A

PROJECT REPORT

ON

A&T'S MEDICAL WEBSITE

SUBMITTED BY: **GUIDED BY:**

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DIPLOMA IN COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Submitted To:

PARUL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
POST – LIMDA, WAGHODIYA-391760

PARUL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

POST – LIMDA, WAGHODIA- 391760

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that <u>Desai Tirth & Moriswala Aziz</u> of Diploma (6th Semester) in Computer Engineering, Enrollment No: <u>196390307024, 196390307062</u> have satisfactorily presented their project entitled "A&T's Medical Website" for the term ending in April 2022.

Signature Of Guide:

Department In-Charge:

Prof. Anjali Solanki

Prof. Poonam Faldu

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DATE:

INTERNAL JURY: **EXTERNAL JURY:**

<u>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</u>

We take this opportunity to express our profound sense of gratitude and respect to all those who helped us throughout the duration of this project**.**

Firstly, we are extremely grateful to **Parul Polytechnic Institute**, for providing us the excellent working environment to undergo our project.

We devote our success in this effort to our project guide **Prof. Anjali Solanki** for giving us the opportunity to undertake the project and providing crucial feedbacks that influenced us and provided opportunity to undertake the project work in the esteemed concern.

We are also deeply thankful to **Mrs Poonam Faldu, Head of Computer Engineering Department,** whose useful suggestions, gentle soothing attitude and right directions helped us a lot to learn in this project and also for her constant encouragement and support throughout the project.

Last, but not the least, we would like to extend our profound thanks to all our esteemed colleagues and friends at college level who helped us in the specific areas of this project.

<u>ABSTRACT</u>

In our university there are several covid-19 hospitals are located. So, many medicines are not available at their medical store. Much of the medicines are we have to buy out of college. So we provide our website to get medicine easily and fast to the patient. India is currently undergoing increased urbanization and population growth. The existing health care facilities and health care personnel are not able to cater to the health care needs of the population. So, our website consists of people, institutions, and resources that deliver health care services to meet the health needs of people. The review showed that health website's appearance has an important role in users view on its credibility. Considering the importance of visual structure of medical websites, there is an emergent need to develop a national guideline to obviate the problems of non-consistent, poor, or personalized design of medical websites.

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Chapter 1: Introduction of Our Website

1.1 Purpose
1.2 Scope

Introduction

- "A&T's Medical website" is a website from which poor people who are not more eligible to take the medicine so we give them medicines in low rate/price, and we can sell items from website.

- So, they will get the medicine and can save more money than other established super medical stores. So, we are giving medicines in low price.

- So, from one website everyone can collect maximum seller and buyers and will try to improve our traditional medical products selling.

- A&T's Medical Website is the website in which all the customers can get the medicines in fewer prices, easily and fast.

- So, it can helpful to their family in this expensive world.

1.1 Purpose

- ❖ Develop a complete user interactive website

- ❖ Reduce manual work

- ❖ Provide better result & maximum satisfaction to customers

- ❖ Make fewer prices for poverty & for lower category people.

- ❖ Give online payment and item delivery facility.

1.2 Scope

❖ This system is in web-based in which can only be accessed from the Intranet or the company internal network.

❖ Real time search functionality.

❖ Real time payment options for buyer and seller.

Chapter 2: SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

Software Requirement

Software Specification

Client on Internet
Web Browser(any),
Windows Operating System

Data Base Server
MY SQL

JavaScript

HTML,CSS

Development End
PHP
OS(Windows 7)

Software Interface:

   Client on Internet: Web Browser, Operating System
                                    (Windows)

 Web Server: XAMP
 Data Base Server:MY SQL.

Development End: PHP:

  MY SQL, Operating System (Windows
  7) Web Server.

Communication Interface:

Client on Internet will be using HTTP/HTTPS protocol.

Chapter 3: SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 Study of current system

3.2 Problem Statement

3.3 Requirement of new system

3.4 Feasibility Study

3.1 Study of Current System

- Existing system is based on manual work and all the process are done manually.
- Some system collects the data manually.
- They store all the information as a report in files.

Technologies:-

- Web Application
- Front-End: HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT
- Back-End: PHP
- The changes in technologies, management, etc., and Changes in organization design and structure affecting man power demand.

3.2 Problem and Weakness of Current System:-

- Not enough available marketing platforms.
- Not good price to take in selling any product.

3.3 Requirement of New System

Input data:

There will be two types of data entry:

- Data entered by Buyers and Sellers: They both are supposed to enter their personnel information at the time of Registration, and product information at the time of adding new product for sell or purchase.

- Data entered by Administrator: This will be regarding updating data for e.g. adding or deleting products, categories, countries, states, etc.

Output data:

- One of the outputs from the system will be the information regarding the buyers and sellers.

- Information about the handy craft products.

- Report will be generated as per order.

Functions to be performed:

- By Buyers:

Enter and edit required data

Enter and edit recycle product requirements

Send and Check the mail ☐ By Sellers:

Enter and edit required data

Enter and edit recycle product details

Send and Check the mail ☐ By Administrator:

Controlling the access to the application.

Enter master information

Edit/delete master information

Performance bounds:

Following are the performance requirements for the system to be developed:

- Minimization of time required for maintain the data.

- Display of information regarding the recycle products.

- Maintaining data integrity.

- Minimization of data loss as well as the effort required to maintain the data.

- Well-designed user interface.

- Maintaining consistency of screen layouts.

- Secure login to maintain integrity of the system.

- Timely updates of data.

Constraints:

Following are the constraints identified that must be followed during the development of the system:

- **Time constraint:** The time given to develop the system was about 2 months. The total time required to develop and implement the system would not fit in the time given.

