

MedShoppe

Pharmacy Management System App

I. Purpose

Many people don't know if the medicine is available in pharmacies or not, so they waste their time and effort trying to reach many pharmacies to ask about the specific medicine. The goal of this project is to create a mobile app, which we called "MedShoppe", that provides a system that interconnect many pharmacies and list all available medicines within each pharmacy to facilitate searching for all medicines.

II. Requirements

1) User Requirements:

- **Functional user requirements:**
 1. The pharmacy app must provide authentication for different users (customer, pharmacist, admin).
 2. The pharmacy app customer can make order.
 3. The pharmacy app customer/pharmacist can edit their profiles.
 4. The pharmacy app admin can display/manage pharmacies.
 5. The pharmacy app admin can create/edit pharmacist.
 6. The pharmacy app pharmacist can manage pharmacy's medicines.
 7. The pharmacy app must provide search algorithm.
 8. The pharmacy app can display pharmacies that own a certain medicine.
- **Non-functional requirements:**
 1. Passwords must be secured (Security)
 2. Easy to use the app (Understandability)
 3. Adapt to changes (Maintainability)

2) System Requirements:

- **Functional system requirements:**
 1. The pharmacy app should have login and register screen.
 - 2.1. The pharmacy app customer can search for required medicine.
 - 2.2. The pharmacy app customer can add/remove an item into a cart.
 - 3.1. The pharmacy app customer/pharmacist can change their name, password and phone.

3.2. The pharmacy app customer/pharmacist must update database with these modifications.

4.1. The pharmacy app admin can add pharmacies.

4.2. The pharmacy app admin can remove pharmacies.

4.3. The pharmacy app admin can edit pharmacies.

5.1. The pharmacy app admin can add pharmacist.

5.2. The pharmacy app admin can remove pharmacist.

5.3. The pharmacy app admin can edit pharmacist.

6.1. The pharmacy app pharmacist can increase quantity of certain medicines.

6.2. The pharmacy app pharmacist can decrease quantity of certain medicines.

7.1 The pharmacy app customer can search for an item.

7.2. The pharmacy app customer can search for a pharmacy.

7.3. The pharmacy app admin can search for a pharmacy.

7.4. The pharmacy app admin can search for a pharmacist.

7.5. The pharmacy app can suggest results upon typing in search.

8. When customer select an item the app shows all pharmacies that have this item

- **Non-functional:**

1. Passwords authentication is handled by the Firebase (Confidentiality).

2. User-friendly GUI.

3. develop using agile.

4. Reusability when components usually used.

III. Software Process

1) Suggested type of software process:

Agile approach (incremental delivery).

2) Division of Phases:

1. Login and Registration pages.
2. Customer page.
 - 2.1. Home Screen in the Nav Bar.
 - 2.1.1. Display available pharmacies and medicines.
 - 2.2. Pharmacies Screen in the Nav Bar.
 - 2.2.1. Display available pharmacies.
 - 2.3. Profile Screen in the Nav Bar.
 - 2.3.1. Update personal data.
 - 2.3.2. Sign Out.
 - 2.4. Search Screen
 - 2.4.1. Customer can search for a medicine or a pharmacy by its name and the system provides suggestions upon typing in the search bar.
 - 2.5. Display pharmacies selling a certain medicine when a customer chooses that medicine.
 - 2.6. Pharmacy Screen (when customer selects a pharmacy from which he/she can make order)
 - 2.6.1. Display medicines in the selected pharmacy with their prices and quantities.
 - 2.6.2. Add selected items to cart.
 - 2.6.3. Remove from cart.
 - 2.7. Order Screen
 - 2.7.1. Show ordered items in cart and display the total price.
 - 2.8. Checkout Screen
 - 2.8.1. Get delivery date and address from the customer.
3. Admin page.
 - 3.1. Pharmacists Screen in the Nav Bar.
 - 3.1.1. Display pharmacists.
 - 3.1.2. Edit pharmacist.
 - 3.1.3. Add new pharmacist.
 - 3.1.4. Delete pharmacist.

- 3.1.5. Search for pharmacy by its name with the aid of system suggestions upon typing in the search bar.

3.2. Pharmacies Screen in the Nav Bar.

- 3.2.1. Display pharmacies.
- 3.2.2. Edit pharmacy.
- 3.2.3. Add new pharmacy.
- 3.2.4. Delete pharmacy.
- 3.2.5. Search for pharmacist by his/her name with the aid of system suggestions upon typing in the search bar.

3.3. Sign Out in the Nav Bar.

4. Pharmacist page.

4.1. Pharmacy Medicines Screen in the Nav Bar.

- 4.1.1. Display medicines in the pharmacy in addition to their prices and quantities.
- 4.1.2. Edit medicine.
- 4.1.3. Add new medicine.

4.2. Orders Screen in the Nav Bar.

- 4.2.1. Display orders made by customers.
- 4.2.2. Accept order.

