## **Result Screen Shots:**

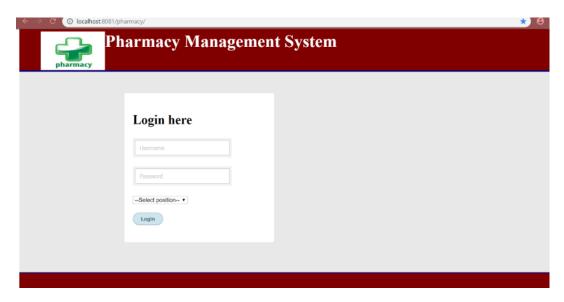


Fig.6.1.1 Home page

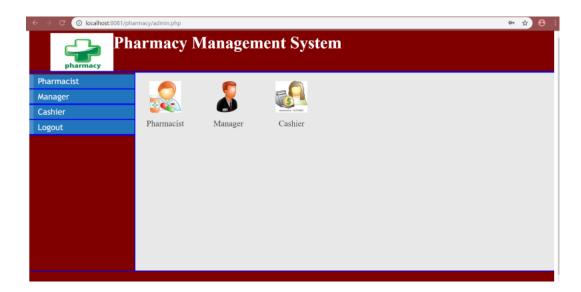


Fig.6.1.2 Admin page

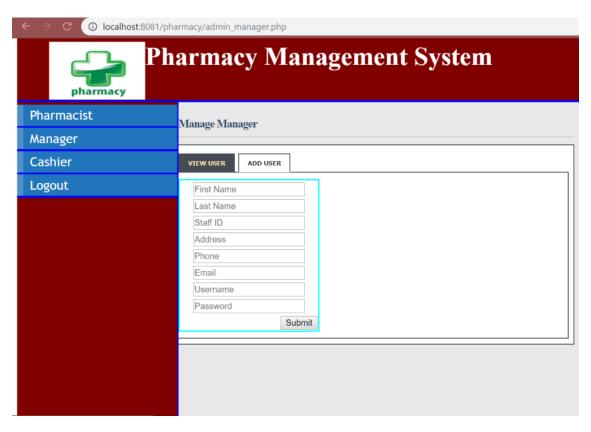


Fig. 6.1.3 Admin managing manager details

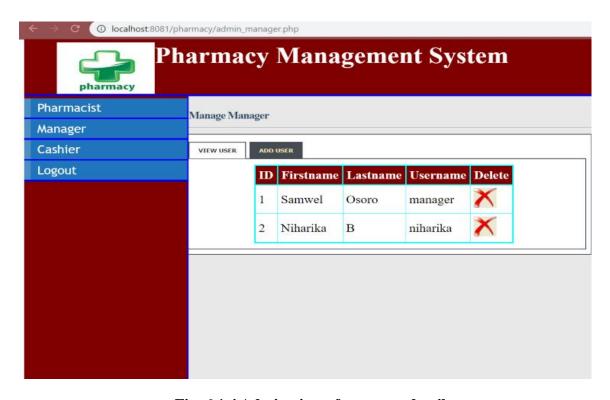


Fig. 6.1.4 Admin view of manager details

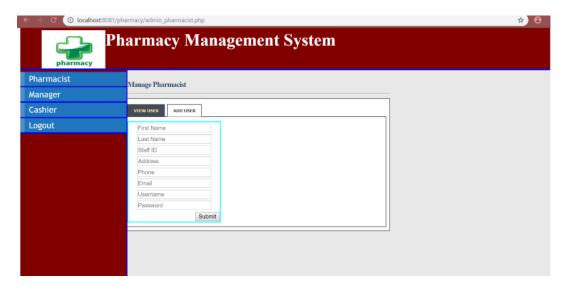


Fig. 6.1.5 Admin managing pharmacist's details

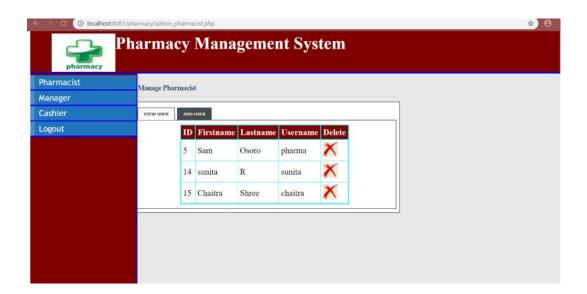


Fig. 6.1.6 Admin view of pharmacist's details

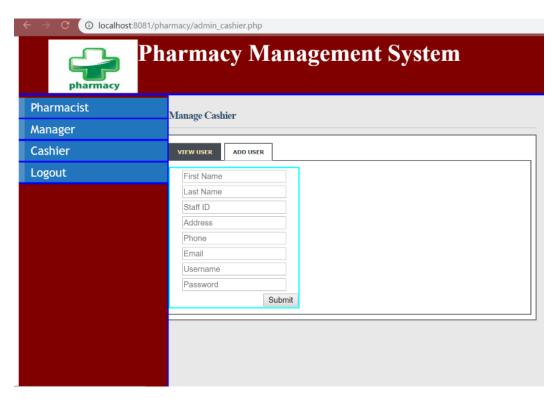


Fig. 6.1.7 Admin managing cashier details

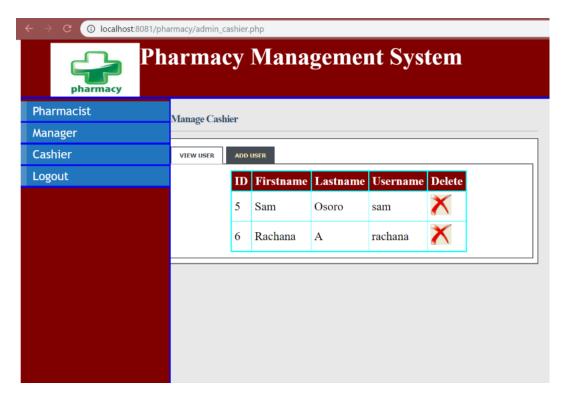


Fig. 6.1.8 Admin managing cashier details



Fig. 6.1.9 Pharmacist page

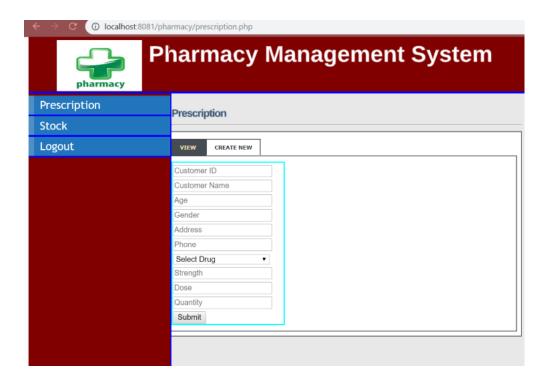


Fig. 6.2.0 Pharmacist managing prescription details

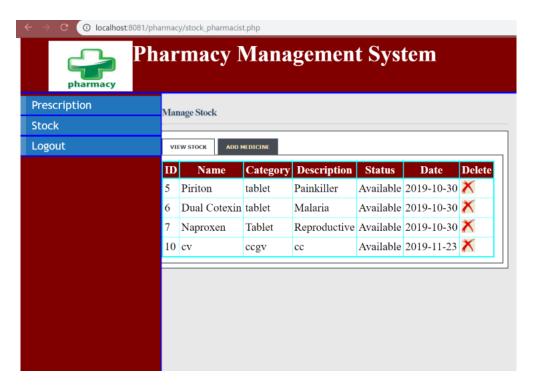