- **Technology and tools constraints:** Constraints imposed by development of the system using a particular technology and tool requires a deep knowledge in it, which takes time to study.

- **Personal constraints:** The constraint imposed by the skills possessed by me.

Reliability:

The system should be reliable in the following areas:

- Integrity of data should be maintained, requiring the atomicity of transactions.

Data maintenance should be easy.   9

- Integrity of the system should be maintained, requiring a tight login security so that only the authorized user is allowed to perform a transaction.

- Data is stored in my sql which has good security the capacity of storing data is high.

3.4 Feasibility Study

- A feasibility study is undertaken to determine the possibility or probability of either improving the existing system or developing a completely new system.

- It helps to obtain an overview of the problem and to get rough assessment of whether feasible solution exists.

- This is essential to avoid committing large resources o project and then report on it later.

Need for Feasibility Study:

The feasibility study is needed to

- Answer the question whether a new system is to be installed or not?
- Determine the potential of the existing system.
- Improve the existing system.
- Know what should be embedded in the new system.
- Define the problems and objective involved in a project.
- Avoid costly repairs a later stage when the system is implemented.
- Avoid crash implementation of a new system.
- Avoid the 'Hardware Approach' i.e. getting a computer first and then deciding how to use it.

- There are three aspects in feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation. o Technical feasibility o Economic feasibility o Operational feasibility.

1. Technical Feasibility:

- Technical Feasibility determines whether the work for the project be done with the present equipment, current procedures, existing software's technology and available personnel?

- If new technology is needed then what alternatives will be needed in the present structure and work ethos?

- This will require a close examination of the present system.
  The technical feasibility should ask questions related to:

o Adequacy of available technology.
 o Adequacy of hardware.
o Adequacy of computer.
 o Operating time and support facilities, etc.

- Technical feasibility determines whether the technology needed for the proposed system is available and how it can be integrated within the "Task Management System" and technical evaluation must also assess whether the existing system can be upgraded to use the new technology and whether the "Task Management System" has the expertise to use it.

- The technical feasibility in the proposed system deals with the technology used in the system. It deals with the hardware and software used in the system whether they are of latest technology or not. It happens that after a system is prepared a new technology arises and the

user wants the system based on that technology. Thus it is important to check the system to be technically feasible.

- The minimum memory requirement is 2MB of RAM while 4MB is better to have for better performance.

•

  - As far as software is concerned, licensed version of MySQL and PHP should be installed on the server.

    There should be printer attached to the network for printing of various reports.

2.   Economic feasibility:

- Economic feasibility looks at the financial aspects of the project. Economic feasibility concerns with the returns from the investments in a project. It determines whether it is worthwhile to invest the money in the proposed system. It is not worthwhile spending a lot of money on a project for no retuTo carry out an economic feasibility for a system, it is necessary to place actual money value against any purchases or activities needed to implement the project.

- The advocate plans to acquire the necessary hardware and software require for the system and there is no hindrance whether economical or otherwise towards its purchase. A brief description of the hardware and software required in the system is given later in the report.

3.   Operational feasibility:

- Operational feasibility covers two aspects. One is the technical performance aspect and other is the acceptance within the "GIFT OF HAND". Operational feasibility determines how the proposed system will fit in the current operations and what, if any job restructuring and retraining may be needed to implement the system.

4. PLATFORM DETAIL

4.1 PHP Introduction

4.2 PHP in Detail

4.3 MY SQL

4.1 PHP Introduction

PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".

- PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.

- It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.

- PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the UNIX side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.

- PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.

- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.

- PHP Syntax is C-Like. **Common uses of PHP**

- PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.

- PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.

- You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.

- Access cookies variables and set cookies.

- Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.

- It can encrypt data.

Characteristics of PHP

Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible −

- Simplicity ▢ Efficiency ▢ Security
- Flexibility
- Familiarity

4.2PHP MySQL Database

What is MySQL?

- MySQL is a database system used on the web
- MySQL is a database system that runs on a server
- MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications
- MySQL is very fast, reliable, and easy to use
- MySQL uses standard SQL
- MySQL compiles on a number of platforms
- MySQL is free to download and use
- MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation
- MySQL is named after co-founder Monty Widenius's daughter: My

The data in a MySQL database are stored in tables. A table is a collection of related data, and it consists of columns and rows.

Databases are useful for storing information categorically. A company may have a database with the following tables:

- Employees
- Products
- Customers
- Orders

5. DESIGN SPECIFICATION DIAGRAM

5.1 Data flow diagram

5.2 ER diagram

5.3 Activity diagram

5.4 Use case diagram

5.5 Data Dictionary

5.1 Data Flow Diagram

- Data flow diagram is a graphical tool used to describe and analysis the movement of data through a system-manual or automated including the Processes stores the data, and delays in the system.

- Data flow diagrams are the central tool and basis from which other components are developed.

- The transformations of the data from input to output through the Processes May be described logically and independently of the physical components Associated with the system. They are termed logical data flow diagrams.

- In contrast, physical data flow diagrams show the actual Implementation and the movement of data between people departments and workstations.

- The simple notations are easily understood by users and business Persons who are part of the process being studied. Therefore, analysts can work With Users and actually involve them in the study of data flow diagrams.

- Users can make suggestions for modifications of the diagrams to More Accurately Described the business activity. They can also examine the charts and spot Problems quickly so that they can be corrected before other design work begins. If problems are not found early in the development process they will be very difficult to correct when they are noticed. Avoiding mistakes early May even prevent system failure.
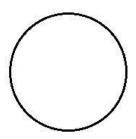
- Data flow analysis permits analysts to isolate areas of interest in the institution and study them by examining the data that enter the process and seeing how they are changed when they are changed when they leave the process. As analyst gather acts and details their increased understanding of the process leads them to ask questions about specifications of the process which leads to still additional investigation as the area of investigation is broken into successively lower level details until all the essential components and their interrelations can be understood.