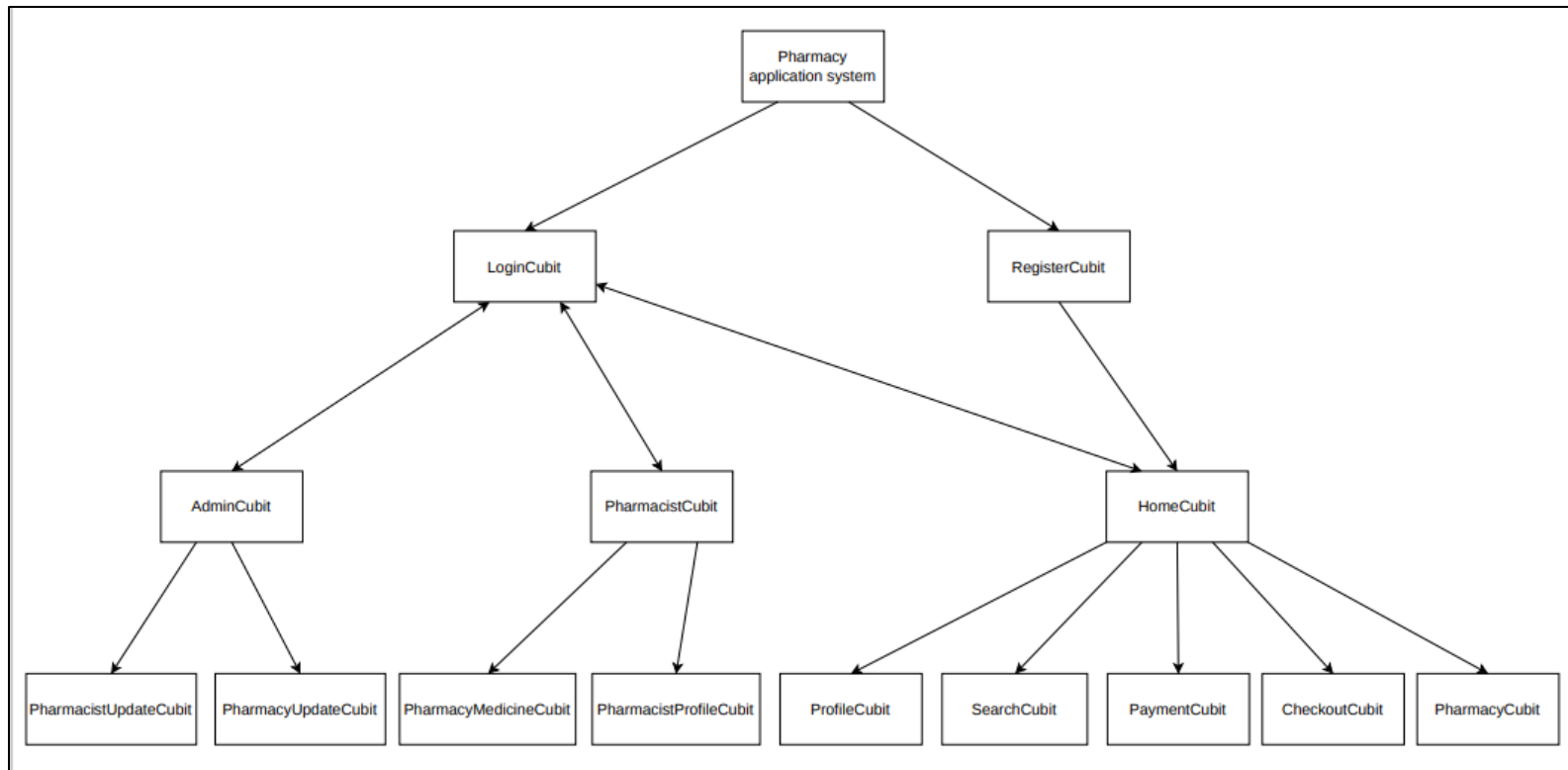
4.3. Profile Screen in the Nav Bar.

- 4.3.1. Update personal data.
- 4.3.2. Sign Out.

IV. Architectural Design

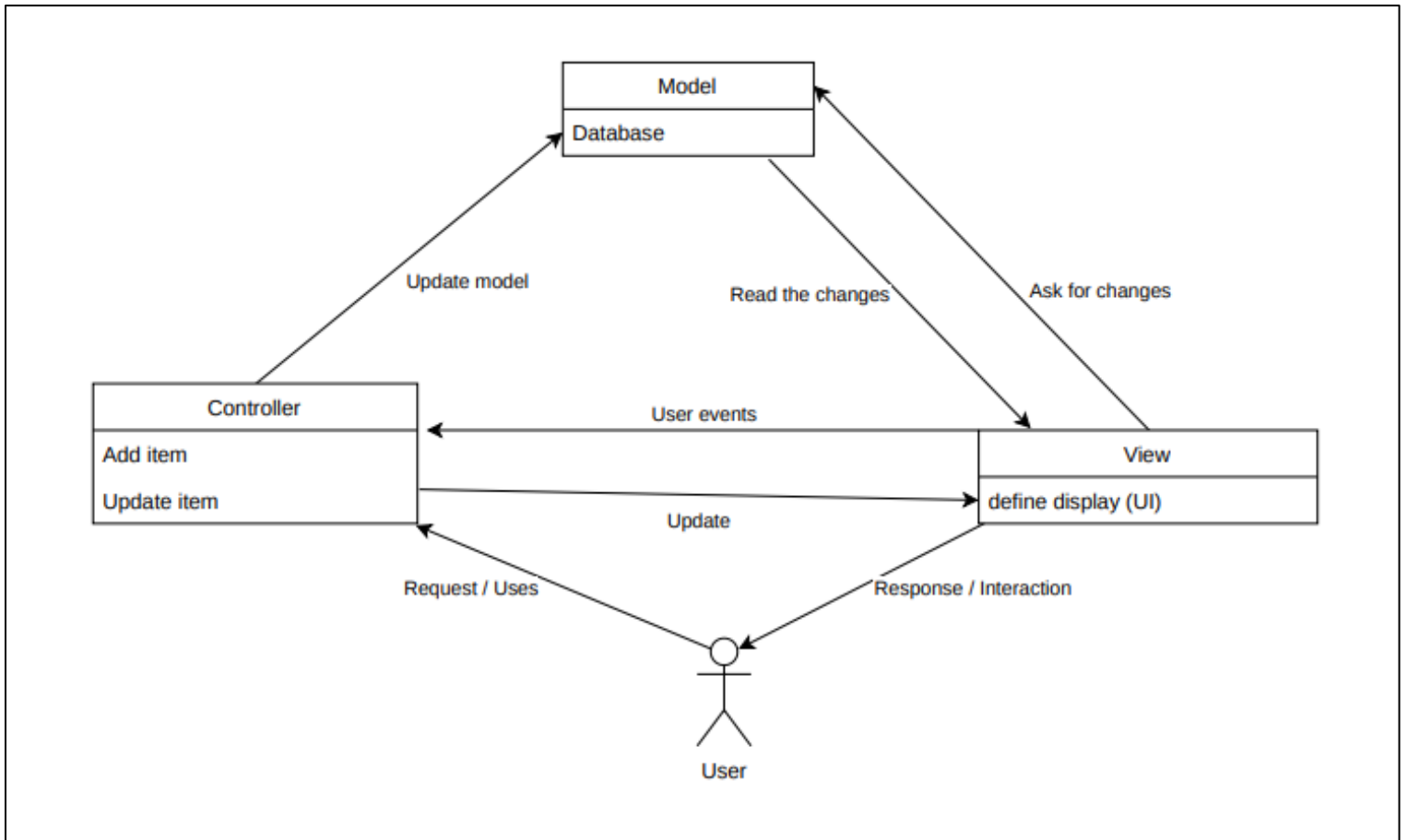
1) Suggested System Architecture:

➤ Block Diagram.



2) Suggested Application Architecture:

- MVC (Model – View - Controller) architecture pattern.



V. Backlog

➤ **ToDo List** (priority is listed from highest to lowest, where highest priority = 1)

Story	Estimation	Priority
As a user, I want to be able to login and register.	3	1
As a customer, I want to be able to display available medicines and pharmacies.	1	2
As a customer, I want to be able to make an order (choose medicine and its quantity) from the selected pharmacy.	2	3
As a customer, I want to be able to view my cart and proceed to checkout.	1	4
As a customer, I want to be able to select a medicine and show all pharmacies that sell this medicine.	1	5
As a customer, I want to be able to search for a medicine or pharmacy by name.	2	6
As a customer, I want to be able to edit my profile.	2	7
As an admin, I want to be able to display available pharmacies and pharmacists.	1	8
As an admin, I want to be able to add, edit or delete pharmacy.	4	9
As an admin, I want to be able to add, edit or delete pharmacist.	4	10
As a pharmacist, I want to be able to display medicines in my pharmacy.	1	11
As a pharmacist, I want to be able to edit medicine.	2	12
As a pharmacist, I want to be able to display all orders made by customers.	1	13
As a pharmacist, I want to be able to accept orders.	1	14
As a pharmacist, I want to be able to edit my profile.	2	15

As a user, I want to be able to sign out.	1	16
Total	29	

VI. Design & Implementation

1) Design Description:

- UML diagrams are used for designing our pharmacy application:

1. Structure Diagram:

- **Class Diagram**

Shows the structural hierarchy of our application divided into number of classes:

Class 'User' is an abstract class which is inherited by three class representing our system users (Customer, Pharmacist, Admin). Each user has classes representing the screens that he/she can display. Class 'Order' represents orders made by customers, which have delivery information represented by Class 'Delivery'. Class 'Item' represents medicines. Class 'Pharmacy' represents the attributes of pharmacies in our system.

2. Behavior Diagram:

- **Use Case Diagram**

Describes the high-level functions and scope of a system where:

Customer can login, register, show available pharmacies and medicines, search for a medicine or pharmacy, make order, show cart, checkout, edit profile and sign out.

Pharmacist can login, show available medicines, add/edit medicine, display orders, accept order, edit profile and sign out.

Admin can login, show available pharmacies and pharmacists, add/edit pharmacy/pharmacist and sign out.

- **Activity Diagram**

Flow Chart which represents the flow from one activity to another activity where:

The diagram is partitioned into three partitions representing our three users (admin, pharmacist and customer) where each of them has his own flow of activities. E.x: Customer can register/login then search for medicine/ pharmacy then make order.

Pharmacist can login then display orders/medicines then add/edit medicines.

Admin can login then display pharmacies/pharmacists then add/edit them.

- **State Machine Diagram**

Describes the states, which the user can attain as well as the transitions between those states. First, the user is either in Logged In state or not. If the user is in the Logged In state, then he/she can change states by navigating through the application pages and doing certain actions (such as clicking on buttons). For each action, a transition from one state to another takes place depending on the user currently logged in whether he/she is an admin or pharmacist or customer.

3. **Behavior / Interaction Diagram:**

- **Sequence Diagram**

Type of interaction diagram because it describes how and in what order a group of objects works together. We implemented three sequence diagrams, one for each user (customer, admin and pharmacist) separately, showing the sequence of actions that occurs when the user interacts with the system.