Fig. 6.2.1 Pharmacist managing stock details

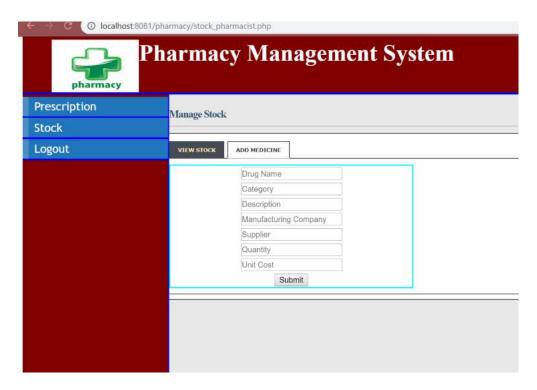


Fig. 6.2.2 Pharmacist managing stock details



Fig. 6.2.3 Manager Page

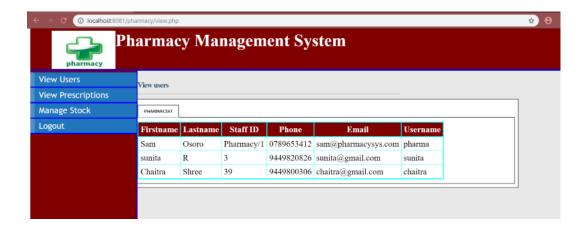


Fig. 6.2.4 Manager managing pharmacists

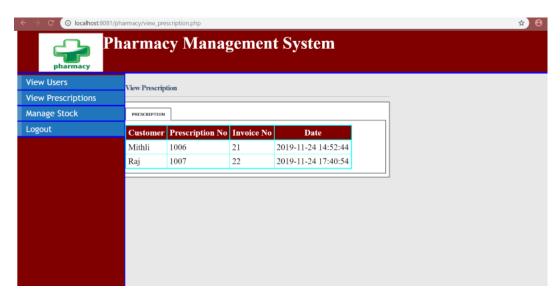


Fig. 6.2.5 Manager managing prescriptions

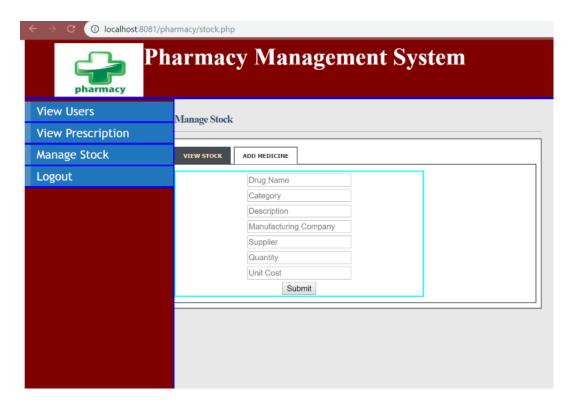


Fig. 6.2.6 Manager managing stock



Fig. 6.2.7 Cashier page

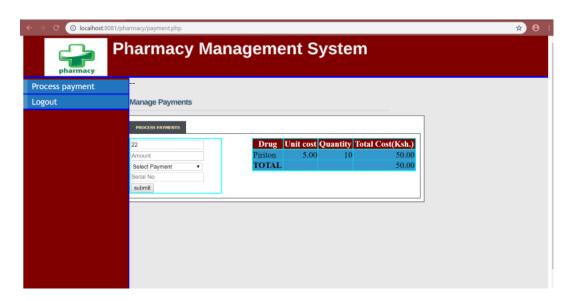


Fig. 6.2.8 Cashier managing payment

### **6.4 Implementation of Triggers**

In MySQL, a trigger is a stored program invoked automatically in response to an event such as insert, update and delete that occurs in the associated table. For example, you can define a trigger that is invoked automatically before a new row is inserted into a table. MySQL supports triggers that are invoked in response to the insert, update or delete.