- A comprehensive system investigation produces sets of many data flow diagrams some providing overviews of major processes and others going into great details to show data elements, data stores, and processing steps for specific components of a larger system. If analysts want to review the overall system later, they use the higher-level overview diagrams. However if they are interested in studying one particular they use the data flow diagram for that lower process.

- The levels of data flow diagrams can be compared to highway and street Maps that you might use when traveling in an unfamiliar area you first use a national map, showing major highways and cities. As you near the city you are visiting you need a more detailed map showing the major parts of the city and the access roads. After you reach the area of the city you want, a detailed street map that shows even important landmarks, such as bridges and buildings, is especially helpful. This much detail is. Essential when you are first starting on the trip and attempting to understand the lay of the land.

◻ Data flow diagrams are used in the same way. They are developed and used progressively from the general to the specific for the system of interest. The data flow diagram covers all the processes and data storage area, which takes place during any transaction in the system. The data flow diagrams are functionally divided into Context level (Zero level) and First level data flow diagrams.

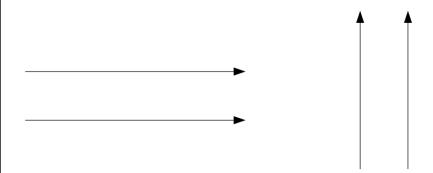## Symbols used in DFDs:

(1) Process: Here flow of data is transformed. E.g. Registering Student, etc.

(2) External Entity: A source or destination of data which is external to the system. E.g. Principal Etc.
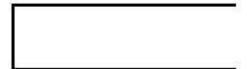
(3) A data flow: It is packet of data. It may be in the form of document, letter etc.

(4) Data store: Any store data but with no reference to the physical method of storing.
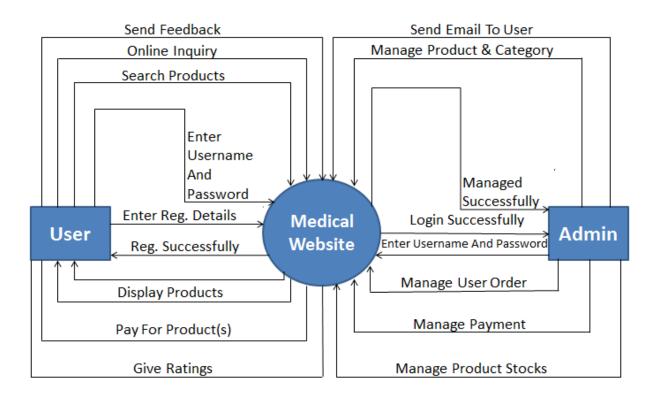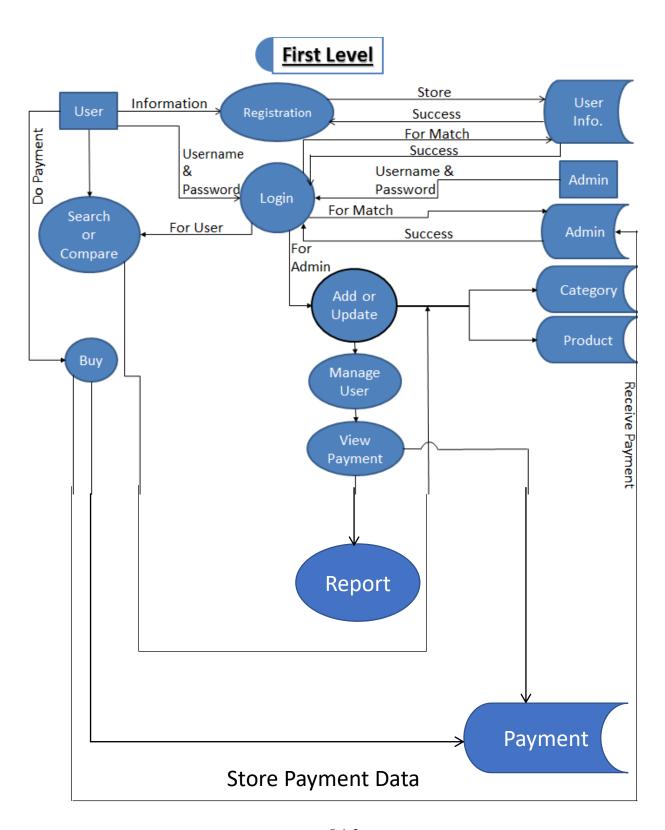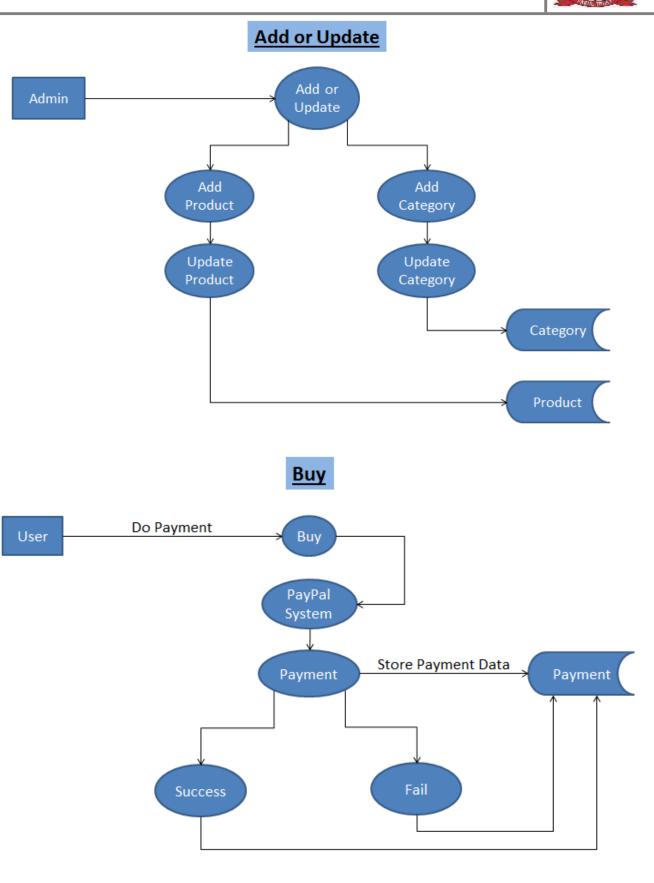
5.1.1 Data Flow Diagram:

Figure 5.1.1

First Level

User → Information → Registration	Store → User Info.	
	Success	
	For Match	
	Success	

Do Payment

Username & Password

Username & Password → Admin

Login

For User → Search or Compare

For Match

Success → Admin

For Admin

Add or Update → Category

Product

Buy

Manage User

View Payment

Report

Receive Payment

Payment

Store Payment Data

5.1.2

Add or Update

Admin → Add or Update

Add or Update → Add Product → Update Product → Product

Add or Update → Add Category → Update Category → Category

Buy

User — Do Payment → Buy

Buy → PayPal System → Payment — Store Payment Data → Payment

Payment → Success

Payment → Fail

5.2 ER-diagram

 In software engineering, an entity-relationship model (ER model for short) is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity-relationship modeling is a database modeling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often a relational database, and its requirements in a top-down fashion. Diagrams created by this process are called entity-relationship diagrams or ER diagrams. E-R Diagram mainly consists of:

o Entity
o Attributes
o Relationships

- An entity may be defined as a thing which is recognized as being capable of an independent existence and which can be uniquely identified. An entity is an abstraction from the complexities of some domain. When we speak of an entity we normally speak of some aspect of the real world which can be distinguished from other aspects of the real world.

- An entity may be a physical object such as a house or a car, an event such as a house sale or a car service, or a concept such as a customer transaction or order. Although the term entity is the one most commonly used, following Chen we should really distinguish between an entity and an entity-type. An entity-type is a category. An entity, strictly speaking, is an instance of a given entity-type. There are usually many instances of an

entity-type. Because the term entity-type is somewhat cumbersome, most people tend to use the term entity as a synonym for this term.

- A relationship captures how entities are related to one another. Relationships can be thought of as verbs, linking two or more nouns.
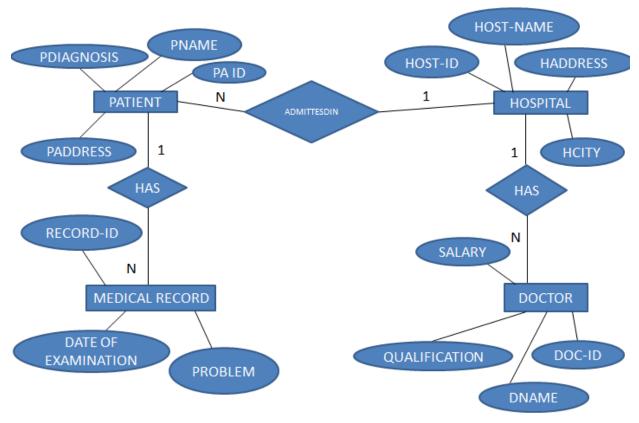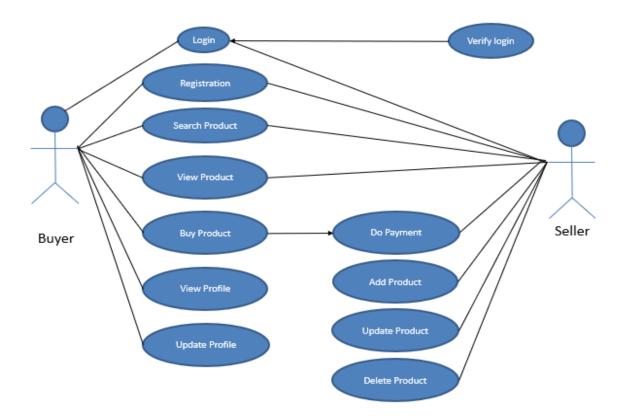
Generally we use this symbols in er-diagram