2) **Implementation:**

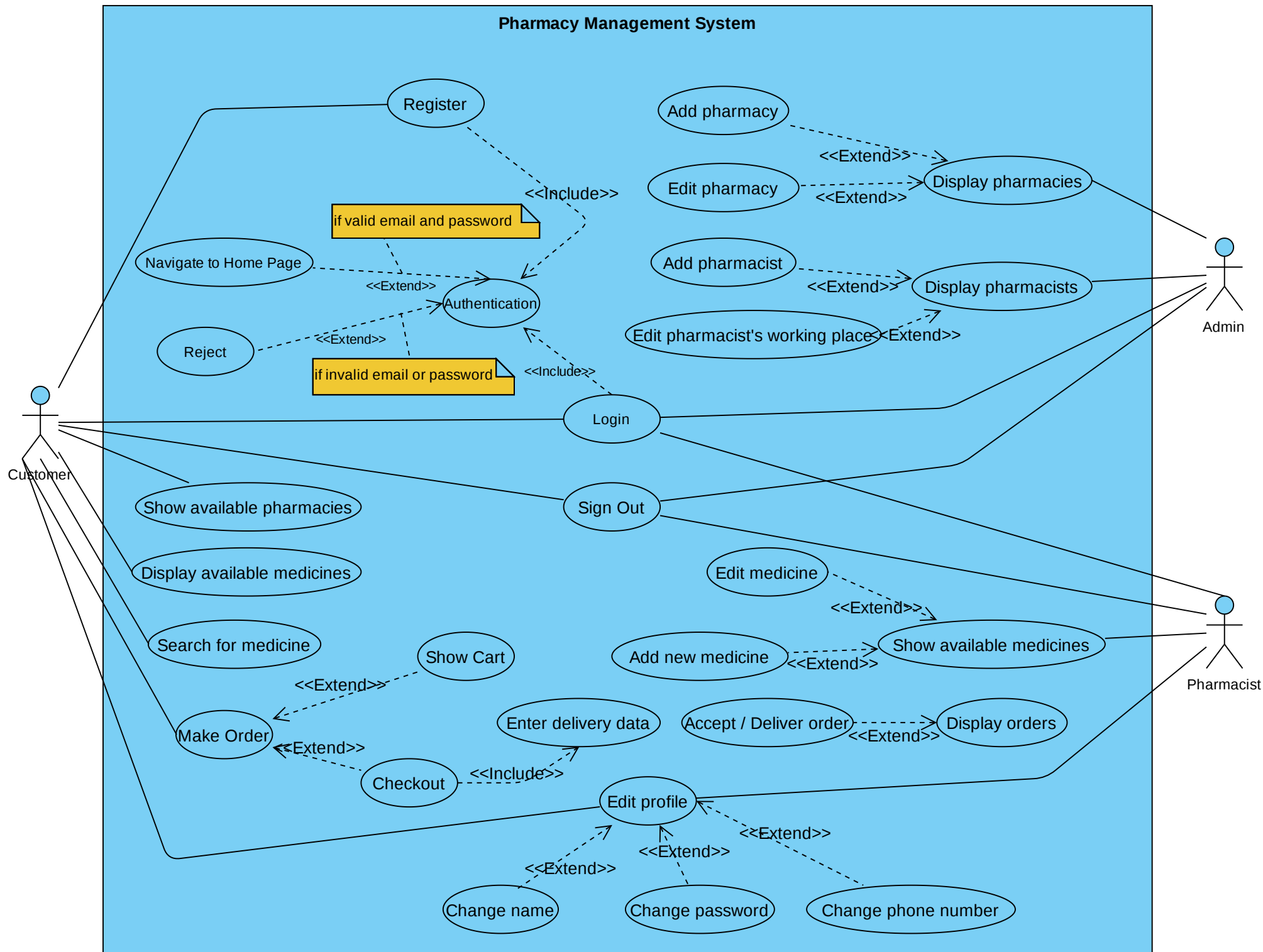
➤ **Development environment & Coding:**

- Flutter SDK (uses Dart programming language).

➤ **Note: (Modification to the design written in proposal)**

- In order to achieve practicality and ease of use, we decided to implement a mobile app instead of a website because almost all users commonly have mobile phones, which helps to easily access the app and make their orders (in case of customer) or manage the pharmacy system (in case of pharmacist and admin).

