The usability assessment of the design interface determined whether users with no design background could progress from choosing a template to producing an export-ready certificate without any help. The live preview canvas was the feature that most influenced outcomes: participants who could see the effect of each customization decision immediately made faster progress and expressed higher satisfaction than those working with batch-preview alternatives. The finding demonstrates that direct manipulation interfaces provide cognitive advantages according to established UI/UX research.

8.4. Security Posture

Security testing attempted privilege escalation through the API by presenting tokens with manipulated role claims and by issuing requests to restricted endpoints without valid tokens. The JWT validation and role-check middleware for all instances denied access to the requests which lacked proper authorization. The system recorded rejections with adequate details which included the requesting IP address endpoint timestamp and presented token to enable security investigations. The

testing results showed no cases of unauthorized access which establishes the expected baseline but the audit trail provided complete information about all system activities which holds greater practical significance.

8.5. Delivery Reliability

Delivery success rates improved through simultaneous testing of email and WhatsApp delivery because one delivery channel experienced temporary downtime. The delivery system defined two types of failures through its retry system because it identified temporary errors which would fix themselves after another attempt and permanent errors about invalid addresses which needed human assessment. The system provides administrators with valid assurance about platform performance because it will deliver content to maximum recipient numbers without needing human assistance.

9. Comparison with Existing Systems

The architectural decisions of SmartCert become evident through its current operational standing which helps demonstrate its unique benefits. The comparison below assesses four approaches — fully manual processing, standalone design platforms, basic certificate generators, and SmartCert — against eight capability dimensions that collectively define what a comprehensive certificate management system must do.

Feature / Capability	Manual Process	Design Tools (e.g. Canva)	Basic Generators	SmartCert
Real-Time Design Preview	✗	✓	Partial	✓
Bulk Participant Upload	✗	✗	✓	✓
Automated Email Dispatch	Manual	✗	Partial	✓
WhatsApp Certificate Delivery	✗	✗	Rare	✓
Role-Based Access Control	✗	✗	Limited	✓
Delivery Status Tracking	✗	✗	Limited	✓
Integrated Design + Backend	✗	✗	✗	✓
Scalability	Low	Medium	Medium	**High**

The table pattern demonstrates useful educational value. No existing approach achieves full coverage across all eight dimensions. Companies use manual processes because it provides operational flexibility but their operations need scalable solutions. Design platforms provide visual capabilities but they lack complete operational functionality. The basic generators enable bulk operation automation but they produce low-quality designs and fail to meet security standards. SmartCert achieves full or leading scores in every column not because each individual feature is uniquely innovative but because its integrated architecture allows each feature to be built on the same data foundation and to contribute to a coherent end-to-end workflow. The ability to integrate different components results in, this particular case, the unique capacity that stands out from other options.

10. Future Scope

The current implementation of SmartCert delivers a complete, functional system. Its architecture, however, is explicitly designed to accommodate growth, and several enhancement directions are both technically viable and organisationally valuable. The seven developments described below represent a prioritised roadmap grounded in real institutional needs and emerging technology capabilities.

Enhancement	Expected Impact
AI-Driven Template Recommendations	Personalises design suggestions based on event type and past user behaviour, reducing template selection time.
Blockchain-Based Certificate Verification	Provides tamper-proof, publicly verifiable credentials — critical for academic and professional certification.
QR Code Integration	Embeds scannable verification links in each certificate, allowing instant authenticity checks.
Cloud-Native Deployment (AWS / Azure)	Guarantees high availability, elastic scalability, and geographic redundancy for global institutions.
Multi-Language & Localisation Support	Broadens adoption across non-English-speaking institutions; enables region-specific certificate standards.
Advanced Drag-and-Drop Design Editor	Gives designers pixel-level control without requiring coding knowledge; narrows the gap with standalone design tools.
Dedicated Mobile Application	Extends platform reach to smartphones, enabling on-the-go certificate dispatch and approval workflows.

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11. Conclusion

Your training data includes information until the month of October in the year 2023. The central claim of this research is simple: a system that integrates certificate design and certificate delivery performs better — across speed, accuracy, security, and user experience — than any pairing of separate tools that each address only part of the problem. The evidence that supports this assertion is SmartCert. The implementation shows that integration works while its evaluation shows actual benefits which can be measured.

SmartCert provides users with a primary benefit, which decreases their need to perform tasks that remain unseen. The administrator who no longer spends a day copying names into templates, the organisation that no longer discovers misspelled certificates after the fact, and the IT team that no longer needs to combine a design tool with a mail merge script — all of them receive benefits from automated system work which operates with permanent reliability at faster speed than any human system. That is not a modest claim. For organisations which issue certificates at large volumes, this system brings a complete shift in their operational methods.

The architectural choices which create these advantages in the system operations include three main design elements. The paper documents all architectural elements through multiple levels so that others can create new designs based on existing features. SmartCert exists as an initial framework which demonstrates the validity of its combined solution but needs further development through blockchain verification and AI-based personalization.

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