Attribute
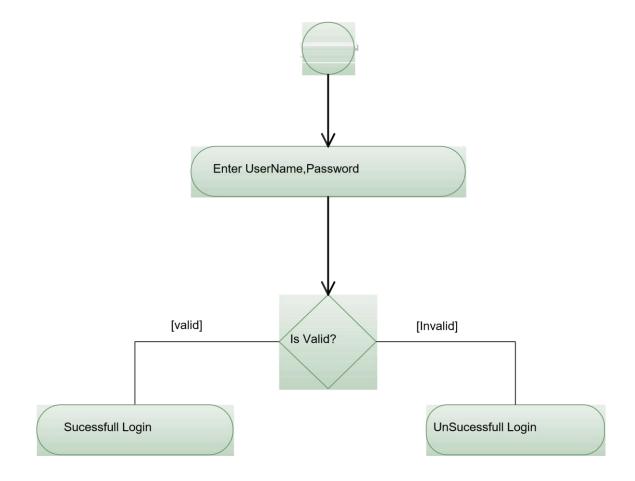
Decision

Entity

Connection
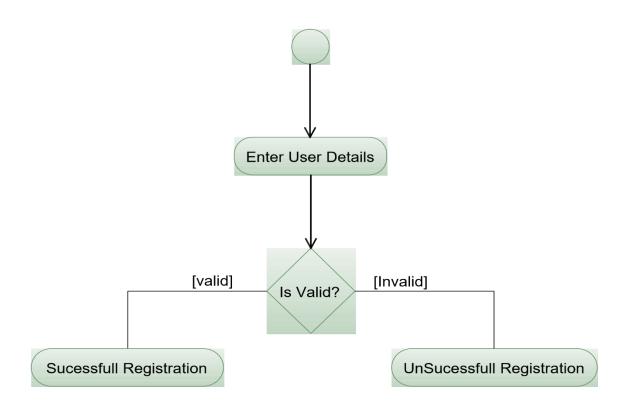# E-R Diagram

5.3 Activity Diagram:

5.3.1

Activity Diagram for Login

A

Enter User Details

[valid]   Is Valid?   [Invalid]

Sucessfull Registration
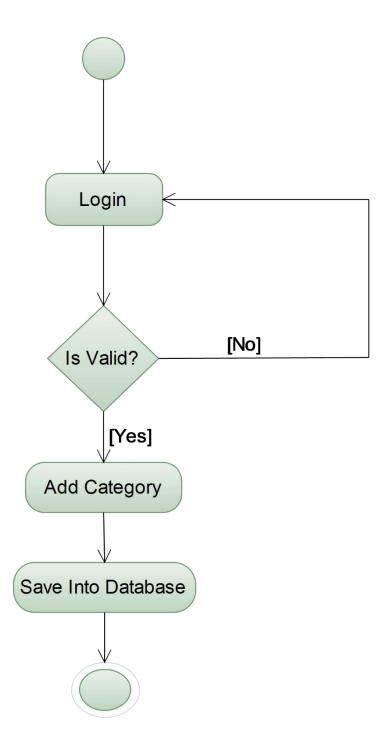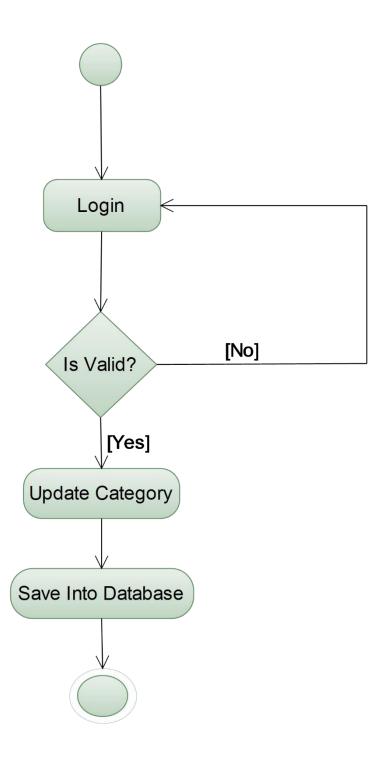
UnSucessfull Registration

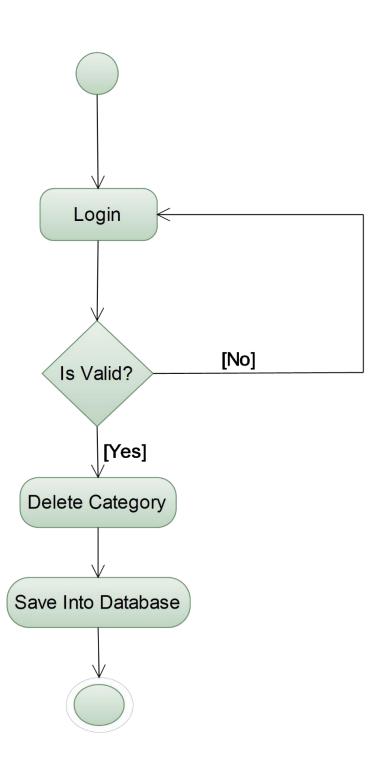**Activity Diagram for Admin- Add Handy Craft Category:**

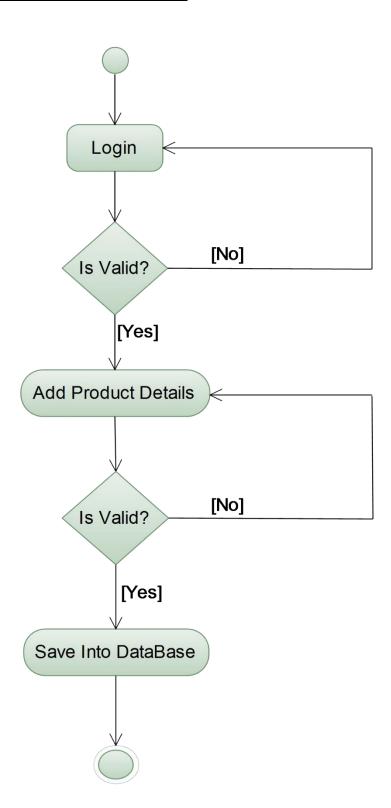**Activity Diagram for Update Handy Craft Category:**