Use Case Diagram



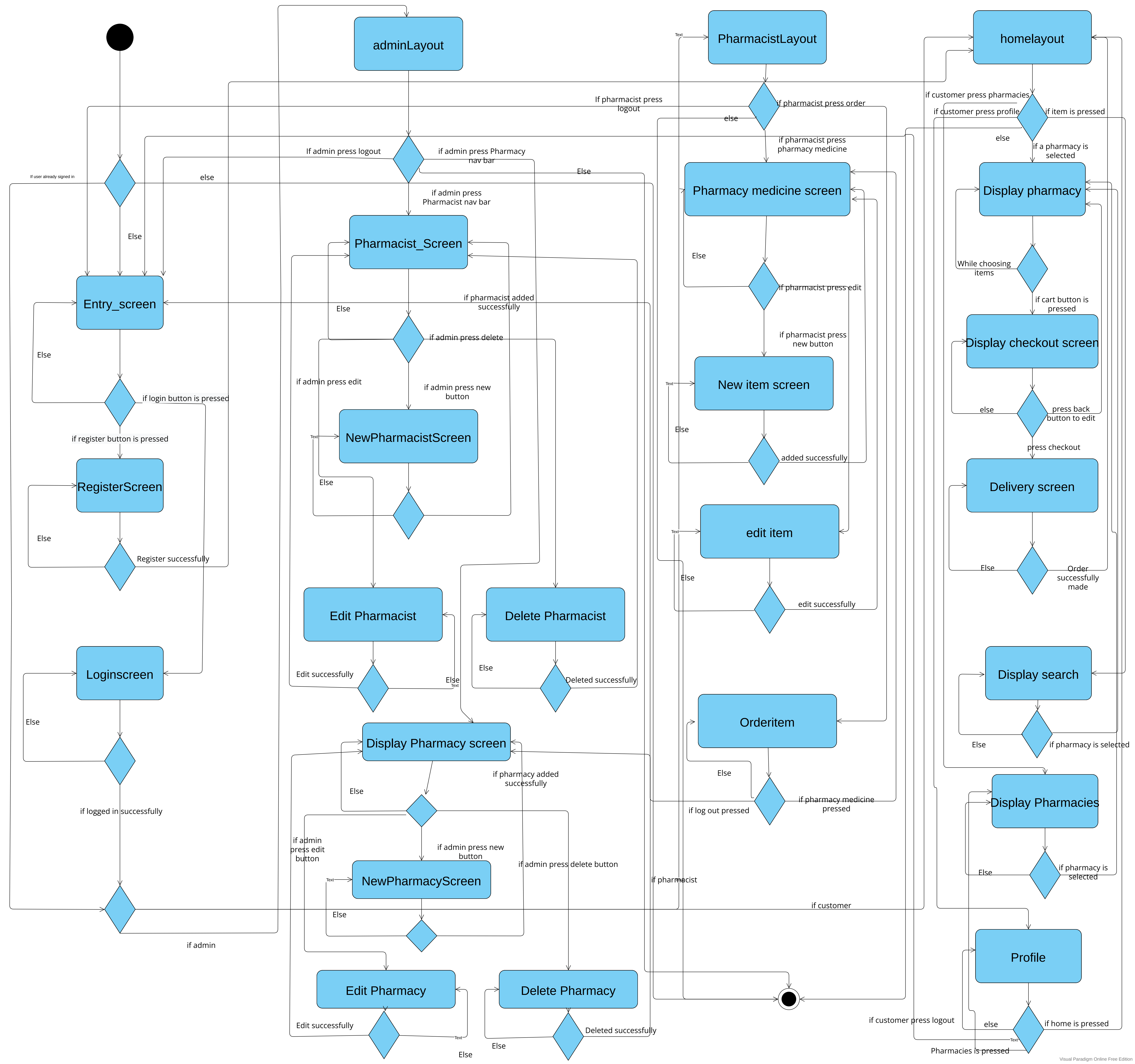
Activity Diagram

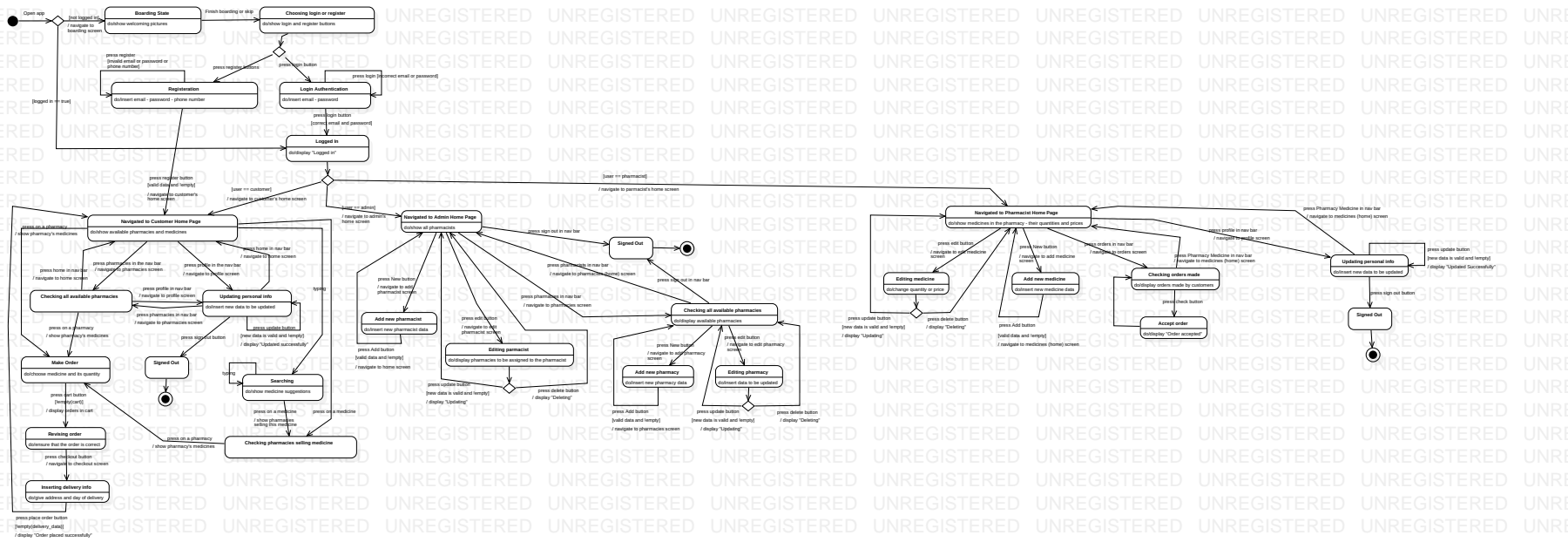
Application user

Admin

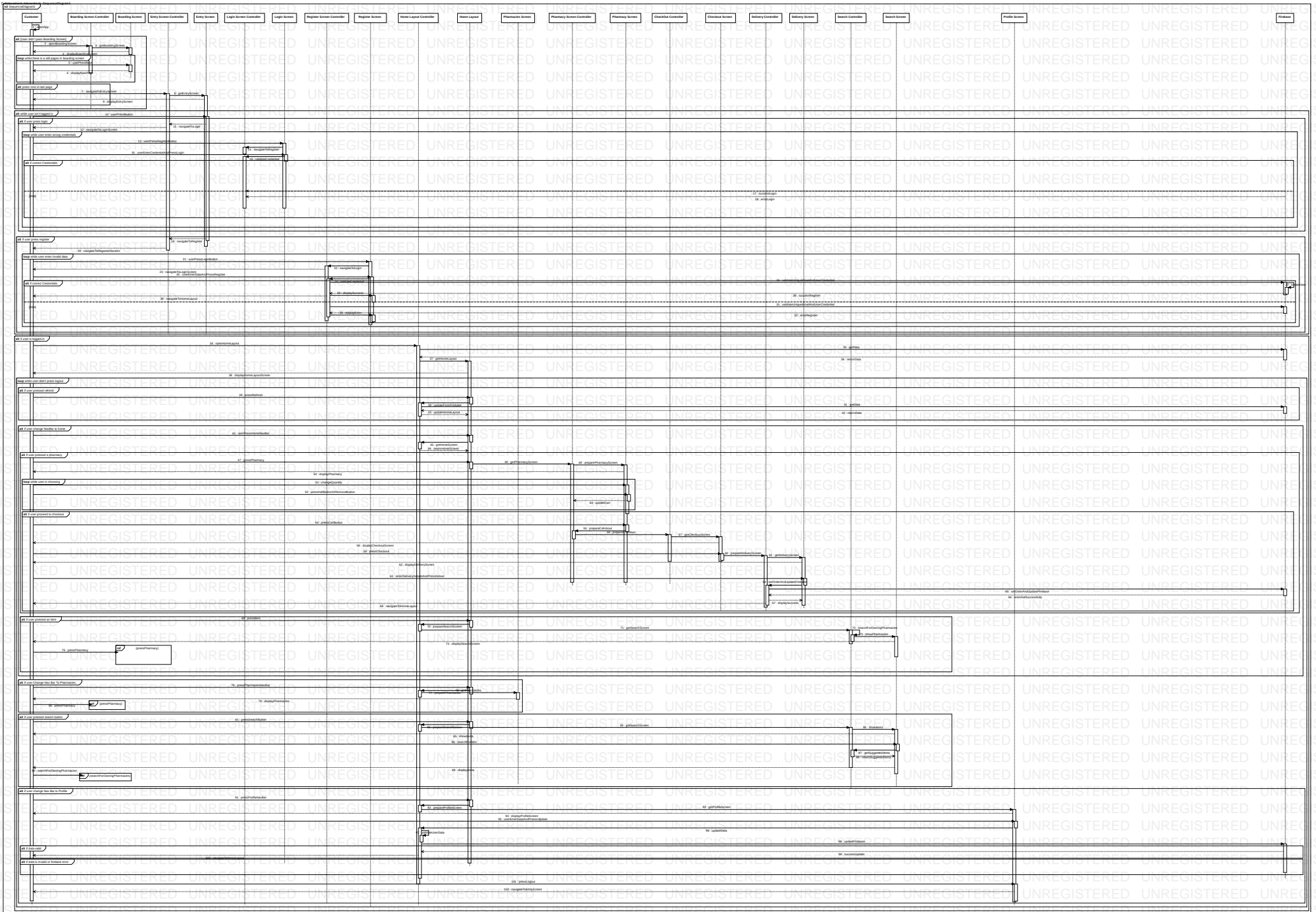
Pharmacist

Customer

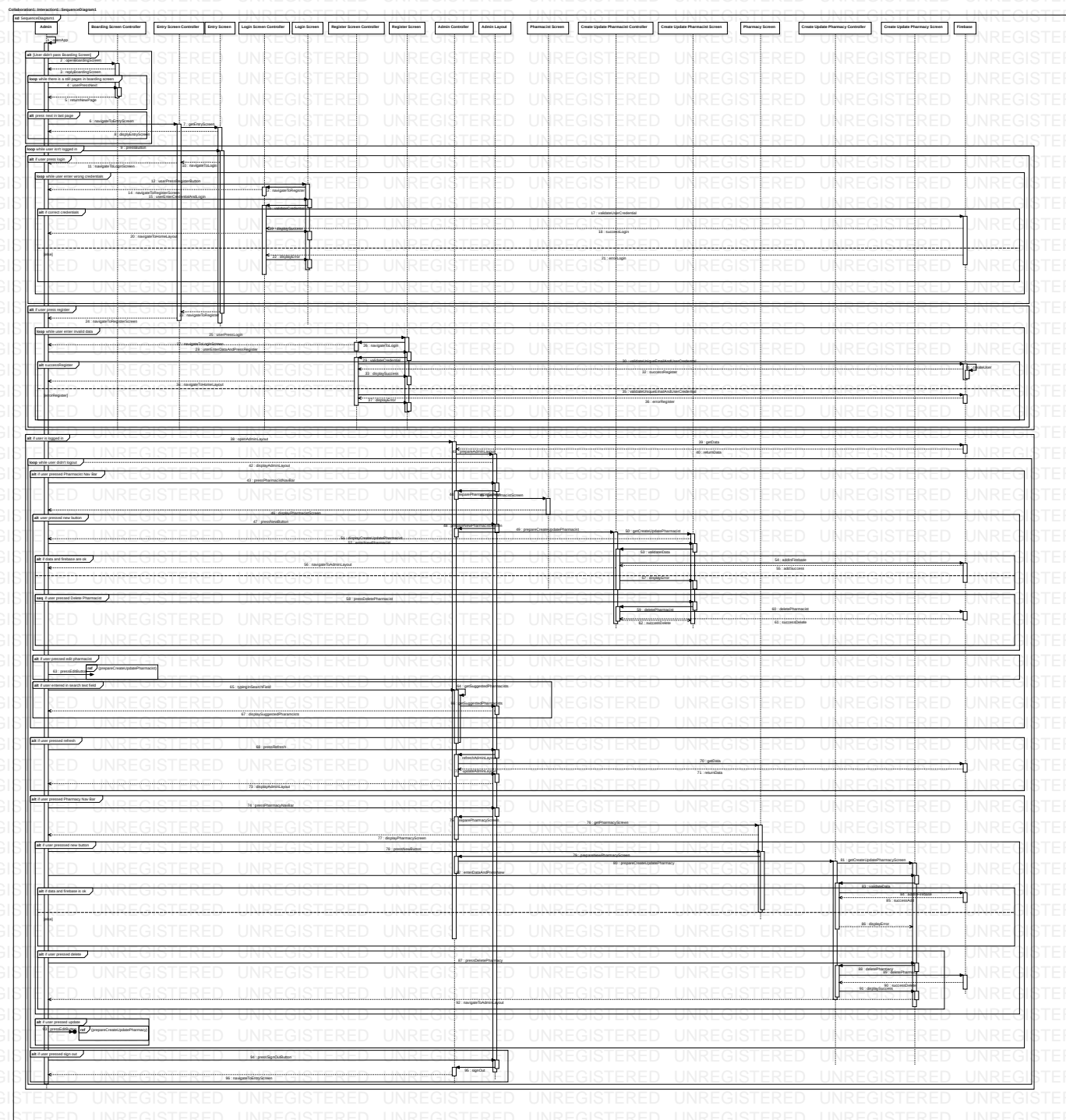




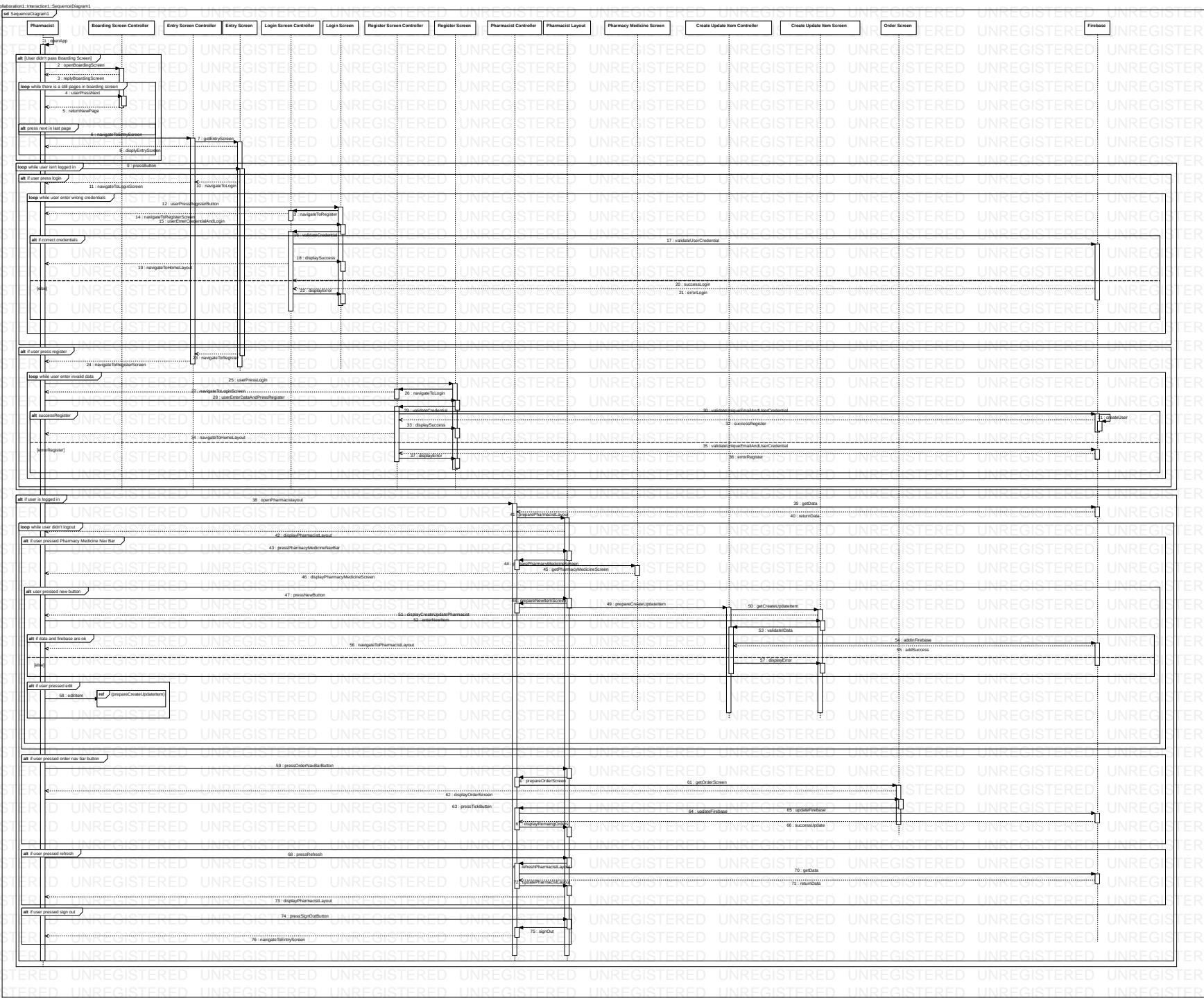
Customer Sequence Diagram



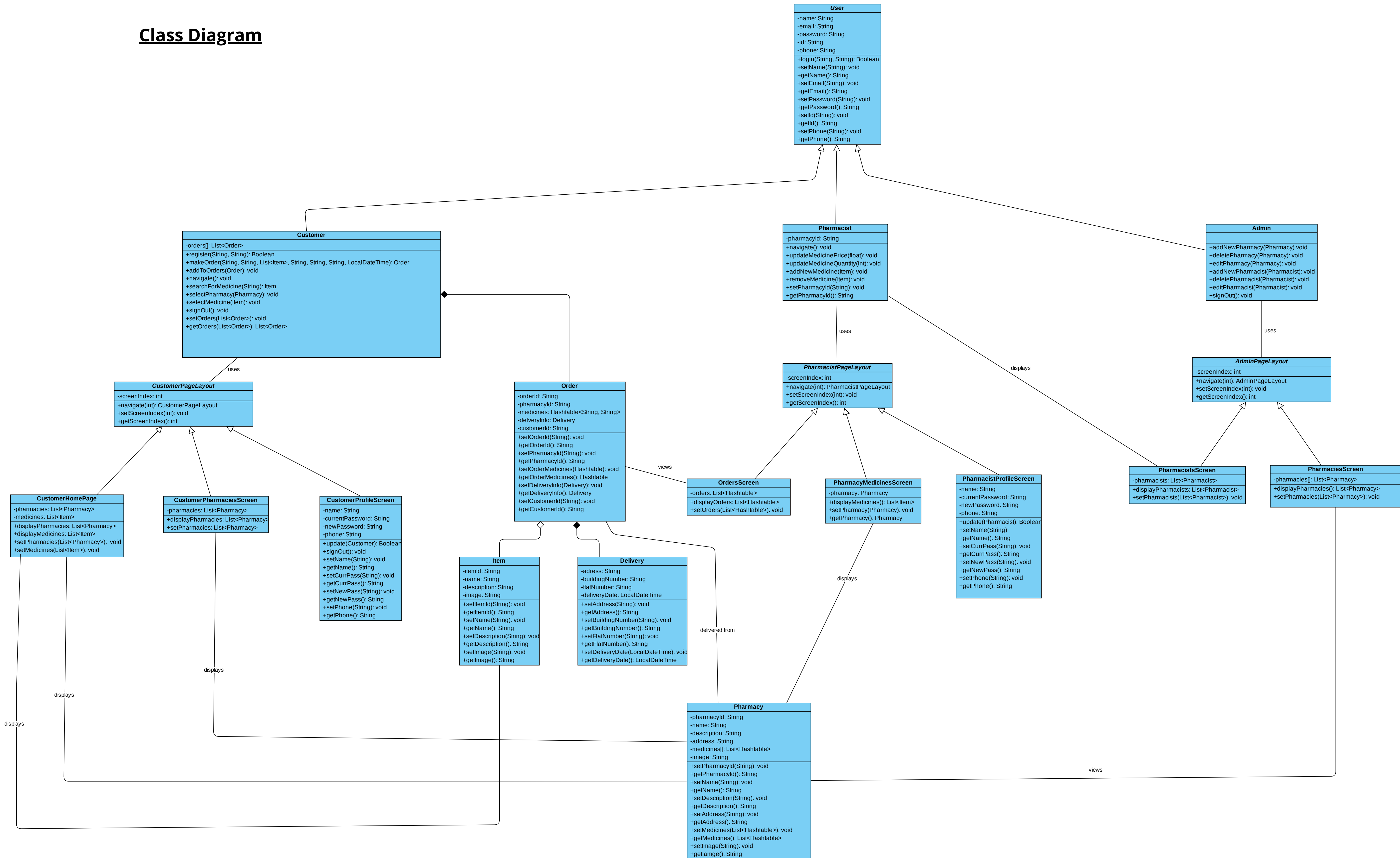
Admin Sequence Diagram



Pharmacist Sequence Diagram



Class Diagram



VII. Testing

1) Development Testing:

- Unit testing is used for implementing an automated test-driven approach.
- Test Cases:
 1. Login testing
 - 1.1. Email tests
 - 1.1.1. Correct email should give no error.
 - 1.1.2. Empty email field should return error
→ Expected: "Email field is required !".
 - 1.1.3. Incorrect email by removing "@" or ".com" should return error
→ Expected: "Email is incorrect !".
 - 1.2. Password test
 - 1.2.1. Empty password field should return error
→ Expected: "Password field is required !".
 2. Shopping Cart testing
 - 2.1. Adding an item to shopping cart should increment its length by 1.
→ Expected: $\text{newCartLength} = \text{oldCartLength} + 1$
 - 2.2. Removing an item from shopping cart should decrement its length by 1.
→ Expected: $\text{newCartLength} = \text{oldCartLength} - 1$
 - 2.3. Testing sum of quantities in cart (added two medicines: one with quantity = 5 and other with quantity = 2)
→ Expected: $\text{totalQuantities} = 7$

2) Release Testing:

- Added unit tests to the code.
- Implement the code and keep adapting it until all test cases pass in order to achieve automated test-driven approach.