```
1 CREATE TRIGGER `tr_prescription` AFTER INSERT ON
   prescription`
 2 FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
 3 SET@date=NOW();
 4 END
 5 CREATE TRIGGER `tr_receipts` AFTER INSERT ON
   receipts`
 6 FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
 7
        SET @date=NOW();
 8 END
9 CREATE TRIGGER `tr_invoice` AFTER INSERT ON
   invoice`
10 FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
11
        SET @date=NOW();
12 END
```

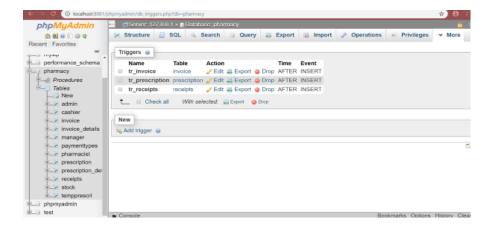


Fig. 6.4 Implementation of Triggers

# **6.5 Implementation of Stored Procedure**

On giving input of pharmacist's email id as parameter for the stored procedure, we get their details.

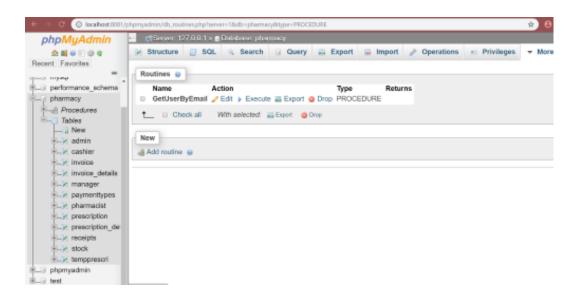


Fig. 6.5 Implementation of Stored Procedure