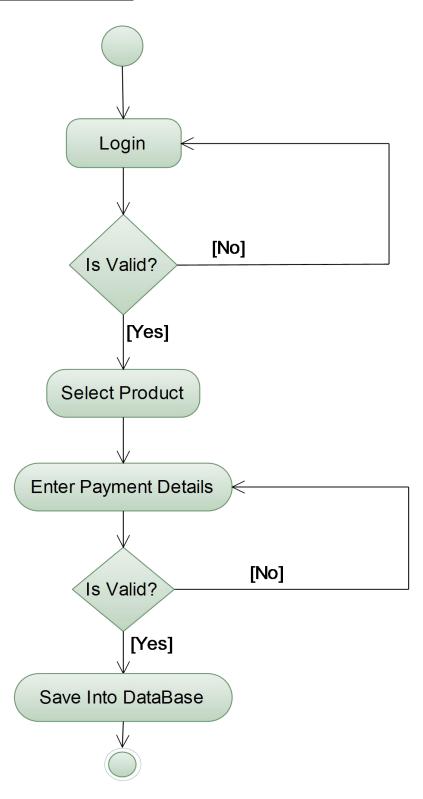5.3.4

Activity Diagram for Delete HandyCraft Category:

5.3.5

Activity Diagram for Recycle Product:

```
                    ( )
                     |
                     v
                 ┌────────┐
                 │ Login  │ <────────────────┐
                 └────────┘                  │
                     |                       │
                     v                       │
                   ◇                         │
              Is Valid?  ──────[No]──────────┘
                   ◇
                     |
                  [Yes]
                     |
                     v
            ┌──────────────────┐
            │ Add Product      │ <───────────┐
            │ Details          │             │
            └──────────────────┘             │
                     |                       │
                     v                       │
                   ◇                         │
              Is Valid?  ──────[No]──────────┘
                   ◇
                     |
                  [Yes]
                     |
                     v
            ┌──────────────────┐
            │ Save Into        │
            │ DataBase         │
            └──────────────────┘
```

5.3.6

Activity Diagram for Buy Product:

5.4 Use case Diagram

✦ A use case diagram in the Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a type of behavioural diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases.

✦ The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor.

✦ Interaction among actors is not shown on the use case diagram. If this interaction is essential to a coherent description of the desired behaviour, perhaps the system or use case boundaries should be re-examined. Alternatively, interaction among actors can be part of the assumptions used in the use case.

✦ **Use cases**
   ▪ A use case describes a sequence of actions that provide something of measurable value to an actor and is drawn as a horizontal ellipse.

✦ **Actors**
   ▪ An actor is a person, organization, or external system that plays a role in one or more interactions with the system.
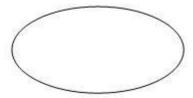
✦ **System boundary boxes (optional)**

▪ A rectangle is drawn around the use cases, called the system boundary box, to indicate the scope of system. Anything within the box represents functionality that is in scope and anything outside the box is not.

▪

✦ **SYMBOLS USED IN USE CASE DIAGRAMS:**
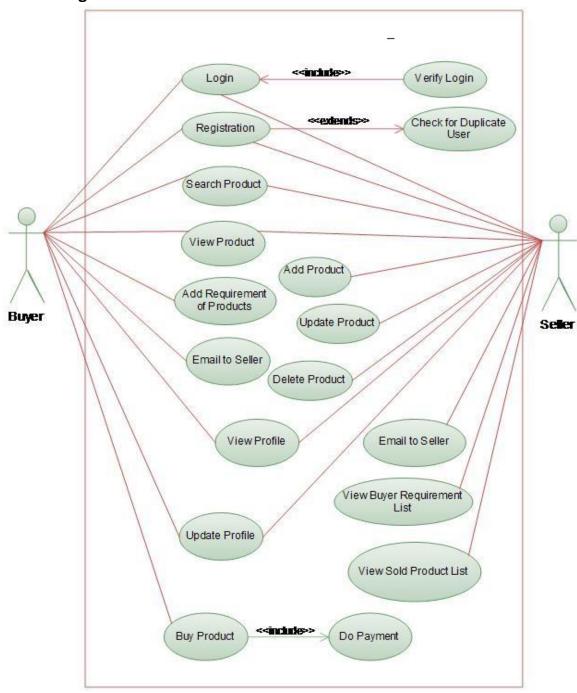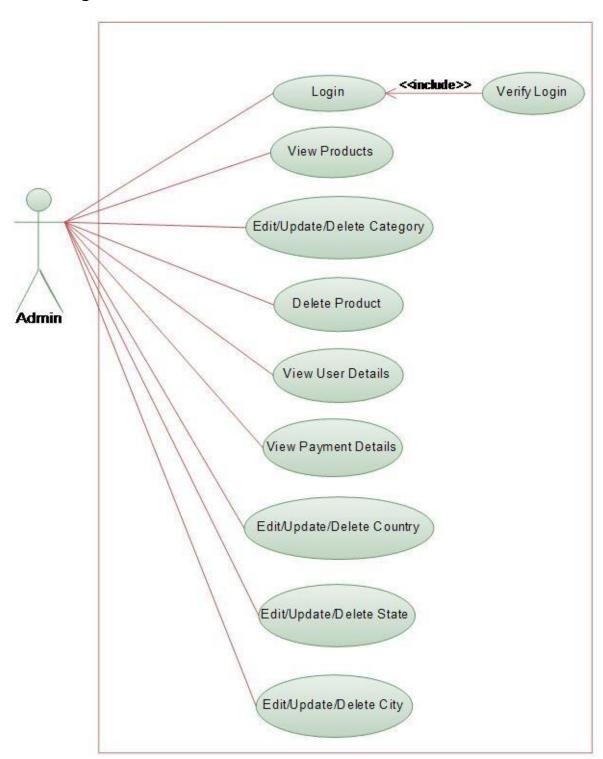
Actor:

Use case:

Use Case Diagram: for user

5.4.1

Use Case Diagram: For Admin

5.5 Data Dictionary

- **Table:** UserInfo

- **Description:** Used to store User information

Column Name	Data Type	Constrains	Description
Userid	Int	Primary Key	User Id
Fname	varchar(50)	Not Null	First name of User
Lname	varchar(50)	Not Null	Last name of User
Gender	varchar(50)	Not Null	Gender of User
Dob	varchar(50)	Not Null	Date of Birth
Username	varchar(50)	Not Null	User name
Password	varchar(50)	Not Null	Password of User
Address	Varchar(MAX)	Not Null	Address of User
Phoneno	varchar(50)	Not Null	Mobile no of User
Emailid	varchar(50)	Not Null	E-mail id of User

- **Primary Key:** userid

- **Table:** Admin

- **Description:** Used to store Admin information

Column Name	Data Type	Constrains	Description
Adminid	Int	Primary Key	Admin Id
Adminname	varchar(50)	Not Null	Admin name
Password	varchar(50)	Not Null	Password of Admin
Phoneno	varchar(50)	Not Null	Mobile no of Admin
Emailid	varchar(50)	Not Null	E-mail id of Admin

- **Primary Key:** adminid

- **Table:** Category

- **Description:** Used to store the information of Category

Column Name	Data Type	Constrains	Description
Catid	Int	Primary Key	Category Id
Catname	varchar(50)	Not Null	Category name

- **Primary Key:** catid

- **Table:** Product

- **Description: Product detail of different Sellers.**

Column Name	Data Type	Constrains	Description
ProductId	Int	Primary Key	Product Id
CatId	varchar(50)	Not Null	f. k.
ProductName	varchar(50)	Not Null	Name of Product
SellerId	varchar(50)	Not Null	f.k.
Description	varchar(500)	Not Null	Food description
imageName	Varchar(50)	Not Null	Imagename of Product

- **Primary Key:** product id

- **Table:** Seller

Column Name	Data Type	Constrains	Description
SellerId	Int	Primary Key	p.k.
Seller_Name	varchar(50)	Not Null	Name
Address	varchar(50)	Not Null	address
Phoneno	varchar(50)	Not Null	Mobile no
Emailid	varchar(50)	Not Null	E-mail id of seller

- **Description:** Seller detail

- **Primary Key:** seller id

- **Table:** Payment

- **Description:** Used to store information about Payment

Column Name	Data Type	Constrains	Description
Payid	Int	Primary Key	Payment Id
Userid	Int	Foreign Key	User Id
Proid	Int	Foreign Key	Product Id
Price	decimal(18, 2)	Not Null	Price of Product
Purchasedate	varchar(50)	Not Null	Date of Purchase
Purchasetime	varchar(50)	Not Null	Purchase Time
Paystatus	varchar(50)	Not Null	Payment Status
SellerId	Int	Not Null	f.k.

- **Primary Key:** payid

- **Foreign Key:** (1)userid - Reference to UserInfo

    (2) proid - Reference to Product

- **Table:** Feedback

- **Description:** Use to store the feedback

Column Name	Data Type	Constrains	Description
Fid	Int	Primary Key	Feedback Id
Userid	Int	Foreign Key	User Id
Emailid	Varchar(50)	Foreign Key	Email Id
Feedback	Varchar(max)	Not null	Feedback
Fdate	Varchar(50)	Not null	Feedback date
Ftime	Varchar(50)	Not null	Feedback time

- **Primary Key:** fid

- **Foreign Key:** (1) userid - Reference to UserInfo

  (2) emailid - Reference to UserInfo

Chapter 6: USER MANUAL
6.1 Designing
6.2 Registration Activity

6.1 Designing

6.1.1 Login Activity Page

6.2 Registration Activity
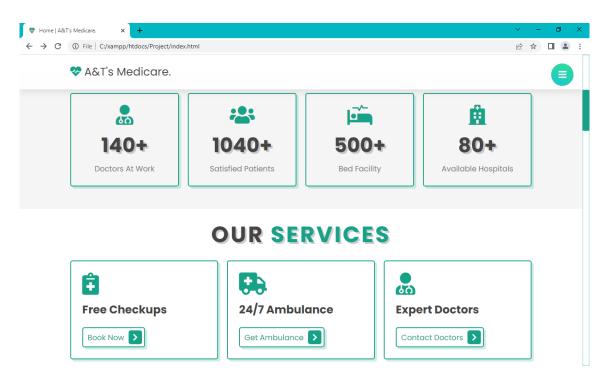
6.2.1 User Registration Page
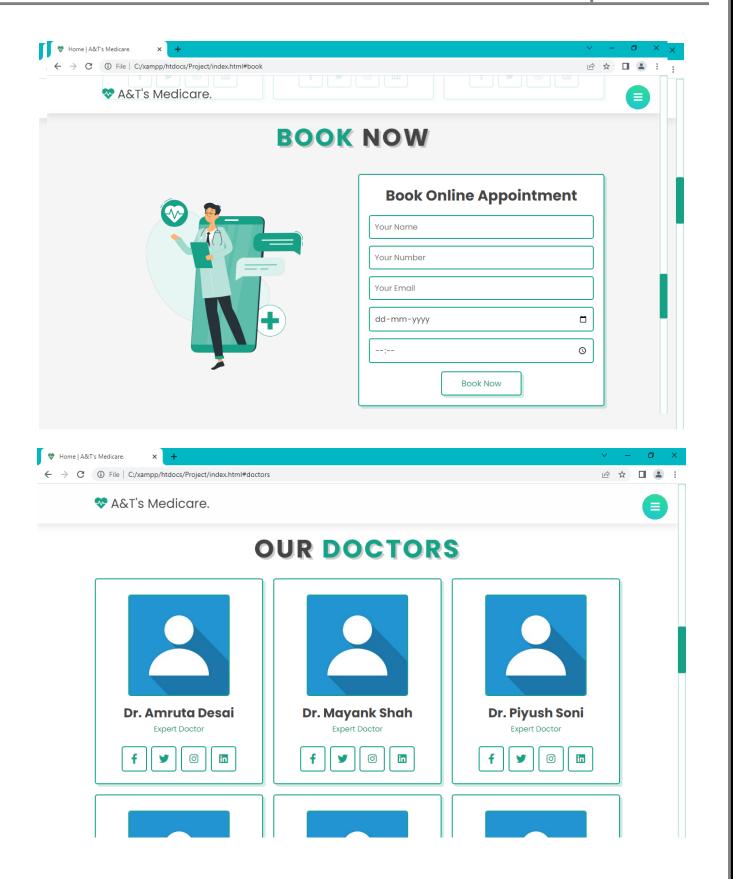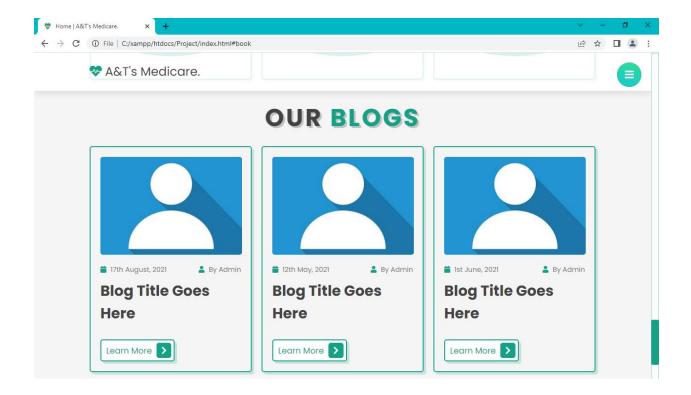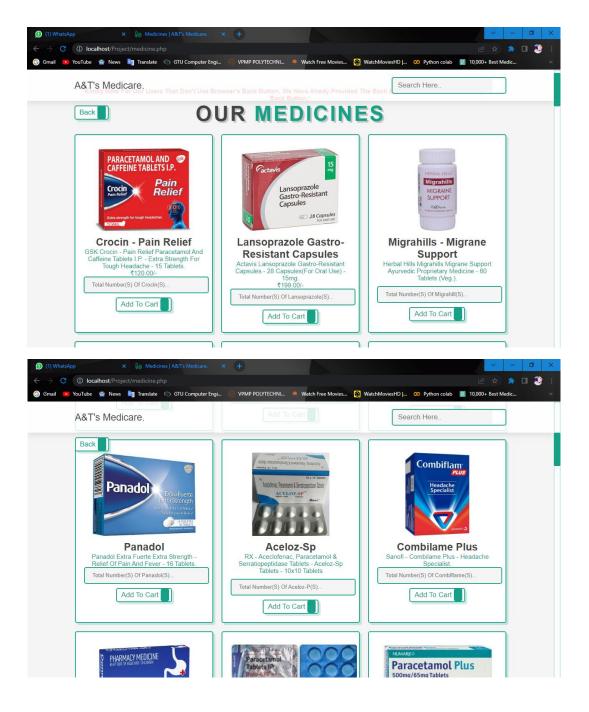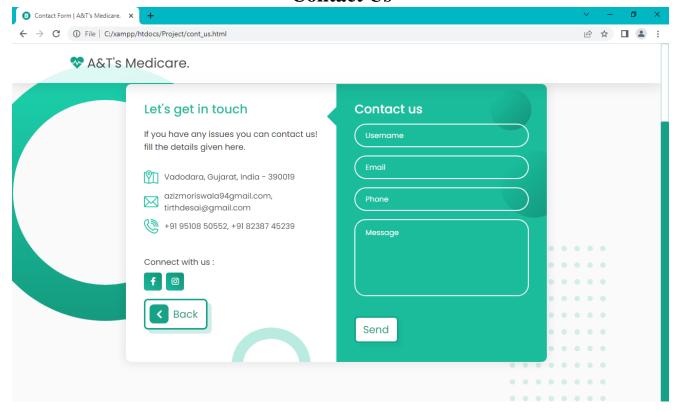
Home Page

Medicines

Contact Us

FUTURE SCOPE

7.1 Limitations
7.2 Future Enhancement

7.1 Limitation

✦ This project is web based, so performance depends on the Network speed & Traffic.
✦ Browser must be updated.

7.2 Future Enhancements

✦ This Project can be vast scope in the future. The can be implemented on internet in future. Project can be updated in future as and when the requirment for the same arises, as it is very flexible in ters of expansion. With the proposed software of database space manager ready and fully functional the client is now able to manage and run much better, accurate an error free manner. The developer can also use biometrics for customers to login in the web application, so this will be very helpful for future generations.

CONCLUSION

This web based software is efficient in maintaining patient's details, and get the medicines in low prices and with fast delivery to all the patients. In conclusion, we need a healthy lifestyle to build up a healthy immune system and to avoid disease. Here, "maintain" means a healthy immune system to protect your body. To maintain body immunity. We should eat a variety of food and keep a balanced diet. The success of any of these applications depends on a variety of factors, including their cost-effectiveness, ease of use, and ability to improve on existing processes. While some applications are already being used in operational environments across networks other than the Internet, many represent new capabilities that have no parallel on other networks or that have not been fully implemented on a large scale, such as remote medical consultations.

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